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JOHNSON'S
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

VOL. I. A—K.



J. Heath sculp.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, L.L.D.

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A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH
THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,
AND
ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED
A HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE,
AND
AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

THE EIGHTH EDITION; CORRECTED AND REVISED.

Cum tabulis animum cenforis fumet honesti:
Audebit quæcunque parùm splendoris habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis
Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas. HOR.

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P R E F A C E.

IT is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil, but the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths through which Learning and Genius press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a Dictionary of the *English* language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has itself been hitherto neglected; suffered to spread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance; resigned to the tyranny of time and fashion; and exposed to the corruptions of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without any established principle of selection; adulterations were to be detected, without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the suffrages of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no assistance but from general grammar, I applied myself to the perusal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, establishing to myself, in the progress of the work, such rules as experience and analogy suggested to me; experience, which practice and observation were continually increasing; and analogy, which, though in some words obscure, was evident in others.

In adjusting the ORTHOGRAPHY, which has been to this time unsettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be registered, that they may not be increased, and ascertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we now observe those who cannot read to catch sounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was first reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to express, as he could, the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing such words as were already vitiated in speech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, must have been vague and unsettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the same sound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation arise in great part the various dialects of the same country, which will always be observed to grow fewer, and less different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary representation of sounds by letters, proceeds that diversity of spelling observable in the *Saxon* remains, and I suppose in the first books of every nation, which perplexes or destroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, that, being once incorporated, can never be afterward dismissed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *strength* from *strong*, *darling* from *dear*, *breadth* from *broad*, from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which *Milton*, in zeal for analogy, writes *highth*: *Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una?* to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

This uncertainty is most frequent in the vowels, which are so capriciously pronounced, and so differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shown in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errors in orthography, but spots or barbarity impressed so deep in the *English* language, that criticism can never wash them away: these, therefore, must be permitted to remain untouched; but many words have likewise been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and some still continue to be variously written, as authors differ in their care or skill: of these it was proper to inquire the true orthography, which I have always considered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant*, *enchantment*, *enchanter*, after the *French*, and *incantation* after the *Latin*; thus *entire* is chosen rather than *intire*, because it passed to us not from the *Latin* *intiger*, but from the *French* *entier*.

Of many words it is difficult to say whether they were immediately received from the *Latin* or the *French*, since, at the time when we had dominions in *France*, we had *Latin* service in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the *French* generally supplied us; for we have few *Latin* words among the terms of domestick use, which are not *French*; but many *French*, which are very remote from *Latin*.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to sacrifice uniformity to custom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberless majority, *convey* and *inveigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom*; sometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition*.

Some combinations of letters having the same power, are used indifferently without any discoverable reason of choice, as in *choak*, *choke*; *soap*, *sope*; *fewel*, *fuel*, and many others; which I have sometimes inserted twice, that those who search for them under either form, may not search in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of spelling by which it is inserted in the series of the dictionary, is to be considered as that to which I give, perhaps not often rashly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every author his own practice unmolested, that the reader may balance suffrages, and judge between us: but this question is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning: some men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on sounds and derivations: some, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected those in which our words are commonly to be sought. Thus *Hammond* writes *fecibleness* for *feasibleness*, because I suppose he imagined it derived immediately from the *Latin*; and some words, such as *dependant*, *dependent*; *dependance*, *dependence*, vary their final syllable, as one or another language is present to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wanted without controul, and vanity sought praise by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a scholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted few alterations, and among those few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to those whose thoughts have been perhaps employed too anxiously on verbal singularities, not to disturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been asserted, that for the law to be *known*, is of more importance than to be *right*. Change, says *Hooker*, is not made without inconvenience, even from worse to better. There is in constancy and stability a general and lasting advantage, which will always overbalance the slow improvements of gradual correction.

Much

Much less ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itself, and imitate those changes which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in observing them.

This recommendation of steadiness and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happiness; or that truth may not be successfully taught by modes of spelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet so lost in lexicography, as to forget that *words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven*. Language is only the instrument of science, and words are but the signs of ideas: I wish, however, that the instrument might be less apt to decay, and that signs might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In settling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated syllable. It will sometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the author quoted, on a different syllable from that marked in the alphabetical series: it is then to be understood, that custom has varied, or that the author has, in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are sometimes given where the sound of letters is irregular; and if they are sometimes omitted, defect in such minute observations will be more easily excused, than superfluity.

In the investigation both of the orthography and signification of words, their ETYMOLOGY was necessarily to be considered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word, is that which can be traced no further to any *English* root; thus *circumspelt*, *circumvent*, *circumstance*, *delude*, *concave*, and *complicate*, though compounds in the *Latin*, are to us primitives. Derivatives, are all those that can be referred to any word in *English* of greater simplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy sometimes needless; for who does not see that *remoteness* comes from *remote*, *lovely* from *love*, *concavity* from *concave*, and *demonstrative* from *demonstrate*? but this grammatical exuberance the scheme of my work did not allow me to repress. It is of great importance, in examining the general fabrick of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the usual modes of derivation and inflection; and uniformity must be preserved in systematical works, though sometimes at the expence of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to insert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterites of verbs, which in the *Teutonic* dialects are very frequent, and, though familiar to those who have always used them, interrupt and embarrass the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the *Roman* and *Teutonic*: under the *Roman* I comprehend the *French* and provincial tongues; and under the *Teutonic* range the *Saxon*, *German*, and all their kindred dialects. Most of our polysyllables are *Roman*, and our words of one syllable are very often *Teutonic*.

In assigning the *Roman* original, it has perhaps sometimes happened that I have mentioned only the *Latin*, when the word was borrowed from the *French*; and considering myself as employed only in the illustration of my own language, I have not been very careful to observe whether the *Latin* word be pure or barbarous, or the *French* elegant or obsolete.

For the *Teutonic* etymologies I am commonly indebted to *Junius* and *Skinner*, the only names which I have forbore to quote when I copied their books; not that I might appropriate their labours or usurp their honours, but that I might spare a general repetition by one general acknowledgment. Of these, whom I ought not to mention but with reverence due to instructors and benefactors, *Junius* appears to have excelled in extent of learning, and *Skinner* in rectitude of understanding. *Junius* was accurately skilled in all the northern languages, *Skinner* probably examined the ancient and remoter dialects only by occasional inspection into dictionaries; but the learning of *Junius* is often of no other use than to show him a track by which he might deviate from his purpose, to which *Skinner* always presses forward by the shortest way. *Skinner* is often ignorant, but never ridiculous: *Junius* is always full of knowledge; but his variety distracts his judgment, and his learning is very frequently disgraced by his absurdities.

The votaries of the northern muses will not perhaps easily restrain their indignation, when they find the name of *Junius* thus degraded by a disadvantageous comparison; but whatever reverence is due to his diligence, or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of censoriousness to charge that etymologist with want of judgment, who can seriously derive *dream* from *drama*, because *life is a drama*, and *a drama is*

a dream; and who declares with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive *mean* from *meines*, *mones*, *single* or *solitary*, who considers that grief naturally loves to be *alone* *.

Our knowledge of the northern literature is so scanty, that of words undoubtedly *Teutonic*, the original is not always to be found in any ancient language; and I have therefore inserted *Dutch* or *German* substitutes, which I consider not as radical, but parallel, not as the parents, but sisters of the *English*.

The words which are represented as thus related by descent or cognation, do not always agree in sense; for it is incident to words, as to their authors, to degenerate from their ancestors, and to change their manners when they change their country. It is sufficient, in etymological inquiries, if the senses of kindred words be found such as may easily pass into each other, or such as may both be referred to one general idea.

The etymology, so far as it is yet known, was easily found in the volumes where it is particularly and professedly delivered; and by proper attention to the rules of derivation, the orthography was soon adjusted. But to COLLECT the WORDS of our language was a task of greater difficulty: the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent; and when they were exhausted, what was yet wanting must be sought by fortuitous and unguided excursions into books, and gleaned as industry should find, or chance should offer it, in the boundless chaos of a living speech. My search, however, has been either skilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my design was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; such as *Arian*, *Socinian*, *Calvinist*, *Benedictine*, *Mahometan*; but have retained those of a more general nature, as *Heathen*, *Pagan*.

Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or technical dictionaries; and have often inserted, from philosophical writers, words which are supported perhaps only by a single authority, and which being not admitted into general use, stand yet as candidates or probationers, and must depend for their adoption on the suffrage of futurity.

The words which our authors have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonness, by compliance with fashion or lust of innovation, I have registered as they occurred, though commonly only to censure them and warn others against the folly of naturalizing useless foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by design, merely because they were unnecessary or exuberant; but have received those which by different writers have been differently formed, as *viscid*, and *viscidit*, *viscous*, and *viscosity*.

Compounded or double words I have seldom noted, except when they obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state. Thus *highwayman*, *woodman*, and *horsescourser*, require an explanation; but of *thiefslike* or *coachdriver* no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a constant and settled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *ish*, as *greenish*, *bluish*; adverbs in *ly*, as *dully*, *openly*; substantives in *ness*, as *vileness*, *faultiness*, were less diligently sought, and sometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to insert them; not that they

* That I may not appear to have spoken too irreverently of *Junius*, I have here subjoined a few specimens of his etymological extravagance.

BANISH, *religare*, *ex banno vel territorio exigere*, in *exilium agere*. G. *bannir*. It. *bandire*, *bandeggiare*. H. *bandir*. B. *bannen*. Ævi mediî scriptores *bannire* dicebant. V. Spelm. in *Bannum* & in *Banleuga*. Quoniam verò regionum urbiumque limites arduis plerumque montibus, altis fluminibus, longis denique flexuosisque angustissimarum viarum amfractibus includebantur, fieri potest id genus limites *bann* dici ab eo quod *Βαννῆται* & *Βαννῆται* Tarentinis olim, sicuti tradit Hesychius, vocabantur αἱ λῶδοι καὶ οἱ ὁδοὶ ὁδοὶ ὁδοὶ, "oblique ac minime in rectum tendentes viæ." Ac fortasse quoque huc facit quod *Βαννῆς*, eodem Hesychio teste, dicebant ὡς ὄρη, montes arduos.

EMPT, *emtic*, *vacuus*, *inanis*. A. S. *Æmrig*. Nescio an sint ab *em* vel *em*. Vomo, evomo, vomitu evacuo. Videtur interea etymologiam hanc non obscure firmare codex Rusti.

Mat. xii. 22. ubi antiquè scriptum invenimus *gemoeteb hre emerig*. "Invenit eam vacante."

HILL, *mons*, *collis*. A. S. *hyll*. Quod videri potest abscissum ex *collis* vel *collis*. Collis, tumulus, locus in plano editor. Hom. Il. b. v. 811. ἵνα δὲ τις προέσθῃ πόλεος ἀπὸ τοῦ κολῶν. Ubi auctori brevium scholiorum *κολῶν* exp. τόπος ἐν ὕψος αἰῶν, γῆρας ἐξ ὅχου.

NAP, *to take a nap*. *Dormire*, *condormiscere*. Cym. *heppian*. A. S. *hnappan*. Quod postremum videri potest desumptum ex *nap*, *obscuritas*, *tenebræ*: nihil enim æque solet conciliare somnum, quam caliginosa profundæ noctis obscuritas.

STAMMERER, *Balbus*, *blafus*. Goth. STAMMS. A. S. *stamer*, *stamur*, D. *stam*. B. *stameler*. Sn. *stamma*. It. *stamr*. Sunt a *stammel* vel *stammel*, nimia loquacitate alios offendere; quod impedit loquentes libentissime garrere solent; vel quod aliis nimii semper videantur, etiam parvissem loquentes.

are not genuine and regular offsprings of *English* roots, but because their relation to the primitive being always the same, their signification cannot be mistaken.

The verbal nouns in *ing*, such as the *keeping* of the *castle*, the *leading* of the *army*, are always neglected, or placed only to illustrate the sense of the verb, except when they signify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *dwelling*, *living*; or have an absolute and abstract signification, as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The participles are likewise omitted, unless, by signifying rather habit or quality than action, they take the nature of adjectives: as a *thinking* man, a man of prudence; a *pacing* horse, a horse that can pace: these I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. But neither are these always inserted, because they are commonly to be understood, without any danger of mistake, by consulting the verb.

Obsolete words are admitted, when they are found in authors not obsolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deserve revival.

As composition is one of the chief characteristics of a language, I have endeavoured to make some reparation for the universal negligence of my predecessors, by inserting great numbers of compounded words, as may be found under *after*, *fore*, *new*, *night*, *fair*, and many more. These, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that use and curiosity are here satisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply discovered.

Of some forms of composition, such as that by which *re* is prefixed to note *repetition*, and *un* to signify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, because the use of these particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is so little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occasion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of composition more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which arises to foreigners the greatest difficulty. We modify the signification of many words by a particle subjoined; as to *come off*, to escape by a fetch; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apostatize; to *break off*, to stop abruptly; to *bear out*, to justify; to *fall in*, to comply; to *give over*, to cease; to *set off*, to embellish; to *set in*, to begin a continual tenour; to *set out*, to begin a course or journey; to *take off*, to copy; with innumerable expressions of the same kind, of which some appear wildly irregular, being so far distant from the sense of the simple words, that no sagacity will be able to trace the steps by which they arrived at the present use. These I have noted with great care; and though I cannot flatter myself that the collection is complete, I believe I have so far assisted the students of our language, that this kind of phraseology will be no longer insuperable; and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be easily explained by comparison with those that may be found.

Many words yet stand supported only by the name of *Bailey*, *Ainsworth*, *Phillips*, or the contracted *Dist.* for *Dictionary* subjoined; of these I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of such I have omitted many, because I had never read them; and many I have inserted, because they may perhaps exist, though they have escaped my notice: they are, however, to be yet considered as resting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I considered as useful, or know to be proper, though I could not at present support them by authorities, I have suffered to stand upon my own attestation, claiming the same privilege with my predecessors, of being sometimes credited without proof.

The words thus selected and disposed, are grammatically considered; they are referred to the different parts of speech: traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illustrated by observations, not indeed of great or striking importance, separately considered, but necessary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by *English* grammarians.

That part of my work on which I expect malignity most frequently to fasten is the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to satisfy those, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleased, since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by synonyms, because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unsettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but too
much.

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much known, to be happily illustrated. To explain, requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the sense is too subtle and evanescent to be fixed in a paraphrase; such are all those which are by the grammarians termed *expletives*, and, in dead languages, are suffered to pass for empty sounds, of no other use than to fill a verse, or to modulate a period, but which are easily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphasis, though it be sometimes such as no other form of expression can convey.

My labour has likewise been much increased by a class of verbs too frequent in the *English* language, of which the signification is so loose and general, the use so vague and indeterminate, and the senses detorted so widely from the first idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumscribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of distinct and settled meaning; such are *bear, break, come, cast, full, get, give, do, put, set, go, run, make, take, turn, throw*. If of these the whole power is not accurately delivered, it must be remembered, that while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every one that speaks it, these words are hourly shifting their relations, and can no more be ascertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a storm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with so great latitude, that they are not easily reducible under any regular scheme of explication; this difficulty is not less, nor perhaps greater, in *English*, than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, I hope with success; such at least as can be expected in a task, which no man, however learned or sagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, because I do not understand them; these might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not so far indulge my vanity as to decline this confession: for when *Tully* owns himself ignorant whether *lessus*, in the twelve tables, means a *funeral song*, or *mourning garment*; and *Aristotle* doubts whether *οὔρεος*, in the *Iliad*, signifies a *mule*, or *muleteer*, I may surely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that *the explanation, and the word explained, should be always reciprocal*; this I have always endeavoured but could not always attain. Words are seldom exactly synonymous; a new term was not introduced, but because the former was thought inadequate: names, therefore, have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then necessary to use the proximate word, for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of such mutilated interpretations, because the sense may easily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extensive use, it was requisite to mark the progress of its meaning, and show by what gradations of intermediate sense it has passed from its primitive to its remote and accidental signification; so that every foregoing explanation should tend to that which follows, and the series be regularly concatenated from the first notion to the last.

This is specious, but not always practicable; kindred senses may be so interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be disentangled, nor any reason be assigned why one should be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? The shades of meaning sometimes pass imperceptibly into each other; so that though on one side they apparently differ, yet it is impossible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the same race, though not exactly alike, are sometimes so little different, that no words can express the dissimilitude, though the mind easily perceives it, when they are exhibited together; and sometimes there is such a confusion of acceptations, that discernment is wearied, and distinction puzzled, and perseverance herself hurries to an end, by crowding together what she cannot separate.

These complaints of difficulty will, by those that have never considered words beyond their popular use, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his studies by involution and obscurity. But every art is obscure to those that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to those who have joined philosophy with grammar; and if

if I have not expressed them very clearly, it must be remembered that I am speaking of that which words are insufficient to explain.

The original sense of words is often driven out of use by their metaphorical acceptations, yet must be inserted for the sake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether *ardour* is used for *material heat*, or whether *flagrant*, in *English*, ever signifies the same with *burning*; yet such are the primitive ideas of these words, which are therefore set first, though without examples, that the figurative senses may be commodiously deduced.

Such is the exuberance of signification which many words have obtained, that it was scarcely possible to collect all their senses; sometimes the meaning of derivatives must be sought in the mother term, and sometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be supplied in the train of derivation. In any case of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the same race; for some words are slightly passed over to avoid repetition, some admitted easier and clearer explanation than others, and all will be better understood, as they are considered in greater variety of structures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the same skill, or the same happiness: things equally easy in themselves, are not all equally easy to any single mind. Every writer of a long work commits errors, where there appears neither ambiguity to mislead, nor obscurity to confound him; and, in a search like this, many felicities of expression will be casually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many seeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus some explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *bind*, *the female of the stag*; *stag*, *the male of the bind*: sometimes easier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *sepulture* or *interment*, *drier* into *desiccative*, *dryness* into *ficcidity* or *aridity*, *fit* into *paroxysm*; for the easiest word, whatever it be, can never be translated into one more easy. But easiness and difficulty are merely relative, and if the present prevalence of our language should invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be assisted by those words which now seem only to increase or produce obscurity. For this reason I have endeavoured frequently to join a *Teutonic* and *Roman* interpretation, as to *CHEER*, to *gladden*, or *exhilarate*, that every learner of *English* may be assisted by his own tongue.

The solution of all difficulties, and the supply of all defects, must be sought in the examples, subjoined to the various senses of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authors.

When I first collected these authorities, I was desirous that every quotation should be useful to some other end than the illustration of a word; I therefore extracted from philosophers principles of science; from historians remarkable facts; from chymists complete processes; from divines striking exhortations; and from poets beautiful descriptions. Such is design, while it is yet at a distance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wisdom into an alphabetical series, I soon discovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the student, and was forced to depart from my scheme of including all that was pleasing or useful in *English* literature, and reduce my transcripts very often to clusters of words, in which scarcely any meaning is retained; thus to the weariness of copying, I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some passages I have yet spared, which may relieve the labour of verbal searches, and intersperse with verdure and flowers the dusty deserts of barren philology.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be considered as conveying the sentiments or doctrine of their authors; the word for the sake of which they are inserted, with all its appendant clauses, has been carefully preserved; but it may sometimes happen, by hasty detraction, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed: the divine may desert his tenets, or the philosopher his system.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as masters of elegance or models of style; but words must be sought where they are used; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found? Many quotations serve no other purpose, than that of proving the bare existence of words, and are therefore selected with less scrupulousness than those which are to teach their structures and relations.

My purpose was to admit no testimony of living authors, that I might not be misled by partiality, and that none of my contemporaries might have reason to complain; nor have I departed from this resolution,

but when some performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory supplied me from late books with an example that was wanting, or when my heart, in the tenderness of friendship, solicited admission for a favourite name.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have studiously endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the restoration, whose works I regard as *the wells of English undefiled*, as the pure sources of genuine diction. Our language, for almost a century, has, by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonic* character, and deviating toward a *Gallick* structure and phraseology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recal it, by making our ancient volumes the groundwork of style, admitting among the additions of later times, only such as may supply real deficiencies, such as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate easily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeness antecedent to perfection, as well as of false refinement and declension, I have been cautious lest my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and crowd my book with words now no longer understood. I have fixed *Sidney's* work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excursions. From the authors which rose in the time of *Elisabeth*, a speech might be formed adequate to all the purposes of use and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from *Hooker* and the translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from *Bacon*; the phrases of policy, war, and navigation from *Raleigh*; the dialect of poetry and fiction from *Spenser* and *Sidney*; and the diction of common life from *Shakspeare*, few ideas would be lost to mankind, for want of *English* words, in which they might be expressed.

It is not sufficient that a word is found, unless it be so combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the sentence; such passages I have therefore chosen, and when it happened that any author gave a definition of a term, or such an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a supplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order, that is otherwise observed.

Some words, indeed, stand unsupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and constant analogy, or names of things seldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reason to doubt the existence.

There is more danger of censure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will sometimes seem to have been accumulated without necessity or use, and perhaps some will be found, which might, without loss, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not hastily to be charged with superfluities: those quotations, which to careless or unskilful perusers appear only to repeat the same sense, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diversities of signification, or, at least, afford different shades of the same meaning: one will show the word applied to persons, another to things; one will express an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral sense; one will prove the expression genuine from an ancient author; another will show it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous sentence is ascertained by a passage clear and determinate; the word, how often soever repeated, appears with new associates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes something to the stability or enlargement of the language.

When words are used equivocally, I receive them in either sense; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have sometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of sentiments, by showing how one author copied the thoughts and diction of another: such quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might justly be censured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual history.

The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the licence or negligence with which many words have been hitherto used, has made our style capricious and indeterminate: when the different combinations of the same word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus have I laboured, by settling the orthography, displaying the analogy, regulating the structures, and ascertaining the signification of *English* words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but
I have

I have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is still controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted and sometimes too much diffused, the significations are distinguished rather with subtilty than skill, and the attention is harassed with unnecessary minuteness.

The examples are too often injudiciously truncated, and perhaps sometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a mistaken sense; for in making this collection I trusted more to memory, than, in a state of disquiet and embarrassment, memory can contain, and purposed to supply at the review what was left incomplete in the first transcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though necessary and significant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words most studiously considered and exemplified, many senses have escaped observation.

Yet these failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprise is above the strength that undertakes it: To rest below his own aim is incident to every one whose fancy is active, and whose views are comprehensive; nor is any man satisfied with himself because he has done much, but because he can conceive little. When first I engaged in this work, I resolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleased myself with a prospect of the hours which I should revel away in feasts of literature, the obscure recesses of northern learning which I should enter and ransack, the treasures with which I expected every search into those neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I had thus inquired into the original of words, I resolved to show likewise my attention to things; to pierce deep into every science, to inquire the nature of every substance of which I inserted the name, to limit every idea by a definition strictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate description, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But these were the dreams of a poet doomed at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it is too late to look for instruments, when the work calls for execution, and that whatever abilities I had brought to my task, with those I must finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to inquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my first experiments, that what I had not of my own was easily to be obtained: I saw that one inquiry only gave occasion to another, that book referred to book, that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that thus to pursue perfection, was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun, which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them.

I then contracted my design, determining to confide in myself, and no longer to solicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than assistance: by this I obtained at least one advantage, that I set limits to my work, which would in time be ended, though not completed.

Despondency has never so far prevailed as to depress me to negligence; some faults will at last appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and persevering activity. The nice and subtle ramifications of meaning were not easily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the necessity of disentangling combinations, and separating similitudes. Many of the distinctions which to common readers appear useless and idle, will be found real and important by men versed in the school philosophy, without which no dictionary can ever be accurately compiled, or skilfully examined.

Some senses however there are, which, though not the same, are yet so nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Most men think indistinctly, and therefore cannot speak with exactness; and consequently some examples might be indifferently put to either signification: this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form, but register the language; who do not teach men how they should think, but relate how they have hitherto expressed their thoughts.

The imperfect sense of some examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compensated by innumerable passages selected with propriety, and preserved with exactness; some shining with sparks of imagination, and some replete with treasures of wisdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but because care will not always be successful, and recollection or information come too late for use.

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That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, must be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable: I could not visit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my skill in the dialect of navigation, nor visit the warehouses of merchants, and shops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools and operations, of which no mention is found in books; what favourable accident, or easy enquiry brought within my reach, has not been neglected; but it had been a hopeless labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and contesting with the fullness of one, and the roughness of another.

To furnish the academicians *della Crusca* with words of this kind, a series of comedies called *la Fiera*, or *the Fair*, was professedly written by *Buonaroti*; but I had no such assistant, and therefore was content to want what they must have wanted likewise, had they not luckily been so supplied.

Nor are all words which are not found in the vocabulary, to be lamented as omissions. Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great measure casual and mutable; many of their terms are formed for some temporary or local convenience, and though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a state of increase or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore must be suffered to perish with other things unworthy of preservation.

Care will sometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which seldom occur, will suffer those to pass by unregarded, which he expects hourly to return; he that is searching for rare and remote things, will neglect those that are obvious and familiar: thus many of the most common and cursory words have been inserted with little illustration, because in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy those which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word *SEA* unexemplified.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things easy from confidence; the mind, afraid of greatness, and disdainful of littleness, hastily withdraws herself from painful searches, and passes with scornful rapidity over tasks not adequate to her powers, sometimes too secure for caution, and again too anxious for vigorous effort; sometimes idle in a plain path, and sometimes distracted in labyrinths, and dissipated by different intentions.

A large work is difficult because it is large, even though all its parts might singly be performed with facility; where there are many things to be done, each must be allowed its share of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole; nor can it be expected, that the stones which form the dome of a temple, should be squared and polished like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured it with so much application, I cannot but have some degree of parental fondness, it is natural to form conjectures. Those who have been persuaded to think well of my design, will require that it should fix our language, and put a stop to those alterations which time and chance have hitherto been suffered to make in it without opposition. With this consequence I will confess that I flattered myself for a while; but now begin to fear that I have indulged expectation which neither reason nor experience can justify. When we see men grow old and die at a certain time one after another, from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promises to prolong life to a thousand years; and with equal justice may the lexicographer be derided, who, being able to produce no example of a nation that has preserved their words and phrases from mutability, shall imagine that his dictionary can embalm his language, and secure it from corruption and decay, that it is in his power to change sublunary nature, and clear the world at once from folly, vanity, and affectation.

With this hope, however, academies have been instituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to retain fugitives, and repulse intruders; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain; sounds are too volatile and subtle for legal restraints; to enchain syllables, and to lash the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to measure its desires by its strength. The *French* language has visibly changed under the inspection of the academy; the style of *Amelot's* translation of father *Paul* is observed by *Le Courayer* to be *un peu passé*; and no *Italian* will maintain, that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of *Boccace*, *Macbiavel*, or *Caro*.

Total and sudden transformations of a language seldom happen; conquests and migrations are now very rare: but there are other causes of change, which, though slow in their operation, and invisible in their progress,

progress, are perhaps as much superiour to human resistance, as the revolutions of the sky, or intumescence of the tide. Commerce, however necessary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language; they that have frequent intercourse with strangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themselves, must in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which serves the traffickers on the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* coasts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouse, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at last incorporated with the current speech.

There are likewise internal causes equally forcible. The language most likely to continue long without alteration would be that of a nation raised a little, and but a little, above barbarity, secluded from strangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniencies of life; either without books, or, like some of the *Mahometan* countries, with very few: men thus busied and unlearned, having only such words as common use requires, would perhaps long continue to express the same notions by the same signs. But no such constancy can be expected in a people polished by arts, and classed by subordination, where one part of the community is sustained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Those who have much leisure to think, will always be enlarging the stock of ideas; and every increase of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words, or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from necessity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the field of speculation, it will shift opinions; as any custom is disused, the words that expressed it must perish with it: as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate speech in the same proportion as it alters practice.

As by the cultivation of various sciences, a language is amplified, it will be more furnished with words deflected from their original sense; the geometrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the eccentric virtue of a wild hero, and the physician of sanguine expectations and phlegmatick delays. Copiousness of speech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which some words will be preferred, and others degraded; vicissitudes of fashion will enforce the use of new, or extend the signification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current sense: pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance, and the pen must at length comply with the tongue; illiterate writers will, at one time or other, by publick infatuation, rise into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will use them with colloquial licentiousness, confound distinction, and forget propriety. As politeness increases, some expressions will be considered as too gross and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phrases are therefore adopted, which must, for the same reasons, be in time dismissed. *Swift*, in his petty treatise on the *English* language, allows that new words must sometimes be introduced, but proposes that none should be suffered to become obsolete. But what makes a word obsolete, more than general agreement to forbear it? and how shall it be continued, when it conveys an offensive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once become unfamiliar by disuse, and displeasing by unfamiliarity?

There is another cause of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the present state of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third distinct from both, and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the most conspicuous accomplishment, is skill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations crowd upon his memory; and haste and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expressions.

The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting something of its native idiom; this is the most mischievous and comprehensive innovation; single words may enter by thousands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the same; but new phraseology changes much at once; it alters not the single stones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy should be established for the cultivation of our style, which I, who can never wish to see dependance multiplied, hope the spirit of *English* liberty will hinder or destroy, let them, instead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to stop the licence of translators, whose idleness and ignorance, if it be suffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of *France*.

If the changes that we fear be thus irresistible, what remains but to acquiesce with silence, as in the other insurmountable distresses of humanity? It remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated:

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tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preserved our constitution, let us make some struggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology, without a contest, to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people arises from its authors: whether I shall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of *English* literature, must be left to time: much of my life has been lost under the pressures of disease; much has been trifled away; and much has always been spent in provision for the day that was passing over me; but I shall not think my employment useless or ignoble, if by my assistance foreign nations, and distant ages, gain access to the propagators of knowledge, and understand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repositories of science, and add celebrity to *Bacon*, to *Hooker*, to *Milton*, and to *Boyle*.

When I am animated by this wish, I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promised to myself: a few wild blunders, and risible absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furnish folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but useful diligence will at last prevail, and there never can be wanting some who distinguish desert; who will consider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, since while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some falling away; that a whole life cannot be spent upon syntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be sufficient; that he, whose design includes whatever language can express, must often speak of what he does not understand; that a writer will sometimes be hurried by eagerness to the end, and sometimes faint with weariness under a task, which *Scaliger* compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always present; that sudden fits of inadvertency will surprise vigilance, slight avocations will seduce attention, and casual eclipses of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer shall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yesterday he knew with intuitive readiness, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed; and though no book was ever spared out of tenderness to the author, and the world is little solicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curiosity to inform it, that the *English Dictionary* was written with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academick bowers, but amid inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow. It may repress the triumph of malignant criticism to observe, that if our language is not here fully displayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprised in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of successive ages, inadequate and delusive; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operating diligence of the *Italian* academicians, did not secure them from the censure of *Beni*; if the embodied criticks of *France*, when fifty years had been spent upon their work, were obliged to change its economy, and give their second edition another form, I may surely be contented without the praise of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of solitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till most of those whom I wished to please have sunk into the grave, and success and miscarriage are empty sounds; I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from censure or from praise.

THE H I S T O R Y OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THOUGH the *Britains* or *Welsh* were the first possessors of this island whose names are recorded, and are therefore in civil history always considered as the predecessors of the present inhabitants; yet the deduction of the *English* language, from the earliest times of which we have any knowledge to its present state, requires no mention of them: for we have so few words which can with any probability be referred to *British* roots, that we justly regard the *Saxons* and *Welsh* as nations totally distinct. It has been conjectured, that when the *Saxons* seized this country, they suffered the *Britains* to live among them in a state of vassalage, employed in the culture of the ground, and other laborious and ignoble services. But it is scarcely possible, that a nation, however depressed, should have been mixed with another in considerable numbers without some communication of their tongue, and therefore, it may, with great reason, be imagined, that those, who were not sheltered in the mountains, perished by the sword.

The whole fabric and scheme of the *English* language is *Gothick* or *Teutonic*: it is a dialect of that tongue, which prevails over all the northern countries of *Europe*, except those where the *Slavonian* is spoken. Of these languages Dr. *Hickes* has thus exhibited the genealogy.



VOL. I.

Of the *Gothick*, the only monument remaining is a copy of the gospels somewhat mutilated, which, from the silver with which the characters are adorned, is called the *silver book*. It is now preserved at *Upsal*, and having been twice published before, has been lately reprinted at *Oxford*, under the inspection of Mr. *Lye*, the editor of *Junius*. Whether the diction of this venerable manuscript be purely *Gothick*, has been doubted; it seems however to exhibit the most ancient dialect now to be found in the *Teutonic* race; and the *Saxon*, which is the original of the present *English*, was either derived from it, or both have descended from some common parent.

What was the form of the *Saxon* language, when, about the year 450, they first entered *Britain*, cannot now be known. They seem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their speech, therefore, having been always cursory and extemporaneous, must have been artless and unconnected, without any modes of transition or involution of clauses; which abruptness and inconnection may be observed even in their later writings. This barbarity may be supposed to have continued during their wars with the *Britains*, which for a time left them no leisure for softer studies; nor is there any reason for supposing it abated, till the year 570, when *Augustine* came from *Rome* to convert them to christianity. The christian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning; they then became by degrees acquainted with the *Roman* language, and so gained, from time to time, some knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of expressing all the sentiments of a civilised people, as

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appears by king *Alfred's* paraphrase or imitation of *Boethius*, and his short preface, which I have selected as the first specimen of ancient *English*.

C A P. I.

ON ðære tide þe Lotan of Siððiu mæghe piþ Romana rice gepin upahorþon. 7 miþ heora cýningum. Rædgota and Ealleþica pæron hatne. Romane burig abpæcon. and eall Italia rice þ̅ iſ betpux þam muntum 7 Sicilia ðam ealonde in anpald geſiehton. 7 þa ægter þam forſpæccenan cýningum Deodric feng to þam ilcan rice. ſe Deodric pær Amulinga. he pær Criften. þeah he on þam Arriuanifcan gedolan ðurhpunode. þe gehet Romanum hiſ fpeondſcipe. ſpa þ̅ hi moſtan heora ealdrihta pýnðe beon. Ac he þa gehat ſpiðe ýfele gelaſte. 7 þpiðe ppaþe geendode mid manegum mane. þ̅ per to eacan oppum unapimedum ýflum. þ̅ þe lohanner þone papan het offlean. Ða pær ſum conſul. þ̅ þe heſetoha hataþ. Boetiuſ pær haten. ſe pær in boccræftum 7 on populd þearum ſe rihtſiſeſta. Ðe ða ongeat þa manigfealdan ýfel þe ſe cýning Deodric piþ þam Criftenandome 7 piþ þam Romanifcum pitum dyðe. he þa gemunde ðara eþneſſa 7 þara ealdrihta ðe hi under ðam Laſerum hæfdon heora ealdhlaforðum. Ða ongan he ſmeagan 7 leornigan on him ſelfum hu he þ̅ rice ðam unrihtſiſan cýninge afeſſan mihte. 7 on riht geleaffulpa and on rihtſiſna anpald gebpringan. Sende þa ðigellice ærendgeppitu to þam Laſere to Conſtantinopolim. þær iſ Cræca heah burig 7 heora cýneſtol. for þam ſe Laſere pær heora ealdhlaforð cýnneſ. bædon hine þæt he him to heora Criftenandome 7 to heora ealdrihtum gefultumede. Ða þ̅ ongeat ſe pælhpeopa cýning Deodric. Ða het he hiſe gebpringan on carceſne 7 þær inne belucan. Ða hit ða gelomp þ̅ ſe arppýnða pær on ſpa micelpne neapaneſſe becom. þa pær he ſpa micle ſpiðon on hiſ Mode gednefed. ſpa hiſ Mod ær ſpiðon to þam populd ſæ þum ungedod per. 7 he ða nanne fpoſſe be innan þam carceſne ne gemunde. ac he geſeoll niſol of ðune on þa flon. 7 hine aſtnehte ſpiþe unnot. and oſmod hine ſelfne ſongan pepan 7 þur ſingende cpeþ.

C A P. II.

ÐA hoð þe ic pſecca geolurþæplice ſong. ic ſceal nu heoſiende ſingan. 7 mid ſpi ungetadum poſdum geſettan. þeah ic geolurþilum gecoplice funde. ac ic nu pepende 7 giſciende of getadra poſda miſſo. me ablendan þaſ ungetpeopan populd ſælþa. 7 me þa ſoſletan ſpa blindne on þiſ ðimme hol. Ða beſeafodon ælcepe luſtþæpneſſe þa ða ic him æſne betſt trupode. Ða pendon hi me heora bæc to and me mid ealle fſomgeſitan. To phon ſceoldan la mine fſriend ſeggan þæt ic geſeelig mon pære. hu mæg ſe beon geſeelig ſe ðe on ðam geſeeligum ðurhpuman ne mot.

C A P. III.

ÐA ic þa ðiſ leoþ. cpæð Boetiuſ. geomþiende arungen hæfde. Ða com ðær gan in to me heoſcund þiſdom. 7 þ̅ min muſnende Mod mid hiſ poſdum geſnette. 7 þur cpæþ. Ðu ne eart þu ſe mon þe on minne ſcole pære aſed 7 gelaſed. Achponon purde þu mid þiſſum populd ſongum þur ſpiþe geſpenced. buton ic pat þ̅ þu hæſt ðara pæpna to hpaþe ſongiten ðe ic þe ær ſealde. Ða clpode ſe þiſdom 7 cpæþ. Geſitaþ nu aſingede populd ſongra of mineſ þegeſeſ Mode. ſonþam ge ſind þa mæſtan ſceapan. Lætaþ hine eft hpeoſſan to minum laſum. Ða eode ſe þiſdom neap. cpeþ Boetiuſ. minum hpeoſſiendan geſohte. 7 hit ſpa mopolil hpaþ hpega upaſæde. adriðde þa mineneſ Moder eagan. and hit fſpan bliþum poſdum. hpaþer hit oncneope hiſ foſtermodon. mid ðam þe ða þ̅ Mod piþ bepende. Ða gecneop hit ſpiþe ſpeotele hiſ agne modon. þ̅ pær ſe þiſdom þe hit lange ær tyðe 7 læpde. ac hit ongeat hiſ laſe ſpiþe totopenne 7 ſpiþe tobſocenne mid dyſriðna hondum. 7 hine þa fſpan hu þ̅ gepunde. Ða andſpýnde ſe þiſdom him 7 ſæde. þ̅ hiſ gungnan hæfdonhine ſpa totopenne. þær þær hi teohodon þ̅ hi hine ealine habban ſceoldon. ac hi zegaderiað monfeald dyſrið on þære foſtrupunga. 7 on þam gilpe butan heora hpele eft to hyne bote gecipne.

This may perhaps be conſidered as a ſpecimen of the *Saxon* in its hiꝑheſt ſtate of purity, for here are ſcarcely any words borrowed from the *Roman* dialects.

Of the following version of the gospels the age is not certainly known, but it was probably written between the time of *Alfred* and that of the *Norman* conquest, and therefore may properly be inserted here.

Translations seldom afford just specimens of a language, and least of all those in which a scrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, because they retain the phraseology and structure of

the original tongue; yet they have often this convenience, that the same book, being translated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age into comparison with another. For this purpose I have placed the *Saxon* version and that of *Wickliffe*, written about the year 1380, in opposite columns, because the convenience of easy collation seems greater than that of regular chronology.

LUCÆ, CAP. I.

L U K, CHAP. I.

FORDAÐ þe witodlice manega þohton þara þinga nace ge-endebyrdan þe on ur gefyllede gýnt.

2 Ða ur betæhtun þa ðe hit of frýmde gerapon, and þere spræce þenar ærnon.

3 We gefuhte [of-fýligde from fruma] geornlice eallum. [mið] endebyrdnesse prutan ðe. þu ðe selurta Theophilus.

4 Ðæt þu oncnape þara worda godfæstnesse. of þam ðe þu gelæned eart.

5 On þenodes dægum Iudea cýninges. þær sum sacerd on naman Zacharias. of Abian tune. 7 his wif þær of Aarones dohtum. and hýre nama þær Elizabeth.

6 Soðlice hig ærnon butu nihtwære beforan Gode. gænzende on eallum his bebodum 7 nihtwærnesse butan prohte.

7 And hig nægdon nan bearn. forþam ðe Elizabeth þær unberende. 7 hý on hýra dægum butu gornðeodun.

8 Soðlice þær geporðen þa Zacharias hýr sacerðader breac on his gewurles endebyrdnesse beforan Gode.

9 Aftær gepunan þær sacerðader hlotes. he eode þ he his ofsprunge sette. Ða he on Godes tempel eode.

10 Eall werod þær folces þær ute gebiddende on þære ofsprunge timan.

11 Ða ætýrðe him Ðrihtnes engel stādenðe on þær weofodes sýððan healfe.

12 Ða wearð Zacharias gedrefed þ geferende. 7 him ege onhwear.

13 Ða cwæð se engel him to. Ne ondræd þu ðe Zacharias. forþam þin ben is gehýned. 7 þin wif Elizabeth þe sunu cenð. and þu nemst hýr naman Iohannes.

14 7 he býð þe to gefean 7 to blisse. 7 manega on hýr acennednesse gefagnað.

15 Soðlice he býð mære beforan Ðrihtne. and he ne drincð win ne beor. 7 he bið gefýrld on haligum Lārte. þonne gýt of his modor innoðe.

16 And manega Israhela bearna he gecýrð to Ðrihtne hýra Gode.

17 And

IN the dayes of Eroude kyng of Judee ther was a prest Zacarye by name: of the sort of Abia, and his wyf was of the doughtris of Aaron: and hir name was Elizabeth.

2 An bothe weren juste biforn God: goynge in alle the maundementis and justifyingis of the Lord withouten playnt.

3. And thei hadden no child, for Elizabeth was bareyn and bothe weren of greet age in her dayes.

4 And it biſel that whanne Zacarye schould do the office of presthod in the ordir of his course to fore God.

5 Aftir the custom of the presthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to encense.

6 And at the multitude of the puple was without forth and preyede in the our of encensyng.

7 And an aungel of the Lord apperide to him: and stood on the right half of the auter of encense.

8 And Zacarye seynge was aſrayed: and drede ſel upon him.

9 And the aungel ſayde to him, Zacarye drede thou not: for thy preier is herd, and Elizabeth thi wiſ ſchal bere to thee a ſone: and his name ſchal be clepid Jon.

10 And joye and gladyng ſchal be to thee: and manye ſchulen have joye in his natyvyte.

11 For he ſchal be great biforn the Lord: and he ſchal not drinke wyn ne ſydr, and he ſchal be fulſild with the holy goſt yit of his modir wombe.

12 And he ſchal converte manye of the children of Iſrael to her Lord God.

13 And

17 And he sæð toƿoran him on gaste 7 Eliaſ mihte. ꝥ he fæðena heortan to hýra bearnum gecýrre. 7 ungleaſfulle to rihtſirra gleaſſcýpe. Drihtne fulfremed folc ge-gearnian:

18 Ða cƿæð Zacharias to þam engele. Ðranun ƿat ic þir. ic eom nu eald. and min ƿif on hýre dagum foſðeode:

19 Ða andſƿanode him ƿe engel. Ic eom Gabriel. ic þe ſtande befoſan Gode. and ic eom aƿend ƿið þe ſƿrecan. 7 þe þir bodian.

20 And nu þu biſt ſƿizende. 7 þu ſƿrecan ne miht oð þone dæg þe þar þing ƿepunðað. foſþam þu minum ƿorðum ne geiſfdeſt. þa beoð on hýra timan geſýlled:

21 And ꝥ folc ƿæſ Zachariam ge-anbiðizende. and ƿundrodon ꝥ he on þam temple læt ƿæſ:

22 Ða he ut-eode ne mihte he him to-ſƿrecan. 7 hiſ oncneopon ꝥ he on þam temple ſume geſihtðe geſeah. 7 he ƿæſ bienniende hým. 7 dumb þurhpunede:

23 Ða ƿæſ geporðen þa hiſ þenunga dagar geſýlled ƿæron. he ſeðde to hiſ huſe:

24 Soðlice æfter dagum Elizabeth hiſ ƿif geeacnode. and heo bedizlude hiſ ƿif monþaſ. 7 cƿæð.

25 Soðlice me Drihten gedýðe þur. on þam dagum þe he geſeah minne hoſp betƿux mannum aſýrran:

26 Soðlice on þam ſýxtan monðe ƿæſ aƿend Gabriel ƿe engel fram Drihtne on Galilea ceaſtre. þæne nama ƿæſ Nazareth.

27 To beƿeddudne fæmnan anum ƿene. þæſ nama þæſ Joſep. of Dauider huſe. 7 þæne fæmnan nama ƿæſ Maria:

28 Ða cƿæð ƿe engel inſanzenðe. Ðal ƿeſ þu mid gýfe geſýled. Drihten mid þe. Ðu eaſt geblecſud on ƿifum:

29 Ða ƿearð heo on hiſ ſƿræce gednefed. and þohte hƿæt ſeo gneting ƿæne:

30 Ða cƿæð ƿe engel. Ne onðræð þu ðe Maria. ſoðlice þu gýfe mid Gode gemetteſt.

31 Soðlice nu. þu on innode ge-eacnaſt. and ſunu cenſt. and hiſ naman Ðælend genemneſt.

32 Se bið mæne. 7 þæſ hehſtan ſunu genemned. and him ſýlð Drihten God hiſ fæðen Dauider ſetl.

33 And he ſicrað on ecneſſe on Iacober huſe. 7 hiſ ſiceſ ende ne bið:

34 Ða cƿæð Maria to þam engle. hu gepýrð þir. foſþam ic ƿene ne oncnaþe:

13 And he ſchal go biſore in the ſpiryte and vertu of Helye: and he ſchal turne the hertis of the fadris to the ſonis, and men out of beleewe: to the prudence of juſt men, to make redy a ƿerſyt puple to the Lord.

14 And Zacarye ſeyde to the aungel: wheroſ ſchal Y wyte this? for Y am old: and my wyf hath gon ſer in hir dayes.

15 And the aungel anſwerde and ſeyde to him, for Y am Gabriel that ſtonde nygh before God, and y am ſent to thee to ſpeke and to euangelife to thee theſe thingis, and lo thou ſchalt be doumbe.

16 And thou ſchalt not mowe ſpeke, till into the day in which theſe thingis ſchulen be don, for thou haſt not beleved to my wordis, whiche ſchulen be fulfilled in her tyme.

17 And the puple was abidyng Zacarye: and thei wondriden that he taryede in the temple.

18 And he gedde out and myghte not ſpeke to hem: and thei knewen that he hadde ſeyn a viſioun in the temple, and he bekenide to hem: and he dwellide ſtille doumbe.

19 And it was don whanne the dayes of his office weren fulfilled: he wente into his hous.

20 And aſtir theſe dayes Elizabeth hiſ wiſ conſeyvede and hidde hir fyve monethis and ſeyde.

21 For ſo the Lord dide to me in the dayes in whiche he biheld to take away my reproof among men.

22 But in the ſixte monethe the aungel Gabriel was ſent from God: into a cytee of Galilee whos name was Nazareth.

23 To a maydun weddid to a man; whos name was Joſeph of the hous of Dauith, and the name of the maydun was Marye.

24 And the aungel entride to hir, and ſayde, heil ful of grace the Lord be with thee: bleſſid be thou among wymmen.

25 And whanne ſche hadde herd: ſche was troublid in hiſ word, and thoughte what manner ſalutacioun this was.

26 And the aungel ſeid to hir, ne drede not thou Marye: for thou haſ founden grace anentis God.

27 Lo thou ſchalt conſeyve in wombe, and ſchalt bere a ſone: and thou ſchalt clepe hiſ name Jheſus.

28 This ſhall be gret: and he ſchal be clepid the ſone of the higheſte, and the Lord God ſchal geve to him the ſeete of Dauith hiſ fadir.

29 And he ſchal regne in the hous of Jacob withouten ende, and of hiſ rewme ſchal be noon ende.

30 And Marye ſeyde to the aungel, on what maner ſchal this thing be don? for Y knowe not man.

35 Ða andƿapode hýne se engel. Se halga Lart on þe becýmð. 7 þær heahstan miht þe ofeƿceadað. and forþam þ̅ halige þe of þe acenned bið. bið Godeſ sunu genemned.

36 And nu. Elizabeth þin mage sunu on hýne ylde geacnode. and þer monað is hýne rýcta. seo is unbepende genemned.

37 Forþam nis ælc ƿord mid Gode unmihtelic:

38 Ða cƿæð Maria. Þer is Drihtnes þinen: gepurðe me æfter þinum ƿorde: And se engel hýne fram-geƿat:

39 Soðlice on þam dagum aƿas Maria 7 ferde on muntland mid ofste. on Iudeiscne ceastre.

40 7 eode into Zacharias huse. 7 grette Elizabeth:

41 Ða ƿæs geporden þa Elizabeth gehýrde Marian gretinge. Ða gefagnude þ̅ cild on hýne innoðe. and þa ƿearð Elizabeth haligum Larte gefýlled.

42 7 heo clýpode mýcelne rterne. and cƿæð. Ðu eart betƿux ƿisum gebletƿud. and gebletƿud is þines innoðes ƿæstm.

43 7 hƿanun is me his. þ̅ mines Drihtnes modor to me cume:

44 Sona swa þinne gnetinge rterf on minum eorsum geporden ƿæs. þa fahnude [in glædnisse] min cild on minum innoþe.

45 And eadig þu eart þu þe zelýfdest. þ̅ fulfremede rýnt þa þing þe fram Drihtne gesæde rýnd:

46 Ða cƿæð Maria. Min ƿapel mæstrað Drihten.

47 7 min gast gebliffude on Gode minum ðelende.

48 Forþam þe he geƿeah his þinene eadmodnesse. soðlice heonun-ƿorð me eadige fectgað ealle cneoperra.

49 Forþam þe me mýcele þing dýde se ðe mihtig is. 7 his nama is halig.

50 7 his mild-heortnes of cneopesse on cneopesse hine ondƿædendum:

51 Þe ƿorhte mægne on his earme. he to-ðælde þa ofeƿmodan-on mode hýra heortan.

52 Þe aƿearp þa ƿican of setle. and þa eadmodan upahof.

53 Þingrigende he mid godum gefýlde. 7 ofeƿmode idele folcet.

54 Þe æfeng Israhel his cniht. 7 gemunde his mild-heortnesse.

55 Swa he sƿare to ƿrum faderum. Abrahame and his fæde on á ƿeopold:

56 Soðlice Maria ƿunode mid hýne swýlce þ̅ny monðas. 7 gepende þa to hýne huse:

57 Ða ƿæs gefýlled Elizabethes cennung-tid. and heo sunu cende.

31 And the aungel answerde and seyde to hir, the holy Gost schal come fro above into thee: and the vertu of the higheste schal ouer schadowe thee: and therfore that holy thing that schal be borun of thee: schal be clepid the sone of God.

32 And to Elizabeth thi cosyn, and sche also hath confeyved a sone in hir eelde, and this monethe is the sixte to hir that is clepid bareyn.

33 For every word schal not be impossyble anentis God.

34 And Marye seide to the hond maydun of the Lord: be it doon to me aſtir thi word; and the aungel departide fro hir.

35 And Marye roos up in .tho dayes and wente with haste into the mountaynes into a citee of Judee.

36 And sche entride into the hous of Zacarye and grette Elizabeth.

37 And it was don as Elizabeth herde the salutacioun of Marye the young childe in hir wombe gladide, and Elizabeth was fulfild with the holy Gost.

38 And creyede with a grete voice and seyde, bleſſid be thou among wymmen and bleſſid be the fruyt of thy wombe.

39 And whereof is this thing to me, that the modir of my Lord come to me?

40 For lo as the vois of thi salutacioun was maad in myn eeris: the yong childe gladide in joye in my wombe.

41 And bleſſid be thou that haſt beleeved: for thilke thingis that ben ſeid of the Lord to thee schulen be parfytly don.

42 And Marye seyde, my ſoul magnifieth the Lord.

43 And my ſpiryt hath gladid in God myn helthe.

44 For he hath behulden the mekenesse of his hand-mayden: for lo for this alle generatiouns schulen ſeye that I am bleſſid.

45 For he that is mighti hath don to me grete thingis, and his name is holy.

46 And his merſy is fro kyndrede into kindredis to men that dreden him.

47 He made myght in his arm, he ſcateride proude men with the thoughte of his herre.

48 He ſette down myghty men fro ſeete and enhaunſide meke men.

49 He hath fulfillid hungry men with goodis, and he has leſt riche men void.

50 He havyng mynde of his mercy took up Iſrael his child,

51 As he hath ſpokun to oure fadris, to Abraham, and to his ſeed into worldis.

52 And Marye dwellide with hir as it were thre monethis and turned again into his hous.

53 But the tyme of beringe child was fulfillid to Elizabeth, and ſhe bar a ſou.

58 7 hýne nehcheburas 7 hýne cuðan 7 ge-
hýrdon. 7 Drihten his mild-heortnesse mid
hýne masprude 7 hig mid hýne blifrodon:-

59 Ða on þam ehteoðan dæge nig comon 7
cild ymbrydan. and nemdon hine his fæder
naman Zachariam:-

60 Ða andspræode his modor. Ne se soðer.
ac he bið Iohannes genen ned:-

61 Ða cwædon hi to hýne. Nis nan on þinre
magðe þýsrum naman genemned:-

62 Ða bicnodon hi to his fæder. hwæt he
wolde hýne genemnedne beon:-

63 Ða sprac he gebedenum pex-brede. Iohan-
nes is his nama. Ða pundrodon hig ealle:-

64 Ða wearð fona his muð 7 his tunge ge-
openod. 7 he spræc. Drihten bletsigende:-

65 Ða wearð ege geporðen ofer ealle hýra
nehcheburas. and ofer ealle Iudea munt-land
þar þar gepirðmaþrode.

66 7 ealle þa ðe hit gehýrdon. on hýra leor-
tan settun 7 cwædon. Þenst ðu hwæt byð þer
cnapa. witodlice Drihtnes hand þæs mid him:-

67 And Zacharias his fæder þæs mid hale-
gum Gaste gefýlled. 7 he pitegode and cwæð.

68 Gebletsud is Drihten Israhela God. for-
þam þe he geneorude. 7 his folces alýfðnesse
dyde.

69 And he is hæle horn arænde on Dauider
huse his cnihter.

70 Swa he spræc þurh his halegna pitegena
muð. þa ðe of worðes fým ðe spræcon.

71 7 he alýfde us of urum feondum. and of
ealra þara handa þe us hatedon.

72 Mild-heortnesse to wýrcenne mid urum
fæderum. 7 gemunan his halegan cyðnesse.

73 Wyne us to sylenne þone að þe he urum
fæder Abrahames sprac.

74 Ðæt se butan ege. of ure feonda handa
alýfede. him þeorian

75 On halignesse beforan him eallum urum
dagum:-

76 And þu cnapa bist þæs hehtan pitega
genemned. þu gæst beforan Drihtnes anýne.
his wegas gearpian.

77 To sylene his folce hæle gepit on hýra
synna forgyfnesse.

78 Þurh innoðas ures Godes mild-heort-
nesse. on þam he us geneorude of eartðale
up-7ýringende.

79 Onlyhtan þam þe on þýrtum 7 on deaðes
feade sitað. ure fet to gepeccenne on sibbe
wegas:-

80 Soðlice se cnapa weox. 7 þæs on gaste
gestrangod. 7 þæs on pestenum oð þone dæg
hys ætyfðnessum on Israhel:-

54 And the neyghbouris and cosyns of his
herden that the Lord hadde magnyfyed his mercy
with his, and thei thankiden him.

55 And it was doon in the eigthithe day thei
camen to circumside the child, and thei clepiden
him Zacarye by the name of his fadir.

56 And his modir answeride and seide, nay;
but he schal be clepid Jon.

57 And thei seiden to his, for no man is in thi
kynrede that is clepid this name.

58 And thei bikenyden to his fadir, what he
wolde that he were clepid.

59 And he axinge a poyntel wroot seyinge, Jon
in his name, and alle men wondriden.

60 And annoon his mouth was openyd and his
tunge, and he spak and blefside God.

61 And drede was maad on all his neyghbouris,
and all the wordis weren publischid on alle moun-
teynes of Judee.

62 And alle men that herden puttiden in her
herte, and seiden what manner child schal this be,
for the hond of the Lord was with him.

63 And Zacarye his fadir was fulfillid with the
holy Gost, and profeciode and seide.

64 Blefid be the Lord God of Israel, for he has
visited and maad redempcioun of his puple.

65 And he has rered to us an horn of helthe in
the hous of Dauith his child.

66 As he spak by the mouth of hise holy pro-
phetis that weren fro the world.

67 Helth fro oure enemyes, and fro the hond of
alle men that hatiden us.

68 To do mercy with oure fadris, and to have
mynde of his holy testament.

69 The grete ooth that he swoor to Abraham
our fadir,

70 To geve himself to us, that we without
drede delyvered fro the hond of our enemyes serve
to him,

71 In holynesse and rightwisnesse before him,
in alle our dayes.

72 And thou child schalt be clepid the profete of
the higheste, for thou schalt go before the face of
the Lord to make redy hise weyes.

73 To geve scienc of heclth to his puple into
remissioun of her synnes.

74 By the inwardenes of the mercy of oure God,
in the which he springyng up fro on high hath
visited us.

75 To geve light to them that sitten in derk-
nessis, and in schadowe of deeth, to dresse oure feet
into the weye of pees;

76 And the child waxide, and was confortid in
spýrit, and was in desert placis till to the day of his
schewing to Ysrahel.

Of the *Saxon* poetry some specimen is necessary, though our ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their syllables, which it would be very difficult, perhaps impossible, to recover, excludes us from that pleasure which the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contemporaries.

The first poetry of the *Saxons* was without rhyme, and consequently must have depended upon the quantity of their syllables; but they began in time to imitate their neighbours, and close their verses with correspondent sounds.

The two passages, which I have selected, contain apparently the rudiments of our present lyric measures, and the writers may be justly considered as the genuine ancestors of the *English* poets.

Be mai him rope adneden,
Dæt he ðanne one biððe ne muge,
Uop þ bilimped ilome.
Dæ is þis þ bit and bote
And bet biuopen dome.
Deað com on ðis midelapd
Dunð ðer deþer onde,
And jenne and forðe and isþinc,
On se and on londe.

Ic am eldeþ ðanne ic þer,
A þintre 7 ec a lope.
Ic ealdr mope ðanne ic dede,
Mi þit oghte to bi mope.

Se þ hine selue uopzet,
Uop þine ofen uop childe.
Þe þal comen on euele rtede,
Bute god him bi milde.

Ne hope þis to hine þere,
Ne þere to his þine.
Bi þor him selue eunich man,
Dær þile he biðð alie.

Eunich man mid þ he haueð,
Mai bezzen heueniche.
Se ðe lesse 7 se ðe mope,
Þere aþer iliche.

Þeue and erðe he ouerþied,
Þis eghen bið fulþiht.
Sunne 7 none 7 alle rþepen,
Biðð diertre on his lichte.

Þe þot þet þenched and þet doþ,
Alle quike þhte.

Nis no louerd rþich is xist,
Ne no king rþich is drihte.

Þeue 7 erðe 7 all dæt is,
Bioken is on his honde.
Þe deð al þ his pille is,
On rea and ec on londe.

Þe is opd albuten opde,
And ende albuten ende.
Þe one is eue on eche rtedo,
Wende þer þu þende.

Þe is buuen up and bineðon,
Biuopen and ec bihind.

Se man þ godeþ pille deð,
Þie mai hine aihþan uinde.

Eche þune he iþerð,
And þot eche dede.

Þe þunþ ritzð echer idanc,
Wai þpat þel up to þede.

Se man neupe nele don god,
Ne neupe god his leden.
Er deð 7 dom come to his þune,
Þe mai him rope adneden.

Þungen 7 þurþ here 7 chele,
Ecðe and ali unheld.

Þunþ deð com on ðis midelapd,
And oðer unirelde.

Ne mai non hepte hit iþenche,
Ne no tunge telle.

Þu mucle þinum and hu uele,
Biðð inne helle.

Louie God mid upe hiepte.
And mid all upe mihte.

And upe emþistene rþo up þelf,
Þpo up leþed drihte.

Þume þer habbed lesse menzde,
And þume þer habbed mope.

Ech eþer þan þ he dede,
Eþer þ he rþanc rope.

Ne þel þer bi þred ne þin,
Ne ofen kenner eþe.

God one þel bi echer his,
And bliþe and eche þeste.

Ne þal þar bi rþete ne rþub,
Ne þoldeþ þele none.

Ac ri menzþe þ men up bihat,
All þall þen god one.

Ne mai no menzþe bi rþo muchel,
Þpo is godeþ irihde.

Þi is roþ þune and þriht,
And dai bute nihte.

Þer is þele bute þane,
And þeste buten isþinche.

Se þ mai and nele deden come,
Þone hit þel uopþenche.

Þer is bliþe buten rþeþe,
And his buten deaðe.

Þet eue þullen þunie þer,
Bliðe hi biþ and eaðe.

Þer is zeugeþe buten elde,
And elde buten unhelþe.

Nis þer forþe ne for non,
Ne non unirelde.

Þer me þel drihten isen,
Þpo are he is mid isþre.

Þe one mai and þel al þien,
Engleþ and manneþ bliþe.

THE HISTORY OF THE

To ðære bliſſe uſ bring god,
 Ðet riſeð buten ende.
 Ðanne he uſe ſaula unbint,
 Of lichamlice bend.

Ʒriſt geue uſ lede ſpich liſ,
 And habbe ſpichne ende.
 Ðet þe moten ðider cumen,
 Ðanne þe henney pende.

About the year 1150, the *Saxon* began to take a form in which the beginning of the present *English* may be plainly discovered; this change seems not to have been the effect of the *Norman* conquest, for very few *French* words are found to have been introduced in the first hundred years after it; the language must therefore have been altered by causes like those which, notwithstanding the care of writers and societies instituted to obviate them, are even now daily making innovations in every living language. I have exhibited a specimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the *Saxon* chronicle, of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates.

Ðiſ gæne ſoþ þe king Stephne opeþ ſæ to Norþmandi. 7 þeþ þeſ undeþ-ſanzen. ſoþði þ hi penden þ he ſculde ben alſuic alſe þe com þeſ. 7 ſoþ he hadde get hiſ tpeſoþ. ac he to deað it 7 ſcatered ſoþlice. Micel hadde þenri king gadered gold 7 ſyluer. and na god ne diðe me ſoþ hiſ ſaule þaþ of. Ða þe king Stephne to Engla-land com þa macod he liſ gadering æt Oxene-ſoþd. 7 þaþ he nam þe biſcop Rogeþ of Deſeþ-beþi. 7 Alexander biſcop of Lincoln. 7 te Lancelþ Rogeþ hiſe neuer. 7 diðe ælle in þpuiun. til hi jaſen up heþe cartleþ. Ða þe ſuiker undeþgæton þ he milde man þaþ 7 ſoþte 7 god. 7 na juſtice ne diðe. þa diðen hi alle þundeþ. Ði hadden him manþed maked and aðeþ ſuopen. ac hi nan tpeuðe ne heolden. alle he paþon ſoþ ſpopen. 7 heþe tpeoðeþ ſoþloþen. ſoþ æuic rice man hiſ cartleþ makede and agæneþ him heolden. and ſylden þe land full of cartleþ. Ði ſuenceten ſuilde þe ppece men of þe land mid cartel-peopeþ. þa þe cartleþ paþen maked. þa ſylden hi mid deouleþ and yuele men. Ða namen hi þa men þe hi penden þ an god heþden. baðe be mhteþ and be dæiþ. caplmen 7 þimmen. and diðen heom in þpuiun eþteþ gold and ſyluer. 7 pineð heom un-tellendlice þining. ſoþ ne paþen næuþe nan maþtýþ ſpa pineð alſe hi paþon. Me hengeð up bi þe ſet and ſmoked heom mid ful ſmoke. me hengeð bi þe þumber. oðeþ bi þe heþed. 7 hengen þpýnigeþ on heþ ſet. Me diðe enotted ſtpeþgeþ abuton heþe hæued. 7 uupýðen to þ it geðe to þ heþneþ. Ði diðen heom in quarteþne þaþ nadþeþ

7 ſnakeþ 7 paðeþ paþon inne. 7 ðpaþen heom ſpa. Sume hi diðen in cþucet-huþ. þ iſ in an ceþte þ paþ ſcoþt 7 naþeu. 7 un deþ. 7 diðe ſcæþpe ſtanþe þeþ inne. 7 þþengeð þe man þaþ inne. þ hi þpæcon alle þe limer. In mani of þe cartleþ paþon loþ 7 gni. þ paþon ſachentegeþ þ tpa oðeþ þþe men hadden onoh to þaþon onne. þ paþ ſpa maced þ iſ ſæþtneð to an beom. 7 diðen an ſcæþp iþen abuton þa manþeþ þþote 7 hiſ halþ. þ he ne mihte noþideþpaþdeþ ne ſitten. ne lien. ne ſleþen. oc þaþon al þ iþen. Mani þuþen hi ðpaþen mid hungæþ. J ne canne. 7 ne mai tellen alle þe þundeþ. ne alle þe pineþ þ hi diðen ppece men on hiſ land. 7 þ laſtede þa xix. þintþe þile Stephne paþ king. 7 æuþe it paþ uueþþe and uueþþe. Ði læidengeuildeþ on þe tūneþ æuþeþ þile. 7 cleþeden it tenþeþe. þa þe ppece men ne hadden nan moþe to giuen. þa þtueðen hi and þþendon alle þe tūneþ. þ þel þu mihteþ ſaþen all aþeþ ſaþe ſculdeþ þu neuþe þinden man in tūne ſittende. ne land tiled. Ða paþ coþn dæþe. 7 flec. 7 caþe. 7 buteþe ſoþ nan ne paþ o þe land. Wþece men ſtupuen of hungæþ. ſume jeden on ælmeþ þe paþen ſum þile ſice men. ſum ſlugeþ ut of lande. Weþ næuþe gæt maþe ppecehed on land. ne næuþe heðen men þeþþe ne diðen þan hi diðen. ſoþ oueþ ſiðon ne ſoþ-baþen hi nouðeþ ciþce. ne cýþce-iaþd. oc nam al þe god þ þaþ inne paþ. 7 þþenden ſýðen þe cýþce 7 altegeðeþe. Ne hi ne ſoþ-baþen biſcopþeþ land. ne abboteþ. ne pþeoſteþ. ac þæueðen muneþeþ. 7 cleþekeþ. 7 æuþic man oðeþ þe oueþ mýhte. Ʒiſ tpa men oðeþ þþe coman ſiðend to an tūn. al þe tūn-ſeipe þlugaþ ſoþ heom. penden þ hi paþon þæueþeþ. Ðe biſcopþeþ 7 leþed men heom cuþreðe æuþe. oc paþ heom naht þaþ of. ſoþ hi paþon all ſoþ-cuþþæð 7 ſoþ-ſuopen 7 ſoþloþen. Waþ ſæ me tiled. þe eþde ne þaþ nan coþn. ſoþ þe land paþ all ſoþ-don mid ſuilde dædeþ. 7 hi ſæden openlice þ Ʒriſt ſleþ. 7 hiſ halechen. Ðuile 7 maþe þanne þe cunnen ſæin. þe þolenden xix. þintþe ſoþ uþe ſinner. On al þiſ yuele time heold Martin abbot hiſ abbotþice xx. þintþeþ 7 halþ gæþ. 7 viii. dæþ. mid micel ſuinc. 7 ſand þe muneþeþ. 7 te geþteþ al þ heom behoued. 7 heold mýcel capited in the huþ. and þoð þeðeþe þþohte on þe ciþce 7 ſette þaþ to landeþ 7 þenteþ. 7 goded it ſuýðe and læt it þeþen. and bþohte heoin into þe nepæ nýþþe on ſ. Petþeþ maþþe-dæi mid micel þuþþeþe. þ þaþ anno ab incarnatione Dom. mxxi. a combustione loci xxiii. And he ſoþ to Rome 7 þaþ paþ þæl undeþ-ſanzen þþam þe Pape Eugenie. 7 begæt thaþe þþiulegieþ. an of alle þe landeþ of þabbotþice. 7 an oðeþ of þe landeþ þe lien to þe ciþceþican. 7 giþ he lenþ moþte liuen. alſe he mint

to don of þe honþer-pýcan. And he beþæt in landeſ þ̅ rice men heþden mid ſtþengþe. of Willelm Malbuit þe heold Rogingham þæ caſtel he þan Lotingham 7 Eſtun. 7 of Þugo of Wal- uile he þan Þýntlingb. 7 Stanepig. 7 lx. foſt. of Aldepingſle ælc gæþ. And he madeþe manie munekeſ. 7 planteþe pinæþd. 7 madeþe manie peopkeſ. 7 pende þe tun betere þan it ær þær. and þær god muneþ 7 god man. 7 foþði hi luueden God and gode men. Nu þe pillen fægen ſumdel þat belamp on Steþhne kingeſ time. On hiſ time þe Judeuſ of Non-pic bohton an Crisþen cild befoþen Eſtþen. and pineden him alle þe alce pining þ̅ uþe Drihtin þær pined. and on lang- ſþiðæ him on þode hengen foþ uþe Drihtneſ luue. 7 ſýðen býrieden him. Wenden þ̅ it ſculde ben foþ-holen. oc uþe Drihtin atýþede þ̅ he þær halí maþtýþ. 7 to munekeſ him namen. 7 bebýried him hegliþe. in ðe mýnſþe. 7 he maket þuþ uþe Drihtin þundeſlice and mani- fæðlice miſacleſ. 7 hatte he ſ. Willelm:-

On þiſ gæþ com Dauid king of Scotland mid opmete fæþd to þiſ land polde pinnan þiſ land. 7 him com to gæneſ Willelm eoþl of Albamaþ þe king adde beteht Euop-pic. 7 to oðeþ æueþ men mid fæu men 7 ſuhten wið heom. 7 flemden þe king æt te ſtandard. 7 floþen ſwiðe micel of hiſ genge:-

On þiſ gæþ polde þe king Steþhne tæcen Rod- beþt eoþl of Glouceſþþe. þe kingeſ ſune Þenþieſ. ac he ne mihte foþ he þær it þær. Ða eſteþ hi þe lengten þeſteþede þe ſunne 7 te dæi abuton nohtid deþſ. þa men eten þ̅ me lihteþe candleſ to æten bi. 7 þ̅ þær xiii. kt. Appil. þænon men ſwiðe ofþundþed. Ðeþ eſteþ foþd-peoþde Wil- elm Æþce-biſcop of Canþþar-býþig. 7 te king madeþe Teobald Æþce-biſcop. þe þær abbot in þe Bec. Ðeþ eſteþ þær ſwiðe micel ueþþe betuýþ þe king 7 Randolf eoþl of Eaſþþe noht foþði þ̅ he ne þaf him al þ̅ he cuðe axen him. alþe he wiðe alle oðþe. oc æþþe þe maþe iaf heom þe þæþþe hi þænon him. Ðe eoþl heold Lincol agæneſ þe king. 7 benam him al þ̅ he ahte to haueþ. 7 te king foþ wiðeþ 7 beþætte him 7 hiſ broðeþ Willelm de R... aþe in þe caſtel. 7 te eoþl fæal ut 7 þeþde eſteþ Rodbeþt eoþl of Glou- ceſþþe. 7 bþoht him wiðeþ mid micel feþd. and ſuhten ſwiðe on Landelmaþþe-dæi ageneſ heoþe lauþd. 7 namen him. foþ hiſ men him ſuýken 7 flugæþ. and læd him to Briſtoþe and wiðen þær in þriþun. 7... teþeþ. Ða þær all Engle-land ſtýþed maþ þan æþ þær. and all ýuel þeþ in lande. Ðeþ eſteþ com þe kingeſ dohteþ Ð þriþ þe heþde ben Emþeþic on Alamanie. 7 nu þær cunteſſe in Angou. 7 com to Lundene. 7 te Lundeneſſeþe folc hiþe polde tæcen 7 ſcæ fleh. 7 foþþeþ þær micel: Ðeþ eſteþ þe biſcop of Win ceſþþe Þenþi. þe kingeſ broðeþ Steþhneſ.

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ſþac wið Rodbeþt eoþl 7 wið þeþeþeþe and ſþoþ heom aðar þ̅ he neupþe ma mid te king hiſ broðeþ polde halþen. 7 cuþþede alle þe men þe mid him heolden. and fæde heom þ̅ he polde iuen heom up Win ceſþþe. 7 wiðe heom cuinen wiðeþ. Ða hi þær inne þæþen þa com þe kingeſ cuen... hiþe ſtþengþe 7 beþæt. heom. þ̅ þeþ þær inne micel hunþeþ. Ða hi ne leng ne muhteþ þolen. þa ſtali hi ut 7 flugæþ. 7 hi þuþden þær wiðuten 7 folcheden heom. and namen Rodbeþt eoþl of Glou ceſþþe and ledden him to Rouceſþþe. and wiðen him þaþe in þriþun. and te emþeþeþe fleh into an mýnſþe. Ða feoþden ða þiſe men be- tþýþ. þe kingeſ ſþeond 7 te eoþleſ ſþeond. and ſahtleþe ſua þ̅ me ſculde leten ut þe king of þriþun foþ þe eoþl. 7 te eoþl foþ þe king. 7 ſua wiðen. wiðen ðeþ eſteþ ſahtleþen þe king 7 Ran- dolf eoþl æt Stan-foþd 7 aðeþ ſþoþen and tþeudeþ fæþton þ̅ heþ nouðeþ ſculde beþuiken oðeþ. 7 it ne foþ-ſtod naht. foþ þe king him wiðen nam in þamþun. þuþþe þiþci þæd. 7 wiðe him in þriþun. 7 eþ ſoneþ he let him ut þuþþe þæþþe þeð to þ̅ foþeþaþde þ̅ he ſuoþ on halþdom. 7 gýþleþ fænd. þ̅ he alle hiſ caſtleſ ſculde iuen up. þume he iaf up and ſume ne iaf he noht. and wiðe þanne þæþþe ðanne he hæþ ſculde. Ða þær Engle-land ſwiðe to-deled. ſume helden mid te king. 7 ſume mid þeþeþeþe. foþ þa þe king þær in þriþun. þa penden þe eoþleſ 7 te rice men þ̅ he neupþe maþe ſculde cumme ut. 7 ſahtleþen þýd þeþeþeþe. 7 bþohten hiþe into Oxen-foþd. and iauen hiþe þe buþþe:- Ða ðe king þær ute. þa heþde þ̅ fæþen. and toc hiſ fþoþd 7 beþæt hiþe in þe tþp. 7 me læt hiþe dūn on niht of þe tþp mid þæþeþ. 7 ſtali ut 7 ſcæ fleh 7 iæde on foþe to Waling-foþd. Ðaþ eſteþ ſcæ feþde ofeþ þæ. 7 hi of Norþandi penden alle ſþa þe king to þe eoþl of Angæu. ſume heþe þankeþ 7 ſume heþe un-þankeþ. foþ he beþæt heom til hi aiauen up heþe caſtleſ. 7 hi nan helþe ne hæþden of þe king. Ða feþde Euſtace þe kingeſ ſune to France. 7 nam þe kingeſ ſuþteþ of France to piþe. pende to biþætton Norþandi þær þuþþ. oc he ſþeðde litel. 7 be gode þihte. foþ he þær an ýuel man. foþ þæþe he... wiðe maþe ýuel þanne god. he þeuede þe landeþ 7 læide mic... ſon. heþnohte hiſ þiþ to Engle-land. 7 wiðe hiþe in þe caſte... teþ. god þiþman ſcæ þær. oc ſcæ heðde litel bliþþe mid him. 7 xþiſt ne polde þ̅ he ſculde lange þuxan. 7 þeþd deð and hiſ modeþ beien. 7 te eoþl of Angæu þeþd deð 7 hiſ ſune Þenþi toc to þe rice. And te cuen of France to-dæide ſþa þe king. 7 ſcæ com to þe iunge eoþl Þenþi. 7 he toc hiþe to piþe. 7 al Peitou mid hiþe. Ða feþde he mid micel fæþd into Engle-land. 7 þan caſtleſ. 7 te king feþde ageneſ him micel maþe feþd. 7 þoðþæþeþe þuten hi nolde.

c

oc

ne seþden þe Ælce-bircop 7 te pife men he-
 tþux heom. 7 makeþe þæt rahte þæt te king ſculde
 ben laueþ 7 king pile he luæde. 7 aſter þiſ dæi
 paþe þenri king. 7 he helde him for fader 7 he
 him for ſone. and rið 7 ræhte ſculde ben betþyð
 heom 7 on al Engle-land. Ðiſ and te oðre
 fornuarþer þæt hi makeþen ſuopen to halþen
 þe king 7 te eopel. and te bircop. 7 te eopler.
 7 ſicemen alle. Ða paþ þe eopel underſangen
 æt Win-ceſtre and æt Lundene mid micel
 purþſcipe. and alle diden him man-þeð. and
 ſuopen þe paþ to halþen. and hiſ paþ ſone
 riðde god paþ ſua þæt neupe paþ heþe. Ða paþ
 þe king ſcþengete þanne he æueþt heþ paþ. 7 te
 eopel ſeþde ouer þæt. 7 al folc him luæde. for he
 diðe god juſtice 7 makeþe paþ.

Nearly about this time, the following pieces of
 poetry ſeem to have been written, of which I have
 inſerted only ſhort fragments; the firſt is a rude
 attempt at the preſent meaſure of eight ſyllables,
 and the ſecond is a natural introduction to *Robert*
of Glouceſter, being compoſed in the ſame meaſure,
 which, however rude and barbarous it may ſeem,
 taught the way to the *Alexandrines* of the *French*
 poetry.

FUR in ſee bi weſt ſpaýnge.
 If a lond ſhote cokaýgne.
 Ðer niſ lond under heuenriche.
 Of wel of godniſ hiſ iliche.
 Ðoý paradif be miri and briýt.
 Lokaýgn if of fairiſ ſiýt.
 What if þer in paradif.
 Bot graſſe and floure and greneriſ.
 Ðoý þer be ioi and gret dute.
 Ðer niſ met bote frute.
 Ðer niſ halle bure no bench.
 Bot watir man if þurſto quench.
 Beþ þer no men but two.
 Þeli and enok alſo.
 Clinglich may hi go.
 Whar þer woniþ men no mo.
 In cokaýgne if met and drink.
 Wiþute care how and ſwink.
 Ðe met if trie þe drink ſo clere.
 To none ruſſin and ſopper.
 I ſigge for ſuþ boute were.
 Ðer niſ lond on erþe if pere.
 Under heuen niſ lond i wiſſe.
 Of ſo mochiſ ioi and bliſſe.
 Ðer if mani ſwete ſiýte.
 Al if dai niſ þer no niýte.
 Ðer niſ bareþ noþer ſtriſ.
 Niſ þer no deþ ac euer liſ.
 Ðer niſ lac of met no cloþ.
 Ðer niſ no man no woman wroþ.

Ðer niſ ſerpent wolf no fox.
 Þorſ no capil. kowe no ox.
 Ðer niſ ſchepe no ſwine no gote.
 No non horwýla god it wote.
 Noþer harate noþer ſtode.
 Ðe land if ful of oþer gode.
 Niſ þer ſlei ſle no lowſe.
 In cloþ in toun þeð no houſe.
 Ðer niſ dunnir ſlete no hawle.
 No non vile worme no ſnawle.
 No non ſtorm rein no winde.
 Ðer niſ man no woman blinde.
 Ok al if game ioi ant gle.
 Wel if him þat þer mai be.
 Ðer beþ riuerſ gret and fine.
 Of oile melk honi and wine.
 Watir ſeruþ þer to noþing.
 Bot to ſiýt and to waulling.

SANTA MARGARETTA.

OLDE ant ýonge i preit ou oure ſolief for to
 lete.
 Denchet on god þat ýeſ ou wit oure ſunneſ to
 bete.
 Þere mai tellen ou. wid wordes ſeire and ſwete.
 Ðe vie of one meidan. waſ horeþ Mæregrete.
 Þire fader waſ a patriac. al ic ou tellen may.
 In auntioge wiſ echel i Ðe falſe lay.
 Deue godeſ ant doumbe. he ſerued nitt ant day.
 So deden moný oþere. þat ſinger weilawey.
 Theodoſiue waſ if nome. on criſt ne leuede he
 nouit.
 Ðe leuede on þe falſe godeſ. Ðat peren wid honþen
 wrouit.
 Ðo þat child ſculde chriſtine ben. ic com him well
 in þoutt.
 E beð wen it were ibore. to deþe it were ibpoutt.
 Ðe moder waſ an heþene wiſ þat hire to wýman
 bere.
 Ðo þat child ibore waſ. nolde ho hiſ furfare.
 Ðo ſende it into aſýe. wid meſſagerſ ful ýare.
 To a nopice þat hire wiſte. ant ſette hire to
 lore.
 Ðe norice þat hire wiſte. children aheueþe ſeuene.
 Ðe eitteþe waſ mæregrete. criſtel may of heuene.
 Taleſ ho ani tolde. ful ſeire ant ful euene.
 Wou ho þoleþen martirdom. ſein Laurence ant
 ſeinte Steuene.

In theſe fragments, the adulteration of the *Saxon*
 tongue, by a mixture of the *Norman*, becomes
 apparent; yet it is not ſo much changed by the
 admixture of new words, which might be imputed
 to commerce with the continent, as by changes
 of its own form and terminations; for which no
 reaſon can be given.

Hitherto the language used in this island, however different in successive time, may be called *Saxon*; nor can it be expected, from the nature of things gradually changing, that any time can be assigned, when the *Saxon* may be said to cease, and the *English* to commence. *Robert of Gloucester* however, who is placed by the critics in the thirteenth century, seems to have used a kind of intermediate diction, neither *Saxon* nor *English*; in his work therefore we see the transition exhibited, and, as he is the first of our writers in rhyme, of whom any large work remains, a more extensive quotation is extracted. He writes apparently in the same measure with the foregoing author of *St. Margarete*, which, polished into greater exactness, appeared to our ancestors so suitable to the genius of the *English* language, that it was continued in use almost to the middle of the seventeenth century.

OF þe bataýles of Denemarch, þat hii dude in þýs londe
þat worst were of alle opere, we mote abbe an honde.
Worst hii were. vor opere adde somwanne ýdo,
As Romeyns & Saxons, & wel wuste þat lond þerto.
Ac hii ne kept ýt holde nogt, bote robbý, and flende,
And destrue, & berne, & fle, & ne couþe abbe non ende.
And bote lute ýt nas worþ, þey hii were ouercome ýlome.
Vor myd sýpes and gret poer as prest effone hii come,
Kýng Adelwolf of þýs lond kýng was tuenty ger.
þe Deneýs come bý hym rýuor þan hii dude er.
Vor in þe al our vorst ger of ýs kýnedom
Mýd þre & þrýttý sýpuol men her prince hyder come,
And at Souþamtone arýuede, an hauene bý Souþe.
Anoper gret ost pulke tyme arýuede at Portesmouþe.
þe kýng nuste weþer kepe, at delde ýs ost atuo.
þe Denes adde þe maystre. þo al was ýdo,
And bý Estangle and Lýndeseýe hii wende vorþ atte laste,
And so hamward al bý Kent, & slowe & barnde vaste,
Agen wýnter hii wende hem. anoper ger est hii come.
And destrude Kent al out, and Londone nome.
þus al an ten ger þat lond hii brogte þer doune,
So þat in þe teþe ger of þe kýnge's croune,
Al býsouþe hii come alond, and þet folc of Somersete
þoru þe býsþop Alcston and þet folc of Dorsete

Hii come & smýte an bataýle, & þere, þoru Gode's grace,
þe Deneýs were al býneþe, & þe lond solc adde þe place,
And more prowesse dude þo, þan þe kýng mýgte býuore,
þeruore gode lond men ne beþ nogt al verlore.
þe kýng was þe boldore þo, & agen hem þe more drou,
And ýs foure godes fones woxe vaste ý nou,
Edelbold and Adelbrygt, Edelred and Alfred.
þýs was a stalwarde tem, & of gret wýsdom & red,
And kýnges were al foure, & defendede wel þýs lond,
An Deneýs dude sþame ýnou, þat me volwel vond.
Is sýxteþe gere of þe kýnge's kýnedom
In eldeste sone Adelbold gret ost to hym nome,
And ýs fader also god, and opere heýe men al so,
And wende agen þýs Deneýs, þat mucþe wo adde ý do.
Vor myd tuo hondred sýpes & an alf at Temsemouþ hii come,
And Londone, and Kanterburý, and oper tounes nome,
And so vorþ in to Sopereýe, & slowe & barnde vaste,
þere þe kýng and ýs sone hem mette atte laste.
þere was bataýle strong ýnou ýsmýte in an þrowe.
þe godes kýngtes leyþ adoun as gras, wan medeþ mowe.
Heueden, (þat were of ýsmýte,) & oper lýmes also,
Flete in blode al fram þe grounde, ar þe bataýle were ýdo.
Wanne þat blod stod al abrod, vas þer gret wo ý nou;
Nýs ýt reuþe vorto hure, þat me so volc slou?
Ac our suete Louerd atte laste sþewede ýs suete grace,
And sende þe Crýstýne Englýsse men þe maystrýe in þe place,
And þe heþene men of Denemarch býneþe were echon.
Nou nas þer gut in Denemarch Crýstendom non;
þe kýng her after to holý chýrche ýs herte þe more drou,
And teþegede wel & al ýs lond, as hii agte, wel ý nou.
Seýn Swýthýn at Wýnchestre býsþop þo was,
And Alcston at Sýrebourne, þat amendede mucþe þýs cas.
þe kýng was wel þe betere man þoru her beýre red,
Tuenty wýnter he was kýng, ar he were ded.
At Wýnchestre he was ýbured, as he gut lýþ þere.
Hýs tueýe fones he gef ýs lond, as he býget ham ere.
Adelbold, the eldore, þe kýnedom of Estsex,
And sþþe Adelbrygt, Kent and Westsex.
Eýgte hondred ger ýt was and seuene and fýftý al so,
After þat God anerþe com, þat þýs dede was ýdo.
Boþe hii wuste bý her tyme wel her kýnedom,
At þe vyfte ger Adelbold out of þýs lyue nome.

THE HISTORY OF THE

At Sfyrebourne he was ybured, & ys broþer Adel-
brygt

Hii kynedom adde after hym, as lawe was and rygt.
By ys daye þe verde com of þe heþene men wel prout,
And Hamtesfyre and destrude Wynchestre al out.
And þat lond folc of Hamtesfyre her red þo nome
And of Barcsfyre, and fogte and þe sfrewen ouer-
come.

Adelbrygt was kyng of Kent geres folle tene,
And of Westsex bote vyue, þo he deýde ych wene.

ADELRED was after hym kyng y mad in þe
place,

Eýgte hondred & feurene & sýxtý as in þe ger of grace.
þe vorste ger of ys kynedom þe Deneys þýcke com,
And robbede and destrude, and cýtes valle nome.
Maystres hii adde of her oft, as yt were dukes, tueýe,
Hynguar and Hubba, þat sfrewen were beýe.

In Eit Angle hii býleuede, to rest hem as yt were,
Mýd her oft al þe wynter, of þe vorst gere.

þeoper ger hii dude hem vorþ, & ouer Homber come,
And slowe to grounde & barnde, & Euerwýk nome.
þer was bataýle strong y nou, vor yslawe was þere
Osryc kyng of Homberlond, & moný þat with hym
were.

þo Homberlond was þus ýssend, hii wende & tounes
nome.

So þat atte laste to Estangle agen hym come.

þer hii barnde & robbede, and þat folc to grounde
slowe,

And, as wolues among ssep, reulých hem to drowe.
Seýnt Edmond was þo her kyng, & þo he sey þat
deluol cas

þat me morþrede so þat folc, & non amendement nas,
He ches leuere to deýe hymself, þat such sorwe to
ýsey.

He dude hym vorþ among hys son, nolde he noþýg
fle.

Hii nome hym & scourged hym, & supþe naked
hym bounde

To a tre, & to hym sfote, & made hym moný a
wounde,

þat þe arewe were on hym þo þýcce, þat no stede
nas býleuede.

Atte laste hii martred hym, and smýte of ys heued.
þe sýxte ger of þe crounement of Aldered þe kyng
A nýwe oft com into þys lond, gret þoru alle þýngs,
And anon to Redýnge robbede and slowe.

þe king and Alfred ys broþer nome men ýnowe,
Mette hem, and a bataýle smýte vp Asseldoune.
þer was moný moder chýld, þat sone lay þer doune.
þe bataýle ýlaste vorte nýgt, and þer were aslawe
Výf dukes of Denemarch, ar hii wolde wýþ drawe,
And moný þoulend of oþer men, & þo gonne hii
to fle;

Ac hii adde alle ýbe assend, gýf þe nýgt madde y be.

Tueýe bataýles her after in þe sult gere
Hii smýte, and at boþe þe heþene maystres wete.
þe kyng Aldered sone þo þen weý of deþ nome,
As yt vel, þe výtý ger of ys kynedom.
At Wymbourne he was ybured, as God gef þat cas,
þe gode Alfred, ys broþer, after hym kyng was.

ALFRÉD, þys noble man, as in þe ger of grace
he nom

Eýgte hondred & sýxtý & tuelue þe kynedom.
Arit he adde at Rome ýbe, &, vor ys grete wýsdom,
þe pope Leon hym blessede, þo he þuder com,
And þe kynges croune of hys lond, þat in þys lond
gut ys:

And he led hym to be kyng, ar he kyng were ýwýs.
An he was kyng of Engeland, of alle þat þer come,
þat vorst þus ýlad was of þe pope of Rome,
An supþe oþer after hym of þe erchebýsþopes echon.
So þat hyuor hym pore kyng nas þer non.

In þe Souþ sýde of Temese nýne batýales he nome
Agen þe Deneys þe vorst ger of ys kynedom.
Nýe ger he was þus in þys lond in bataýle & in wo,
An ofte sýþe aboue was, and týneþe oftor mo;
So longe, þat hym nere bý leuede bote þre sfýren in
ys hond,

Hamtesfyre, and Wýltesfyre, and Somersfete, of al
ys lond.

A day as he werý was, and asuoddrýnge hym nome
And ys men were ýwend auýsses, Seyn Cutbert to
hym com.

"Icham," he seyde, "Cutbert, to þe ýcham ýwend
"To brýnge þe gode tytýnges. Fram God ýcham
ýssend.

"Vor þat folc of þys lond to sýnne her wýlle al
geue,

"And gut nolle herto her sýnnes býleue
"þoru me & oþer halewen, þat in þys lond were
ýbore;

"þan vor gou býddeþ God, wanne we beþ hym
býuore,

"Hour Louerd mýd ys eýen of milce on þe lokep
þeruore,

"And þýpoer þe wole gýue agen, þat þou ast neý
verlore.

"And þat þou þer of sop ýse, þou ssalt abbo
tokýnýnge.

"Vor þým men, þat beþ ago to day auýssýnge,

"In lepes & in coufles so muche vy's hii ssolde
hym brynge,

"þat ech man wondry ssal of so gret cacchýnge.

"And þe mor vor þe harde vorste, þat þe water
ýfrore hys,

"þat þe more agen þe kunde of vyssýnge yt ys.

"Of serue yt wel agen God, and ýlef meys messager,

"And þou ssall þý wýlle abyde, as ýcham ýtold
her."

As

As þys kȳng herof awoc, and of þys sȳgte þogte,
Hȳs vȳflares come to hȳm, & so gret won of sȳfl
hȳm brogte,
þat wonder ȳt was, & namelȳche vor þe weder was
so colde.

þo lȳuede þe god man wel, þat Seȳn Cutbert adde
ȳtold.

In Deuenȳsȳre þer after arȳuede of Deneȳs
þre and tuentȳ sȳȳpuol men, all aȳen þe peȳs,
þe kȳnge's broþer of Denemarch duc of ost was.
Oure kȳnge's men of Engeland mette hem bȳ cas,
And smȳte þer an bataȳle, and her gret duc slowe,
And eyȳte hondred & fourtȳ men, & her caronȳes
to drowe.

þo kȳng Alfred hurde þys, ȳs herte gladede þo,
þat lond folc to hȳm come so þȳcke to ȳt mȳȳte go,
Of Somersete, of Wȳltesȳre, of Hamtesȳre þerto,
Euere as he wende, and of ȳs owe folc al so.
So þat he adde poer ȳnou, and atte laste hii come,
And a bataȳle at Edendone aȳen þe Deneȳs nome.
And slowe to grounde, & wonne þe maȳstre of the
velde.

þe kȳng & ȳs grete duke bȳgonne hem to gelde
To þe kȳng Alfred to ȳs wȳlle, and ostages toke,
Vorto wende out of ȳs lond, ȳȳf he ȳt wolde loken;
And ȳut þerto, vor ȳs loue, to auonge Cristendom;
Kȳng Gurmund, þe hexte kȳng, vorst þer to come.
Kȳng Alfred ȳs godfader was. & ȳbaptȳsed ek þer
were

pretty of her hexte dukes. and muche of þat folc þere
Kȳng Alfred hem huld wȳþ hȳm tuelt dawes as he
hende,

And suppe he ȳef hem large ȳȳftes, and let hȳm
wende.

Hii, þat nolde Cristȳn be, of lande slowe þo,
And byȳgonde see in France dude wel muche wo.
ȳut þe sȳrewen come aȳen, and muche wo here wroȳte.
Ac þe kȳng Alfred atte laste to slawe hem euere broȳte.
Kȳng Alfred was þe wȳsoft kȳng, þat long was
bȳuore.

Vor þeȳ meȳegge þelawes beþ in worre tȳme vorlore,
Nas ȳt nogt so hiiis dȳȳe. vor þeȳ he in worre were,
Lawes he made rȳȳtuollore, and strengore þan er
were.

Clere he was god ȳnou, and ȳut, as me telleþ me,
He was more þan ten ȳer old, ar he coupe ȳs abecc.
Ac ȳs gode moder ofte smale ȳȳftes hȳm tok,
Vor to byleue oþer ple, and lokȳ on ȳs boke.
So þat bȳ þor clergȳe ȳs rȳȳt lawes he wonde,
þat neuere er nere ȳ mad, to gouernȳ ȳs lond.
And vor þe worre was so muche of þe luþer Deneȳs,
þe men of þys sulue lond were of þe worle peȳs.
And robbede and slowe oþere, þeruoer he bȳuonde,
þat þer were hondredes in eche contreȳe of ȳs lond,
And in ech toun of þe hondred a tepȳnge were also,
And þat ech man wyþoute gret lond in tepȳnge were
ȳdo,

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And þat ech man knewe oþer þat in tepȳnge were,
And wuste somdel of her stat, ȳȳf me þu vp hem bere.
So streȳt he was, þat þeȳ me ledde amȳdde weȳes
heȳe

Seluer, þat non man ne dorste ȳt nȳme, þeȳ he ȳt
seȳe.

Abbeȳs he rerde monȳ on, and monȳ studes ȳwȳs.
Ac Wȳnchestȳre he rerde on, þat nȳwe munstre
ȳcluped ȳs.

Hȳs lȳf eyȳte and tuentȳ ȳer in ȳs kȳnedom ȳlaste.
After ȳs deþ he was ȳbured at Wȳnchestre atte laste.

Sir *John Mandeville* wrote, as he himself informs us, in the fourteenth century, and his work, which comprising a relation of many different particulars, consequently required the use of many words and phrases, may be properly specified in this place. Of the following quotations, I have chosen the first, because it shows, in some measure, the state of *European* science as well of the *English* tongue; and the second, because it is valuable for the force of thought and beauty of expression.

IN that lond, ne in many othere bezonde that, no man may see the sterre transmontane, that is clept the sterre of the see, that is unmevable, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode sterre. But men see another sterre, the contrarie to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk. And right as the schip men taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode sterre, right so don schip men bezonde the parties, be the sterre of the Southe, the which sterre apperethe not to us. And this sterre, that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode sterre, ne apperethe not to hem. For whiche cause, men may wel perceyve, that the londe and the see ben of rownde schapp and forme. For the partie of the firmament schewethe in o contree, that schewethe not in another contree. And men may well preven be experience and fotyle compassement of wytt, that zif a man fond passages be schippes, that wolde go to serchen the world, men myghte go be schippe alle aboute the world, and aboven and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus; aſtre that I have seyn. For I have been toward the parties of Braban, and beholden the Astrolabre, that the sterre that is clept the transmontayne, is 53 degrees highe. And more forthere in Almayne and Bewme, it hathe 58 degrees. And more forthe toward the parties septentrioneles, it is 62 degrees of heghte, and certyn mynutes. For I my self have melured it by the Astrolabre. Now schulle ze knowe, that azen the Transmontayne, is the tother sterre, that is clept Antartyk; as I have seyd before. And tho 2 sterres ne meeven nevere. And be hem turnethe

turnethe alle the firmament, righte as dothe a wheel, that turnethe be his axille tree: so that tho sterres beren the firmament in 2 egalle parties; so that it hathe als mochel aboven, as it hath benethen. Afre this, I have gon toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the Southe: and I have founden, that in Lybye, men seen first the sterre Antartyk. And so fer I have gon more in tho contrees, that I have founde that sterre more highe; so that toward the highe Lybye, it is 18 degrees of heghte, and certeyn minutes (of the whiche, 60 minutes maken a degree) after goynge be see and be londe, toward this contree, of that I have spoke, and to other yles and londes bezonde that contree, I have founden the sterre Antartyk of 33 degrees of heghte, and mo mynutes. And zif I hadde had companye and schippyng, for to go more bezonde, I trowe wel in certyn, that wee scholde have seen alle the roundnesse of the firmament alle aboute. For as I have seyde zou be for, the half of the firmament is betwene tho 2 sterres: the whiche halfondelle I have seyn. And of the tother halfondelle, I have seen toward the Northe, undre the Transmontane 62 degrees and 10 mynutes; and toward the partie meridionale, I have seen undre the Antartyk 33 degrees and 16 mynutes: and thanne the halfondelle of the firmament in alle, ne holdethe not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180, I have seen 62 on that o part, and 33 on that other part, that ben 95 degrees, and nyghe the halfondelle of a degree; and so there ne saylethe but that I have seen alle the firmament, saf 84 degrees and the halfondelle of a degree; and that is not the fourthe part of the firmament. For the 4 partie of the roundnesse of the firmament holt 90 degrees: so there saylethe but 5 degrees and an half of the fourthe partie. And also I have seen the 3 parties of alle the roundnesse of the firmament, and more zit 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I seye zou certeynly, that men may envirowne alle the erthe of alle the world, as wel undre as aboven, and turnen azen to his contree, that hadde companye and schippyng and conduyt: and alle weyes he scholde fynde men, londes, and yles, als wel as in this contree. For zee wyten welle, that thei that ben toward the Antartyk, thei ben streghte, feet azen feet of hem, that dwellen undre the transmontane; als wel as wee and thei that dwellyn undre us, ben feet azenft feet. For alle the parties of see and of lond han here appositees, habitables or trepassables, and thei of this half and bezond half. And wytethe wel, that afre that, that I may parceyve and comprehende, the londes of Prestre John, emperour of Ynde ben undre us. For in goynge from Scotlond or from Englund toward Jerusalem, men gon upward always. For pure lond is in the lowe partie of the erthe, toward

the West: and the lond of Prestre John is the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the Est: and thei han there the day, whan wee have the nyghte, and also highe to the contrarie, thei han the nyghte, whan wee han the day. For the erthe and the see ben of round forme and schapp, as I have seyde befor. And than that men gon upward to o cost, men gon downward to another cost. Also zee have herd me seye, that Jerusalem is in the myddes of the world; and that may men preven and schewen there, be a spere, that is pighte in to the erthe, upon the hour of mydday, whan it is equenoxium, that schewethe no schadwe on no syde. And that it scholde ben in the myddes of the world, David wytnesse the it in the Plautre, where he seythe, Deus operatus est salutē in medio terre. Thanne thei that parten fro the parties of the West, for to go toward Jerusalem, als many iorneyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem, unto other consynes of the superficialtie of the erthe bezonde. And whan men go bezonde tho iorneyes, toward Ynde and to the foreyn yles, alle is envyronyng the roundnesse of the erthe and of the see, undre ourē contrees on this half. And therfore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd cownted, whan I was zong; how a worthi man departed sometyme from our countrees, for to go serche the world. And so he passed Ynde, and the yles bezond Ynde, where ben mo than 5000 yles: and so longe he wente be see and lond, and so envirownd the world be many seysons, that he fond an yle, where he herde speke his own langage, callynge on oxen in the plowghe, suche wordes as men speken to bestes in his owne contree: whereof he hadde gret mervayle: for he knewe not how it myghte be. But I seye, that he had gon so longe, be londe and be see, that he had envyround alle the erthe, that he was comen azen envyrounyng, that is to seye, goynge aboute, unto his owne marches, zif he wolde have passed forthe, til he had founden his contree and his owne knouleche. But he turned azen from thens, from whens he was come fro; and so he lost moche peynesfulle labour, as him self seyde, a gret while afre, that he was comen hom. For it befelle afre, that he wente in to Norweye; and there tempest of the see toke him; and he arryved in an yle; and whan he was in that yle, he knew wel, that it was the yle, where he had herd speke his owne langage before, and the callynge of the oxen at the plowghe: and that was possible thinge. But how it semethe to symple men unlerned, that men ne mowe not go undre the erthe, and also that men scholde falle toward the hevене, from undre! But that may not be, upon lesse, than wee mowe falle toward hevене, fro the erthe, where wee ben. For fro what partie of the erthe that men duelle,

outher

outer aboven or benethen, it semethe alweyes to hem that duellen, that thei gon more righte than any other folk. And righte as it semethe to us, that thei ben undre us, righte so it semethe hem, that wee ben undre hem. For zif a man myghte falle fro the erthe unto the firmament; be grettere resoun, the erthe and the see, that ben so grete and so hevy, scholde fallen to the firmament: but that may not be: and therefore seithe oure Lord God, Non timeas me, qui suspendi terrā ex nichilo? And alle be it, that it be possible thing, that men may so envyrone alle the world, natheles of a 1000 persones, on ne myghte not happen to returnen in to his contree. For, for the gretnesse of the erthe and of the see, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde reide him perfitely toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. For the erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundnesse and aboute envyroun, be aboven and be benethen 20425 myles, afre the opynyoun of the old wise astronomeres. And here seyenges I repreve noughte. But afre my lytylle wyt, it semethe me, savyng here reverence, that it is more. And for to have bettere understondynge, I seye thus, be ther ymagyned a figure, that hathe a gret compas; and aboute the poynt of the gret compas, that is clept the centre, be made another litille compas: than afre, be the gret compas devised be lines in manye parties; and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre; so that in als manye parties, as the grete compas schal be departed, in als manye, schalle be departed the litille, that is aboute the centre, alle be it, that the spaces ben lesse. Now thanne, be the gret compas represented for the firmament, and the litille compas represented for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devyfed, be astronomeres, in 12 signes; and every signe is devyfed in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees, that the firmament hathe aboven. Also, be the erthe devyfed in als manye parties, as the firmament; and lat every partye anwere to a degree of the firmament: and wytethe it wel, that afre the auctoures of astronomye, 700 furlonges of erthe anweren to a degree of the firmament; and tho ben 87 miles and 4 furlonges. Now be that here multiplyed be 360 sithes; and than thei ben 315000 myles, every of 8 furlonges, afre myles of oure contree. So moche hath the erthe in roundnesse, and of heghte envyroun, afre myn opynyoun and myn undirstondynge. And zee schulle undirstonde, that afre the opynyoun of olde wise philosophres and astronomeres, oure contree ne Ireland ne Wales ne Scotland ne Norweye ne the other yles

costynge to hem, ne ben not in the superficyalte cownted aboven the erthe; as it schewethe be alle the bokes of astronomye. For the superficialtee of the erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 planetes: and tho parties ben clept clymates. And oure parties be not of the 7 clymates: for thei ben descendynge toward the West. And also these yles of Ynde, which beth evene azenst us, beth noght reckned in the clymates: for thei ben azenst us, that ben in the lowe contree. And the 7 clymates strecken hem envyrounyng the world.

II. And I John Maundeville knyghte aboveseyd, (alle thoughe I be unworthi) that departed from our contrees and passed the see, the zeer of grace 1322. that have passed manye londes and manye yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle straunge places, and have ben in manye a fulle gode honourable companye, and at manye a faire dede of armes, (alle be it that I dide none myself, for myn unable insuffisance) now I am comen hom (mawgree my self) to reste: for gowtes, artetykes, that me distreynen, tho diffynen the ende of my labour, azenst my wille (God knowethe.) And thus takynge solace in my wretched reste, recordynge the tyme passed, I have fulfilled theise thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come in to my mynde, the zeer of grace 1356 in the 34 zeer that I departede from oure contrees. Wherfore I preye to alle the rederes and hereres of this boke, zif it plesse hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me: and I schalle preye for hem. And alle tho that seyn for me a Pater noster, with an Ave Maria, that God forzeve me my synnes, I make hem partneres and graunte hem part of alle the gode pilgrimages and of alle the gode dedes, that I have don, zif ony be to his plesance: and noghte only of tho, but of alle that evere I schalle do unto my lyfes ende. And I beseeche Almyghty God, fro whom alle godenesse and grace comethe fro, that he voucehsaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fylle hire soules with inspiacioun of the Holy Gost, in makynge defence of alle hire gostly enemyes here in erthe, to hire salvacioun, both of body and soule; to worschipe and thankynge of him, that is three and on, withouten begynnynge and withouten endynge; that is, withouten qualitee, good, and withouten quantytee, gret; that in alle places is present, and alle thinges containynge; the whiche that no goodnesse may amende, ne non evelle empeyre; that in perseyte trynytee lyvethe and regnethe God, be alle worldes and be all tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The first of our authors, who can be properly said to have written *Englisch*, was Sir *John Gower*, who, in his *Confession of a Lover*, calls *Chaucer* his disciple, and may therefore be looked upon as the father of our poetry.

NOWE for to speke of the commune,

It is to drede of that fortune,
Which hath befallē in sondrye londes :
But ofte for defaute of bondes
All sodeinly, er it be wist,
A tunne, when his lie arist
Tobreketh, and renneth all aboute,
Which els shulde nought gone out.

And eke full ofte a littell skare
Vpon a bank, er men be ware,
Let in the streame, whiche with gret peine,
If any man it shall restraine.
Where lawe failleth, errour groweth.
He is not wise, who that ne troweth.
For it hath proued oft er this.
And thus the common clamour is
In euery londe, where people dwelleth :
And eche in his complainte telleth,
How that the worlde is miswent,
And therevpon his argument
Yeueth euery man in sondrie wise :
But what man wolde him selfe auise
His conscience, and nought misuse,
He maie well at the first excuse
His God, whiche euer stant in one,
In him there is defaute none
So must it stand vpon vs selue,
Nought only vpon ten ne twelue,
But plenarly vpon vs all.
For man is cause of that shall fall.

CHAUCER.

ALAS! I wepyng am constrained to begin verse
of sorowfull matter, that whilom in florishyng
studie made delitable ditees. For lo! rendyng
muses of a Poetes editen to me thinges to be
writen, and drierie teres. At laste no drede ne
might overcame tho muses, that thei ne weren fel-
lowes, and foloweden my waie, that is to saie,
when I was exiled, thei that weren of my youth
whilom welfull and grene, comforten now sorrow-
full weirdes of me olde man : for elde is comen
unwarely vpon me, hasten by the harmes that I
have, and sorowe hath commaunded his age to be
in me. Heres hore aren shad overtimeliche vpon
my hed : and the slacke skinne trembleth of mine
empted bodie. Thilke deth of men is welefull,
that he ne cometh not in yeres that be swete, but
cometh

The history of our language is now brought to the point at which the history of our poetry is generally supposed to commence, the time of the illustrious *Geoffry Chaucer*, who may, perhaps, with great justice, be styled the first of our versifiers who wrote poetically. He does not, however, appear to have deserved all the praise which he has received, or all the censure that he has suffered. *Dryden*, who, mistaking genius for learning, and in confidence of his abilities, ventured to write of what he had not examined, ascribes to *Chaucer* the first refinement of our numbers, the first production of easy and natural rhymes, and the improvement of our language, by words borrowed from the more polished languages of the continent. *Skinner* contrarily blames him in harsh terms for having vitiated his native speech by *whole carloads of foreign words*. But he that reads the works of *Gower* will find smooth numbers and easy rhymes, of which *Chaucer* is supposed to have been the inventor, and the French words, whether good or bad, of which *Chaucer* is charged as the importer. Some innovations he might probably make, like others, in the infancy of our poetry, which the paucity of books does not allow us to discover with particular exactness ; but the works of *Gower* and *Lydgate* sufficiently evince, that his diction was in general like that of his contemporaries : and some improvements he undoubtedly made by the various dispositions of his rhymes, and by the mixture of different numbers, in which he seems to have been happy and judicious. I have selected several specimens both of his prose and verse ; and among them, part of his translation of *Boetius*, to which another version, made in the time of queen *Mary*, is opposed. It would be improper to quote very sparingly an author of so much reputation, or to make very large extracts from a book so generally known.

COLVILLE.

I THAT in tyme of prosperite, and floryshyng
Rudye, made pleasaunte and delectable ditiees,
or verses : alas now beyng heauy and sad over-
throwen in aduersitie, am compelled to sele and tast
heuines and greif. Beholde the muses Poeticall,
that is to saye : the pleasure that is in poetes
verses, do appoynt me, and compel me to writ
these verses in meter, and the sorowfull verses do
wet my wretched face with very waterye teares,
ysshuinge out of my eyes for sorowe. Whiche muses
no feare without doute could overcome, but that
they wold folow me in my iourney of exile or ban-
ishment. Sometime the ioye of happy and lusty
delectable youth dyd comfort me, and now the
course of sorowfull olde age causeth me to reioyse.
For hasty old age vnlooked for is come vpon me
with

cometh to wretches often icleped! Alas, alas! with how dese an ere deth cruell turneth awaie fro wretches, and naieith for to close wepyng eyen. While fortune unfaithfull favoured me with light godes, that sorowfull houre, that is to saie, the deth, had almoste drete myne hedde: but now for fortune cioudie hath chaunged her decevable chere to mewarde, myne unpitous life draweth along ungreable dwellynges. O ye my frendes, what, or whereto avaunted ye me to ben weisfull? For he that hath fallin, stode in no stedfast degre.

with al her incommodities and euyls, and sorowe hath commaunded and broughte me into the same old age, that is to say: that sorowe causeth me to be olde, before my time come of olde age. The hoer heares do growe vntimely vpon my heade, and my reuiled skynne trembleth my flesh, cleane consumed and wASTE with sorowe. Mannes death is happy, that cometh not in youth, when a man is lustye, and in pleasure or welch: but in time of aduersitie, when it is often desired. Alas Alas howe dull and desse be the cares of cruel death vnto men in misery that would sayne dye: and yet refuysythe to come and shutte vp theyr careful wepyng eyes. Whiles that false fortune sauoryd me with her transitorye goodes, then the howre of death had almost overcome me. That is to say deathe was redy to oppresse me when I was in prosperitie. Nowe for by cause that fortune beyng turned, from prosperitie into aduersitie (as the clere day is darkyd with cloudes) and hath chaungyd her deceyuable countenance: my wretched life is yet prolonged, and doth continue in dolour. O my frendes, why haue you so often boasted me, sayinge that I was happy when I had honor possessions riches, and authoritie whych be transitory thynges. He that hath fallen was in no stedfast degre.

IN the mene while, that I still record these thynges with my self, and marked my wepelie complainte with office of pointtell: I saugh stondyng aboven the hight of myn hed a woman of full grete reverence, by semblaunt. Her eyen brennyng, and clere, seyng over the common might of menne, with a lively colour, and with soche vigour and strength that it ne might not be nempned, all were it so, that she were full of so grete age, that menne woulde not trowen in no manere, that she were of our elde.

The stature of her was of doutous Judgemente, for sometyme she constrained and shronke her selven, like to the common mesure of menne: And sometyme it semed, that she touched the heven with the hight of her hedde. And when she hove her hedde higher, she perced the self heven, so that the sight of menne loking was in ydell: her clothes wer maked of right delie thredes, and subtel craft of perdurable matter. The whiche clothes she had woven with her owne handes, as I knewe well after by her self declaryng, and shewyng to me the beautie: The whiche clothes a darknesse of a forgotten and dispised elde had dusked and darked, as it is wonte to darke by smoked Images.

In the netherest hemme and border of these clothes menne redde iwoven therein a Grekishe A. that signifieth the life active, and above that letter, in the hiest bordure, a Grekishe C. that signifieth the life contemplatife. And betwene these two

WHYLES that I considerydde pryuylye with my selfe the thynges before sayd, and descrybed my wofull complaynte after the maner and offyce of a wrytter, me thought I sawe a woman stand ouer my head of a reuerend countenance, hauyng quicke and glysteryng clere eye, aboue the common sorte of men in lyuely and delectable coloure, and ful of strength, although she semed so olde that by no meanes she is thought to be one of this oure tyme, her stature is of douteful knowledge, for nowe she shewethe herselfe at the common length or statour of men, and other whiles she semeth so high, as though she touched heuen with the crown of her hed. And when she wold stretch fourth her hed hygher, it also perced thorough heauen, so that mens syghte coulde not attaine to behold her. Her vestures or cloths were persyt of the finyste thredes, and subtyll workemanshyp, and of substaunce perminent, whych vesturs she had wouen with her own handes as I perceyued after by her owne saynge. The kynde or beawtye of the whyche vestures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignorance of oldenes forgotten hadde obscuryd and darkened, as the smoke is wont to darken Images that stand nyghe the smoke. In the lower parte of the said vestures was read the Greke letter P. wouen whych signifieth practise or actyffe, and in the hygher parte of the vestures the Greke letter T. whych estandeth for theorica, that signifieth speculation or contemplation. And betwene both the

letters there were seen 'degrees nobly wrought, in maner of ladders, by whiche degrees menne might climben from the netherest letter to the upperest: nathelasse handes of some men hadden kerve that clothe, by violence or by strength, and everiche manne of 'hem had borne awaie soche peces, as he might getten. And forsothe this forsaied woman bare smale bokes in her right hande, and in her left hand she bare a scepter. And when she sawe these Poeticall muses approchyng about my bed, and endityng wordes to my wepynges, she was a litle amoved, and glowed with cruell eyen. Who (quoth she) hath suffered approchen to this like manne these commen strompettes, of which is the place that menne callen Theatre, the whiche onely ne asswage not his sorowes with remedies, but thei would seden and norishe hym with swete venime? Forsothe, that ben tho that with thornes, and prickynges of talentes of affections, whiche that ben nothyng fructuous nor profitable, distroien the Corne, plentuous of fruietes of reson. For thei holden hertes of men in usage, but thei ne deliver no folke fro maladie. But if ye muses had withdrawn fro me with your flatteries any unconnyng and unprofitable manne, as ben wont to finde commonly among the peple, I would well suffre the lasse greuously. For why, in soche an unprofitable man myn ententes were nothyng endamaged. But ye withdrawn from me this man, that hath ben nourished in my studies or scoles of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Grece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens, whiche that ben swete, till it be at the last, and suffreth this man to be cured and heled by my muses, that is to say, by my notable sciences. And thus this companie of muses iblamed casten wrothly the chere downward to the yerth, and shewing by rednesse ther shame, thei passeden sorowfully the threshold. And I of whom the sight plounged in teres was darked, so that I ne might not know what that woman was, of so Imperial auctoritie, I woxe all abashed and stonied, and cast my sight doune to the yerth, and began still for to abide what she would doen afterward. Then came she nere, and set her doune upon the utterest corner of my bed, and she beholdyng my chere, that was cast to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with these wordes (that I shall saine) the perturbacion of my thought.

sayd letters were sene certayne degrees, wrought after the maner of ladders, wherein was as it were a passage or waye in steppes or degrees from the lower part wher the letter P. was which is vnderstand from practys or actyf, unto the hygher parte wher the letter T. was whych is vnderstand speculation or contemplacion. Neuertheles the handes of some vyolente perfones had cut the sayde vestures and had taken awaye certayne pecis thereof, such as every one coulede catch. And she her selfe dyd bare in her ryght hand litel bokes, and in her lefte hande, a scepter, which foresayd phylosophy (when she sawe the muses poetycal present at my bed, spekyng sorowfull wordes to my wepynges) beyng angry sayd (with terrible or frownyng countenaunce) who suffred these crafty harlottes to com to thys sycke man? whych can help hym by no means of hys grieve by any kind of medicines, but rather increase the same with swete poyson. These be they that doo dystroye the fertile and plentious commodities of reason and the fruytes therof wyth their pryckyng thornes, or barren affectes, and accustome or subdue mens myndes with sickenes, and heuynes, and do not delyuer or heale them of the same. But yf your flatterye had conueyed or wythdrawen from me, any vnlernd man as the comen sorte of people are wonte to be, I coulede haue ben better contentyd, for in that my worke should not be hurt or hynderyd. But you haue taken and conueyed from me thys man that hath ben broughte vp in the studies of Aristotel and of Plato. But yet get you hence maremaids (that seme swete untill you haue brought a man to deathe) and suffer me to heale thys my man wyth my muses or scyences that be holsome and good. And after that philosophy had spoken these wordes the sayd companie of the musys poetical beyng rebukyd and sad, caste down their countenaunce to the grounde, and by bluffyng confessed their shamfastnes, and went out of the dores. But I (that had my syght dull and blynd wyth wepyng, so that I knew not what woman this was hauyng soo great auctoritie) was amasyd or astonied, and lokyng downeward, towarde the grounde, I began pryvylie to look what thyng she would saye ferther, then she had said. Then she approching and drawyng nere vnto me, sat doune vpon the vttermost part of my bed, and lokyng vpon my face sad with wepyng, and declynyng toward the earth for sorow, bewayled the trouble of my mind wyth these sayynges solowyng.

The Conclusions of the ASTROLABIE.

This book (written to his son in the year of our Lord 1391, and in the 14 of King Richard II.) standeth so good at this day, especially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, says an Edit. of Chaucer.

LYTEL Lowys my sonne, I perceve well by certayne evidences thyne abylyte to lerne sciences, touching nombres and proporcions, and also well consydre I thy besye prayer in especyal to lerne the tretyse of the astrolabye. Than for as moche as a philosopher saithe, he wrapeth hym in his frende, that condescendeth to the ryghtfull prayers of his frende: therefore I have given the a sufficient astrolabye for oure orizont, compownd after the latitude of Oxenforde: upon the whiche by mediacion of this lytell tretise, I purpose to teche the a certayne nombre of conclusions, pertaynyng to this same instrument. I say a certayne nombre of conclusions for thre causes, the first cause is this. Truste wel that al the conclusions that have be founden, or ells possiblye might be founde in so noble an instrument as in the astrolabye, ben unknowen perfetely to anye mortal man in this region, as I suppose. Another cause is this, that sothely in any cartes of the astrolabye that I have ysene, ther ben some conclusions, that wol not in al thinges perfourme ther behestes: and some of 'hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to conceve. This tretise divided in five partes, wil I shewe the wondir light rules and naked wordes in Englishe, for Latine ne canst thou nat yet but smale, my litel sonne. But neverthelesse suffiseth to the these trewe conclusyons in Englishe, as wel as suffiseth to these noble clerkes Grekes these same conclusyons in Greke, and to the Arabines in Arabike, and to the Jewes in Hebrewes, and to the Latin folke in Latyn: whiche Latyn folke had 'hem firste out of other divers langages, and write 'hem in ther owne tonge, that is to saie in Latine.

And God wote that in all these langages and in manye mo, have these conclusyons ben sufficiently lerned and taught, and yet by divers rules, right as divers pathes leden divers folke the right waye to Rome.

Now wol I pray mekely every person discrete, that redeth or hereth this lityl tretise to have my rude ententing excused, and my superfluite of wordes, for two causes. The first cause is, for that curious endityng and harde sentences is ful hevvy at ones, for soch a childe to lerne. And the seconde cause is this, that sothely me semeth better to writen unto a childe twise a gode sentence, that

he foriete it ones. And, Lowis, if it be so that I shewe the in my lith Englishe, as trewe conclusions touching this mater, and not only as trewe but as many and subtil conclusions as ben yshewed in Latin, in any comon tretise of the astrolabye, conne me the more thanke, and praye God save the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him faith bereth, and obeieth everiche in his degree, the more and the lasse. But consydreth well, that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne engin. I n'ame but a leude compilatour of the laboure of olde astrologiens, and have it translated in myn Englishe onely for thy doctrine: and with this swerde shal I slene envy.

The first party.

The first partye of this tretise shal reherce the figures, and the membres of thyne astrolaby, bycause that thou shalte have the greter knowinge of thine own instrument.

The seconde party.

The seconde partye shal teche the to werken the very practike of the foresaid conclusions, as ferforth and also narowe as may be shewed in so smale an instrument portatife aboute. For wel wote every astrologien, that smallest fractions ne wol not be shewed in so smal an instrument, as in subtil tables calculated for a cause.

The PROLOGUE of the TESTAMENT of LOVE.

MANY men ther ben, that with eres openly sprad so moche swalowen the deliciousnesse of jestes and of ryme, by queint knittinge coloures, that of the godenesse or of the badnesse of the sentence take they litel hede or els none.

Sothelye dulle witte and a thoughtfulle soule so fore have mined and graffed in my spirites, that soche craft of enditinge woll nat ben of mine acquaintaunce. And for rude wordes and boistous percen the herte of the herer to the inrest point, and planten there the sentence of thinges, so that with litel helpe it is able to spring, this boke, that nothyng hath of the grete flosse of wytte, ne of semelyche coloures, is dolven with rude wordes and boistous, and to drawe togidre to maken the catchers therof ben the more redy to hent sentence.

Some men there ben, that painten with coloures riche and some with wers, as with red inke, and some with coles and chalke: and yet is there gode matter to the leude peple of thyike chalkye purtreiture, as 'hem thinketh for the time, and after-

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ward the syght of the better colours yeven to 'hem more joye for the first leudenesse. So sothly this leude cloudy occupacyon is not to prayse, but by the leude, for comenly leude leudenesse commendeth. Eke it shal yeve sight that other precyous thynges shall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French hath many soveraine wittes had grete delyte to endite, and have many noble thynges fulfilled, but certes there ben some that speken ther poysye mater in Frenche, of whiche speche the Frenche men have as gode a fantasie as we have in heryng of French mens Englishe. And many termes there ben in Englyshe, whiche unneth we Englishe men connen declare the knowleginge: howe should than a Frenche man borne? soche termes connejumpere in his matter, but as the jay chatereth Englishe. Right so truely the understandyn of Englishmen woll not stretche to the privie termes in Frenche, what so ever we bosten of straunge langage. Let then clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the propertie of science, and the knowinge in that facultie: and lette Frenche men in ther Frenche also enditen ther queint termes, for it is kyndely to ther mouthes; and let us shewe our fantasies in such wordes as we lerneden of our dame's tonge. And although this boke be lytel thank worthy for the leudenesse in travaile, yet soch writing exiten men to thilke thynges that ben necessarie: for every man therby may as by a perpetual myrroure sene the vices or vertues of other, in whyche thyng lightly may be conceived to eschue perils, and necessities to catch, after as adventures have fallen to other peple or persons.

Certes the soverainst thinge of desire and most creature resonable, have or els shuld have full appetite to ther perfeccyon: unresonable bestes mowen not, siþe reson hath in 'hem no workinge: than resonable that wol not, is comparisoned to unresonable, and made lyke 'hem. Forsothe the most soveraine and finall perfeccion of man is in knowynge of a sothe, withouten any entent decevable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungeable, that is to knowe, and love his creatour.

Nowe principally the mene to brynge in knowleging and lovyng his creatour, is the consideracyon of thynges made by the creatour, wher through by thylke thynges that ben made, understandynge here to our wyttes, arne the unsene pryvities of God made to us syghtfull and knowinge, in our contemplacion and understandinge. These thynges than forsothe moche bringen us to the ful knowleginge sothe, and to the parfyte love of the maker of heavenly thynges. Lo! David saith: thou haste delited me in makeinge, as who saith, to have delite in the tune how God hat lent me in consideracion of thy makeinge. Wherof Aristotle in the boke

de Animalibus, saith to naturell philosophers: it is a grete likynge in love of knowinge ther creature: and also in knowinge of causes in kindely thynges, confidrid forsothe the formes of kindely thynges and the shap, a gret kyndely love we shulde have to the werkman that 'hem made. The craste of a werkman is shewed in the werk. Herefore trulie the philosophers with a lyvely studie manie noble thynges, righte precious, and worthy to memorye, written, and by a gret swet and travaille to us lessen of causes the properties in natures of thynges, to whiche therfore philosophers it was more joy, more lykynge, more herry lust in kindely vertues and matters of reson the perfeccion by busy study to knowe, than to have had all the tresour, al the richesse, al the vaine glory, that the passed emperours, princes, or kinges hadden. Therfore the names of 'hem in the boke of perpetuall memorie in vertue and pece arne written; and in the contrarie, that is to saine, in Styxe the foule pitte of helle arne thilke pressed that soch godenes hated. And bicause this boke shall be of love, and the prime causes of stering in that doinge with passions and disces for wantinge of desire, I wil that this boke be cleped the testament of love.

But nowe thou reder, who is thilke that will not in scorne laughe, to here a dwarfe or els halfe a man, say he will rende out the swerde of Hercules handes, and also he shulde set Hercules Gades a mile yet ferther, and over that he had power of strength to pull up the spere, that Alisander the noble might never wagge, and that passinge al thinge to ben mayster of Fraunce by might, there as the noble gracious Edward the thirde for al his grete prowesse in victories ne might al yet conquere?

Certes I wote well, ther shall be made more scorne and jape of me, that I so unworthely clothed altogether in the cloudie cloude of unconning, wil putten me in prees to speke of love, or els of the causes in that matter, siþen al the grettest clerkes han had ynough to don, and as who saith gathered up clene toforne 'hem, and with ther sharp siches of conning al mowen and made therof grete rekes and noble, ful of al plenties to fede me and many an other. Envye forsothe commendeth noughte his reson, that he hath in hain, be it never so trusty. And although these noble repers, as gode workmen and worthy ther hier, han al draw and bounde up in the sheves, and made many shokes, yet have I ensample to gadre the smale crommes, and sullin ma walet of tho that falled from the bourde among the smale houndes, notwithstanding the travaile of the almoigner, that hath draw up in the cloth al the remislailes, as trenchours, and the relese to bere to the almesse. Yet also heve I leve of the noble husbunde Boece, although I be a straunger of conninge to come after his doctrine, and these grete

grete workmen, and glene my handfuls of the shedynge after ther handes, and yf me faile ought of my ful, to encrese my porcion with that I shal drawe by privyities out of shokes; a slye servaunte in his owne helpe is often moche commended; knowynge of trouthe in causes of thynges, was more hardier in the firste sechers, and so sayth Aristotle, and lighter in us that han folowed after. For ther passing study han freshed our wittes, and oure understandynge han excited in consideracion of trouthe by sharpenes of ther resons. Utterly these thinges be no dremes ne japes, to throwe to hogges, it is lifelych mete for children of trouthe, and as they me betiden whan I pilgramed out of my kith in wintere, whan the wether out of mesure was boistous, and the wyld wynd Boreas, as his kind asketh, with dryinge coldes maked the wawes of the ocean se so to arise unkindely over the comune bankes that it was in point to spill all the erthe.

The PROLOGUES of the CANTERBURY TALES of CHAUCER, from the MSS.

WHEN that Aprilis with his shouris sote,
The drought of March had percid to the rote,
And bathid every veyn in such licour,
Of which vertue engendrid is the flour.
When Zephyrus eke, with his swete breth
Enspirid hath, in very holt and heth
The tender croppis; and that the yong Sunn
Hath in the Ramm his halvè cours yrunn:
And smalè foulis makin melodye,
That slepin allè night with opyn eye,
(So prickith them nature in ther corage)
Then longin folk to go on pilgrimage:
And palmers for to sekin strangè strondes,
To servin hallowes couth in sondry londes:
And specially fro every shir's end
Of England, to Canterbury they wend,
The holy blisfull martyr for to seke,
That them hath holpin, whan that they were seke.

Befell that in that seson on a day
In Southwerk at the Tabberd as I lay,
Redy to wendin on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devote corage,
At night wer come into that hostery
Wele nine and twenty in a company
Of fundrie folk, by aventure yfall
In selaschip; and pilgrimes wer they all:
That toward Canterbury wouldin ride.

The chambers and the stablis werin wide,
And well we werin esid at the best:
And shortly whan the sunnè was to rest,
So had I spokin with them everych one,
That I was of ther selaschip anone;

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And madè forward erli for to rise,
To take our weye, ther as I did devise.

But nathless while that I have time and space,
Er' that I farther in this talè pace,
Methinkith it accordaunt to reson,
To tell you allè the condition
Of ech of them, so as it semid me,
And which they werin, and of what degree,
And eke in what array that they were in:
And at a knight then woll I first begin.

The KNIGHT.

A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the timè that he first began
To ridin out, he lovid Chevalrie,
Trough and honour, fredome and curtesy.
Full worthy was he in his lord's werre.
And thereto had he riddin nane more ferre
As well in Christendom, as in Hethnès;
And evyr honoured for his worthiness.

At Alessandre' he was whan it was won;
Full oft timis he had the bord begon
Abovin allè naciouns in Puce;
In Lettow had he riddin, and in Luce,
No Christen-man so oft of his degree
In Granada; in the sege had he be
Of Algezir, and ridd in Belmary;
At Leyis was he, and at Sataly,
Whan that they wer won; and in the grete see
At many'a noble army had he be:
At mortal battails had he ben sifene,
And foughtin for our seith at Tramesene,
In listis thrys, and alwey slein his fo.

This ilke worthy knight hath been also
Sometimis with the lord of Palathy,
Ayens anothir hethin in Turkey;
And evirmore he had a sov'rane prize;
And though that he was worthy, he was wise;
And of his port as meke as is a maid,
He nevir yet no villany he said
In all his life unto no manner wight:
He was a very parfit gentil knight.
But for to tellin you of his array,
His hors wer good; but he was nothing gay,
Of fustian he werid a gipon,
Allè besmottrid with his haburgeon.
For he was late ycome from his viage,
And wentè for to do his pilgrimage.

The House of FAME.

The First Boke.

NOW herken, as I have you saied,
What that I mette or I abraied,
Of December the tenith daie,
When it was night, to slepe I laie,

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Right

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Right as I was wonte for to doen,
And fill aslepè wondir sone,
As he that was werie forgo
On pilgrimagede milis two
To the corps of saint Leonarde,
To makin lithe that erst was harde.

But as me slept me mette I was
Within a temple' imade of glas,
In whiche there werin mo images
Of golde standyng in sondrie stages,
Sette in mo riche tabirnaclis,
And with perrè mo pinnacles,
And mo curious portraitureis,
And queint manir of figuris
Of golde worke, then I sawe evir.

But certainly I n'ist nevir
Where that it was, but well wist I
It was of Venus redily
This temple, for in purtreiture
I sawe anone right her figure
Nakid ystetyng in a se,
And also on her hedde parde
Her rosy garland white and redde,
And her combe for to kembe her hedde
Her dovis, and Dan Cupido
Her blindè sonne, and Vulcano,
That in his face ywas full broune.

But as I romid up and doune,
I founde that on the wall there was
Thus writtin on a table' of bras.

I woll now syng, if that I can,
The armis, and also the man,
That first came through his destine
Fugitive fro Troye the countre
Into Itaile, with full moche pine,
Unto the strondis of Lavine,
And tho began the storie' anone,
As I shall tellin you echone.

First sawe I the distruccion
Of Troie, thorough the Greke Sinon,
With his falsè untrue forswerynges,
And with his chere and his lesynges,
That made a horse, brought into Troye,
By whiche Trojans losse all their joye.

And aftir this was graved, alas!
How Ilions castill assailed was,
And won, and kyng Priamus slain,
And Polites his sonne certain,
Dispitoufly of Dan Pyrrhus.

And next that sawe I howe Venus,
When that she sawe the castill brende,
Downe from hevin she gan discende,
And bade her sonne Æneas fle,
And how he fled, and how that he

Escapid was from all the pres,
And toke his fathre', old Anchises,
And bare hym on his backe awaie,
Crying alas and welawaie!
The whiche Anchises in his hande,
Bare tho the goddis of the lande
I mene thilke that unbrennid were.

Then sawe I next that all in sere
How Creusa, Dan Æneas wife,
Whom that he lovid all his life,
And her yong sonne clepid Julo,
And eke Ascanius also,
Fleddin eke, with full drierie chere,
That it was pite for to here,
And in a forest as thei went
How at a tournyng of a went
Creusa was iloste, alas!
That rede not I, how that it was
How he her sought, and how her ghoſte
Bad hym to fle the Grekis hoste,
And saied he must into Itaile,
As was his destinie, fauns faile,
That it was pitie for to here,
When that her spirite gan appere,
The wordis that she to hym saied,
And for to kepe her sonne hym praied.

There sawe I gravin eke how he
His fathir eke, and his meinë,
With his shippis began to saile
Toward the countrey of Itaile,
As streight as ere thei mightin go.

There sawe I eke the, cruill Juno,
That art Dan Jupiter his wife,
That hast ihated all thy life
Mercileſs all the Trojan blode,
Rennin and crie as thou were wode
On Æolus, the god of windes,
To blowin out of allè kindes
So loucè, that he should ydrenche
Lorde, and ladie, and grome, and wenche
Of all the Trojanis nacion,
Without any' of their salvacion.

There sawe I soche tempest arise,
That evèry herte might agrise,
To se it paintid on the wall.

There sawe I eke gravin withall,
Venus, how ye, my ladie dere,
Ywepyng with full wofull chere
Yprayid Jupiter on hie,
To save and kepin that navie
Of that dere Trojan Æneas,
Sithins that he your sonne ywas.

Gode Counsaile of CHAUCER.

FLIE fro the prese and dwell with sothfastnesse,
 Suffise unto thy gode though it be small,
 For horde hath hate, and climbyng tikilnesse,
 Prece hath envie, and wele it brent oer all,
 Savour no more then the behovin shall,
 Rede well thy self, that othir folke canst rede,
 And trouthe the shall delivir it 'is no drede.
 Painè the not eche crokid to redresse,
 In trust of her that tournith as a balle,
 Grete rest standith in litil businesse,
 Beware also to spurne against a nalle,
 Strive not as doith a croke with a walle,
 Demith thyself that demist othir's dede,
 And trouthe the shall deliver it 'is no drede.
 That the is sent receive in buxomenesse;
 The wrastring of this worlde askith a fall;
 Here is no home, here is but wildirnesse,
 Forthe pilgrim, forthe o best out of thy stall,
 Loke up on high, and thanke thy God of all.
 Weivith thy luste and let thy ghost the lede,
 And trouthe the shall delivir, it 'is no drede.

Balade of the village without paintyng.

THIS wretchid world 'is transmutacion
 As wele and wo, nowe pore, and now honour,
 Without ordir or due discrecion.
 Govirnid is by fortune 'is errour,
 But nathèlesse the lacke of her favour
 Ne maie not doe me syng though that I die,
 J'ay tout perdu, mon temps & mon labour
 For finally fortune I doe desie,
 Yet is me left the sight of my resoun
 To knowin frende fro foe in thy mirror,
 So moche hath yet thy tournyng up and down,
 I taughtin me to knowin in an hour,
 But truily no force of thy reddour
 To hym that ovir hymself hath maistrice,
 My suffisaunce yshal be my succour,
 For finally fortune I do desie.
 O Socrates, thou stedfast champion,
 She ne might nevir be thy turmentour,
 Thou nevir dreddist her oppression,
 Ne in her chere foundin thou no favour,
 Thou knewe wele the disceipt of her colour,
 And that her moste worship is for to lie,
 I knowe her eke a falsè dissimulour.
 For finally fortune I do desie.

The answer of Fortune.

No man is wretchid but hymself it wene,
 He that yhath hymself hath suffisaunce,
 Why saiest thou then I am to the so kene,
 That hath thy self out of my govirnaunce?

Saie thus grant mercie of thin habundaunce,
 That thou hast lent or this, thou shalt not strive,
 What wost thou yet how I the woll avaunce?
 And eke thou hast thy bestè frende alive.
 I have the taught division betwene
 Frende of effecte, and frende of countinuaunce,
 The nedith not the gallè of an hine,
 That curith eyin derke for ther penaunce,
 Now seest thou clere that wee in ignoraunce,
 Yet holt thine anker, and thou maiest arive
 There bountie bereth the key of my substaunce,
 And eke thou haste they bestè frende alive.
 How many have I refused to sustene,
 Sith I have the fostrid in thy plesaunce?
 Wolt thou then make a statute on thy quene,
 That I shall be aie at thine ordinaunce?
 Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,
 About the whele with othir must thou drive
 My lore is bet, then wicke is thy grevaunce,
 And eke thou hast bestè frende alive.

The answer to Fortune.

Thy lore I dampne, it is adversitie,
 My frend maist thou not revin blind goddesse,
 That I thy frendis knowe I thanke it the,
 Take 'hem again, let 'hem go lie a presse,
 The nigardis in kepyng ther richesse
 Pronostike is thou wolt ther toure assaile,
 Wicke appetite cometh aie before sickenesse,
 In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Fortune.

Thou pinchift at my mutabilitie,
 For I the lent a droppe of my richesse,
 And now me likith to withdrawin me,
 Why shouldist thou my roialtie oppresse?
 The se maie ebbe and flowin more and lesse,
 The welkin hath might to shine, rain, and haile,
 Right so must I kithin my brotilnesse,
 In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

The Plaintiffe.

Lo, the' execucion of the majestie,
 That all pürveighith of his rightwisenesse,
 That samè thyng fortune yclepin ye,
 Ye blindè bestis full of leudèness!
 The heven hath propirtie of sikirness,
 This worldè hath evir restlessse travaile,
 The last daie is the ende of myne entresse,
 In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Th' envoye of Fortune.

Princes I praie you of your gentilnesse,
 Let not this man and me thus crie and plain,
 And I shall quitin you this businesse,
 And if ye liste releve hym of his pain,
 Praie ye his best frende of his noblenesse
 That to some bettir state he maie attain.

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Lydgate was a monk of *Bury*, who wrote about the same time with *Chaucer*. Out of his prologue to his third book of *The Fall of Princes* a few stanzas are selected, which, being compared with the style of his two contemporaries, will show that our language was then not written by caprice, but was in a settled state.

LIKE a pilgrime which that goeth on foote,
And hath none horſe to releue his trauayle,
Whote, drye and wery, and may finde no bote
Of wel cold whan thrust doth hym assaile,
Wine nor licour, that may to hym auayle,
Tight so fare I which in my businesse,
No succour fynde my rudenes to redresse.

I meane as thus, I haue no fresh licour
Out of the conduites of Calliope,
Nor through Clio in rhetorike no floure,
In my labour for to refresh me:
Nor of the susters in noumber thriſe three,
Which with Cithera on Parnaſo dwell,
They neuer me gaue drinke once of their wel.

Nor of theyr springes clere and cristalline,
That sprange by touchyng of the Pegase,
Their fauour lacketh my making ten lumine
I fynde theyr bawme of so great scarcitie,
To tame their tunnes with some drop of plentie
For Poliphemus throw his great blindnes,
Hath in me derked of Argos the brightnes.

Our life here short of wit the great dulnes
The heuy soule troubled with trauayle,
And of memorye the glasfing brotelnes,
Drede and vncunning haue made a strong batail
With werines my spirite to assaile,
And with their subtil creping in most queint
Hath made my spirit in makyng for to feint.

And ouermore, the ferefull forwardnes
Of my stepmother called obliuion,
Hath a bastyll of foryetfulnes,
To stoppe the passage, and shadow my reason
That I might haue no clere direccion,
In translating of new to quicke me,
Stories to write of olde antiquite.

Thus was I fet and stode in double werre
At the metyng of feareful wayes tweyne,
The one was this, who euer list to lere,
Whereas good wyll gan me constrayne,
Bochas taccomplish for to doe my payne,
Came ignoraunce, with a menace of drede,
My penne to rest I durst not procede.

Fortescue was chief justice of the Common-Pleas, in the reign of king *Henry VI*. He retired in 1471, after the battle of Tewkesbury, and probably wrote most of his works in his privacy. The following passage is selected from his book

of *The Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy*.

HYT may peraventure be marvelid by some men; why one Realme is a Lordshyp only *Royall*, and the Prynce thereof rulyth yt by his Law, callid *Jus Regale*; and another Kyngdome is a Lordschip, *Royall and Politike*, and the Prince thereof rulyth by a Lawe, callid *Jus Politicum & Regale*; sythen thes two Princes beth of egall Astate.

To this dowte it may be answeryd in this manner; The first Institution of thes twoo Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the Cause of this diversyte.

When Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorye, made and incorporate the first Realme, and subduyd it to hymself by Tyrannye, he would not have it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th' accomplishment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyd to cal hym a Kyng, *Quia Rex dicitur a Regendo*; Whych thyng he dyd not, but oppressyd the People by Myght, and therfor he was a Tyrant, and callid *Primus Tyrannorum*. But holy Writ callith hym *Robustus Venator coram Deo*. For as the Hunter takyth the wyld beste for to sle and eate hym; so Nembroth subduyd to him the People with Might, to have their service and their goods, using upon them the Lordschip that is callid *Dominium Regale tantum*. After hym Belus that was callid first a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Nynus, and after hym other Panymys; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys, would not have them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms a then most resemblyd to the Kyngdome of God, which reynith upon Man, rulyng him by hys own Will. Wherfor many Crystyn Princes uien the same Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys sayen, *Quod Principi placuit Legis habet vigorem*. And thus I suppose first beganne in Realmys, *Dominium tantum Regale*. But afterward, whan Mankynd was more manufecte, and better disposyd to Vertue, Grete Communalities, as was the Feliship, that came into this Lond with Brute, wyllng to be unyed and made a Body Politike callid a Realme, havng an Heed to governe it; as after the Saying of the Philosopher, every Communalitie unyed of many parts must needs have an Heed; than they chose the same Brute to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Institution, and onyng of themself into a Realme, ordeynyd the same Realme so to be rulyd and justyfyd by such Lawys, as they al would assent unto; which Law therfor is callid *Politicum*; and bycause it is mynystrid by a Kyng, it is callid *Regale*.

Regale. Dominium Politicum dicitur quasi Regimen, plurium Scientia, five Consilii ministratum. The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon his People by his Lawe, *videlicet, Regimine Politico & Regali.* And as Diodorus Syculus saith, in his Boke *de prisicis Historiis*, The Realme of Egypte is rulid by the same Lawe, and therfor the Kyng therof chaungith not his Lawes, without the Assent of his People. And in like forme as he saith is ruled the Kyngdome of Saba, in Felici Arabia, and the Lond of *Libie*; And also the more parte of al the Realmys in *Afrike*. Which manner of Rule and Lordship, the sayd Diodorus in that Boke, praystith gretely. For it is not only good for the Prince, that may thereby the more sewerly do Justice, than by his owne Arbitriment; but it is also good for his People that receyve therby, such Justice as they desyer themselves. Now as me seymth, it ys shewyd opynly ynough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his People *Dominio tantum Regali*, and that other reynith *Dominio Politico & Regali*: For that one Kyng-

dome beganne, of and by, the Might of the Prince, and the other beganne, by the Desier and Institution of the People of the same Prince.

Of the works of Sir Thomas More it was necessary to give a larger specimen, both because our language was then in a great degree formed and settled, and because it appears from *Ben Jonson*, that his works were considered as models of pure and elegant style. The tale, which is placed first, because earliest written, will show what an attentive reader will, in perusing our old writers, often remark, that the familiar and colloquial part of our language, being diffused among those classes who had no ambition of refinement, or affectation of novelty, has suffered very little change. There is another reason why the extracts from this author are more copious: his works are carefully and correctly printed, and may therefore be better trusted than any other edition of the *English* books of that or the preceding ages.

A merry iest how a sergeant would learne to playe the frere. Written by maister Thomas More in hys youth.

WYSE men alway,
Affyrme and say,
That best is for a man:
Diligently,
For to apply,
The business that he can,
And in no wyse,
To enterpryse,
An other faculte,
For he that wyll,
And can no skyll,
Is neuer lyke to the.
He that hath laste,
The hosiers craste,
And falleth to making shone,
The smythe that shall,
To payntyng fall,
His thrift is well nigh done.
A blacke draper,
With whyte paper,
To goe to writyng scole,
An olde butler,
Becum a cutler,
I wene shall proue a sole.
And an olde trot,
That can I wor,
Nothyng but kyss the cup,
With her phisick,
Wil kepe one sicke,
Tyll she haue soufed hym vp.
Vol. I.

A man of lawe,
That neuer sawe,
The wayes to bye and sell,
Wenyng to ryse,
By marchaundise,
I wish to spede hym well.
A marchaunt eke,
That wyll goo seke,
By all the meanes he may,
To fall in sute,
Tyll he dispute,
His money cleane away,
Pletyng the lawe,
For euery strawe,
Shall proue a thrifty man,
With bate and strife,
But by my life,
I cannot tell you whan.
Whan an hatter
Wyll go smatter
In philosophy,
Or a pedlar,
Ware a medlar,
In theology,
All that ensue,
Suche crastes new,
They driue so farre a cast,
That euermore,
They do therfore,
Beshrewe themselves at last.
This thing was tryed
And veriefed,
Here by a sergeaunt late,

That thriftly was,
Or he coulede pas,
Rapped about the pate,
Whyle that he would
See how he could,
A little play the frere:
Now ys you wyll,
Knowe how it fyll,
Take hede and ye shall here:
It happed so,
Not long ago,
A thrifty man there dyed,
An hundred ponde,
Of nobles rounde,
That had he layd a side:
His sonne he wolde,
Should haue this golde,
For to beginne with all:
But to suffise
His chyld, well thrife,
That money was to smal.
Yet or this day
I have hard say,
That many a man certesse,
Hath with good cast,
Be ryche at last,
That hath begonne with lesse.
But this yonge manne,
So well beganne,
His money to imploy,
That certainly,
His policy,
To see it was a joy,

THE HISTORY OF THE

For lest sum blast,
Myght ouer cast,
His ship, or by mischaunce,
Men with sum wile,
Myght hym begyle,
And minish his substaunce,
For to put out,
Al maner dout,
He made a good puruay,
For euery whyt,
By his owne wyt,
And toke an other way :
First fayre and wele,
Therof much dele,
He dygged it in a pot,
But then him thought,
That way was nought,
And there he left it not.
So was he faine,
From thence agayne,
To put it in a cup,
And by and by,
Couetously,
He supped it fayre vp,
In his owne brest,
He thought it best,
His money to enclose,
Then wist he well,
What euer fell,
He could it neuer lose.
He borrowed then,
Of other men,
Money and marchaundise :
Neuer payd it,
Up he laid it,
In like maner wyse.
Yet on the gere,
That he would were,
He reight not what he spent,
So it were nyce,
As for the price,
Could him not miscontent.
With lusty sporte,
And with resort,
Of ioly company,
In mirth and play,
Full many a day,
He liued merely.
And men had sworne,
Some man is borne,
To have a lucky howre,
And so was he,
For such degre,
He gat and suche honour,
That without dout,
Whan he went out,
A sergeaunt well and fayre,

Was redy strayte,
On him to wayte,
As sone as on the mayre.
But he doubtlesse,
Of his mekenesse,
Hated such pompe and pride,
And would not go,
Companied so,
But drewe himself a fide,
To faint Katharine,
Streight as a line,
He gate him at a tyde,
For deuocion,
Or promocion,
There would he nedes abyde.
There spent he fast,
Till all were past,
And to him came there meny,
To aske theyr det,
But none could get,
The valour of a peny.
With visage stout,
He bare it out,
Euen vnto the harde hedge,
A month or twaine,
Tyll he was fayne,
To laye his gowne to pledge.
Than was he there,
In greater feare,
Than ere that he came thither,
And would as fayne,
Depart againe,
But that he wist not whither.
Than after this,
To a frende of his,
He went and there abode,
Where as he lay,
So sick alway,
He myght not come abroad.
It happed than,
A marchant man,
That he ought money to,
Of an officere,
That gan enquire,
What him was best to do.
And he answerde,
Be not aserde,
Take an accion therfore,
I you behest,
I shall hym reste,
And than care for no more.
I feare quod he,
It wyll not be,
For he wyll not come out,
The sergeaunt said,
Be not afrayd,
It shall be brought about.

In many a game,
Lyke to the same,
Haue I bene well in vre,
And for your sake,
Let me be bake,
But yf I do this cure.
Thus part they both,
And forth then goth,
A pace this officere,
And for a day,
All his array,
He chaunged with a frere.
So was he dight,
That no man might,
Hym for a frere deny,
He dopped and dooked,
He spake and looked,
So religiously.
Yet in a glasse,
Or he would passe,
He toted and he peered,
His harte for pryde,
Lepte in his syde,
To see how well he freered.
Than forth a pace,
Unto the place,
He goeth withouten shame
To do this dede,
But now take hede,
For here begynneth the game.
He drew hym ny,
And softly,
Streight at the dore he knocked:
And a damsell,
That hard hym well,
There came and it vnlocked.
The frere sayd,
Good spede fayre mayd,
Here lodgeth such a man,
It is told me:
Well syr quod she,
And yf he do what than.
Quod he maystresse,
No harm doutlesse:
It longeth for our order,
To hurt no man,
But as we can,
Euery wight to forder.
With hym truly,
Fayne speake would I.
Sir quod she by my fay,
He is to like
Ye be not lyke,
To speake with hym to day.
Quod he fayre may,
Yet I you pray,
This much at my desire,
Vouchesafe

Vouchesafe to do,
 As go hym to,
 And say an austen frere
 Would with hym speke,
 And matters breake,
 For his auayle certayn.
 Quod she I wyll,
 Stonde ye here styll,
 Tyll I come downe agayn.
 Vp is she go,
 And told hym so,
 As she was bode to say,
 He mistrustyng,
 No maner thyng,
 Sayd mayden go thy way,
 And feth him hyder,
 That we togyder,
 May talk. A downe she gothe,
 Vp she hym brought,
 No harme she thought,
 But it made some folke wrothe.
 This officere,
 This fayned frere,
 Whan he was come aloft,
 He dopped than,
 And grete this man,
 Religiously and oft.
 And he agayn,
 Ryght glad and fayn,
 Toke hym there by the hande,
 The frere than sayd,
 Ye be dismayd,
 With trouble I understande.
 In dede quod he,
 It hath with me,
 Bene better than it is.
 Syr quod the frere,
 Be of good chere,
 Yet shall it after this.
 But I would now,
 Comen with you,
 In counsayle yf you please,
 Or ellys nat
 Of matters that,
 Shall set your heart at ease.
 Downe went the mayd,
 The marchaunt sayd,
 No say on gentle frere,
 Of thys tydyng,
 That ye me bryng,
 I long full sore to here.
 Whan there was none,
 But they alone,
 The frere with euyl grace,

Sayd, I rest the,
 Come on with me,
 And out he toke his mace:
 Thou shalt obay,
 Come on thy way,
 I have the in my clouche,
 Thou goest not hence,
 For all the pense,
 The mayre hath in his pouche.
 This marchaunt there,
 For wrath and fere,
 He waxing welnygh wood,
 Sayd horsen these,
 With a mischefe,
 Who hath taught the thy good.
 And with his fist
 Ypon the lyst,
 He gaue hym such a blow,
 That backward downe,
 Almost in sowne,
 The frere is ouerthrow.
 Yet was this man,
 Well searder than,
 Lest he the frere had slayne,
 Till with good rappes,
 And heuy clappes,
 He dawde hym vp agayne.
 The frere took harte,
 And vp he starte,
 And well he layde about,
 And so there goth,
 Betwene them both,
 Many a lusty clout.
 They rent and tere,
 Eche others here,
 And claued togyder fast,
 Tyll with luggyng,
 And with tuggyng,
 They fell downe bothe at last.
 Than on the grounde,
 Togyder rounde,
 With many a sadde stroke,
 They roll and rumble,
 They turne and tumble,
 As pygges do in a poke.
 So long aboute,
 They heue and shoue,
 Togider that at last,
 The mayd and wyfe,
 To breake the strife.
 Hyed them vpward fast.
 And whan they spyed,
 The captaynes lye,
 Both waltring on the place,

The freres hood,
 They pulled a good,
 Adowne about his face.
 Whyle he was blynde,
 The wenche behynde,
 Lend him leyd on the flore;
 Many a ioule,
 About the noule,
 With a great batyldore.
 The wyfe came yet,
 And with her fete,
 She holpe to kepe him downe,
 And with her rocke,
 Many a knocke,
 She gaue hym on the crowne.
 They layd his mace,
 About his face,
 That he was wood for payne:
 The fryre frappe,
 Gate many a swappe,
 Tyll he was full nygh slayne.
 Vp they hym lift,
 And with yll thrift,
 Hedlyng a long the stayre,
 Downe they hym threwe,
 And sayde adewe,
 Commende us to the mayre.
 The frere arose,
 But I suppose,
 Amased was his hed,
 He shoke his eares,
 And from grete feares,
 He thought hym well yfled.
 Quod he now lost,
 Is all this cost,
 We be neuer the nere.
 Ill mote he be,
 That caused me,
 To make my self a frere:
 Now masters all,
 Here now I shall,
 Ende there as I began,
 In any wyse,
 I would auyse,
 And counsayle euery man,
 His owne craft vse,
 All newe refuse,
 And lyghtly let them gone:
 Play not the frere,
 Now make good chere,
 And welcome euerych one.

THE HISTORY OF THE

A ruful lamentacion (written by maſter Thomas More in his youth) of the deth of quene Elifabeth mother to king Henry the eight, wife to king Henry the ſeuenth, and eldeſt doughter to king Edward the fourth, which quene Elifabeth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of our Lord 1503, and in the 18 yere of the raigne of king Henry the ſeuenth.

O YE that put your truſt and confidence,
In worldly ioy and frayle proſperite,
That ſo lyue here as ye ſhould neuer hence,
Remember death and loke here vppon me.
Enſauple I thynke there may no better be.
Your ſelfe wotte well that in this reamle was I,
Your quene but late, and lo now here I ly.

Was I not borne of olde worthy linage?
Was not my mother queene my father kyng?
Was I not a kinges ſere in marriage?
Had I not plenty of euery pleaſaunt thyng?
Mercifull God this is a ſtraunge reckenyng:
Rycheſſe, honour, welth, and aunceſtry,
Hath me forſaken and lo now here I ly.

If worſhip myght haue kept me, I had not gone.
If wyt myght haue me ſaued, I neded not ſere.
If money myght haue holpe, I lacked none.
But O good God what vayleth all this gere.
When deth is come thy mighty meſſangere,
Obey we muſt there is no remedy.
Me hath he ſommoned, and lo now here I ly.

Yet was I late promiſed otherwyſe,
This yere to liue in welth and delice.
Lo where to commeth thy blandiſhyng promyſe,
O falſe aſtrolagy and deuynatrice,
Of Goddeſ ſecretes makyng thy ſelf ſo wyſe.
How true is for this year thy prophecy.
The yere yet laſteth, and lo now here I ly.

O bryttill welth, as full of bitterneſſe,
Thy ſingle pleaſure doubled is with payne.
Account my ſorow firſt and my diſtreſſe,
In ſondry wyſe, and reckon there agayne,
The ioy that I haue had, and I dare ſayne,
For all my honour, endured yet haue I,
More wo then welth, and lo now here I ly.

Where are our caſtels, now where are our towers,
Goodly Rychmonde ſune art thou gone from me,
At Weſtmiſter that coſtly worke of yours,
Myne owne dere lorde now ſhall I neuer ſee.
Almighty God vouchefaſe to graunt that ye,
For you and your children well may edeſy.
My palyce bylded is, and lo now here I ly.

Adew rayne owne dere ſpouſe my worthy lorde,
The faithfull loue, that dyd vs both combyne,
In mariage and peaſable concorde,
Into your handes here I cleane reſyne,
To be beſtowed vppon your children and myne.
Erſt wer you father, and now muſt ye ſupply,
The mothers part alſo, for lo now here I ly.

Farewell my doughter lady Margerete.
God wotte full oft it greued hath my mynde,
That ye ſhould go where we ſhould ſeldome mete.
Now am I gone, and haue left you behynde.
O mortall folke that we be very blynde.
That we leaſt feare, full oft it is moſt nye,
From you depart I fyrſt, and lo now here I ly.

Farewell Madame my lordes worthy mother,
Comfort your ſonne, and be ye of good chere.
Take all a worth, for it will be no nother.
Farewell my doughter Katherine late the ſere,
To prince Arthur myne owne chyld ſo dere,
It booteth not for me to wepe or cry,
Pray for my ſoule, for lo now here I ly.

Adew lord Henry my louyng ſonne adew.
Our lorde encreaſe your honour and eſtate,
Adew my doughter Mary bright of hew,
God make you vertuous wyſe and fortunate.
Adew ſwete hart my little doughter Kate,
Thou ſhalt ſwete babe ſuche is thy deſteny,
Thy mother neuer know, for lo now here I ly.

Lady Cicely Anne and Katheryne,
Farewell my welbeloued ſiſters three,
O lady Briget other ſiſter myne,
Lo here the ende of worldly vanitee.
Now well are ye that earthly ſoly flee,
And heuently thynges loue and magnify,
Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here I ly.

A dew my lordes, a dew my ladies all,
A dew my faithfull ſeruauntes euerych one,
A dew my commons whom I neuer ſhall
See in this world wherfore to the alone,
Immortall God verely three and one,
I me commende. Thy infinite mercy,
Shew to thy ſeruant, for lo now here I ly.

Certain meters in Engliſh written by maſter Thomas More in hys youth for the boke of fortune, and cauſed them to be printed in the begynnyng of that boke.

The wordes of Fortune to the people:

MINE high eſtate power and auctoritie,
If ye ne know, enſerche and ye ſhall ſpye,
That richeſſe, worſhip, welth, and dignitie,
Joy, reſt, and peace, and all thyng fynally,
That any pleaſure or profit may come by,
To mannes comfort, ayde, and ſuſtinaunce,
Is all at my deuylſe and ordinaunce.

Without my fauour there is nothyng wonne.
Many a matter haue I brought at laſt,
To good concluſion, that fondly was begonne.
And many a purpoſe, bounden ſure and faſt
With wiſe prouiſion, I haue ouercaſt.
Without good happe there may no wit ſuffiſe,
Better is to be fortunate than wyſe.

And

And therefore hath there some men bene or this,
My deadly foes and written many a boke,
To my dispraye. And other cause there nys,
But for me list not frendly on them loke.
Thus lyke the fox they fare that once forsoke,
The pleasaunt grapes, and gan for to defy them,
Because he lept and yet could not come by them.

But let them write theyr labour is in vayne.
For well ye wote, myrth, honour, and richesse,
Much better is than penury and payne.
The nedy wretch that lingereth in distresse,
Without myne helpe is euer comfortlesse,
A wery burden odious and loth,
To all the world, and eke to him selfe both.

But he that by my fauour may ascende,
To mighty power and excellent degre,
A common wele to gouerne and defende,
O in how blist condicion standeth he:
Him self in honour and felicitye,
And ouer that, may forther and increase,
A region hole in ioyfull rest and peace.

Now in this poynt there is no more to say,
Eche man hath of him self the gouernaunce.
Let euery wight than folowe his owne way,
And he that out of pouertee and mischaunce,
List for to liue, and wyll him selfe enhaunce,
In wealth and richesse, come forth and wayte on
me.

And he that wyll be a beggar, let hym be.

THOMAS MORE to them that trust in Fortune.

THOU that are prowde of honour, shape or kynne,
That hepest vp this wretched worldes treasure,
Thy fingers shrined with gold, thy tawny skynne,
With fresh apparyle garnished out of measure,
And wenest to haue fortune at thy pleasure,
Cast vp thyne eye, and loke how slipper chaunce,
Illudeth her men with chaunge and varyaunce.

Sometyme she loketh as louely fayre and bright,
As goodly Uenus mother of Cupyde.
She becketh and she smyleth on euery wight.
But this chere fayned, may not long abide.
There cometh a cloude, and farewell all our pryde.
Like any serpent she beginneth to swell,
And looketh as fierce as any fury of hell.

Yet for all that we brotle men are fayne,
(So wretched is our nature and so blynde)
As soon as Fortune list to laugh agayne,
With fayre countenaunce and disceitfull mynde,
To crouche and knele and gape after the wynde,
Not one or twayne but thousandes in a rout,
Lyke swarming bees come flickeryng her aboute.

Then as a bayte she bryngeth forth her ware,
Siluer, gold, riche perle, and precious stone:
On whiche the mased people gafe and stare,
And gape therefore, as dogges doe for the bone.
Fortune at them laugheth, and in her trone

Amyd her treasure and waueryng rycheffe,
Prowdly she houeth as lady and empresse.

Fast by her syde doth wery labour stand,
Pale fere also, and sorow all bewept,
Disdayn and hatred on that other hand,
Eke restles wathe fro slepe with trauayle kept,
His eyes drowfy and lokyng as he slept.
Before her standeth daunger and enuy,
Flattery, dysceyt, mischiese and tyranny.

About her commeth all the world to begge.
He asketh lande, and he to pas would bryng,
This toye and that, and all not worth an egge:
He would in loue prosper aboue all thyng:
He kneleth downe and would be made a kyng:
He forceth not so he may money haue,
Though all the worlde accompte hym for a knaue.

Lo thus ye see diuers heddes, diuers wittes.
Fortune alone as diuers as they all,
Vnstable here and there among them flittes:
And at auenture downe her giftes fall,
Catch who so may she throweth great and small
Not to all men, as commeth sonne or dewe,
But for the most part, all among a fewe.

And yet her brotell giftes long may not last.
He that she gaue them, loketh prowde and hie.
She whirleth about and plucketh away as fast,
And geueth them to an other by and by.
And thus from man to man continually,
She vseth to geue and take, and slyly tosse,
One man to wynnyng of an others losse.

And when she robbeth one, down goth his pryde.
He wepeth and wayleth and curseth her full fore.
But he that receueth it, on that other syde,
Is glad, and blest her often tymes therefore.
But in a whyle when she loueth him no more,
She glydeth from hym, and her giftes to,
And he her curseth, as other fooles do.

Alas the folysh people can not cease,
Ne voyd her trayne, tyll they the harme do sele.
About her alway, besely they preace.
But lord how he doth thynk hym self full wele.
That may set once his hande vppon her whele.
He holdeth fast: but vppward as he flieth,
She whippeth her whele about, and there he lyeth.

Thus fell Julius from his mighty power.
Thus fell Darius the worthy kyng of Perse.
Thus fell Alexander the great conquerour.
Thus many mo than I may well reherse.
Thus double fortune, when she lyst reuerse
Her slipper fauour fro them that in her trust,
She fleeth her wey and leyeth them in the dust.

She sodeinly enhaunceth them aloft.
And sodeynly mischeueth all the flocke.
The head that late lay easly and full soft,
In stede of pylows lyeth after on the blocke.
And yet alas the most cruell proude mocke:
The deynty mowth that ladyes kissed haue,
She bryngeth in the case to kyss a knaue.

THE HISTORY OF THE

In chaungyng of her course, the chaunge shewth
this,

Vp startth a knave, and downe there falth a knight,
The beggar ryche, and the ryche man pore is.
Hatred is turned to loue, loue to despyght.
This is her sport, thus proueth she her myght.
Great bofte she maketh yf one be by her power,
Welthy and wretched both within an howre.

Pouertee that of her giftes wyl nothing take,
Wyth mery chere, looketh vppon the prece,
And seeth how fortunes household goeth to wrake.
Fast by her standeth the wyse Socrates,
Arristopus, Pythagoras, and many a lese
Of olde philosophers. And eke agaynst the sonne
Bekyth hym poore Diogenes in his tonne.

With her is Byas, whose countrey lackt defence,
And whylom of their foes stode so in dout,
That eche man hastely gan to cary thence,
And asked hym why he nought caryed out.
I bare quod he all myne with me about:
Wisedom he ment, not fortunes brotle fees.
For nought he counted his that he might leese.

Heraclitus eke, lyst felowship to kepe
With glade pouertee, Democritus also:
Of which the fyrst can neuer cease but wepe,
To see how thicke the blynded people go,
With labour great to purchase care and wo.
That other laugheth to see the foolys apes,
How earnestly they walk about theyr capes.

Of this poore sect, it is comen vsage,
Onely to take that nature may sustayne,
Banishing cleane all other surplufage,
They be content, and of nothyng complayne.
No nygarde eke is of his good so fayne.
But they more pleasure haue a thousande folde,
The secrete draughtes of nature to beholde.

Set fortunes seruautes by them and ye wull,
That one is free, that other euer thrail,
That one content, that other neuer full,
That one in suretye, that other lyke to fall.
Who lyst to aduise them bothe, parceyue he shall,
As great difference between them as we see,
Betwixte wretchednes and felicitye.

Nowe haue I shewed you bothe: these whiche ye
lyst,

Stately fortune, or humble pouertee:
That is to say, nowe lyeth it in your fyst,
To take here bondage, or free libertee.
But in this poynte and ye do after me,
Draw you to fortune, and labour her to please,
If that ye thynke your selfe to well at ease.

And fyrst vppon the louely shall she smile,
And frendly on the cast her wandering eyes,
Embrace the in her armes, and for a while,
Put the and kepe the in a fooles paradise:
And forth with all what so thou lyst deuise,
She wyl the graunt it liberally perhappes:
But for all that beware of after clappes.

Recken you neuer of her fauoure sure:
Ye may in clowds as easily trace an hare,
Or in drye lande cause fishes to endure,
And make the burnyng fyre his heate to spare,
And all this worlde in compace to forfare,
As her to make by craft or engine stable,
That of her nature is euer variable.

Serue her day and nyght as reuerently,
Vppon thy knees as any seruaunt may,
And in conclusion, that thou shalt winne thereby
Shall not be worth thy servyce I dare say.
And looke yet what she geueth the to day,
With labour wonne she shall happily to morow
Plucke it agayne out of thyne hand with sorow.

Wherefore yf thou in suretye lyst to stande,
Take pouerties parte and let proude fortune go,
Receyue nothyng that cometh from her hande.
Loue maner and vertue: they be onely tho.
Whiche double fortune may not take the fro.
Then mayst thou boldly desye her turnyng chaunce:
She can the neyther hynder nor auance.

But and thou wylt nedes medle with her treasure,
Trust not therein, and spende it liberally,
Beare the not proude, nor take not out of measure.
Bylde not thyne house on heyth vp in the skye,
None falleth farre, but he that climbeth hie.
Remember nature sent the hyther bare,
The gyftes of fortune count them borrowed ware.

THOMAS MORE to them that seke Fortune.

WHO so delyteth to prouen and assay,
Of waveryng fortune the vncertayne lot,
If that the aunswere please you not alway,
Blame ye not me: for I commaunde you not
Fortune to trust, and eke full well ye wot,
I haue of her no brydle in my fist,
She renneth loose, and turneth where she lyst.

The rolyng-dyse in whome your lucke doth stande,
With whose vnhappy chaunce ye be so wroth,
Ye knowe your selfe came neuer in myne hande.
Lo in this ponde be fyshes and frogges both.
Cast in your nette: but be you lief or lothe,
Hold you content as fortune lyst assyne:
For it is your owne fyshyng and not myne.

And though in one chaunce fortune you offend,
Grudge not there at, but beare a mery face.
In many an other she shall it amende.
There is no manne so farre out of her grace,
But he sometye hath comfort and solace:
Ne none agayne so farre forth in her fauour,
That is full satisfyed with her behauour.

Fortune is stately, solemne, proude, and hie:
And rycheffe geueth, to haue seruyce therefore.
The nedy begger catcheth an halspeny:
Some manne a thousande ponde, some lesse some
more.

But for all that she kepeth ever in store,

From

From euery manne some parcell of his wyll,
That he may pray therfore and serue her styll.
Some manne hath good, but chyldren hath he
none.

Some manne hath both, but he can get none health.
Some hath al thre, but vp to honours trone,
Can he not crepe, by no maner of stelh.
To some she sendeth children, ryches, welthe,
Honour, woorthyp, and reuerence all hys lyfe:
But yet she pyncheth hym with a shrewde wyfe.

Then for asmuch as it is fortunes guyse,
To graunt to manne all thyng that he wyll axe,
But as her selfe lyst order and deuyse,
Doth euery manne his parte diuide and tax,
I counsayle you eche one trusse vp your packes,
And take no thyng at all, or be content,
With suche rewarde as fortune hath you sent.

All thynges in this boke that ye shall rede,
Doe as ye lyst, there shall no manne you bynde,
Them to beleue, as surely as your crede.
But notwithstanding certes in my mynde,
I durst well swere, as true as ye shall them fynde,
In euery poynt eche answere by and by,
As are the iudgementes of astronomye.

The Description of RICHARD the thirde.

RICHARDE the third sonne, of whom we
nowe entreate, was in witte and courage egall
with either of them, in bodye and prowesse farre
vnder them bothe, little of stature, ill setured of
limmes, croke backed, his left shoulder much
higher than his right, hard fauoured of visage, and
such as is in states called warlye, in other menne
otherwise, he was malicious, wrathfull, enuious,
and from afore his birth, euer frowarde. It is for
trouth reported, that the duches his mother had so
much a doe in her trauaile, that shee coulde not
bee deliuered of hym vncutte: and that he came
into the world with the feete forwarde, as menne
bee borne outwarde, and (as the same runneth) also
not vntoed, whither inenne of hatred reporte
about the trouthe, or elles that nature chaunged
her course in hys beginninge, whiche in the course
of his lyfe many thynges vnaturallie committed.
None euill captaine was hee in the warre, as to
whiche his disposicion was more metely then for
peace. Sundrye victories hadde hee, and somme-
time ouerthrowes, but neuer in defaulte as for his
owne parson, either of hardinesse or polytike order,
free was hee called of dyspence, and somnewhat
about hys power liberall, with large giftes hee get
him vnitedfaste frendeshippe, for whiche hee was
fain to pil and spoyle in other places, and get him
stedfast hatred. Hee was close and secrete, a deepe
dissimuler, lowlye of counteynaunce, arrogant of
heart, outwardly coumpinable where he inwardly

hated, not letting to kisse whome hee thoughte to
kyll: dispitious and cruell, not for euill will alway,
but after for ambicion, and either for the suretie and
encrease of his estate. Frende and foe was muche
what indifferent, where his aduantage grew, he
spared no mans deathe, whose life withstoode his
purpose. He slewe with his owne handes king
Henry the sixt, being prisoner in the Tower, as
menne constantly saye, and that without com-
maundement or knoweledge of the king, whiche
woulde vndoubtedly yf he had entended that thinge,
haue appointed that boocherly office, to some other
then his owne borne brother.

Somme wise menne also weene, that his drift
couertly conuayde, lacked not in helping furth his
brother of Clarence to his death: whiche hee resisted
openly, howbeit somewhat (as menne deme) more
faintly then he that wer hartely minded to his
welsh. And they that thus deme, think that he
long time in king Edwardes life, forethought to be
king in that case the king his brother (whose life
hee looked that euil dyete shoulde shorten) shoulde
happen to decease (as in dede he did) while his
children wer yonge. And thei deme, that for thys
intente he was gladd of his brothers death the
duke of Clarence, whose life must nedes haue hin-
dered hym so entendinge, whither the same duke
of Clarence hadde kepte him true to his nephew
the yonge king, or enterprised to be kyng him-
selfe. But of al this pointe, is there no certaintie,
and who so diuineth vpon coniectures, maye as wel
shote to farre as to short. Howbeit this haue I by
credible informacion learned, that the selfe nighte
in whiche kyng Edward died, one Mystlebrooke
longe ere mornynge, came in greate haste to the
house of one Pottyer dwellyng in Reddecrosse strete
without Crepulgate: and when he was with hastye
rappynge quickly letten in, hee shewed vnto Pottyer
that kyng Edward was departed. By my trouthe
manne quod Pottyer then wyll my mayster the duke
of Gloucester bee kyng. What cause hee hadde soo
to thynke harde it is to saye, whyther hee being to-
ward him, anye thyng knewe that hee suche thyng
purposed, or otherwyle had anye inkelynge thereof:
for hee was not likelye to speake it of noughte.

But nowe to returne to the course of this hystorie,
were it that the duke of Gloucester hadde of old
foreminded this conclusion, or was nowe at erite
thereunto moved, and putte in hope by the occa-
sion of the tender age of the younge princes, his
nephues (as opportunitie and lykelyhoode of spede,
putteth a manne in courage of that hee neuer en-
tended) certayn is it that hee contriued theyr de-
struccion, with the vsurpacion of the regal dig-
nitye vpon hymselfe. And for as muche as hee
well wille and hulpe to mayntayn, a long continued
grudge and hearte brennyng betwene the queenes
kindred

kinred and the kinges blood eyther partye enuying others authoritye, he nowe thought that their deuision shoulde bee (as it was in dede) a fortherlye begynnyng to the pursuite of his intente, and a sure ground for the foundation of al his building yf he might firste vnder the pretext of reuengynge of olde displeasure, abuse the anger and ygnorance of the tone partie, to the destruction of the tother: and then wyne to this purpose as manye as he coule: and those that coule not be wonne, myght be losse ere they looked therefore. For of one thyng was hee certayne; that if his entente were perceiued, he shold soone haue made peace betwene the bothe parties, with his owne bloude.

Kynge Edward in his life, albeit that this disencion betwene hys frendes somewhat yrked hym: yet in his good health he somewhat the lesse regarded it, because hee thought whatsoever busines shoulde falle betwene them, hymselfe should alway bee hable to rule bothe the parties.

But in his last sicknesse, when hee receiued his naturall strengthe soo fore enfebled, that hee dyspayred all recouerye, then hee consyderynge the youthe of his chyldren, albeit hee nothyng lesse mistrusted then that that happened, yet well forseyng that manye harmes myghte growe by theyr debate, whyle the youth of hys children shoulde lacke discrecion of themselfe, and good counsaile of their frendes, of whiche either party shold counsaile for their owne commodity and rather by pleasure aduise too wyne themselfe fauour, then by profitable aduertisement to do the children good, he called some of them before him that were at variaunce, and in especyall the lorde marques Dorsette the quenes sonne by her fyrste housebande, and Richard the lorde Hastings, a noble man, than lorde chamberlayne agayne whome the quene specially grudged, for the great fauoure the kyng bare hym, and also for that shee thoughte hym secretlye familyer with the kyng in wanton companye. Her kynred also bare hym sore, as well for that the kyng hadde made hym captayne of Calyce (whiche office the lorde Ryuers, brother to the quene, claimed of the kinges former promyse) as for diuerse other great giftes whiche hee receyued, that they loked for. When these lordes with diuerse other of bothe the parties were comine in presence, the kyng listinge vppon himselfe and vnder sette with pillowes, as it is reported on this wyse sayd vnto them, My lordes, my dere kinsmenne and alies, in what plight I lye you see, and I feele. By whiche the lesse whyle I looke to lyue with you, the more depelye am I moued to care in what case I leaue you, for such as I leaue you, suche bee my children lyke to fynde you. Whiche if they shoulde (that Godde forbydde) fynde you at variaunce, myght happe to fall them-

selfe at warre ere their discrecion woulde serue to sette you at peace. Ye see their youthe, of whiche I reckon the onely suretie to reste in youre concord. For it sufficeth not al you loue them, yf eche of you hate other. If they wer menne, your faithfulnessse happelye woulde suffice. But childhood must be maintained by mens authoritye, and slipper youth vnderpropped with elder counsaile, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For wher eche labourer to breake that the other maketh, and for hatred of eche of others parson, impugneth eche others counsaile, there must it nedes bee long ere anye good conclusion goe forward. And also while either partye labourer to be chiefe, flattery shall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduise, of whiche muste needs ensue the euill bringing vppon of the pryncce, whose mynd in tender youth infect, shal redily fall to mischief and riot, and drawe down with this noble relme to ruine: but if grace turn him to wisdom, which if God send, then thei that by euill menes before pleased him best, shal after fall farthest out of fauour, so that euer at length euill dristes dreue to nought, and good plain wayes prosper. Great variaunce hath ther long bene betwene you, not alway for great causes. Sometime a thing right wel intended, our misconstruction turneth vnto worse or a smal displeasure done vs, eyther our owne affection or euil tongues agreueth. But this wote I well ye neuer had so great cause of hatred, as ye haue of loue. That we be al men, that we be christen men, this shall I leaue for prechers to tel you (and yet I wote nere whither any prechers wordes ought more to moue you, then his that is by and by gooying to the place that thei all preache of.) But this shal I desire you to remember, that the one parte of you is of my bloode, the other of myne alies, and eche of yow with other, eyther of kindred or affinitye, whiche spirytually kynred of affynity, if the sacramentes of Christes churche, beare that weyght with vs that woulde Godde thei did, shoulde no lesse moue vs to charitye, then the respecte of fleshye consanguinitye. Oure Lorde forbydde, that you loue together the worse, for the selfe cause that you ought to love the better. And yet that happeneth. And no where fynde wee so deadlye debate, as amonge them, whiche by nature and lawe moste oughte to agree together. Suche a pestilente serpente is ambition and desyre of vaine glorye and souerainty, whiche amonge states where he once entreth crepeth forth so farre, tyll with deuision and variaunce hee turneth all to mischief. Firste longing to be nexte the best, afterwarde egall with the beste, and at laste chiefe and aboue the beste. Of which immoderate appetite of woorschip, and thereby of debate and dissencion what losse, what sorowe,

forowe, what trouble hath within these fewe yeares growen in this realme, I praye Godde as wel forgette as wee wel remember.

Whiche thinges yf I coulde as wel haue foresene, as I haue with my more payne then pleasure proued, by Goddes blessed Ladie (that was euer his othe) I woulde neuer haue won the courtesye of mennes knees, with the losse of soo many heades. But sithen thynges passed cannot be gaine called, muche oughte wee the more beware, by what occasion we haue taken soo greate hurte afore, that we esteemes fall not in that occasion agayne. Nowe be those griefes passed, and all is (Godde be thanked) quiete, and likelic righte wel to prosper in wealthfull peace vnder youre coseyns my children, if Godde sende them life and you loue. Of whiche twoo thinges, the lesse losse wer they by whome thoughe Godde dydde hys pleasure, yet shoulde the realme alway finde kinges and peradventure as good kinges. But yf you among youre selfe in a chilles reygne fall at debate, many a good man shall perish and happely he to, and ye to, ere thys land finde peace again. Wherefore in these laste wordes that euer I looke to speake with you: I exhort you and require you al, for the loue that you haue euer borne to me, for the loue that I haue euer borne to you, for the loue that our Lord beareth to vs all, from this time forward, all grieues forgotten, eche of you loue other. Whiche I verelye truste you will, if ye any thing earthly regard, either Godde or your king, affinitie or kinred, this realme, your owne countrey, or your owne surety. And therewithal the king no longer enduring to sitte vp, laide him down on his right side, his face towarde them: and none was there present that coulde refrain from weping. But the lordes recomforting him with as good wordes as they could, and answering for the time as thei thought to stand with his pleasure, there in his presence (as by their wordes appered) echē forgave other, and ioyned their hands together, when (as it after appeared by their dedes) their hearts wer far a sonder. As sone as the king was departed, the noble prince his sonne drew toward London, which at the time of his decease. kept his household at Ludlow in Wales. Which countrey being far of from the law and recourse to iustice, was begon to be farre oute of good wyll and waxen wild, robbers and riuers walking at libertie vncorrected. And for this encheafon the prince was in the life of his father sente thither, to the ende that the authoritie of his presence should refraine euill disposed parsons fro the boldnes of their former outrages, to the gouernaunce and ordering of this yonge prince at his sending thither, was there appointed Sir Anthony Wodvile lord Riuers and brother vnto the quene, a right honourable man, as valiaunte of hande as politike in

counsaile. Adioyned wer there vnto him other of the same partie, and in effect euery one as he was neresst of kin vnto the quene, so was planted next about the prince. That drifte by the quene not vnwisely deuised, whereby her bloode mighte of youth be rooted in the princes fauour, the duke of Gloucester turned vnto their destruccion, and vpon that grounde set the foundation of all his vnhappy building. For whom soeuer he perceiued, either at variance with them, or bearing himself their fauor, hee brake vnto them, som by mouth, som by writing or secret messengers, that it neyther was reason nor in any wise to be suffered, that the yong king their master and kinsmanne, should bee in the handes and custodie of his mothers kinred, sequestred in maner from theyr compani and attendance, of which eueri one ought him as faithful seruice as they, and manye of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers side: whose blood (quod he) sauing the kinges pleasure, was ful vnmetely to be matched with his: whiche nowe to be as who say removed from the kyng, and the lesse noble to be left aboute him, is (quod he) neither honorable to hys magestie, nor vnto vs, and also to his grace no surety to haue the mightiest of his frendes from him, and vnto vs no little icopardy, to suffer our welproued euil willers, to grow in ouergret authoritie with the prince in youth, namely which is lighte of beliefe and sone perswaded. Ye remember I trow king Edward himself, albeit he was a manne of age and of discrecion, yet was he in manye thynges ruled by the bende, more then stode either with his honour, or our profite, or with the commoditie of any manne els, except onely the immoderate aduancement of them selfe. Whiche whither they forer thirsted after their owne weale, or our woe, it wer harde I wene to gesse. And if some folkes frendship had not holden better place with the king, then any respect of kinred, thei might peradventure easily haue be trapped and brought to confusion somme of vs ere this. Why not as easily as they haue done some other alreadye, as deere of his royal bloode as we. But our Lord hath wrought his wil, and thanke be to his grace that peril is paste. Howe be it as great is growing, yf wee suffer this yonge kyng in oure enemyes hande, whiche without his wytyng, might abuse the name of his commaundement, to ani of our vndoing, which thyng God and good prouision forbyd. Of which good prouision none of vs hath any thing the lesse nede, for the late made attonement, in whiche the kinges pleasure hadde more place then the parties willes. Nor none of vs I beleue is so vnwyse, ouersone to truste a newe frende made of an olde foe, or to think that an houerly kindnes, sodainely contract in one houre continued, yet scant a fortnight, shold

be deper fetled in their stomackes: then a long accustomed malice many yeres rooted.

With these wordes and writynges and suche other, the duke of Gloucester sone set a fyre, them that were of themself ethe to kindle, and in especiall twayne, Edward duke of Buckingham, and Richard lorde Hastings and chaumberlayn, both men of honour and of great power. The tone by longe succession from his ancestrie, the tother by his office and the kinges fauor. These two not bearing eche to other so muche loue, as hatred bothe vnto the queenes parte: in this poynte accorded together wyth the duke of Gloucester, that they wolde vtterlye amoue fro the kinges companye, all his mothers frendes, vnder the name of their enemyes. Vpon this concluded, the duke of Gloucester vnderstandyng, that the lordes whiche at that tyme were aboute the kyng, entended to bryng him vppe to his coronacion, accompanied with suche power of theyr frendes, that it shoulde bee harde for hym to bryng his purpose to passe, without the gathering and great assemble of people and in maner of open warre, whereof the ende he wiste was doubtful, and in which the kyng being on their side, his part should haue the face and name of a rebellion: he secretly therefore by diuers meanes, caused the queene to be perswaded and brought in the mynd, that it neither wer nede, and also shold be ieopardious, the king to come vp strong. For where as now eury lord loued other, and none other thing studyed vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honoure of the king: if the lordes of her kinred shold assemble in the kinges name muche people, thei should geue the lordes atwixte whome and them hadde bene sommetyme debate, to feare and suspecte, lest they shoulde gather thys people, not for the kynges sauegarde whome no manne empugned, but for theyr destruccion, hauyng more regarde to their old variaunce, than their newe attonement. For whiche cause thei shoulde assemble on the other partie muche people agayne for their defence, whose power she wylte wel farre stretched. And thus shoulde al the realme fall on a rore. And of al the hurte that therof shoulde ensue, which was likely not to be litle, and the most harme there like to fall wher she lest would, al the worlde would put her and her kinred in the wyght, and say that thei had vnwiselye and vntrewlye also, broken the amitie and peace that the kyng her husband so prudentelye made, betwene hys kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the other party faithfully obserued.

The queene being in this wise perswaded, suche woorde sent vnto her sonne, and vnto her brother being aboute the kyng, and ouer that the duke of Gloucester hymselfe and other lordes the chiefe of hys bende, wrote vnto the kyng soo reuerentlye,

and to the queenes frendes there soo louyngelye, that they nothyng earthelye mystrustyng, broughte the kyng vppe in greate haste, not in good speede, with a sober companye. Nowe was the king in his waye to London gone, from Northampton, when these dukes of Gloucester and Buckyngham came thither. Where remained behynd, the lorde Ryuers the kynges vncl, entendyng on the morowe to folow the kyng, and bee with him at Stonye Statford miles thence, earely or hee departed. So was there made that nyghte muche frendely chere betwene these dukes and the lorde Riuers a great while. But incontinente after that they were oppenlye with greate courtesye departed, and the lorde Riuers lodged, the dukes secretlye with a fewe of their mooste priuye frendes, sette them downe in counsaile, wherein they spent a great parte of the nyght. And at their risinge in the dawning of the day, thei sent about priuily to their seruantes in the innes and lodgynges about, geuinge them commaundement to make them selfe shortly readye, for their lordes wer to horsebackward. Vppon whiche messages, manye of their folke were attendaunt, when manye of the lorde Riuers seruantes were vnreadye. Nowe hadde these dukes taken also into their custodie the keyes of the inne, that none shoulde passe fourth without theyr licence.

And ouer this in the hyghe waye toward Stonye Stratforde where the kyng laye, they hadde bestowed certayne of theyr folke, that shoulde sende backe agayne, and compell to retourne, anye manne that were gotten oute of Northampton toward Stonye Stratforde, tyll they should geue other lycence. For as muche as the dukes themselfe entended for the shewe of their dylygence, to bee the fyrste that shoulde that daye attende vppon the kynges highnesse oute of that towne: thus bare they folke in hande. But when the lord Ryuers vnderstode the gates closed, and the wayes on euerye side besette, neyther hys seruantes nor hymself suffered to go oute, parceiuyng well so greate a thyng without his knowledge not begun for noughte, comparyng this maner present with this last nightes chere, in so few houres so gret a chaunge marueylouslye misliked. How be it sithe hee coude not geat awaye, and keepe hymselfe close, hee woulde not, lest he shoulde seeme to hyde hymselfe for some secret feare of hys owne faulte, whereof he saw no such cause in hym self: he determined vppon the suretie of his own conscience, to goe boldelye to them, and inquire what thys matter myghte meane. Whome as soone as they sawe, they beganne to quarrell with hym, and saye, that hee intended to sette distaunce beeteene the kyng and them, and to bryng them to confuson, but it shoulde not lye in hys power. And when hee beganne

ganne (as hee was a very well spoken manne) in goodly wise to excuse himself, they taryed not the ende of his aunswere, but shortly tooke him and putte him in warde, and that done, forthwyth wente to horsebacke, and tooke the waye to Stonye Stratforde. Where they founde the kinge with his companie readye to leape on horsebacke, and departe forwarde, to leaue that lodging for them, because it was to streighte for bothe coumpanies. And as sone as they came in his presence, they lighte adowne with all their companie aboute them. To whome the duke of Buckingham saide, goe afore gentlemenne and yeomen, kepe youre rowmes. And thus in goodly arraye, thei came to the kinge, and on their knees in very humble wise, salued his grace; whiche receyued them in very ioyous and amiable maner, nothinge earthlye knowing nor mistrustinge as yet. But euen by and by in his presence, they piked a quarrell to the lorde Richarde Graye, the kynges other brother by his mother, sayinge that hee with the lorde marques his brother and the lorde Riuers his vncl, hadde coumpassed to rule the kinge and the realme, and to sette vari-
aunce among the states, and to subdewe and destroye the noble blood of the realm. Toward the accomplishinge whereof, they sayde that the lorde Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London, and thence taken out the kinges treasor, and sent menne to the sea. All whiche thinge these dukes wiste well were done for good purposes and necessari by the whole counsaile at London, sauing that somnewhat thei must sai. Vnto whiche woordes, the king aunswered, what my brother Marques hath done I cannot saie. But in good faith I dare well aunswere for myne vncl Riuers and my brother here, that thei be innocent of any such matters. Ye my liege quod the duke of Buckingham thei haue kepte their dealing in these matters farre fro the knowledge of your good grace. And forth-
with thei arrested the lord Richarde and Sir Thomas Vaughan knight, in the kinges presence, and broughte the king and all backe vnto Northampton, where they tooke againe further counsaile. And there they sent awaie from the kinge whom it pleased them, and sette newe seruantes aboute him, suche as lyked better them than him. At whiche dealinge hee wepte and was nothing contente, but it booted not. And at dyner the duke of Gloucester sente a dishe from his owne table to the lord Riuers, prayinge him to be of good chere, all should be well inough. And he thanked the duke, and prayed the messenger to beare it to his nephewe the lorde Richard with the same message for his comfort, who he thought had more nede of coumfort, as one to whom such aduersitie was straunge. But himself had been al

his dayes in vre therewith; and therefore coulde beare it the better. But for al this coumfortable, courtseye of the duke of Gloucester he sent the lorde Riuers and the lorde Richarde with Sir Thomas Vaughan into the Northe countrey into diuers places to prison, and afterward al to Pomfrait, where they were in conclusion beheaded.

A letter written with a cole by Sir THOMAS MORE to
hys doughter maistres MARGARET ROPER, with-
in a whyle after he was prisoner in the Towre.

MYNE own good doughter, our Lorde be
thanked I am in good helthe of bodye, and
in good quiet of minde: and of all worldly thynges I
no more desyer then I haue. I beseeche hym make
you all mery in the hope of heauen. And such
thynges as I somewhat longed to talke with you all,
concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put them
into your myndes, as I truste he dothe and better to
by hys holy spirite: who blesse you and preserue
you all. Written wyth a cole by your tender louing
father, who in hys pore prayers forgetteth none of
you all nor your babes, nor your nurses, nor your
good husbandes, nor your good husbandes shrewde
wyues, nor your fathers shrewde wyfe neither, nor
our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well
for lacke of paper.

THOMAS MORE, knight.

Two short Ballettes which Sir THOMAS MORE made
for hys pastime while he was prisoner in the
Tower of London.

LEWYS the lost louer.

EY flatering fortune, loke thou neuer so fayre,
Or neuer so plesantly begin to smile,
As though thou wouldst my ruine all repayre,
During my life thou shalt not me begile.
Trust shall I God, to entre in a while.
Hys haue or heauen sure and vniforme.
Euer after thy calme, loke I for a storme.

DAUY the dycer.

LONG was I lady Luke your seruing man,
And now haue lost agayne all that I gat,
Wherfore whan I thinke on you nowe and than,
And in my mynde remember this and that,
Ye may not blame me though I beshrew your cat,
But in sayth I blesse you agayne a thousand times,
For lending me now some layzure to make rymes.

At the same time with Sir Thomas More lived
Skelton, the poet laureate of Henry VIII. from whose

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works it seems proper to insert a few stanzas, though he cannot be said to have attained great elegance of language.

The Prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

IN Autumpne when the sonne in vyrgyne
By radyante hete enryped hath our corne,
When Luna full of mutabylyte
As Emperes the dyademe hath worne
Of our pole artyke, smylynge half in a scorne
At our foly and our vnstedfastnesse
The time whan Mars to warre hym dyd dres,

I callynge to mynde the greate auctoryte
Of poetes olde, whiche full craftely
Vnder as couerte termes as coulede be
Can touche a trowth, and cloke subtylly
With freshe vterance full sentencyously
Dyuerse in style some spared not vyce to wryte
Some of mortalitie nobly did endyte

Whereby I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame
May neuer dye, but euermore endure
I was fore moued to a forse the same
But ignoraunce full soone dyd me dyscure
And shewed that in this arte I was not sure
For to illumine she sayd I was to dulle
Aduysynge me my penne awaye to pulle

And not to wryte, for he so wyll atteyne
Excedyng ferther than his connyng is
His heed maye be harde, but feble is brayne
Yet haue I knowen suche er this
But of reproche surely he maye not mys
That clymmeth hyer than he maye fotinge haue
What and he slyde downe, who shall him saue?

Thus vp and downe my mynde was drawen and
cast
That I ne wyfte what to do was beste
So fore enwored that I was at the laste
Enforsted to slepe, and for to take some reste
And to lye downe as soone as I my dresse
At Harwyche porte slumbrynge as I laye
In myne hostes house called powers keye.

Of the wits that flourished in the reign of *Henry VIII.* none has been more frequently celebrated than the earl of *Surry*; and this history would therefore have been imperfect without some specimens of his works, which yet it is not easy to distinguish from those of *Sir Thomas Wyat* and others, with which they are confounded in the edition that has fallen into my hands. The three first are, I believe, *Surry's*; the rest, being of the same age, are selected, some as examples of different measures, and one as the oldest composition which I have found in blank verse.

Description of Spring, wherein eche thing renewes,
save only the lover.

THE soote season that bud, and bloom fourth
bringes,
With grene hath cladde the hyll, and eke the vale,
The Nightingall with fethers new she singes;
The turtle to her mate hath told the tale:
Somer is come, for every spray now springes,
The hart hath hunge hys olde head on the pale,
The bucke in brake his winter coate he flynges;
The fishes flete with newe repayred scale:
The adder all her slough away she flynges,
The swift swallow pursueth the flyes smalle,
The busy bee her honey how she mynges;
Winter is worne that was the floures bale.
And thus I see among these pleasant thynges
Eche care decays, and yet my sorrow springes.

Description of the restless estate of a lover.

WHEN youth had led me half the race,
That Cupides scourge had made me runne;
I looked back to meet the place,
From whence my weary course begunne:

And then I saw howe my desyre
Misguiding me had led the waye,
Myne eyne to greedy of theyre hyre,
Had made me lose a better prey.

For when in sighes I spent the day,
And could not cloake my grief with game;
The boyling smoke dyd still bewray,
The present heat of secret flame:

And when salt teares do bayne my breast,
Where love his pleasant traynes hath fown,
Her beauty hath the fruytes opprest,
Ere that the buddes were spronge and blowne.

And when myne eyen dyd still pursue,
The flying chace of theyre request;
Theyre greedy looks dyd oft renew,
The hydden wounde within my breste.

When every loke these cheekes might stayne,
From dedly pale to glowing red;
By outward signes appeared playne,
To her for helpe my hart was fled.

But all to late Love learneth me,
To paynt all kynd of Colours new;
To blynd theyre eyes that else should see
My speckled chekes with Cupids hew.

And now the covert brest I clame,
That worshipt Cupide secretly;
And nourished hys sacred flame,
From whence no blairing sparks do flye.

Description

Descripcion of the fickle Affections, Pangs, and
Sleightes of Love.

SUCH wayward wayes hath Love, that most part
in discord
Our willes do stand, whereby our hartes but sel-
dom do accord:
Decyte is hys delighte, and to begyle and mocke
The simple hartes which he doth strike with fro-
ward divers stroke.
He causeth th' one to rage with golden burning
darte.
And doth alay with Leaden cold, again the others
harte.
Whose gleames of burning fyre and easy sparkes of
flame,
In balance of unequal weyght he pondereth by arme
From easye ford where I myghte wade and pass full
well,
He me withdrawes and doth me drive, into a depe
dark hell:
And me witholdes where I am calde and offred place,
And willes me that my mortal foe I do beseeke of
Grace;
He lettes me to pursue a conquest welnere wonne
To follow where my paynes were lost, ere that my
fute begunne.
So by this means I know how soon a hart may turne
From warre to peace, from truce to stryfe, and so
agayne returne.
I know how to content my self in others lust,
Of little stuffe unto my self to weave a webbe of
trust:
And how to hyde my harmes with sole dyssembling
chere,
Whan in my face the painted thoughtes would out-
wardly appeare.
I know how that the bloud forsakes the face for
dred,
And how by shame it staynes agayne the Chekes
with flamyng red:
I know under the Grene, the Serpent how he lurkes:
The hammer of the restless forge I wote eke how it
workes.
I know and con by roate the tale that I woulde tell
But ofte the woordes come fourth awrye of him that
loveth well.
I know in heate and colde the Lover how he shakes,
In synging how he doth complayne, in sleeping how
he wakes
To languish without ache, fickelesse for to consume,
A thousand thynges for to devyse, resolvyng of his
fume;
And though he lyst to see his Ladyes Grace full
fore
Such pleasures as delyght his Eye, do not his helthe
restore.

I know to seke the tracte of my desyred foe,
And fere to fynde that I do seek, but chiefly this I
know,
That Lovers must transfourme into the thyng be-
loved,
And live (alas! who would believe?) with sprite
from Lyfe removed.
I knowe in harty sighes and laughers of the spleene,
At once to chaunge my state, my will, and eke my
colour clene.
I knowe how to deceyve my self wythe others helpe,
And how the Lyon chastised is, by beatyng of the
whelpe.
In standyng nere the fyre, I know how that I frease;
Farre of I burne, in bothe I waste, and so my Lyfe
I leese.
I know how Love doth rage upon a yeylding mynde,
How smalle a nete may take and mase a harte of
gentle kynde:
Or else with seldom swete to season hepes of gall,
Revived with a glympse of Grace old sorrowes to
let fall.
The hidden traynes I know, and secret snares of
Love,
How soone a loke will prynte a thoughte that never
may remove.
The slypper state I know, the sodein turnes from
welthe
The doubtfull hope, the certaine woode, and sure
despained helthe.

A praise of his ladie.

GEVE place you ladies and be gone,
Boast not your selves at all,
For here at hande approacheth one,
Whose face will stayne you all.
The vertue of her lively lookes
Excels the precibus stone,
I wishe to have none other bookes
To reade or look upon.
In eche of her two christall eyes,
Smyleth a naked boy;
It would you all in heart suffice
To see that lampe of joye.
I think nature hath lost the moulde,
Where she her shape did take;
Or else I doubtte if nature coulede
So fayre a creature make.
She may be well comparde
Unto the Phenix kinde,
Whose like was never scene or heard,
That any man can fynde.
In lyfe she is Diana chaste
In trouth Penelopey,
In woord and eke in dede stedfast;
What will you more to say:

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If all the world were soughte so farre,
Who could finde suche a wight,
Her beauty twinkleth lyke a starre
Within the frosty night.

The Lover refused of his love, embraceth vertue.

MY youthfull yeres are past,
My joyfull dayes are gone,
My lyfe it may not last,
My grave and I am one.

My Myrth and joyes are fled,
And I a Man in wo,
Desirous to be ded,
My mischefe to forgo.

I burne and am a colde,
I freeze amyddes the fyer,
I see she doth witholde
That is my honest desyre.

I see my helpe at hande,
I see my lyfe also,
I see where she doth stande
That is my deadly fo.

I see how she doth see,
And yet she wil be blynde,
I see in helping me,
She sekes and wil not synde.

I see how she doth wrye,
When I begynne to mone,
I see when I come nye,
How fayne she would be gone.

I see what will ye more,
She will me gladly kill,
And you shall see therfore
That she shall have her will.

I cannot live with stones,
It is too hard a foode,
I wil be dead at ones
To do my Lady good.

The death of ZOROAS, an Egyptian astronomer,
in the first fight that Alexander had with the
Persians.

NOW clattring armes, now raging broyls of warre,
Gan passe the noys of dredfull trumpetts clang,
Shrowded with shafis, the heaven with cloude of
dartes,

Covered the ayre. Against full fatted bulles,
As forced kyndled yre the lyons keene,
Whose greedy gutts the gnawing hunger prickes;
So Macedons against the Persians fare,
Now corpses hyde the purpurde soyle with blood;
Large slaughter on eche side, but Perfes more,
Moyst fieldes bebled, theyr heartes and numbers
bate,

Fainted while they gave backe, and fall to flighte.

The litening Macedon by swordes, by gleaves,
By bandes and troupes of footemen, with his garde,
Speedes to Dary, but hym his merest kyn,
Oxate praerves with horsemen on a plumpe
Before his carr, that none his charge should give.
Here grunts, here groans, eche where strong youth
is spent:

Shaking her bloody hands, Bellone among
The Perfes soweth all kind of cruel death:
With throte yrent he roares, he lyeth along
His entrailes with a launce through gryded quyte,
Hym smytes the club, hym woundes farre stryking
bowe,

And hym the sling, and him the shining sword;
He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he restes.
Right over stooode in snowwhite armour brave,
The Memphite Zoroas, a cunning clarke,
To whom the heaven lay open as his booke;
And in celestially bodies he could tell
The moving meeting light, aspect, eclips,
And influence, and constellations all;
What earthly chaunces would betyde, what yere,
Of plenty storde, what signe forewarned death,
How winter gendreth snow, what temperature,
In the prime tyde doth season well the soyle,
Why summer burnes, why autumn hath ripe grapes,
Whither the circle quadrate may become,
Whether our tunes heavens harmony can yelde
Of four begyns among themselves how great
Proportion is; what sway the erryng lightes
Doth send in course gayne that fyrst movyng heaven;
What grees one from another distance be,
What starr doth lett the hurtfull fyre to rage,
Or him more mylde what opposition makes,
What fyre doth qualifie Mavorfes fyre,
What house eche one doth seeke, what plannett
raignes

Within this heaven sphere, nor that small thynges
I speake, whole heaven he closeth in his brest.
This sage then in the starres hath spied the fates
Threatned him death without delay, and, sith,
He saw he could not fatall order chaunge,
Foreward he prest in battayle, that he might
Mete with the rulers of the Macedons,
Of his right hand desirous to be slain,
The bouldrest borne, and worthiest in the feilde;
And as a wight, now wey of his lyfe,
And seking death, in fyrst front of his rage,
Comes desperately to Alexanders face,
At him with dartes one after other throwes,
With recklesse wordes and clamour him provokes,
And sayth, Nestanaks bastard shamefull stayne
Of mothers bed, why loiest thou thy strokes,
Cowardes among, Turn thee to me, in case
Manhood there be so much left in thy heart,
Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare

Apollo's

Apollo's laurèll both for learninges laude,
 And eke for martiall praise, that in my shielde
 The seven fold Sophie of Minerve contain,
 A match more mete, Syr King, then any here,
 The noble prince amoved takes ruth upon
 The wilfull wight, and with soft wordes ayen,
 O monstrous man (quoth he) what so thou art,
 I pray thee live, ne do not with thy death
 This lodge of Lore, the Muses mansion marre;
 That treasure house this hand shall never spoyle,
 My sword shall never bruise that skillful brayne,
 Long gather'd heapes of science sone to spill;
 O how fayre fruites may you to mortall men
 From Wisdoms garden give; how many may
 By you the wiser and the better prove:
 What error, what mad moode, what frenzy thee
 Perswades to be downe, sent to depe Averne,
 Where no artes flourish, nor no knowledge vailes
 For all these sawes. When thus the sovereign
 said,

Alighted Zoroas with sword unsheathed,
 The careless king there smoate above the greve,
 At th' opening of his quishes wounded him,
 So that the blood down trailed on the ground:
 The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gashe,
 But yet his mynde he bent in any wise
 Hym to forbear, sett spurrs unto his stede,
 And turnde away, lest anger of his smarte
 Should cause revenger hand deale balefull blowes.
 But of the Macedonian chieftaines knights,
 One Meleager could not bear this sight,
 But ran upon the said Egyptian rude,
 And cutt him in both knees: he fell to ground,
 Wherewith a whole rout came of souldiours
 sterne,

And all in pieces hewed the fely seg,
 But happely the soule fled to the starres,
 Where, under him, he hath full sight of all,
 Whereat he gazed here with reaching looke.
 The Persians waild such sapience to forgoe,
 The very sone the Macedonians wisht
 He would have lived, king Alexander selfe
 Demde him a man unmete to dye at all;
 Who wonne like praise for conquest of his Yre,
 As for stoute men in field that day subdued,
 Who princes taught how to discerne a man,
 That in his head so rare a jewel beares,
 But over all those same Camenes, those same,
 Divine Camenes, whose honour he procurde,
 As tender parent doth his daughters weale,
 Lamented, and for thanks, all that they can,
 Do cherish hym decaest, and sett him free,
 From dark oblivion of devouring death.

Barclay wrote about 1550; his chief work is the
Skip of Fooles, of which the following extract will
 show his style.

Of Mockers and Scorners and false Accusers.

O HEARTLESS fooles, haste here to our doctrine,
 Leave off the wayes of your enormitie,
 Enforce you to my preceptes to encline,
 For here shall I shewe you good and veritie:
 Encline, and ye finde shall great prosperitie,
 Ensuing the doctrine of our fathers olde,
 And godly lawes in valour worth great golde.

Who that will followe the graces manyfolde
 Which are in vertue, shall finde auancement:
 Wherefore ye fooles that in your sinne are bolde,
 Ensue ye wisdom, and leave your lewde intent,
 Wisdom is the way of men most excellent:
 Therfore haue done, and shortly speede your pace,
 To quaynt your self and company with grace.

Learne what is vertue, therin is great solace,
 Learne what is truth, sadnes and prudence,
 Let grutche be gone, and grautie purchase,
 Forsake your folly and inconuenience,
 Cease to be fooles, and ay to sue offence,
 Followe ye vertue, chiefe roote of godlynes,
 For it and wisdom is ground of clenlynes.

Wisdom and vertue two thinges are doubtles,
 Whiche man endueth with honour speciall,
 But suche heartes as slepe in foolishnes
 Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at all:
 But in this little barge in principall
 All foolish mockers I purpose to repreue,
 Clawe he his backe that feeleth itch or greue.

Mockers and scorers that are harde of beleue,
 With a rough comb here will I clawe and grate,
 To proue if they will from their vice remeue,
 And leave their folly, which causeth great debate:
 Suche caytiues spare neyther poore man nor estate,
 And where their selfe are most worthy derision,
 Other men to scorne is all their most condition.

Yet are mo fooles of this abusyon,
 Whiche of wise men despiseth the doctrine,
 With mowes, mockes, scorne, and collusion,
 Rewarding rebukes for their good discipline:
 Shewe to suche wisdom, yet shall they not encline
 Unto the same, but set nothing therby
 But mocke thy doctrine, still or openly.

So in the worlde it appeareth commonly,
 That who that will a foole rebuke or blame,
 A mocke or mowe shall he haue by and by:
 Thus in derision haue fooles their speciall game.
 Correct a wise man that woulde eschue ill name,
 And sayne woulde learne, and his lewde life amende,
 And to thy wordes he gladly shall intende.

If by misfortune a rightwise man offende,
He gladly suffereth a iuste correction,
And him that him teacheth taketh for his frende,
Him selfe putting mekely unto subiection,
Folowing his preceptes and good direction:
But yf that one a foole rebuke or blame,
He shall his teacher hate, flander and diffame.

Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his own shame,
And his owne dartes retourne to him agayne,
And so is he sore wounded with the same,
And in wo endeth, great misery and payne.
It also proved full often is certayne,
That they that on mockers alway their mindes cast,
Shall of all other be mocked at the last.

He that goeth right, stedfast, sure, and fast,
May him well mocke that goeth halting and lame,
And he that is white may well his scornes cast,
Agaynst a man of Inde: but no man ought to blame
Anothers vice, while he vseth the same.

But who that of sinne is cleane in dede and thought,
May him well scorne whose liuing is starke nought.
The scornes of Naball full dere should haue been
bought,

If Abigayl his wife discrete and sage,
Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes sought,
The wrath of Dauid to temper and asswage.
Hath not two beares in their fury and rage
Two and fortie children rent and torne,
For they the prophete Helyseus did scorne.

So might they curse the time that they were borne,
For their mocking of this prophete diuine:
So many other of this sort often mourne
For their lewde mockes, and fall into ruine.
Thus is it foly for wise men to encline,
To this lewde flocke of fooles, for see thou shall
Them moste scorning that are most bad of all.

The Lenuoy of Barclay to the fooles.

Ye mocking fooles that in scorne set your ioy,
Proudly despising Gods punishment:
Take ye example by Cham the sonne of Noy,
Which laughed his father vnto derision,
Which him after cursed for his transgression,
And made him seruaunt to all his lyne and stocke.
So shall ye caytifs at the conclusion,
Since ye are nought, and other scorne and mocke.

Thus have I deduced the *English* language from
the age of *Alfred* to that of *Elisabeth*; in some parts
imperfectly for want of materials; but I hope, at
least, in such a manner that its progress may be

About the year 1553 wrote Dr. *Wilson*, a man
celebrated for the politeness of his style, and the
extent of his knowledge: what was the state of our
language in his time, the following may be of use
to show.

PRonunciation is an apte orderinge bothe of the
voyce, countenance, and all the whole bodye,
accordynge to the worthines of suche woordes and
mater as by speache are declared. The vse
hereof is suche for anye one that liketh to haue
praye for tellynge his tale in open assemblee, that
having a good tongue, and a comely countenance,
he shal be thought to passe all other that haue the
like vtterance: though they haue muche better
learning. The tongue geueth a certayne grace to
euerye matter, and beautifieth the cause in like
maner, as a swete foundynge lute muche setteth
forthe a meane deuised ballade. Or as the sounde
of a good instrumente styrreth the hearers, and
moueth much delite, so a cleare foundynge voice
comforteth muche our deintie eares, with muche
swete melodie, and causeth vs to allowe the matter
rather for the reporters sake, then the reporter for
the matters sake. Demosthenes therfore, that fa-
mouise oratour, beyng asked what was the chiefe
point in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely
praise to Pronunciation; being demaunded, what
was the seconde, and the thirde, he still made
answere, Pronunciation, and would make none
other aunswere, till they leste askyng, declaryng
hereby that arte without vtterance can dooe no-
thyng, vtterance without arte can dooe right
muche. And no doubt that man is in outwarde
appearaunce halfe a good clarke, that hath a cleane
tongue, and a comely gesture of his body. *Æschines*
lykwys beyng bannished his countrie through De-
mosthenes, when he had redde to the Rhodians his
own oration, and Demosthenes aunswere thereunto,
by force whereof he was bannished, and all they
marueiled muche at the excellencie of the same:
then (q d *Æschines*) you would haue marueiled
muche more if you had heard hymselfe speak it.
Thus beyng cast in miserie and bannished for euer,
he could not but geue suche greate reporte of his
deadly and mortal ennemy.

easily traced, and the gradations observed, by which
it advanced from its first rudeness to its present
elegance.

E N G L I S H T O N G U E.

In this division and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without inquiring whether a fitter distribution might not be found. Experience has long shown this method to be so distinct as to obviate confusion, and so comprehensive as to prevent any inconvenient omissions. I likewise use the terms already received, and already understood, though perhaps others more proper might sometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whose new terms have sunk their learners into neglect, have left sufficient warning against the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is the art of combining letters into syllables, and syllables into words. It therefore teaches previously the form and sound of letters.

The letters of the English language are,

Saxon.	Roman.	Italic.	Old English.	Name.
A	A	A	a	a
B	B	B	b	b
C	C	C	c	c
D	D	D	d	d
E	E	E	e	e
F	F	F	f	f
G	G	G	g	g
H	H	H	h	h
I	I	I	i	i (or ja consonant,
J	J	J	j	j
K	K	K	k	ka
L	L	L	l	el
M	M	M	m	em
N	N	N	n	en
O	O	O	o	o
P	P	P	p	pe
Q	Q	Q	q	que
R	R	R	r	ar
S	S	S	s	es
T	T	T	t	te
U	U	U	u	u (or va
V	V	V	v	v consonant,
W	W	W	w	double u
X	X	X	x	ex
Y	Y	Y	y	wy
Z	Z	Z	z	zed, more

commonly called
izzard or wizard,
that is, *s* hard.

To these may be added certain combinations of letters universally used in printing; as G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, or *and per se*, and. B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, because anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expressed by the same character; but as those letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly said to consist of twenty-six letters.

None of the small consonants have a double form, except f ; of which f is used in the beginning and middle, and f at the end.

Vowels are five, a, e, i, o, u.

Such is the number generally received; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy, holy*; before *i*, as from *die, dying*; from *beautify, beautifying*; in the words *says, days, eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with *υ*, as *system, serum; sympathy, ovaroductus*.

For *u* we often write *ew* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as
raw, grew, view, vow, flowing, downy.

The sounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I shall not, like some other grammarians, inquire into the original of their form, as an antiquarian; nor into their formation and evolution by the organs of speech, as a mechanic, anatomist, or physiologist; nor into the properties and gradation of sounds, or the elegance or harshness of particular combinations, as a writer of universal and transcendental grammar. I consider the English alphabet only as it is English; and even in this narrow disquisition I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, because by writing in English I suppose my reader already acquainted with the English language, and consequently able to pronounce the letters, of which I teach the pronunciation; and because of sounds in general it may be observed, that words are unable to describe them. An account therefore of the primitive and simple letters is useless almost alike to those who know their sound, and those who know it not.

OF VOWELS.

A

A has three sounds, the slender, open, and broad.

A slender is found in most words, as *face, mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation, salvation, generation*.

The *a* slender is the proper English *a*, called very justly by Ercenius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Anglicum cum e misum*, as having a middle sound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a similar sound in the word *peis*, and in their *a* masculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly resembles it; as *father*, *rather*, *congratulate*, *fancy*, *glass*.

A broad resembles the *a* of the German; as *all*, *wall*, *call*. Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *faul*, *maul*; and we still say *faul*, *vaul*. This was probably the Saxon sound, for

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it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the rustic pronunciation; as *man* for *man*, *band* for *band*.

The short *a* approaches to the *e* open, as *grass*.

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always slender, as *grace*, *same*.

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain*, *vain*, *gay*, *clay*, has only the sound of the long and slender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane*, *vane*.

Au or *aw* has the sound of the German *a*, as *raw*, *naughty*.

At is sometimes found in Latin words not completely naturalized or assimilated, but is no English diphthong; and is more properly expressed by single *a*, as *Cesar*, *Esar*.

E.

E is the letter that occurs most frequently in the English language.

E is long, as in *scene*; or short, as in *cellar*, *separate*, *celebrate*, *men*, *then*.

It is always short before a double consonant, or two consonants, as in *ven*, *perplexity*, *relent*, *medlar*, *repile*, *serpent*, *cellar*, *cessation*, *blessing*, *sell*, *selling*, *debt*.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope*, *Phoebe*, *Derbe*; being used to modify the foregoing consonant, as *since*, *once*, *bedge*, *oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *bane*, *bane*; *cane*, *cane*; *pine*, *pine*; *tune*, *tune*; *robe*, *robe*; *pope*, *pope*; *fire*, *fire*; *cure*, *cure*; *tube*, *tube*.

Almost all words which now terminate in consonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year*, *years*; *wildness*, *wildness*; which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and constituted a syllable with its associate consonant; for, in old editions, words are sometimes divided thus, *clear-e*, *fel-l-e*, *knowled-g-e*. This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or silent in poetry, as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden in his *Remains* calls it the silent *e*.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glöve*, *live*, *give*.

It has sometimes in the end of words a sound obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as *open*, *shapen*, *spotten*, *thistle*, *participle*, *lucre*.

This faintness of sound is found when *e* separates a mute from a liquid, as in *ret-ten*; or follows a mute and liquid as in *cattle*.

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i*, as *deign*, *receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new*, *few*.

Ea sounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

Ei is sounded like *e* long, as *seize*, *perceiving*.

Eu sounds as *u* long and soft.

E, *a*, *u*, are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the sound of *u*.

E may be said to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree*, *sleeping*.

Es is found in *yours*, where it is sounded as *e* short; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a sound, long, as *fine*; and short, as *fin*.

That is eminently observable in *i*, which may be likewise remarked in other letters, that the short sound is not the long sound contracted, but a sound wholly different.

The long sound in monosyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thin*, *thine*.

I is often sounded before *r* as a short *u*; as *stir*, *first*, *stir*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field*, *field*, which is sounded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is sounded as *frënd*.

I is joined with *eu* in *lieu*, and *ew* in *view*; which triphthongs are sounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *bone*, *obedient*, *corroding*; or short, as *black*, *knock*, *oblique*, *hull*.

Women is pronounced *wimen*.

The short *e* has sometimes the sound of a close *u*, as *few*, *come*.

O coalesces into a diphthong with *a*, as *mean*, *groan*, *approach*; *oa* has the sound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in some words derived from Greek, as *aromony*; but *oe* being not an English diphthong, they are better written as they are sounded with only *e*, *aromony*.

With *i*, as *oil*, *foil*, *moil*, *noisome*.

This coalition of letters seems to unite the sounds of the two letters as far as two sounds can be united without being destroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boat*, *boot*, *cooler*; *oo* has the sound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *w*, as *our*, *power*, *flower*; but in some words has only the sound of *o* long, as in *soul*, *bowl*, *sow*, *grow*. These different sounds are used to distinguish different significations; as *bow*, an instrument for shooting; *bow* a depression of the head; *sow*, the she of a boar; *sow*, to scatter seed; *bowl*, an orbicular body; *bowl*, a wooden vessel.

Ou is sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as *court*; sometimes like *o* short, as *cough*; sometimes like *u* close, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough*, *tough*; which use only can teach.

Ou is frequently used in the last syllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made English, as *bomur*, *labour*, *favour*, from *bomus*, *labor*, *favor*.

Some late innovators have rejected the *u*, without considering that the last syllable gives the sound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a sound between them, if not compounded of both; besides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *bonneur*, *favour*.

U.

U is long in *use*, *confusion*; or short, as *us*, *conclusion*.

It coalesces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but has rather in these combinations the force of the *u*, as *quaff*, *quest*, *quit*, *quite*, *languish*; sometimes in *ui* the *i* loses its sound, as in *juice*. It is sometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *guish*, *guise*, *buy*.

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no sound.

Ue is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prologue*, *synagogue*, *plague*, *vague*, *harangue*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian observes of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It supplies the place of *i* in the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i*, as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *destroy*, *destroyer*; *betray*, *betrayed*, *betrayed*; *pray*, *prayer*; *say*, *sayer*; *day*, *days*.

Y being the Saxon vowel *y*, which was commonly used where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

GENERAL RULES.

A vowel in the beginning or middle syllable, before two consonants, is commonly short, as *opportunity*.

In monosyllables a single vowel before a single consonant is short, as *flag*, *frög*.

Many is pronounced as if it were wrote *manny*.

OF CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried sound, such as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt*, *debtor*, *subtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *black*, *brown*.

C.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*; as *sincerely*, *centrick*, *century*, *circular*, *cistern*, *city*, *fecity*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it sounds like *k*, as *calm*, *concavity*, *copper*, *incorporate*, *curiosity*, *concupiscence*.

C might be omitted in the language without loss, since one of its sounds might be supplied by *s*, and the other by *k*, but that it preserves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captive* from *captivus*.

Cb has a sound which is analyzed into *tsh*, as *church*, *chin*, *crutch*. It is the same sound which the Italians give to the *c* simple before *i* and *e*, as *citta*, *cerro*.

Cb is sounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymist*, *scheme*, *cholera*. **Arch** is commonly sounded *ark* before a vowel, as *Archangel*; and with the English sound of *ch* before a consonant, as *archbishop*.

Cb, in some French words not yet assimilated, sounds like *sh*, as *machine*, *chaife*.

C, having no determinate sound, according to English orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *shock*, *black*, which were originally *shute*, *bloete*, in such words. **C** is now mute.

It is used before *t* and *r*, as *clock*, *craft*.

D.

Is uniform in its sound, as *death*, *diligent*.

It is used before *r*, as *drew*, *dress*; and *w*, as *dwell*.

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, is numbered by the grammarians among the semivowels; yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiously sounded before a liquid, as *flask*, *fly*, *freckle*. It has an unvariable sound, except that *of* is sometimes spoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two sounds; one hard, as in *gay*, *go*, *gun*; the other soft, as in *gem*, *giant*.

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring*, *snug*, *song*, *frog*.

Before *e* and *i* the sound is uncertain.

G before *e* is soft, as *gem*, *generation*, except in *gear*, *geld*, *geese*, *get*, *gegugaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *singing*, *stronger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *singer*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnash*, *sign*, *foreign*.

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant*, *gigantick*, *gibbet*, *gibe*, *giblets*, *Giles*, *gill*, *gillflower*, *gin*, *ginger*, *gingle*, to which may be added *Egypt* and *gypsy*.

Gb, in the beginning of a word, has the sound of the hard *g*, as *ghostly*; in the middle and sometimes at the end, it is quite silent, as *though*, *right*, *fought*, spoken *tho'*, *rite*, *fonte*.

It has often at the end the sound of *f*, as *laugh*, whence *laughter* retains the same sound in the middle; *cough*, *trough*, *fough*, *tough*, *enough*, *slough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gb* had the force of a consonant deeply guttural, which is still continued among the Scotch.

G is used before *b*, *t*, and *r*.

H.

H is a note of aspiration, and shows that the following vowel must be pronounced with a strong emission of breath, as *hat*, *horse*.

It seldom begins any but the first syllable, in which it is always sounded with a full breath, except in *heir*, *herb*, *hostler*, *honour*, *bumble*, *honest*, *humour*, and their derivatives.

It sometimes begins middle or final syllables in words compounded, as *blackhead*; or derived from the Latin, as *comprehended*.

J.

J consonant sounds uniformly like the soft *g*, and is therefore a letter useless, except in etymology, as *ejaculation*, *jestler*, *jocund*, *juice*.

K.

K has the sound of hard *c*, and is used before *e* and *i*, where, according to English analogy, *c* would be soft, as *kept*, *king*, *skirt*, *steptick*, for so it should be written, not *stepick*, because *sc* is sounded like *s*, as in *scene*.

It is used before *n*, as *knew*, *knew*, but totally loses its sound in modern pronunciation.

K is never doubled; but *c* is used before it to shorten the vowel by a double consonant, as *cöckle*, *pickle*.

L.

L has in English the same liquid sound as in other languages.

The custom is to double the *l* at the end of monosyllables, as *kill*, *will*, *fall*. These words were originally written *kille*, *wille*, *falle*; and when the *e* first grew silent and was afterward omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is sometimes mute, as in *calf*, *balf*, *halves*, *calves*, *could*, *would*, *should*, *psalm*, *talk*, *salmon*, *falcon*.

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural sounds, sometimes aspirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as *hlaf*, *a loaf*, or *bread*; *hlapon*, *a lord*; but this pronunciation is now disused.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almost mute, as *table*, *shuttle*.

M.

M has always the same sound, as *murmur*, *monumental*.

N.

N has always the same sound, as *noble*, *manners*.

N is sometimes mute after *m*, as *damn*, *condemn*, *hymn*.

P.

P has always the same sound, which the Welsh and Germans confound with *b*.

P is sometimes mute, as in *psalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*.

Ph is used for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philosopher*, *philanthropy*, *Philip*.

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a sound which our Saxon ancestors well expressed by *cp*, *cw*, as *quadrant*, *queen*, *equestrian*, *quilt*, *inquiry*, *quirc*, *quotidian*. **Qu** is never followed by *u*.

Qu is sometimes sounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer*, *liquor*, *risque*, *chequer*.

R.

R has the same rough snarling sound as in other tongues.

The Saxons used often to put *b* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rb is used in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrb*, *myrrhine*, *catarrhus*, *rheum*, *rheumatick*, *rhyme*.

Re, at the end of some words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre*, *sepulchre*.

S.

S has a hissing sound, as *fibilation*, *sister*.

A single *s* seldom ends any word, except in the third person of verbs, as *loves*, *grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *iron*, *bushes*, *distresses*; the pronouns *this*,

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this, his, ours, yours, us; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus, surplus, juxtapos*; the close being always either in *so*, as *house, house, or in so*, as *grass, dress, this, left, anciently grass, areff*.

S single, at the end of words, has a grosser sound, like that of *z*, as *trees, eyes*; except *this, thus, us, rebus, surplus*.

It sounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before it, as *intrusion*; and like *f*, if it follows a consonant, as *conversion*.

It sounds like *s* before *e* mute, as *refuse*, and before *y* final, as *rosy*; and in those words *bosom, desire, wisdom, prison, prisoner, present, present, damsel, casement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *s*, that it may be sounded before all consonants, except *x* and *z*, in which *s* is comprised, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or gross *s*. This *s* is therefore termed by grammarians *sua patetatis littera*; the reason of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneously supposed to be, that in some words it might be doubled at pleasure. Thus we find in several languages:

Scimus, scatter, slegno, sdruculo, sfovellare, rphyl, srombrare, sgranare, shake, slumber, smell, snipe, space, splendour, spring, squence, srew, step, strength, stramen, stripe, suetura, swell.

S is mute in *isle, island, demefne, viscount*.

T.

T has its customary sound, as *take, temptation*.

Ti before a vowel has the sound of *fi*, as *salvation*, except an *s* goes before, as *question*; excepting likewise derivatives from words ending in *ty*, as *mighty, mightier*.

Tb has two sounds; the one soft, as *thus, whether*; the other hard, as *thing, think*. The sound is soft in these words, *then, thence, and there*, with their derivatives and compounds; and in *that, these, thou, thee, thy, thine, their, they, this, those, them, though, thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father, whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick, thunder, faith, faithful*. Where it is softened at the end of a word, an *e* silent must be added, as *breath, breathe; cloth, clothe*.

V.

V has a sound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain, vanity*.

From *f*, in the Islandick alphabet, *v* is only distinguished by a diacritical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, some grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a consonant; and not rather, as it is called, a double *u*, or *ou*, as *winter* may be resolved into *ouater*: but letters of the same sound are always reckoned consonants in other alphabets: and it may be observed, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *frosly winter*.

Wh has a sound accounted peculiar to the English, which the Saxons better expressed by *hp, bw*, as *what, whence, whither*; in *where* only, and sometimes in *wholefome*, *wh* is sounded like a simple *h*.

X.

X begins no English word; it has the sound of *ks*, as *axe, extraneous*.

Y.

T, when it follows a consonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either a vowel or a diphthong, is a consonant, *ye, young*. It is thought by some to be in all cases a vowel. But it may be observed of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *rosy youth*.

The chief argument by which *w* and *y* appear to be always vowels is, that the sounds which they are supposed to have, as consonants, cannot be uttered after a vowel, like that of all other consonants; thus we say, *us, us; do, odd*; but in *and, doo*, the two sounds of *w* have no resemblance to each other.

Z.

Z begins no word originally in English; it has the sound, as its name *izzard* or *sbard* expresses, of an *s* uttered with a closer compression of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze, freeze*.

In orthography I have supposed *orthography*, or *just utterance of words*, to be included; orthography being only the art of expressing certain sounds by proper characters. I have therefore observed in what words any of the letters are mute.

Most of the writers of English grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written, and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unskilfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech.

For pronunciation the best general rule is, to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words.

There have been many schemes offered for the emendation and settlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earliest writers in rude ages, was at first very various and uncertain, and is yet sufficiently irregular. Of these reformers some have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without considering that this is to measure by a shadow, to take that for a model or standard which is changing while they apply it. Others, less absurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of success, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of sounds, that every sound may have its own character, and every character a single sound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a synod of grammarians upon principles of science. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books useless? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confusion and perplexity of such an alteration?

Some of these schemes I shall however exhibit, which may be used according to the diversities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terror to innovators.

One of the first who proposed a scheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much professed in grammatical disquisitions. Had he written the following lines according to his scheme, they would have appeared thus:

At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
The glory of the priesthood and the shame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove these holy Vandals off the stage.

At length Erasmus, Sat gröt Ingord nām,
As glori of the pñsthood, and the sām.
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous āg,
And drōv hōs hōli Vandals off the āig.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated master of St. Paul's school in London; which I cannot represent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in use, so as to make it understood, exhibiting two stanzas of Spenser in the reformed orthography.

Spenser, book iii. canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, said he, is this the meed,
With which her sovereign mercy thou dost quite?
Thy life she saved by her gracious deed;
But thou dost ween with villainous despight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than so disloyally
Deem of high desert, or seem so light.
Fair death it is to thou more shame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever love disloyally.

But if to love disloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from deathes door
Me brought? ah! far be such reproach from me.
What can I less do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot restore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her serve,
Dying her serve, and living her adore.
Thy life she gave, thy life she doth deserve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her service swerve.

Unthankful wrrs, said hē, is his be mēd,
With whic her soverain mēri thou dost quit?
Dj lif rj sēd hē has grātiōs dēd;
But hōu dost wēn wīh villōus dīpjt.

Tu blot her honer, and her betelst list.
 Dj, ræbæ dj, æn so disloial
 Djm of her his dæst, or sijn so list.
 Four deb it is tu run mor pæn; æn dj.
 Dj, ræbæ dj, æn æt luf disloial.
 But if tu luf disl iæst it bj,
 Sal I æn hæt her æt from dæstæ dæ
 Mj broubæ? æt! far by two repros from mj.
 Wæt æn I luf du æn her luf bæræ,
 Sæ I her du ræwæd kænæ ræstæ?
 Dj, ræbæ dj, and djig du her sijn,
 Djig her sijn, and lufing her ædæ.
 Dj luf rj æt, Bj luf rj dæb dæstæ;
 Dj, ræbæ dj, æn æt from her lufis swæbæ.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an understanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He seems to have been more Liguine than his predecessors, for he printed his book according to his own scheme; which the following specimen will make easily understood.

But whensoever you have occasion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to stand upon your guard, than to trust to their gentleness. For the safeguard of your face, which they have much mind unto, provide a pursehood, made of coarse boutering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more safety is to be lined against the eminent parts with woollen cloth. First cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being sewed in his place, join unto it two short pieces of the same breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then set another piece about the breadth of a shilling against the top of the nose. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may serve, though it be in the heat of the day.

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In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in such editions of the works of Milton as were published by himself. Of these editions, every man had his own scheme; but they agreed in one general design of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting such as they thought superfluous. Some of them would have written these lines thus:

— All the æth
 Shall then be paradis, far happier place
 Than this of Eden, and far happier dæit.

— Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philosophical language, proposed without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

Yæ Fæðæ hælth æt in hævæn, hælth bi dhyi næn, dhyi cingdym cym, dhy wæst bi dym in æth æt it is in hævæn, &c.

We have since had no general reformers; but some ingenious men have endeavoured to deserve well of their country, by writing *donor* and *labor* for *donour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter-tense, *sais* for *says*, *repeats* for *repeats*, *explains* for *explains*, or *declares* for *declares*. Of these it may be said, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both because they have innovated little, and because few have followed them.

The English language has properly no dialects; the style of writers has no perfect diversity in the use of words, or of their flexions, and terminations, nor differs but by different degrees of skill or care. The oral dialect is uniform in no spacious country, but has less variation in England than in most other nations of equal extent. The language of the northern counties retains many words now out of use, but which are commonly of the genuine Teutonic race, and is watered with a pronunciation which now seems harsh and rough, but was probably used by our ancestors. The northern speech is therefore not barbarous but obsolete. The speech in the western provinces seems to differ from the general dialect rather by a depraved pronunciation, than by any real difference which letters would express.

E T Y M O L O G Y.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the sense of the same word is diversified; as *barfe*, *borfes*; I *love*, I *loved*.

Of the ARTICLE.

The English have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite signification, and means *one*, with some reference to more; as *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good*. *He was killed by a sword*, that is, *some sword*. *This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of those that are men than one of those that are boys*. *An army might enter without resistance*, that is *any army*.

In the senses in which we use *a* or *an* in the singular, we speak in the plural without an article: as, *these are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article, because it is only the Saxon *an*, or *æn*, *en*, applied to a new use, as the German *an*, and the French *en*; the *n* being cut off before a consonant in the speed of utterance.

Grammarians of the last age direct, that *an* should be used before *b*; whence it appears that the English anciently aspirated less. *An* is still used before the silent *b*, as, *an herb*, *an honest man*; but otherwise *a*; as,

A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse. Shakspeare.

An or *a* can only be joined with a singular, the correspondent plural is the noun without an article: as *I want a pen*, *I want pens*; or with the pronominal adjective *some*, as *I want some pens*.

THE.

The has a particular and definite signification.

The fruit

Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
 Brought death into the world.

Milton.

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live*. So, *He giveth fodder for the cattle, and green herbs for the use of man*; that is, *for those beings that are cattle, and his use that is man*.

The is used in both numbers.

I am as free as nature first made man,
 Ere the base laws of servitude began,
 When wild in woods the noble savage ran. *Dryden.*

Many words are used without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as *John*, *Alexander*, *Longinus*, *Archimedes*, *Jerusalem*, *Athens*, *Rome*, *London*. *God* is used as a proper name.
2. Abstract names, as *blackness*, *witchcraft*, *virtue*, *vice*, *beauty*, *ugliness*, *love*, *hatred*, *anger*, *good-nature*, *kindness*.
3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer*, but *water*: this is not *hasty*, but *slow*.

Of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES.

The relations of English nouns to words going before or following, are not expressed by *cases*, or changes of termination, but as in most of the other European languages by prepositions, unless we may be said to have a genitive case.

Singular.

Nom.	Magister,	a Master, the Master.
Gen.	Magistri,	of a Master, of the Master, or Masters, <i>th</i> Masters.
Dat.	Magistro,	to a Master, to the Master.
Acc.	Magistrum,	a Master, the Master.
Voc.	Magister,	Master, O Master.
Abl.	Magistro,	from a Master, from the Master.

Plural.

Plural.

Nom. Magistri,	Masters, <i>the</i> Masters.
Gen. Magistrorum,	of Masters, <i>of the</i> Masters.
Dat. Magistris,	to Masters, <i>to the</i> Masters.
Acc. Magistros,	Masters, <i>the</i> Masters.
Voc. Magistri,	Masters, <i>O</i> Masters.
Abl. Magistris,	from Masters, <i>from the</i> Masters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Master,	Gen. Masters.	Plur. Masters.
Scholar,	Gen. Scholars.	Plur. Scholars.

These genitives are always written with a mark of elision, *magist'ri*, *scholar'is*, according to an opinion long received, that the *'s* is a contraction of *his*, as *the soldier's valour*, for *the soldier his valour*; but this cannot be the true original, because *'s* is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty*, *the Virgin's delicacy*; *Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate*; and collective nouns, as *Women's passions*, *the rabble's insulance*, *the multitude's folly*; in all these cases it is apparent that *his* cannot be understood. We say likewise, *the foundation's strength*, *the diamond's lustre*, *the winter's severity*; but in these cases *his* may be understood, *be and his* having formerly been applied to neutrals in the place now supplied by *it* and *its*.

The learned and sagacious Wallis, to whom every English grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective possessive*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the same to the genitive in *equum domus*, *Troja uris*, or any other Latin genitive. Dr. Lowth, on the other part, supposes the possessive pronouns *mine* and *thine* to be genitive cases.

This termination of the noun seems to constitute a real genitive, indicating possession. It is derived to us from those who declined *smith*, a *smith*; Gen. *smith's*, of a *smith*; Plur. *smiths*, or *smiths*; and so in two other of their seven declensions.

It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a syllable than the original word; *knight's* for *knight's*, in Chaucer; *leaves* for *leaves*, in Spenser.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the same with the nominative, as *Jem's Temple*.

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table*, *tables*; *fly*, *flies*; *sister*, *sisters*; *wood*, *woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwise be sounded, as after *ch*, *s*, *sh*, *x*; after *c* sounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance*, *lances*; *outrage*, *outrages*.

The formation of the plural and genitive singular is the same.

A few words still make the plural in *n*, as *men*, *women*, *oxen*, *swine*, and more anciently *eyen*, *shen*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonic dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *leaf*, *leaves*; *calves*, *calves*.

Except a few, *mass*, *masses*; *chief*, *chiefs*; *bo-huf*, *roofs*, *proofs*, *mischiefs*, *puffs*, *cuffs*, *dwarfs*, *bandkerchiefs*, *griefs*.

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louse*, *mice* from *mouse*, *grise* from *goose*, *feet* from *foot*, *deer* from *doe*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have for the most part no genitives; but we say, *Womens excellencies*, and *Weigh the mens evils against the ladies hairs*. Pope.

Dr. Wallis thinks *the Lord's house* may be said for *the house of Lords*; but such phrases are not now in use; and surely an English ear rebels against them. They would commonly produce a troublesome ambiguity, as *the Lord's house* may be the house of Lords, or the house of a Lord. Besides that the mark of elision is improper, for in *the Lord's house* nothing is cut off.

Some English substantives, like those of many other languages, change their termination as they express different sexes, as *prince*, *princess*; *actor*, *actress*; *lion*, *lioness*; *hero*, *heroine*. To these mentioned by Dr. Lowth may be added *arbitrator*, *poetess*, *chauntress*, *duchess*, *tigress*, *governess*, *waitress*, *pauress*, *authoress*, *travelleress*, and perhaps others. Of these variable terminations we have only a sufficient number to make us feel our want; for when we say of a woman that she is a philosopher, an astronomer, a builder, a weaver, a dancer, we perceive an impropriety in the termination which we cannot avoid; but we can say that she is an *architect*, a botanist, a student, because these terminations have not annexed to them the notion of sex. In words which the necessities of life are often requiring, the sex is distinguished not by different terminations but by different names, a bull, a cow; a horse, a mare; *equus*, *equa*; a cock, a hen; and sometimes by pronouns prefixed, as a he-goat, a she-goat.

OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in the English language are wholly indeclinable; having neither case, gender, nor number, and being added to substantives in all relations without any change; as *a good woman*, *good women*, *of a good woman*; *a good man*, *good men*, *of good men*.

The Comparison of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the superlative by adding *est*, to the positive; as *fair*, *fairer*, *fairest*; *lovely*, *lovelier*, *loveliest*; *sweet*, *sweeter*, *sweetest*; *low*, *lower*, *lowest*; *high*, *higher*, *highest*.

Some words are irregularly compared; as *good*, *better*, *best*; *bad*, *worse*, *worst*; *little*, *less*, *least*; *near*, *nearer*, *next*; *much*, *more*, *most*; *many* (or *more*), *more* (for *more*), *most* (for *most*); *late*, *later*, *latest* or *last*.

Some comparatives form a superlative by adding *most*, as *neither*, *neithermost*; *outer*, *outermost*; *under*, *undermost*; *up*, *upper*, *uppermost*; *fore*, *former*, *foremost*.

Most is sometimes added to a substantive, as *topmost*, *southmost*.

Many adjectives do not admit of comparison by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *most*, as *benevolent*, *more benevolent*, *most benevolent*.

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *most*, even when they have comparatives and superlatives regularly formed; as *fair*; *fairer*, or *more fair*; *fairest*, or *most fair*.

In adjectives that admit a regular comparison, the comparative *more* is oftener used than the superlative *most*, as *more fair* is oftener written for *fairer*, than *most fair* for *fairest*.

The comparison of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiousness of utterance, or agreeableness of sound, is not easily reduced to rules.

Monosyllables are commonly compared.

Pollysyllables, or words of more than two syllables, are seldom compared otherwise than by *more* and *most*, as *deplorable*, *more deplorable*, *most deplorable*.

Disyllables are seldom compared if they terminate in *some*, as *fulsome*, *toilsome*; in *ful*, as *careful*, *spleenful*, *dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling*, *charming*; in *ous*, as *porous*; in *less*, as *careless*, *harmless*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent*, *fervent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *missive*; in *dy*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *woomy*; in *ny*, as *skinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *boary*.

Some comparatives and superlatives are yet found in good writers, formed without regard to the foregoing rules; but in a language subjected to little and so lately to grammar, such anomalies must frequently occur.

So *shady* is compared by Milton.

She in *shadiest* covert hid,

Tun'd her nocturnal note.

Paradise Lost.

And *virtuous*.

What she wills to say or do,
Seems wisest, *virtuous*, discreetest, best.

Paradise Lost.

So *trifling*, by Ray, who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not so decorous, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and *triflingest* things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister.

Ray on the Creation.

Famous, by Milton.

I shall be nam'd among the *fame*est
Of women, sung at solemn festivals.

Milton's Agonistes.

Inventive, by Aycham.

Those have the *inventingest* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters.

Aycham's Schoolmaster.

Mortal, by Bacon.

The *mostest* poisons practised by the West Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man.

Bacon.

Natural, by Wotton.

I will now deliver a few of the properest and *naturallest* considerations that belong to this piece.

Wotton's Architecture.

Wretched, by Jonson.

The *wretcheder* are the contempters of all helps; such as, presuming on their own natural, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things.

Ben Jonson.

Powerful, by Milton.

We have sustain'd one day, in doubtful fight,
What heav'n's great King hath *powerfullest* to lend
Against us from about his throne.

Paradise Lost.

The

ENGLISH TONGUE.

The termination in *is* may be accounted in some sort a degree of comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as *black*, *blackish*, or tending to blackness; *salt*, *saltish*, or having a little taste of salt: they therefore admit no comparison. This termination is seldom added but to words expressing sensible qualities, nor often to words of above one syllable, and is scarcely used in the solemn or sublime style.

Of PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, in the English language, are, *I*, *thou*, *he*, with their plurals, *we*, *ye*, *they*; *it*, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, *his*, *her*, *hers*, *their*, *theirs*, *this*, *that*, *other*, *another*, *the same*, *some*.

The pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accus. and other oblique cases.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

Thy is commonly used in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the second person plural is used for the second person singular, *You are my friend*.

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	} Applied to masculines.
Oblique.	Him	Them	
Nom.	She	They	} Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	
Nom.	It	They	} Applied to neuters or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them	

For in the practice of ancient writers was to use *he*, and for *its*, *his*.

The possessive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without cases or change of termination.

The possessive of the first person is *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*; of the second, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*; of the third, from *he*, *his*; from *she*, *her* and *hers*; and in the plural *their*, *theirs*, for both sexes.

Ours, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, are used when the substantive preceding is separated by a verb, as *These are our books*. *These books are ours*. *Your children excel ours in stature*, but *ours surpass yours in learning*.

Ours, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, notwithstanding their seeming plural termination, are applied equally to singular and plural substantives, as *This book is ours*. *These books are ours*.

Mine and *thine* were formerly used before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady*; which, though now disused in prose, might be still properly continued in poetry: they are used as *ours* and *yours*, and are referred to a substantive preceding, as *My house is larger than mine*, but *my garden is more spacious than thine*.

Their and *theirs* are the possessives likewise of *they*, when *they* is the plural of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*.

Sing. and Plur.		Sing. and Plur.	
Nom.	Who	Nom.	Which
Gen.	Whose	Gen.	Of which, or whose
Other oblique cases.	Whom	Other oblique cases.	Which.

Who is now used in relation to persons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded. At least it was common to say, the man *which*, though I remember no example of the thing *who*.

Whose is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*:

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world.

Milton.

Whether is only used in the nominative and accusative cases; and has no plural, being applied only to one of the number, commonly to one of two, as *Whether of these is left I know not*. *Whether shall I choose?* It is now almost obsolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation. *Whosoever*, *whatsoever*, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
<i>In all cases,</i>	This	These
	That	Those
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not used but when it is referred to a substantive preceding, as *I have sent other horses*. *I have not sent the same horses, but others*.

Another, being only an *other*, has no plural.

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereof*, *herein*, *herely*, *hereafter*, *herewith*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *thereupon*, *therewith*, *whereof*, *wherein*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *wherewith*, which signify, of *this*, in *this*, &c. of *that*, in *that*, &c. of *which*, in *which*, &c.

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly, *there for* and *where for*, for *that*, for *which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analogous. They are referred both to singular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunction with pronouns, *own* and *self*.

Own is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as *my own hand*, *our own house*. It is emphatical, and implies a silent contrariety or opposition; as *I live in my own house*, that is, *not in a hired house*. *This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*, or *not by proxy*.

Self is added to possessives, as *myself*, *yourselves*; and sometimes to personal pronouns, as *himself*, *itself*, *themselves*. It then, like *own*, expresses emphasis and opposition, as *I did this myself*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourselves by vain rage*.

Himself, *itself*, *themselves*, are supposed by Wallis to be put, by corruption, for *his self*, *it's self*, *their selves*; so that *self* is always a substantive. This seems justly observed, for we say, *He came himself*, *Himself shall do this*; where *himself* cannot be an accusative.

Of the VERBS.

English verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languish*. The neuters are formed like the actives.

Most verbs signifying action may likewise signify condition or habit, and become neuters, as *I love*, *I am in love*; *I strike*, *I am now striking*.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present, and the simple preterit; the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have*, *shall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinite of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterit to the substantive verb, as *I am loved*.

To have. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. *I have*; *thou hast*; *he hath* or *has*;

Plur. *We have*; *ye have*; *they have*.

Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently used both in verse and prose.

Simple Preterit.

Sing. *I had*; *thou hadst*; *he had*;

Plur. *We had*; *ye had*; *they had*.

Compound Preterit.

Sing. *I have had*; *thou hast had*; *he has* or *hath had*;

Plur. *We have had*; *ye have had*; *they have had*.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. *I had had*; *thou hadst had*; *he had had*;

Plur. *We had had*; *ye had had*; *they had had*.

Future.

Sing. *I shall have*; *thou shalt have*; *he shall have*;

Plur. *We shall have*; *ye shall have*; *they shall have*.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

Second Future.

Sing. I will have; thou wilt have; he will have;
Plur. We will have; ye will have; they will have.

By reading these future tenses, may be observed the variations of *shall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Have, or have thou; let him have;
Plur. Let us have; have, or have ye; let them have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing. I have; thou have; he have;
Plur. We have; ye have; they have.
Præterit Simple, as in the Indicative.

Præterit Compound.

Sing. I have had; thou have had; he have had;
Plur. We have had; ye have had; they have had.

Future.

Sing. I shall have; as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. I shall have had; thou shalt have had; he shall have had;
Plur. We shall have had; ye shall have had; they shall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of speaking is expressed by *may*, *can*, in the present; and *might*, *could*, or *should*, in the præterit, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Present.

Sing. I may have; thou mayst have; he may have;
Plur. We may have; ye may have; they may have.

Præterit.

Sing. I might have; thou mightst have; he might have;
Plur. We might have; ye might have; they might have.

Present.

Sing. I can have; thou canst have; he can have;
Plur. We can have; ye can have; they can have.

Præterit.

Sing. I could have; thou couldst have; he could have;
Plur. We could have; ye could have; they could have.

In like manner *should* is united to the verb.

There is likewise a double *Præterit*.

Sing. I should have had; thou shouldst have had; he should have had;
Plur. We should have had; ye should have had; they should have had.

In like manner we use, *I might have had; I could have had, &c.*

Infinitive Mood.

Present. To have. *Præterit.* To have had.
Participle present. Having. *Participle præterit.* Had.

Verb Active. To Love.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I love; thou lovest; he loveth, or loves;
Plur. We love; ye love; they love.

Præterit simple.

Sing. I loved; thou lovedst; he loved;
Plur. We loved; ye loved; they loved.

Præterperfect compound. I have loved, &c.

Præterperfect. I had loved, &c.

Future. I shall love, &c. I will love, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Love, or love thou; let him love;
Plur. Let us love; love, or love ye; let them love.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I love; thou love; he love;
Plur. We love; ye love; they love.

Præterit simple, as in the Indicative.

Præterit compound. I have loved, &c.

Future. I shall love, &c.

Second Future. I shall have loved, &c.

Potential.

Present. I may or can love, &c.

Præterit. I might, could, or should love, &c.

Double præterit. I might, could, or should have loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To love.

Præterit. To have loved.

Participle present. Loving.

Participle past. Loved.

The passive is formed by the addition of the participle præterit to the different tenses of the verb *to be*, which must therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I am; thou art; he is;
Plur. We are, or be; ye are, or be; they are, or be.

The plural *be* is now little in use.

Præterit.

Sing. I was; thou wast, or wert; he was;
Plur. We were; ye were; they were.

Were is properly of the subjunctive mood, and ought not to be used in the indicative.

Præterit compound. I have been, &c.

Præterperfect. I had been, &c.

Future. I shall or will be, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Be thou; let him be;
Plur. Let us be; be ye; let them be.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I be; thou beest; he be;
Plur. We be; ye be; they be.

Præterit.

Sing. I were; thou wert; he were;
Plur. We were; ye were; they were.

Præterit compound. I have been, &c.

Future. I shall have been, &c.

Potential.

I may or can; would, could, or should be; could, would, or should have been, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be.

Præterit. To have been.

Participle present. Being.

Participle præterit. Having been.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

I am loved, &c. I was loved, &c. I have been loved, &c.

Conjunctive Mood.

If I be loved, &c. If I were loved, &c. If I shall have been loved, &c.

Potential

Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved, &c. I might, could, or should be loved, &c. I might, could, or should have been loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be loved. Preterit. To have been loved. Participle. Loved.

There is another form of English verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To Do.

Indicative. Present.

*Sing. I do; thou dost; he doth;
Plur. We do; ye do; they do.*

Preterit.

*Sing. I did; thou didst; he did;
Plur. We did; ye did; they did.*

*Preterit, &c. I have done, &c. I had done, &c.
Future. I shall or will do, &c.*

Imperative.

*Sing. Do thou; let him do;
Plur. Let us do; do ye; let them do.*

Conjunctive. Present.

*Sing. I do; thou do; he do;
Plur. We do; ye do; they do.*

The rest are as in the Indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.

Participle present. Doing. Participle preterit. Done.

Do is sometimes used superfluously, as *I do love, I did love; simply for I love, or I loved; but this is considered as a vicious mode of speech.*

It is sometimes used emphatically; as,

*I do love thee, and when I love thee not,
Chaos is come again. Shakspeare.*

It is frequently joined with a negative; as *I like her, but I do not love her; I wished him success, but did not help him.* This, by custom at least, appears more easy than the other form of expressing the same sense by a negative adverb after the verb, *I like her, but love her not.*

The Imperative prohibitory is seldom applied in the second person, at least in prose, without the word *do*; as *Stop him, but do not hurt him; Praise beauty, but do not dote on it.*

Its chief use is in interrogative forms of speech, in which it is used through all the persons; as *Do I live? Dost thou strike me? Do they rebel? Did I complain? Didst thou love her? Didst she die? So likewise in negative interrogations; Do I not yet grieve? Didst she not die?*

Do and *did* are thus used only for the present and simple preterit.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is used, may not improperly denominate them *neuter passives*, as they are inflected according to the passive form by the help of the verb substantive *to be*. They answer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as

*I am risen, surrexi, Latin; Je me suis levé, French.
I was walked out, exieram; Je m'étois promené.*

In like manner we commonly express the present tense; as, *I am going, eo. I am grieving, doleo. She is dying, illa moritur. The tempest is raging, furit proelia. I am pursuing an enemy, I sum insequer. So the other tenses, as, We were waiting, evayxámpet mepxámpet, I have been waiting, I am been waiting, I shall or will be waiting.*

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There is another manner of using the active participle, which gives it a passive signification: as, *The grammar is now printing, grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur. The brass is forging, ara excudatur.* This is, in my opinion, a vicious expression, probably corrupted from a phrase more pure, but now somewhat obsolete: *The book is a printing, The brass is a forging; a being properly at, and printing and forging verbal nouns signifying action, according to the analogy of this language.*

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when some convenience of versification does not invite its revival. It is used among the purer writers of former times after *if, though, ere, before, till or until, whether, except, unless, whatsoever, whensoever*, and words of wishing; as, *Doubtless thou art our father, though Abraham be ignorant of it, and Israel acknowledge us not.*

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

The English verbs were divided by Ben Jonson into four conjugations, without any reason arising from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, such as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be considered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monosyllable Saxon verbs, and the verbs derived from them, very frequent; but almost all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are observed by Dr. Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterit, and its participle. Indeed, in the scantiness of our conjugations, there is scarcely any other place for irregularity.

The first irregularity is a slight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the last syllable *ed* is often joined with the former by suppression of *e*; as *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c, ch, sh, f, k, x*, and after the consonants *s, th*, when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after *m, n, r*, if preceded by a short vowel, *t* is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't, snatch't, figh't, wak't, dwell't, smelt't*; for *plac'd, snatch'd, figh'd, wak'd, dwell'd, smelt'd*; or *placed, snatched, fished, waked, dwelled, smelled.*

Those words which terminate in *l* or *ll*, or *p*, make their preterit in *t*, even in solemn language; as *crept, felt, dwelt*; sometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t*, as *text*: this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus, *kept, slept, wept, crept, swept*; from the verbs, *to keep, to sleep, to weep, to creep, to sweep.*

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coalesce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d* or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced: as *read, led, spread, feed, sord, bid, bid, chid, sed, bled, bred, sped, strid, slid, rid*; from the verbs *to read, to lead, to spread, to feed, to sord, to bid, to hide, to chide, to feed, to bleed, to breed, to speed, to stride, to slide, to ride.* And thus *cast, hurt, cost, burst, eat, beat, sweat, fit, quit, smit, writ, bit, bit, met, shot*; from the verbs *to cast, to hurt, to cost, to burst, to eat, to beat, to sweat, to fit, to quit, to smite, to write, to bite, to hit, to meet, to shoot.* And in like manner, *lent, sent, rent, girt*; from the verbs *to lend, to find, to rend, to gird.*

The participle preterit or passive is often formed in *en*, instead of *ed*; as *been, taken, given, slain, known*; from the verbs *to be, to take, to give, to slay, to know.*

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written, bitten, eaten, beaten, bidden, chidden, flotten, chosen, broken*; but likewise *writ, bit, eat, beat, bid, chid, shot, chose, broke*, are promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs *to write, to bite, to eat, to beat, to bid, to chide, to shoot, to choose, to break*, and many such like.

In the same manner *seten, steven, leaven, mowen, laden, laden*, as well as *sow'd, shew'd, bew'd, mow'd, loaded, laded*, from the verbs *to sow, to shew, to bew, to mow, to load, or hide.*

Concerning these double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he shall seldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle distinct from its preterit, as *write, wrote, written*, that distinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The*

book is written, is better than *The book* is wrote. *Wrote* however, may be used in poetry; at least if we allow any authority to poets, who, in the exultation of genius, think themselves perhaps entitled to trample on grammarians.

There are other anomalies in the preterit.

1. *Win, spin, begin, swim, strike, stick, sing, sting, sling, ring, wring, spring, swing, drink, sink, shrink, stink, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind*, both in the preterit imperfect and participle passive, give *won, spun, begun, swum, struck, stuck, sung, stung, swung, rung, wrung, sprung, swung, drunk, sunk, shrunk, stunk, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound*. And most of them are also formed in the preterit by *a*, as *began, rang, sang, sprang, drank, came, ran*, and some others; but most of these are now obsolete. Some in the participle passive likewise take *en*, as *stricken, stricken, drunken, bounden*.

2. *Fight, teach, reach, seek, beseech, catch, buy, bring, think, work, make fought, taught, sought, sought, bought, brought, brought, thought, wrought*.

But a great many of these retain likewise the regular form, as *taught, reached, beseeched, caught, worked*.

3. *Take, shake, forsake, wake, awake, stand, break, speak, bear, fear, swear, tear, wear, weave, cleave, strive, thrive, drive, shine, rise, arise, smite, write, bide, abide, ride, choose, chuse, tread, get, begot, forget, fetter*, make in both preterit and participle *took, shook, forsook, woke, awoke, stood, broke, spoke, bore, swore, wore, wore, wove, clove, strove, threw, drove, shone, rose, arose, smote, wrote, bade, abode, rode, chose, trode, got, begot, forgot, sod*. But we say likewise, *thrive, rise, smit, writ, abid, rid*. In the preterit some are likewise formed by *a*, as *brake, spake, bare, share, sware, tare, ware, clare, gat, begat, forgot, rid*. In the participle some are likewise formed by *a*, as *brake, spake, bare, share, sware, tare, ware, clare, gat, begat, forgot, rid*. In the participle passive many of them are formed by *en*, as *taken, shaken, forsaken, broken, spoken, born, shorn, sworn, torn, worn, woven, cloven, thriven, driven, risen, smitten, ridden, chosen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, sadden*. And many do likewise retain the analogy in both, as *waked, awaked, scared, weaved, leaved, abided, fettered*.

4. *Give, bid, sit*, make in the preterit *gave, bade, sate*; in the participle passive, *given, bidden, sitten*; but in both *bid*.

5. *Draw, know, grow, throw, blow, crow* like a cock, *fly, slay, see, ly*, make their preterit *drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crow, flew, flew, saw, lay*; their participles passive by *n*, *drawn, known, grown, thrown, blown, flown, slain, seen, lien, lain*. Yet from *see* is made *fled*; from *go*, *went*, from the old *wend*, the participle is *gone*.

OF DERIVATION.

That the English language may be more easily understood, it is necessary to inquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this inquiry I shall sometimes copy Dr. Wallis, and sometimes endeavour to supply his defects, and rectify his errors.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb, as done or produced, is commonly either the present of the verb; as to love, *lover*; to fright, a *fright*; to fight, a *fight*; or the preterit of the verb, as, to strike, I *struck* or *strook*, a *stroke*.

The action is the same with the participle present, as *loving, fighting, fighting, striking*.

The agent, or person acting, is denoted by the syllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover, fighter, striker*.

Substantives, adjectives, and sometimes other parts of speech, are changed into verbs; in which case the vowel is often lengthened, or the consonant softened; as a house, to *house*; brass, to *brass*; glass, to *glaze*; grass, to *graze*; price, to *prize*; breath, to *breathe*; a hill, to *fish*; oil, to *oil*; further, to *further*; forward, to *forward*; hinder, to *hinder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, especially to adjectives; as *haste, to hasten*; length, to *lengthen*; strength, to

strengthen; short, to *shorten*; fast, to *fasten*; white, to *whiten*; black, to *blacken*; hard, to *harden*; soft, to *soften*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as a louse, *lousy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; lust, *lusty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *heartly*; a hand, *bandy*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; use, *useful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

Sometimes, in almost the same sense, but with some kind of diminution thereof, the termination *some* is added, denoting *something*, or in some degree; as delight, *delightfulsome*; game, *gamesome*; ink, *inksome*; burden, *burdensome*; trouble, *troublesome*; light, *lightsome*; hand, *handsome*; alone, *lonesome*; toil, *toilsome*.

On the contrary, the termination *less* added to substantives, makes adjectives signifying want; as *worthless, witless, heartless, joyless, careless, helpless*. Thus comfort, *comfortless*; sap, *sapless*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as pleasant, *unpleasant*; wise, *unwise*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy, unhealthy, unfruitful, unuseful*, and many more.

The original English privative is *an*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its descendants, words already signifying privation, as *infectious, impious, indigent*, the inseparable particles *an* and *in* have fallen into confusion, from which it is not easy to disentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally English; as *untrue, untrue, untaught, unkindness*.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling, unaffection, unaided, undelighted, unendured*.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle present, to mark a forbearance of action, as *unfigging*; but a privation of habit, as *unspitting*.

Un is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as *unfertility, unperfectness*, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take in or im, as *infermity, imperfection; unavail, incivility, unactive, inactivity*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecent, inelegant, improper*, but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite, ungallant*.

The prepositive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, signify almost the same as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, since it answers to the Latin preposition *de*. *Mis* insinuates some error, and for the most part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam*. To like, to *dislike*; honour, *dishonour*; to honour, to *grace*, to *disgrace*, to *disgrace*; to deign, to *disdeign*; chance, *hap, mischance, mishap*; to take, to *mistake*; deed, *misdeed*; to use, to *misuse*; to employ, to *misemploy*; to apply, to *misapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the same signification; as *distinguish, distinguish, detract, detract, defame, defame; detain, detain*.

The termination *ly* added to substantives, and sometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import some kind of similitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *like* or *like*.

A giant, *giantly*; giantlike; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly*.

The same termination *ly* added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like signification; as beautiful, *beautifully*; sweet, *sweetly*; that is, in a beautiful manner; with some degree of sweetness.

The termination *ish* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to substantives, imports similitude or tendency to a character; as green, *greenish*; white, *whitish*; soft, *softish*; a thief, *thievish*; a wolf, *wolfish*; a child, *childish*.

We have forms of diminutives in substantives, though not frequent; as a hill, a *hillock*; a cock, a *cockrel*; a pike, a *pickrel*; this is a French termination: a goose, a *gosling*; this is a German termination: a lamb, a *lambkin*; a chick, a *chicken*; a man, a *manikin*, a pipe, a *pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronimick, *Hawkins; Wilkin, Thomkin*, and others.

Yet,

E N G L I S H T O N G U E .

Yet still there is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that sometimes not so much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as *sup*, *sip*, *soop*, *fep*, *sippet*, *et*; where, beside the extension of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et*; *top*, *rip*; *spit*, *ipout*; *babe*, *baby*; *booby*, *Bowwag*; *great* pronounced long, especially if with a stronger sound, *graa-t*; little pronounced long, *lee-tle*; *ring*, *tang*, *song*, imports a succession of smaller and then greater sounds; and so in *juggle*, *jargle*, *tingle*, *targle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore scarcely worthy the notice of *Watts*.

Of concrete adjectives are made abstract substantives, by adding the termination *ness*, and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities; as white, *whiteness*; hard, *hardness*; great, *greatness*; skilful, *skilfulness*, *unskilfulness*; godhead, *manhood*, *maidenhead*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *priesthood*, *likelihead*, *falsehood*.

There are other abstracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a small change being sometimes made; as long, *length*; strong, *strength*; broad, *breadth*; wide, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; slow, *slownth*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, *weal*, *wealth*; dry, *drouth*; young, *youth*; and so moon, *month*.

Like these are some words derived from verbs; die, *death*; till, *tillth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mowth*, after *mow'th*; commonly spoken and written later *math*, after *matb*; steal, *fealtb*; bear, *birth*; rue, *ruib*; and probably *earth* from to ear or plow; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; to draw, *draught*.

These should rather be written *fright*, *frighten*, only that custom will not suffer to be twice repeated.

The same form retain *fairb, spight, wreath, wrath, brub, froth, breast, forb, wroth, light, weight*, and the like, whose primitives are either entirely obsolete, or seldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *sey* or *foy*, *spry, wry, wreath, brew, mow, fry, dry, soy, work*.

Some ending in *ship*, imply an office, employment, or condition; as *kingship*, *wardship*, *guardianship*, *partnership*, *stewardship*, *brotherhood*, *lordship*.

Thus *worship*, that is, *worthship*; whence *worshipful*, and to *worship*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do especially denote dominion, at least state or condition; as *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *princedom*, *popedom*, *christendom*, *freedom*, *wisdom*, *whoredom*, *bishoprick*, *bailiwick*.

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the same import with us as among them, scarcely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment*, *usage*.

These are in English often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as *in boat, a bat, baron, a battle, a beetle, a battledoor, no better, batter, a kind of ingenious composition for ford, made by bearing different bodies into one mass.* All these are of similar signification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batto*. Thus *rahe, touch, tickle, tack, tackle*; all imply a local conjunction, from the Latin *atq[ue], etq[ue], t[er]ti[us].*

From two are formed twin, twice, twenty, twofold, twins, twiss, twissl, twig, twitch, twinge, between, betweenst, twilight, twitst.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more subtlety than solidity, and such as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

So usually imply the *reflex*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *nexus* are derived the French *en* and the English *nexus*; and *affix*, a promontory, as projecting like a nose. But as if from the components *n* taken from *nexus*, and transposed, that they may the better correspond, *sn* denote *nexus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the nose, as *snout*, *snazzle*, *snare*, *snart*, *snave*, *snicker*, *snect*, *snurgle*, *snug*, *snuff*, *snuffe*, *snuffe*, *snuffe*, *snuffe*, *snuffe*, *snuffe*.

There is another *fn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *fnare*, an *fnate*, *fnesh*, *fnod*, *fnare*; so likewise *fnap*, and *fnatch*, *fnib*, *fnub*.

Simply a *blaff*; as *blow, blaff*, to *blaff*, to *blight*, and, metaphorically, to *blaff* one's reputation; *bleat, bleat*, a *bleat* place, to look *bleat* or weatherbeaten, *bleat, blay, bleach, blaffer, blurt, bluffer, blab, bladder, bleb, blifter, bladder-bait, blubber, bleat*; *bleed, blood-havings, blaff, blame*, to *blow*, that is, *blight*, *bleam*; and perhaps *bleed* and *blaff*.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the

louder, closer, faster, stronger, clearer, more obscure, and more stridentous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things signified.

Thus words that begin with *str* intimate the force and effect of the thing signified, as if probably derived from *strenuus*, or *strenuus*; as *strong*, *strength*, *straw*, *strike*, *break*, *stroke*, *strip*, *strive*, *strife*, *struggle*, *strut*, *stout*, *stretch*, *strait*, *street*, *straight*, that is, narrow, *distain*, *distaff*, *distress*, *bring*, *strap*, *stream*, *streamer*, *strand*, *strip*, *stray*, *struggle*, *strange*, *stride*, *straddle*.

It in like manner imply strength, but in a less degree, so much only as is sufficient to preserve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *stare*: for example, *stand, stay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *staff, stay*, that is, to oppose; *stop, to staff*, *stife*, to stay, that is, to stop; *a stay*, that is, an obstacle; *stick, stir, sture, summer, stagger, sittle, stick, stare*, a sharp pale, and any thing deposited at play; *stock, stow, sting, to sting, stink, starch, stud, stanchion, stab, stabbie, to stab up, stump, whence stamble, stait, to stait, step, to stamp with the feet, whence to stamp*, that is, to make an impression and a stamp; *stew, to stow, to strew, to strow, steward or stoward, stead, stready, steadfast, stable, a stable, a stail, to stall, stool, stall, still, still, stillage, stail, stag, still dy. and still-ay. stale, stow, sturdy, stall, stout, stalion, stiff, stark-dead, to stare with hunger or cold; home, stool, stern, stanch, to starch blood, to stare, steep, steeple, stair, standard, a stated measure, stately*. In all these, and perhaps some others, *st* denotes something firm and fixed.

They imply a more violent degree of motion, as *throw, thrust, throng, throbs, through, threat, threaten, thrall, throws*.

N^o imply some sort of obliquity or distortion, as *twy*, to *swearth*, *twyff*, *twyffle*, *twyng*, *twyng*, *twynk*, *twynch*, *twynge*, *twynkle*, *twynth*, *twyn*, *twynch*, *twynch*, *twyn*, *twyn*.

See inally a silent agitation, or a softer kind of lateral motion; as *sway*, *swag*, to *sway*, *swagger*, *swaver*, *swail*, *swamp*, *swill*, *swim*, *swing*, *swift*, *sweet*, *switch*, *swinge*.

Nor is there much difference of *sm* in *smooth*, *young*, *swile*, *smirk*, *smite*, which signifies the same as to *strike*, but is a softer word; *small*, *small*, *smack*, *summer*, *smart*, a *smart* blow properly signifies such a kind of stroke as with an originally silent motion, implied in *sm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *er* suddenly ended, as is shown by *t*.

Cl denote a kind of adhesion or tenacity, as in *cleave*, *clay*, *cling*, *climb*, *clamber*, *clammy*, *clasp*, to *clasp*, to *clap*, to *clinch*, *cloak*, *clog*, *cleave*, to *cleave*, a *clad*, a *clot*, as a *clot* of blood, *clotted* cream, a *clutter*, a *cluffer*.

Sp imply a kind of dissipation or expansion, especially a quick one, particularly if there be an r, as if it were from *spargo*, or *separo*: for example, *spread*, *spring*, *sprig*, *sprout*, *sprinkle*, *spit*, *spitster*, *spill*, *spit*, *sputter*, *spatter*.

Sl denote a kind of silent fall, or a less observable motion; as in *slime, slide, slip, slipper, fly, sleight, sit, slow, slack, sight, sing, snap.*

And so likewise *afst* in *crafs*, *rafs*, *gufs*, *flafs*, *clafs*, *lafs*, *fl:fs*, *plafs*, *trafs*, indicate something acting more nimbly and sharply. But *af*, in *cruf*, *ruft*, *guft*, *flaf*, *bluf*, *bruf*, *kuft*, *puft*, implies something as acting more obtusely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a swift and sudden motion, not instantaneous, but gradual, by the continued sound *fs*.

Thus in *ting, flug, ding, fwing, cling, fung, wiving, sting*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the sharpness of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very slender motion or tremor, at length indeed vanishing, but not suddenly interrupted. But in *rink, wink, fink, clink, ebink, rhink*, that end in a mute consonant, there is also indicated a closing ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle, tingle, tinkle, mingle, sprinkle, revivle*, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts. And the same frequency of acts, but less subtle by reason of the clavier vowel *a*, is indicated in *jangle, tangle, spangle, mangle, wrangle, brangle, dangle*; as also in *mumble, grumble, jumble, tumble, fumble, rumble, crumble, fumble*. But at the same time the close *a* implies something obscure or obtunded; and a congruities of consonants *mb*, denotes a confused kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *rumble, fumble, jumble, wumble, amble*; but in these there is something acute.

In *nimble*, the acuteness of the vowel denotes celerity. In *sparkle*, *sp* denotes dissipation, or an acute crackling, *k* a sudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *sprinkle*, unless *in* may imply the subtilty of the dissipated guttales. *Thick* and *thin* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuse consonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner, in *squeet, squeek, squeal, squall, brawl, corral, ravel, spant, sweek, sweek, sprill, spear, sponkel, crack, crash, cleft, grasp, plasp, creep, buy, bluff, sifle, wiff, jiff, jarr, haul, curl, writh, wash, dash, siffine, dawdle, swim, twirl*, and in many more, we may observe the agreement of such sort of sounds with the things signified: and this so frequently happens, that scarce any language which I know can be computed with ours. So that one monosyllable word, of which kind are almost all ours, emphatically expresses what in other languages can scarce be explained but by compounds, or decompounds, or sometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greatest part of them are communicated by the intervention of the French; as *grace, face, elegant, elegance, resemble*.

Some verbs which seem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the present tense, and some from the supines.

From the present are formed *spend*, *expend*, *expendo*; *conduc*, *conduco*; *despise*, *despicio*; *approve*, *approbo*; *conserve*, *con-*
cipio.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

From the supple, *supplere*, *supplio*, *demonstrare*, *demonstro*;
dispo, *dispono*; *expatiate*, *expatior*; *suppress*, *supprimo*; *exempt*,
eximo.

Nothing is more apparent than that Wallis goes too far in quest of originals. Many of those which seem selected as immediate descendants from the Latin, are apparently French, as *conceive*, *approve*, *expose*, *exempt*.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as *garden, garter, buckler, to advance, to cry, to plead*, from the French, *jardin, jartier, bouelcier, avancer, crier, pluidier*; though indeed, even of these, part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from some common original; as *wine*, *vinum*; *wind*, *ventus*; *went*, *venit*; *way*, *via*; *wall*, *vallum*; *wallo*, *volo*; *wal*, *vellus*; *veil*, *volo*; *verm*, *vermis*; *werth*, *virtus*; *wasp*, *velpa*; *day*, *dies*; *draw*, *trahō*; *tame*, *domū*, *domus*; *yoke*, *jugum*; *over*, *super*, *super*, *super*; *am*, *fump*, *viam*; *break*, *frango*; *fly*, *volo*; *b'ow*, &c. I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin; and it is no less certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words, not only from the Greek, especially the Æolic, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oscan and others, which have long become obsolete, received not a few from the Teutonick. It is certain, that the English, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained some derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *air*, *aëris*, *mir*, *ford*, *pford*, *daughter*, *tubier*, *nickle*, *mingle*, *moon*, *fiar*, *grass*, *graff*, *to grass*, *to scrape*, *rabble*, *trum*, &c. Since they received their immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the same fountain, though they be likewise found among the Latins?

Our ancestors were studious to form borrowed words, however long, into monosyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the first syllable, especially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewise consonants of a weaker sound, retaining the stronger, which seem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the same organ, in order that the sound might become the fester; but especially transposing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example in *expendo*, *spend*; *exemplum*, *sample*; *excipio*, *scape*; *extraneus*, *strange*; *extractum*, *stretch'd*; *excrucio*, *to screw*; *exscorio*, *to scour*; *excorio*, *to scourge*; *excortico*, *to scratch*; and others beginning with *ex*: as *also*, *emendo*, *to mend*; *episcopus*, *bishop*; in Danish, *bisp*; *epistola*, *epistle*; *hospitale*, *spittle*; *Hispania*, *Spain*; *historia*, *story*.

Many of these etymologies are doubtful, and some evidently mistaken.

The following are somewhat harder, *Alexander, Sander, Elizabetha, Betty*; *apis, bre; aper, bar; p* passing into *b*, as in *bishop*; and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is restored in the middle: but for the old *bar* or *barr*, we now say *barr*; as for *lang, kang; for barr, banc; for flane, flane; aprugna, draven*, *p* being changed into *b*, and *a* transposed, as in *aprr*, and *p* changed into *w*, as in *pignus, pawn; lege, law; a-wick, wax*; cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in *pellis, a fell; pullar, a faul; pater, father; pavor, fear; polio, fie, pleo, impleo, fill, full; piscis, fish; and* transposing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; *apex, a piece; peak, pile; sophorus, screw; mullum, flum; defensio, fence; dispensator, Spencer; asculco, escouter, Fr. font; esculapin, serape, retiling l* instead of *r*, and hence *serap, scrabile, jcraval; exculpo, jcop; extenuis, flart; extonius, attonius, shan'd; stomachus, maw; obendo, find; obilipo, flap; audere, dare; caver, ware; whence a-ware, be-ware, wary, warn, warning*, for the Latin *v* consonant formerly sounded like *ur*, *u*, and the modern sound of the *v* consonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æolic digamma, which had the sound of *q*, and the modern sound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek *phi* or *ph*: *ulcus, ulcer, sore, and hence ferry, sorrow, ferocious; ingenium, engine, gin; scalenus, leaning, unless you would rather derive it from alius, whence inclino; infundibulum, funnel; bogator, jett; projedum, to jett forth, a jety; cucullus, a cowl.*

There are *lyncopes* somewhat harder; from *tempore*, *time*; from *nomine*, *name*; *domina*, *dome*; as the French *femme*, *femme*, *nom*, from *homine*, *femina*, *nomine*. Thus *pagina*, *page*; *arctique*, *pot*; *auricular*, *cup*; *cantharus*, *can*; *tentorium*, *tent*; *precor*, *pray*; *præda*, *prey*; *specio*, *spectator*, *spy*; *plico*, *ply*; *implico*, *imply*; *replico*, *reply*; *complico*, *complic*; *sedes episcopalis*, *see*.

A vowel is also cut off in the middle, that the number of the syllables may be lessened; as *amita*, *am̄t*; *spiritus*, *spr̄it*; *debitum*, *debt*; *dubitō*, *dubt*; *comes*, *com̄t*; *curat*, *cuat*; *clericus*, *clerk*; *quies* us, *quit*, *quies*; *sequitur*, *sequit*; *ferro*, *to spare*; *stabilis*, *stable*; *stabulum*, *stable*; *palatium*, *pa-*

lure, place; tabula, rail; ramul, rural, browl, rable, drable; quondio, quest.

As *alf*, a consonant, or at least one of a softer sound, or even a whole syllable; rotundus, round; fragilis, frail; securus, sure; regula, rule; tegula, tile; subtilis, subtle; nomen, name; oceanus, dean; computo, count; sublimis, sublime; fovea, foam; superare, to soar; periculum, peril; mirabile, marvel; as magnus, man; dignor, deign; tingo, stain; sanctum, saint; pingo, paint; prædator, reeve.

The contractions may seem harder, where many of them meet, as *auxiliis, arch, church; presbyter, priest; sacristanus, sexton; frango, fregi, break, break;* *latus, quæ, break; f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *cb*, which are letters near a-kin; *frigeſco, freeze; feigeſco, fry;* *ſc* into *ſb*, as above in *bishop, fiſh*, so in *ſcapa, ſkip, ſap*, and *reſrigeſco, reſrey;* but *vireſco, friſh; phlebotomus, ſteam;* *bovina, beef; vitulina, veal; ſcutifer, ſquire; penitentiæ, penance; lantivarium, ſilvatory, teary; quæſitiſio, chaſe; perquiſitiſio, purchaſe; anguilla, eel; inſula, iſle, iſe, iſland; inſula, iſlet, iſlet; cygſe* and more contractedly *cy*, whence *Ozary, Ruſey, Ely;* *examine, to ſcan*, namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *s*, according to the ſame manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not uſe *x*, write *ſamen*, or *ſamen*, is contracted into *ſcan*; as from *dominus, don;* *nomine, man;* *abomino, beſ;* and indeed *apum examina* they turned into *ſcime*; for which we ſay *ſwear*, by inserting *r* to denote the murmuring; *theſaurus, ſtor;* *ſedile, ſool;* *uſque, ſudo, ſwear;* *gaudium, gay;* *jocus, joy;* *ſuccus, juice;* *cæna, chæ;* *caliga, calga;* *chaufe, chaufe, Fr. toſe;* *extingui, ſtomb, ſquench, quæch, ſint;* *ſoras, ſorb;* *ſpecies, ſpice;* *recita, read;* *adjuto, aid;* *avis, avum, ay, age, rore;* *ſuccua, lock;* *excerpo, ſerape, ſerabble, ſerawl;* *extravagari, ſray, ſtraggle;* *colleſum, clot, clut;* *colligo, cill;* *recolligo, recail;* *ſevero, ſewer;* *ſtridulus, ſtrill;* *procurator, proxy;* *poſſo, to puſh;* *calamus, a quill;* *imperare, to impeach;* *augen, auxi, wax;* and *vaneſco, vaniſ, wane;* *ſyllabare, to ſpell;* *puteus, pit;* *granum, corn;* *compimo, crampe, crampe, crumple, crumble.*

home may seem farther, yet may not be rejected, for it at least appears that some of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whose etymology is acknowledged by every body; as Alexander, Eriek, Scander, Sander, Sandy, Senny; Elizabetha, Elisabeth, Eljyabert, Betsy, Betsy; Margareta, Margaret, Margot, Alice, Peggy; Maria, Mary, Moll, Pail, Malika, Mawlin, Mowles; Mathæus, Martha, Matthew, Martha, Marr, Pat; Guilelmus, Wilkinus, Giraldus, Guilelmo, William, Will, Bill, Wilkin, Wicken, Wicks, West-

Thus *carriophyllus*, *Ros*; *gerofilo*, Ital. *gisifne*, *gilofer*, Fr. *gisilflower*, which the vulgar call *puysflower*, as if derived from the mouth *pus*; *petrocelinum*, *peisley*; *portulaca*, *purflam*; *cydonium*, *quince*; *cydoniatum*, *quidding*; *pericum*, *peach*; *cruca*, *crude*; which they corrupt to *car-weig*, as if it took its name from the ear; *annulus geminus*, a *gimmel*, or *g mbal ring*; and thus the word *gimmel* and *jummal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; quelques choses, *kiesflower*. Since the origin of these, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many, especially as they so much affected monosyllables; and, to make them sound the softer, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, transposing, and softening them.

But while we derive these from the Latin, I do not mean to say, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Danish, Dutch, and Teutonick languages, and other dialects, and some taken more lately from the French, or Italians, or Spaniards.

The same word according to its different significations, often has a different origin; as to *bear* a burden, from *fero*; but to *bear*, whence *birth*, *born*, *beirn*, comes from *pario*, and a *bear*, at least if it be of Latin original, from *fera*. Thus *perch*, a fish, from *perca*; but *perch*, a measure, from *perica*, and likewise to *perch*. Its *spell* is from *syllaba*; but *spell*, an enchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are so fixed in lands, that none can pass them against the master's will, from *espello*; and *spell*, a messenger, from *epistola*; whence *gospel*, good-*spell*, or good *spell*. Thus *freeze*, or *freeze*, from *frigo*; but *freeze*, an earthquake, from *nepturus*; but *freeze*, for *club*, from *Frigus*, or perhaps from *frigeo*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monosyllables, compounded of two or more words, at least ferving instead of compounds, and comprising the signification of more words than one; as from *scrip* and *roll*, comes *scroll*; from *proad* and *dance*, *prance*; from *st* of the verb *stay*, or *stand* and *out*, is made *stout*; from *flut* and *bardey*, *flurdy*; from *sp* of *spit* or *spew*, and *out*, comes *spout*; from the same *sp*, with the termination *in*, is *spire*; and adding *out*, *spire out*; and from the same *sp*, with *ir*, is *spire*, which only differs from *spout* in that it is smaller, and with less noise and force; but *sputter* is because of the obscure *r*, something between *spit* and *spout*; and by reason of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noise, but obscurely confused: whereas *spatter*, on account of the sharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more distinct noise, in which it chiefly differs from *spatter*. From the same *sp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *spark*, signifying a single emission of fire with a noise; namely, *sp* the emission, *ar* the more acute noise, and *k* the mute consonant, intimates its being suddenly terminated; but adding *le*, is made the frequentative *sparkle*. The same *sp*, by adding *r*, that is *spr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffusing or expanding itself; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *spring*; its vigour *spr* imports, its sharpness the termination *ing*; and lastly in acute and tremulous, ending in the mute consonant *g* denotes the sudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary signification, of a single, not a complicated emission. Hence we call *spring* whatever has an elastic force; as also a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *spring*, to germinate; and *spring*, one of the four seasons. From the same *spr* and

out, is formed *sprout*, and with the termination *ig*, *spring*; of which the following, for the most part, is the difference: *sprout*, of a grosser sound, imports a rather or grosser bud; *spring*, of a slender sound, denotes a smaller shoot. In like manner, from *str* of the verb *strive*, and *out*, comes *strut* and *strut*. From the same *str*, and the termination *uggle*, is made *struggle*; and this *g* imports, but without any great noise, by reason of the obscure sound of the vowel *u*. In like manner from *throw* and *rul* is made *trill*; and almost in the same sense is *trundle*, from *throw* or *thruff*, and *rundle*. Thus *gruff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *tree* and *drudge*.

In these observations it is easy to discover great sagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the desire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis' derivations are often so made, that by the same licence any language may be deduced from any other.
2. That he makes no distinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and those which, being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the English language, or its laws of derivation.
3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harshness and violence, words apparently Teutonic; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.
4. That some of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

S Y N T A X.

The established practice of grammarians requires that I should here treat of the Syntax; but our language has so little inflection, or variety of terminations, that its construction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis therefore has totally neglected it; and Jonson, whose desire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a syn as indispensably necessary, has published such petty observations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and person; as *Thou fleest from good*; *He runs to death*.

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable. Of two substantives the noun possessive is the genitive; as *His father's glory*, *The sun's heat*.

Verbs transitive require an oblique case; as *He loves me*; *You fear him*.

All prepositions require an oblique case: as *He gave this to me*; *He took this from me*; *He says this of me*; *He came with me*.

P R O S O D Y.

It is common for those that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit their Prosody. So that of the Italians is neglected by Buonarroti; that of the French by Desmarais; and that of the English by Wallis, Cooper, and even by Jonson, though a poet. But as the laws of metric are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to insert them.

Prosody comprises *orthoepey*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *cribometry*, or the laws of versification.

PRONUNCIATION is just, when every letter has its proper sound, and when every syllable has its proper accent, or, which in English versification is the same, its proper quantity.

The sounds of the letters have been already explained; and the rules for the accent or quantity are not easily to be given, being subject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I shall here propose.

1. Of dissyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as *childish*, *kingdom*, *artist*, *acted*, *loisome*, *lover*, *scoffer*, *fairer*, *foremost*, *zealous*, *fulsome*, *godly*, *meekly*, *artful*.
2. Dissyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as *to legis*, *to beseech*, *to bestow*.
3. Of trissyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the

former syllable; as *to descend*, a *descant*; *to cement*, a *cement*; *to contract*, a *contract*.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs seldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter syllable; as, *delight*, *perfume*.

4. All dissyllables ending in *y*, as *cranny*; in *our*, as *labour*, *favour*; in *ow*, as *willow*, *walloow*, except *allow*; in *le*, as *battle*, *bible*; in *ish*, as *banish*; in *ek*, as *cambric*, *cassock*; in *ter*, as *to batter*; in *age*, as *courage*; in *en*, as *fasten*; in *et*, as *quiet*, accent the former syllable.

5. Dissyllable nouns in *er*, as *canker*, *butter*, have the accent on the former syllable.

6. Dissyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and *e* final, as *comprise*, *escape*; or having a diphthong in the last syllable, as *appease*, *reveal*; or ending in two consonants, as *attend*, have the accent on the latter syllable.

7. Dissyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as *applause*; except words in *ain*, *certain*, *mountain*.

8. Trissyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as *loveliness*, *tenderness*, *contemner*, *wagonner*, *physical*, *bespatter*, *commenting*, *commending*, *assurance*.

9. Trissyllables ending in *ous*, as *gracious*, *arduous*; in *al*, as *capital*; in *ion*, as *mention*, accent the first.

10. Trissyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the first syllable, as *countenance*, *continence*, *armament*, *imminent*, *élegant*, *propagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the last, as *connivance*, *acquaintance*; or the middle syllable hath a vowel before two consonants, as *promulgate*.

11. Trissyllables ending in *y*, as *entity*, *specify*, *liberty*, *victory*, *subsidy*, commonly accent the first syllable.

12. Trissyllables in *re* or *le* accent the first syllable, as *legible*, *théâtre*; except *disciple*, and some words which have a position, as *exámple*, *épístle*.

13. Trissyllables in *ude* commonly accent the first syllable, as *plénitude*.

14. Trissyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *créateur*; or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as *endeavour*; or a vowel before two consonants, as *doméstic*, accent the middle syllable.

15. Trissyllables that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as *acquiesce*, *repartee*, *magazine*; or words formed by prefixing one or two syllables to an acute syllable, as *immature*, *overcharge*.

16. Polysyllables, or words of more than three syllables, follow the accents of the words from which they are derived, as *arrogating*, *continency*, *incontinently*, *commendable*, *communicableness*. We should therefore say *disputable*, *indisputable*, rather than *disputable*, *indisputable*; and *advertisement* rather than *advertisement*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *salvation*, *perturbation*, *concótion*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicator*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the first syllable, as *amicable*, unless the second syllable have a vowel before two consonants, as *combustible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *uxorious*, *voluptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *puffanimity*, *activity*.

These rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but proposed as useful. Almost every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in English, as in other tongues, much must be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have escaped my observation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verses are either iambick, as *alight*, *create*; or trochaick, as *holy*, *lofty*.

Our

A GRAMMAR OF THE

Our iambick measure comprises verses

Of four syllables,

Most good, most fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you'st lost;
For all the cost
Words can bestow,
So poorly show
Upon your praise,
That all the ways
Sense hath, come short.

Drayton.

With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears.

Dryden.

Of six,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not sing an ode?
Shall that holy fire,
In us that strongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmost Peak
A while we do remain,
Amongst the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to sleet and rain,
No sport our hours shall break,
To exercise our vein.

What though bright Phœbus' beams
Refresh the southern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's streams
Be many wonders found:

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in silver swathes,
And what of all most dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble cheer,
T' assuage breem winter's scathes.

In places far or near,
Or famous or obscure,
Where wholsom is the air,
Or where the most impure,
All times and every where,
The muse is still in ure.

Drayton.

Of eight, which is the usual measure of short poems,

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and nightly spell
Of ev'ry star the sky doth shew,
And ev'ry herb that sips the dew.

Milton.

Of ten, which is the common measure of heroick and tragick poetry,

Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating sound.
The palace of loud Fame, her seat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the summit of a lofty tow'r;
A thousand winding entries long and wide
Receive of fresh reports a flowing tide.

A thousand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy trade.
'Tis built of brass, the better to diffuse
The spreading sounds, and multiply the news;
Where echoes in repeated echoes play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease;
Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' insulted shore:
Or like the broken thunder, heard from far,
When Jove to distance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or issuing forth, or ent'ring in:
A thorough-fare of news; where some devise
Things never heard, some mingle truth with lies:
The troubled air with empty sounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat.

Dryden.

In these measures the accents are to be placed on even syllables; and every line considered by itself is more harmonious as this rule is more strictly observed. The variations necessary to pleasure belong to the art of poetry, not the rules of grammar.

Our trochaick measures are

Of three syllables,

Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys.

Walton's Angler.

Of five,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy.

Old Ballad.

Of seven,

Fairest piece of well-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth.

Waller.

In these measures the accent is to be placed on the odd syllables.

These are the measures which are now in use, and above the rest those of seven, eight, and ten syllables. Our ancient poets wrote verses sometimes of twelve syllables, as Drayton's Polythion.

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that bear so high,
And farth'st survey their soils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their marchless crowds,
The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'ring clouds,
Especial audience craves, offended with the throng,
That she of all the rest neglected was so long;
Alleging for herself, when through the Saxon's pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting side
Were cruelly enforc'd, her mountains did relieve
Those whom devouring war else every where did grieve.
And when all Wales beside (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient foe resign'd her ancient right,
A constant maiden still she only did remain,
The last her genuine laws which stoutly did retain.
And as each one is praised for her peculiar things,
So only she is rich in mountains, meads, and springs;
And holds herself as great in her superfluous waste,
As others by their towns and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of such a man, that hath a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or else would let alone
His purpos'd journey, is distract.

The measures of twelve and fourteen syllables were often mingled by our old poets, sometimes in alternate lines, and sometimes in alternate couplets.

The

ENGLISH TONGUE.

The verse of twelve syllables called an *Alexandrine*, is now only used to diversify heroic lines.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varied verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march, and energy divine.

Pope. }

The pause in the Alexandrine must be at the sixth syllable.

The verse of fourteen syllables is now broken into a soft lyric measure of verses consisting alternately of eight syllables and six.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Secrets a white space.

Fenton.

When all shall praise, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to see.

Lewis to Pope.

Beneath this tomb an infant lies
To earth whole body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.
When the Archangel's trump shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall with their lives below
Had been as short as thine!

Wesley.

We have another measure very quick and lively, and therefore much used in songs, which may be called the *anapestick*, in which the accent rests upon every third syllable.

May I govern my passions with absolute sway,
And grow wiser and better as life wears away.

Dr. Pope.

In this measure a syllable is often retrenched from the first foot, as

Diogenes fairly and proud.
When present we love, and when absent agree,
I think not of Iris nor Iris of me.

Dr. Pope.

Dryden.

These measures are varied by many combinations, and sometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroic measure.

'Tis the divinity that fires *voluble* us,
'Tis Heav'n itself points out an *heresiarch*,
And intimates eternity to man.

Aldrich.

So in that of eight syllables,
They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded.

Prior.

In that of seven,
For resistance I could fear none,
But with twenty ships had done.
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Hast achiev'd with six alone.

Cleaver.

In that of six,
'Twas when the seas were roaring,
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay deplo'ring,
All on a rock reclin'd.

Cory.

In the anapestick,
When terrible tempests assail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But skilful industry steers right.

Ballad.

To these measures, and their laws, may be reduced every species of English verse.

Our verification admits of few licences, except a *synalepha*, or elision of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t' accept*; and a *syneresis*, by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as *question*, *special*; or a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice*, *temp'rance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples by which the English language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a master to those that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for such as are not yet initiated in the schools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at last ineffectual.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T
TO THE
F O U R T H E D I T I O N.

MANY are the works of human industry, which to begin and finish are hardly granted to the same man. He that undertakes to compile a Dictionary, undertakes that, which, if it comprehends the full extent of his design, he knows himself unable to perform. Yet his labours, though deficient, may be useful, and with the hope of this inferiour praise, he must incite his activity, and solace his weariness.

Perfection is unattainable, but nearer and nearer approaches may be made; and finding my Dictionary about to be reprinted, I have endeavoured, by a revival, to make it less reprehensible. I will not deny that I found many parts requiring emendation, and many more capable of improvement. Many faults I have corrected, some superfluities I have taken away, and some deficiencies I have supplied. I have methodised some parts that were disordered, and illuminated some that were obscure. Yet the changes or additions bear a very small proportion to the whole. The critick will now have less to object, but the student who has bought any of the former copies needs not repent; he will not, without nice collation, perceive how they differ; and usefulness seldom depends upon little things.

For negligence or deficiency, I have perhaps not need of more apology than the nature of the work will furnish: I have left that inaccurate which never was made exact, and that imperfect which never was completed.

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

A, THE first letter of the European alphabets, has, in the English language, three different sounds, which may be termed the broad, open, and slender.

The broad sound, resembling that of the German *a*, is found in many of our monosyllables, as *all*, *wall*, *malt*, *salt*, in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cause*, or *aw* in *law*. Many of these words were anciently written with *au*, as *faul*, *wau*; which happens to be still retained in *faul*. This was probably the ancient sound of the Saxons, since it is almost uniformly preserved in the rustic pronunciation, and the northern dialects, as *mann* for *man*, *baund* for *band*.

A open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found in *father*, *rather*, and more obscurely in *fancy*, *fast*, &c.

A slender or close, is the peculiar *a* of the English language, resembling the sound of the French *e* masculine, or diphthong *ai* in *pois*, or perhaps a middle sound between them, or between the *a* and *e*; to this the Arabic *a* is said nearly to approach. Of this sound we have examples in the words *place*, *face*, *waste*; and all those that terminate in *ation*, as *relation*, *nation*, *generation*.

A is short, as *glass*, *grass*; or long, as *glaze*, *graze*; it is marked long, generally, by an *e* final, *plane*, or by an *i* added, as *plain*. The short *a* is open, the long *a* close.

1. *A*, an article set before nouns of the singular number; *a* man, *a* tree; denoting the number one, as, *a* man is coming; that is, *no more than one*; or an indefinite indication, as, *a* man may come this way, that is, *any* man. This article has no plural signification. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*, as, *an* ox, *an* egg, of which *a* is the contraction.

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2. *A*, taken materially, or for itself, is a noun; as, a great *A*, a little *a*.

3. *A* is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is considered by Wallis as a contraction of *at*, when it is put before a word denoting some action not yet finished; as, I am *a* walking. It also seems to be anciently contracted from *at*, when placed before local surnames; as, Thomas *a* Becket. In other cases, it seems to signify *to*, like the French *à*.

A hunting Chloe went.

Prior.

They go *a* begging to a bankrupt's door.

Dryden.

May peace still slumber by these purling fountains!

Which we may every year

Find when we come *a* fishing here.

Watson.

Now the men fell *a* rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain oiled.

Watson.

He will knap the spears *a* pieces with his teeth.

Mores Antid. Athm.

Another falls *a* ringing a Pescennius Niger, and judiciously distinguishes the sound of it to be modern.

Addison on Medals.

4. *A* has a peculiar signification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we say, The landlord hath a hundred *a* year; The ship's crew gained a thousand pounds *a* man.

The river Inn passes through a wide open country, during all its course through Bavaria; which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues *a* day.

Addison on Italy.

5. *A* is used in burlesque poetry, to lengthen out a syllable, without adding to the sense.

For cloves and nutmegs to the line-*a*,
And even for oranges to China.

Dryden.

6. *A* is sometimes, in familiar writings, put by a barbarous corruption for *be*; as, will *a* come, for will *be* come.

7. *A*, in composition, seems to have sometimes the power of the French *a* in these phrases, *a* droit, *a* gauche, &c.; and sometimes to be contracted from *at*, as, *a*side, *a*slope, *a*foot, *a*sleep, *a*thirst, *a*ware.

ABA

I gin to be *a* weary of the sun;

And with the state of th' world were now undone.

Shakspeare's Macbeth.

And now a breeze from shore began to blow,
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their yards *a*-rip, and all their sails
Let fall, to court the wind and catch the gales.

Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyon.

A little house with trees *a* row,

And, like its master, very low.

Pope's Horace.

8. *A* is sometimes redundant; as, *arise*, *arose*, *awake*; the same with *rise*, *rouse*, *wake*.

9. *A*, in abbreviations, stands for *artium*, or arts; as, A. B. bachelor of arts, *artium baccalaureus*; A. M. master of arts, *artium magister*; or, *anno*; as, A. D. *anno domini*.

AB, at the beginning of the names of places, generally shows that they have some relation to an abbey, as *Abingdon*.

Gibson.

ABA'CKE. *adv.* [from *back*.] Backward. Obsolete.

But when they came where thou thy skill
didst show,

They drew *aback*, as half with shame confound.

Spenser's Pastorals.

ABACTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who drives away or steals cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in distinction from those that steal only a sheep or two.

Blount.

ABACUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A counting-table, anciently used in calculations.

2. [In architecture.] The uppermost member of a column, which serves as a sort of crowning both to the capital and column.

Ditt.

ABA'FT. *adv.* [of *abate*, Sax. behind.] From the forepart of the ship, toward the stern.

Ditt.

ABAISANCE. *n. f.* [from the French *abaisser*, to depress, to bring down.] An act of reverence, a bow. *Obeisance* is considered by Skinner as a corruption of *abaisance*, but is now universally used.

B

To ABA'LIENATE. *v. a.* [from *abalieno*, Lat.] To make that another's which was our own before. A term of the civil law, not much used in common speech.

ABALIENATION. *n. f.* [Lat. *abalienatio*.]

The act of giving up one's right to another person; or a making over an estate, goods, or chattels by sale, or due course of law. *DiB.*

To ABA'ND. *v. a.* [A word contracted from *abandon*, but not now in use. See **ABANDON**.] To forsake.

They stronger are
Than they which sought at first their helping hand,
And Vortiger enforced the kingdom to *aband*.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

To ABA'NDON. *v. a.* [Fr. *abandonner*.] Derived, according to *Ménage*, from the Italian *abandonare*, which signifies to forsake his colours; *bandum* [*vexillum*] *deferere*. *Pasquier* thinks it a coalition of *a bandonner*, to give up to a proserption; in which sense we, at this day, mention the ban of the empire. Ban, in our own old dialect, signifies a curse; and to *abandon*, if considered as compounded between French and Saxon, is exactly equivalent to *diris devovere*.]

1. To give up, resign, or quit: often followed by the particle *to*.

If she be so *abandon'd* to her sorrow,
As it is spoke, she never will admit me.

Shakspeare Twelfth Night.

The passive gods behold the Greeks desile
Their temples, and *abandon* to the spoil
Their own abodes; we, feeble few, conspire
To save a sinking town, involv'd in fire.

Dryden's Æneid.

Who is he so *abandoned* to sottish cruelty, as
to think, that a clod of earth in a sack may ever,
by eternal shaking, receive the fabric of man's
body?

Bentley's Sermons.

Must he, whose altars on the Phrygian shore
With frequent rites, and purr, avow'd thy
power,

Be doom'd the work of human ills to prove,
Unlittl'd, *abandon'd* to the wrath of Jove?

Pope's Odyssey.

2. To desert; to forsake: in an ill sense.

The princes using the passions of fearing evil,
and desiring to escape, only to serve the rule of
virtue, not to *abandon* one's self, leapt to a rib
on the ship. *Sidney.*

Seeing the hurt flag alone,
Left and *abandon'd* of his velvet friends,
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The flux of company. *Shakspeare As you like it.*

What fate a wretched fugitive attends,
Scorn'd by my foes, *abandon'd* by my friends.

Dryden.

But to the parting goddess thus the pray'd:
Propitious still be present to my aid,
Nor quite *abandon* your once favour'd maid.

Dryden's Fables.

3. To forsake; to leave.

He boldly spoke, Sir knight, if knight thou be
Abandon this forestalled place at erst,
For fear of further harm, I counter thee.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

To ABANDON OVER. *v. a.* [a form of writing not usual, perhaps not exact.]

To give up to, to resign.

Look on me as a man *abandon'd* to
To an eternal lethargy of love;

To pull, and pinch, and wound me, cannot cure.
And but disturb the quiet of my death. *Dryden.*

ABANDONED. *particip. adj.* Corrupted in the highest degree; as, *an abandoned wretch*. In this sense, it is a contraction

of a longer form, abandoned [given up] to wickedness.

ABANDONING. [a verbal noun, from *abandon*.] Desertion, forsaking.

He hoped his past meritorious actions might
outweigh his present *abandoning* the thought of
future action. *Clarendon.*

ABANDONMENT. *n. f.* [*abandonnement*, French.]

1. The act of abandoning.

2. The state of being abandoned. *DiB.*

ABANNITION. *n. f.* [Lat. *abannitio*.] A

banishment for one or two years, for manslaughter. Obsolete. *DiB.*

To ABA'RE. *v. a.* [abarian, Sax.] To make bare, uncover, or disclose. *DiB.*

ABARTICULATION. *n. f.* [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] A good and apt construction of the bones, by which they move strongly and easily; or that species of articulation that has manifest motion. *DiB.*

To ABA'SE. *v. a.* [Fr. *abaissér*, from the Lat. *basis*, or *bassus*, a barbarous word, signifying low, base.]

1. To depress; to lower.

It is a point of cunning to wait upon him with
whom you speak with your eye; yet with a de-
mure *abasing* of it sometimes. *Bacon.*

2. To cast down; to depress; to bring low: in a figurative and personal sense, which is the common use.

Happy shepherd, to the gods be thankful,
that to thy advancement their wisdoms have thee
abased. *Sidney.*

Behold every one that is proud, and *abase* him.

Job.

With unresisted might the monarch reigns;
He levels mountains, and he raises plains;
And, not regarding difference of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden.*

If the mind be embred and humbled too much
in children; if their spirits be *abased* and broken
much by too strict an hand over them; they lose
all their vigour and industry. *Locke on Educ.*

ABA'SED. *adj.* [with heralds] A term used of the wings of eagles, when the top looks downward toward the point of the shield; or when the wings are shut; the natural way of bearing them being spread, with the top pointing to the chief of the angle.

Bailey. Chambers.

ABA'SEMENT. *n. f.* The state of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depression.

There is an *abasement* because of glory; and
there is that lifteth up his head from a low estate.

Ecclesi.

To ABA'SH. *v. a.* [See **DASHFUL**. Perhaps from *abaissér*, French.]

1. To put into confusion; to make ashamed. It generally implies a sudden impression of shame.

They heard and were *abashed*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
This heard, the imperious queen sat mute with
fear;

Nor further durst incense the gloomy thunderer.
Silence was in the court at this re-
take:

Nor could the gods, *abashed*, sustain their fore-
ranks' look. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The passive admits the particle *at*, sometimes *of*, before the causal noun.

I was wife speak against the truth, but be
abashed of the error of thy ignorance. *Restes.*
I said unto her, from whence is this kid? Is
it not stolen? But she replied upon me, it was

given for a gift, more than the wages: however
I did not believe her, and I was *abashed* at her
Tale.

In the admiration only of weak minds,
Led captive: cease to admire, and all her plumes
Fall flat, and sink into a trivial toy,
At every sudden flight quite *abash*.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

The little Cupids hov'ring round,
(As pictures prove) with garlands crown'd,
Abash'd at what they saw and heard,
Flew off, nor ever more appear'd.

Swift's Miscellanies.

To ABATE. *v. a.* [from the French *abbatre*, to beat down.]

1. To lessen, to diminish.

Who can tell whether the divine wisdom, to
abate the glory of those kings, did not reserve
this work to be done by a queen, that it might
appear to be his own immediate work?

Sir John Davies on Ireland.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would *abate* the strength of your displea-
sure. *Shakspeare.*

Here we see the hopes of great benefit and
light, from expositors and commentators, are in
a great part *abated*; and those who have most
need of their help, can receive but little from
them. *Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

2. To deject, or depress the mind.

This iron world

Brings down the stoutest hearts to lowest state:
For misery doth brayest minds *abate*.

Spenser's Hubberd's Tale.

Have the power still

To banish your defenders, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As most *abated* captives, to some nation
That won you without blows? *Shakspeare.*

Time that changes all, yet changes us in vain,
The body, not the mind; nor can controul
Th' immortal vigour, or *abate* the soul.

Dryden's Æneid.

3. In commerce, to let down the price in selling, sometimes to beat down the price in buying.

To ABATE. *v. n.*

1. To grow less; as, his passion *abates*; the storm *abates*. It is used sometimes with the particle *of* before the thing lessened.

Our physicians have observed, that in process
of time, some diseases have *abated* of their viru-
lence, and have, in a manner, worn out their
malignity, so as to be no longer mortal.

Dryden's Hind and Panther.

2. In common law.

It is in law used both actively and neuterly;
as to *abate* a castle, to beat it down. To *abate*
a writ, is, by some exception, to defeat or over-
throw it. A stranger *abateth*, that is, entereth
upon a house or land void by the death of him
that last possessed it, before the heir take his
possession, and so keepeth him out. Wherefore,
as he that putteth out him in possession, is said to
disseise; so he that sleppeth in between the for-
mer possessor and his heir, is said to *abate*. In
the neuter signification thus: The writ of the
demandant shall *abate*, that is, shall be disabled,
frustrated, or overthrown. The appeal *abateth*
by covin, that is, that the accusation is defeated
by deceit. *Cowell.*

3. [In horsemanship.] A horse is said to
abate or take down his curvets; when
working upon curvets, he puts his two
hind legs to the ground both at once,
and observes the same exactness in all
the times. *DiB.*

ABA'TEMENT. *n. f.* [*abatement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abating or lessening.

Xenophon tells us, that the city contained about ten thousand houses, and allowing one man to every house, who could have any share in the government (the rest consisting of women, children, and servants), and making other obvious abatements, these tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might have been a majority even of the people collective.

Swift on the Contest of Athens and Rome.

3. The state of being abated.

Coffee has, in common with all nuts, an oil strongly combined and entangled with earthy particles. The most noxious part of oil exhales in roasting, to the abatement of near one quarter of its weight.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

3. The sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

The law of works is that law, which requires perfect obedience, without remission or abatement; so that, by that law, a man cannot be just, or justified, without an exact performance of every title.

Lacks.

4. The cause of abating; extenuation.

As our advantages towards practising and promoting piety and virtue were greater than those of other men; so will our excuse be less, if we neglect to make use of them. We cannot plead in abatement of our guilt, that we were ignorant of our duty, under the prepossession of ill habits, and the bias of a wrong education.

Atterbury.

5. [In law.] The act of the abator; as, the abatement of the heir into the land before he hath agreed with the lord.

The affection or passion of the thing abated; as, abatement of the writ.

Cowell.

6. [With heralds.] An accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abased, by reason of some stain or dishonourable quality of the bearer.

Diä.

ABATER. *n. f.* The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured; that by which any thing is lessened.

Abaters of acrimony or sharpness, are expressed oils of ripe vegetables, and all preparations of such; as of almonds, pistachoes, and other nuts.

Arbutnot on Diet.

ABATOR. *n. f.* [a law term.] One who intrudes into houses or land, void by the death of the former possessor, and yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir.

Diä.

ABATUDE. *n. f.* [old records.] Any thing diminished.

Bailey.

ABATURE. *n. f.* [from *abatre*, French.] Those sprigs of grass which are thrown down by a flag in his passing by.

Diä.

ABB. *n. f.* The yarn on a weaver's warp; a term among clothiers.

Chambers.

ABBA. *n. f.* [Heb. אבא] A Syriac word, which signifies father.

ABBACY. *n. f.* [Lat. *abbatia*.] The rights or privileges of an abbot. See ABBEY.

According to Felinus, an abbacy is the dignity itself, since an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office; and, therefore, even a secular person, who has the care of souls, is sometimes, in the canon law, also styled an abbot.

Ayliffe's Par. Juris Canonici.

ABBEY. *n. f.* [Lat. *abbatissa*, from whence the Saxon *abbeþre*, then probably *abbateſs*, and by contraction *abbesse* in Fr. and *abbess*, Eng.] The superior or governess of a nunnery or monastery of women.

They fled

Into this abbey, whither we pursued them; And here the abbess shuts the gate on us, And will not suffer us to fetch him out.

Shaksp.

I have a sister, abbess in Terceras, Who lost her lover on her bridal day.

Dryden.

Constantia, as soon as the solemnities of her reception were over, retired with the abbess into her own apartment.

Addison.

A'BBEY, or ABBY. *n. f.* [Lat. *abbatia*, from whence probably first *ABBACY*; which see.] A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women; distinguished from religious houses of other denominations by larger privileges. See ABBOT.

With easy roads he came to Leicester;

Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot,

With all his convent, honourably received him.

Shakspere.

A'BBEY-LUBBER. *n. f.* [See LUBBER.]

A slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement and austerity.

This is no father dominic, no huge overgrown abbey-lubber; this is but a diminutive tucking friar.

Dryden's Spanish Friar.

A'BBOT. *n. f.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*, from אב, father, which sense was still implied; so that the abbots were called *pateres* and abbesses *matres monasterii*. Thus Fortunatus to the abbot Paternus: *Nominis officium jure, Paternus, geris*.] The chief of a convent, or fellowship of canons. Of these, some in England were mitred, some not: those that were mitred, were exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocesan, having in themselves, episcopal authority within their precincts, and being also lords of parliament. The other sort were subject to the diocesan in all spiritual government.

Cowell.

See ABBEY.

A'BBOTSHIP. *n. f.* The state or privilege of an abbot.

Diä.

To ABBREVIATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abbreviare*.]

1. To shorten by contraction of parts, without loss of the main substance; to abridge.

It is one thing to abbreviate by contracting, another by cutting off.

Bacon's Essays.

The only invention of late years, which hath contributed towards politeness in discourse, is that of abbreviating or reducing words of many syllables into one, by lopping off the rest.

Swift.

2. To shorten; to cut short.

Set the length of their days before the flood; which were abbreviated after, and contracted into hundreds and threescores.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ABBREVIATION. *n. f.*

1. The act of abbreviating.

2. The means used to abbreviate, as characters signifying whole words; words contracted.

Such is the propriety and energy in them all, that they never can be changed, but to disadvantage, except in the circumstance of using abbreviations.

Swift.

ABBREVIATOR. *n. f.* [abbreviateur, Fr.] One who abbreviates, or abridges.

ABBREVIATURE. *n. f.* [abbreviatura, Lat.]

1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.

2. A compendium or abridgment.

He is a good man, who gives rather for him that injures him, than for his own suffering; who prays for him that wrongs him, forgiving all his

faults; who sooner shows mercy than anger; who offers violence to his appetite, in all things endeavouring to subdue the flesh to the spirit. This is an excellent abbreviation of the whole duty of a Christian.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

ABBREUVOIR. [French, a watering place. Ital. *abbeverato*, dal verbo *bevere*.

Lat. *bibere*. Abbeverari i cavalli. This word is derived by *Menage*, not much acquainted with the Teutonic dialects, from *abbibare* for *abibere*; but more probably it comes from the same root with *brew*. See BREW.] Among masons, the joint or juncture of two stones, or the interslice between two stones to be filled up with mortar.

Diä.

A'BBY. See ABBEY.

A, B, C.

1. The alphabet; as, he has not learned his a, b, c.

2. The little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

Then comes question like an a, b, c, book.

Shakspere.

To A'BDICATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abdicare*.]

To give up right; to resign; to lay down an office.

Old Saturn here, with upcast eyes,

Beheld his abdicated skies.

Addison.

ABDICATION. *n. f.* [abdicatio, Lat.]

The act of abdicating; resignation; quitting an office by one's own proper act before the usual or stated expiration.

Neither doth it appear how a prince's abdication can make any other sort of vacancy in the throne, than would be caused by his death; since he cannot abdicate for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses.

Swift's Ch. of Eng. Man.

A'BDICATIVE. *adj.* That causes or implies an abdication.

Diä.

A'BDITIVE. *adj.* [from *abdo*, to hide.]

That has the power or quality of hiding.

Diä.

ABDOMEN. *n. f.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: it contains the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. The lower part is called the hypogastrium; the foremost part is divided into the epigastrium, the right and left hypochondria, and the navel; 'tis bounded above by the cartilago ensiformis and the diaphragm, sideways by the short or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebrae of the loins, the bones of the coxendix, that of the pubes, and os sacrum. It is covered with several muscles, from whose alternate relaxations and contractions, in respiration, digestion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained promoted, both for secretion and expulsion.

Quincy.

The abdomen consists of parts containing and contained.

Wiseeman's Surgery.

ABDOMINAL. } *adj.* Relating to the

ABDOMINOUS. } abdomen.

To ABDUCE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abduco*.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another: a word chiefly used in physick or science.

If we abduce the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate; for, in that position,

B 2

the axes of the cones remain in the same plain, as is demonstrated in the optics delivered by Galen.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ADDU'CENT. *adj.* Muscles *abducent* are those which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their opposites being called adducent. *Diä.*

ADDU'CTION. *n. f.* [*abductio*, Lat.]

1. The art of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.

2. A particular form of argument.

ABDUCTOR. *n. f.* [*abductor*, Lat.] The name given by anatomists to the muscles, which serve to draw back the several members.

He supposed the confidors of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilious; the *abductors* in drunkards, and contemplative men, who have the same steady and grave motion of the eye. *Archbishop and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

ABECEDA'RIAN. *n. f.* [from the names of *a, b, c*, the first three letters of the alphabet.] He that teaches or learns the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.

This word is used by *Wood* in his *Athena Oxonienses*, where, mentioning *Farnaby* the critic, he relates that, in some part of his life, he was reduced to follow the trade of an *abecedarian* by his misfortunes.

A'BCEDARY. *adj.* [See **ABECEDA'RIAN.**]

1. Belonging to the alphabet.

2. Inscribed with the alphabet.

This is pretended from the sympathy of two needles touched with the loadstone, and placed in the center of two *abcedary* circles, or rings of letters, described round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ABE'D. *adv.* [from *a*, for *at*, and *bed*.] In bed.

It was a shame for them to mar their complexions, yea and conditions too, with long lying *abe'd*: when she was of their age, she would have made a handkerchief by that time o'day. *Sidney.*

She has not been *abe'd*, but in her chapel All night devoutly watch'd. *Dryden.*

ABE'RRANCE. } *n. f.* [from *aberro*, Lat.]
ABE'RRANCY. } to wander from the right way. A deviation from the right way; an error; a mistake; a false opinion.

They do not only swarm with errors, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect so man any farther than he dejects his reason, or complies with their *aberrancies*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Could a man be compos'd to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the crisis of his understanding, and render it as obnoxious to *aberrances* as now. *Glammie's Sceptis Scientifica.*

ABE'RRANT. *adj.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Deviating; wandering from the right or known way. *Diä.*

ABERRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common or from the right track.

If it be a mistake, there is no hereby in such an harmless *aberration*; the probability of it will render it a lapse of easy pardon. *Glammie.*

ABERRING. *part.* [from the verb *aberr*, of *aberro*, Latin. Of this verb I have found no example.] Wandering, going astray.

Divers were out in their account, *aberring* several ways from the true and just compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO ABERU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averuenco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. *Diä.*

TO ABE'T. *v. a.* [from *betan*, Sax. signifying to enkindle or animate.] To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help. It was once indifferent, but is almost always taken by modern writers in an ill sense; as may be seen in **ABETTER**.

To *abet*, signifieth, in our common law, as much as to encourage or set on. *Corwell.*

Then shall I soon, quoth he, return again, *Abet* that virgin's cause disconsolate, And shortly back return. *Fairy Queen.*

A widow who by solemn vows Contracted to me, for my spouse, Combin'd with him to break her word, And has *abetted* all. *Hudibras.*

Men lay so great weight upon right opinions, and eagerness of *abetting* them, that they account that the unum necessarium. *Decay of Piety.*

They *abetted* both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest there should be an end put to these fatal divisions. *Addison's Freeholder.*

ABE'TMENT. *n. f.* The act of *abetting*. *Diä.*

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR. *n. f.* He that *abets*; the supporter or encourager of another.

Whilst calumny has two such potent *abetters*, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and designing, they will be *trading*. *Government of the Tongue.*

You shall be still plain *Torissmund* with me, Th' *abetter*, partner (if you like the name); The husband of a tyrant, but no king; Till you deserve that title by your justice. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

These considerations, though they may have no influence on the multitude, ought to sink into the minds of those who are their *abetters*, and who, if they escape punishment here, must know that these several mischiefs will be one day laid to their charge. *Addison's Freeholder.*

ABEY'ANCE. *n. f.* [from the French *aboyer*, *allatrar*, to bark at.] This word in *Littleton*, *cap. Discontinuance*, is thus used. The right of fee-simple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe of the parsonage, is in no man during the time that the parsonage is void, but is in *abeyance*. *Corwell.*

ABGREGA'TION. *n. f.* [*abgregatio*, Lat.] A separation from the flock. *Diä.*

TO ABHOR. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to detest to extremity; to loathe; to abominate.

Whilst I was big in clamour, came a man, Who having seen me in my worse state, Shunn'd my *abhor'd* society. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Justly thou *abhor'st* That son, who on the quiet state of men Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue Rational liberty. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

The self-same thing they will *abhor* One way, and long another for. *Hudibras.*

A church of England man *abhors* the humour of the age, in delighting to sling scandals upon the clergy in general; which, besides the disgrace to the reformation, and to religion itself, cast an ignominy upon the kingdom. *Swift.*

ABHO'RRENCE. } *n. f.* [from *abhor.*]
ABHO'RRENCY. }

1. The act of *abhorring*; detestation.

It draws upon him the hatred and *abhorrence* of all men here; and subjects him to the wrath of God hereafter. *South's Sermons.*

2. The disposition to *abhor*; hatred.

Even a just and necessary defence does, by giving men acquaintance with war, take off somewhat from the *abhorrence* of it, and insensibly dispose them to hostilities. *Decay of Piety.*

The first tendency to any injustice that appears, must be suppressed with a shew of wonder and *abhorrence* in the parents and governors. *Locke on Education.*

ABHO'RRENT. *adj.* [from *abhor.*]

1. Struck with *abhorrence*; loathing.

For if the worlds

In worlds inclos'd could on his senses burst, He would *abhorrent* turn. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Contrary to; foreign; inconsistent with. It is used with the particles *from* or *to*, but more properly with *from*.

This I conceive to be an hypothesis well worthy a rational belief; and yet it is so *abhorrent* from the vulgar, that they would as soon believe *Anaxagoras*, that snow is black, as him that should affirm it is not white. *Glas. Scep. Scienc.*

Why then these foreign thoughts of state employments,

Abhorrent to your function and your breeding?

Poor droning truant of unpractis'd cells, Bred in the fellowship of bearded boys, What wonder is it if you know not men? *Dryden.*

ABHO'RREER. *n. f.* [from *abhor.*] The person that *abhors*; a hater; a detester.

The lower clergy were raised at, for disputing the power of the bishops, by the known *abhorreers* of episcopacy, and abused for doing nothing in the convocations, by these very men who wanted to bind up their hands. *Swift's Examiner.*

ABHO'RRING. The object of *abhorrence*. This seems not to be the proper use of the participial noun.

They shall go forth, and look upon the carcasses of the men that have transgressed against Me: for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched, and they shall be an *abhorring* unto all flesh. *Isaiah.*

TO ABIDE. *v. n.* pret. I *abode* or *abid*. [from *abidan*, or *auidan*, Sax.]

1. To dwell in a place; not to remove; to stay.

Thy servant became surety for the lad unto my father, saying, if I bring him not unto thee, then I shall bear the blame to my father for ever. Now therefore I pray thee, let thy servant *abide* instead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren. *Genesis.*

2. To dwell.

The marquis Dorset, as I hear, is fled

To Richmond, in the parts where he *abides*.

Shaksp. Rich. III.

Those who apply themselves to learning, are forced to acknowledge one God, incorruptible and unbegotten; who is the only true being, and *abides* for ever above the highest heavens, from whence He beholds all the things that are done in heaven and earth.

Stillingfl. Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idolatry.

3. To remain; not to cease or fail; to be immovable.

They that trust in the Lord shall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but *abideth* for ever. *Psalms.*

4. To continue in the same state.

The fear of the Lord tendeth to life; and be that hath it shall *abide* satisfied. *Proverbs.*

There can be no study without time; and the mind must *abide* and dwell upon things, or be always a stranger to the inside of them. *South.*

5. To endure without offence, anger, or contradiction.

Who can *abide*, that, against their own doctors, fix whole books should by their fatherhoods be imperiously obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*

6. It is used with the particle *with* before a person, and *at* or *in* before a place.

It is better that I give her to thee, than that I should give her to another man: *Abide with me.* *Genesii.*

For thy servant vowed a vow, while I *abode at* Cethur in Syria, saying, if the Lord shall bring me again indeed to Jerusalem, then I will serve the Lord. *2 Sam.*

7. It is used with *by* before a thing; as, to *abide by* his testimony; to *abide by* his own skill; that is, to *rely upon them*; to *abide by* an opinion, to *maintain it*; to *abide by* a man, is also, to *defend or support him*. But these forms are something low.

To ABIDE. v. a.

1. To wait for, expect, attend, wait upon, await: used of things prepared for persons, as well as of persons expecting things.

Home is he brought, and laid in sumptuous bed,

Where many skillful keepers him *abide*,
To save his hurts. *Fairy Queen.*

While lions war and battle for their deans,
Poor harmless lambs *abide* their enmity.

Shaksp. Hen. vi.
Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. *Albi.*

2. To bear or support the consequences of a thing.

Ah me! they little know
How dearly I *abide* that boast of vain.

Milton's Par. Lost.

3. To bear or support, without being conquered or destroyed.

But the Lord he is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlasting king: At his wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to *abide* his indignation. *Jerem.*

It must be allowed a fair presumption in favour of the truth of my doctrines, that they have *abid* a very rigorous test *now* for above thirty years, and the more strictly they are looked into, the more they are confirmed. *Woodward.*

Of the participle *abid* I have found only the example in *Woodward*, and should rather determine that *abide* in the active sense has no passive participle, or compounded preterit.

4. To bear without aversion: in which sense it is commonly used with a negative.

Thou can'st not *abide* Tiridates; this is but love of thyself. *Sidney.*

Thy vile race,
Though thou didst learn, had that in't, which
good natures

Could not *abide* to be with; therefore wast thou
Deferredly confin'd unto this rock.

Shakspere's Tempest.

5. To bear or suffer.

Girt with circumfluous tides,
He still calamitous constraint *abides*. *Pope.*

ANIDER. n. f. [from *abide*.] The person that abides or dwells in a place; perhaps that lives or endures. A word little in use.

ABIDING. n. f. [from *abide*.] Continuance; stay; fixed state.

We are strangers before Thee and sojourners,
as were all our fathers: our days on the earth
are as a shadow, and there is none *abiding*.

1 Chron.

The air in that region is so violently removed, and carried about with such swiftnets, as nothing in that place can consist or have *abiding*.

Raleigh's History of the World.

A'BJECT. adj. [*abjectus*, Lat. thrown away as of no value.]

1. Mean; worthless; base; grovelling: spoken of persons, or their qualities.

Rebellion

Came like itself in base and *abject* routs,
Led on by bloody youth goaded with rage,
And countenanc'd by boys and beggary.

Shaksp. Henry IV.

I was at first, as other beasts that graze
The trodden herb, of *abject* thoughts and low.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Honest men, who tell their sovereigns what they expect from them, and what obedience they shall be always ready to pay them, are not upon an equal foot with base and *abject* flatterers.

Addison's Whig Examiner.

2. Being of no hope or regard: used of condition.

The rarer thy example stands,
By how much from the top of wondrous glory,
Strongest of mortal men,

To lowest pitch of *abject* fortune thou art
fall'n. *Milton's Sampson Agonistes.*

We see man and woman in the highest innocence and perfection, and in the most *abject* state of guilt and infirmity. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Mean and despicable: used of actions.

The rapine is so *abject* and profane,
They not from tritels, nor from gods refrain.

Dryden's Juvenal.

To what base ends, and by what *abject* ways,
Are mortals w'd through sacred lust of praise!

Pope's Essay on Criticism.

A'BJECT. n. f. A man without hope; a man whose miseries are irretrievable; one of the lowest condition.

Yes, the *abjects* gathered themselves together
against me. *Psalms.*

To ABJECT. v. a. [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away. A word rarely used.

ABJECTNESS. n. f. [from *abject*.] The state of an *abject*.

Our Saviour would love at no less rate than death; and, from the supereminent height of glory, stooped and abased himself to the sufferance of the extremest of indignities, and sunk himself to the bottom of *abjectness*, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. *Boyle's Works.*

ABJECTION. n. f. [from *abject*.] Meanness of mind; want of spirit; servility; baseness.

That this should be termed baseness, *abjection* of mind, or servility, is it credible? *Hecker.*

The just medium lies betwixt the pride and the *abjection*, the two extremes. *L'Estrange.*

A'BJECTLY. adv. [from *abject*.] In an *abject* manner; meanly; basely; servilely; contemptibly.

A'BJECTNESS. n. f. [from *abject*.] Abjection; servility; meanness.

Servility and *abjectness* of humour is implicitly involved in the charge of lying.

Government of the Tongue.

By humility I mean not the *abjectness* of a base mind: but a prudent care not to over-value ourselves upon any account. *Green's Conf. Sacra.*

ABILITY. n. f. [*habilité*, Fr.]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon skill, or riches, or strength, or any other quality.

Of singing thou hast got the reputation,
Good Thyris, mine I yield to thy *ability*:
My heart doth seek another estimation. *Sidney.*

If aught in my *ability* may serve

To lighten what thou suffer'st, and appease

Thy mind with what amends is in my pow'r.

Milton's Sampson Agonistes.

They gave after their *ability* unto the treasure.

Ezra.

If any man minister, let him do it as of the *ability* which god giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ. *1 Pet.*

Wherever we find our *abilities* too weak for the performance, he assures us of the assistance of his Holy Spirit. *Rogers' Sermons.*

2. Capacity of mind; force of understanding; mental power.

Children in whom there was no blemish, but well-favoured, and skilful in all wisdom, and cunning in knowledge, and understanding science, and such as had *ability* in them to stand in the king's palace. *Daniel.*

3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind; and sometimes the force of understanding given by nature, as distinguished from acquired qualifications.

Whether it may be thought necessary, that in certain tracts of country, like what we call parishes, there should be one man, at least, of *abilities* to read and write? *Swift.*

ABINTE'STATE. adj. [of *ab*, from, and *intestatur*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

To A'BJUGATE. v. a. [*abjugo*, Lat.] To unyoke; to uncouple. *Ditt.*

ABJURA'TION. n. f. [from *abjure*.] The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

Until Henry VIII. his time, if a man, having committed felony, could go into a church, or church-yard, before he were apprehended, he might not be taken from thence to the usual trial of law, but confessing his fault to the justices, or to the coroner, gave his oath to forsake the realm for ever; which was called *abjuration*.

There are some *abjurations* still in force among us here in England; as, by the statute of the 25th of king Charles II. all persons that are admitted into any office, civil or military, must take the test; which is an *abjuration* of some doctrines of the church of Rome.

There is likewise another oath of *abjuration*, which laymen and clergymen are both obliged to take; and that is, to *abjure* the pretender.

Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.

To ABJURE. v. a. [*abjuro*, Lat.]

1. To cast off upon oath; to swear not to do or not to have something.

Either to die the death, or to *abjure*

Forever the society of man. *Shakspere.*

No man therefore, that hath not *abjured* his reason, and sworn allegiance to a preconceived fantastical hypothesis, can undertake the defence of such a supposition. *Hale.*

2. To retract, recant, or abnegate a position upon oath.

To ABLA'CTATE. v. a. [*ablacto*, Lat.] To wean from the breast.

ABLA'CTA'TION. n. f. One of the methods of grafting, and, according to the signification of the word, as it were a weaning of a cion by degrees from its mother stock; not cutting it off wholly from the stock, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.

ABLAQUEA'TION. n. f. [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The art or practice of opening the

ground about the roots of trees, to let the air and water operate upon them.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the spring: Prepare also soil, and use it where you have occasion: Dig borders. Uncover as yet roots of trees, where *ablagueation* is requisite.

Encyclop. Kalendar.

The tenure in chief is the very root that doth maintain this silver stem, that by many rich and fruitful branches spreadeth itself: so if it be suffered to starve, by want of *ablagueation*, and other good husbandry, this yearly fruit will much decrease.

Bacon's Office of Alienations.

ABLATION. *n. f.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

ABLATIVE. *adj.* [*ablatus*, Lat.]

1. That takes away.
2. The sixth case of the Latin nouns; the case which, among other significations, includes the person from whom something is taken away: a term of grammar.

ABLE. *adj.* [*habile*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat. skilful, ready.]

1. Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.

Henry VII. was not afraid of an *able* man, as Lewis the Eleventh was. But, contrariwise, he was served by the *ablest* men that were to be found; without which his affairs could not have prospered as they did. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Such glib faculties he hath, that shew a weak mind and an *able* body, for the which the prince admires him. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

2. Having power sufficient; enabled.

All mankind acknowledge themselves *able* and sufficient to do many things, which actually they never do. *South's Sermons.*

Every man shall give as he is *able*, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee. *Deut.*

3. Before a verb, with the particle *to*, it signifies generally having the power.

Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is *able* to stand before envy? *Proverbs.*

4. With *for* it is not often nor very properly used.

There have been some inventions also, which have been *able* for the utterance of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.*

To A'BLE. *v. a.* To make *able*; to enable, which is the word commonly used. See **ENABLE**.

Plate sin with gold,

And the strong lance of justice hurtleless breaks:
Arm'd with rage, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.
None does offend, none, I say none; I'll
able 'em;

Take that of me, my friend. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

ABLE-BODIED. *adj.* Strong of body.

It lies in the power of every fine woman, to secure at least half a dozen *able-bodied* men to his majesty's service. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To A'BLEGATE. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To send abroad upon some employment; to send out of the way. *DiD.*

ABLEGATION. *n. f.* [from *ablegate*.] The act of sending abroad. *DiD.*

ABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *able*.] Ability of body or mind, vigour, force.

That nation doth to excel, both for comeliness and *ableness*, that from neighbour countries they ordinarily come, some to strive, some to learn, some to behold. *Sidney.*

A'BLEPSY. *n. f.* [*ἀόληψια*, Gr.] Want of sight; blindness; unadvisedness. *DiD.*

To A'BLIGATE. *v. a.* [*abligo*, Lat.] To tie up from. *DiD.*

ABLIGURATION. *n. f.* [*abliguratio*, Lat.] Prodigal expence on meat and drink. *DiD.*

To A'BLOCATE. *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] To let out to hire.

Perhaps properly by him who has hired it from another. *Calvin.*

ABLOCA'TION. *n. f.* [from *ablocate*.] A letting out to hire.

To ABLU'DE. *v. n.* [*abludo*, Lat.] To be unlike. *DiD.*

A'BLUENT. *adj.* [*ablucus*, Lat. from *abluo*, to wash away.]

1. That washes clean.
2. That has the power of cleansing. *DiD.*

ABLU'TION. *n. f.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleansing, or washing clean.

There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred chalice, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. *Taylor's Worthy Com.*

2. The water used in washing.

Wash'd by the briny wave, the pious train
Are cleans'd, and cast th' *ablutions* in the main.
Pope's Iliad.

3. The rinsing of chymical preparations in water, to dissolve and wash away any acrimonious particles.

4. The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the popish churches.

To A'BNEGATE. *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGATION. *n. f.* [*abnegatio*, Lat. denial, from *abnego*, to deny.] Denial, renunciation.

The *abnegation* or renouncing of all his own holds and interests, and trusts of all that man is most apt to depend upon, that he may the more expeditely follow Christ. *Hammond.*

ABNODA'TION. *n. f.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees; a term of gardening. *DiD.*

ABNORMOUS. *adj.* [*abnormis*, Lat. out of rule.] Irregular; mishapen. *DiD.*

ABO'ARD. *adv.* [a sea term, but adopted into common language; derived immediately from the French *à bord*, as, *aller à bord*, *envoyer à bord*. *Bord* is itself a word of very doubtful original, and perhaps, in its different acceptations, deducible from different roots. *Bord*, in the ancient Saxon, signified a *house*; in which sense, to *go aboard*, is to take up residence in a ship.]

1. In a ship.

He loudly call'd to such as were *aboard*,
The little bark unto the shore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep ford.

Fairy Queen.

He might land them, if it pleas'd him, or otherwise keep them *aboard*.

Sir W. Raleigh's Essays.

2. Into a ship.

When morning rose, I sent my mates to bring
Supplies of water from a neighb'ring spring,
Whilst I the motions of the winds explor'd;
Then summon'd in my crew, and went *aboard*.

Addison's Ovid's Metamorphoses.

ABO'DE. *n. f.* [from *abide*.]

1. Habitation; dwelling; place of residence.

But I know thy *abode* and thy going out, and thy coming in. *a King.*

Others may use the ocean as their road,
Only the English make it their *abode*;
Whose ready sails with every wind can fly,
And make a covenant with th' inconstant sky.
Waller.

2. Stay; continuance in a place.

Sweet friends, your patience for my long
abode;
Not I, but my affairs, have made you wait.

Shakspere's Merchant of Venice.

Making a short *abode* in Sicily the second time, landing in Italy, and making the war, may be reasonably judged the business but of ten months. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

The woodcocks early visit, and *abode*
Of long continuance in our temperate clime,
Foretel a liberal harvest. *Philips.*

3. To make *abode*. To dwell; to reside; to inhabit.

Deep in a cave the Sibyl makes *abode*;
Thence full of fate returns, and of the God.
Dryden.

To ABO'DE. *v. a.* [See **BODE**.] To foretoken or foreshow; to be a prognostic; to be ominous. It is taken, with its derivatives, in a good sense.

Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, *aboded*
The sudden breach of it. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

ABO'DEMENT. *n. f.* [from *To abode*.] A secret anticipation of something future; an impression upon the mind of some event to come; prognostication; omen.

I like not this:

For many men that stumble at the threshold,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within.—
—Tush! man, *abodements* must not now afright us. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

My lord bishop asked him, Whether he had never any secret *abodement* in his mind? No, replied the duke; but I think some adventure may kill me as well as another man. *Hutton.*

To ABO'LISH. *v. a.* [*aboleo*, Lat.]

1. To annul; to make void. Applied to laws or institutions.

For us to *abolish* what he hath established were presumption most intolerable. *Hobbes.*

On the parliament's part it was proposed, that all the bishops, deans, and chapters, might be immediately taken away, and *abolished*. *Clarendon.*

2. To put an end to, to destroy.

The long continued wars between the English and the Scots had then raised invincible jealousies and hate, which long continued peace hath since *abolish'd*. *Sir John Hayward.*

That shall Perocles well requite, I wot,
And with thy blood *abolish* so reproachful blot.
Fairy Queen.

More destroy'd than they,
We should be quite *abolish'd*, and expire. *Milton.*

Or wilt thou thyself
Abolish thy creation, and unmake,
For him, what for thy glory thou hast made? *Milton.*

Nor could Vulcanian flame
The fench *abolish*, or the favour tame. *Dryden.*

Fermented spirits contract, harden, and consolidate many fibres together, *abolishing* many canals; especially where the fibres are the tenderest, as in the brain. *Arbucknot on Aliments.*

ABO'LISHABLE. *adj.* [from *abolish*.] That may be abolished.

ABO'LISHER. *n. f.* [from *abolish*.] He that abolishes.

ABO'LISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *abolish*.] The act of abolishing.

The plain and direct way had been to prove that all such ceremonies, as they require to be abolished, are retained by us with the hurt of the church, or with less benefit than the *abolishment* of them would bring. *Hooker.*

He should think the *abolishment* of episcopacy among us, would prove a mighty scandal and corruption to our faith, and manifestly dangerous to our monarchy. *Swift's Lib. of Eng. Man.*

ABOLITION. *n. f.* [from *abolish*.] The act of abolishing. This is now more frequently used than *abolishment*.

From the total *abolition* of the popular power, may be dated the ruin of Rome: for had the reducing hereto to its ancient condition, proposed by Agrippa, been accepted instead of Mæcenæ's model, that state might have continued unto this day. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

An apoplexy is a sudden *abolition* of all the senses, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves destined for those motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ABOMINABLE. *adj.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]

1. Hateful; detestable; to be loathed.

The infernal pit

Abominable, accus'd, the house of woe. *Milton.*
The queen and ministry might easily redress this *abominable* grievance, by endeavouring to choose men of virtuous principles. *Swift.*

2. Unclean.

The foul that shall touch any unclean beast, or any *abominable* unclean thing, even that foul shall be cut off from his people. *Leviticus.*

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of loose and indeterminate censure.

They say you are a melancholy fellow.—I am so; I do love it better than laughing.—Those that are in extremity of either, are *abominable* fellows, and betray themselves to every modern censure, worse than drunkards. *Shakspeare As you like it.*

ABOMINABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *abominable*.] The quality of being *abominable*; hatefulnes; odiousness.

Till we have proved, in its proper place, the eternal and essential difference between virtue and vice, we must forbear to urge atheists with the corruption and *abominableness* of their principles. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABOMINABLY. *adv.* [from *abominable*.] Excessively; extremely; exceedingly: in an ill sense. A word of low or familiar language, and is not often seriously used.

I have observed great abuses and disorders in your family; your servants are malicious and quarrelsome, and cheat you most *abominably*. *Arbuthnot.*

TO ABOMINATE. *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] To abhor; to detest; to hate utterly.

Pride goes hated, cursed, and *abominated* by all. *Hammond.*

We are not guilty of your injuries, No way consent to them; but do abhor, *Abominate*, and loath this cruelty. *Southern's Oro.*

He professed both to *abominate* and despise all mystery, refinement, and intrigue, either in a prince or minister. *Swift.*

ABOMINATION. *n. f.*

1. Hatred; detestation.

To assist king Charles by English or Dutch forces, would render him odious to his new subjects, who have nothing in so great *abomination*, as those whom they hold for heretics. *Swift.*

2. The object of hatred.

Every shepherd is an *abomination* to the Egyptians. *Genesis.*

3. Pollution; defilement.

And there shall in no wise enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh *abomination*, or maketh a lie. *Rev.*

4. Wickedness; hateful or shameful vice.

Th' adulterous Anthony, most large In his *abomination*, turns you off, And gives his potent regiment to a trull, That nuzzes it against us. *Shakspeare.*

5. The cause of pollution.

And the high places that were before Jerusalem, which were on the right hand of the mount of corruption, which Solomon the king of Israel had builded for Ashtoreth the *abomination* of the Zidonians, and for Chemosh the *abomination* of the Moabites, and for Milcom the *abomination* of the children of Ammon, did the king defile. *a Kings.*

ABORIGINES. *n. f.* [Lat.] The earliest inhabitants of a country; those of whom no original is to be traced; as the Welsh in Britain.

TO ABORT. *v. n.* [*abortio*, Lat.] To bring forth before the time; to miscarry. *Dia.*

ABORTION. *n. f.* [*abortio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.

These then need cause no *abortion*. *Sandys.*

2. The produce of an untimely birth.

His wife miscarried; but, as the *abortion* proved only a female fetus, he comforted himself. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

Behold my arm thus blasted, dry, and wither'd, Shrank like a foul *abortion*, and decay'd Like some untimely product of the seasons. *Rowe.*

ABORTIVE. *n. f.* That which is born before the due time. Perhaps anciently any thing irregularly produced.

No common wind, no custom'd event, But they will pluck away its nat'ral causes, And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs, *Abortives*, and prelates, tongues of heav'n, Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John. *Shakspeare.*

Take the fine skin of an *abortive*, and, with stretch thin laid on, prepare your ground or tablet. *Peucham on Drawing.*

Many are preserved, and do signal service to their country, who, without a provision, might have perished as *abortives*, or have come to an untimely end, and perhaps have brought upon their guilty parents the like destruction. *Addison's Guardian.*

ABORTIVE. *adj.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. Brought forth before the due time of birth.

If ever he have 'child, *abortive* be it, Prodigious, and untimely brought to light. *Shakspeare.*

All th' unaccomplish'd works of nature's hand, *Abortives*, monstrous, or unkindly mix'd, Dissolv'd on earth, fleet hither. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Nor will his fruit expect Th' autumnal season, but, in summer's pride When other orchards smile, *abortive* fail. *Philips.*

2. That fails for want of time: figuratively.

How often hast thou waited at my cup, Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n; Ay, and bid thy *abortive* pride. *Shakspeare.*

3. That brings forth nothing.

The void profound Of unessential night receives him next, Wide-gaping; and with utter loss of being Threatens him, plung'd in that *abortive* gulf. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. That fails or miscarries, from whatever cause. This is less proper.

Many politick conceptions, so elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet, in the issue, miscarry and prove *abortive*. *South's Sermons.*

ABORTIVELY. *adv.* [from *abortive*.] Born without the due time; immaturally; untimely.

ABORTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *abortive*.] The state of abortion.

ABORTMENT. *n. f.* [from *abort*.] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

Concealed treasures, now lost to mankind, shall be brought into use by the industry of converted penitents, whose wretched carcasses the impartial laws dedicate, as untimely skulls, to the worms of the earth, in whose womb those deserted mineral riches must ever lie buried as lost *abortments*, unless those be made the active midwives to deliver them. *Bar. Physic. Remains.*

ABOVE. *prep.* [from *a*, and *began*, Saxon; *boven*, Dutch.]

1. To a higher place; in a higher place.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fier, The bubbling waters from the bottom rise; Above the beams they force their fiery way; Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden.*

2. More in quantity or number.

Every one that passeth among them, that are numbered from twenty years old and *above*, shall give an offering unto the Lord. *Exodus.*

3. In a superiour degree, or to a superiour degree of rank, power, or excellence.

The Lord is high *above* all nations, and his glory *above* the heavens. *Psalms.*

The public power of all societies is *above* every soul contained in the same societies. *Hobbes.*

There is no riches *above* a found body, and no joy *above* the joy of the heart. *Ecclesi.*

To her

Thou didst resign thy manhood, and the place Wherein God set thee *above* her, made of thee, And for thee: whose perfection far excell'd Hers, in all real dignity. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Ladona sees her thine *above* the rest, And feeds with secret joy her silent breast. *Dryden.*

4. In a state of being superiour to; unattainable by.

It is an old and true distinction, that things may be *above* our reason, without being contrary to it. Of this kind are the power, the nature, and the universal presence of God, with innumerable other points. *Swift.*

5. Beyond; more than.

We were pressed out of measure, *above* strength; inasmuch that we despaired even of life. *a Cor.*

In having thoughts unconfused, and being able to distinguish one thing from another, where there is but the least difference, consists the exactness of judgment and clearness of reason, which is in one man *above* another. *Locke.*

The inhabitants of Tirol have many privileges *above* those of the other hereditary countries of the emperor. *Addison.*

6. Too proud for; too high for. A phrase chiefly used in familiar expression.

Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were *above* nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life. *Pope's Odyssey.*

ABOVE. *adv.*

1. Overhead; in a higher place.

To men standing below, men standing aloft seem much lessened; to those *above*, men standing below seem not so much lessened. *Bacon.*

When he established the clouds *above*; when he strengthened the fountains of the deep; when he gave to the sea his decree, that the waters should not pass his commandment; when he appointed the foundations of the earth; then I was by him, as one brought up with him; and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him. *Proverbs.*

Every good gift, and every perfect gift, is from *above*, and cometh down from the Father

of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning. *James.*

The Trojans from above their foes beheld,
And with arm'd legions all the rampires fill'd. *Dryden.*

2. In the regions of heaven.

Your praise the birds shall chant in every grove,
And winds shall waft it to the powers above. *Pope's Pastorals.*

3. Before. [See ABOVE-CITED.]

I said above, that these two machines of the balance, and the diara, were only ornamental, and that the success of the duel had been the same without them. *Dryden.*

ABOVE ALL. In the first place; chiefly.

I studied Virgil's design, his disposition of it, his manners, his judicious management of the figures, the sober retrenchments of his sense, which always leaves something to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure; but, *above all*, the elegance of his expression, and the harmony of his numbers. *Dryden.*

ABOVE-BOARD.

1. In open sight; without artifice or trick.

A figurative expression, borrowed from gamblers, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards. It is used only in familiar language.

It is the part also of an honest man to deal *above-board*, and without tricks. *L'Estrange.*

2. Without disguise or concealment.

Though there have not been wanting such heretofore, as have practised these unworthy arts, for as much as there have been villains in all places, and all ages, yet now-a-days they are owned *above-board*. *South's Sermons.*

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before.

A figurative expression, taken from the ancient manner of writing books on scrolls: where whatever is cited or mentioned before, in the same page, must be *above*.

It appears from the authority *above-cited*, that this is a fact confessed by heathen themselves. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

ABOVE-GROUND. An expression used to signify alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED. See ABOVE-CITED.

I do not remember, that Homer any where falls into the faults *above-mentioned*, which were indeed the false refinements of latter ages. *Addison's Spectator.*

To ABOUND. v. n. [abundo, Lat. abonder, Fr.]

1. To have in great plenty; to be copiously stored. It is used sometimes with the particle *in*, and sometimes the particle *with*.

The king-becoming graces,
I have no relish of them, but *abound*
In the division of each several crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Corn, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground,

In which our countries fruitfully *abound*. *Dryden.*

A faithful man shall *abound with* blessings: but he that maketh haste to be rich, shall not be innocent. *Proverbs.*

Now that languages are made, and *abound with* words standing for combinations, an usual way of getting complex ideas, is by the explanation of those terms that stand for them. *Locke.*

2. To be in great plenty.

And because iniquity shall *abound*, the love of many shall wax cold. *Matthew.*

Words are like leaves, and where they most *abound*,

Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found. *Pope.*

ABO'UT. prep. [abutan, or abuton, Sax. which seems to signify encircling on the outside.]

1. Round; surrounding; encircling.

Let not mercy and truth forsake thee. Bind them *about* thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart. *Proverbs.*

She cries, and tears her cheeks,
Her hair, her vest; and flouting to the sands,
About his neck she cast her trembling hands. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Near to.

Speak unto the congregation, saying, get you up from *about* the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. *Exodus.*

Thou dost nothing, Sergius,
Thou canst endeavour nothing, nay, not think;
But I both see and hear it; and am with thee,
By and before, *about* and in thee too. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

3. Concerning; with regard to; relating to.

When Constantine had finished an house for the service of God at Jerusalem, the dedication he judged a matter not unworthy, *about* the solemn performance whereof the greatest part of the bishops in Christendom should meet together. *Hooker.*

The painter is not to take so much pains *about* the drapery as *about* the face, where the principal resemblance lies. *Dryden.*

They are most frequently used as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently signify either a speculative knowledge of things, or a practical skill *about* them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing spoken of. *Tilston.*

There is always a sin, although the particular species of it, and the denomination of particular acts, doth suppose positive laws *about* dominion and property. *Stillingfleet.*

Children should always be heard, and fairly and kindly answered, when they ask after any thing they would know, and desired to be informed *about*. Curiosity should be as carefully cherished in children as other appetites suppressed. *Locke.*

It hath been practised as a method of making men's court, when they are asked *about* the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the state of trade, to answer that all things are in a flourishing condition. *Swift's Short View of Ireland.*

4. In a state of being engaged in, or employed upon.

Our blessed Lord was pleased to command the representation of his death and sacrifice on the cross should be made by breaking of bread and effusion of wine; to signify to us the nature and sacredness of the liturgy we are *about*. *Taylor.*

Labour, for labour's sake, is against nature. The understanding, as well as all the other faculties, chooses always the shortest way to its end, would presently obtain the knowledge it is *about*, and then set upon some new enquiry. But this, whether laziness or haste, often misleads it. *Locke.*

Our armies ought to be provided with secretaries, to tell their story in plain English, and to let us know, in our mother tongue, what it is our brave countrymen are *about*. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. Appendant to the person, as clothes.

If you have this *about* you,
And I will give you when we go, you may
Boldly assault the necromancer's hall. *Milton's Comus.*

It is not strange to me, that persons of the fairer sex should like, in all things *about* them, that handsomeness for which they find themselves most liked. *Bayle on Colours.*

6. Relating to the person, as a servant or dependant.

Liking very well the young gentleman, such I took him to be, admitted this Deiphantus about me, who well shewed, there is no service like his that serves because he loves. *Sidney.*

7. Relating to the person, as an act or office.

Good corporal, for my old dame's sake, stand my friend: she hath no body to do any thing *about* her when I am gone, and she is old and cannot help herself. *Shakespeare's Henry 2d.*

ABO'UT. adv.

1. Circularly; in a round; circum.

The weyward sisters, hand in hand
Poiters of the sea and land,
Thus do go *about*, *about*,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine. *Shakspeare.*

2. In circuit; in compass.

I'll tell you what I am *about*.—Two yards and more—No quips now, Pistol: indeed I am in the waste two yards *about*; but I am about no waste, I am about thrust. *Shakspeare.*

A tun *about* was ev'ry pillar there,
A polish'd mirror thence not half so clear. *Dryden.*

3. Nearly; circiter.

When the boats were come within *about* sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther; yet so as they might move to go *about*, but might not approach nearer. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

4. Here and there; every way; circa.

Up rose the gentle virgin from her place,
And looked all *about*, if she might spy
Her lovely knight. *Fairy Queen.*

A wolf that was past labour, in his old age,
borrows a habit, and so *about* he goes, begging charity from door to door, under the disguise of a pilgrim. *L'Estrange.*

5. With to before a verb; as, about to fly; upon the point; within a small distance of.

These dying lovers, and their floating sons,
Suspend the fight, and silence all our guns:
Beauty and youth, *about* to perish, finds
Such noble pity in brave English minds. *Waller.*

6. Round; the longest way, in opposition to the short straight way.

Gold hath these natures; greatness of weight,
closeness of parts; fixation; pliancy, or softness; immunity from rust; colour, or tincture of yellow: Therefore the sure way (though most *about*) to make gold, is to know the causes of the several natures before rehearsed. *Bacon.*

Spies of the Volscians
Held me in chase, that I was forced to wheel
Three or four miles *about*; else had I, Sir,
Half an hour since brought my report. *Shakspeare.*

7. To bring about, to bring to the point or state desired; as, he has brought about his purposes.

Whether this will be brought *about*, by breaking his head, I very much question. *Spectator.*

8. To come about, to come to some certain state or point. It has commonly the idea of revolution, or gyration.

Wherefore it came to pass, when the time was come *about*, after Hannah had conceived, that she bare a son. *1 Sam.*

One evening it befel, that looking out,
The wind they long had wish'd was come *about*;
Well pleas'd they went to rest; and, if the gale
Till morn continued, both resolv'd to sail. *Dryden's Fables.*

9. To go about, to prepare to do it.

Did not Moses give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye *about* to kill me? *John.*

In common language, they say, to come *about* a man, to circumvent him.

Some of these phrases seem to derive their original from the French *à bout*; *venir à bout d'une chose*; *venir à bout de quelqu'un*.

A. Bp. for Archbishop; which see.

ABRACADABRA. A superstitious charm against agues.

To ABRADE. *v. a.* [*abrado*, Lat.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waste by degrees.

By this means there may be a continued supply of what is successively abraded from them by decurion of waters. *Hale.*

ABRAHAM'S BALM. The name of an herb.

ABRA'SION. *n. f.* [See ABRADE.]

1. The act of abrading, or rubbing off.
2. [In medicine.] The wearing away of the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly those of the stomach and guts, by corrosive or sharp medicines, or humours. *Quincy.*
3. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABREAST. *adv.* [See BREAST.] Side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line.

My cousin Suffolk,

My soul shall thine keep company to heav'n:

Tarry, sweet soul, for mine, then fly abroad. *Shakf.*

For honour travels in a freight so narrow,

Where one but goes abroad. *Shakf.*

The riders rode abroad, and one his shield,

His lance of cornel wood another held. *Dryden.*

ABRICOT. See APRICOT.

To ABRIDGE. *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abrevio*, Lat.]

1. To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance.
All these sayings being declared by Jason of Cyrene in five books, we will essay to abridge in one volume. *Mace.*
2. To contract; to diminish; to cut short.
The determination of the will, upon enquiry, is following the direction of that guide; and he that has a power to act or not to act, according as such determination directs, is free. Such determination abridges not that power wherein liberty consists. *Locke.*
3. To deprive of; to cut off from. In which sense it is followed by the particle *from*, or *of*, preceding the thing taken away.

I have disabled mine estate,

*By shewing something a more swelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make moan to be abridg'd
From such a noble rate.* *Shakf. Merch. Venice.*

*They were formerly, by the common law,
discharged from pontage and murage; but this
privilege has been abridged them since by several
statutes.* *Argyle's Paragon Juris Canonici.*

ABRIDGED OF. *part.* Deprived of; debarred from; cut short.

ABRIDGER. *n. f.*

1. He that abridges; a shortener.
2. A writer of compendiums or abridgements.

ABRIDGMENT. *n. f.* [*abregement*, French.]

1. The epitome of a larger work contracted into a small compass; a compend; a summary.
Surely this commandment containeth the law and the prophets: and, in this one word, is the abridgment of all volumes of scripture. *Hooker.*
Idolatry is certainly the first-born of folly, the great and leading paradox; nay, the very abridgment and sum total of all absurdities. *South.*
2. A diminution in general.
*All trying, by a love of littleness,
To make abridgments, and to draw to less
Even that nothing, which at first we were.* *Doane.*
3. Contraction; reduction.
The constant desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us, no body, I think, ac-

counts an abridgment of liberty, or at least an abridgment of liberty to be complained of. *Locke.*

4. Refraining from any thing pleasing; contraction of any thing enjoyed.

It is not barely a man's abridgment in his external accommodations which makes him miserable, but when his conscience shall tell him that it was his sin and his folly which brought him under that abridgment. *South.*

ABROACH. *adv.* [See To BROACH.]

1. In a posture to run out, or yield the liquor contained: properly spoken of vessels.

The jars of gen'rous wine

He set abroad, and for the feast prepar'd. *Dryd.*

The Templer spruce, while ev'ry spout's

abroach,

Stays till 'tis fair, yet seems to call a coach.

Swift's Miscel.

2. In a figurative sense: in a state to be diffused or extended; in a state of such beginning as promises a progress.
*That man, that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the sunshine of his favour,
Would he abuse the countenance of the king,
Alack! what mischiefs might be set abroad,
In shadow of such greatness?* *Shakfpeare.*

ABROAD. *adv.* [compounded of *a* and *broad*. See BROAD.]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large.
*Intermit no watch
Against a wakeful foe, while I abroad,
Thro' all the coils of dark destruction, seek
Deliverance.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
*Again the lonely fox roams far abroad,
On secret rapine bent, and midnight fraud;
Now haunts the cliff, now traverses the lawn,
And flies the hated neighbourhood of man.* *Prior.*
2. Out of the house.

Welcome, sir,

*This cell's my court; here have I few attendants,
And subjects none abroad.* *Shakfpeare.*

Lady — walked a whole hour abroad, with-

out dying after it. *Pope's Letters.*

3. In another country.
*They thought it better to be somewhat hardly
yoked at home, than for ever abroad, and dis-*
credited. *Hooker.*
*Whoever offers at verbal translation, shall
have the misfortune of that young traveller, who
lost his own language abroad, and brought home
no other instead of it.* *Sir J. Denham.*
*What learn our youth abroad, but to refine
The homely vices of their native land?* *Dryd.*
*He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers
what he sees and hears abroad, to the state of
things at home.* *Atterbury's Sermons.*
4. In all directions; this way and that; with wide expansion.
*Full in the midst of this infernal road,
An elm displays her dusky arms abroad.* *Dryd.*
5. Without; not within.

Bodies politick being subject, as much as natural, to dissolution by diverse means, there are undoubtedly more states overthrown through diseases bred within themselves, than through violence from abroad. *Hooker.*

To ABROGATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.]

- To take away from a law its force; to repeal; to annul.
Laws have been made upon special occasions, which occasions ceasing, laws of that kind do abrogate themselves. *Hooker.*
The negative precepts of men may cease by many instruments, by contrary customs, by public dissent, by long omission: but the negative precepts of God never can cease, but when they are expressly abrogated by the same authority. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
- ABROGATION.** *n. f.* [*abrogation*, Lat.]

The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

The commissioners from the confederate Roman catholics demanded the *abrogation* and repeal of all those laws, which were in force against the exercise of the Roman religion. *Clarendon.*

To ABROOK. *v. a.* [from *To brook*, with *a* superabundant: a word not in use.] To brook; to bear; to endure.

*Sweet Nell, all can thy noble mind abroad
The object people gazing on thy face
With envious looks, still laughing at thy shame.* *Shakfpeare's Henry vi.*

ABRUPT. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat. broken off.]

1. Broken; craggy.
*Resistless, towering, dreadful, down it comes
From the rude mountain, and the mossy wild,
Tumbling through rocks abrupt.* *Thomson's Wm.*
2. Divided; without any thing intervening.
*Or spread his airy flight,
Upborn with indefatigable wings,
Over the vast abrupt, ere he arrive
The happy isle.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
3. Sudden; without the customary or proper preparatives.

My lady craves

To know the cause of your abrupt departure.

Shakfpeare,

*The abrupt and unkind breaking off the two
first parliaments, was wholly imputed to the
duke of Buckingham.* *Clarendon.*

Abrupt, with eagle-speed he cut the sky;

Instant invisible to mortal eye.

Then first he recogniz'd th' ethereal guest. *Pope*

4. Unconnected.
*The abrupt stile, which hath many breaches,
and doth not seem to end but fall.* *Ben Jonson.*

ABRUPTED. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Latin: a word little in use.] Broken off suddenly.

The effects of their activity are not precipitously *abrupted*, but gradually proceed to their cessations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ABRUPTION. *n. f.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Breaking off; violent and sudden separation.

Those which are inclosed in stone, marble, or such other solid matter, being difficultly separable from it, because of its adhesion to all sides of them, have commonly some of that matter still adhering to them, or at least marks of its *abruption* from them, on all their sides. *Woodward.*

ABRUPTLY. *adv.* [See ABRUPT.] Hastily; without the due forms of preparation.

The sweetness of virtue's disposition, jealous even over itself, suffered her not to enter *abruptly* into questions of Musidorus. *Sidney.*

*Now missing from their joy so lately found,
So lately found, and so abruptly gone.* *Par. Reg.*

*They both of them punctually observed the
time thus agreed upon, and that in whatever
company or business they were engaged, they
left it abruptly, as soon as the clock warned them
to retire.* *Addison's Spectator.*

ABRUPTNESS. *n. f.* [from *abrupt*.]

1. An abrupt manner; haste; suddenness; untimely vehemence.
2. The state of an abrupt or broken thing; roughness; craggy, as of a fragment violently disjoined.

The crystallized bodies found in the perpendicular intervals, have always their root, as the jewellers call it, which is only the *abruptness* at the end of the body whereby it adhered to the stone, or sides of the intervals; which *abruptness* is caused by its being broke off from the fluid stone. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

ABSCISS. *n. f.* [*abscissus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body; a tumour filled with matter; a term of chirurgery.

If the patient is not relieved, nor dies in eight days, the inflammation ends in a suppuration and an *abscess* in the lungs, and sometimes in some other part of the body. *Arbuthnot's Diet.*

Lindanus conjectured it might be some hidden *abscess* in the mesentery, which, breaking some few days after, was discovered to be an apostem of the mesentery. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TO ABSCID. v. a. To cut off; either in a natural or figurative sense.

ABCISSA. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex and a semiordinate.

ABSCISSION. n. f. [abscisso, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off.

Fabrizius ab Aquapendente renders the *abscission* of them difficult enough, and not without danger. *Wise man's Surgery.*

2. The state of being cut off.

By cessation of oracles, with Montacutius, we may understand this intercession, not *abscission*, or consummate defolation. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

TO ABSCOND. v. n. [abscondo, Lat.]

To hide one's self; to retire from the public view: generally used of persons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.

The marmotte, or mus alpinus, which *absconds* all winter, lives on its own fat: for in autumn, when it shuts itself up in its hole, it is very fat; but in the spring time, when it comes forth again, very lean. *Ray on the Creation.*

ABSCONDER. n. f. [from abscond.] The person that absconds.

ABSENCE. n. f. [See ABSENT.]

1. The state of being absent: opposed to *presence*.

Sir, 'tis fit
You have strong party to defend yourself
By calumnies, or by *absence*: all's in danger. *Shakespeare's Coriol.*

His friends beheld, and pity'd him in vain,
For what advice can ease a lover's pain?
Absence, the best expedient they could find,
Might save the fortune, if not cure the mind. *Dryd. Fables.*

You have given no dissertation upon the *absence* of lovers, nor laid down any methods how they should support themselves under those separations. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Want of appearance: in a legal sense.

Absence is of a fourfold kind or species. The first is a necessary *absence*, as in banished persons; this is entirely necessary. A second, necessary and voluntary; as upon the account of the common wealth, or in the service of the church. The third kind the civilians call a probable *absence*; as, that of students on the score of study. And the fourth, an *absence* entirely voluntary; as, on the account of trade, merchandise, and the like. Some add a fifth kind of *absence*, which is committed *cum dolo & culpa*, by a man's non-appearance on a citation; as, in a contumacious person, who, in hatred to his contumacy, is, by the law, in some respects reputed as a person present. *Ayliffe's Paragon Juris Canon.*

3. Inattention; heedlessness; neglect of the present object.

I continued my walk, reflecting on the little *absences* and distractions of mankind. *Spectator.*

4. It is used with the particle *from*.

His *absence* from his mother oft he'll mourn,
And, with his eyes, look wishes to return. *Dryd.*

ABSENT. adj. [absens, Lat.]

1. Not present: used with the particle *from*.

In spring the fields, in autumn hills I love;
At noon the plains, at noon the shady grove;
But Delta always: *absent* from her sight,
Nor plains at noon, nor groves at noon delight. *Pope's Imit.*

Where there is advantage to be given,
Both more and less have given him the revolt;
And none serve with him but constrained things,
Whose hearts are *absent* too. *Shakespeare.*

Whether they were *absent* or present, they were *absent* alike. *Wisdome.*

2. Absent in mind; inattentive; regardless of the present object.

I distinguish a man that is *absent* because he thinks of something else, from him that is *absent* because he thinks of nothing. *Addison.*

TO ABSENT. v. a. To withdraw; to forbear to come into presence.

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from felicity a while,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my tale. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Go—for thy stay, not free, *absents* thee more. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Tho' I am forc'd thus to *absent* myself
From all I love, I shall contrive some means,
Some friendly intervals, to visit thee. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*

The Arengo is still called together in cases of importance; and if, after due summons, any member *absents* himself, he is to be fined to the value of about a penny English. *Addison.*

ABSENTANEOUS. adj. Relating to *absence*; absent. *Dict.*

ABSENTEE. n. f. He that is absent from his station, or employment, or country.

A word used commonly with regard to Irishmen living out of their country.

Then was the first statute made against *absentees*, commanding all such as had land in Ireland, to return and reside thereupon. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A great part of estates in Ireland are owned by *absentees*, and such as draw over the profits raised out of Ireland, refunding nothing. *Child.*

AUSTRIATED. part. [from absinthium, Lat. wormwood.] Imbittered; impregnated with wormwood. *Dict.*

TO ABST. v. n. [abstio, Lat.] To stand off; to leave off. *Dict.*

TO ABSOLVE. v. a. [absolve, Lat.]

1. To clear; to acquit of a crime, in a judicial sense.

Your great goodness out of holy pity
Absolv'd him with an axe. *Shakespeare.*

Our victors, blest in peace, forget their wars,
Enjoy past dangers, and *absolve* the stars. *Tickell.*
As he hopes and gives out, by the influence of his wealth, to be here *absolved*; in condemning this man, you have an opportunity of belying that general scandal, of redeeming the credit lost by former judgments. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. To set free from an engagement or promise.

Compell'd by threats to take that bloody oath,
And the act ill, I am *absolv'd* by both. *Walker's Man's Tragic.*

This command, which must necessarily comprehend the persons of our natural fathers, must mean a duty we owe them, distinct from our obedience to the magistrate, and from which the most absolute power of princes cannot *absolve* us. *Locke.*

3. To pronounce sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

But all is calm in this eternal sleep;
Here grief forgets to grieve, and love to weep;
Ev'n superstition loses every fear;
For God, not man, *absolves* our frailties here. *Pope.*

4. To finish; to complete. This use is not common.

What cause
Mov'd the Creator, in his holy rest
Through all eternity, to late to build
In chaos; and the work begun, how soon
Absolv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If that which is so supposed infinitely distant from what is now current, is distant from us by a finite interval, and not infinitely, then that one circulation which preceded it, must necessarily be like ours, and consequently *absolved* in the space of twenty-four hours. *Hale.*

ABSOLUTE. adj. [absolutus, Lat.]

1. Complete: applied as well to persons as things.

Because the things that proceed from him are perfect, without any manner of defect or maim; it cannot be but that the words of his mouth are *absolute*, and lack nothing which they should have, for performance of that thing whereunto they tend. *Hooker.*

What is his strength by land?—
—Great and increasing: but by sea
He is an *absolute* master. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unconditional; as, an *absolute* promise.

Although it runs in form *absolute*, yet it is indeed conditional, as depending upon the qualification of the person to whom it is pronounced. *South's Sermons.*

3. Not relative; as, *absolute* space. In this sense we speak of the ablative case *absolute*, in grammar.

I see all the distinctions of sovereign and inferior, of *absolute* and relative worship, will bear any man out in the worship of any creature with respect to God, as well at least, as it doth in the worship of images. *Stillingfleet.*

An *absolute* mode is that which belongs to its subject, without respect to any other beings whatsoever; but a relative mode is derived from the regard that one being has to others. *Watts.*

4. Not limited; as, *absolute* power.

My crown is *absolute*, and holds of none:
I cannot in a base subjection live,
Nor suffer you to take, tho' I would give. *Dryd.*

5. Positive; certain; without any hesitation. In this sense it rarely occurs.

Long is it since I saw him,
But time hath not blurr'd those lines of favour,
Which then he wore; the snatches in his voice,
And burst of speaking were as his: I'm *absolute*,
'Twas very Cloten. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

ABSOLUTELY. adv. [from absolute.]

1. Completely; without restriction.

All the contradictions which grow in those minds, that neither *absolutely* climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sidney.*

What merit they can build upon having joined with a protestant army, under a king they acknowledge, to defend their own liberties and properties, is, to me, *absolutely* inconceivable; and, I believe, will equally be so for ever. *Swift's Prefb. Plea.*

2. Without relation; in a state unconnected.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot *absolutely* approve either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hooker.*

These then being the perpetual causes of zeal; the greatest good, or the greatest evil; either *absolutely* so in themselves, or relatively so to us; it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other. *Sprat's Sermons.*

No sensible quality, as light, and colour, and heat, and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies themselves, *absolutely* considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense. These qualities are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions, upon our nerves, from objects without, according to their various modifications and positions. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Without limits or dependence.

The prime long time had counted fortune's love,
But, once possess'd, did *absolutely* reign:
Thus with their amazons the heroes strove,
And conquer'd first those beauties they would gain. *Dryden's Annus Mirabilis.*

4. Without condition.

And of that nature, for the most part, are things *absolutely* unto all men's salvation necessary, either to be held or denied, either to be done or avoided. *Hooker.*

5. Peremptorily; positively.

Being as I am, why didst not thou
Command me *absolutely* not to go,
Going into such danger, as thou saidst? *Par. Lost.*
ABSOLUTENESS. *n. f.* [from *absolute*.]

1. Completeness.
2. Freedom from dependance, or limits.
The *absoluteness* and illimitableness of his commission was generally much spoken of. *Clarendon*
There is nothing that can raise a man to that generous *absoluteness* of condition, as neither to cringe, to lawn, or to depend meanly; but that which gives him that happiness within himself, for which men depend upon others. *South's Sermons.*

3. Despoticism.
He kept a strict hand on his nobility, and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers, which were more obsequious to him, but had less interest in the people; which made for his *absoluteness*, but not for his safety.
Bacon's Henry VII.

They dress up power with all the splendour and temptation *absoluteness* can add to it. *Locke.*

ABSOLUTION. *n. f.* [*absolutio*, Lat.]

1. Acquittal.
Absolution, in the civil law, imports a full acquittal of a person by some final sentence of law; also, a temporary discharge of his farther attendance upon a meane process, through a failure or defect in pleading; as it does likewise in the canon law, where, and among divines, it likewise signifies a relaxation of him from the obligation of some sentence pronounced either in a court of law, or else in *foro penitentiali*. Thus there is, in this kind of law, one kind of *absolution*, termed judicial, and another, styled a declaratory or extra-judicial *absolution*.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

2. The remission of sins, or penance, declared by ecclesiastical authority.

The *absolution* pronounced by a priest, whether papist or protestant, is not a certain infallible ground to give the person, so absolved, confidence towards God.
South's Sermons.

ABSOLUTORY. *adj.* [*absolutorius*, Lat.]
That does absolve.

Though an *absolutory* sentence should be pronounced in favour of the person, upon the account of nearness of blood; yet, if adultery shall afterwards be truly proved, he may be again proceeded against as an adulterer.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

ABSONANT. *adj.* [See *ABSONOUS*.] Contrary to reason; wide from the purpose.

ABSONOUS. *adj.* [*absonus*, Lat. ill-found-ing.] Absurd; contrary to reason. It is not much in use, and it may be doubted whether it should be followed by *to* or *from*.

To suppose an union of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties; yea, most *absonous* to our reason. *Glanville's Scripps.*

TO ABSORB. *v. a.* [*absorbo*, Lat. preter. *absorbed*; part. pret. *absorbed*, or *absorpt*.]

1. To swallow up.
Muses impured the deluge to the disruption of the abyss; and St. Peter to the particular constitution of that earth, which made it obnoxious to be *absorpt* in water. *Burnet's Theory.*

Some tokens shew
Of fearless friendship, and their sinking mates
Sustain; vain love, tho' laudable; *absorpt*
By a fierce eddy, they together found
The vast profundity. *Philips.*

2. To suck up. See *ABSORBENT*.
The evils that come of exercise are that it doth *absorb* and attenuate the moisture of the body. *Baron.*

Supposing the forementioned consumption should prove too durable, as to *absorb* and extenuate the said sanguine parts to an extreme de-

gree, it is evident, that the fundamental parts must necessarily come into danger. *Harvey on Conf.*
While we perspire, we *absorb* the outward air. *Arbutnot.*

ABSORBENT. *n. f.* [*absorbens*, Lat.] A medicine that, by the softness or porosity of its parts, either eases the asperities of pungent humours, or dries away superfluous moisture in the body. *Quincy.*

There is a third class of substances, commonly called *absorbents*; as the various kinds of shells, coral, chalk, crabs eyes, &c. which likewise raise an effervescence with acids, and are therefore called *alkalis*, though not so properly, for they are not salts. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ABSORPT. part. [from *absorb*.] Swallowed up: used as well, in a figurative sense, of persons, as, in the primitive, of things.

What can you expect from a man, who has not talked these five days? who is withdrawing his thoughts, as far as he can, from all the present world, its customs and its manners, to be fully possessed and *absorpt* in the past. *Pope's Let.*

ABSORPTION. *n. f.* [from *absorb*.] The act of swallowing up.

It was below the dignity of those sacred pen-men, or the spirit of God that directed them, to throw us the causes of this disruption, or of this *absorption*; this is left to the enquiries of men. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

TO ABSTAIN. *v. n.* [*abstinco*, Lat.] To forbear; to deny one's self any gratification: with the particle *from*.

If thou judge it hard and difficult,
Conversing, looking, loving, to *abstain*
From love's due rites, nuptial embraces sweet;
And, with desires, to languish without hope.

To be perpetually longing, and impatiently desirous of any thing, so that a man cannot *abstain* from it, is to lose a man's liberty, and to become a servant of meat and drink, or smoke. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Even then the doubtful billows scarce *abstain*
From the tot'd vessel on the troubled main. *Dryd.*

ABSTEMIOUS. *adj.* [*abstemius*, Lat.] Temperate; sober; abstinent; refraining from excess or pleasures. It is used of persons; as, an *abstemious* hermit: and of things; as, an *abstemious* diet. It is spoken likewise of things that cause temperance.

The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst the *abstemious*. Abstinence in extremity will prove a mortal disease; but the experiments of it are very rare. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Clytoreau streams the love of wine expel,
(Such is the virtue of th' *abstemious* well)
Whether the colder nymph that rules the flood
Extinguishes, and basks the drunken god;
Or that Melampus (so have some assur'd)
When the mad Prixides with charms he cur'd,
And pow'ful herbs, both charms and simples cast
Into the sober spring, where still their virtues last. *Dryden's Fables.*

ABSTEMIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *abstemious*.] Temperately; soberly; without indulgence.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [See *ABSTEMIOUS*.] The quality of being abstemious.

ABSTENTION. *n. f.* [from *abstinco*, Lat.] The act of holding off, or restraining; restraint. *DiD.*

TO ABSTERGE. *v. a.* [*abtergo*, Lat.] To cleanse by wiping; to wipe.

ABTERGENT. *adj.* Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

TO ABTERSE. [See *ABTERGE*.] To cleanse; to purify: a word very little in use, and less analogical than *abtergo*.

Not will we affirm, that iron recovers, in the stomach of the ostrich, no alteration; but we suspect this effect rather from corrosion than digestion; not any tendency to clarification by the natural heat, but rather some attuation from an acid and vitriolous humidity in the stomach, which may *abterse* and have the ferrous parts thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ABTERSION. *n. f.* [*abterso*, Lat.] The act of cleansing. See *ABTERGE*.

Abterfio is plainly a scouring off, or immission of the more viscid humours, and making the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which scoureth linen cloth speedily from the foulness. *Brown's Nat. Hist.*

ABTERSIVE. *adj.* [from *abtergo*.] That has the quality of abterging or cleansing.

It is good, after purging, to use spumes and broths, not so much opening as those used before purging; but *abterfio* and mundifying clysters also are good to conclude with, to draw away the reliques of the humours. *Brown's Nat. Hist.*

A tablet stood of that *abterfio* tree,
Where *Æthiop's* swartly bud did build to nest. *Sir J. Denham.*

There many a flow'r *abterfio* grew,
Thy fav'rite flow'rs of yellow hue. *Swift's Anst.*

ABSTINENCE. *n. f.* [*abstinentia*, Lat.]

ABSTINENCY. *n. f.* [from *abstinentia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of any thing: with the particle *from*.

We are rewards for the *abstinencies*, or riots, of this present life, under the prejudices of habit or finite, the promises and threats of Christ would lose much of their virtue and energy.

Because the *abstinence* from a present pleasure, that offers itself, is a pain, nay, oftentimes a very great one; it is no wonder that that operates after the same manner pain does, and lessens, in our thoughts, what is future; and so forces us, as it were, blindfold into its embraces. *Locke.*

2. Fasting, or forbearance of necessary food. It is generally distinguished from temperance, as the greater degree from the less: sometimes as single performances from habits; as, a day of *abstinence*, and a life of temperance.

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young,
And *abstinence* ingenders maladies. *Shaks.*

And the faces of them, which have used *abstinence*, shall shine above the stars; whereas our faces shall be blacker than darkness. *2 Esdras.*

Religious men, who hither must be sent
As awful guides of heavenly government;
To teach you penance, faith, and *abstinence*,
To punish bodies for the soul's offence. *Dryden.*

ABSTINENT. *adj.* [*abstinens*, Lat.] That uses abstinence, in opposition to covetous, rapacious, or luxurious. It is used chiefly of persons.

ABSTORTED. *adj.* [*abstortus*, Lat.] Forced away; wrung from another by violence. *DiD.*

TO ABSTRACT. *v. a.* [*abstraho*, Lat.]

1. To take one thing from another.

Could we *abstract* from these pernicious effects, and suppose this were innocent, it would be too light to be matter of praise. *Deacy of Piety.*

2. To separate by distillation.

Having dephlegm'd spirit of salt, and gently *abstracted* the whole spirit, there remaineth in the retort a styptical substance. *Boyle.*

3. To separate ideas.

Those who cannot distinguish, compare, and *abstract*, would hardly be able to understand and

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make use of language, or judge or reason to any tolerable degree. *Locke.*

4. To reduce to an epitome.

If we would fix in the memory the discourses we hear, or what we design to speak, let us abstract them into brief compends, and review them often. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

ABSTRACT. *adj.* [abstractus, Lat.] See **TO ABSTRACT.**

1. Separated from something else; generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, abstract mathematics, abstract terms, in opposition to concrete.

Mathematics, in its latitude, is usually divided into pure and mixed. And though the pure do handle only abstract quantity in general, as geometry, arithmetic; yet that which is mixed doth consider the quantity of some particular determinate subject. So astronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions, music of sounds, and mechanics of weights and powers. *Wilkins' Mathematical Magick.*

Abstract terms signify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it is; as whiteness, roundness, length, breadth, wisdom, mortality, life, death. *Watts.*

2. With the particle from.

Another fruit from the considering things in themselves abstract from our opinions and other men's notions and discourses on them, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method, which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

ABSTRACT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater.

You shall there find a man who is the abstract Of all faults all men follow. *Shakf. Ant. and Cleop.*
If you are false, these epithets are small;
You're then the things, and abstract of them all. *Dryden's Aur.*

2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

When Mnemon came to the end of a chapter, he recollected the sentiments he had remarked: so that he could give a tolerable analysis and abstract of every treatise he had read, just after he had finished it. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

3. The state of being abstracted or disjointed.

The hearts of great princes, if they be considered, as it were, in abstract, without the necessity of states, and circumstances of time, can take no full and proportional pleasure in the exercise of any narrow bounty. *Hutton.*

ABSTRACTED. *part. adj.* [from abstract.]

1. Separated; disjointed.

That space the evil one abstracted flood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Steeply good. *Milton.*

2. Refined; purified.

Abstracted spiritual love, they like
Their souls exalt'd. *Donne.*

3. Abstruse; difficult.

4. Absent of mind; inattentive to present objects; as, an abstracted scholar.

ABSTRACTEDLY. *adv.* With abstraction; simply; separately from all contingent circumstances.

Or whether more abstractedly we look,
Or on the writers, or the written book;
Whence, but from heav'n, could men unskill'd
In arts,
In several ages born, in several parts,
Weave such agreeing truths? or how, or why,
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie?
Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice,
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price. *Dryden's Religio Laici.*

ABSTRACTION. *n. f.* [abstractio, Lat.]

1. The act of abstracting.

ABS

The word *abstraction* signifies a withdrawing some part of an idea from other parts of it; by which means such abstracted ideas are formed, as neither represent any thing corporeal or spiritual; that is, any thing peculiar or proper to mind or body. *Watts' Logic.*

2. The state of being abstracted.

3. Absence of mind; inattention.

4. Disregard of worldly objects.

A hermit wishes to be praised for his abstraction. *Pope's Letters.*

ABSTRACTIVE. *adj.* [from abstract.] Having the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRACTLY. *adv.* [from abstract.] In an abstract manner; absolutely; without reference to any thing else.

Matter abstractly and absolutely considered, cannot have been an infinite duration now past and expired. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSTRACTNESS. *n. f.* [from abstract.] Subtlety; separation from all matter or common notion.

I have taken some pains to make plain and familiar to your thoughts, truths, which established prejudice, or the abstractness of the ideas themselves, might render difficult. *Locke.*

ABSTRACTED. *part. adj.* [abstractus, Lat.]

Unbound. *Dict.*

TO ABSTRINGE. *v. a.* To unbind. *Dict.*

TO ABSTRUDE. *v. a.* [abstrudo, Lat.]

To thrust off, or pull away. *Dict.*

ABSTRUSE. *adj.* [abstrusus, Lat.] thrust out of sight.]

1. Hidden.

Th' eternal eye, whose sight discerns
Abstruse thoughts, from forth his holy mount,
And from within the golden lamps that burn
Nightly before him, saw, without their light,
Rebellion rising. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Difficult; remote from conception or apprehension. It is opposed to obvious and easy.

So spike our fire, and by his countenance seem'd
Ent'ring on studious thoughts abstract. *Par. Lost.*

The motions and figures within the mouth are abstruse, and not easy to be distinguished; especially those of the tongue, which is moved through the help of many muscles, so easily, and habitually, and variously, that we are scarce able to give a judgment of motions and figures thereby framed. *Holder.*

No man could give a rule of the greatest beauties, and the knowledge of them was abstruse, that there was no manner of speaking which could express them. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

ABSTRUSELY. *adv.* In an abstruse manner; obscurely; not plainly, or obviously.

ABSTRUSENESS. *n. f.* [from abstruse.] The quality of being abstruse; difficulty; obscurity.

It is not oftentimes so much what the scripture says, as what some men persuade others it says, that makes it seem obscure; and that as to some other passages, that are so indeed, since it is the obscurity of what is taught in them that makes them almost inevitably so, it is little less fauzy, upon such a score, to find fault with the style of the scripture, than to do so with the author for making us but men. *Boyle.*

ABSTRUSITY. *n. f.* [from abstruse.]

1. Abstruseness.

2. That which is abstruse. A word seldom used.

Authors are also suspicious, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to write of secrets, to deliver antipathies, sympathies, and the occult abstrusities of things. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO ABSUME. *v. a.* [absumo, Lat.] To

bring to an end by a gradual waste; to eat up. An uncommon word.

ABU

That which had been burning an infinite time could never be burnt, no not so much as any part of it; for if it had burned part after part, the whole must needs be consumed in a portion of time. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ABSURD. *adj.* [absurdus, Lat.]

1. Unreasonable; without judgment: as used of men.

Seemingly wise men may make shift to get opinion; but let no man chuse them for employment; for certainly you had better take for business a man somewhat absurd than over formal. *Bacon.*

A man, who cannot write with wit on a proper subject, is dull and stupid; but one, who shows it in an improper place, is as impetuous and absurd. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Inconsistent; contrary to reason: used of sentiments or practices.

The thing itself appeared desirable to him, and accordingly he could not but like and desire it; but then, it was after a very irrational absurd way, and contrary to all the methods and principles of a rational agent; which never wills a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means by which it is to be acquired. *Smith.*

But grant that those can conquer, these can cheat,
'Tis phrase absurd to call a villain great:
Who wickedly is wise, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope.*

ABSURDITY. *n. f.* [from absurd.]

1. The quality of being absurd; want of judgment, applied to men; want of propriety, applied to things.

How clear soever this idea of the infinity of number be, there is nothing more evident than the absurdity of the actual idea of an infinite number. *Locke.*

2. That which is absurd; as, his travels were full of absurdities. In which sense it has a plural.

That satisfaction we receive from the opinion of some pre-eminence in ourselves, when we see the absurdities of another, or when we reflect on any past absurdities of our own. *Addison.*

ABSURDLY. *adv.* [from absurd.] After an absurd manner; improperly; unreasonably.

But man we find the only creature,
Who, led by folly, combats nature;
Who, when the loudly cries, Forbear,
With obstinacy fixes there;
And where his genius least incline,
Absurdly bends his whole designs. *Swift's Miscel.*

We may proceed yet further with the atheist, and convince him, that not only his principle is absurd, but his consequences also as absurdly deduced from it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSURDNESS. *n. f.* [from absurd.] The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness; impropriety. See **ABSURDITY**, which is more frequently used.

ABUNDANCE. *n. f.* [abundantia, Fr.]

1. Plenty: a sense chiefly poetical.

At the whisper of thy word,
Crown'd abundance spreads my board. *Cresswell.*
The doubled charge his subjects' love supplies,
Who, in that bounty, to themselves are kind;
So glad Egyptians see their Nilus rise,
And, in his plenty, their abundance find. *Dryd.*

2. Great numbers.

The river Inn is shut up between mountains, covered with woods of fir-trees. Abundance of peasants are employed in hewing down the largest of these trees, that, after they are barked and cut into shape, are tumbled down. *Addison.*

3. A great quantity.

Their chief enterprize was the recovery of the Holy Land; in which worthy, but extremely difficult, action, it is lamentable to remember what abundance of noble blood hath been shed, with very small benefit unto the christian state. *Raleigh's Essays.*

4. Exuberance; more than enough.

ABU

For well I wot, most mighty sovereign,
That all this famous antique history,
Of foms, th' *abundance* of an idle brain
Will judged be, and painted forgery. *Spenser.*

ABUNDANT. *adj.* [from *abundant*, Lat.]

1. Plentiful.

Good, the more
Communicated, more *abundant* grows;
The author not impair'd, but honour'd more. *Paradise Lost.*

2. Exuberant.

If the vessels are in a state of too great rigidity,
so as not to yield, a strong projectile motion oc-
casions their rupture, and hemorrhages; espe-
cially in the lungs, where the blood is *abundant*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. Fully stored. It is followed sometimes by in, commonly by with.

The world began but some ages before these
were found out, and was *abundant* with all things
at first; and men not very numerous; and there-
fore were not put so much to the use of their
wits, to find out ways for living commodiously.
Burnet.

4. It is applied generally to things, some- times to persons.

The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and graci-
ous, long-suffering and *abundant* in goodness and
truth. *Exodus.*

ABUNDANTLY. *adv.* [from *abundant*.]

1. In plenty.

Let the waters bring forth *abundantly* the
moving creature that hath life. *Genesis.*
God on thee
Abundantly his gifts hath also pour'd;
Inward and outward both, his image fair. *Paradise Lost.*

2. Amply; liberally; more than suffi- ciently.

Ye saw the French tongue *abundantly* purified.
Spenser.

Heroic poetry has ever been esteemed the
greatest work of human nature. In that rank
has Aristotle placed it; and Longinus is so full
of the like expressions, that he *abundantly* con-
firms the other's testimony. *Dryden.*

What the example of our equals wants of au-
thority, is *abundantly* supplied in the imagina-
tions of friendship, and the repeated influences
of a constant conversation. *Rogers' Sermons.*

TO ABUSE. *v. a.* [*abutor, abusus*, Lat.]

In *abuse*, the verb, *s* has the sound of *z*;
in the noun, the common sound.

1. To make an ill use of.

They that use this world, as not *abusing* it;
for the fashion of this world passeth away. *1 Cor.*
He has fixed and determined the time for our
repentance, beyond which he will no longer
await the perverseness of men, no longer suffer
his compassion to be *abused*. *Rogers' Sermons.*

2. To violate; to desile.

Archae figured how Jove did *abuse*
Europa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the sea did bear. *Spenser.*

3. To deceive; to impose upon.

He perhaps,
Out of my weakness and my melancholy,
As he is very potent with such spirits,
Abuses me to damn me. *Shakespeare.*

The world hath been much *abused* by the
opinion of making gold: the work itself I judge
to be possible; but the means hitherto pro-
pounded are, in the practice, full of error.

It imports the misrepresentation of the quali-
ties of things and actions, to the common appre-
hensions of men, *abusing* their minds with false
notions; and so, by this artifice, making evil
pass for good, and good for evil, in all the great
concerns of life. *South's Sermons.*

Nor be with all these tempting words *abus'd*;
These tempting words were all to Sappho us'd.
Pope.

4. To treat with rudeness; to reproach.

ABU

I am no strumpet, but of life as honest
As you that thus *abuse* me. *Shakespeare.*
But he mocked them, and laughed at them,
and *abused* them shamefully, and spake proudly.
1 Mac.

Some praise at morning what they blame at
night,
But always think the last opinion right.
A muse by these is like a mistress us'd;
This hour she's idoliz'd, the next *abus'd*.
Pope's Essay on Criticism.

The next criticism seems to be introduced for
no other reason, but to mention Mr. Bickerstaff,
whom the author every where endeavours to
imitate and *abuse*. *Addison.*

ABUSE. *n. f.* [from the verb *abuse*.]

1. The ill use of any thing.

The casting away things profitable for the
sustenance of man's life, is an unthankful *abuse*
of the fruits of God's good providence towards
mankind. *Hooker.*

Little knows
Any, but God alone, to value right
The good before him, but perverts best things
To worth *abuse*, or to their meanest use.
Paradise Lost.

2. A corrupt practice; a bad custom.

The nature of things is such, that, if *abuses* be
not remedied, they will certainly increase.
Swift for Advancement of Religion.

3. Seducement.

Was it not enough for him to have deceived
me, and through the deceit *abused* me, and after
the *abuse* forsaken me, but that he must now, of
all the company, and before all the company, lay
want of beauty to my charge? *Sidney.*

4. Unjust censure; rude reproach; con- tumely.

I dark in light, expos'd
To daily fraud, contempt, *abuse*, and wrong.
Milton's Sampson Agonistes.

ABUSER. *n. f.* [from the verb *abuse*.]

1. He that makes an ill use.

He that deceives.
Next thou, the *abuser* of thy prince's ear.
Donham's Sophy.

3. He that reproaches with rudeness.

4. A ravisher; a violater.

ABUSIVE. *adj.* [from *abuse*.]

1. Praefising abuse.

The tongue mov'd gently first, and speech
was low,
Till wrangling science taught it noise and show,
And wicked wit arose, thy most *abusive* foe.
Pope's Miscel.

Dame Nature, as the learned show,
Provides each animal its foe;
Hounds hunt the hare, the wily fox
Devours your geese, the wolf your flocks.
Thus envy pleads a natural claim
To persecute the muse's fame;
On poets in all times *abusive*,
From Homer down to Pope inclusive. *Swift.*

2. Containing abuse; as, an abusive lam- pon.

Next, Comedy appear'd with great applause,
Till her licentious and *abusive* tongue
Waken'd the magistrates coercive power.
Roscommon.

3. Deceitful: a sense little used, yet not improper.

It is verified by a Number of examples, that
whatsoever is gained by an *abusive* treaty, ought
to be refused in *negotium*. *Bacon.*

ABUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *abuse*.]

1. Improperly; by a wrong use.

The oil, *abusively* called spirit, of roses swims
at the top of the water, in the form of a white
butter; which I remember not to have observed
in any other oil drawn in any limbeck.
Boyle's Spectral Chymist.

2. Reproachfully.

ACA

ABUSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *abuse*.] The
quality of being abusive; foulness of
language.

Pick out of mirth, like flowers out of thy
ground,
Profaneness, filthiness, *abusiveness*.
These are the scum with which coarse wits
abound:

The fine may spare these well, yet not go less.
Herbert.

TO ABUT. *v. a.* Obsolete. [*aboutir*, to
touch at the end, Fr.] To end at; to
border upon; to meet, or approach to,
with the particle *upon*.

Two mighty monarchies,
Whose high upreared and *abutting* fronts
The narrow perilous ocean parts asunder. *Shaks.*
The Loocs are two several corporations, dis-
tinguished by the addition of east and west, *abutting*
upon a navigable creek, and joined by a fair
bridge of many arches. *Carver.*

ABUTMENT. *n. f.* [from *abut*.] That which
abuts, or borders upon another.

ABUTTAL. *n. f.* [from *abut*.] The but-
ting or boundaries of any land. A writ-
ing declaring on what lands, highways,
or other places, it does abut. *Dial.*

ABYSS. *n. f.* [*abyssus*, old Fr. now writ-
ten contractedly *abime*.] A gulf; the
same with *abyss*.

My good stars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their orbs, and shot their fires
Into the *abyss* of hell. *Shaksf. Ant. and Chop.*

ABYSS. *n. f.* [*abyssus*, Latin; *ἀβυσσος*,
bottomless.]

1. A depth without bottom.

Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite *abyss*,
And, through the palpable obscure, find out
This uncouth way. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Thy throne is darkness in th' *abyss* of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the sight;
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And search no farther than thyself reveal'd.
Dryden.

Jove was not more pleas'd
With infant nature, when his spacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas
To give it the first push, and see it roll
Along the vast *abyss*. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. A great depth; a gulph: hyperbolically.

The yawning earth disclos'd th' *abyss* of hell.
Dryden.

3. In a figurative sense, that in which any thing is lost.

For sepulchres themselves must crumbling fall
In time's *abyss*, the common grave of all. *Dryden.*
If, discovering how far we have clear and
distinct ideas, we confine our thoughts within the
contemplation of those things that are within the
reach of our understandings, and launch not out
into that *abyss* of darkness, out of a presumption
that nothing is beyond our comprehension.
Locke.

4. The body of waters supposed at the centre of the earth.

We are here to consider what is generally un-
derstood by the great *abyss*, in the common ex-
planation of the deluge; and 'tis commonly in-
terpreted either to be the sea, or subterraneous
waters hid in the bowels of the earth. *Burnet.*

5. In the language of divines, hell.

From that infernal *abyss*,
Where flames devour, and serpents hiss,
Promote me to thy seat of bliss. *Roscommon.*

AC, AK, or AXE, being initials in the
names of places, as *Axon*, signify an
oak, from the Saxon *ac*, an oak.

ACACIA. *n. f.* [Lat.]

1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being supposed the inspissated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of flos, boiled to the same consistence.

Dictionnaire de Comm. Savary. Trevoix.

2. A tree commonly so called here, though different from that which produces the true *acacia*; and therefore termed *psuedocaria*, or *Virginian acacia*. *Miller.*

ACADEMICAL. *adj.* [from *academy*.] Relating to an academy; belonging to an academy.

ACADEMICIAN. *n. f.* [from *academy*.] A scholar of an academy or university; a member of an university. *Wood*, in his *Athens Oxoniensis*, mentions a great feast made for the *academicians*.

ACADEMICAL. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an university.

He drew him hult into the fatal circle, from a kind of resolved privateness; where, after the *academical* life, he had taken such a taste of the rural, as I have heard him say, that he could well have bent his mind to a retired course.

Motton.

ACADEMICIAN. *n. f.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy. It is generally used in speaking of the professors in the academies of France.

ACADEMICK. *n. f.* [from *academy*.] A student of an university.

A young *academic* shall dwell upon a journal that treats of trade and he lavish in the praise of the author; while persons skilled in those subjects hear the tattle with contempt.

Watts.

ACADEMICK. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an university.

While through poetic scenes the genius roves,
Or wanders wild in *academic* groves.

Pope.

ACADEMIST. *n. f.* [from *academy*.] The member of an academy. This is not often used.

It is observed by the *Parisian academists*, that some amphibious quadrupeds, particularly the sea-calf or seal, hath his epiglottis extraordinarily large.

Ray on the Creation.

ACADEMY. *n. f.* [anciently, and properly, with the accent on the first syllable, now frequently on the second. *Academia*, Lat. from *Academos* of Athens, whose house was turned into a school, from whom the *Groves of Academe* in Milton.]

1. An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art.

Our court shall be a little *academy*,
Still and contemplative in living arts.

Shaksp.

2. The place where sciences are taught.

Amongst the *academies*, which were composed by the rare genius of those great men, these four are reckoned as the principal; namely, the Athenian school, that of Sicyon, that of Rhodes, and that of Corinth.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

3. An university.

4. A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or public schools. The thing, and therefore the name, is modern.

ACANTHUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The name of the herb bears-breech, remarkable for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapter.

On either side

Acanthus, and each od'rous bushy shrub,
Fenc'd up the verdant wall.

Milton.

ACATALECTIC. *n. f.* [*ἀκταλέκτιος*.]

A verse which has the complete number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.

To ACCE'DE. *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to; to come to: generally used in political accounts; as, another power has *acceded* to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

To ACCELERATE. *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.]

1. To make quick; to hasten; to quicken motion; to give a continual impulse to motion, so as perpetually to increase.

Take new beer, and put in some quantity of stale beer into it; and see whether it will not *accelerate* the clarification, by opening the body of the beer, whereby the gross parts may fall down into lees.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

By a dulsful application of these notices, may be gained the *accelerating* and bettering of fruits, and the emptying of mines, at much more easy rates than by the common methods.

Glanville.

If the rays endeavour to recede from the densest part of the vibration, they may be alternately *accelerated* and retarded by the vibrations overtaking them.

Newton's Opticks.

Spices quicken the pulse, and *accelerate* the motion of the blood, and dissipate the fluids; from whence leanness, pains in the stomach, loathings, and fevers.

Debut's Diet on Aliments.

Lo! from the dread immensity of space
Returning, with *accelerated* course,

The rushing comet to the sun descends.

Thomson.

2. It is generally applied to matter, and used chiefly in philosophical language; but it is sometimes used on other occasions.

In which council the king himself, whose continual vigilancy did suck in sometimes causeless suspicions, which few else knew, inclined to the *accelerating* a battle.

Bacon's Henry vii.

Perhaps it may point out to a student, now and then, what may employ the most useful labours of his thoughts, and *accelerate* his diligence in the most momentous enquiries.

Watts.

ACCELERATION. *n. f.* [*acceleratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of quickening motion.

The law of the *acceleration* of falling bodies, discovered first by Galileo, is, that the velocities acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls, the spaces through which it passes will be as the squares of the velocities, and the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadruplicate ratio of the spaces.

2. The state of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion.

The degrees of *acceleration* of motion, the gravitation of the air, the existence or non-existence of empty spaces, either coacervate or interspersed, and many the like, have taken up the thoughts and times of men in disputes concerning them.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

3. The act of hastening.

Considering the languor ensuing that action in some, and the visible *acceleration* it maketh of age in most, we cannot but think ventry much abridgeth our days.

Brown.

To ACCE'ND. *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle; to set on fire: a word very rarely used.

Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this sort.

Deay of Piety.

ACCE'NSION. *n. f.* [*accensio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

The fulminating damp will take fire at a candle, or other flame, and upon its *accension*, gives a crack or report, like the discharge of a gun, and makes an explosion so forcible as sometimes to kill the miners, shake the earth, and

force bodies, of great weight and bulk, from the bottom of the pit or mine.

Woodward's Nat. Hist.

ACCENT. *n. f.* [*accentus*, Lat.]

1. The manner of speaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or elegance.

I know, sir, I am no flatterer; he that beguiled you in a plain *accent* was a plain knave; which, for my part, I will not be.

Shaksp.

2. The sound given to the syllable pronounced.

Your *accent* is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling.

Shaksp.

3. In grammar, the marks made upon syllables, to regulate their pronunciation.

Accent, as in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tune of the voice; the acute *accent* raising the voice in some certain syllables to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the grave depressing it lower; and both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation.

Lichles.

4. Poetically, language or words.

How many ages hence

Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er,

In states unborn, and *accents* yet unknown.

Shakspere.

Winds on your wings to heav'n her *accents* bear;

Such words as heav'n alone is fit to hear.

Dryd.

5. A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry
Will pass unheard, will unregarded die;
When the rough seaman's louder shouts prevail,
When fair occasion shews the springing gale.

Prins.

To A'CCE'NT. *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat. formerly elevated at the second syllable, now at the first.]

1. To pronounce; to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules.

Having got somebody to mark the last syllable but one, where it is long, in words above two syllables (which is enough to regulate her pronunciation, and *accenting* the words) let her read daily in the goipels, and avoid understanding them in Latin if she can.

Lorke.

2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general.

O my unhappy lines! you that before
Have fetter'd my youth to vent some wanton cries,
And, now congeal'd with grief, can scarce
implore

Strength to *accent*, Here my *Albertus* lies.

Motton.

3. To write or note the accents.

To ACCE'NTUATE. *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.]

To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUATION. *n. f.* [from *accentuate*.]

1. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

2. Marking the accent in writing.

To ACCE'PT. *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.]

1. To take with pleasure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. It is distinguished from *receive*, as *specific* from *general*; noting a particular manner of receiving.

Neither do ye kindle fire on my altar for nought; I have no pleasure in you, saith the Lord of hosts, neither will I *accept* an offering at your hand.

Malachi.

God is no respecter of persons; but, in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is *accepted* with him.

Acts.

You have been graciously pleased to *accept* this tender of my duty. *Dryden.*

Charm by *accepting*, by submitting (way, Yet have your humour most when you obey. *Pope.*

2. It is used in a kind of juridical sense; as, to *accept* terms, *accept* a treaty.

They slaughter'd many of the gentry, for whom no sex or age could be *accepted* for excuse. *Sidney.*

His promise Palamon *accepts*, but pray'd To keep it better than the first he made. *Dryd.*

Those who have defended the proceedings of our negotiators at the treaty of Gertruydenburgh, dwell upon their zeal and patience in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands, but say nothing of the probability that France would ever *accept* them. *Swift.*

3. In the language of the Bible, to *accept* persons, is to act with personal and partial regard.

He will surely reprove you, if ye do secretly *accept* persons. *Job.*

4. It is sometimes used with the particle *of*.

I will appease him with the present that goeth before me, and afterward I will see his face; peradventure he will *accept of* me. *Genesis.*

- ACCEPTABILITY.** *n. f.* The quality of being acceptable. See **ACCEPTABLE**.

He hath given us his natural blood to be shed, for the remission of our sins, and for the obtaining the grace and *acceptability* of repentance.

Taylor's Worshy Communicant.

- ACCEPTABLE.** *adj.* [acceptable, Fr. from the Latin.] It is pronounced by some with the accent on the first syllable, as by Milton; by others, with the accent on the second, which is more analogical.

1. That is likely to be accepted; grateful; pleasing. It is used with the particle *to* before the person *accepting*.

This woman, whom thou mad'st to be my help,

And giv'st me as thy perfect gift, so good, So fit, so *acceptable*, so divine, That from her hand I could expect no ill. *Paradise Lost.*

I do not see any other method left for men of that function to take, in order to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves *acceptable* to the laity. *Swift.*

After he had made a peace so *acceptable* to the church, and so honourable to himself, he died with an extraordinary reputation of sanctity. *Clarendon on Italy.*

- ACCEPTABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *acceptable*.] The quality of being acceptable.

It will thereby take away the *acceptableness* of that conjunction. *Greco's Cosmologia Sacra.*

- ACCEPTABLY.** *adv.* [from *acceptable*.] In an acceptable manner; so as to please: with the particle *so*.

Do not omit thy prayers, for want of a good oratory; for he that prayeth upon God's account, cares not what he suffers, so he be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he prays, so he may do it frequently, fervently, and *acceptably*. *Taylor.*

If you can teach them to love and respect other people, they will, as their age requires it, find ways to express it *acceptably* to every one. *Locke on Education.*

- ACCEPTANCE.** *n. f.* [acceptance, Fr.]

1. Reception with approbation.

By that *acceptance* of his sovereignty, they also accepted of his laws; why then should any other laws now be used amongst them? *Spenser.*

If he tells us his noble deeds, we must also tell him our noble *acceptance* of them. *Shakspeare.*

Thus I ineboln'd spoke, and freedom us'd Familiarly, and *acceptance* sound. *Par. Lost.*

Some men cannot be fools with so good *acceptance* as others. *South's Sermons.*

2. The meaning of a word, as it is received or understood: *acceptation* is the word now commonly used.

That pleasure is man's chiefest good, because indeed it is the perception of good that is properly pleasure, is an assertion most certainly true, though, under the common *acceptance* of it, not only false, but odious: for, according to this, pleasure and sensuality pass for terms equivalent; and therefore he, who takes it in this sense, alters the subject of the discourse. *South.*

- ACCEPTANCE.** [In law.] The receiving of a rent, whereby the giver binds himself, for ever, to allow a former act done by another, whether it be in itself good or not. *Cowell.*

- ACCEPTATION.** *n. f.* [from *accept*.]

1. Reception, whether good or bad. This large sense seems now wholly out of use.

Yet, poor soul! knows he no other, but that I do suspect, neglect, yes, and detest him? For, every day, he finds one way or other to set forth himself unto me; but all are rewarded with like coldness of *acceptation*. *Sidney.*

What is new finds better *acceptation* than what is good or great. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Good reception; acceptance.

Cain, envious of the *acceptation* of his brother's prayer and sacrifice, slew him; making himself the first man-slayer, and his brother the first martyr. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. The state of being acceptable; regard.

Some things, although not so required of necessity, that, to leave them undone, excludeth from salvation, are, notwithstanding, of so great dignity, and *acceptation* with God, that most ample reward in heaven is laid up for them. *Hooker.*

They have those enjoyments only as the consequences of the state of esteem and *acceptation* they are in with their parents and governors. *Locke on Education.*

4. Acceptance, in the juridical sense.

This sense occurs rarely.

As, in order to the passing away a thing by gift, there is required a surrender of all right on his part that gives; so there is required also an *acceptation* on his part to whom it is given. *South's Sermons.*

5. The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

Thenceupon the earl of Lauderdale made a discourse upon the several questions, and what *acceptation* these words and expressions had. *Clarendon.*

All matter is either fluid or solid, in a large *acceptation* of the words, that they may comprehend even all the middle degrees between extreme hardness and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

- ACCEPTER.** *n. f.* [from *accept*.] The person that accepts.

- ACCEPTILATION.** *n. f.* [acceptilatio, Lat.]

A term of the civil law, importing the remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

- ACCEPTION.** *n. f.* [acceptio, Fr. from *acceptio*, Lat.] The received sense of a word; the meaning. Not in use.

That this hath been esteemed the due and proper *acceptio* of this word, I shall testify by one evidence, which gave me the first hint of this notion. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

- ACCESS.** *n. f.* [In some of its senses, it seems derived from *accessus*; in others, from *accessio*, Lat. *access*, Fr.]

1. The way by which any thing may be approached.

The *access* of the town was only by a neck of land. *Bacon.*

There remained very advantageous *accesses* for temptations to enter and invade men, the fortifications being very slender, little knowledge of immortality, or any thing beyond this life, and no assurance that repentance would be admitted for sin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

And here th' *access* a gloomy grove defends; And here th' unavigable lake extends, O'er whose unhappy waters, void of light, No bird presumes to steer his airy flight. *Dryd.*

2. The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men.

When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs, We are deny'd *access* unto his person, Ev'n by those men that must have done us wrong. *Shakspeare.*

They go commission'd to require a peace, And carry presents to procure *access*. *Dryd.*

He grants what they besought; Instructed, that to God is no *access* Without Mediator, whose high office now Moses in figure bears. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Increase; enlargement; addition.

The gold was accumulated, and store treasures, for the most part; but the silver is still growing. Besides, infinite is the *access* of territory and empire by the same enterprize. *Bacon.*

Not think superfluous their aid; I, from the influence of thy looks, receive *Access* in every virtue; in thy fight More wise, more watchful, stronger. *Par. Lost.*

Although to opinion, there be many gods, may seem an *access* in religion, and such as cannot at all consist with atheism, yet doth it deductively, and upon inference, include the same; for unity is the inseparable and essential attribute of Deity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The reputation Of virtuous actions pass, if not kept up With an *access* and fresh supply of new ones, Is lost and soon forgotten. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. It is sometimes used after the French, to signify the returns or fits of a distemper; but this sense seems yet scarcely received into our language.

For as relapses make diseases More desperate than their first *accesses*. *Hudib.*

- ACCESSARINESS.** *n. f.* [from *accessary*.]

The state of being accessary.

Perhaps this will draw us into a negative *accessariness* to the mulchies. *Decay of Virtue.*

- ACCESSARY.** *adj.* [A corruption, as it seems, of the word *accessory*, which see; but now more commonly used than the proper word.] That contributes to a crime, without being the chief constituent of it. But it had formerly, a good and general sense.

As for those things that are *accessary* hereto, those things that so belong to the way of salvation, &c. *Hooker.*

He had taken upon him the government of Hull, without any apprehension or imagination, that it would ever make him *accessary* to rebellion. *Clarendon.*

- ACCESSIBLE.** *adj.* [accessibilis, Lat. *accessibile*, Fr.] That may be approached; that we may reach or arrive at. It is applied both to persons and things, with the particle *to*.

Some be more open to our senses and daily observation, others are more occult and hidden, and though *accessible*, in some measure, to our senses, yet not without great search and scrutiny, or some happy accident. *Hale's Orig. of Man.*

Those things, which were indeed inexplicable, have been rack'd and tortured to discover themselves; while the plainer and more *accessible* truths

as if despicable while easy, are clouded and obscured.

Decay of Piety.

As an island, we are *accessible* on every side, and exposed to perpetual invasions; against which it is impossible to fortify ourselves sufficiently, without a power at sea. *Addison's Freeholder.*

In conversation, the tempers of men are open and *accessible*, their attention is awake, and their minds disposed to receive the strongest impressions; and what is spoken is generally more affecting, and more apposite to particular occasions. *Rogers.*

ACCESSORY. n. f. [*accessio*, Lat. *accessio*, Fr.]

1. Increase by something added; enlargement; augmentation.

Nor could all the king's bounties, nor his own large *accessions*, raise a fortune to his heir; but, after vast sums of money and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Glarendon.*

There would not have been found the difference here set down betwixt the force of the air, when expanded, and what that force should have been according to the theory, but that the included inch of air received some *accession* during the trial. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

The wisest among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people; and therefore, knowing what an *accession* thereof would accrue to them, by such an addition of property, used all means to prevent it. *Swift.*

Charity, indeed, and works of munificence, are the proper discharge of such over-proportioned *accessions*, and the only virtuous enjoyment of them. *Rogers' Sermons.*

2. The act of coming to, or joining one's self to; as, *accession* to a confederacy.

Beside, what wise objections he prepares Against my late *accession* to the wars! Does not the fool perceive his argument Is with more force against Achilles bent? *Dryden.*

3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's *accession* to the throne.

A'CESSORILY. adv. [from *accessory*.] In the manner of an accessory.

A'CESSORY. adj. Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional.

In this kind there is not the least action, but it doth somewhat make to the *accessory* augmentation of our bliss. *Hooker.*

A'CESSORY. n. f. [*accessorius*, Lat. *accessoire*, Fr. This word, which had anciently a general signification, is now almost confined to forms of law.]

1. Applied to persons.

A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation; as, by commandment, advice, or concealment. And a man may be *accessory* to the offence of another, after two sorts, by the common law, or by statute; and, by the common law two ways also; that is, before or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when one commandeth or adviseth another to commit a felony, and is not present at the execution thereof, for his presence makes him also a principal; wherefore there cannot be an *accessory* before the fact in manslaughter, because manslaughter is sudden and not premeditated. *Accessory* after the fact, is, when one receiveth him whom he knoweth to have committed felony. *Accessory* by statute, is he that abets, counsels, or hides any man committing, or having committed, an offence made felony by statute. *Crowell.*

By the common law, the *accessories* cannot be proceeded against, till the principal has received his trial. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

But pause, my soul! and study, ere thou fall On accidental joys, th' essential.

Still, before *accessories* do abide

A trial, must the principal be try'd. *Donne.*

Now were all transform'd Alike, to serpents all, as *accessories* To his bold riot. *Paradise Lost.*

2. Applied to things.

An *accessory* is said to be that which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law; and, as such, generally speaking, follows the reason and nature of its principal. *Ayliffe.*

A'CCIDENCE. n. f. [a corruption of *accidents*, from *accidentia*, Lat.] The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

I do confess I do want eloquence, And never yet did learn mine *accidence*. *Taylor, the Water-poet.*

A'CCIDENT. n. f. [*accidens*, Lat.]

1. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought.

If the were but the body's *accident*, And her sole being did in it subsist, As white in snow, she might herself absent, And in the body's substance not be mis'd. *Sir J. Davies.*

An accidental mode, or an *accident*, is such a mode as is not necessary to the being of a thing; for the subject may be without it, and yet remain of the same nature that it was before; or it is that mode which may be separated or abolished from its subject. *Watts' Logick.*

2. In grammar, the property of a word.

The learning of a language is nothing else but the informing of ourselves, what compulsores of letters are, by consent and institution, to signify such certain notions of things, with their modalities and *accidents*. *Hobbes's Elem. of Speech.*

3. That which happens unforeseen; casualty; chance.

General laws are like general rules in physick, according whereunto, as no wife man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special *accident*, in regard whereof, that whereby others in the same infirmity, but without the like *accident*, recover health, would be to him either hurtful, or, at the least, unprofitable. *Hooker.*

The flood, and other *accidents* of time, made it one common field and pasture with the land of Eden. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Our joy is turn'd Into perplexity, and new amaze; For whether is he gone? What *accident* Hath rapt him from us? *Paradise Regained.*

And trivial *accidents* shall be forbore, That others may have time to take their turn. *Dryden's Fables.*

The reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of king Henry. He was only an instrument of it (as the logicians speak) by *accident*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

A'CCIDENTAL. n. f. [*accidental*, Fr. See **ACCIDENT.**] A property nonessential.

Conceive as much as you can of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its *accidental*. *Watts' Logick.*

A'CCIDENTAL. adj. [from *accident*.]

1. Having the quality of an accident; nonessential; used with the particle *to*, before that in which the accident inheres.

A distinction is to be made between what pleases naturally in itself, and what pleases upon the account of machines, actions, dances, and circumstances, which are merely *accidental* to the tragedy. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

This is *accidental* to a state of religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. *Tillotson.*

2. Casual; fortuitous; happening by chance.

Thy sin's not *accidental*, but a trade. *Shakspeare.*

So shall you hear Of *accidental* judgments, casual slaughters; Of deaths put on by cunning and forc'd cause. *Shakspeare.*

Look upon things of the most *accidental* and mutable nature; *accidental* in their production, and mutable in their continuance; yet God's previdence of them is as certain in him, as the memory of them is, or can be, in us. *Smith.*

3. In the following passage it seems to signify *adventitious*.

Ay, such a minister as wind to fit, That adds an *accidental* fierceness to Its natural fury. *Denham's Sophy.*

A'CCIDENTALLY. adv. [from *accidental*.]

1. After an accidental manner; nonessentially.

Other points no less concern the commonwealth, though but *accidentally* depending upon the former. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

I conclude choler *accidentally* bitter and acrimonious, but not in itself. *Harvey.*

2. Casually; fortuitously.

Although virtuous men do sometimes *accidentally* make their way to preferment, yet the world is so corrupted, that no man can reasonably hope to be rewarded in it, merely upon account of his virtue. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

A'CCIDENTALNESS. n. f. [from *accidental*.] The quality of being accidental.

Diis.

A'CCIDENT. n. f. [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver; perhaps sometimes used for *recipient*. *Diis.*

To ACCITE. v. a. [*accito*, Lat.] To call; to summon. Not in use.

Our coronation done, we will *accite* (As I before remember'd) all our state; And (heav'n consigning to my good intents) No prince, no peer, shall have just cause to say, Heav'n shorten Harry's happy life one day. *Shakspeare.*

ACCLAMATION. n. f. [*acclamo*, Lat. from which probably first the verb *acclaim*, now lost, and then the noun.] A shout of praise; acclamation.

Back from pursuit thy pow'rs, with loud *acclaim*, Thrice only extoll'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The herald ends; the vaulted firmament With loud *acclaims*, and vast applause, is rent. *Dryden's Fables.*

ACCLAMATION. n. f. [*acclamatio*, Lat.]

Shouts of applause, such as those with which a victorious army salutes the general.

It hath been the custom of christian men, in token of the greater reverence, to stand, to utter certain words of *acclamation*, and, at the name of Jesus, to bow. *Hooker.*

Oldly then he mix'd Among those friendly pow'rs, who him receiv'd With joy, and *acclamations* loud, that one, That, of so many myriads fall'n, yet one Return'd, not lost. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Such an enchantment is there in words, and so fine a thing does it seem to some, to be ruined plausibly, and to be ushered to their destruction with panegyric and *acclamation*. *South.*

A'CCIVITY. n. f. [from *acclivus*, Lat.]

The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upward; as, the ascent of a hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the *declivity*. *Quincy.*

The men, leaving their wives and younger children below, do, not without some difficulty, clamber up the *acclivities*, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them, and milk them, and make butter and cheese, and do all the dairy work. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'CCIR'VOUS. adj. [*acclivus*, Lat.]

Rising with a slope.

To ACCLO'VE. v. a. [See **CLOY.**]

1. To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd; to stuff full; a word almost obsolete.

At the well head the purest streams arise
But mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncumely weeds the gentle wave accloys.
Fairy Queen.

2. To fill to satiety: in which sense *cloy* is still in use.

They that escape best in the temperate zone,
would be *accloyed* with long nights, very tedious,
no less than forty days. *Ray on the Creation.*

To ACCOIL. *v. n.* [See COIL.] To crowd; to keep a coil about; to baffle; to be in a hurry. Out of use.

About the cauldron many cooks *accoil'd*,
With hooks and ladders, as need did require;
The while the viands in the vessel boil'd,
They did about their business sweat, and sorely
toil'd. *Fairy Queen.*

ACCOLLENT. *n. f.* [*accolens*, Lat.] He that inhabits near a place; a borderer. *Diff.*

ACCOMMODABLE. *adj.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That may be fitted: with the particle *to*.

As there is infinite variety in the circumstances of persons, things, actions, times, and places; so we must be furnished with such general rules as are *accommodable* to all this variety, by a wise judgment and discretion. *Watts' Logic.*

To ACCOMMODATE. *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.]

1. To supply with conveniences of any kind. It has *with* before the thing.

These three,
The rest do nothing; with this word, stand, stand,
Accommodated by the place (more charming
With their own nobleness, which could have turn'd
A disaff to a lance), gilded pale looks. *Shaksp.*

2. With the particle *to*, to adapt; to fit; to make consistent with.

He had altered many things, not that they
were not natural before, but that he might *accom-*
modate himself to the age in which he lived.
Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.

'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypo-
thesis, that could not be *accommodated* to the na-
ture of things, and human affairs; his principles
could not be made to agree with that constitu-
tion and order which God hath settled in the world.
Locke.

3. To reconcile; to adjust what seems inconsistent or at variance; to make consistency appear.

Part know how to *accommodate* St. James and
St. Paul better than some late reconcilers. *Norris.*

To ACCOMMODATE. *v. n.* To be conformable to.

They make the particular ensign of the
twelve tribes *accommodate* under the twelve signs
of the zodiac. *Brown.*

Neither sort of chymists have duly considered
how great variety there is in the textures and
consistencies of compound bodies; and how little
the consistence and duration of many of them seem
to *accommodate* and be explicable by the proposed
notions. *Boyle's Seriptural Chymist.*

ACCOMMODATE. *adj.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable; fit: used sometimes with the particle *for*, but more frequently with *to*.

They are so acted and directed by nature, as
to cast their eggs in such places as are most *ac-*
commodate for the exclusion of their young, and
where there is food ready for them to food as
they be hatched. *Ray on the Creation.*

In these cases we examine the why, the what,
and the how, of things, and propose means
accommodate to the end. *L'Estrange.*

God did not primarily intend to appoint this
way of worship, and to impose it upon them as
that which was most proper and agreeable to
him, but that he condescended to it as most *ac-*
commodate to their present state and inclination.
Tilleyson.

ACCOMMODATELY. *adv.* [from *accom-*
modate.] Suitably; fitly.

ACCOMMODATION. *n. f.* [from *accom-*
modate.]

1. Provision of conveniences.
2. In the plural, conveniences; things requisite to ease or refreshment.

The king's commissioners were to have such
accommodations, as the other thought fit to leave
to them; who had been very civil to the king's
commissioners. *Clarendon.*

3. Adaptation; fitness: with the particle *to*.

Indeed that disputing physiology is no *accom-*
modation to your designs, which are not to teach
men to cast endlessly about *materia* and *forma*.
Glamville's Scripsi.

The organization of the body, with *accom-*
modation to its functions, is fitted with the most
curious mechanism. *Hale's Origin.*

4. Composition of a difference; reconcilia-
tion; adjustment.

ACCOMPANABLE. *adj.* [from *accompany*.]
Sociable. Not used.

A show, as it were, of an *accompanable* soli-
tairiness, and of a civil wildness. *Sidney.*

ACCOMPANIER. *n. f.* [from *accompany*.]

The person that makes part of the
company; companion. *Diff.*

To ACCOMPANY. *v. a.* [*accompagner*,
Fr.] To be with another as a com-
panion. It is used both of persons and
things.

Go visit her, in her chaste bower of rest,
Accompany'd with angel-like delights. *Spenser.*

The great business of the senses being to make
us take notice of what hurts or advantages the
body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain
should *accompany* the reception of several ideas.
Locke.

As folly is usually *accompanied* with perverseness,
so it is here. *Swift.*

To ACCOMPANY. *v. n.* To associate with;
to become a companion to.

No man in effect doth *accompany* with others,
but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture,
voice, or fashion. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

ACCOMPLICE. *n. f.* [*complice*, Fr. from
complex, a word in the barbarous Latin,
much in use.]

1. An associate; a partaker: usually in
an ill sense.

There are several scandalous reports indus-
triously spread by Wood, and his *accomplices*,
to discourage all opposition against his infamous
project. *Swift.*

2. A partner, or co-operator: in a sense
indifferent.

If a tongue would be talking without a mouth,
what could it have done, when it had all its or-
gans of speech, and *accomplices* of sound, about
it. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. It is used with the particle *to* before a
thing, and *with* before a person.

Childless Arturius, vastly rich before,
Thus by his losses multiplies his store,
Suspected for *accomplice* to the fire,
That burnt his palace but to build it higher.
Dryden.

Who, should they steal for want of his relief,
He judg'd himself *accomplice* with the thief.
Dryden.

To ACCOMPLISH. *v. a.* [*accomplir*,
Fr. from *complex*, Lat.]

1. To complete; to execute fully; as, to
accomplish a design.

He that is far off, shall die of the pestilence;
and he that is near, shall fall by the sword; and
he that remaineth, and is besieged, shall die by
the famine. Thus will I *accomplish* my fury
upon them. *Exekiel.*

2. To complete a period of time.

He would *accomplish* seventy years in the do-
lutions of Jerusalem. *Daniel.*

3. To fulfil, as a prophecy.

The vision,
Which I made known to Lucius ere the stroke
Of this yet scarce cold battle, at this instant
Is full *accomplish'd*. *Shakspere.*

We see every day those events exactly *accom-*
plish'd, which our Saviour foretold at to great
a distance. *Addison.*

4. To gain; to obtain.

Tell him from me (as he will win my love)
He bear himself with honourable action;
Such as he hath observ'd in noble ladies
Unto their lords, by them *accomplish'd*. *Shaksp.*

I'll make my heaven in a lady's lap.
Oh miserable thought, and more unlikely,
Than to *accomplish* twenty golden crowns. *Shaksp.*

5. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or
body.

From the tents
The armourers *accomplish'd* the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shaksp.*

ACCOMPLISHED. *part. adj.*

1. Complete in some qualification.

For who expects, that, under a tutor, a young
gentleman should be an *accomplish'd* publick ora-
tor or logician? *Locke.*

2. Elegant; finished in respect of embel-
lishments: used commonly of acquired
qualifications, without including moral
excellence.

The next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond with too late,
Was in the vale of Sorce, Dalila,
That specious monster, my *accomplish'd* snare.
Milton's Sam'l. Agonist.

ACCOMPLISHER. *n. f.* [from *accomplish*.]

The person that accomplishes. *Diff.*

ACCOMPLISHMENT. *n. f.* [*accomplisse-*
ment, Fr.]

1. Completion; full performance; per-
fection.

This would be the *accomplishment* of their com-
mon felicity, in ease, by their evil, either through
destiny or advice, they *suffered* not the occasion
to be lost. *Sir John Hayward.*

Thereby he might evade the *accomplishment* of
those afflictions he now but gradually endureth.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

He thought it impossible to find, in any one
body, all those perfections which he sought for
the *accomplishment* of a Helena; because nature,
in any individual person, makes nothing that is
perfect in all its parts. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. Completion, as of a prophecy.

The miraculous success of the apostles preach-
ing, and the *accomplishment* of many of their
predictions, which, to those early christians,
were matters of faith only, are to us matters of
fight and experience. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Embellishment; elegance; ornament
of mind or body.

Young heirs, and elder brothers, from their
own reflecting upon the estates they are born to,
and therefore thinking all other *accomplishments*
unnecessary, are of no manner of use but to keep
up their families. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. The act of obtaining or perfecting any
thing; attainment; completion.

The means suggested by policy and worldly
wisdom, for the attainment of those earthly en-
joyments, are unfit for that purpose, not only
upon the account of their insufficiency for, but
also of their frequent opposition and contrariety
to, the *accomplishment* of such ends. *Smith.*

ACCOMPT. *n. f.* [Fr. *compter* and *compte*,
anciently *acompter*. *Skinner.*] An ac-
count; a reckoning. See ACCOUNT.

The soul may have time to tell itself to a just account of all things past, by means whereof repentance is perfected. *Hooker.*

Each Christmas they *accounts* did clear; And wound their bottom round the year. *Prior.*
ACCOMPTANT. *n. f.* [*accomptant*, Fr.] A reckoner; a computer. See **ACCOUNTANT**.

As the *account* runs on, generally the *accomptant* goes backward. *South's Sermons.*

ACCOMPTING DAY. The day on which the reckoning is to be settled.

To whom thou much dost owe, thou much must pay;

Think on the debt against th' *accounting day*.
Sir J. Denham.

To ACCORD. *v. a.* [derived, by some, from *corda*, the string of a musical instrument; by others, from *corda*, hearts; in the first implying *harmony*, in the other, *unity*.]

1. To make agree; to adjust one thing to another: with the particle *to*.

The first sports the shepherds shewed, were full of such leaps and gambols, as being *accorded* to the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the satyrs. *Sidney.*

Her hands *accorded* the lute's music to the voice; her panting heart danced to the music. *Sidney.*

The lights and shades, whose well *accorded* strife Gives all the strength and colour of our life. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. To bring to agreement; to compose; to accommodate.

Men would not rest upon bare contracts without reducing the debt into a specialty, which created much certainty, and *accorded* many suits. *Sir M. Hale.*

To ACCORD. *v. n.* To agree; to suit one with another: with the particle *with*.

Things are often spoke, and seldom meant; Not that my heart *accordeth* with my tongue, Seeing the deed is meritorious, And to preserve my sovereign from his foe. *Shakespeare.*

Several of the main parts of Moses' history, as concerning the flood, and the first fathers of the several nations of the world, do very well *accord* with the most ancient accounts of profane history. *Tillotson.*

Janing interests of themselves create The *according* music of a well-mixed state. *Pope.*

ACCORD. *n. f.* [*accord*, Fr.]

1. A compact; an agreement; adjustment of a difference.

There was no means for him to satisfy all obligations to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an *accord* and peace between them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If both are satisfy'd with this *accord*, Swear by the laws of knight-hood on my sword. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Concurrence; union of mind.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,

That I that lady to my spouse had won, Accord of friends, consent of parents sought, Alliance made, my happiness begun. *Fairy Q.*

They gathered themselves together, to fight with Joshua and Israel, with one *accord*. *Joshua.*

3. Harmony; symmetry; just correspondence of one thing with another.

Beauty is nothing else but a just *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution. *Dryden's DuRoi'sney.*

4. Musical note.

Try, if there were in one streple two bells of union, whether the striking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another *accord*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

We must not blame Apollo, but his lute, If false *accords* from her false strings be sent. *Sir John Denier.*

5. Own accord; voluntary motion: used both of persons and things.

Ne Guyon yet spake word, Till that they came unto an iron door, Which to them open'd of its own *accord*. *Fairy Q.*
Will you blame any man for doing that of his own *accord*, which all men should be compelled to do, that are not willing of themselves? *Hooker.*

All animal substances, exposed to the air, turn alkaline of their own *accord*; and some vegetables, by heat, will not turn acid, but alkaline. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

6. Action in speaking, correspondent to the words.

Titus, I am come to talk with thee.—
—No, not a word: how can I grace my talk, Wanting a hand to give it that *accord*? *Shakspeare.*

ACCORDANCE. *n. f.* [from *accord*.]

1. Agreement with a person: with the particle *with*.

And prays he may in long *accordance* hide With that great worth which hath such wonders wrought. *Fairfax.*

2. Conformity to something.

The only way of defining of sin, is, by the contrariety to the will of God; as of good, by the *accordance* with that will. *Hammond.*

ACCORDANT. *adj.* [*accordant*, Fr.]

Willing; in a good humour. Not in use.

The prince discovered that he loved your niece, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance; and if he found her *accordant*, he meant to take the present time by the top, and instantly break with you of it. *Shakspeare.*

ACCORDING. *prep.* [from *accord*, of which it is properly a participle, and is therefore never used but with *to*.]

1. In a manner suitable to; agreeably to; in proportion.

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there assemble themselves in due and decent manner, *according* to their several degrees and orders. *Hooker.*

Our zeal, then, should be *according* to knowledge. And what kind of knowledge? Without all question, first, *according* to the true, saving, evangelical knowledge. It should be *according* to the gospel, the whole gospel: not only *according* to its truths, but precepts: not only *according* to its free grace, but necessary duties: not only *according* to its mysteries, but also its commandments. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Noble is the fame that is built on candour and ingenuity, *according* to those beautiful lines of Sir John Denham. *Spectator.*

2. With regard to.

God made all things in number, weight, and measure, and gave them to be considered by us *according* to these properties, which are inherent in created beings. *Hobbes on Time.*

3. In proportion. The following phrase is, I think, vitious.

A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, *according* as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state. *Swift's Church of Eng. Man.*

ACCORDINGLY. *adv.* [from *accord*.]

Agreeably; suitably; conformably.

As the actions of men are of sundry distinct kinds, so the laws thereof must *accordingly* be distinguished. *Hooker.*

Sirrah, thou 'rt said to have a stubborn soul, That apprehends no further than this world; And quarrel thy life *accordingly*. *Shakspeare.*

Whoever is so assured of the authority and sense of scripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live *accordingly*, shall be saved. *Tillotson.*

Mealy substances, fermented, turn sour. *Accordingly*, given to a weak child, they still retain their nature; for bread will give them the cholic. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

To ACCOST. *v. a.* [*accoster*, Fr.] To speak to first; to address; to salute.

You mistake, knight: *accost* her, front her, board her, woo her, assail her. *Shakspeare.*

At length, collecting all his serpent wiles, With soothing words renew'd, him thus *accost*. *Parad. Reg.*

I first *accosted* him: I sued, I sought, And, with a loving force, to Phœbus brought. *Dryden's Æneid.*

ACCO'STABLE. *adj.* [from *accost*.] Easy of access; familiar. Not in use.

They were both indubitable, strong, and high-minded men, yet of sweet and *accostable* nature, almost equally delighting in the press and affluence of dependants and suitors. *Watson.*

ACCO'UNT. *n. f.* [from the old French *account*, from *computus*, Lat. It was originally written *account*, which see; but, by gradually softening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to *account*.]

1. A computation of debts or expences; a register of facts relating to money.

At many times I brought in my *accounts*, Laid them before you; you would throw them off, And say you found them in mine honesty. *Shakspeare.*

When my young master has once got the skill of keeping *accounts* (which is a business of reason more than arithmetic) perhaps it will not be amiss, that his father from thenceforth require him to do it in all his concerns. *Locke.*

2. The state or result of a computation; as, the *account* stands thus between us.

Behold this have I found, faith the preacher, counting one by one, to find out the *account*. *Feetfashibi.*

3. Such a state of persons or things, as may make them more or less worthy of being considered in the reckoning, value, or estimation.

For the care that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kinsfolks, was in least *account* with them: but the greatest and principal fear was for the holy temple. *2 Maccab.*

That good affection, which things of smaller *account* have once set on work, is by so much the more easily raised higher. *Hooker.*

I should make most *account* of their judgment, who are men of sense, and yet have never touched a pencil, than of the opinion given by the greatest part of painters. *Dryden.*

4. Profit; advantage: to turn to *account*, is to produce advantage.

We would establish our souls in such a solid and substantial virtue, as will turn to *account* in that great day, when it must stand the test of infinite wisdom and justice. *Spectator.*

5. Distinction; dignity; rank.

There is such a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apostrophizing Eumæus: it is generally applied, by that poet, only to men of *account* and distinction. *Pope's Odyssey.*

6. A reckoning verified by finding the value of a thing equal to what it was accounted.

Considering the usual motives of human actions, which are pleasure, profit, and ambition, I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find their *account* in any of the three. *Swift.*

7. A reckoning referred to, or sum charged upon, any particular person; and thence, figuratively, regard; consideration; sake.

It he hath wrong'd thee, or oweth thee ought, put that on my *account*. *Shakspeare.*

This must be always remembered, that nothing can come into the account of recreation, that is not done with delight. *Locke.*

In matters where his judgment led him to oppose men on a public account, he would do it vigorously and heartily. *Atterbury.*

The affection is our Saviour's, though uttered by him in the person of Abraham, the father of the faithful; who, on the account of that character, is very fitly introduced. *Atterbury.*

These tribunes kindled great dissensions between the nobles and the commons, on the account of Coriolanus, a nobleman whose the latter had impeached. *Swift.*

Nothing can recommend itself to our love, on any other account, but either as it promotes our present, or is a means to assure to us a future happiness. *Rogers' Sermons.*

Sempronius gives no thanks on this account. *Addison's Cato.*

8. A narrative; relation: in this use it may seem to be derived from *conte*, Fr. a tale, a narration.

9. The review or examination of an affair taken by authority; as, the magistrate took an account of the tumult.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take account of his servants; and when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents. *Matthew.*

10. The relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority.

What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shaksp.*

The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God who sees men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and punishments, and power enough to call to account the proudest offender. *Locke.*

11. Explanation; assignment of causes.

It is easy to give account, how it comes to pass, that though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so contrarily. *Locke.*

It being, in our author's account, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over those he had begotten, it was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right, being consequent to and built on, an act perfectly personal, made that power so too, and impossible to be inherited. *Locke.*

12. An opinion previously established.

These were designed to join with the forces at sea, there being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats to transport the land forces under the wing of the great navy: for they made no account, but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon.*

A prodigal young fellow, that had lost his clothes, upon the sight of a swallow, made account that summer was at hand, and away went his shirt too. *L'Estrange.*

13. The reasons of any thing collected.

Being convinced, upon all accounts, that they had the same reason to believe the history of our Saviour, as that of any other person to which they themselves were not actually eye-witnesses, they were bound, by all the rules of historical faith, and of right reason, to give credit to this history. *Addison.*

14. In law.

Account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action brought against a man, that, by means of office or business undertaken, is to render an account unto another; as a bailiff toward his master, a guardian to his ward. *Cowell.*

To ACCO'UNT. v. a. [See ACCOUNT.]

1. To esteem; to think; to hold in opinion.

That also was accounted a land of giants. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To reckon; to compute.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby

years are accounted, consisteth of whole numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. To assign to, as a debt: with the particle *to*.

For some years really accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds to the king's coffers: and it was, in truth, the only project that was accounted to his own service. *Clarendon.*

4. To hold in esteem: with *of*.

Silver was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon. *Caton.*

To ACCO'UNT. v. n.

1. To reckon.

The calendar months are likewise arbitrarily and unequally settled by the same power; by which months we, to this day, account, and they measure and make up that which we call the Julian year. *Haller on Time.*

2. To give an account; to assign the causes: in which sense it is followed by the particle *for*.

If any one should ask, why our general continued so easy to the last? I know no other way to account for it, but by that unmeasurable love of wealth which his best friends allow to be his predominant passion. *Swift.*

3. To make up the reckoning; to answer: with *for*.

Then thou shalt see him plung'd, when least he fears,

At once accounting for his deep arrears. *Dryd.*

They have no uneasy pleasures of a future reckoning, wherein the pleasures they now taste must be accounted for; and may, perhaps, be outweighed by the pains which shall then lay hold of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. To appear as the medium, by which any thing may be explained.

Such as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; because the increase of the quantity of fresh chyle must make that circulation still more uneasy; which, indeed, is the case of consumptive and some asthmatic persons, and accounts for the symptoms they are troubled with after eating. *Arbuth.*

ACCOUNTABLE. *adj.* [from account.] Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for: followed by the particle *to* before the person, and for before the thing.

Accountable to none

But to my conscience and my God alone. *Oldham.*

Thinking themselves excused from standing upon their own legs, or being accountable for their own conduct, they very seldom trouble themselves with enquiries. *Locke on Education.*

The good magistrate will make no distinction; for the judgment is God's; and he will look upon himself as accountable at his bar for the equity of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ACCOUNTANT. *adj.* [from account.] Accountable to; responsible for. Not in use.

His offence is so, as it appears

Accountant to the law upon that pain. *Shaksp.*

I love her too,

Not out of absolute lust (though, peradventure,

I stand accountant for as great a sin)

But partly led to diet my revenge. *Shaksp.*

ACCOUNTANT. *n. f.* [See ACCOUNTANT.] A computer; a man skilled or employed in accounts.

The different compute of divers states; the short and irreconcilable years of some; the exceeding error in the natural frame of others; and the false deductions of ordinary accountants in most. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ACCOUNTEBOOK. *n. f.* A book containing accounts.

I would endeavour to comfort myself upon the loss of friends, as I do upon the loss of money; by turning to my account-book, and seeing

whether I have enough left for my support. *Swift.*

ACCO'NTING. *n. f.* [from account.] The act of reckoning, or making up of accounts.

This method, faithfully observed, must keep a man from breaking, or running behind-hand, in his spiritual estate; which, without frequent accounting, he will hardly be able to prevent. *Stark's Sermons.*

To ACCO'UPLE. *v. a.* [accouple, Fr.] To join; to link together. We now use couple.

He sent a solemn embassy to treat a peace and league with the king; accomplishing it with an article in the nature of a request. *Bacon.*

To ACCO'URAGE. *v. a.* [Obsolete. See COURAGE.] To animate.

That forward pair the ever would affuage, When they would strive due reason to exceed; But that same forward twin would accompany, And offer plenty add unto their need. *Fairy Queen.*

To ACCO'URT. *v. a.* [See To COUNT.] To entertain with courtship or courtesy. Not in use.

Who all this while were at their wonted rest, Accounting each her friend with lavish feast. *Fairy Queen.*

To ACCOUTRE. *v. a.* [accouter, Fr.] To dress; to equip.

Is it for this they study? to grow pale, And miss the pleasures of a glorious meal? For this, in rags accoutred are they seen, And made the May-game of the public spleen? *Dryden.*

ACCOUTREMENT. *n. f.* [accoutrement, Fr.] Dress; equipage; furniture; relating to the person; trappings; ornaments.

I profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the simple office of love, but in all the accoutrement, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shaksp.*

Christianity is lost among them in the trappings and accoutrements of it; with which, instead of adorning religion, they have strangely disguised it, and quite filled it in the crowd of external rites and ceremonies. *Tillotson.*

I have seen the pope officiate at St. Peter's, where, for two hours together, he was busied in putting on or off his different accoutrements, according to the different parts he was to act in them. *Addison's Spectator.*

How gay, with all th' accoutrements of war, The Britons come, with gold well-faught they come. *Philips.*

ACCRETION. *n. f.* [accretio, Lat.] The act of growing to another, so as to increase it.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not; they have an accretion, but no alimination. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The changes seem to be effected, by the exhaling of the moisture, which may leave the tinged corpuscles more dense, and some being augmented by the accretion of the oily and earthy parts of that moisture. *Newton's Optics.*

Infants support abstinence worst, from the quantity of aliment consumed in accretion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ACCRETIVE. *adj.* [from accretion.] Growing; that which by growth is added.

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not; we have no sense of the derivative motion of plants and animals; and the fly shadow steals away upon the dial, and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone. *Glennville.*

To ACCRO'ACH. *v. a.* [accrecher, Fr.] To draw to one, as with a hook; to gripe; to draw away by degrees what is another's.

ACCRO'ACHMENT. *n. f.* [from *accroch.*]

The act of accroaching. *Diä.*

TO ACCRU'E. *v. n.* [from the participle *accru*, formed from *accroître*, Fr.]

1. To accede to; to be added to; as a natural production or effect, without any particular respect to good or ill.

The Son of God, by his incarnation, hath changed the manner of that personal subsistence; no alteration thereby accruing to the nature of God. *Hooker.*

2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement, in a sense inclining to good rather than ill; in which meaning it is more frequently used by later authors.

From which compact there arising an obligation upon every one, so to convey his meaning, there accrues also a right to every one, by the same figs, to judge of the sense or meaning of the person so obliged to express himself. *South.*

Let the evidence of such a particular miracle be never so bright and clear, yet it is still but particular; and must therefore want that kind of force, that degree of influence, which accrues to a standing general proof, from its having been tried or approved, and confessed to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and interests, of all ages and nations. *Atterbury.*

3. To append to, or arise from, as an ill consequence: this sense seems to be less proper.

His scholar Aristotle, as in many other particulars, so likewise in this, did justly oppose him, and became one of the authors; choosing a certain benefit, before the hazard that might accrue from the disrepects of ignorant persons. *Wilkins.*

4. In a commercial sense, to be produced, or to rise, as profit.

The yearly benefit that, out of those his works, *accrueth* to her majesty, amounteth to one thousand pounds. *Carew's Survey.*

The great profits which have *accrued* to the duke of Florence from his free port, have set several of the states of Italy on the same project. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To follow, as loss: a vitious use.

The benefit or loss of such a trade *accruing* to the government, until it comes to take root in the nation. *Temple's Miscellaneous.*

ACCUBATION. *n. f.* [from *accubo*, to lie down to, Lat.] The ancient posture of leaning at meals.

It will appear that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a gesture used by very many nations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO ACCUMB. *v. a.* [from *accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner. *Diä.*

ACCUMBENT. *adj.* [from *accumbens*, Lat.] Leaning.

The Roman *accumbent*, or, more properly, *accubent* posture in eating, was introduced after the first Punic war. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

TO ACCUMULATE. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To heap one thing upon another; to pile up; to heap together. It is used either literally, as, to *accumulate* money; or figuratively, as, to *accumulate* merit or wickedness.

If thou dost slander her, and torture me, Never pray more; abandon all remorse; On horrors head horrors *accumulate*; For nothing canst thou to damnation add. *Shak.*

Crushed by imaginary treasuries weight, Which too much merit did *accumulate*.

Sir John Denham.

ACCUMULATION. *n. f.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. The act of accumulating.
- One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant, For quick *accumulation* of renown,

Which he stieles 'd by th' minute, lost his favour.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

Some, perhaps, might otherwise wonder at such an *accumulation* of benefits, like a kind of embroidering or lifting of one favour upon another. *Hutton.*

2. The state of being accumulated.

By the regular returns of it in some people, and their freedom from it after the morbid matter is exhausted, it looks as there were regular *accumulations* and gatherings of it, as of other humours in the body. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

ACCUMULATIVE. *adj.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. That does accumulate.

2. That is accumulated.

If the injury meet not with meekness, it then acquires another *accumulative* guilt, and stands answerable not only for its own positive ill, but for all the accidental which it causes in the sufferer. *Government of the Tongue.*

ACCUMULATOR. *n. f.* [from *accumulate*.]

He that accumulates; a gatherer or heap together.

Injuries may fall upon the passive man, yet, without revenge, there would be no broils and quarrels, the great *accumulators* and multipliers of injuries. *Deay of Pity.*

ACCURACY. *n. f.* [from *accuratio*, Lat.] Exactness; nicety.

This perfect artifice and *accuracy* might have been omitted, and yet they have made shift to move. *Mere.*

Quickness of imagination is seen in the invention, fertility in the fancy, and the *accuracy* in the expression. *Dryden.*

The man who hath the stupid ignorance, or hardened effrontery! to insult the revealed will of God; or the petulant conceit to turn it into ridicule; or the arrogance to make his own perfections the measure of the Divinity; or, at best, that can collate a text, or quote an authority, with an insipid *accuracy*; or demonstrate a plain proposition, in all formality; these now are the only men worth mentioning. *Dilany.*

We consider the uniformity of the whole design, *accuracy* of the calculations, and skill in restoring and comparing passages of ancient authors. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

ACCURATE. *adj.* [from *accuratus*, Lat.]

1. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance: applied to persons.

2. Exact; without defect or failure: applied to things.

No man living has made more *accurate* trials than Reaumur, the brightest ornament of France. *Cuison.*

3. Determinate; precisely fixed.

Those conceive the celestial bodies have more *accurate* influences upon these things below, than indeed they have but in gross. *Bacon.*

ACCURATELY. *adv.* [from *accurate*.] In an accurate manner; exactly; without error; nicely.

The fine of incidence is either *accurately*, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the fine of refraction. *Newton.*

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter, should be so *accurately* and harmoniously adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom. *Bentley.*

ACCURATENESS. *n. f.* [from *accurate*.]

Exactness; nicety.

But some time after, suspecting that in making this observation I had not determined the diameter of the sphere with sufficient *accurateness*, I repeated the experiment. *Newton.*

TO ACCURSE. *v. a.* [See CURSE.] To doom to misery; to invoke misery upon any one.

As if it were an unlucky comet, or as if God had so *accursed* it, that it should never shine to

give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him. *Hooker.*

When Hildebrand *accursed* and cast down from his throne Henry is there were none so hardy as to defend their lord. *Raleigh's Essays.*

ACCURSED. *part. adi.*

1. That is cursed or doomed to misery.

'Tis the most certain sign the world's *accursed*, That the best things corrupted are and work. *Denham.*

2. That deserves the curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; and, by consequence, wicked; malignant.

A swift blessing

May soon return to this our suffering country, Under a hand *accursed*. *Shakespeare.*

The chief part of the misery of wicked men, and those *accursed* spirits, the devils, is this, that they are of a disposition contrary to God. *Tillotson.*

They, like the seed from which they sprang, *accursed*.

Against the gods immortal hatred purst, *Dryden.*

ACCUSABLE. *adj.* [from the verb *accuse*.] That may be censured; blameable; culpable.

There would be a manifest defect, and nature's improvicion were justly *accusable*; if animals, so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ACCUSATION. *n. f.* [from *accuse*.]

1. The act of accusing.

Thus they in mutual *accusation* spent The fruitless hours, but neither self-condemning, And of their vain contest appear'd no end. *Milt.*

2. The charge brought against any one by the accuser.

You read

These *accusations*, and these grievous crimes Committed by your person, and your followers. *Shakespeare.*

All *accusation*, in the very nature of the thing, *improving*, and being founded upon, some law: for where there is no law, there can be no transgression; and where there can be no transgression, I am sure there ought to be no *accusation*. *South.*

3. [In the sense of the courts.] A declaration of some crime preferred before a competent judge, in order to inflict some judgment on the guilty person. *Blackstone's Parergon.*

ACCUSATIVE. *adj.* [from *accusativus*, Lat.]

A term of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates.

ACCUSATORY. *adj.* [from *accuse*.] That produces or contains an accusation.

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the *accusatory* libel, some certain and definite time. *Blackstone.*

TO ACCUSE. *v. a.* [from *accuso*, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. It requires the particle of before the subject of accusation.

He stripp'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth; And, calling western winds, *accus'd* the spring of South. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The professors are *accused* of all the ill practices which may seem to be the ill consequences of their principles. *Addison.*

2. It sometimes admits the particle for.

Never send up a leg of a fowl at supper while there is a cat or dog in the house, that can be *accused* for running away with it; but, if there happen to be neither, you must lay it upon the salt, or a strange gophound. *Swift.*

3. To blame or censure, in opposition to applause or justification.

Their conscience bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while *accusing* or else excusing one another. *Romans.*

Your valour would their flesh too much *accuse*,
And therefore, like themselves, they princes
chose. *Dryden's Tynanick Love.*

ACCU'SER. *n. f.* [from *accuse*.] He that
brings a charge against another.

There are some persons forbidden to be *accu-
sers*, on the score of their sex, as women; others
of their age, as pupils and infants; others upon
the account of some crimes committed by them;
and others, on the score of some filthy lucre they
propose to gain thereby; others, on the score of
their conditions, as libertines against their pa-
trons; and others, through a suspicion of calu-
mny, as having once already given false evi-
dence; and, lastly, others on account of their
poverty, as not being worth more than fifty aurei.

Ayliffe's Par.

—That good man, who drank the poisonous
draught,

With mind serene, and could not wish to see
His vile *accuser* drink as deep as he. *Dryden.*

If the person accused maketh his innocence
plainly to appear upon his trial, the *accuser* is
immediately put to an ignominious death; and,
out of his goods and lands, the innocent person
is quadruply recompensed; *Cultus's Travels.*

TO ACCUSTOM. *v. a.* [from *accustom*,
Fr.] To habituate; to inure: with
the particle *to*. It is used chiefly of per-
sons.

How shall we breathe in other air
Less pure, *accustom'd* to immortal fumes? *Milton.*

It has been some advantage to *accustom* one's
tells to books of the same edition. *Watts.*

TO ACCUSTOM. *v. g.* To be wont to do any
thing. Obsolete.

A boat over-freighted sunk, and all drowned,
Laying one woman, that in her first popping
up again, which must living things *accustom*, got
hold of the boat. *Carew.*

ACCU'STOMABLE. *adj.* [from *accustom*.]
Of long custom or habit; habitual;
customary.

Animals even of the same original, extraction,
and species, may be diversified by *accustomable*
variance in one climate, from what they are in
another. *Hall's Origin of Mankind.*

ACCU'STOMABLY. *adv.* According to
custom.

Touching the king's tines *accustomably* paid for
the purchasing of wares original, I find no certain
beginning of them, and do therefore think that
they grow up with the chancery. *Bacon's Allen.*

ACCU'STOMANCE. *n. f.* [from *accustomance*,
Fr.] Custom; habit; use.

Through *accustomance* and negligence, and per-
haps some other causes, we neither feel it in our
own bodies, nor take notice of it in others. *Boyle.*

ACCU'STOMARILY. *adv.* In a customary
manner; according to common or cul-
tormary practice.

Go on, rhetoric, and expose the peculiar emi-
nency which you *accustomarily* martial before ju-
dicial to public view. *Chambers's*

ACCU'STOMARY. *adj.* [from *accustom*.]
Usual; practised; according to custom.

ACCU'STOMED. *adj.* [from *accustom*.] Ac-
cording to custom; frequent; usual.

Look how the rubs her hands.—It is an *ac-
cused* action with her, to seem thus washing
her hands: I have known her continue in this a
quarter of an hour. *Shakespeare's Measure.*

ACU. *n. f.* [It not only signified a piece
of money, but any integer, from whence
is derived the word *acy*, or unit.] Thus
it signified the whole inheritance. *Ar-
buthnot on Coins.*

2. An unit; a single point; on cards or
dice.

When lots are shuffled together in a top, turn,
or shuffle; as if a man were to cast a die,

what reason in the world can he have to presume,
that he shall draw a white stone rather than a
black, or throw an *ace* rather than a six? *South.*

2. A small quantity; a particle; an
atom.

He will not bate an *ace* of absolute certainty;
but however doubtful or improbable the thing is,
coming from him, it must go for an indisputable
truth. *Government of the Tongue.*

I'll not wag an *ace* further: the whole world
shall not bid me to it. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

ACE'PHALOUS. *adj.* [from *acephalus*.] With-
out a head. *DiB.*

ACE'RID. *adj.* [from *acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with
an addition of roughness, as most fruits
are before they are ripe. *Quincy.*

ACE'RITY. *n. f.* [from *acerbitas*, Lat.]

1. A rough sour taste.

2. Sharpness of temper; severity: applied
to men.

True it is, that the talents for criticism, name-
ly, smartness, quick censure, vivacity of remark,
indeed all but *acerbity*, seem rather the gifts of
youth than of old age. *Pope.*

TO ACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [from *acervo*, Lat.]
To heap up. *DiB.*

ACER'VATION. *n. f.* [from *acervate*.]
The act of heaping together.

ACE'RVOSE. *adj.* Full of heaps. *DiB.*

ACE'SCENT. *adj.* [from *acerescens*, Lat.] That has
a tendency to sourness or acidity.

The same persons, perhaps, had enjoyed their
health as well with a mixture of animal diet,
qualified with a sufficient quantity of *acescents*;
as, bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ACETO'SE. *adj.* That has in it any thing
sour. *DiB.*

ACETO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *acetose*.] The
state of being acetose, or of containing
sourness. *DiB.*

ACE'TOUS. *adj.* [from *acetum*, vinegar,
Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar;
sour.

Raisins, which consist chiefly of the juice of
grapes, inspissated in the skins or husks by the
avulsion of the superfluous moisture through
their pores, being distilled in a retort, did not
afford any vinous, but rather an *acetous* spirit.

Boyle.

ACHE. *n. f.* [from *ace*, Sax. *æx*; now gene-
rally written *ake*, and in the plural *akes*;
of one syllable; the primitive manner
being preserved chiefly in poetry, for the
sake of the measure.] A continued pain.
See **AKE**.

I'll rack thee with old cramps;
Fill all thy bones with *aches*, make thee roar,
That beasts shall tremble at thy din. *Shaksp.*

A coming shew's your shooting corns preface,
Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will rage. *Swift.*

TO ACHE. *v. n.* [See **ACHE**.] To be in
pain.

Upon this account, our senses are dulled and
spent by an extraordinary intension, and our very
eyes, with *aches*, if long fixed upon any difficultly
discerned object. *Glanville.*

TO ACHIEVE. *v. a.* [from *achiv*, Fr. to
complete.]

1. To perform; to finish a design pro-
perously.

Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with sure
success:
The greater part perform'd, achieve the rest. *Dryden.*

2. To gain; to obtain.

Experience is by industry *achiev'd*,
And perfected by the slow course of time. *Stak.*

Tranio, I burn, I pine, I perish, Tranio,
If I *achieve* not this young modest girl. *Shak.*
Thou hast *achiev'd* our liberty, confid'
Within hell gates till now. *Milton.*
Show all the spoils by valiant kings *achiev'd*,
And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd. *Prior.*

ACHIEVEMENT. *n. f.* [from *achievement*, Fr.]

1. The performance of an action.

From every coast that heaven walks about,
Have thither come the noble martial crew,
That famous hard *achievements* still pursue. *Fairy Queen.*

2. The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial,
granted to any man for the performance
of great actions.

Then shall the war, and stern debate, and strife
Immortal, be the business of my life;
And in thy fame, the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd roof my banner shall be
hung.

Rank'd with my champions bucklers; and below,
With arms revers'd, th' *achievements* of the foe. *Dryden.*

Achievement, in the first sense, is derived
from *achieve*, as it signifies to perform;
is the second, from *achieve*, as it im-
ports to gain.

ACHIEVER. *n. f.* He that performs; he
that obtains what he endeavours after.

A victory is twice itself, when the *achiever*
brings home full numbers. *Shakspere.*

ACHING. *n. f.* [from *ache*.] Pain; un-
easiness.

When old age comes to wait upon a great and
worshipful sinner, it comes attended with many
painful girds and *achings*, called the gout. *South.*

ACHOR. *n. f.* [from *achor*, Lat. *æx*; Gr. *sur-
fur*.] A species of the herpes, it ap-
pears with a crusty scab, which causes
an itching on the surface of the head,
occasioned by a salt sharp serum oozing
through the skin. *Quincy.*

ACID. *adj.* [from *acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.]
Sour; sharp.

Wild trees last longer than garden trees; and,
in the same kind, those whose fruit is *acid*, more
than those whose fruit is sweet. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Acid, or sour, proceeds from a salt of the same
nature, without mixture of oil: in austere tastes,
the oily parts have not disentangled themselves
from the salts and earthy parts; such is the taste
of unripe fruits. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Liquors and substances are called *acids*, which,
being composed of pointed particles, affect the
taste in a sharp and piercing manner. The com-
mon way of trying, whether any particular li-
quor has in it any particles of this kind, is by
mixing it with syrup of violets, when it will turn
of a red colour; but if it contains alkaline or
salivary particles, it changes that syrup green. *Quincy.*

ACIDITY. *n. f.* [from *acid*.] The quality
of being acid; an acid taste; sharpness;
sourness.

Either, by the help of a dissolvent liquor, cor-
rupt, and reduce their meat, skin, bone, and all,
into a chylus or cream; and yet this liquor ma-
nifests nothing of acidity to the taste. *Ray.*

When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is
a sign of a redundancy of a bilious alkali; and
demands a quite different diet from the use of
acid or artichokes. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ACIDULOUS. *n. f.* [from *acid*.] The qua-
lity of being acid; acidity. See
ACIDITY.

ACIDULE. *n. f.* [that is, *aqua acidula*.]
Medicinal springs impregnated with
sharp particles, as all the nitrous, chaly-
beate, and mineral springs are. *Quincy.*

The *acids*, or medical springs, emit a greater quantity of their minerals than usual; and even the ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and limpid, become thick and turbid; and are impregnated with sulphur and other minerals, as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodward.*

TO ACIDULATE. *v. a.* [*aciduler*, Fr.] To impregnate or tinge with acids in a slight degree.

A diet of fresh unsalted things, watery liquors *acidulated*, farinaceous emollient substances, sour milk, butter, and acid fruits. *Arbutnot.*

TO ACKNOWLEDGE. *v. a.* [a word formed, as it seems, between the Latin and English, from *agnosco*, and *knowledge*, which is deduced from the Saxon *cnapan*, to *know*.]

1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character.

My people do already know my mind, And will acknowledge you and Jessica In place of lord Bassanio and myself. *Shakespeare.*
None that acknowledge God, or providence, Their souls eternally did ever doubt. *Davies.*

2. To confess, as a fault.

For I acknowledge my transgressions; and my sin is ever before me. *Psalms.*

3. To own, as a benefit: sometimes with the particle *to* before the person conferring the benefit.

His spirit Taught them; but they his gifts acknowledge'd not. *Milton.*

In the first place, therefore, I thankfully acknowledge to the Almighty Power the assistance he has given me in the beginning and the prosecution of my present studies. *Dryden.*

ACKNOWLEDGING. *adj.* [from *acknowledge*.] Grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received. A gallician, *recomnoissant*.

He has shewn his hero acknowledging and ungrateful, compassionate and hard-headed; but, at the bottom, sickle and self-interested. *Dryden's Virgil.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. *n. s.* [from *acknowledge*.]

1. Concession of any character in another; as, existence, superiority.

The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by a necessary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the unavoidable acknowledgment of the Deity; because it carries every thinking man to an original of every successive individual. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Concession of the truth of any position.

Immediately upon the acknowledgment of the christian faith, the euseb was baptised by Philip. *Hooker.*

3. Confession of a fault.

4. Confession of a benefit received; gratitude.

5. Act of attestation to any concession; such as homage.

There be many wide countries in Ireland, in which the laws of England were never established, nor any acknowledgment of subjection made. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

6. Something given or done in confession of a benefit received.

The second is an acknowledgment to his majesty for the leave of fishing upon his coasts; and though this may not be grounded upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right on our side, and custom on theirs, not determined or extinguished by any treaty between us, it may with justice be insisted on. *Temple's Dig.*

ACME. *n. s.* [*ακμῆ*, Gr.] The height of any thing; more especially used to

denote the height of a distemper, which is divided into four periods. 1. The *arche*, the beginning or first attack. 2. *Anabasis*, the growth. 3. *Acme*, the height. And, 4. *Paracme*, which is the declension of the distemper. *Quincy.*

ACOLUTHIST. *n. s.* [*ακολυθιστής*, Gr.] One of the lowest order in the Romish church, whose office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c.

It is duty, according to the papal law, when the bishop sings mass, to order all the inferior clergy to appear in their proper habits; and to see that all the offices of the church be rightly performed; to ordain the acolythist, to keep the sacred vessels. *Atty'ss's Parergon.*

ACOLYTE. *n. s.* The same with **ACOLUTHIST**.

ACONITE. *n. s.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Properly the herb wolfsbane; but commonly used in poetical language for poison in general.

Our land is from the rage of tigers freed, Nor nourishes the lion's angry feed; Nor poisonous aconite is here produced, Or grows unknown, or is, when known, refused. *Dryden.*

Despair, that aconite does prove And certain death to others' love, That poison never yet withstood, Does nourish mine, and turns to blood. *Grav.*

ACORN. *n. s.* [*æcōpin*, Sax. from *ac*, an oak, and *corn*, corn or grain; that is, the grain or fruit of the oak.] The seed or fruit born by the oak.

Browns, such as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become inseparable. *Brown.*

Content with food which nature freely breed, On wildings and on strawberries they fed; Cornels and bramble-berries gave the rest, And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast. *Dryd.*

He that is nourished by the acorn he picked up under an oak, or the apples he gathered from the trees in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himself. *Locke.*

ACORNED. *adj.* [from *acorn*.] Stored with acorns.

Like a full acorn'd bear. *Shaksp.*

ACOUSTICKS. *n. s.* [*ακουστικῶν*, of *ακουῶ*, to hear.]

1. The doctrine or theory of sounds.

2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

TO ACQUAINT. *v. a.* [*acquaint*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar with: applied either to persons or things. It has *with* before the object.

We that acquaint ourselves with every zone, And pass the tropicks, and behold each pole, When we come home, are to ourselves unknown, And unacquainted still with our own soul. *Davies.*

These wish thee, new welcome take, Like fortunes may her soul acquaint. *Milton.*

Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be acquainted with it. *Locke on Ed.*
Acquaint yourselves with things ancient and modern, natural, civil, and religious, domestic and antipathic; things of your own and foreign countries; and, above all, be well acquainted with God and yourselves; learn animal nature, and the workings of your own spirits. *Ward.*

2. To inform. *With* is more in use before the object than *of*.

But for some other seasons, my grave sir, Which is not fit you know, I not acquaint My father of this business. *Shakspere.*

A friend in the country acquaints me, that two or three men of the town are got among

them, and have brought words and phrases, which were never before in those parts. *Taylor.*

ACQUAINTANCE. *n. s.* [*acquaintance*, Fr.]

1. The state of being acquainted with; familiarity; knowledge. It is applied as well to persons as things, with the particle *with*.

Nor was his acquaintance less with the famous poets of his age, than with the noblemen and ladies. *Dryden.*

Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon our nearest acquaintance with him; and we seldom hear of a celebrated person, without a catalogue of some notorious weaknesses and infirmities. *Addison.*

Would we be admitted into an acquaintance with God, let us study to resemble him. We must be partakers of a divine nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance. *Atterbury.*

2. Familiar knowledge, simply without a preposition.

Brave soldiers, pardon me, That my recent breaking from my tongue Should scape the true acquaintance of mine eye. *Shakspere.*

This keeps the understanding strong in converse with an object, and long converse brings acquaintance. *Swift.*

In what manner he lived with those who were of his neighbourhood and acquaintance, how obliging his carriage was to them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do them, I forbear particularly to say. *Atterbury.*

3. A slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship, as applied to persons.

I hope I am pretty near seeing you, and therefore I would cultivate an acquaintance; because if you do not know me when we meet, you need only keep one of my letters, and compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counterparts of my heart. *Swift to Pope.*

A long novice of acquaintance should precede the views of friendship. *Eskingbroke.*

4. The person with whom we are acquainted; him of whom we have some knowledge, without the intimacy of friendship. In this sense the plural is, in some authors, *acquaintance*, in others *acquaintances*.

But she, all vow'd unto the red-cross knight, His wand'ring peril closely did lament, Ne in this new acquaintance could delight, But her dear heart with anguish did torment. *Fairy Queen.*

That young men travel under some tutor, I allow well, so that he be such a one that may be able to tell them, what acquaintances they are to seek, what exercises or discipline the place yields. *Bacon.*

This, my lord, has justly acquired you as many friends, as there are persons who have the honour to be known to you; more acquaintances you have none, you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after invariably yours. *Dryd.*

We see he is ashamed of his near acquaintances. *Boyle against Brelton.*

ACQUAINTED. *adj.* [from *acquaint*.] Familiar; well known; not new.

Now call we our high court of parliament; That war or peace, or both at once, may be As things acquainted and familiar to us. *Shak.*

ACQUISIT. *n. s.* [*acquisit*, Fr. from *acquiescere*; written by some *acquist*, with a view to the word *acquire*, or *acquistia*.] Attainment; acquisition; the thing gained.

New acquists are more burden than strength. *Bacon.*

Mud reposed near the office of rivers, makes continual additions to the land, thereby enclaving

ing the sea, and preserving these shells as trophies and signs of its new conquests and encroachments. *Woodward.*

TO ACQUIESCE. *v. n.* [*acquiescere*, Fr. *acquiescere*, Lat.] To rest in, or remain satisfied with, without opposition or discontent. It has in before the object.

Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the proposed opinion, think it rather worthy to be examined than *acquiesced in*. *Boyle.*

Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wishing, nor unactive complacency in; nor, lastly, a natural inclination to things virtuous and good, can pass before God for a man's willing of such things; and consequently, if men, upon this account, will needs take up and *acquiesce* in an airy ungrounded persuasion, that they will those things which really they not will, they fall thereby into a gross and fatal delusion. *South.*

He hath employed his transcendent wisdom and power, that by these he might make way for his benignity, as the end wherein they ultimately *acquiesce*. *Grew.*

ACQUIESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *acquiescere*.]

1. A silent appearance of content, distinguished on one side from avowed consent, on the other from opposition.

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who were thought most averse from it, there appeared any sign of contradiction to that; but an entire *acquiescence* in all the bishops thought fit to do. *Clarendon.*

2. Satisfaction; rest; content.

Many indeed have given over their pursuits after fame, either from disappointment, or from experience of the little pleasure which attends it, or the better informations or natural coldness of old age; but seldom from a full satisfaction and *acquiescence*, in their present enjoyments of it. *Addison.*

3. Submission; confidence.

The greatest part of the world take up their persuasions concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full *acquiescence*, in the word of those, who shall represent things to them under these characters. *South.*

ACQUIRABLE. *adj.* [from *acquire*.] That may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

Those rational instincts, the connate principles engraven in the human soul, though they are truths *acquirable* and deducible by rational consequence and argumentation, yet seem to be inscribed in the very crasis and texture of the soul, antecedent to any acquisition by industry, or the exercise of the discursive faculty, in man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If the powers of cogitation, and volition, and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor *acquirable* to matter by any motion or modification of it; it necessarily follows, that they proceed from some cogitative substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit and soul. *Bentley.*

TO ACQUIRE. *v. a.* [*acquirere*, Fr. *acquiescere*, Lat.]

1. To gain by one's own labour or power; to obtain what is not received from nature, or transmitted by inheritance.

Better to leave undone, than by our deed *Acquire* too high a fame, while he, who serves, is away. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

2. To come to; to attain.

Motion cannot be perceived without the perception of its terms, viz. the parts of space which it immediately left, and those which it next *acquires*. *Warville's Scylla.*

ACQUIRED. *particp. adj.* [from *acquire*.]

Gained by one's self, in opposition to those things which are bestowed by nature.

We are seldom at risk, and free enough from the solicitation of our natural or adopted desires; but a constant succession of uneasiness, out of

that stock which nature wants, or *acquired* habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

ACQUISITION. *n. f.* [from *acquire*.]

That which is acquired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly used in opposition to the gifts of nature.

These his *acquisitions*, by industry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature. *Hayward.*

By a content and acquiescence in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof; or so much as may palliate its just and substantial *acquisitions*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the *acquisition* of a taste. The faculty must, in some degree, be born with us. *Addison.*

ACQUIRER. *n. f.* [from *acquire*.] The person that acquires; a gainer.

ACQUISITION. *n. f.* [*acquisitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of acquiring or gaining.

Each man has but a limited right to the good things of the world; and the natural allowed way, by which he is to compass the possession of these things, is by his own industrious *acquisition* of them. *South.*

2. The thing gained; acquirement.

Great sir, all *acquisition* Of glory, as of empire, here I lay before Your royal seat. *Denham's Sophy.*

A state can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies hovering like a vulture to dismember its dying carcass; by which means it becomes only an *acquisition* to some mighty monarchy, without hopes of a resurrection. *Swift.*

ACQUISITIVE. *adj.* [*acquisitivus*, Lat.]

That is acquired or gained.

He died not in his *acquisitive* but in his native soil; nature herself, as it were, claiming a final interest in his body, when fortune had done with him. *Watson.*

ACQUIST. *n. f.* [See *Acquest*.] Acquirement; attainment; gain. Not in use.

His servant he, with new *acquist* Of true experience from this great event, With peace and consolation hath dismissed. *Milt.*

TO ACQUIT. *v. a.* [*acquitter*, Fr. See *QUIT*.]

1. To set free.

Ne do I with (for wishing were but vain) To be *acquitted* from my continual sin; But joy her thrall for ever to remain, And yield for pledge my poor captiv'd heart. *Spenser.*

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve: opposed to *condemn*, either simply with an accusative, as, *the jury acquitted him*, or with the particles *from* or *of*, which is more common, before the crime.

If I sin, then thou markest me, and thou wilt not *acquitt* me from mine iniquity. *Job.*

By the sentence of the most and best he is already *acquitted*, and, by the sentence of some, condemned. *Dryden.*

He that judges, without informing himself to the utmost that he is capable, cannot *acquitt* himself of judging amiss. *Locke.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his majesty, whom I entirely *acquitt* of any imputation. *Swift.*

3. To clear from any obligation.

Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God on my endeavours, overcome all difficulties; and, in some measure, *acquitted* myself of the debt which I owed the publick, when I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

4. In a similar sense, it is said, *The man*

hath acquitted himself well; that is, he hath discharged his duty.

ACQUITMENT. *n. f.* [from *acquitt*.] The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.

The word imports properly an *acquittal* or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause had thereupon. *South.*

ACQUITTAL. *n. f.* In law, is a deliverance and setting free from the suspicion or guiltiness of an offence. *Cowell.*

The constant design of both these orators, was to drive home one particular point, either the condemnation or *acquittal* of an accused person. *Swift.*

TO ACQUITTANCE. *v. a.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit. Not in use.

But if black scandal, and foul-faced reproach, Attend the sequel of your imposition, You more enforcement shall *acquittance* me From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shakspeare.*

ACQUITTANCE. *n. f.* [from *acquitt*.]

1. The act of discharging from a debt.

But soon shall find Forbearance, no *acquittance*, ere day end Justice shall not return, as beauty, scorn'd. *Milt.*

2. A writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

You can produce *acquittances* For such a sum, from special officers Of Charles his father. *Shakspeare.*

They quickly pay their debt, and then Take no *acquittance*, but pay again. *Donat.* The same man bought and sold to himself, paid the money, and gave the *acquittance*. *Arbu.*

ACRES. *n. f.* [*æcre*, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards. *Ditt.*

Search every *acre* in the high-grown field, And bring him to our eye. *Shakspeare.*

ACRID. *adj.* [*acer*, Lat.] Of a hot biting taste; bitter; so as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taste.

Bitter and *acrid* differ only by the sharp particles of the first being involved in a greater quantity of oil than those of the last. *Arbuth.*

ACRIMONIOUS. *adj.* Abounding with acrimony; sharp; corrosive.

It gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious*, and bitter of itself, then whatever acrimony or amaraude redounds in it, must be from the admixture of melancholy. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ACRIMONY. *n. f.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.]

1. Sharpness; corrosiveness.

There be plants that have a milk in them when they are cut; as figs, old lettuce, sow-thistles, spurge. The cause may be an infection of putrefaction: for those milks have all an *acrimony*, though one would think they should be lenitive. *Platon's Natural History.*

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body soluble in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle globes or crystals, soluble in water, so as to disappear, not malleable, and having something in it which affects the organs of taste with a sensation of *acrimony* or sharpness. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Sharpness of temper; severity; bitterness of thought or language.

John the Baptist set himself, with much *acrimony* and indignation, to battle this senseless arrogant conceit of theirs, which made them huff at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them, and not at all belonging to them. *South.*

ACRITUDE. *n. f.* [from *acrid*.] An acrid taste; a biting heat on the palate.

In green vitriol, with its astringent and sweetish tastes, is joined some acridity. *Grew's Mus.*
ACROAMATICAL, *adj.* [*ἀκροαματιαν*, I hear.]

Of or pertaining to deep learning: the opposite of *emotional*.

ACROA'TICKS, *n. s.* [*ἀκροατικά*.] Aristotle's lectures on the more nice and principal parts of philosophy, to which none but friends and scholars were admitted by him.

ACRONYCAL, *adj.* [from *ἀκρον*, *summus*, and *νύξ*, *nox*; importing the beginning of night.] A term of astronomy, applied to the stars, of which the rising or setting is called *acronychal*, when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at the time of sunset. It is opposed to *cosmical*.

ACRONYCALLY, *adv.* [from *acronychal*.] At the acronychal time.

He is tempestuous in the summer, when he rises heliacally, and rainy in the winter, when he rises *acronychally*. *Dryden*.

ACROSPIRE, *n. s.* [from *ἀκρον* and *σπείρο*.] A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds before they are put in the ground.

Many corns will smilt, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream; and will send forth their substance in an *acrospire*. *Moss*.

ACROSPURED, *part. adj.* Having sprouts, or having shot out.

For want of turning, when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends, which is called *acrospired*, and is fit only for swine. *Mortimer*.

ACRO'SS, *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, or the French *à*, as it is used in *à travers*, and *across*.] Athwart; laid over something so as to cross it.

The harp hath the concave not along the strings, but *across* the strings; and no harp hath the sound so melting and prolonged as the Irish harp. *Bacon*.

This view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms *across*. He stood, reflecting on his country's loss. *Dryd*.

There is a set of artificers, who, by the help of several poles, which they lay *across* each others shoulders, build themselves up into a kind of pyramid; so that you see a pile of men in the air of four or five rows rising one above another. *Addison*.

ACRO'STICK, *n. s.* [from *ἀκρον* and *στιχον*.] A poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

ACRO'STICK, *adj.*

1. That relates to an acrostick.

2. That contains acrosticks.

Leave writing plays, and choose for thy command

Some peaceful province in *acrostick* land:
 There thou may'st wings display, and altars raise,
 And torture one poor word ten thousand ways. *Dryden*.

ACROTERS, or **ACROTHERIA**, *n. s.* [from *ακρον*, the extremity of any body.] Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments, sometimes serving to support statues.

TO ACT, *v. n.* [*ago*, *actum*, Lat.]

1. To be in action; not to rest.

He hangs between, in doubt to *act* or *rest*. *Pope*.

2. To perform the proper functions.

Albeit the will is not capable of being compelled to any of its *actings*, yet it is capable of

being made to *act* with more or less difficulty, according to the different impressions it receives from motives or objects. *South*.

3. To practise arts or duties; to conduct one's self.

'Tis plain that she, who for a kingdom now
 Would sacrifice her love, and break her vow,
 Not out of love, but interest, *acts* alone,
 And would, ev'n in my arms, lie thinking of
 a throne. *Dryden's Conquest of Granada*.

The desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us to *act* for it, no body accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke*.

The splendor of his office, is the token of that sacred character which he inwardly bears: and one of these ought constantly to put him in mind of the other, and excite him to *act* up to it, through the whole course of his administration. *Atterbury's Sermons*.

It is our part and duty to co-operate with this grace, vigorously to exert those powers, and *adapt* to those advantages to which it raises us. He has given eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame. *Rogers' Sermons*.

4. To produce effects in some passive subject.

Hence 'tis we wait the wondrous cause to find
 How body *acts* upon impassive mind. *Garth*.

The stomach, the intestines, the muscles of the lower belly, all *act* upon the aliment; besides the chyle is not sucked, but squeezed into the mouths of the lacteals, by the action of the fibres of the guts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

TO ACT, *v. a.*

1. To bear a borrowed character, as a stage-player.

Honour and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honour lies. *Pope*.

2. To counterfeit; to feign by action.

His former trembling once again renew'd,
 With *acted* fear the villain thus pursued. *Dryd*.

3. To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements.

Most people in the world are *acted* by levity and humour, by strange and irrational changes. *South*.

Perhaps they are as proud as Lucifer, as covetous as Demas, as false as Judas, and in the whole course of their conversation *act*, and are *acted*, not by devotion, but design. *South*.

We suppose two distinct, incommunicable consciousnesses *acting* the same body, the one constantly by day, the other by night; and, on the other side, the same consciousness *acting* by intervals two distinct bodies. *Locke*.

ACT, *n. s.* [*actum*, Lat.]

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill.

A lower place, not well,
 May make too great an *act*:
 Better to leave undone, than by our deed
 Acquire too high a fame. *Shakspeare*.
 The conscious wretch must all his *acts* reveal;
 Loth to confess, unable to conceal;
 From the first moment of his vital breath,
 To his last hour of unrepenting death. *Dryden*.

2. Agency; the power of producing an effect.

I will try the forces
 Of these thy compounds on such creatures as
 We count not worth the hanging; but none human;
 To try the vigour of them, and apply
 Allayments to their *act*; and by them gather
 Their several virtues and effects. *Shakspeare*.

3. Action; the performance of exploits; production of effects.

'Tis so much in your nature to do good, that your life is but one continued *act* of placing benefits on many, as the sun is always carrying his light to some part or other of the world. *Dryden's Fables*.

Who forth from nothing call'd this comely frame,

His will and *act*, his word and work, the same. *Prior*.

4. The doing of some particular thing; a step taken; a purpose executed.

This *act* persuades me,
 That this remotion of the duke and her,
 Is practice only. *Shakspeare*.

5. A state of reality; effect.

The seeds of herbs and plants at the first are not in *act*, but in possibility, that which they afterwards grow to be. *Hosker*.

God alone excepted, who actually and everlastingly is whatsoever he may be, and which cannot hereafter be that which now he is not; all other things besides are somewhat in possibility, which as yet they are not in *act*. *Hosker*.

Sure they're conscious
 Of some intended mischief, and are fled
 To put it into *act*. *Denham's Sophy*.

6. Incipient agency; tendency to an effort.

Her legs were buskin'd, and the left before,
 In *act* to shoot; a silver bow she bore. *Dryden*.

7. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption.

Many never doubt but the whole condition acquired by Christ, the repentance he came to preach, will, in that last scene of their last *act*, immediately before the exit, be as opportunely and acceptably performed, as at any other point of their lives. *Hammond's Fundamentals*.

Five *acts* are the just measure of a play. *Rife*.

8. A decree of a court of justice, or edict of a legislature.

They make *edicts* for usury to support usurers, repeal daily any wholesome *act* established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily to chain up and restrain the poor. *Shakspeare*.

You that are king, though he do wear the crown,
 Have caus'd him, by new *act* of parliament,
 To blot out me. *Shakspeare's Henry vi*.

9. Record of judicial proceedings.

Judicial *acts* are all those matters which relate to judicial proceedings; and being reduced into writing by a public notary, are recorded by the authority of the judge. *Aspliffe*.

ACTION, *n. s.* [*action*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]

1. The quality or state of acting: opposite to *rest*.

O noble English! that could entertain
 With half their forces the full power of France;
 And let another half stand laughing by,
 All out of work, and cold for *action*. *Shakspeare*.

2. An act or thing done; a deed.

This *action*, I now go on,
 Is for my better grace. *Shakspeare's Winter Tale*.
 God never accepts a good inclination instead of a good *action*, where that action may be done; nay, so much the contrary, that, if a good inclination be not seconded by a good *action*, the want of that *action* is made so much the more criminal and irreparable. *South*.

3. Agency; operation.

It is better, therefore, that the earth should move about its own center, and make those useful vicissitudes of night and day, than expose always the same side to the *action* of the sun. *Bentley*.

He has settled laws, and laid down rules, conformable to which natural bodies are governed in their *actions* upon one another. *Chaynes*.

4. The series of events, represented in a fable.

This *action* should have three qualifications. First, it should be but one *action*; secondly, it should be an entire *action*; and, thirdly, it should be a great *action*. *Addison*.

5. Gesticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken; a part of oratory.

ACT

—He that speaks doth gripe the hearer's wrist,
While he that hears makes fearful *action*
With wrinkled brows. *Shaksp. King John.*
Our orators are observed to make use of less
gesture or *action* than those of other countries.

Addison.

6. [In law.] It is used with the preposition *against* before the person, and for before the thing.

Actions are personal, real, and mixt: *action* personal belongs to a man *against* another, by reason of any contract, offence, or cause of like force with a contract or offence, made or done by him, or some other for whose fact he is to answer. *Action* real is given to any man *against* another, that possesses the thing required or sued for in his own name, and no other man's. *Action* mixt is that which lies as well *against* or for the thing which we seek, as *against* the person that hath it; called *mixt*, because it hath a mixt respect both to the thing and to the person.

Action is divided into civil, penal, and mixt. *Action* civil is that which tends only to the recovery of that which is due to us; as a sum of money formerly lent. *Action* penal is that which aims at some penalty or punishment in the party sued, be it corporal or pecuniary: as, in common law, the next friends of a man feloniously slain shall pursue the law *against* the murderer. *Action* mixt is that which seeks both the thing whereof we are deprived, and a penalty also for the unjust detaining of the same.

Action upon the case, is an *action* given for redress of wrongs done without force *against* any man, by law not specially provided for.

Action upon the statute, is an *action* brought *against* a man upon breach of a statute. *Cowell.*
There was never man could have a juster *action* *against* filthy fortune than I, since, all other things being granted me, her blindness is the only loss.

For our reward then,

First, all our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments, *against* us quitted.

Ben Jonson.

7. In the plural, in France, the same as *stocks* in England.

ACTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *action*.] That admits an *action* in law to be brought *against* it; punishable.

His process was formed; whereby he was found guilty of nought else, that I could learn, which was *actionable*, but of ambition. *Hawth.*

No man's face is *actionable*: these singularities are interpretable from more innocent causes.

Collier.

ACTIONARY, or ACTIONIST. *n. f.* [from *action*.] One that has a share in *actions* or *stocks*.

ACTION-TAKING. *adj.* Accustomed to resent by means of law; litigious.

A knave, a rascal, a filthy worded-stocking knave; a lily-liver'd *action-taking* knave. *Shaksp.*

ACTIVATION. *n. f.* [from *actio*, Lat.] *Action* quick and frequent. *Diſt.*

TO ACTIVATE. *v. a.* [from *active*.] To make active. This word is perhaps used only by the author alleged.

As snow and ice, especially being holpen, and the cold *activated* by nitre or salt, will turn water into ice, and that in a few hours; so it may be, it will turn wood or stiff clay into stone, in longer time. *Bacon.*

ACTIVE. *adj.* [*activus*, Lat.]

1. That has the power or quality of acting.

These particles have not only a *vis inertia*, accompanied with such passive laws of motion as naturally result from that force, but also they are moved by certain *active* principles, such as is that of gravity, and that which causes fermentation, and the cohesion of bodies. *Newton.*

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ACT

2. That which acts, opposed to *passive*, or that which suffers.

—When an even flame two hearts did touch;
His office was indulgently to fit
Actives to passives, correspondency
Only his subject was. *Donne.*

If you think that, by multiplying the addiments in the same proportion that you multiply the ore, the work will follow, you may be deceived: for quantity in the passive will add more resistance than the quantity in the *active* will add force. *Bacon.*

3. Busy; engaged in *action*; opposed to *idle* or *sedentary*, or any state of which the duties are performed only by the mental powers.

'Tis virtuous *action* that must praise bring forth,
Without which, slow advice is little worth;
Yet they who give good counsel, praise deserve,
Tho' in the *active* part they cannot serve. *Denham.*

4. Practical; not merely theoretical.

The world hath had in these men fresh experience, how dangerous such *active* errors are. *Hobbes.*

5. Nimble; agile; quick.

Some bend the stubborn bow for victory;
And some with darts their *active* sinews try. *Dryd.*

6. In grammar.

A verb *active* is that which signifies *action*; as, I teach. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

ACTIVELY. *adv.* [from *active*.] In an active manner; busily; nimbly. In an active signification; as, the word is used *actively*.

ACTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active; quickness; nimbleness. This is a word more rarely used than *activity*.

What strange agility and *activeness* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to, by continual exercise. *Wilkins' Math. Mag.*

ACTIVITY. *n. f.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active: applied either to things or persons.

Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial ice, increaseth the *activity* of cold. *Bacon.*

Our adversary will not be idle, though we are; he watches every turn of our soul, and incident of our life: and, if we remit our *activity*, will take advantage of our indolence. *Rogers.*

ACTOR. *n. f.* [*actor*, Lat.]

1. He that acts or performs any thing.

The virtues of either age may correct the defects of both: and good for succession, that young men may be learners, while men in age are *actors*. *Bacon.*

He who writes an *Encomium Neronis*, if he does it heartily, is himself but a transcript of Nero in his mind, and would gladly enough see such pranks, as he was famous for, acted again, though he dares not be the *actor* of them himself. *South.*

2. He that personates a character; a stage-player.

Would you have
Such an Herculean *actor* in the scene,
And not this hydra? They must sweat no less
To fit their properties, than t' express their parts. *Ben Jonson.*

When a good *actor* doth his part present,
In every act he our attention draws,
That at the last he may find just applause. *Denham.*

These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rainbow; when the *actor* ceases to shine upon them, they vanish in a twinkling. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

ACTRESS. *n. f.* [*actrice*, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an *actress* in the *Æneid*; but the part she acts is very short, and none of the most admired circumstances of that divine work. *Addison.*

ACU

We spirits have just such natures
We had, for all the world, when human creatures;
And therefore I, that was an *actress* here,
Play all my tricks in hell, a goblin there. *Dryden.*

2. A woman that plays on the stage.

A'CTUAL. *adj.* [*actual*, Fr.]

1. That comprises *action*.

In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking
and other *actual* performances, what, at any time,
have you heard her say? *Shakspere.*

2. Really in act; not merely potential.

Sin, there in pow'r before
Once *actual*; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton.*

3. In act; not purely in speculation.

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault:
Then what must be expected, that still proceeds
To finish sin, and work up thoughts to deeds. *Dryden.*

ACTUALITY. *n. f.* [from *actual*.] The state of being actual.

The *actuality* of these spiritual qualities is thus imprisoned, though their potentiality be not quite destroyed; and thus a crafts, extended, impentrationable, passive, divisible, unintelligent substance is generated, which we call matter. *Cleaver.*

A'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *actual*.] In act; in effect; really.

All mankind acknowledge themselves able and sufficient to do many things, which *actually* they never do. *South.*

Read one of the Chronicles, and you will think you were reading a history of the kings of Israel or Judah, where the historians were *actually* inspired, and where, by a particular scheme of providence, the kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worship of the true God. *Addison.*

Though our temporal prospects should be full of danger, or though the days of sorrow should *actually* overtake us, yet still we must repose ourselves on God. *Rogers.*

A'CTUALNESS. *n. f.* [from *actual*.] The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY. *n. f.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] The register who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court: a term of the civil law.

Suppose the judge should say, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the notary will have the custody of them with himself: certainly, in this case, the *actuary* or writer of them ought to be preferred. *Ayliffe.*

TO A'CTUATE. *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action; to invigorate or increase the powers of motion.

The light made by this animal depends upon a living spirit, and seems, by some vital irradiation, to be *actuated* into this lustre. *Brown.*

Such is every man, who has not *actuated* the grace given him, to the subduing of every reigning sin. *Decay of Piety.*

Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the least *actuated* by it. *Addison.*

Our passions are the springs which *actuate* the powers of our nature. *Rogers.*

A'CTUATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Put into action; animated; brought into effect.

The active informations of the intellect, filling the passive reception of the will, like form cloving with matter, grew *actuate* into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*

ACTUOSE. *adj.* [from *act*.] That has strong powers of action: a word little used.

TO A'CUATE. *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To sharpen; to invigorate with any powers of sharpness.

E

ACU

Immoderate feeding upon powdered beef, pickled meats, and debauching with strong wines, do inflame and *acuate* the blood, whereby it is capacitated to corrode the lungs.

Harvey on Consumptions.

ACU'LEATE. *adj.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] That has a point or sting; prickly; that terminates in a sharp point.

ACU'MEN. *n. f.* [Lat.] a sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects.

The word was much affected by the learned Aristarchus in common conversation, to signify genius or natural *acumen*. *Pope.*

ACU'MINATED. *partisip. adj.* Ending in a point; sharp-pointed.

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the rest, but seemeth, as it were, cut off. *Brown.*

I appropriate this word, *Noli me tangere*, to a small round *acuminated* tubercle, which hath not much pain, unless touched or rubbed, or exasperated by topicks. *Wise man.*

ACUTE. *adj.* [*acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp; ending in a point: opposed to *obtuse* or *blunt*.

Having the ideas of an obtuse and an acute angled triangle, both drawn from equal bases and between parallels, I can, by intuitive knowledge, perceive the one not to be the other, but cannot that way know whether they be equal. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative sense, applied to men, ingenious; penetrating: opposed to *dull* or *stupid*.

The acute and ingenious author, among many very fine thoughts, and uncommon reflections, has started the notion of seeing all things in God. *Locke.*

3. Spoken of the senses, vigorous; powerful in operation.

Were our senses altered, and made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us. *Locke.*

4. *Acute* disease. Any disease, which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days: opposed to *chronical*. *Quincy.*

5. *Acute* accent; that which raises or sharpens the voice.

ACU'TELY. *adv.* [from *acute*.] After an acute manner; sharply: it is used as well in the figurative as primitive sense.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there, perhaps, as *acutely* as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism. *Locke.*

ACU'TENESS. *n. f.* [from *acute*.]

1. Sharpness.

2. Force of intellects.

They would not be so apt to think, that there could be nothing added to the *acuteness* and penetration of their understandings. *Locke.*

3. Quickness and vigour of senses.

If eyes so framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, their owner could not be benefited by that *acuteness*; which, whilst it discovered the secret contrivance of the machine, made him lose its use. *Locke.*

4. Violence and speedy crisis of a malady.

We apply present remedies according to indications, respecting rather the *acuteness* of the disease, and precipitancy of the occasion, than the rising and setting of stars. *Brown.*

5. Sharpness of sound.

This *acuteness* of sound will shew, that whilst, to the eye, the bell seems to be at rest, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very brisk motion, without which they could not strike the air. *Boyle.*

ADA

ADA'CTED. *part. adj.* [*adaetus*, Lat.]

Driven by force: a word little used.

The verb *adaet* is not used. *Diff.*

A'DAGE. *n. f.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb.

Shallow unimproved intellects are confident pretenders to certainty; as if, contrary to the *adage*, science had no friend but ignorance. *Glasville.*

Fine fruits of learning! old ambitious soul, Dar'st thou apply that *adage* of the school, As if 'tis nothing worth that lies conceal'd, And science is not science till reveal'd? *Dryden.*

ADAGIO. *n. f.* [Italian, at leisure.] A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.

A'DAMANT. *n. f.* [*adamas*, Lat. from *a* and *δύω*, that is *insuperable*, *infrangible*.]

1. A stone, imagined by writers, of impenetrable hardness.

So great a fear my name amongst them spread, That they suppos'd I could rend bars of steel, And spurn in pieces posts of adamant. *Shakf.*

Satan, with vast and haughty strides advanc'd, Come tow'ring, arm'd in adamant and gold. *Milton.*

Eternal Deities, Who rule the world with absolute decrees, And write whatever time shall bring to pass, With pens of adamant, on plates of brass. *Dryd.*

2. The diamond.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the *adamant* all other stones, being exalted to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the fastidious stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray.*

3. Adamant is taken for the loadstone.

You draw me, you hard-hearted *adamant*! But yet you draw not iron; for my heart Is true as steel. *Shakspere.*

Let him change his lodging from one part of the town to another, which is a great *adamant* of acquaintance. *Bacon.*

ADAMANTE'AN. *adj.* [from *adamant*] Hard as adamant. This word occurs, perhaps, only in this passage.

He, weaponless himself, Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass, Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail *Adamantean* proof. *Milton.*

ADAMA'NTINE. *adj.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]

1. Made of adamant.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rain'd on high With *adamantine* columns, threats the sky. *Dryd.*

2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardness, indissolubility.

Could Eve's weak hand, extended to the tree, In sunder rend that *adamantine* chain, Whose golden links effects and causes be, And which to God's own chair doth fix'd remain? *Davies.*

An eternal sterility must have possessed the world, where all things had been fixed and fastened everlastingly with the *adamantine* chains of specific gravity: if the Almighty had not spoken and said, Let the earth bring forth grails, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after its kind; and it was so. *Bentley.*

In *adamantine* chains shall death be bound, And hell's grim tyrant feel th' eternal wound. *Pope.*

Tho' *adamantine* bonds the chief restrain, The dire restraint his wisdom will defeat, And soon restore him to his regal seat. *Pope.*

A'DAM'S-APPLE. *n. f.* [In anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.

ADD

To ADAPT. *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit one thing to another; to suit; to proportion.

'Tis true, but let it not be known, My eyes are somewhat dimmish grown; For nature, always in the right, To your decays adapts my sight. *Swift.*

It is not enough that nothing offends the ear, but a good poet will adapt the very sounds, as well as words, to the things he treats of. *Pope.*

ADAPTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *adapto*.] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another.

Some species there be of middle natures, that is, of bird and beast, as bats; yet are their parts so set together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either, there being a commixture of both, rather than adaptation or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown.*

Adhesion may be in part ascribed either to some elastical motion in the pressed glass, or to the exquisite adaptation of the almost numberless, though very small, asperities of the one, and the numerous little cavities of the other; whereby the surfaces do lock in with one another, or are, as it were, clasped together. *Boyle.*

ADAP'TION. *n. f.* [from *adapto*.] The act of fitting.

It were alone a sufficient work to shew all the necessities, the wise contrivances, and prudent adaptations, of these admirable machines, for the benefit of the whole. *Chryse.*

ADA'PTNESS. *n. f.* [for *adaptedness*, from *adapto*.]

Some notes are to display the *adaptness* of the sound to the sense. *Dr. Newton.*

This word I have found nowhere else.

To ADCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [from *adco* and *corpus*.] To unite one body with another: more usually wrote *accorporate*; which see.

To ADD. *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]

1. To join something to that which was before.

Mark if his birth makes any difference, If to his words it adds one grain of sense. *Dryden.*

They, whose mules have the highest blow, Add not to his immortal memory, But do an act of friendship to their own. *Dryden.*

2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. 'To add to' is proper, but to *add together* seems a solecism.

Whatever positive ideas a man has in his mind, of any quantity, he can repeat it, and add it to the former, as easily as he can *add together* the ideas of two days, or two years. *Locke.*

A'DDABLE. *adj.* [from *add*.] That to which something may be added. *Addible* is more proper. It signifies more properly that which may be added.

The first number in every addition is called the *addable* number; the other, the number or numbers added; and the number invented by the addition, the aggregate or sum. *Cocker.*

To ADDE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or ascertain tithes.

To ADDE'EM. *v. a.* [from *deem*.] To esteem; to account. Out of use.

She scorns to be *addeem'd* to worthless-bast, As to be mov'd to such an infamy. *Daniel.*

A'NDER. *n. f.* [*αἰτερον, αἰτρον, nabbne*, as it seems from *αἰτερον*, Sax. poison.] A serpent; a viper; a poisonous reptile, perhaps of any species. In common language, *adders* and *snakes* are not the same.

Or is the *adder* better than the eel, Because his painted skin contents the eye? *Shakf.*

A D D

An *adder* did it; for, with doubler tongue
Than thine, thou serpent, never *adder* stung.

Shakspeare.

The *adder* teaches us where to strike, by her
curious and fearful defending of her head.

Taylor.

A'DDER'S-GRASS. *n. f.* A plant, ima-
gined by *Skinner* to be so named, because
serpents lurk about it.

A'DDER'S-TONGUE. *n. f.* [*ophioglossum*,
Lat.] An herb.

It hath no visible flower; but the seeds are
produced on a spike, which resembles a serpent's
tongue; which seed is contained in many longi-
tudinal cells.

Miller.

The most common simples are comfrey, bugle,
grimony, fanicle, paul's-betony, fluellin, pe-
riwinkle, *adder's-tongue*.

Wifeman.

A'DDER'S-WORT. *n. f.* An herb, so
named on account of its virtue, real or
supposed, of curing the bite of serpents.

ADDIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *addible*.] The
possibility of being added.

This endless addition, or *addibility* (if any
one like the word better) of numbers, is appa-
rent to the mind, is that which gives us the
clearest and most distinct idea of infinity.

Locke.

A'DDIBLE. *adj.* [from *add*.] Possible to
be added. See **ADDABLE**.

The clearest idea it can get of infinity, is the
confused, incomprehensible remainder of endless
addible numbers, which affords no prospect of
stop, or boundary.

Locke.

A'DDICE. *n. f.* [for which we corruptly
speak and write *axe*, from *abeys*, Sax.
an axe.]

The *addice* hath its blade made thin and some-
what arching. As the axe hath its edge parallel
to its handle, so the *addice* hath its edge athwart
the handle, and is ground to a basil on its inside
to its outer edge.

Maxon's Mechan. Exercises.

To ADDICT. *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]

1. To devote; to dedicate: in a good
sense, which is rarely used.

Ye know the house of Stephanus, that they
have *addicted* themselves to the ministry of the
saints.

1 Cor.

2. It is commonly taken in a bad sense;
as, *be addicted himself to vice*.

3. To devote one's self to any person,
party or persuasion. A latinism.

I am neither author or savor of any sect; I
will have no man *addict* himself to me; but if I
have any thing right, defend it as truth's.

Ben Jonson.

ADDICTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *addicted*.]
The quality or state of being addicted.

Those know how little I have remitted of my
former *addictedness* to make chymical experi-
ments.

Boyle.

ADDITION. *n. f.* [*additio*, Lat.]

1. The act of devoting, or giving up.

2. The state of being devoted.

It is a wonder how his grace should glean it,
Since his *addition* was to courses vain;
His companies unlatter'd, rude, and shallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports.

Shakspeare.

A'DDITAMENT. *n. f.* [*additamentum*,
Lat.] The addition, or thing added.

Iron will not incorporate with brass, nor other
metals, of itself, by simple fire: so as the en-
quiry must be upon the calcination, and the *ad-
ditament*, and the charge of them.

Bacon.

In a palace there is first the case or fabrick,
or moles of the structure itself; and, besides that,
there are certain *additaments* that contribute to
its ornament and use; as, various furniture, rare
fountains and aqueducts, divers things appendi-
cated to it.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

ADDITION. *n. f.* [from *add*.]

A D D

1. The act of adding one thing to an-
other: opposed to *diminution*.

The infinite distance between the Creator and
the noblest of all creatures, can never be mea-
sured, nor exhausted by endless *addition* of
finite degrees.

Bentley.

2. Additament, or the thing added.

It will not be modestly done, if any, of
our own witdum, intrude or interpose, or be
willing to make *additions* to what Christ and his
apostles have designed.

Hammond.

Some such resemblances, methinks, I find
Of our last evening's talk, in this thy dream,
But with *addition* strange!

Milton.

The abolishing of villanage, together with the
custom, permitted among the nobles, of selling
their lands, was a mighty *addition* to the power
of the commons.

Swift.

3. [In arithmetick.] The reduction of two
or more numbers of like kind together
into one sum or total.

Cocker.

4. [In law.] A title given to a man over
and above his christian name and sur-
name, shewing his estate, degree, oc-
cupation, trade, age, place of dwelling.

Corwell.

Only retain

The name, and all th' *addition* to a king;
The sway, revenue, execution,
Beloved sons, be yours; which to confirm,
This coronet part between you.

Shakspeare.

From this time,

For what he did before Corioli, call him,
With all th' applause and clamour of the host,
Caius Marcius Coriolanus. Bear th' *addition*
nobly ever.

Shakspeare.

There arose new disputes upon the persons
named by the king, or rather against the *additions*
and appellations of title, which were made to
their names.

Clarendon.

ADDITIONAL. *adj.* [from *addition*.] That
is added.

Our kalendar being once reformed and set
right, it may be kept so, without any consider-
able variation, for many ages, by omitting one
leap year; i. e. the *additional* day, at the end of
every 134 years.

Holder on Time.

The greatest wits, that ever were produced in
one age, lived together in so good an under-
standing, and celebrated one another with so
much generosity, that each of them receives an
additional lustre from his contemporaries.

Addison.

They include in them that very kind of evi-
dence, which is supposed to be powerful: and
do, withal, afford us several other *additional*
proofs, of great force and clearness.

Atterbury.

ADDITIONAL. *n. f.* Additament; some-
thing added. Not in use.

May be some little *additional* may further the
incorporation.

Baron.

A'DDITORY. *adj.* [from *add*.] That has
the power or quality of adding.

The *additory* fiction gives to a great man a
larger share of reputation than belongs to him,
to enable him to serve some good end or purpose.

Arbutnot.

ADDLE. *adj.* [from *abel*, a disease, Sax.
according to *Skinner* and *Junius*; per-
haps from *ybel*, idle, barren, unfruitful.]
Originally applied to eggs, and signify-
ing such as produce nothing, but grow
rotten under the hen; thence transferred
to brains that produce nothing.

There's one with truncheon, like a ladle,
That carries eggs too fresh or *addle*;
And still at random, as he goes,
Among the rabble rout bestows.

Hudibras.

After much solitariness, fasting, or long sick-
ness, their brains were *addle*, and their bellies as
empty of meat as their heads of wit.

Burton.

A D D

Thus far the poet; but his brains grow *addle*;
And all the rest is purely from this *addle*. *Dryden.*
To A'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *addle*, *adj.*] To
make *addle*; to corrupt; to make bar-
ren.

This is also evidenced in eggs, whereof the
sound ones sink, and such as are *addled* swim;
as do also those that are termed *hypomure*, or
wind-eggs.

Brown.

To A'DDLE. *v. n.* To grow; to increase.
Obsolete.

Where ivy embraceth the tree very fore,
Kill ivy, else tree will *addle* no more.

Tusser.

A'DDLE-PATED. *adj.* Having addled brains.
See **ADDLE**.

Poor slaves in metre, dull and *addle-pated*,
Whorhyme below even David's psalms translated.

Dryden.

To ADDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*addresser*, Fr. from
deregar, Span. from *dirigo*, *directum*, Lat.]

1. To prepare one's self to enter upon any
action; as, *be addressed himself to the
work*. It has to before the thing.

With him the palmer eke, in habit sad,
Himself *address* to that adventure hard.

Fairy Q.

It lifted up its head, and did *address*
Itself to motion, like as it would speak.

Shaks.

Then Turnus, from his chariot leaping light,
Address'd himself on foot to single fight.

Dryden.

2. To get ready; to put in a state for im-
mediate use.

They fell directly on the English battle
whereupon the earl of Warwick *addressed* his
men to take the flank.

Hayward.

Duke Frederick, hearing how that every day
Men of great worth resorted to this forest,
Address'd a mighty power, which were on foot,
In his own conduct purposely to take
His brother here.

Shakspeare.

To-night in Harfleur we will be your guest,
To-morrow for the march we are *address*.

Shaks.

3. To apply to another by words, with
various forms of construction.

4. Sometimes without a preposition.

Are not your orders to *address* the senate.

Addis.

5. Sometimes with *to*.

Addressing to Pollio, his great patron, and
himself no vulgar poet, he began to assert his
native character, which is sublimity.

Dryden.

To such I would *address* with this most affec-
tionate petition.

Decay of Piety.

Among the crowd, but far above the rest,
Young Turnus to the beauteous maid *address*.

Dryden.

6. Sometimes with the reciprocal pro-
noun; as, *be addressed himself to the gen-
eral*.

7. Sometimes with the accusative of the
matter of the address, which may be the
nominative to the passive.

The young hero had *addressed* his prayers to
him for his assistance.

Dryden.

The prince himself, with awful dread possess'd,
His vows to great Apollo thus *address*.

Dryden.

His suit was common; but, above the rest,
To both the brother-princes thus *address*.

Dryden.

8. To *address* [in law] is to apply to the
king in form.

The representatives of the nation in parliament,
and the privy-council, *addressed* the king to have
it recalled.

Swift.

ADDRE'SS. *n. f.* [*adresse*, Fr.]

1. Verbal application to any one, by way
of persuasion; petition.

Henry, in knots involving Emma's name,
Had half confess'd and half conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's soft *address*,
That, as the wound, the passion might increase.

Prior.

Most of the persons, to whom these addresses are made, are not wise and skilful judges, but are influenced by their own sinful appetites and passions. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Courtship.

They often have revealed their passion to me; But, tell me, whose address thou favour'st most; I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it. *Addison.*
A gentleman, whom, I am sure, you yourself would have approved, made his addresses to me. *Addison.*

3. Manner of addressing another; as, we say, a man of a bumpy or a pleasing address; a man of an awkward address.

4. Skill; dexterity.

I could produce innumerable instances, from my own observation, of events imputed to the profound skill and address of a minister, which, in reality, were either mere effects of negligence, weakness, humour, passion, or pride, or at best but the natural course of things left to themselves. *Swift.*

5. Manner of directing a letter: a sense chiefly mercantile.

ADDRESSEE. n. f. [from *address*.] The person that addresses or petitions.

ADDUCENT. adj. [*adducens*, Lat.] A word applied to those muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed. *Quincy.*

TO ADDUCE. v. a. [*adducir*, Fr. *duclir*, Lat.] To sweeten. Not in use.

Thus did the French ambassadors, with great show of their king's affection, and many sugared words, seek to adduce all matters between the two kings. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

ADDELING. n. f. [from *adel*, Sax, illustrious.] A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children: king Edward the Confessor, being without issue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him *adeling*. *Cowell.*

ADDEPTION. n. f. [*adino*, *ademptum*, Lat.] Taking away; privation. *Diſt.*

ADENOGRAPHY. n. f. [from *adeno* and *grapho*.] A treatise of the glands.

ADEPT. n. f. [from *adepus*, Lat. that is, *adepus artem*.] He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art. It is, in its original signification, appropriated to the chymists, but is now extended to other artists.

The preservation of chastity is easy to true adepts. *Pope.*

ADEPT. adj. Skilful; thoroughly versed.

If there be really such adept philosophers as we are told of, I am apt to think, that, among their arcana, they are masters of extremely potent menstruums. *Boyle.*

ADEQUATE. adj. [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate; correspondent to, so as to bear an exact resemblance or proportion. It is used generally in a figurative sense, and often with the particle *to*.

Contingent death seems to be the whole adequate object of popular courage; but a necessary and unavoidable coffin strikes paleness into the stoutest heart. *Harvey on Consumption.*

The arguments were proper, adequate, and sufficient to compass their respective ends. *South.*

All our simple ideas are adequate; because, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted and ordained by God to produce such sensations in us, they cannot but be correspondent and adequate to those powers. *Locke.*

Those are adequate ideas, which perfectly represent their archetypes or objects. Inadequate are but a partial, or incomplete, representation of those archetypes to which they are referred. *Watts' Logic.*

ADEQUATELY. adv. [from *adequate*.]

1. In an adequate manner; with justness of representation; with exactness of proportion.

Gratitude consists adequately in these two things; first, that it is a debt; and, secondly, that it is such a debt as is left to every man's ingenuity whether he will pay or no. *Smith.*

2. It is used with the particle *to*.

Piety is the necessary christian virtue, proportioned adequately to the omniscience and spirituality of that infinite Deity. *Hammond.*

ADEQUATENESS. n. f. [from *adequate*.]

The state of being adequate; justness of representation; exactness of proportion.

ADESPOTICK. adj. Not absolute; not despotick. *Diſt.*

TO ADHERE. v. n. [*adharco*, Lat.]

1. To stick to, as wax to the finger: with *to* before the thing.

2. To stick, in a figurative sense; to be consistent; to hold together.

Why every thing adheres together, that no diam of a scruple, no scruple of a scruple, no incredulous or unsafe circumstance— *Shakespeare.*

3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, person, or opinion.

Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you; And sure I am, two men there are not living To whom he more adheres. *Shakespeare.*

Every man of sense will agree with me, that singularity is laudable, when, in contradiction to a multitude, it adheres to the dictates of conscience, morality, and honour. *Boyle.*

ADHERENCE. n. f. [from *adhere*.] See **ADHESION**.

1. The quality of adhering, or sticking; tenacity.

2. In a figurative sense, fixedness of mind; steadiness; fidelity.

The firm adherence of the Jews to their religion is no less remarkable than their dispersion; considering it as persecuted or contemned over the whole earth. *Addison.*

A constant adherence to one sort of diet may have bad effects on any constitution.

Plain good sense, and a firm adherence to the point, have proved more effectual than those arts, which are contemptuously called the spirit of negotiating. *Swift.*

ADHERENCY. n. f. [the same with *adherence*.]

1. Steady attachment.

2. That which adheres.

Vices have a native adherency of venation. *Decay of Piety.*

ADHERENT. adj. [from *adhere*.]

1. Sticking to.

Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung, And stuck adherent, and suspended hung. *Pope.*

2. United with.

Modes are said to be inherent or adherent, that is, proper or improper. Adherent or improper modes arise from the joining of some accidental substance to the chief subject, which yet may be separated from it: as, when a bowl is wet, or a boy is clothed, there are adherent modes; for the water and the clothes are distinct substances, which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy. *Watts.*

ADHERENT. n. f. [from *adhere*.]

1. The person that adheres; one that supports the cause, or follows the fortune, of another; a follower; a partisan.

Princes must give protection to their subjects and adherents, when worthy occasion shall require it. *Raleigh.*

A new war must be undertaken upon the advice of those, who, with their partisans and adherents, were to be the sole gainers by it. *Swift.*

2. Any thing outwardly belonging to a person.

When they cannot shake the main fort, they must try if they can possess themselves of the outworks, raise some prejudice against his discretion, his humour, his carriage, and his extrinsic adherents. *Government of the Tongue.*

ADHERER. n. f. [from *adhere*.] He that adheres.

He ought to be indulgent to tender consciences; but, at the same time, a firm adherer to the established church. *Swift.*

ADHESION. n. f. [*adhesio*, Lat.]

1. The act or state of sticking to something. Adhesion is generally used in the natural, and adherence in the metaphorical sense; as, the adhesion of iron to the magnet, and adherence of a client to his patron.

Why therefore may not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently shaped for adhesion, stick to one another, as well as stick to this spirit? *Boyle.*

The rest consisting wholly in the sensible configuration, as smooth and rough; or else more, or less, firm adhesion of the parts, as hard and soft, tough and brittle, are obvious. *Locke.*

—Prove that all things, on occasion, Love union, and desire adhesion. *Prior.*

2. It is sometimes taken, like *adherence*, figuratively, for firmness in an opinion, or steadiness in a practice.

The same want of sincerity, the same adhesion to vice, and aversion from goodness, will be equally a reason for their rejecting any proof whatsoever. *Atterbury.*

ADHESIVE. adj. [from *adhesion*.] Sticking; tenacious.

If slow, yet sure, adhesive to the track, Hot-steaming up. *Thomson.*

TO ADHIBIT. v. a. [*adhibeo*, Lat.]

To apply; to make use of.

Salt, a necessary ingredient in all sacrifices, was adhibited and required in this view only as an emblem of purification. *Forbes.*

ADHIBITION. n. f. [from *adhibeo*.] Application; use. *Diſt.*

ADJACENCY. n. f. [from *adjaceo*, Lat.]

1. The state of lying close to another thing.

2. That which is adjacent. See **ADJACENT**.

Because the Cape hath sea on both sides near it, and other lands, remote as it were, equidistant from it; therefore, at that point, the needle is not distracted by the vicinity of adjacencies. *Brown.*

ADJACENT. adj. [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying near or close; bordering upon something.

It may corrupt within itself, although no part of it issue into the body adjacent. *Bacon.*

Uniform pellucid mediums, such as water, have no sensible refraction but in their external superficies, where they are adjacent to other mediums of a different density. *Newton.*

ADJACENT. n. f. That which lies next another.

The sense of the author goes visibly in its own train, and the words, receiving a determined sense from their companions and adjacents, will not consent to give countenance and colour to what must be supported at any rate. *Locke.*

ADJAPHOROUS. adj. [*adjaphoros*.] Neutral; particularly used of some

spirits and salts, which are neither of an acid or alkaline nature. *Quincy.*

Our *adiaphorou* spirit may be obtained, by distilling the liquor that is afforded by woods and divers other bodies. *Boyle.*

ADIA'PHORY. *n. f.* [*adiaphoria*, Lat.] Neutrality; indifference.

To ADJECT. *v. a.* [*adicio, adjectum, Lat.*] To add to; to put to another thing.

ADJECTION. *n. f.* [*adjectio, Lat.*]

1. The act of adjecting, or adding.

2. The thing adjected, or added.

That unto every pound of sulphur, an *adjection* of one ounce of quicksilver; or unto every pound of petre, one ounce of sal-ammoniac, will much intend the force, and consequently the report, I find no verity. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

ADJECTIVIOUS. *adj.* [from *adjection*.] Added; thrown in upon the rest.

ADJECTIVE. *n. f.* [*adjectivum, Lat.*] A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, *good, bad*, are *adjectives*, because, in speech, they are applied to nouns, to modify their signification, or intimate the manner of existence in the things signified thereby. *Clarke.*

All the verification of Claudian is included within the compass of four or five lines; perpetually closing his sense at the end of a verse, and that verse commonly which they call golden, or two substantives and two *adjectives*, with a verb betwixt them, to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

ADJECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *adjective*.] After the manner of an adjective: a term of grammar.

ADIEU. *adv.* [from *à Dieu*, used elliptically for *à Dieu je vous commende*, used at the departure of friends.] The form of parting, originally importing a commendation to the Divine care, but now used, in a popular sense, sometimes to things inanimate; farewell.

He gave him leave to bid that aged fire *Adieu*, but nimbly ran her wrosted course. *Fairy Queen.*

Use a more spacious ceremony to the noble ladies; you restrained yourself within the list of too cold an *adieu*; be more expressive to them. *Southey.*

While now I take my last *adieu*,
Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear;
Lest yet my half-clor'd eye may view
On earth an object worth its care. *Prior.*

To ADJOIN. *v. a.* [*adjoindre, Fr. adjungo Lat.*]

1. To join to; to unite to; to put to.

As one, who long in populous city pent,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe
Among the pleasant villager and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton.*

Corrections or improvements should be as remarks *adjoined*, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places, and superadded to a regular treatise. *Watts.*

2. To fasten by a joint or juncture.

As a massy wheel
Fiat on the summit of the highest mount,
To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things
Are mortis'd and *adjoined*. *Shakespeare.*

To ADJOIN. *v. n.* To be contiguous to; to lie next, so as to have nothing between.

Th' *adjoining* fane th' assembled Greeks express'd,
And haunting of the Caledonian beach. *Dryden.*

In learning any thing, as little should be proposed to the mind at once as is possible; and, that being understood and fully mastered, proceed to the next *adjoining*, yet unknown, simple, unperplexed proposition, belonging to the matter in hand, and tending to the clearing what is principally designed. *Locke.*

To ADJOURN. *v. a.* [*adjourner, Fr.*]

1. To put off to another day, naming the time: a term used in juridical proceedings, as of parliaments, or courts of justice.

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful time,
That we *adjourn* this court to further day. *Shak.*
By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, they are assembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and dissolved; but each house may *adjourn* itself. *Baron.*

2. To put off; to defer; to let stay to a future time.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Why hast thou thus *adjourn'd*
The graces for his merits due,
Being all to dolours turn'd. *Shakespeare.*
Crown high the goblets with a cheerful draught:
Enjoy the present hour, *adjourn* the future thought. *Dryden.*

The formation of animals being foreign to my purpose, I shall *adjourn* the consideration of it to another occasion. *Woodward.*

ADJOURNMENT. *n. f.* [*adjournment, Fr.*]

1. An assignment of a day, or a putting off till another day.

Adjournment in eyre, an appointment of a day, when the justices in eyre mean to sit again. *Cowell.*

2. Delay; procrastination; dismissal to a future time.

We will and we will not, and then we will not again, and we will At this rate we run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time, out of a fantastical levity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard. *L'Estrange.*

ADIPOUS. *adj.* [*adiposus, Lat.*] Fat. *DiD.*

ADIT. *n. f.* [*aditus, Lat.*] A passage for the conveyance of water under ground; a passage under ground in general: a term among the miners.

For conveying away the water, they stand in aid of sundry devices; as, *adits*, pumps, and wheels, driven by a stream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets. *Carew.*

The delfs would be so flown with waters (it being impossible to make any *adits* or foughs to drain them) that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*

ADITION. *n. f.* [from *adeo, aditum, Lat.*] The act of going to another. *DiD.*

To ADJUDGE. *v. a.* [*adjudico, Lat.*]

1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial sentence: with the particle *to* before the person.

The way of disputing in the schools is by insisting on one topical argument; by the success of which, victory is *adjudged* to the opponent, or defendant. *Locke.*

The great competitors for Rome,
Cæsar and Pompey, on Pharisaian plains,
Where stern Bellona, with one final stroke,
Adjudg'd the empire of this globe to one. *Philips.*

2. To sentence, or condemn to a punishment: with *to* before the thing.

But though thou art *adjudged* to the death;
Yet I will favour thee in what I can. *Shakspeare.*

3. Simply, to judge; to decree; to determine.

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship, purposing sharply to revenge the wrong he had received. *Koeller.*

To ADJUDICATE. *v. a.* [*adjudico, Lat.*] To adjudge; to give something

controverted to one of the litigants, by a sentence or decision.

ADJUDICATION. *n. f.* [*adjudicatio, Lat.*] The act of judging, or of granting something to a litigant by a judicial sentence.

To ADJUGATE. *v. a.* [*adjuugo, Lat.*] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke. *DiD.*

ADJUMENT. *n. f.* [*adjumentum, Lat.*] Help; support. *DiD.*

ADJUNCT. *n. f.* [*adjunctum, Lat.*]

1. Something adherent or united to another, though not essentially part of it.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourself,
And where we are, our learning likewise is. *Shak.*
But I make haste to consider you as abstracted from a court, which (if you will give me leave to use a term of logic) is only an *adjunct*, not a propriety, of happiness. *Dryden.*

The talent of discretion, in its several *adjuncts* and circumstances, is no where so serviceable as to the clergy. *Swift.*

2. A person joined to another. This sense rarely occurs.

He made him the associate of his hair-apparent, together with the lord Cottington (as an *adjunct* of singular experience and trust) in foreign travels, and in a business of love. *Wotton.*

ADJUNCT. *adj.* United with; immediately consequent.

So well, that what you bid me undertake,
Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act,
I'd do't. *Shakespeare.*

ADJUNCTION. *n. f.* [*adjunctio, Lat.*]

1. The act of adjoining or coupling together.

2. The thing joined.

ADJUNCTIVE. *n. f.* [*adjunctivum, Lat.*]

1. He that joins.

2. That which is joined.

ADJURATION. *n. f.* [*adjuratio, Lat.*]

1. The act of adjuring, or proposing an oath to another.

2. The form of oath proposed to another.

When these learned men saw sickness and frenzy cured, the dead raised, the oracles put to silence, the demons and evil spirits forced to confess themselves no gods, by persons, who only made use of prayer and *adjurations* in the name of their crucified Saviour; how could they doubt of their Saviour's power on the like occasion? *Add.*

To ADJURE. *v. a.* [*adjuro, Lat.*] To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form in which he shall swear.

Thou know'st, the magistrates
And princes of my country came in person,
Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd,
Adjur'd by all the bonds of civil duty
And of religion, press'd how just it was,
How honourable. *Milton.*

Ye lamps of heaven! he said, and lifted high
His hands now free, thou venerable sky!
Ye sacred altars! from whose flames I fed,
Be all of you *adjured*. *Dryden.*

To ADJUST. *v. a.* [*adjuster, Fr.*]

1. To regulate; to put in order; to settle in the right form.

Your lordship removes all our difficulties, and supplies all our wants, faster than the most visionary projector can *adjust* his schemes. *Swift.*

2. To reduce to the true state or standard; to make accurate.

The names of mixed modes, for the most part, want standards in nature, whereby men may rectify and *adjust* their signification; therefore they are very various and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. To make conformable. It requires the

particle to before the thing to which the conformity is made.

As to the accomplishment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Josephus, without knowing his character, and compares it with what our Saviour foretold, would think the historian had been a christian, and that he had nothing else in view, but to adjust the event to the prediction. *Addison.*

ADJUSTMENT. *n. f.* [*adjustment*, Fr.]

1. Regulation; the act of putting in method; settlement.

The farther and clearer *adjustment* of this affair, I am constrained to adjourn to the larger treatise. *Woodward.*

2. The state of being put in method, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it as an instrument made to shew the hour: but it is a learned idea which the watch-maker has of it, who knows all the several parts of it, together with the various connections and *adjustments* of each part. *Watts.*

ADJUTANT. *n. f.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing the pay, and overseeing the punishment of the common men.

To ADJUTE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *adjutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur. Not in use.

For there be
Six hachelors as bold as he,
Adjusting to his company;
And each one hath his livery. *B. Jonson.*

ADJUTOR. *n. f.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper. *DiB.*

ADJUTORY. *adj.* [*adjutorius*, Lat.] That does help. *DiB.*

ADJUTRIX. *n. f.* [Lat.] She who helps. *DiB.*

ADJUVANT. *adj.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; useful. *DiB.*

To ADJUVATE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further; to put forward. *DiB.*

ADMEASUREMENT. *n. f.* [See **MEASURE.**] The adjustment of proportions; the act or practice of measuring according to rule.

Admeasurement is a writ, which lieth for the bringing of those to a mediocrity, that usurp more than their part. It lieth in two cases: one is termed *admeasurement* of dower, where the widow of the deceased holdeth from the heir, or his guardian, more in the name of her dower, than belongeth to her. The other is *admeasurement* of pasture, which lieth between those that have common of pasture appendant to their freehold, or common by vicinage, in case any one of them, or more, do surcharge the common with more cattle than they ought. *Cowell.*

In some counties they are not much acquainted with *admeasurement* by acre; and thereby the writs contain twice or thrice so many acres more than the land hath. *Bacon.*

ADMEASURATION. *n. f.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act, or practice, of measuring out to each his part.

ADMICULE. *n. f.* [*admiculum*, Lat.] Help; support; furtherance. *DiB.*

ADMICULAR. *adj.* [from *admiculum*, Lat.] That gives help. *DiB.*

To ADMINISTER. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.]

1. To give; to afford; to supply.

Let zephyrs bland
Administer their tepid genial aurs;

Nought fear be from the west, whose gentle warmth

Discloses well the earth's all-seeming womb. *Philips.*

2. To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office: generally, but not always, with some hint of subordination; as, to administer the government.

For forms of government let fools contest,
Whate'er is best administer'd, is best. *Pope.*

3. To administer justice; to distribute right.

4. To administer the sacraments, to dispense them.

Have not they the old popish custom of administering the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with wafer-cakes? *Hooker.*

5. To administer an oath; to propose or require an oath authoritatively; to tender an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n,
To keep the oath that we administer. *Shak.*

6. To administer physic; to give physic as it is wanted.

I was carried on men's shoulders, administering physic and phlebotomy. *Waser's Voyage.*

7. To administer to; to contribute; to bring supplies.

I must not omit, that there is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and administers to the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place. *Spelt.*

8. To perform the office of an administrator, in law. See **ADMINISTRATOR.**

Neal's order was never performed, because the executors durst not administer. *Arb. and Pope.*

To ADMINISTRATE. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To exhibit; to give as physick. Not in use.

They have the same effects in medicine, when inwardly administered to animal bodies. *Woodw.*

ADMINISTRATION. *n. f.* [*administratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of administering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the public affairs; dispensing the laws.

I then did use the person of your father;
The image of his power lay then in me;
And in th' administration of his law,
While I was busy for the commonwealth,
Your highness pleased to forget my place. *Shak.*

In the short time of his administration, he shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate. *Dryden.*

2. The active or executive part of government.

It may pass for a maxim in state, that the administration cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislature in too many. *Swift.*

3. Collectively, those to whom the care of public affairs is committed; as, the administration has been opposed in parliament.

4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation.

There is in sacraments, to be observed their force, and their form of administration. *Hooker.*

By the universal administration of grace, begun by our blessed Saviour, enlarged by his apostles, carried on by their immediate successors, and to be completed by the rest to the world's end; all types that darkened this faith are enlightened. *Sprat's Sermons.*

ADMINISTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *administrate*.] That does administer; that by which any one administers.

ADMINISTRATOR. *n. f.* [*administrator*, Lat.]

1. He that has the goods of a man dying intestate committed to his charge by the ordinary, and is accountable for the same, whenever it shall please the ordinary to call upon him thereunto.

Cowell.

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and observe what became of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Castille, and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as administrator, to his daughter. *Bacon's Hen. 6. 11.*

2. He that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my conscience bound to remember the death of Christ, with some society of christians or other, since it is a most plain command; whether the person, who distributes these elements, be only an occasional or a settled administrator. *Watts.*

3. He that conducts the government. The residence of the prince, or chief administrator of the civil power. *Swift.*

ADMINISTRATORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *administrator*.] The office of administrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX. *n. f.* [Lat.] She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMIRABILITY. *n. f.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] The quality or state of being admirable. *DiB.*

ADMIRABLE. *adj.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder: always taken in a good sense, and applied either to persons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more admirable is his power, that he will not hurt. *Sidney.*

God was with them in all their afflictions, and at length, by working their admirable deliverance, did testify that they served him not in vain. *Hooker.*

What admirable things occur in the remains of several other philosophers! Short, I confess, of the rules of christianity, but generally above the lives of christians. *South's Sermons.*

You can at most
To an indif'rent lover's praise pretend:
But you would spoil an admirable friend. *Dryd.*

ADMIRABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *admirable*.] The quality of being admirable; the power of raising wonder.

ADMIRABLY. *adv.* [from *admirable*.] So as to raise wonder; in an admirable manner.

The theatre is the most spacious of any I ever saw, and so admirably well contrived, that, from the very depth of the stage, the lowest sound may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience, as in a whispering place; and yet, raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause the least confusion. *Addison.*

ADMIRAL. *n. f.* [*amiral*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all causes, as well civil as criminal, belonging to the sea. *Cowell.*

2. The chief commander of a fleet.

He also, in battle at sea, overthrew Rodericus Rotundus, admiral of Spain, in which fight the admiral, with his son, were both slain, and seven of his gallees taken. *Knoddes.*

Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all
The English youth flock to their admiral. *Waller.*

3. The ship which carries the admiral or commander of the fleet.

The *admiral* galley, wherein the emperor himself was, by great mischance, struck upon a land. *Kneller.*

ADMIRALSHIP. *n. f.* [from *admiral*.] The office or power of an admiral.

ADMIRALTY. *n. f.* [*amiralauté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRATION. *n. f.* [*admiratio*, Lat.]

1. Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

Indued with human voice, and human sense, Reasoning to *admiration*. *Milton.*

The passions always move, and therefore frequently please; for, without motion, there can be no delight, which cannot be considered but as an active passion. When we view those elevated ideas of nature, the result of that view is *admiration*, which is always the cause of pleasure. *Dryden.*

There is a pleasure in *admiration*, and this is that which properly causeth *admiration*, when we discover a great deal in an object which we understand to be excellent; and yet we see, we know not how much more, beyond that, which our understandings cannot fully reach and comprehend. *Tillotson.*

2. It is taken sometimes in a bad sense, though generally in a good.

Your boldness I with *admiration* see;
What hope had you to gain a queen like me?
Because a hero forc'd me once away,
Am I thought fit to be a second prey? *Dryden.*

TO ADMIRE. *v. a.* [*admiro*, Lat. *admirer*, Fr.]

1. To regard with wonder: generally in a good sense.

'Tis here that knowledge wonders, and there it an admiration that is not the daughter of ignorance. This indeed stupidly gazeth at the unwearied effect; but the philosophic passion truly *admires* and adores the supreme efficient. *Glanville.*

2. It is sometimes used, in more familiar speech, for to regard with love.

3. It is used, but rarely, in an ill sense.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting

With most *admir'd* disorder. *Shakspeare.*

TO ADMIRE. *v. n.* To wonder: sometimes with the particle *at*.

The eye is already so perfect, that I believe the reason of a man would easily have rested here, and *admir'd* at his own contrivance. *Ray.*

ADMIRER. *n. f.* [from *admirer*.]

1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration.

Neither Virgil nor Horace would have gained so great reputation, had they not been the friends and admirers of each other. *Adisson.*

Who most to shun or hate mankind pretend,
Seek an admirer, or would fix a friend. *Pope.*

2. In common speech, a lover.

ADMIRINGLY. *adv.* [from *admirer*.] With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately spoke of him *admiringly* and mournfully. *Shakspeare.*

We may yet further *admiringly* observe, that men usually give freest where they have not given before. *Boyle.*

ADMIRSSIBLE. *adj.* [*admitto*, *admissum*, Lat.] That may be admitted.

Suppose that this supposition were *admirssible*, yet this would not any way be inconsistent with the eternity of the divine nature and essence. *Hale.*

ADMIRSSION. *n. f.* [*admissio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting.

There was also enacted that charitable law, for the *admission* of poor suitors without fee; whereby poor men became rather able to sue, than unable to sue. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

By means of our solitary situation, and our rare *admission* of strangers, we know most part of the habitable world, and are ourselves unknown. *Bacon's New Atlantis*

2. The state of being admitted.

My father saw you ill designs pursue;
And my *admission* shew'd his fear of you. *Dryd.*
God did then exercise man's hopes with the expectations of a better paradise, or a more intimate *admission* to himself. *South's Sermons.*

Our king descends from Jove:
And hither are we come, by his command,
To crave *admission* in your happy land. *Dryden.*

3. Admittance; the power of entering, or being admitted.

All springs have some degree of heat, none ever freezing, no not in the longest and severest frosts; especially those, where there is such a site and disposition of the strata as gives free and easy *admission* to this heat. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

4. [In the ecclesiastical law.] It is, when the patron presents a clerk to a church that is vacant, and the bishop, upon examination, admits and allows of such clerk to be fitly qualified, by saying, *Admitto te habilem.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The allowance of an argument; the grant of a position not fully proved.

TO ADMIT. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.]

1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance.

Mirth *admit* me of thy crew. *Milton.*
Does not one table Bavius still *admit*? *Pope.*

2. To suffer to enter upon an office: in which sense the phrase of *admission* into a college, &c. is used.

The treasurer found it no hard matter so far to terrify him, that, for the king's service, as was pretended, he *admitted*, for a fix-clerk, a person recommended by him. *Clarendon.*

3. To allow an argument or position.

Suppose no weapon can thy valour's pride
Subdue, that by no force thou may'st be won,
Admit no steel can hurt or wound thy side,
And be it heav'n hath thee such favour done. *Fairfax.*

This argument is like to have the less effect on me, seeing I cannot easily *admit* the inference. *Locke.*

4. To allow, or grant, in general: sometimes with the particle *of*.

If you once *admit* of a latitude, that thoughts may be exalted, and images raised above the life, that leads you insensibly from your own principles to mine. *Dryden.*

ADMITTABLE. *adj.* [from *admit*.] That may be admitted.

Because they have not a bladder like those we observe in others, they have no gail at all, is a paralogism not *admittable*, a fallacy that needs not the sun to scatter it. *Brown.*

The clerk, who is presenter, ought to prove to the bishop, that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwise, the bishop is not bound to admit him: for, as the law then stood, a deacon was *admittable*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADMITTANCE. *n. f.* [from *admit*.]

1. The act of admitting; allowance or permission to enter.

It cannot enter any man's conceit to think it lawful, that every man which listeth should take upon him charge in the church; and therefore a solemn *admittance* is of such necessity, that, without it, there can be no church-polity. *Hosier.*

As to the *admittance* of the weighty elastic parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the vessels, it seems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. The power or right of entering.

What
If I do line one of their hands — 'tis gold
Which buys *admittance*. *Shakspeare.*

Surely a daily expectation at the gate, is the readiest way to gain *admittance* into the house. *South's Sermons.*

There's news from Bertran; he desires
Admittance to the king, and cries aloud,
This day shall end our fears. *Dryden.*

There are some ideas which have *admittance* only through one sense, which is peculiarly adapted to receive them. *Locke.*

3. Custom, or prerogative, of being admitted to great persons: a sense now out of use.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great *admittance*, authentick in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations. *Shakspeare.*

4. Concession of a position.

Nor could the Pythagoreans give easy *admittance* thereto; for, holding that separate souls successively supplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raising of souls from other worlds. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO ADMIT. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.] To mingle with something else.

ADMIXTION. *n. f.* [from *admix*.] The union of one body with another, by mingling them.

All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by *admixture* of salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Bacon.*

The elements are no where pure in these lower regions; and if there is any free from the *admixture* of another, sure it is above the concave of the moon. *Glanville.*

There is no way to make a strong and vigorous powder of salt-petre, without the *admixture* of sulphur. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADMIXTURE. *n. f.* [from *admix*.] The body mingled with another; perhaps sometimes the act of mingling.

Whatever acrimony, or amaritude, at any time redounds in it, must be derived from the *admixture* of another sharp bitter substance. *Harvey.*

A mass which to the eye appears to be nothing but mere simple earth, shall, to the smell or taste, discover a plentiful *admixture* of sulphur, alum, or some other mineral. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

TO ADMONISH. *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.]

To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counsel against wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty: with the particle *of*; or *against*, which is more rare; or the infinitive mood of a verb.

One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, *admonished* him against that unskilful piece of ingenuity. *Decay of Piety.*

He of their wicked ways

Shall them *admonish*, and before them set

The paths of righteousness. *Milton.*

But when he was *admonished* by his subject to descend, he came down, gently circling in the air, and singing, to the ground. *Dryden.*

ADMONISHER. *n. f.* [from *admonish*.]

The person that admonishes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

Horace was a mild *admonisher*; a court satirist, fit for the gentle times of Augustus. *Dryden.*

ADMONISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *admonish*.]

Admonition; the notice by which one is put in mind of faults or duties: a word not often used.

But yet be wary in thy studious care.
— Thy grave *admonishments* prevail with me. *Shakspeare.*

To th' infinitely Good we owe
Immortal thanks, and his *admonishment*
Receive, with solemn purpose to observe
Immutably his sovereign will, the end
Of what we are. *Milton.*

ADMONITION. *n. f.* [*admonitio*, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counsel; gentle reproof.

They must give our teachers leave, for the saving of souls, to intermingle sometimes with other more necessary things, *admonition* concerning these not unnecessary. *Hooker.*

From this *admonition* they took only occasion to redouble their fault, and to sleep again; so that, upon a second and third *admonition*, they had nothing to plead for their unreasonable drowsiness. *South's Sermons.*

ADMONITIONER. *n. f.* [from *admonition*.] A liberal dispenser of admonition; a general adviser. A ludicrous term.

Albeit the *admonitioners* did seem at first to like no prescript form of prayer at all, but thought it the best that their minister should always be left at liberty to pray as his own discretion did serve, their defender, and his associates, have since proposed to the world a form as themselves did like. *Hooker.*

ADMONITORY. *adj.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] That does admonish.

The sentence of reason is either mandatory, shewing what must be done; or else permissive, declaring only what may be done; or, thirdly, *admonitory*, opening what is the most convenient for us to do. *Hooker.*

TO ADMOVE. *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another. Not in use.

If, unto the powder of loadstone or iron, we *admove* the north-pole of the loadstone, the powders, or small divisions, will erect and conform themselves thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

ADMURMURATION. *n. f.* [*admurmuro*, Lat.] The act of murmuring, or whispering to another. *Did.*

ADO. *n. f.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before it, as the French *affaire*, from *a* and *faire*.]

1. Trouble; difficulty.

He took Clitophon prisoner, whom, with much *ado*, he kept alive; the Helots being villainously cruel. *Sidney.*

They moved, and in the end persuaded, with much *ado*, the people to bind themselves by solemn oath. *Hooker.*

He kept the borders and marches of the pale with much *ado*; he held many parliaments, wherein sundry laws were made. *Sir J. Davies.*

With much *ado*, he partly kept awake; Not suff'ring all his eyes repose to take. *Dryd.*

2. Buffle; tumult; business: sometimes with the particle *about*.

Let's follow, to see the end of this *ado*. *Shakespeare.*

All this *ado about* Adam's fatherhood, and the greatness of his power, helps nothing to establish the power of those that govern. *Locke.*

3. It has a light and ludicrous sense, implying more tumult and show of business, than the affair is worth: in this sense it is of late generally used.

I made no more *ado*, but took all their seven points in my target, thus. *Shakespeare.*

We'll keep no great *ado*,—a friend or two—It may be thought we held him carelessly, Being our kinsman, if we revel much. *Shak.*

Come, says Puff, without any more *ado*, 'tis time to go to breakfast; cats don't live upon dialogues. *L'Estrange.*

ADOLESCENCE. } *n. f.* [*adolescencia*,
ADOLESCENCY. } Lat.] The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty: more largely, that part of life in which the body has not reached its full perfection.

He was so far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full stature, if we believe Jo-

sephat, who places him in the last *adolescence*, and makes him twenty-five years old. *Brown.*
The sons must have a tedious time of childhood and *adolescence*, before they can either themselves assist their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of posterity. *Bentley.*

TO ADOPT. *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.]

1. To take a son by choice; to make him a son, who was not so by birth.

Were none of all my father's sisters left; Nay, were I of my mother's kin bereft; None by an uncle's or a grandame's side, Yet I could some *adopted* heir provide. *Dryd.*

2. To place any person or thing in a nearer relation, than they have by nature, to something else.

Whether *adopted* to some neighbouring star, Thou roll'st above us in thy waud'ring race, Or, in procession fix'd and regular, Mov'd with the heav'n's majestic pace; Or call'd to more celestial bliss, Thou tread'st, with seraphims, the vast abyss. *Dryden.*

We are seldom at ease from the solicitation of our natural or *adopted* desires: but a constant succession of uneasinesses, out of that flock, which natural wants, or acquired habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

ADOPTEDLY. *adv.* [from *adopted*.] After the manner of something adopted.

Adoptedly, as school-maids change their names, By vain, though apt affection. *Shakespeare.*

ADOPTER. *n. f.* [from *adopt*.] He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.

ADOPTION. *n. f.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting, or taking to one's self what is not native.

2. The state of being adopted.

My bed shall be abused, my reputation gnawn at; and I shall not only receive this villainous wrong, but stand under the adoption of abominable terms, and by him that does me the wrong. *Shakespeare.*

She purpos'd,

When she had fitted you with her craft, to work Her son into th' adoption of the crown. *Shak.*

In every act of our christian worship, we are taught to call upon him under the endearing character of our Father, to remind us of our adoption, that we are made heirs of God, and joint heirs of Christ. *Rogers' Sermons.*

ADOPTIVE. *adj.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]

1. That is adopted by another.

It is impossible an elective monarch should be so free and absolute as an hereditary; no more than it is possible for a father to have in full power and interest in an *adoptive* son, as in a natural. *Bacon.*

2. That does adopt another.

An adopted son cannot cite his *adoptive* father into court, without his leave. *Ayliffe.*

ADORABLE. *adj.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That ought to be adored; worthy of divine honours.

On these two, the love of God, and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets, says the *adorable* Author of christianity; and the apostle says, the end of the law is charity. *Cheyne.*

ADORABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *adorable*.]

The quality of being adorable; worthiness of divine honours.

ADORABLY. *adv.* [from *adorable*.] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION. *n. f.* [*adoratio*, Lat.]

1. The external homage paid to the divinity, distinct from mental reverence.

Solemn and serviceable worship we name, for distinction sake, whatsoever belongeth to the church, or publick society, of God, by way of external *adoration*. *Hooker.*

It is possible to suppose, that those who believe a supreme excellent Being, may yet give him no external *adoration* at all. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

O ceremony, shew me but thy worth: What is thy toil, O *adoration*? Art thou nought else but place, degree, and form, Creating awe and fear in other men? Wherein thou art less happy, being fear'd, Than they in fearing. What drink'st thou oft, instead of homage sweet, But poison'd flattery? *Shakespeare.*

TO ADORE. *v. a.* [*adore*, Lat.]

1. To worship with external homage; to pay divine honours.

The mountain nymphs and Themis they *adore*, And from her oracles relief implore. *Dryden.*

2. It is used, popularly, to denote a high degree of reverence or regard; to reverence; to honour; to love.

The people appear *adoring* their prince, and their prince *adoring* God. *Tatler.*

Make future times thy equal *ad* *adore*, And be what leave Oracles was before. *Pope.*

ADOREMENT. *n. f.* [from *adore*.] Adoration; worship: a word scarcely used.

The priests of elder times deluded their apprehensions with soothsaying, and such oblique idolatries, and won their credulities to the literal and downright *adorement* of cats, lizards, and beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADORER. *n. f.* [from *adore*.]

1. He that adores; a worshipper: a term generally used in a low sense, as by lovers or admirers.

Being so far provoked as I was in France, I would abate her nothing; though I profess myself her *adorer*, not her friend. *Shakespeare.*

Whilst as th' approaching pageant does appear, And echoing crowds speak mighty Venus near; I, her *adorer*, too devoutly stand Fast on the utmost margin of the land. *Prior.*

2. A worshipper: in a serious sense.

He was so severe an *adorer* of truth, as not to dissemble; or to suffer any man to think that he would do any thing, which he resolved not to do. *Glendon.*

TO ADORN. *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]

1. To dress; to deck the person with ornaments.

He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels. *Isaiah.*

Yet 'tis not to *adorn* and gild each part, That shews more cost than art; Jewels at nose and lips but ill appear. *Cowley.*

2. To set out any place or thing with decorations.

A gallery *adorned* with the pictures or statues of the invention of things useful to human life. *Cowley.*

3. To embellish with oratory or elegance of language.

This will supply men's tongues with many new things, to be named, *adorned*, and decried, in their discourse. *Sprat.*

Thousands there are in darker fame that dwell, Whose names some nobler poem shall *adorn*; For, tho' unknown to me, they sure fought well. *Dryden.*

ADORN. *adj.* [from the verb:] Adorned; decorated: a word peculiar to Milton.

She'll to realities yield all her shows, Made so *adorn* for thy delight the more. *Milton.*

ADORNMENT. *n. f.* [from *adorn*.] Ornament; embellishment; elegance. Not in use.

This attribute was not given to the earth, while it was confused; nor to the heavens, before they had motion and adornment. *Raleigh.*
She held the very garment of Pothumus in more respect than my noble and natural person, together with the adornment of my qualities. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

ADOWN. *adv.* [from *a* and *down*.]

Down; on the ground.

Thrice did the fish *adown* in deadly sound,
And thrice he her reviv'd with busy pain. *Fairy Q.*

ADOWN. *prep.* Down; toward the ground; from a higher situation toward a lower.

In this remembrance Emily ere day
Arose, and dress'd herself in rich array;
Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryd.*

ADREAD. *adv.* [from *a* and *dread*; as, *afide*, *atbirch*, *asleep*.] In a state of fear; frightened; terrified. Obsolete.

And thinking to make all men *adread* to such
a one an enemy, who would not spare, nor fear
to kill, so great a prince. *Sidney.*

ADRIFT. *adv.* [from *a* and *drift*, from *drive*.] Floating at random, as any impulse may drive.

Then shall this mount
Of Paradise, by might of waves, be mov'd
Out of his place, pul'd by the horned flood;
With all his verdure spoil'd, and trees *adrift*
Down the great river, to the opening gulf,
And there take root. *Milton.*

It seem'd a corps *adrift* to distant fight;
But at a distance who could judge aright? *Dryd.*

The custom of frequent reflection will keep
their minds from running *adrift*, and call their
thoughts home from useless unattractive roving.
Locke on Education.

ADROIT. *adj.* [French.] Dexterous; active; skillful.

An *adroit* stout fellow would sometimes de-
stroy a whole family, with justice apparently
against him the whole time. *Jove, Den Quix.*

ADROITNESS. *n. f.* [from *adroit*.] Dex-
terity; readiness; activity. Neither
this word, nor *adroit*, seem yet com-
pletely naturalized.

ADRY. *adv.* [from *a* and *dry*.] Athirst;
thirsty; in want of drink.

He never told any of them that he was his hum-
ble servant, but his well-wisher; and would rather
be thought a malecontent, than drink the king's
health when he was not *adry*. *Spektator.*

ADSCRIPTIOUS. *adj.* [adscriptus, Lat.]
That is taken in to complete something
else, though originally extrinsic; sup-
plemental; additional.

ADSTRICION. *n. f.* [adstrictio, Lat.] The
act of binding together; and applied,
generally, to medicaments and applica-
tions, which have the power of making
the part contract.

TO ADVANCE. *v. a.* [avancer, Fr.]

1. To bring forward, in the local sense.
Now morn, her solv steps in th' eastern crime
Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*

2. To raise to preferment; to aggrandize.

He hath been ever constant in his course of
advancing me; from a private gentleman he
made me a marchionet, and from a marchionet
a queen; and now he intends to crown my in-
nocency with the glory of matrimony. *Bacon.*

The declaration of the greatness of Mordecai,
wherunto the king *advanced* him. *Esther.*

3. To improve.

What laws can be *advanced* more proper and
effectual to *advance* the nature of man to its
highest perfection, than these precepts of christi-
anity? *Tillotson.*

4. To heighten; to grace; to give lustre to.

As the calling dignifies the man, so the man
much more *advances* his calling. As a garment,
thought it warms the body, has a return with an
advantage, being much more warmed by it. *South.*

5. To forward; to accelerate.

These three last were slower than the ordinary
Indian wheat of itself, and this culture did ra-
ther retard than *advance*. *Bacon.*

6. To propose; to offer to the publick;
to bring to view or notice.

Phedon I hight, quoth he, and do *advance*
My ancestry from famous Coradin. *Fairy Queen.*

I dare not *advance* my opinion against the
judgment of so great an author; but I think
it fair to leave the decision to the publick. *Dryd.*

Some never *advance* a judgment of their own,
But catch the spreading notion of the town. *Pope.*

TO ADVANCE. *v. n.*

1. To come forward.

At this the youth, whose vent'rous soul
No fears of magic art controul,
Advanc'd in open fight. *Farnel.*

2. To make improvement.

They who would *advance* in knowledge, and
not deceive and swell themselves with a little ar-
ticulated air, should not take words for real en-
tities in nature, till they can frame clear and
distinct ideas of those entities. *Locke.*

ADVANCE. *n. f.* [from *To advance*.]

1. The act of coming forward.

All the foot were put into Abington, with a
resolution to quit, or defend, the town, accord-
ing to the manner of the enemy's *advance* to-
wards it. *Clarendon.*

So, like the sun's *advance*, your titles show;
Which, as he rises, does the warmer grow. *Waller.*

2. A tendency to come forward to meet
a lover; an act of invitation.

In vain are all the practise'd wiles,
In vain those eyes would love impart;
Not all th' *advances*, all the smiles,
Can move one unrelenting heart. *Walf.*

His genius was below

The skill of ev'ry common beau;
Who, though he cannot spell, is wise
Enough to read a lady's eyes;
And will each accidental glance
Interpret for a kind *advance*. *Swift.*

He has described the unworthy passion of the
goddess Calypso, and the indecent *advances* the
made to detain him from his own country. *Pope.*

That prince applied himself first to the church
of England, and upon their refusal to fall in with
his measures, made the like *advances* to the dis-
senters. *Swift.*

3. Gradual progression; rise from one
point to another.

Our Saviour raised the ruler's daughter, the
widow's son, and Lazarus; the first of these,
when he had just expired; the second, as he was
carried to the grave on his bier; and the third,
as he had been some time buried. And having,
by their gradual *advances*, manifested his divine
power, he at last exerted the highest and most
glorious degree of it; and raised himself also by
his own all-quickenng virtue, and according to
his own express prediction. *Atterbury.*

Men of study and thought, that reason right,
and are lovers of truth, do make no great *ad-
vances* in their discoveries of it. *Locke.*

4. Improvement; progress toward per-
fection.

The principle and object of the greatest im-
portance in the world to the good of mankind,
and for the *advance* and perfecting of human
nature. *Hale.*

ADVANCEMENT. *n. f.* [avancement, Fr.]

1. The act of coming forward.

This refinement makes daily *advancements*,
and I hope, in time, will raise our language to
the utmost perfection. *Swift.*

2. The state of being advanced; prefer-
ment.

The Percies of the north,

Finding his usurpation most unjust,
Endeavour'd my *advancement* to the throne. *Shaks.*

3. The act of advancing another.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself
More than in your *advancement*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Improvement; promotion to a higher
state of excellence.

Nor can we conceive it unwelcome unto those
writlies, who endeavour the *advancement* of
learning. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

5. Settlement on a wife. This sense is
now disused.

The jointure or *advancement* of the lady, was
the third part of the principality of Wales. *Bacon.*

ADVANCE. *n. f.* [from *advance*.] He
that advances any thing; a promoter;
forwarder.

Soon after the death of a great officer, who
was judged a *father* of the king's nation,
the king said to his solicitor, Tell me truly, what
say you of your cousin that is gone? *Bacon.*

The reporters are a greater *advancers* of deia-
matory designs, than the very first contrivers.
Government of the Tongue.

ADVANTAGE. *n. f.* [avantage, Fr.]

1. Superiority; often with *of* or *over*
before a person.

In the practical prudence of managing such
gifts, the laity may have some *advantage* over
the clergy; whose experience is, and ought to
be, less of this world than the other. *Spence.*

All other sorts and sects of men would evi-
dently have the *advantage* of us, and a much
surer title to happiness than we. *Atterbury.*

2. Superiority gained by stratagem, or
unlawful means.

The common law hath left them this benefit,
whereof they make *advantage*, and wrest it to
their bad purposes. *Spencer's State of Ireland.*

But specially he took *advantage* of the night
for such privy attempts, inasmuch that the bruit
of his manliness was spread every where. *Malce.*

Great malice, backed with a great interest;
yet can have no *advantage* of a man, but from
his own expectations or something that is with-
out him. *Southey's Sermons.*

As soon as he was got to Swale, they sent
for him back; desiring to take *advantage*, and
prosecute him in the presence of his friends. *Swift.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.

Give me *advantage* of some brief discourse
With Desdemona alone. *Shakspeare.*

4. Favourable circumstances.

Like jewels to *advantage* set,
Her beauty by the shade does get. *Waller.*

A face, which is over-flushed, appears to *ad-
vantage* in the deepest scarlet; and the darkest
complexion is not a little alleviated by a black
hood. *Addison.*

True wit is nature to *advantage* dress'd,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd. *Pope.*

5. Superior excellence.

A man born with such *advantage* of consti-
tution, that he adulterates not the images of his
mind. *Glanville.*

6. Gain; profit.

For thou saidst, what *advantage* will it be
unto thee, and what profit shall I have, if I be
cleaned from my sin? *Job.*

Certain it is, that *advantage* now sits in this
room of conscience, and steals all. *South.*

7. Overplus; something more than the
mere lawful gain.

We owe thee much; within this wall of Beth
There is a soul counts thee her creditor,
And with *advantage* means to pay thy love. *Shakspeare.*

You said, you neither lend nor borrow
Upon *advantage*. *Shakspeare.*

8. Preponderation on one side of the comparison.

Much more should the consideration of this pattern arm us with patience against ordinary calamities, especially if we consider his example with this *advantage*, that though his sufferings were wholly undeserved, and not for himself but for us, yet he bore them patiently. *Tillotson.*

To ADVANTAGE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To benefit.

Convey what I set down to my lady: it shall *advantage* more than ever the bearing of letters did. *Shakspeare.*

The trial hath endamag'd thee no way,
Rather more honour left, and more esteem;
Me nought *advantag'd*, missing what I aim'd. *Milton.*

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice of what hurts or *advantages* the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should accompany the reception of several ideas. *Locke.*

We should have pursued some other way, more effectual, for distressing the common enemy, and *advantaging* ourselves. *Swift.*

2. To promote; to bring forward; to gain ground to.

The Stoics that opinioned the souls of wise men dwelt about the moon, and those of fools wandered about the earth, *advantaged* the conceit of this effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To ennoble it with the spirit that inspires the Royal Society, were to *advantage* it in one of the best capacities in which it is improveable. *Glanville's Scyllis Scientifica.*

ADVA'NTAGEABLE. adj. [from *advantage*.] Profitable; convenient; gainful.

As it is *advantageable* to a physician to be called to the cure of declining disease, so it is for a commander to suppress a sedition which has passed the height. *Sir J. Hayward.*

ADVA'NTAGED. adj. [from *To advantage*.] Possessed of advantages; commodiously situated or disposed.

In the most *advantaged* temper, this disposition is but comparative; whereas the most of men labour under disadvantages, which nothing can rid them of. *Glanville.*

ADVA'NTAGE-GROUND. n. f. Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

This excellent man, who stood not upon the *advantage-ground* before, from the time of his promotion to the archbishoprick, provoked or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice, of men of all qualities and conditions, who agreed in nothing else. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTA'GEOUS. adj. [from *advantageux*, Fr.]

1. Of advantage; profitable; useful; opportune; convenient.

The time of sickness, or affliction, is, like the cool of the day to Adam, a season of peculiar propriety for the voice of God to be heard; and may be improved into a very *advantageous* opportunity of begetting or increasing spiritual life. *Hammond.*

Here perhaps.

Some *advantageous* act may be achiev'd
By sudden onset, either with hell-fire
To waste his whole creation; or possess
All as our own. *Milton.*

2. It is used with relation to persons, and followed by to.

Since every painter paints himself in his own works, 'tis *advantageous* to him to know himself, to the end that he may cultivate those talents which make his genius. *Dryden.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY. adv. [from *advantageous*.] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably.

It was *advantageously* situated, there being an easy passage from it to India, by sea. *Arbuth.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. n. f. [from *advantageous*.] Quality of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience.

The last property, which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is the *advantageousness* of his to us, both in the present and the future life. *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

To ADVENE. v. n. [from *advenio*, Lat.] To accede to something; to become part of something else, without being essential; to be superadded.

A cause considered in judicature, is filed an accidental cause; and the accidental of any act, is laid to be whatever *advenges* to the act itself already substantiated. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADVENIENT. adj. [from *adveniens*, Lat.] Advancing; coming from outward causes; superadded.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by *advenient* deception; for they are daily mocked into error by subtler deivers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and extrinsically *advenient*, be a great error in philosophy, almost all the world hath been mistaken. *Glanville's Vanity of Dogmatism.*

AD'VENT. n. f. [from *adventus*; that is, *adventus Redemptoris*.] The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming; that is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas. *Common Prayer.*

ADVENTINE. adj. [from *advenio*, *adventum*.] Adventitious; that is extrinsically added; that comes from outward causes: a word scarcely in use.

As for the peregrine heat, it is thus far true, that if the proportion of the *adventine* heat be greatly predominant to the natural heat and spirits of the body, it tendeth to dissolution or notable alteration. *Bacon.*

ADVENTITIOUS. adj. [from *adventitius*, Lat.] That does advance; accidental; super-venient; extrinsically added, not essentially inherent.

Diseases of continuance get an *adventitious* strength from custom, besides their material cause from the humours. *Bacon.*

Though we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others *adventitious*; yet such changes of colours, from whatever cause they proceed, may be properly taken in. *Boyle.*

If his blood boil, and th' *adventitious* fire Rais'd by high meats, and higher wines, require To temper and allay the burning heat; Waters are brought, which by decoction get New coolness. *Dryden.*

In the gem-kind, of all the many sorts reckoned up by lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are original; their diversities, as to lustre, colour, and hardness, arising from the different admixture of other *adventitious* mineral matter. *Woodward.*

ADVENTIVE. n. f. [from *advenio*, Lat.] The thing or person that comes from without. Not in use.

That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *adventives* also. *Bacon.*

ADVENTUAL. adj. [from *advent*.] Relating to the season of advent.

I do also daily use one other collect; as, namely, the collect *adventual*, quadragesimal, paschal, or pentecostal, for their proper seasons. *Bishop Saunderson.*

ADVENTURE. n. f. [French.]

1. An accident; a chance; a hazard; an event of which we have no direction.

The general summoned three castles; one desperate of succour, and not desirous to dispute the defence, presently yielded; but two stood upon their *adventure*. *Hayward.*

2. [In this sense is used the phrase, at all adventures; à l'adventure, Fr.] By chance; without any rational scheme.

Blows flew at all *adventures*, wounds and deaths given and taken unexpect'd; many scarce knowing their enemies from their friends. *Hayward.*

Where the mind does not perceive probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all *adventures*, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

3. The occasion of casual events; an enterprise in which something must be left to hazard.

For I must love, and am resolv'd to try
My fate, or, failing in th' *adventure* die. *Dryden.*

4. This noun, with all its derivatives, is frequently written without ad; as, venture, venturous.

To ADVENTURE. v. n. [from *adventure*, Fr.] To try the chance; to dare.

Be not angry,
Most mighty prince, that I have *adventur'd*
To try your taking of a false report. *Shakspeare.*

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not *adventure* to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for delicateness and tenderness. *Dietrichson.*

To ADVENTURE. v. a. To put into the power of chance.

For my father fought for you, and *adventured* his life for, and delivered you out of the hand of Midian. *Judges.*

It is often used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *be adventured himself*.

ADVENTURER. n. f. [from *adventurier*, Fr.]

He that seeks occasions of hazard; he that puts himself in the hands of chance. He is a great *adventurer*, said he, That hath his sword through hard assay foregone. *Spenser.*

The kings of England did not make the conquest of Ireland; it was begun by particular *adventurers*, and other volunteers, who came to seek their fortunes. *Sir J. Davies.*

He intended to hazard his own action, that so the more easily he might win *adventurers*, who else were like to be let forward. *Raleigh.*

Had it not been for the British, which the late wars drew over, and *adventurers* or soldiers seated here, Ireland had, by the last war, and plague, been left destitute. *Temple.*

Their wealthy trade from pirate's rapine free,
Our merchants shall no more *adventurers* be. *Dryden.*

ADVENTURESOME. adj. [from *adventure*.]

The same with *adventurous*: a low word, scarcely used in writing.

ADVENTURESOMENESS. n. f. [from *adventurefome*.] The quality of being adventuresome. *Diſt.*

ADVENTUROUS. adj. [from *adventureux*, Fr.]

1. Inclined to adventures; bold; daring; courageous; applied to persons.

At land and sea, in many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more *advent'rous* knight;
Who oftner drew his sword, and always for the right. *Dryden.*

2. Full of hazard; requiring courage; dangerous; applied to things.

But I've already troubled you too long,
Nor dare attempt a more *advent'rous* long.
My humble verse demands a sifter theme;
A painted meadow, or a pulsing stream. *Addis.*

ADVENTUROUSLY. adv. [from *adventurous*.] After an adventurous manner;

boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst steal any thing *adventurously*. *Shaksp.*

ADVERB. *n. f.* [*adverbium*, Lat.] A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification, by the intimation of some circumstance thereof; as of quality, manner, degree. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Thus we say, he runs *swiftly*; the bird flies *aloft*; he lives *virtuously*.

ADVERBIAL. *adj.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.] That has the quality or structure of an adverb.

ADVERBIALY. *adv.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] Like an adverb; in the manner of an adverb.

I should think *alta* was joined *adverbially* with *cremit*, did Virgil make use of so equivocal a syntax. *Addison.*

ADVERSABLE. *adj.* [from *adverse*.] Contrary to; opposite to. *Diſt.*

ADVERSARIA. *n. f.* [Lat. A book, as it should seem, in which *debtor* and *creditor* were set in opposition.] A common-place; a book to note in.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria*. *Bull's Sermons.*

ADVERSARY. *n. f.* [*adversarius*, Fr. *adversarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagonist; enemy: generally applied to those that have verbal or judicial quarrels, as contravertists or litigants; sometimes to an opponent in single combat. It may sometimes imply an open profession of enmity; as we say, a secret enemy is worse than an open *adversary*.

Yet am I noble, as the *adversary*. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

Those rites and ceremonies of the church, therefore, which were the self-same now that they were when holy and virtuous men maintained them against profane and deriding *adversaries*, her own children have in derision. *Hooker.*

Mean while th' *adversary* of God and man, Satan, with thoughts inflam'd, of highest design, Puts on swift wings. *Milton.*

An *adversary* makes a stricter search into us, and discovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addison.*

ADVERSATIVE. *adj.* [*adversativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, applied to a word which makes some opposition or variety, as in this sentence: *This diamond is orient*, but *it is rough*. But is an *adversative* conjunction.

ADVERSE. *adj.* [*adversus*, Lat. In prose it has now the accent on the first syllable; in verse it is accented on the first by *Shakspere*; on either, indifferently, by *Milton*; on the last, by *Dryden*; on the first, by *Roscommon*.]

1. Acting with contrary directions, as two bodies in collision.

Was I for this night wreckt upon the sea, And twice, by *adverse* winds, from England's bank

Drove back again unto my native clime? *Shaksp.*
As when two polar winds, blowing *adverse*,
Upon the Cronian sea together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton.*

With *adverse* blasts upturns them from the south,
Natus and Afer. *Milton.*

A cloud of smoke envelopes either host,
And all at once the combatants are lost;
Darkning they join *adverse*, and thick unseen,
Counters with confused jostling, men with men. *Dryden.*

2. Figuratively, contrary to the wish or desire; thence, calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. It is opposed to *prosperous*.

What if he hath decreed, that I shall first
Be try'd in humble state, and things *adverse*;
By tribulation, injuries, insults,
Contempt, and scorn, and snares, and violence. *Milton.*

Some the prevailing malice of the great,
Unhappy men! or *adverse* fate,
Sunk deep into the gulphs of an afflicted state. *Roscommon.*

3. Personally opponent; that counteracts another, or contests any thing.

Well, she saw her father was grown her *adverse* party; and yet her fortune such, as the must favour her rivals. *Sidney.*

ADVERSELY. *adv.* [from *adverse*.] In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately.

What I think, I utter, and spend my malice in my breath. If the drink you give me touch my palate *adversely*, I make a crooked face at it. *Shakspere.*

ADVERSITY. *n. f.* [*adversité*, Fr. affliction, calamity; that is, opposition to our wishes.]

1. The cause of our sorrow; affliction; misfortune. In this sense it may have a plural.

Let me embrace these four *adversities*,
For wife men say, it is the wisest course. *Shaksp.*

2. The state of unhappiness; misery.

Concerning deliverance itself from all *adversity*, we use not to say men are in *adversity*, whensoever they feel any small hinderance of their welfare in this world, but when some notable affliction or cross, some great calamity or trouble, befall them. *Hooker.*

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*,
Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. *Shaksp.*

A remembrance of the good use he had made of prosperity, contributed to support his mind under the heavy weight of *adversity*, which then lay upon him. *Atterbury.*

TO ADVERT. *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.]

To attend to; to regard; to observe: with the particle *to* before the object of regard.

The mind of man being not capable at once to *advert* to more than one thing, a particular view and examination of such an innumerable number of vast bodies, will afford matter of admiration. *Ray on the Creation.*

Now to the universal whole *advert*;
The earth regard as of that whole a part;
In which wide frame more noble worlds abound;
Witness, ye glorious orbs, which hang around. *Blackmore.*

We sometimes say, To *advert* the mind to an object.

ADVERTENCE. *n. f.* [from *advert*.] Attention; regard; consideration; heedfulness.

Christianity may make Archimedes his challenge; give it but where it may set its foot, allow but a sober *advertence* to its proposals, and it will move the whole world. *Deacy of Pity.*

Too much *advertence* is not your talent; or else you had fled from that text, as from a rock. *Swyfe.*

ADVERTENT. *adj.* [from *advert*.] Attentive; vigilant; heedful.

This requires choice parts, great attention of mind, sequestration from the importunity of secular employments, and a long *advertent* and deliberate connecting of consequents. *Hue.*

TO ADVERTISE. *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr. It is now spoken with the accent upon

the last syllable; but appears to have been anciently accented on the second.]

1. To inform another; to give intelligence: with an accusative of the person informed.

The bishop did require a respite,
Wherein he might the king his lord *advertise*,
Whether our daughter were legitimate. *Shaksp.*
As I by friends am well *advertised*,
Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shakspere.*

The king was not so shallow, nor so ill *advertised*, as not to perceive the intention of the French king. *Baron.*

I hope ye will *advertise* me fairly of what they dislike. *Digby.*

2. To inform; to give notice: with *of* before the subject of information.

Ferhates, understanding that Solymán expected more assured advertisement, unto the other Bassas declared the death of the emperor; of which they *advertised* Solymán, firming those letters with all their hands and seals. *Knollys.*

They were to *advertise* the chief hero of the distresses of his subjects, occasioned by his absence. *Dryden.*

3. To give notice of any thing, by means of an advertisement in the publick prints; as, be *advertised* his loss.

**ADVERTISEMENT, or ADVERTISE-
MENT.** *n. f.* [*advertissement*, Fr.]

1. Instruction; admonition.

—'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor sufficiency,
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself: therefore give me no counsel;
My griefs are louder than *advertisement*. *Shaksp.*
Cyrus was once minded to have put Cræsus to death; but hearing him report the *advertisement* of Solon, he spared his life. *Abbott.*

2. Intelligence; information.

Then, as a cunning prince that useth spies,
If they return no news, doth nothing know;
But if they make *advertisement* of lies,
The prince's counsel all awry do go. *Sir J. Davies.*
He had received *advertisement*, that the party which was sent for his relief, had received some brush, which would much retard their march. *Clarendon.*

The drum and trumper, by their several sounds, serve for many kinds of *advertisements* in military affairs: the bells serve to proclaim a scare-fire; and, in some places, water-breaches; the departure of a man, woman, or child; time of divine service; the hour of the day; day of the month. *Holder.*

3. Notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTISER. *n. f.* [*advertiseur*, Fr.]

1. He that gives intelligence or information.

2. The paper in which advertisements are published.

ADVERTISING, or ADVERTISING. *part. adj.* [from *advertise*.] Active in giving intelligence; monitory. Not in use.

As I was then
Advertising, and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attorned at your service. *Shakspere.*

TO ADVERTISE. *v. n.* [*advertiro*, Lat.] To draw toward evening. *Diſt.*

ADVICE. *n. f.* [*avis*, *avis*, Fr. from *adviso*, low Latin.]

1. Counsel; instruction: except that instruction implies superiority, and *advice* may be given by equals or inferiours.

Break we our watch up, and, by my *advice*,
Let us impart what we have seen to-night
Unto young Hamlet. *Shakespeare.*
O troubled, weak, and coward, as thou art!
Without thy poor *advice*, the lab'ring heart
To wofe extremes with swifter steps would run;
Not sav'd by virtue, yet by vice undone. *Prior.*

2. Reflection; prudent consideration; as,
he always acts with good *advice*.

What he hath won, that he hath fortified:
So hot a speed, with such *advice* dispos'd,
Such temperate order, in so fierce a course,
Doth want example. *Shakespeare.*

3. Consultation; deliberation: with the
particle *with*.

Great princes, taking *advice* with workmen,
with no less cost, set their things together. *Bacon.*

4. Intelligence; as, the merchants receiv-
ed *advice* of their loss. This sense is
somewhat low, and chiefly commercial.
ADVICE-BOAT. n. f. A vessel employed to
bring intelligence.

- ADVISABLE. adj.** [from *advise*.] Prudent;
fit to be advised.

Some judge it *advisable* for a man to account
with his heart every day, and this, no doubt,
is the best and surest course; for still the oftner,
the better. *South's Sermon.*

It is not *advisable* to reward, where men have
the tenderness not to punish. *L'Estrange.*

- ADVISABLENESS. n. f.** [from *advisable*.]
The quality of being advisable, or fit;
fitness; propriety.

To ADVISE. v. a. [*advise*, Fr.]

1. To counsel: with the particle *to* before
the thing advised.

If you do stir abroad, go arm'd.—
—Arm'd, brother!—

—Brother, I *advise* you to the best. *Shaksp.*
I would *advise* all gentlemen to learn mer-
chants accounts, and not to think it a skill that
belongs not to them. *Locke.*

When I consider the scruples and cautions I
here lay in your way, methinks it looks as if I
advised you to something which I would have
offered at, but in effect not done. *Locke.*

2. To give information; to inform; to
make acquainted with any thing: often
with the particle *of* before the thing
told.

You were *advis'd*, his flesh was capable
Of wounds and scars; and that his forward spirit
Would lift him where most trade of danger rang'd.
Shakespeare.

Such discourse bring on,
As may *advise* him of his happy state;
Happiness in his pow'r, left free to will.
Paradise Lost.

A posting messenger, dispatch'd from hence,
Of this fair troop *advis'd* their aged prince. *Dryd.*

ADVISER. v. n.

1. To consult: with the particle *with* be-
fore the person consulted; as, he *advised*
with his companions.

2. To consider; to deliberate.

Advise if this he worth
Attempting, or to sit in darkness here,
Hatching vain empires. *Paradise Lost.*

ADVISER. part. adj. [from *advise*.]

1. Acting with deliberation and design;
prudent; wise.

Let his travel appear rather in his discourse,
than in his apparel or gesture; and, in his dis-
course, let him be rather *advised* in his answers,
than forward to tell stories. *Bacon's Essays.*

Th' Almighty Father, where he sits
Shin'd in his sanctuary of heav'n secure,
Consulting on the sum of things foreseen,
This tumult, and permitted all, *advis'd*. *Par. Lost.*

2. Performed with deliberation; done on
purpose; acted with design.

By that which we work naturally, as when
we breathe, sleep, and move, we set forth the
glory of God, as natural agents do; albeit we
have no express purpose to make that our end,
nor any *advised* determination therein to follow a
law. *Hooker.*

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight,
The self-same way, with more *advised* watch,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both. *Shakespeare's Mer. of Venice.*

- ADVIS'DLY. adv.** [from *advised*.] So-
berly; heedfully; deliberately; pur-
posely; by design; prudently.

This book *advisedly* read and diligently fol-
lowed but one year at home, would do more
good than three years travel abroad. *Afkum.*

Surprise may be made by moving things, when
the party is in haste, and cannot stay to consider
advisedly of that which is moved. *Bacon's Efs.*

Thou'st fix'd second thoughts (by all allowed
the best) a relapse, and accus'd constancy of
mischief in what is natural, and *advisedly* under-
taken. *Sir John Sackling.*

- ADVIS'DNESS. n. f.** [from *advised*.] De-
liberation; cool and prudent procedure.

While things are in agitation, private men may
modestly tender their thoughts to the considera-
tion of those that are in authority; to whose care
it belongeth, in prescribing concerning indifferent
things, to proceed with all just *advisedness* and
moderation. *Saunders's Judgment on one View.*

ADVISEMENT. n. f. [*advisement*, Fr.]

1. Counsel; information.

Mute I wote,
What strange adventure do ye now pursue?
Perhaps my succour, or *advise*ment meet,
Mute I read you much. *Fairy Queen.*
I will, according to your *advise*ment, declare
the evils which seem most hurtful. *Spenser.*

2. It is taken likewise, in old writers, for
prudence and circumspection. It is
now, in both senses, antiquated.

ADVISER. n. f. [from *advise*.] The per-
son that advises, or gives counsel; a
counsellor.

Here, free from court compliances, he walks,
And with himself, his best *adviser*, talks. *Waller.*
They never fail of their most artful and inde-
fatigable *advisers*, to silence this impertinent *ad-
viser*, whose severity awes their excesses. *Rogers.*

ADULATION. n. f. [*adulation*, Fr. *adu-
latio*, Lat.] Flattery; high compli-
ment.

O be sick, great greatness!
And bid thy ceremony give thee cure.
Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from *adulation*? *Shakespeare.*

They who flattered him most before, mentioned
him now with the greatest bitterness, without im-
puting the least crime to him, committed since
the time of that exalted *adulation*, or that was
not then as much known to them, as it could be
now. *Clarendon.*

ADULATOR. n. f. [*adulator*, Lat.] A
flatterer. *Dis.*

ADULATORY. adj. [*adulatorius*, Lat.]
Flattering; full of compliments.

ADULT. adj. [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown
up; past the age of infancy and weak-
ness.

They would appear less able to approve them-
selves, not only to the confessor, but even to the
catechist, in their *adult* age, than they were in
their minority; as having scarce ever thought of
the principles of their religion, since they conn'd
them to avoid correction. *Decay of Piety.*

The earth, by these applauded schools 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who grown *adult* (so chance, it seems, enjoin'd)
Did, male and female, propagate their kind.
Blackmore.

ADULT. n. f. A person above the age of
infancy, or grown to some degree of
strength; sometimes full grown: a
word used chiefly by medicinal writers.

The depression of the cranium, without a
fracture, can but seldom occur; and then it hap-
pens to children, whose bones are more pliable
and soft than those of *adults*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To ADULTER. v. a. [*adulterer*, Fr. *adul-
tero*, Lat.] To commit adultery with
another: a word not classical.

His chaste wife

He *adulter*s still: His thoughts lie with a whore.
Ben Jonson.

ADULTERANT. n. f. [*adulterans*, Lat.]

The person or thing which adulterates.

To ADULTERATE. v. a. [*adulterer*, Fr. *ad-
ultero*, Lat.]

1. To commit adultery.

But fortune, oh!

*Adulter*s hourly with thine uncle John. *Shak.*

2. To corrupt by some foreign admix-
ture; to contaminate.

Common pot-ashes, bought of them that sell
it in shops, who are not so foolishly knavish as
to *adulterate* them with salt-petre, which is much
dearer than pot-ashes. *Boyle.*

Could a man be compos'd to such an advan-
tage of constitution, that it should not at all
adulterate the images of his mind; yet this se-
cond nature would alter the basis of his under-
standing. *Glanville's Scipio Scientifico.*

The present war has so *adulterated* our tongue
with strange words, that it would be impossible
for one of our great-grandfathers to know what
his posterity have been doing. *Speller.*

ADULTERATE. adj. [from *To adulterate*.]

1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.

I am posses'd with an *adulterate* but;
My blood is mingled with the grime of lust;
Being trumpeted by thy contagion. *Shaksp.*
—That incestuous, that *adulterate* beast. *Shak.*

2. Corrupted with some foreign mixture.

It does indeed differ no more, than the maker
of a *adulterate* wares does from the vender of them.
Government of the Tongue.

They will have all their gold and silver, and
may keep their *adulterate* copper at home. *Swift.*

ADULTERATENESS. n. f. [from *adulterate*.]
The quality or state of being
adulterate, or counterfeit.

ADULTERATION. n. f. [from *adulterate*.]

1. The act of adulterating or corrupting
by foreign mixture; contamination.

To make the compound pass for the rich metal
simple, is an *adulteration*, or counterfeiting:
but if it be done avowedly, and without dis-
guising, it may be a great saving of the richer
metal. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. The state of being adulterated, or con-
taminated.

Such transmutations are like the *adulteration* of
the noblest wines, where something of the co-
lour, spirit, and flavour, will remain. *Fulton.*

ADULTERER. n. f. [*adulter*, Lat.] The
person guilty of adultery.

With what impatience must the muse behold
The wife by her procuring husband sold!
For tho' the law makes null th' *adulterer's* deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed.
Dryden.

ADULTERESS. n. f. [from *adulterer*.] A
woman that commits adultery.

The Spartan lady replied, when she was asked,
What was the punishment for *adulteresses*?
There are no such things here. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Helen's rich attire,
From Argos by the fam'd *adulteress* brought,
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought.
Dryden.

ADULTERINE. *n. f.* [*adulterine*, *Fr.* *adulterinus*, *Lat.*] A child born of an adulteress: a term of canon law.

ADULTEROUS. *adj.* [*adulter*, *Lat.*] Guilty of adultery.

Th' *adulterous* Antony, most large
In his abominations, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull
That notes it against us. *Shakspeare.*

An *adulterous* person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is reparable; and to make provision for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate. *Taylor.*

Think on whose faith th' *adult'rous* youth rely'd;

Who promis'd, who procur'd, the Spartan bride.
Dryden's Æneid.

ADULTERY. *n. f.* [*adulterium*, *Lat.*] The act of violating the bed of a married person.

All thy domestic griefs at home be left,
The wife's *adult'ry*, with the servant's theft;
And (the most racking thought which can intrude)

Forget false friends, and their ingratitude. *Dryden.*

ADULTNESS. *n. f.* [from *adult*] The state of being adult. See **ADOLESCENCE**.

ADUMBRANT. *adj.* [from *adumbrate*.] That gives a slight resemblance.

To **ADUMBRATE**. *v. a.* [*adumbro*, *Lat.*] To shadow out; to give a slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance, like that which shadows afford of the bodies they represent.

Heaven is designed for our reward, as well as rescue; and therefore is *adumbrated* by all those positive excellencies, which can endeavor to recommend. *Decay of Piety.*

ADUMBRATION. *n. f.* [from *adumbrate*.]

1. The act of adumbrating, or giving a slight and imperfect representation. See **ADUMBRATE**.

To make some *adumbration* of that we mean, it is rather an imputation or confusion of the air, than an elision or section of the same. *Baron.*

2. The slight and imperfect representation of a thing; a faint sketch.

The observers view but the backside of the hangings; the right one is on the other side the grave; and our knowledge is but like those broken ends; at best a most confused *adumbration*. *Gloucester's Script. Sermons.*

Those of the first sort have turned a combination of the rational nature, as vegetable, into the sensible. *Hart's Origin.*

ADUNATION. *n. f.* [from *ad* and *unus*, *Lat.*] The state of being united; union; a word of little use.

When, by glassation, wood, straw, dust, and water, are supposed to be united into one lump, the cold does not cause any real union or *adunation*, but only hardening the aqueous parts of the liquor into ice, the other bodies, being accidentally present in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united. *Boyle.*

ADUNICITY. *n. f.* [*adunicitas*, *Lat.*] Crookedness; flexure inward; hookedness.

There can be no question, but the *adunicity* of the pounces and beaks of the hawks, is the cause of the great and habitual immobility of those animals. *Arbuthnot and Repe.*

ADUNQUE. *adj.* [*aduncus*, *Lat.*] Crooked; bending inward; hooked.

The birds that are [speakers, are parrot, pies, jays, daws, and ravens; of which parrots have an *aduncus* bill, but the rest not. *Baron.*

ADVOCACY. *n. f.* [from *advocate*.] The act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology: a word in little use.

If any there are who are of opinion that there are no antipodes, or that the stars do fall, they shall not want herein the applause or advocacy of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADVOCATE. *n. f.* [*advocatus*, *Lat.*]

1. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature.

An *advocate*, in the general import of the word, is that person who has the pleading and management of a judicial cause. In a strict way of speaking, only that person is styled *advocate*, who is the patron of the cause, and is often, in Latin, termed *regatus*, and, in English, a person of the long robe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Learn what thou know'st of thy country and thy friend;
What's requisite to spare, and what to spend:
Learn this; and, after, envy not the store
Of the great *advocate* that grinds the poor. *Dryden.*

2. He that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator.

If she dares trust me with her little babe,
I'll shew 't the king, and undertake to be
Her *advocate* to the loudesi. *Shakspeare.*

Of the several forms of government that have been, or are, in the world, that cause seems commonly the better, that has the better *advocate*, or is advantaged by frether experience. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

3. It is used with the particle *for* before the person or thing, in whose favour the plea is offered.

Foes to all living worth except your own,
And *advocates* for toly dead and gone. *Pope.*

4. In the scriptural and sacred sense, it stands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

Me, his *advocate*,
And propitiation; all his works on me,
Good, or not good, ingraft. *Paradise Lost.*

ADVOCATION. *n. f.* [from *advocate*.]

The office or act of pleading; plea; apology.

My *advocation* is not now in tune;
My turn is not my lord; nor should I know him,
Were he in *advocation*, as in humour, alter'd. *Shakspeare.*

ADVOLATION. *n. f.* [*advolo*, *advolutum*, *Lat.*] The act of flying to something.

ADVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*advolutio*, *Lat.*]

The act of rolling to something.

ADVOUTRY. *n. f.* [*advoutrie*, *Fr.*] Adultery.

He was the most perfidious man upon the earth, and he had made a marriage compounded between an *advoutry* and a rape. *Bacon's History.*

ADVOWE. *n. f.* He that has the right of advowson. See **ADVOWSON**.

ADVOWSON, or **ADVOWZEN**. *n. f.* [In common law.] A right to present to a benefice, and signifies as much as *Jus Patronatus*. In the canon law, it is so termed, because they that originally obtained the right of presenting to any church, were great benefactors thereto; and are therefore termed sometimes *Patroni*, sometimes *Advocati*. *Cowell.*

To **ADU'RE**. *v. n.* [*aduro*, *Lat.*] To burn up. Not in use.

Such a degree of heat, which doth neither melt nor scorch, doth mellow, and is *adure*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

ADU'ST. *adj.* [*adustus*, *Lat.*]

1. Burnt up; hot as with fire; scorched.

By this means, the virtual heat of the water will enter; and such a heat as will not make the body *adust* or fragile. *Bacon.*

Which with torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air *adust*,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Par. Lost.*

2. It is generally now applied, in a medicinal or philosophical sense, to the complexion and humours of the body.

Such humours are *adust*, as, by long heat, become of a hot and fiery nature, as cholera, and the like. *Quincy.*

To ease the soul of one oppressive weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state.

The same *adust* complexion has impell'd
Charles to the convent, Philip to the field. *Pope.*

ADU'STED. *adj.* [See **ADUST**.]

1. Burnt; scorched; dried with fire.

Sulphurous and nitrous fumes
They found, they mingled, and with subtle art
Concocted, and *adusted*, they reduc'd
To blackest grain, and into flour convey'd. *Paradise Lost.*

2. Hot, as the complexion.

They are but the fruits of *adusted* choler, and the evaporations of a vindictive spirit. *Howell.*

ADU'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *adust*.] That may be *adusted*, or burnt up. *DiD.*

ADU'STION. *n. f.* [from *adust*.] The act of burning up, or drying, as by fire.

This is ordinarily a consequent of a burning colliquative fever; the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its *adustion* upon the drier and stibby parts, changes into a marcid fever. *Hartley on Consumption.*

ADZ. *n. f.* See **ADDICE**.

AE, or **Æ**. A diphthong of very frequent use in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; since the *e* of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to *e* simple, to which, in words frequently occurring, the *e* of the Romans is, in the same manner, altered, as in *equatorial*, and even in *Eneas*.

ÆGLOGUE. *n. f.* [written instead of *eclogue*, from a mistaken etymology.] A pastoral; a dialogue in verse between goatherds.

Which moved him rather in *ælogues* otherwise to write, doubting, perhaps, his ability, which he little needed, or minding to furnish our tongue with this kind wherein it faulth. *Spenser's Poet.*

ÆGILOPS. *n. f.* [*ægílops*, signifying goat-eyed, the goat being subject to this ailment.] A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose, either with or without an inflammation: also a plant so called, for its supposed virtues against such a distemper. *Quincy.*

Ægilops is a tubercle in the inner carinus of the eye. *Wijman's Surgery.*

ÆGYPTIACUM. *n. f.* An ointment consisting only of honey, verdigrease, and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or **EAL**, or **AL** [in compound names, as *æl* in the Greek compounds] signifies *all*, or *altogether*. So *Ælwin* is a complete conqueror: *Albert*, all illustrious: *Aldred*, altogether reverend: *Alfred*, altogether peaceful. To these *Pammachius*, *Pancratius*, *Pamphilus*, &c. do in some measure answer. *Gibson's Camden.*

ÆLF [which, according to various dialects, is pronounced *ulf*, *weiph*, *hulph*, *hílf*, *helfe*, and, at this day, *help*] implies assistance. So *Ælfwin* is victorious; and *Ælfwald*, an auxiliary governor; *Ælfgifu*, a leader of assistance: with

which *Bostius, Symmachus, Epicurus, &c.* bear a plain analogy. *Gibson's Camden.*

ENIGMA. See ENIGMA.

AERIAL. *adj.* [*aërius*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it.

The thunder, when to roll
With terror through the dark aerial hall.
Paradise Lost.

From all that can with fins or feathers fly,
Thro' the aerial or the wat'ry sky. *Prior.*

I gathered the thickness of the air, or aerial
Interval of the glasses at that ring. *Newton's Opt.*

Vegetables abound more with aerial particles
than animal substances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Produced by the air.

The gifts of heav'n my foll'wing long pursues,
Aerial honey, and ambrosial dews. *Dryden.*

3. Inhabiting the air.

Where those immortal shapes
Of bright aerial spirits live insph'rd,
In regions mild of calm and serene air. *Par. Reg.*

Aerial animals may be subdivided into birds
and flies. *Locke.*

4. Placed in the air.

Here subterranean works and cities see,
There towns aerial on the waving tree. *Pope.*

5. High; elevated in situation, and there-
fore in the air.

A spacious city stood, with firmest walls
Sure moulded, and with numerous towers crown'd,
Aerial spires, and citadels, the seat
Of kings and heroes resolute in war. *Philips.*

AERIE. *n. f.* [*airie*, Fr.] The proper
word, in hawks and other birds of prey,
for that which we generally call a nest
in other birds. *Cowell.*

AERIOLOGY. *n. f.* [*aîrè* and *lógos*.] The
doctrine of the air. *Diä.*

AEROMANCY. *n. f.* [*aîrè* and *manîs*.] The
art of divining by the air. *Diä.*

AEROMETRY. *n. f.* [*aîrè* and *metrîs*.] The
art of measuring the air. *Diä.*

AEROSCOPY. *n. f.* [*aîrè* and *scôpe*.] The
observation of the air. *Diä.*

ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL. *n. f.* A medicine so
called from its dark colour, prepared of
quicksilver and sulphur, ground to-
gether in a marble mortar to a black pow-
der. Such as have used it most, think
its virtues not very great. *Quincy.*

ÆTITES. *n. f.* [*aîtè*, an eagle.] Eagle-
stone. It is about the bigness of a
chestnut, and hollow, with somewhat in
it that rattles upon shaking. *Quincy.*

APA'. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *far*.] See
FAR.

1. At a great distance.

So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
Find we a time for frightened peace to pant,
And breathe short winded accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in shrouds afar remote? *Shak.*

We hear better when we hold our breath than
contrary; inasmuch as in listening to attain a
sound afar off, men hold their breath. *Bacon.*

2. To or from a great distance.

Hector hastened to relieve his boy;
Dismiss'd his burnish'd helm that shone afar,
The pride of warriors, and the pomp of war. *Dryd.*

3. From afar; from a distant place.

The rough Vultur, furious in its course,
With rapid streams divides the fruitful grounds,
And from afar in hollow murmur sounds. *idid.*

4. Afar off; remotely distant.

Much suspecting his secret ends, he entertained
a treaty of peace with France, but secretly and
afar off, and to be governed as occasions should
vary. *Sir John Hayward.*

AFFORD. *part. adj.* [from *to fear*, for *to*
fright, with a redundant.]

1. Frighted; terrified; afraid.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,
And from his wide devouring oven sent
A flake of fire, that flashing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almost made afraid. *Fairy Queen.*

But tell me, Hal, art thou not horribly afraid?
Thou being heir apparent, could the world pick
thee out three such enemies again? *Shakespeare.*

Till he cherish too much beard,
And make Love or me afraid. *Ben Jonson.*

2. It has the particle of before the object
of fear.

Fear is described by Spenser to ride in armour,
at the clashing whereof he looks afraid of him-
self. *Peachum.*

It is now obsolete; the last author
whom I have found using it, is *Sedley.*

AFFER. *n. f.* [Lat.] The southwest wind.

With adverse blast upturns them from the south,
Notus and After, black with thund'rous clouds. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

AFFABILITY. *n. f.* [*affabilité*, Fr. *affabi-*
litas, Lat. See **AFFABLE**.] The quality
of being affable; easiness of manners;
courteousness; civility; condescension.

It is commonly used of superiours.

Hearing of her beauty and her wit,
Her affability and bashful modesty,
Her wond'rous qualities, and mild behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

He was of a most flowing courtesy and *affa-*
bility to all men, and so desirous to oblige them,
that he did not enough consider the value of the
obligation, or the merit of the person. *Clarendon.*

All instances of charity, sweetness of conver-
sation, *affability*, admonition, all significations
of tenderness, care, and watchfulness, must be
expressed towards children. *Taylor.*

It is impossible for a publick minister to be so
open and easy to all his old friends, as he was in
his private condition; but this may be helped out
by an *affability* of address. *L'Estrange.*

AFFABLE. *adj.* [*affable*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.]

1. Easy of manners; accessible; courteous;
complaisant. It is used of superiours.

He was *affable*, and both well and fair spoken,
and would use strange sweetness and blandish-
ment of words, where he desired to affect or
persuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

Her father is
An *affable* and courteous gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

Gentle to me and *affable* hath been
Thy condescension, and shall be honour'd ever
With grateful memory. *Paradise Lost.*

2. It is applied to the external appearance;
benign; mild; favourable.

Augustus appeared, looking round him with
a serene and *affable* countenance upon all the
writers of his age. *Tatler.*

AFFABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *affable*.]

Courtesy; *affability*.

AFFABLY. *adv.* [from *affable*.] In an
affable manner; courteously; civilly.

AFFABROUS. *adj.* [*affabre*, Fr.] Skillfully
made; complete; finished in a work-
manlike manner. *Diä.*

AFFABULATION. *n. f.* [*affabulatio*, Lat.]

The moral of a fable. *Diä.*

AFFAIR. *n. f.* [*affaire*, Fr.] Business;
something to be managed or transacted.

It is used for both private and public
matters.

I was not born for courts or great affairs;
I pay my debts, believe, and say my prayers. *Pope.*

A good acquaintance with method will greatly
assist every one in ranging, disposing, and man-
aging all human affairs. *Watts.*

What St. John's skill in state affairs,
What Ormond's valour, Oxford's cares,

To aid their sinking country lent,
Was all destroy'd by one event. *Swift.*

TO AFFE'. *v. n.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To
confirm; to give a sanction to; to esta-
blish; an old term of law.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure;
For goodness dares not check thee!
His title is *affair'd*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

TO AFFECT. *v. a.* [*affecter*, Fr. *afficio*,
affectum, Lat.]

1. To act upon; to produce effects in
any other thing.

The sun
Had first his precept so to move, so shine,
As might affect the earth with cold and heat,
Scarce tolerable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The generality of men are wholly governed by
names, in matters of good and evil; so far as
these qualities relate to, and *affect*, the actions
of men. *South's Sermons.*

Yet even those two particles do reciprocally
affect each other with the same force and vigour,
as they would do at the same distance in any
other situation imaginable. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To move the passions.

As a thinking man cannot but be very much
affected with the idea of his appealing in the pre-
sence of that Being, whom none can see and live;
he must be much more *affected*, when he con-
siders, that this Being, whom he appears before,
will examine the actions of his life, and reward
or punish him accordingly. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To aim at; to aspire to: spoken of per-
sons.

Atrides broke
His silence next, but ponder'd ere he spoke:
Wife are thy words, and glad I would obey;
But this proud man *affects* imperial sway. *Dryd.*

4. To tend to; to endeavour after: spo-
ken of things.

The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure,
by the mutual attraction of their parts; as the
globe of the earth and sea *affects* a round figure,
by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity.
Newton's Opticks.

5. To be fond of; to be pleased with; to
love; to regard with fondness.

That little which some of the heathen did
chance to hear, concerning such matter as the
sacred Scripture plentifully containeth, they did
in wonderful sort *affect*. *Hooker.*

There is your crown:
And he that wears the crown immortally
Long guard it yours! If I *affect* more,
Than as your honour, and as your renown,
Let me no more from this obedience rise. *Shak.*

Think not that wars we love, and strive *affect*;
Or that we hate sweet peace. *Fairfax.*

None but a woman could a man direct
To tell us women what we most *affect*. *Dryden.*

6. To make a show of something; to study
the appearance of any thing: with some
degree of hypocrisy.

Another nymph, amongst the many fair,
Before the rest *affects* still to stand,
And watch'd my eye, preventing my command. *Prior.*

These often carry the humour so far, till their
affected coldness and indifference quite kills all
the fondness of a lover. *Addison's Spectator.*

Coquet and coy at once her air,
Both studied, though both seem neglected;
Careless she is with artful care,
Affecting to seem unaffected. *Comyns.*

The conscious husband, whom like symptoms
seize,

Charges on her the guilt of their disease;
Nothing sure, sets a madman's past,
He'll rip the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*

7. To imitate in an unnatural and con-
strained manner.

Spenser, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language; yet I would have him read for his matter, but as Virgil read Ennius. *Ben Jonson.*

8. To convict of some crime; to attain with guilt: a phrase merely juridical.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promised and not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her alimony. But if her parents shall become insolvent by some misfortune, she shall have alimony, unless you can *affect* them with fraud, in promising what they knew they were not able to perform. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

AFFE'CT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Affection; passion; sensation.

It seemeth that as the feet have a sympathy with the head, so the wrists have a sympathy with the heart; we see the *affections* and passions of the heart and spirits are notably disclosed by the pulse. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Quality; circumstance.

I find it difficult to make out one single ulcer, as authors describe it, without other symptoms or *affections* joined to it. *Wifeman.*

This is only the antiquated word for *affection*.

AFFECTA'TION. n. f. [affectatio, Lat.]

1. Fondness; high degree of liking; commonly with some degree of culpability.

In things of their own nature indifferent, if either councils or particular men have at any time, with sound judgment, milked conformity between the church of God and infidels, the cause thereof hath been somewhat else than only *affectation* of dissimilitude. *Hooker.*

2. An artificial show; an elaborate appearance; a false pretence.

It has been, from age to age, an *affectation* to have the pleasure of solitude, among those who cannot possibly be supposed qualified for passing life in that manner. *Spectator.*

AFFECTED. part. adj. [from affect.]

1. Moved; touched with affection; internally disposed or inclined.

No marvel then if he were ill *affected*. *Shak.*
The model they seemed *affected* to in their directory, was not like to any of the foreign reformed churches now in the world. *Clarendon.*

2. Studied with overmuch care, or with hypocritical appearance.

These antick, hisping, *affected* phantasies, these new turners of accents. *Shakespeare.*

3. In a personal sense, full of affection; as, an *affected* lady.

AFFECTEDLY. adv. [from affected.]

1. In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more appearance than reality.

Perhaps they are *affectedly* ignorant; they are so willing it should be true, that they have not attempted to examine it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Some indeed have been so *affectedly* vain, as to counterfeit immortality; and have stolen their death, in hopes to be esteemed immortal. *Brown.*

By talking so familiarly of one hundred and ten thousand pounds, by a tax upon a few commodities, it is plain, you are either naturally or *affectedly* ignorant of our condition. *Swift.*

2. Studiously; with laboured intention.

Some misperceptions, concerning the divine attributes, tend to the corrupting men's manners, as if they were designed and *affectedly* chosen for that purpose. *Dewey of Piety.*

AFFECTEDNESS. n. f. [from affected.]

The quality of being affected, or of making false appearances.

AFFECTION. n. f. [affection, Fr. affectio, Lat.]

1. The state of being affected by any cause, or agent. This general sense is little in use.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig;
Some that are mad if they behold a cat;

And others, when the bag-pipe sings I th' nose,
Cannot contain their urine, for *affection*. *Shaksp.*

2. Passion of any kind.

Then gan the palmer thus: most wretched man,

That to *affections* does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But soon through sufferance grow to fearful end. *Fairy Queen.*

Impute it to my late solitary life, which is prone to *affections*. *Sidney.*

Affections, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with such like, being, as it were, the sundry fashions and forms of appetite, can neither rise at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet choose but rise at the sight of some things. *Hooker.*

To speak truth of Cæsar,
I have not known when his *affections* sway'd
More than his reason. *Shakespeare.*

Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of pious *affections*: of which some are milder and gentler, some sharper and more vehement. *Sprat.*

I can present nothing beyond this to your *affections*, to excite your love and desire. *Tillotson.*

3. Love; kindness; good-will to some person: often with to or toward before the person.

I have acquainted you
With the dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who mutually hath answer'd my *affection*. *Shakespeare.*

My king is tangled in *affection* to
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen. *Shakespeare.*

What warmth is there in your *affections* toward any of these princely suitors? *Shaksp.*
Make his interest depend upon mutual *affection* and good correspondence with others. *Collier.*

Nor at first sight, like most, admires the fair;
For you he lives, and you alone shall share
His last *affection* as his early care. *Pope.*

4. Good-will to any object; zeal; passionate regard.

I have reason to distrust mine own judgment, as that which may be overborn by my zeal and *affection* to this cause. *Bacon.*

Set your *affection* upon my words; desire them, and ye shall be instructed. *Wisdom.*

His integrity to the king was without blemish, and his *affection* to the church so notorious, that he never deserted it. *Clarendon.*

All the precepts of christianity command us to moderate our passions, to temper our *affections* towards all things below. *Temple.*

Let not the mind of a student be under the influence of warm *affection* to things of sense, when he comes to the search of truth. *Watts.*

5. State of the mind in general.

There grows,
In my most ill-compos'd *affection*, such
A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shaksp.*

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his *affections* dark as Erebus:
Let no such man be trusted. *Shakespeare.*

6. Quality; property.

The certainty and accurateness which is attributed to what mathematicians deliver, must be restrained to what they teach concerning those purely mathematical disciplines, arithmetic and geometry, where the *affections* of quantity are abstractedly considered. *Boyle.*

The mouth being necessary to conduct the voice to the shape of its cavity, necessarily gives the voice some particular *affection* of sound in its passage, before it come to the lips. *Holder.*

God may have joined immaterial souls to other kinds of bodies, and in other laws of union; and, from those different laws of union, there will arise quite different *affections* and natures, and species of the compound beings. *Bentley.*

7. State of the body, as acted upon by any cause.

It seemed to me a venereal gonorrhoea, and others thought it arose from some scorbutical *affection*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

8. Lively representation in painting.

Affection is the lively representation of any passion whatsoever, as if the figures stood not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a stage. *Wotton's Architecture.*

9. It is used by Shakespeare sometimes for affection.

There was nothing in it that could indict the author of *affection*. *Shakespeare.*

AFFE'CTIONATE. adj. [affectueux, Fr. from affection.]

1. Full of affection; strongly moved; warm; zealous.

In their love of God, and desire to please him, men can never be too *affectionate*; and it is as true, that in their hatred of sin men may be sometimes too *passionate*. *Sprat's Sermons.*

2. Strongly inclined to; disposed to: with the particle to.

As for the parliament, it presently took fire, being *affectionate*, of old, to the war of France. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Fond; tender.

He found me sitting, beholding this picture:
I know not with how *affectionate* countenance,
but, I am sure, with a most *affectionate* mind. *Sidney.*

Away they fly
Affectionate, and undesigning bear
The most delicious morsel to their young. *Thomson.*

4. Benevolent; tender.

When we reflect on all this *affectionate* care of Providence for our happiness, with what wonder must we observe the little effect it has on men! *Rogers's Sermons.*

AFFE'CTIONATELY. adv. [from affectionate.] In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS. n. f. [from affectionate.] The quality or state of being affectionate; fondness; tenderness; good-will; benevolence.

AFFE'CTIONED. adj. [from affectionate.]

1. Affected; conceited. This sense is obsolete.

An *affectioned* ass, that comes state without book, and utters it by great swaths. *Shakespeare.*

2. Inclined; mentally disposed.

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another. *Romans.*

AFFE'CTIOUSLY. adv. [from affect.] In an affecting manner.

AFFE'CTIVE. adj. [from affect.] That does affect; that strongly touches. It is generally used for painful.

Pain is so uneasy a sentiment, that very little of it is enough to corrupt every enjoyment; and the effect God intends this variety of ungrateful and *affective* sentiments should have on us, is to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears. *Rogers.*

AFFECTUOSITY. n. f. [from affectuosus.] Passionateness.

AFFE'CTUOUS. adj. [from affect.] Full of passion; as, an *affectuous* speech: a word little used.

TO AFFE'RE. v. a. [affer, Fr.] A law-term, signifying to confirm. See TO AFFEAR.

AFFE'ORS. n. f. [from affere.]

Such as are appointed in courts-leet, &c. upon oath, to mulct such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable, and have no express penalty set down by statute. *Conwell.*

AFFIANCE. *n. f.* [*affiance*, from *affer*, French.]

1. A marriage contract.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my spouse had won,
Accord of friends, consent of parents sought,
Affiance made, my happiness begun. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Trust in general; confidence; secure reliance.

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall —
—Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond
affiance?

Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrow'd.
Shakespeare's Henry vi.

3. Trust in the divine promises and protection. To this sense it is now almost confined.

Religion receives man into a covenant of grace, where there is pardon reached out to all truly penitent sinners, and assistance promised, and engaged, and bestowed, upon very easy conditions, *viz.* humility, prayer, and *affiance* in him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

There can be no surer way to success, than by disclaiming all confidence in ourselves, and referring the events of things to God with an implicit *affiance*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To AFFIANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To betroth; to bind any one by promise to marriage.

To me, sad maid, or rather widow sad,
He was *affianced* long time before,
And sacred pledges he both gave and had;
False, traitor knight, infamous and foresworn!
Fairy Queen.

Her should Angelo have married, was *affianced* to her by oath, and the nuptial appointed; between which time of the contract, and limit of the solemnity, his brother was wrecked, having in that vessel the dowry of his sister. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

2. To give confidence.

Stranger! whoever thou art, securely rest
Affianced in my faith, a friendly guest. *Pope.*

AFFIANCER. *n. f.* [from *affiance*.] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties. *Dict.*

AFFIDATION. } *n. f.* [from *affido*, Lat.]

AFFIDATURE. } See **AFFIDED.** Mutual

contract; mutual oath of fidelity. *Dict.*

AFFIDAVIT. *n. f.* [*affidavit* signifies, in the language of the common law, *he made oath*.] A declaration upon oath.

You said, if I return'd next 'morn' in Lent,
I should be in remitter of your grace;
In th' interim my letters should take place
Of *affidavit*. *Donne.*

Count Rochester should have made *affidavit* that his servants had been *affianced*, and then monsieur Meisner would have done him justice. *Spektator.*

AFFIDED. *particip. adj.* [from the verb *affy*, derived from *affido*, Latin; Bracton using the phrase *affidare mulieres*.] Joined by contract; affianced.

As we *affid*, and such assurance takes,
As shall with either part's agreement stand. *Stat.*

AFFILIATION. *n. f.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] Adoption; the act of taking a son. *Chambers.*

AFFINAGE. *n. f.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the coppel. *Dict.*

AFFINED. *adj.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] Joined by affinity to another; related to another.

If partially *affin'd*, or leagu'd in office,
Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,
Thou art no soldier. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

AFFINITY. *n. f.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.]

1. Relation by marriage; relation contracted by the husband to the kindred of the wife, and by the wife to those of the husband. It is opposed to *consanguinity*, or relation by birth. In this sense it has sometimes the particle *with*, and sometimes *to*, before the person to whom the relation is contracted.

They had left none alive, by the blindness of rage killing many guiltless persons, either for *affinity* to the tyrant, or enmity to the tyrant-killers. *Sidney.*

And Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter. *1 Kings.*

A breach was made with France itself, notwithstanding so strict an *affinity*, so lately accomplished; as if indeed (according to that pleasant maxim of state) kingdoms were never married. *Wotton.*

2. Relation to; connexion with; resemblance to; spoken of things.

The British tongue, or Welsh, was in use only in this island, having great *affinity* with the old Gallick. *Camden.*

All things that have *affinity* with the heavens, move upon the center of another, which they benefit. *Bacon's Essay.*

The art of painting hath wonderful *affinity* with that of poetry. *Dryden's Duesbury.*

Man is more distinguished by devotion than by reason, as several brute creatures discover something like reason, though they betray not any thing that bears the least *affinity* to devotion. *Addison's Spectator.*

To AFFIRM. *v. a.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently: opposed to the word *deny*.

Yet their own authors faith fully *affirm*,
That the Lord Salike lies in Germany,
Between the floods of Sile and of Elbe. *Shaksp.*

To AFFIRM. *v. a.*

1. To declare positively; as, to *affirm* a fact.

2. To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment: opposed to *reverse* or *repeal*.

The house of peers hath a power of judicature in some cases, properly to examine, and then to *affirm*; or, if there be cause, to reverse the judgments which have been given in the court of king's bench. *Bacon's Advice to Sir G. Villiers.*

In this sense we say, to *affirm* the truth.

AFFIRMABLE. *adj.* [from *affirm*.] That may be affirmed.

Those attributes and conceptions that were applicable and *affirmable* of him when present, are now *affirmable* and applicable to him though past. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

AFFIRMANCE. *n. f.* [from *affirm*.] Confirmation: opposed to *repeal*.

This statute did but restore an ancient statute, which was itself also made but in *affirmance* of the common law. *Bacon.*

AFFIRMANT. *n. f.* [from *affirm*.] The person that affirms; a declarer. *Dict.*

AFFIRMATION. *n. f.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of affirming or declaring: opposed to *negation* or *denial*.

This gentleman vouches, upon warrant of bloody *affirmation*, he is to be more virtuous, and less attemptable, than any of our ladies. *Shakespeare's Comedy.*

2. The position affirmed.

That he shall receive no benefit from Chart, is the *affirmation* whereon his despair is founded; and one way of removing this carnal apprehension, is, to convince him that Chart's death, if he perform the condition required, shall certainly belong to him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Confirmation: opposed to *repeal*.

The learned in the laws of our land observe, that our statutes sometimes are only the *affirmation*, or ratification, of that which, by common law, was held before. *Hocker.*

AFFIRMATIVE. *adj.* [from *affirm*.]

1. That does affirm, opposed to *negative*; in which sense we use the *affirmative* absolutely, that is, the *affirmative* position.

For the *affirmative*, we are now to answer such proofs of theirs as have been before alleged. *Heater.*

Whether there are such beings or not, 'tis sufficient for my purpose, that many have believed the *affirmative*. *Dryden.*

2. That can or may be affirmed: a sense used chiefly in science.

As in algebra, where *affirmative* quantities vanish or cease, these negative ones begin; so in mechanick, where attraction ceases, there a repulsive virtue ought to succeed. *Newton.*

3. That has the habit of affirming with vehemence; positive; dogmatical: applied to persons.

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter, but report things modestly and temperately, according to the degree of that persuasion, which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority, or the reason, inducing thee. *Taylor.*

AFFIRMATIVELY. *adv.* [from *affirmative*.] In an affirmative manner; on the positive side; not negatively.

The reason of man hath no such restraint: concluding not only *affirmatively*, but negatively; not only affirming, there is no magnitude beyond the last heavens, but also denying, there is any vacuity within them. *Brown.*

AFFIRMER. *n. f.* [from *affirm*.] The person that affirms.

If by the word virtue, the *affirmer* intends our whole duty to God and man; and the denier, by the word virtue, means only courage, or, at most, our duty toward our neighbours, without including, in the idea of it, the duty which we owe to God. *Watts's Logic.*

To AFFIX. *v. a.* [*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.]

1. To unite to the end, or *a posteriori*; to subjoin.

He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another. *Lacle.*

If men constantly *affixed* applause and disgrace where they ought, the principle of shame would have a very good influence on publick conduct; though on secret villanies it lays no restraint. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To connect consequentially.

The doctrine of irresistibility of grace, in working whatsoever it works, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be *affixed* to gratitude. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Simply to fasten or fix. Obsolete.

Her mod'est eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers upon her do stare,
Upon the lowly ground *affixed* are. *Spenser.*

AFFIX. *n. f.* [*affixum*, Lat.]

Something united to the end of a word: a term of grammar.

In the Hebrew language, the noun has its *affix*, to denote the possessive or relative. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

AFFIXION. *n. f.* [from *affix*.]

1. The act of affixing.

2. The state of being affixed. *Dict.*

AFFLATION. *n. f.* [*afflatio*, *afflatum*, Lat.]

The act of breathing upon any thing. *Dict.*

AFFLATUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy.

The poet writing against his genius, will be like a prophet without his *afflatus*. *Spence.*
To AFFLICT. *v. a.* [*affligo*, *afflidum*, *Lat.*]

1. To put to pain; to grieve; to torment.
 It teacheth us how God thought fit to plague and *afflict* them; it doth not appoint in what form and manner we ought to punish the sin of idolatry in others. *Hooker.*

O coward conscience, how dost thou *afflict* me!
 The lights burn blue—Is it not dead midnight?
 Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

Give not over thy mind to heaviness, and *afflict* not thyself in thine own counsel. *Ecclesi.*

A father *afflicted* with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child soon taken away, now honoured him as a God, which was then a dead man, and delivered to those that were under him ceremonies and sacrifices. *Wisdom.*

A melancholy tear *afflicts* my eye,
 And my heart labours with a sudden sigh. *Prior.*

2. The passive to be *afflicted*, has often at before the causal noun; *by* is likewise proper.

The mother was so *afflicted* at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for grief of it. *Addison's Spectator.*

AFFLICTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *afflicted*.]
 The state of affliction, or of being afflicted; sorrowfulness; grief.

AFFLICTER. *n. f.* [from *afflict*.] The person that afflicts.

AFFLICTION. *n. f.* [*afflictio*, *Lat.*]

1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity.
 To the flesh, as the apostle himself granteth, all *affliction* is naturally grievous; therefore nature, which causeth fear, teacheth to pray against all adversity. *Hooker.*

We'll bring you to one that you have cosened of money; I think to repay that money will be a biting *affliction*. *Shakespeare.*

2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery; opposed to joy or prosperity.

Besides, you know,

Prosperity's the very bond of love,
 Whose fresh complexion, and whose heart together,

Affliction alters. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Where shall we find the man that bears *affliction*,

Great and majestic in his griefs, like Cato?

Addison's Cato.

Some virtues are only seen in *affliction*, and some in prosperity. *Addison's Spectator.*

AFFLICTIVE. *adj.* [from *afflict*.] That causes affliction; painful; tormenting.

They found martyrdom a duty dressed up indeed with all that was terrible and *afflictive* to human nature, yet not at all the less a duty. *South.*

Nor can they find

Where to retire themselves, or where appeals
 Th' *afflictive* keen desire of food, expos'd
 To winds, and storms, and jaws of savage death.

Philips.

Restless Prosperpine—

—On the spacious land and liquid main
 Spreads slow disease, and darts *afflictive* pain.

Prior.

AFFLUENCE. } *n. f.* [*affluence*, *Fr.* *af-*
AFFLUENCY. } *fluencia*, *Lat.*]

1. The act of flowing to any place; concourse. It is almost always used figuratively.

I shall not relate the *affluence* of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noised. *Hutton.*

2. Exuberance of riches; stream of wealth; plenty.

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Those degrees of fortune, which give fulness and *affluence* to one station, may be want and penury in another. *Rogers.*

Let joy or ease, let *affluence* or content,
 And the gay conscience of a life well spent,
 Calm ev'ry thought, inspirit ev'ry grace. *Pope.*

AFFLUENT. *adj.* [*affluens*, *Fr.* *affluens*, *Lat.*]

1. Flowing to any part.

These parts are no more than foundation-piles of the ensuing body; which are afterwards to be increased and raised to a greater bulk, by the *affluent* blood that is transmitted out of the mother's body. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

I see thee, Lord and end of my desire,
 Loaded and blest with all the *affluent* store,
 Which human vows at smoking shrines implore. *Prior.*

AFFLUENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *affluent*.]
 The quality of being affluent. *DiB.*

AFFLUX. *n. f.* [*affluxus*, *Lat.*]

1. The act of flowing to some place; affluence.

2. That which flows to another place.

The cause hereof cannot be a supply by procreations; *ergo*, it must be by new *affluxes* to London out of the country. *Graunt.*

The infant grows bigger out of the womb, by agglutinating one *afflux* of blood to another.

Harvey on Conjunctions.

An animal that must lie still, receives the *afflux* of colder or warmer, clean or foul water, as it happens to come to it. *Locke.*

AFFLUXION. *n. f.* [*affluxio*, *Lat.*]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.

2. That which flows from one place to another.

An inflammation either simple, consisting of an hot and sanguineous *affluxion*, or else denominable from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To AFFORD. *v. a.* [*affourer*, *affourager*, *French.*]

1. To yield or produce; as, *the soil affords grain; the trees afford fruits*. This seems to be the primitive signification.

2. To grant, or confer any thing: generally in a good sense, and sometimes in a bad, but less properly.

So soon as Maumron there arriv'd, the door
 To him did open, and *afforded* way. *Fairy Q.*

This is the consolation of all good men, unto whom his ubiquity *affordeth* continual comfort and security; and this is the affliction of hell, to whom it *affordeth* despair and remediless calamity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. To be able to sell. It is used always with reference to some certain price; as, *I can afford this for less than the other*.

They fill their magazines in times of the greatest plenty, that so they may *afford* cheaper, and increase the public revenue at a small expence to its members. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To be able to bear expences; as, *traders can afford more finery in peace than in war*.

The same errors run through all families, where there is wealth enough to *afford* that their sons may be good for nothing. *Swift.*

To AFFOREST. *v. a.* [*afforestare*, *Lat.*]

To turn ground into forest.

It appeareth, by *Charita de Foresta*, that he *afforested* many woods and wastes, to the grievance of the subject, which by that law were disforested. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

AFFORESTATION. *n. f.* [from *afforest*.]

The charter *de Foresta*, was to reform the encroachments made in the time of *Richard I.* and *Henry II.* who had made new *afforestations*, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws. *Hale.*
To AFFRANCHISE. *v. a.* [*affrancher*, *Fr.*]

To make free.

To AFFRAY. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, or *effriger*, *Fr.* which *Ménage* derives from *frager*; perhaps it comes from *frigus*.] To fright; to terrify; to strike with fear. Not in use.

The same to wight he never would disclose,
 But when as monsters huge he would dismay,
 Or daunt unequal armies of his foes,
 Or when the flying heavens he would *affray*. *Fairy Queen.*

AFFRAY, or AFFRAYMENT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others: a law term. A battle: in this sense it is written *fray*.

2. Tumult; confusion. Out of use.

Let the night be calm and quietness,
 Without tempestuous storms or sad *affray*. *Spenser.*

AFFRICTION. *n. f.* [*affritio*, *Lat.*] The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

I have divers times observed, in wearing silver-hilted swords, that, if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the *affritio* would quickly blacken them; and, congruously hereunto, I have found pens blacked almost all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a silver case. *Boyle.*

To AFFRIGHT. *v. a.* [See **FRIGHT**.]

1. To affect with fear; to terrify. It generally implies a sudden impression of fear.

Thy name *affrightes* me, in whose sound is death. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Godlike his courage seem'd, whom nor delight
 Could soften, nor the face of death *affright*. *Wallar.*

He, when his country (threaten'd with alarm)
 Requires his courage and his conqu'ring arm,
 Shall, more than once, the Punic bands *affright*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. It is used in the passive, sometimes with at before the thing feared.

Thou shalt not be *affrighted* at them: for the Lord thy God is among you. *Deuteronomy.*

3. Sometimes with the particle *with* before the thing feared.

As one *affright*

With hellish bends, or furies mad uproar,
 He then uprose. *Fairy Queen.*

AFFRIGHT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Terror; fear. This word is chiefly poetical.

As the moon, clothed with cloudy night,
 Does shew to him that walks in fear and sad *affright*. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Wide was his parish, not contracted close
 In streets, but here and there a straggling house;
 Yet still he was at hand, without request,
 To serve the sick, to succour the distress'd;
 Tempting, on foot, alone, without *affright*,
 The dangers of a dark tempestuous night. *Dryden.*

2. The cause of fear; a terrible object; dreadful appearance.

I see the gods
 Upbraid our suff'ring, and would humble them
 By sending these *affrights*, while we are here,
 That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

The war at hand appears with more *affrights*,
 And rises ev'ry moment to the fight. *Dryden.*

AFFRIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *affright*.] Full of affright or terror; terrible; dreadful.

There is an absence of all that is destructive or *affrightful* to human nature. *Deceit of Piety.*

AFFRIGHTMENT. n. f. [from *affright*.]

1. The impression of fear; terror.

She awoke with the *affrightment* of a dream.
Watson.

Passionate words or blows from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terror and *affrightment*; which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impression.
Locke.

2. The state of fearfulness.

Whether those that, under any anguish of mind, return to *affrightments* or doubtings, have not been hypocrites.
Hammond.

To AFFRONT. v. a. [*affronter*, Fr. that is, *ad frontem stare*; *ad frontem contumeliam allidere*, to insult a man to his face.]

1. To meet face to face; to encounter. This seems the genuine and original sense of the word, which was formerly indifferent to good or ill.

We have closely sent for Hamlet hither, That he, as 'twere by accident, may here *affront* Ophelia.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

The seditions, the next day, *affronted* the king's forces at the entrance of a highway; whom when they found both ready and resolute to fight, they desired interparance. *Hayward.*

2. To meet, in a hostile manner, front to front.

His holy rites and solemn feasts profan'd,
And with their darkness durst *affront* his light.
Paradise Lost.

3. To offer an open insult; to offend avowedly. With respect to this sense, it is observed by Cervantes, that, if a man strikes another on the back, and then runs away, the person so struck is injured, but not *affronted*; an *affront* always implying a justification of the act.

Did not this fatal war *affront* thy coast?
Yet fastest thou an idle looker-on.
Raf-fax.

But harm precedes not sin, only our foe,
Tempting, *affronts* us with his foul esteem,
Of our integrity.
Paradise Lost.

I would learn the cause, why Tostifmund,
Within my palace walls, within my hearings,
Almost within my sight, *affronts* a prince,
Who shortly shall command him.
Dryden.

This brings to mind Faustina's conduct for the gladiator, and is interpreted as satire. But how can one imagine, that the Fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius? *Addison.*

AFFRO'NT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Open opposition; encounter: a sense not frequent, though regularly deducible from the derivation.

Fearless of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about, admir'd of all, and dreaded
On hostile ground, none daring my *affront*.
Samson Agonistes.

2. Insult offered to the face; contemptuous or rude treatment; contumely.

He would often maintain Plantianus, in doing *affronts* to his son.
Bacon's Essays.

You have done enough, for you design'd my chains:

The grace is vanish'd, but th' *affront* remains.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

He that is found reasonable in one thing, is concluded to be so in all; and to think or say otherwise, is thought so unjust an *affront*, and so senseless a censure, that nobody ventures to do it.
Locke.

There is nothing which we receive with so much reluctance as advice: we look upon the man who gives it us, as offering an *affront* to our understanding, and treating us like children or idiots.
Addison's Spectator.

3. Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general sense.

AFFRONT. n. f. [from *affront*.]

The temple, oft the law, with foul *affronts*,
Abominations rather.
Paradise Regained.

4. Disgrace; shame. This sense is rather peculiar to the Scottish dialect.

Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and by his too great presumption, was defeated; upon the sense of which *affront* he died with grief.
Arbutnot on Cairns.

AFFRO'NT. n. f. [from *affront*.] The person that affronts.**AFFRO'NTING. part. adj.** [from *affront*.] That has the quality of affronting; contumelious.

Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean: some are kind, others are *affronting* and reproachful, because of the secondary idea which custom has added to them.
Watson.

To AFFUSE. v. a. [*affundo*, *affusum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another.

I poured acid liquors, to try if they contained any volatile salt or spirit, which would probably have discovered itself, by making an ebullition with the *affuse* liquor.
Boyle.

AFFUSION. n. f. [*affusio*, Lat.] The act of pouring one thing upon another.

Upon the *affusion* of a tincture of galls, it immediately became as black as ink.
Grew.

To AFFY. v. a. [*affier*, Fr. *affidure mulierum*, Dracton.] To betroth in order to marriage.

Wedded be thou to the bags of hell,
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king.
Shaksp.

To AFFY. v. n. To put confidence in; to put trust in; to confide. Not in use.

Marcus Andronicus, so I do *affy*
In thy uprightness and integrity,
That I will here dismiss my loving friends.
Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.

AFFIELD. adv. [from *a* and *field*. See **FIELD**.] To the field.

We drove *afraid*, and both together heard
What time the grey fly winds her sultry horn,
Butt'ning our cheeks with the fresh dew of night.
Milton.

Affid I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my kine, for so should housewives do.
Guy.

AFLAT. adv. [from *a* and *flat*. See **FLAT**.] Level with the ground.

When you would have many new roots of fruit-trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground, and cast earth upon them; and every twig will take root.
Bacon's Natural History.

AFLAT. adv. [from *a* and *float*. See **FLAT**.] Floating; born up in the water; not sinking: in a figurative sense, within view; in motion.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
On such a full sea are we now *afloat*;
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures.
Shakespeare.

Take any passion of the soul of man, while it is predominant and *afloat*, and, just in the critical height of it, nick it with some lucky or unlucky word, and you may as certainly overthrow it to your own purpose, as a park of fire, falling upon gunpowder, will inevitably blow it up.
South.

There are generally several hundred loads of timber *afloat*, for they cut above twenty-five leagues up the river; and other rivers bring in their contributions.
Addison.

AFFRONT. n. f. [from *affront*.]**AFO'OT. adv.** [from *a* and *foot*.]

1. On foot; not on horseback.

He thought it best to return, for that day, to a village not far off; and, dispatching his horse in some sort the next day early, to come *afoot* thither.
Shakespeare.

2. In action; as, a design is *afoot*.

I pray thee, when thou test that act *afoot*,
Ev'n with the very comment of thy soul
Observe mine uncle.
Shakespeare.

3. In motion.

Of Albany's and Cornwall's powers you heard not—
'Tis said they are *afoot*.
Shakespeare.

AFO'RE. prep. [from *a* and *fore*. See **BEFORE**.]1. Not behind; as, he held the shield *afore*. Not in use.2. Before; nearer in place to any thing; as, he stood *afore* him.

3. Sooner in time.

If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there *afore* you.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

AFO'RE. adv.

1. In time foregone or past.

Whoever should make light of any thing *afore* spoken or written, out of his own house a tree should be taken, and be thereon be hanged.
Ejdaas.

If he never drank wine *afore*, it will go near to remove his fit.
Shakespeare's Tempest.

2. First in the way.

Remilia, run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd;
Will you go on *afore*?
Shakespeare's Othello.

3. In front; in the forefront.

Approaching nigh, he reared high *afore*
His body monstrous, horrible, and vast.
Fairy Q.

AFO'REGOING. particip. adj. [from *afore* and *going*.] Going before.**AFO'REHAND. adv.** [from *afore* and *hand*.]

1. By a previous provision.

Many of the particular subjects of discourse are occasional, and such as cannot *aforehand* be reduced to any certain account.
Grov. of Tongue.

2. Provided; prepared; previously fitted.

For it will be said, that in the former times, whereof we have spoken, Spain was not so mighty as now it is; and England, on the other side, was more *aforehand* in all matters of power.
Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.

AFO'REMENTIONED. adj. [from *afore* and *mentioned*.] Mentioned before.

Among the nine other parts, five are not in a condition to give alms or relief to those *aforementioned*; being very near reduced themselves to the same miserable condition.
Addison.

AFO'RENAMED. adj. [from *afore* and *named*.] Named before.

Imitate something of circular form, in which, as in all other *aforenamed* proportions, you shall help yourself by the diameter.
Pappus.

AFO'RESAID. adj. [from *afore* and *said*.]

Said before.

It need not go for repetition, if we resume again that which we said in the *aforesaid* experiment.
Bacon's Natural History.

AFO'RETIME. adv. [from *afore* and *time*.]

In time past.

O thou that art waxen old in wickedness, now thy sins which thou hast committed *aforetime* are come to light.
Susanna.

AFRAID. part. adj. [from the verb *affray*: it should therefore properly be written with *ff*.]

1. Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.

So persecute them with thy tempest, and make them *afraid* with thy storm.
Psalms.

2. It has the particle *of* before the object of fear.

There, bustling life, and yet of death afraid,
In anguish of her spirit thus the pray'd. *Dryden.*
If, while this wearied flesh draws fleeting
breath,

Not fatisfy'd with life, afraid of death,
It hap'ly be thy will, that I should know
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;
From now, from instant now, great Sire, dispel
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*

A'FT'ER. adv. [from *a* and *frsgh.* See **FRESH.**] Anew; again, after intermission.

The Germans serying upon great horses, and
charged with heavy armour, received great hurt
by light skirmishes; the Turks, with their light
horses, easily thurning their charge, and again,
at their pleasure, charging them *afresh*, when
they saw the heavy horses almost weary. *Kneller.*

When once we have attained these ideas,
they may be excited *afresh* by the use of words.

Watts's Logic.

A'FRONT. adv. [from *a* and *front.*] In
front; in direct opposition to the face.
These four came all *afrore*, and mainly thrust
at me. *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*

A'FTER. prep. [*æfter*, Sax.]

1. Following in place. *After* is commonly
applied to words of motion; as, he came
after, and stood *behind* him. It is oppo-
sed to *before*.

What says Lord Warwick, shall we *after*
them?—

—*After* them! nay, *before* them, if we can.
Shakspeare's Henry vi.

3. In pursuit of.

After whom is the king of Israel come out?
After whom dost thou pursue? *After* a dead dog,
after a flea. *2 Samuel.*

3. Behind. This is not a common use.

Sometimes I placed a third prism *after* a se-
cond, and sometimes also a fourth *after* a third,
by all which the image might be often refracted
sideways. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Posterior in time.

Good *after* ill, and *after* pain delight;
Alternate, like the scenes of day and night.

Dryden's Fables.

We shall examine the ways of conveyance of
the sovereignty of Adam to princes that were to
reign *after* him. *Locke.*

5. According to.

He that thinketh Spain our over-match, is no
good mint-man, but takes greatness of king-
doms according to bulk and currency, and not
after their intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. In imitation of.

There are, among the old Roman statues,
several of Venus, in different postures and ha-
bits; as there are many particular figures of her
made *after* the same design. *Addison's Italy.*

This allusion is *after* the oriental manner:
thus, in the Psalms, how frequently are persons
compared to cedars. *Pope's Odyssey.*

A'FTER. adv.

1. In succeeding time. It is used of time
mentioned as succeeding some other. So
we cannot say, I shall be happy *after*,
but *hereafter*; but we say, I was first
made miserable by the loss, but was
after happier.

For be it from me, to justify the cruelties
which were at first used towards them, which
had their reward soon *after*. *Bacon.*

Those who, from the pit of hell
Roaming to seek their prey on earth, durst fix
Their seats long *after* near the seat of God.
Paradise Lost.

2. Following another.

Let go thy hold, when a great wheel runs
down a hill, lest it break thy neck with follow-
ing it; but the great one that goes upward, let
him draw thee *after*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

AFTER is compounded with many words,
but almost always in its genuine and pri-
mitive signification: some, which occur-
red, will follow, by which others may
be explained.

A'FTER-ACCEPTION. n. f. [from *after*
and *acception.*] A sense afterward, not
at first admitted.

'Tis true, some doctors in a scantier space,
I mean, in each apart, contract the place:
Some, who to greater length extend the line,
The church's *after-acception* join. *Dryden.*

A'FTERAGES. n. f. [from *after* and *ages.*]
Successive times; posterity. Of this
word I have found no singular; but see
not why it might not be said, *This will be*
done in some afterage.

Not the whole land, which the Chusites
should or might, in future time, conquer; see-
ing, in *afterages*, they became lords of many
nations. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Nor to philosophers is praise deny'd,
Whose wise instructions *afterage* guide. *Denham.*

What an opinion will *afterages* entertain
of their religion, who bid fair for a gibbet, to bring
in a superstition, which their forefathers perished
in flames to keep out? *Addison.*

A'FTER-ALL. When all has been taken
into the view; when there remains no-
thing more to be added; at last; in
fine; in conclusion; upon the whole;
at the most.

They have given no good proof in asserting
this extravagant principle; for which, *after all*,
they have no ground or colour, but a passage or
two of scripture, miserably perverted, in oppo-
sition to many express texts. *Atterbury.*

But, *after all*, if they have any merit, it is
to be attributed to some good old authors,
whose works I study. *Pope on Pastoral Poetry.*

A'FTERBIRTH. n. f. [from *after* and
birth.] The membrane in which the
birth was involved, which is brought
away *after*; the secundine.

The exorbitancies or degenerations, whether
from a hurt in labour, or from part of the *after-*
birth left behind, produce such virulent disem-
pers of the blood, as make it cast out a tumour.
Wise man's Surgery.

A'FTERCLAP. n. f. [from *after* and *clap.*]
Unexpected events happening after an
affair is supposed to be at an end.

For the next morrow's mead, they closely
went,

For fear of *afterclaps* to prevent. *Habberd's Tale.*

It is commonly taken in an ill sense.

A'FTERCOST. n. f. [from *after* and *cost.*]
The latter charges; the expence in-
curred after the original plan is exe-
cuted.

You must take care to carry off the land-floods
and streams, before you attempt draining; lest
your *aftercost* and labour prove unsuccessful.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

A'FTERCROP. n. f. [from *after* and *crop.*]
The second crop or harvest of the same
year.

Aftercrops I think neither good for the land,
nor yet the hay good for the cattle. *Mortimer.*

A'FTER-DINNER. n. f. [from *after* and
dinner.] The hour passing just after
dinner, which is generally allowed to
indulgence and amusement.

Thou hast not youth nor age,
But, as it were, an *after-dinner's* sleep,
Dreaming on both. *Shakspeare.*

A'FTER-ENDEAVOUR. n. f. [from *after*
and *endeavour.*] Endeavour made after
the first effort or endeavour.

There is no reason why the sound of a pipe
should leave traces in their brains, which, not
first, but by their *after-endeavour*, should pro-
duce the like sounds. *Locke.*

A'FTER-INQUIRY. n. f. [from *after* and
inquiry.] Inquiry made after the fact
committed, or after life.

You must either be directed by some that take
upon them to know, or take upon yourself that,
which, I am sure, you do not know, or lump
the *after-enquiry* on your peril. *Shakspeare.*

To A'FTEREYE. v. a. [from *after* and *eye.*]
To keep one in view; to follow in
view. Not in use.

Thou shouldst have made him
As little as a crow, or less, ere left
To *aftereye* him. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

A'FTERGAME. n. f. [from *after* and
game.] The scheme which may be
laid, or the expedients which are prac-
tised, after the original design has mis-
carried; methods taken after the first
turn of affairs.

This earl, like certain vegetables, did bud
and open slowly; nature sometimes delighting
to play an *aftergame*, as well as fortune, which
had both their turns and tides in course. *Wotton.*

The fables of the axe-handle and the wedge,
serve to precaution us not to put ourselves need-
lessly upon an *aftergame*, but to weigh before-
hand what we say and do. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Our first design, my friend, has prov'd abortive;
Still there remains an *aftergame* to play. *Addison.*

A'FTERTHOUS. n. f. [from *after* and
hours.] The hours that succeed.

So smile the heav'ns upon this holy act,
That *afterhours* with sorrow chide us not. *Shakspeare.*

A'FTER-LIVER. n. f. [from *after* and
live.] He that lives in succeeding times.

By thee my promise sent
Unto myself, let *after-livers* know. *Sidney.*

A'FTERLOVE. n. f. [from *after* and *love.*]
The second or later love.

Intended, or committed, was this fault?
If but the first, how heinous e'er it be,
To win thy *after-love*, I pardon thee. *Shakspeare.*

A'FTERMATH. n. f. [from *after* and *math*,
from *now.*] The latter math; the
second crop of grass, mown in autumn.
See **AFTERCROP.**

A'FTERNOON. n. f. [from *after* and *noon.*]
The time from the meridian to the
evening.

A beauty-waining and distressed widow,
E'en in the *afternoon* of her best days,
Made prize and purchase of his wanton eye.

Shakspeare's Richard iii.

However, keep the lively taste you hold
Of God; and love him now, but fear him more;
And, in your *afternoon*, think what you told
And promis'd him at morning-prayer before.

Donne.

Such, all the morning, to the pleadings run;
But, when the business of the day is done,
On dice, and drink, and drabs, they spend the *af-*
ternoon. *Dryden's Persius.*

A'FTERPAINS. n. f. [from *after* and *pain.*]
The pains after birth, by which women
are delivered of the secundine.

A'FTERTART. n. f. [from *after* and *part.*]
The latter part.

The flexibility of the former part of a man's
age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes
it more governable and safe; and, in the *after-*
part, reason and foresight begin a little to take
place, and mind a man of his safety and im-
provement. *La. is.*

A'FTERPROOF. n. f. [from *after* and *proof.*]
1. Evidence posterior to the thing in ques-
tion.

2. Qualities known by subsequent experience.

All know, that he likewise at first was much under the expectation of his *afterproof*; such a solar influence there is in the solar aspect. *Watson.*

AFTERTASTE. *n. f.* [from *after* and *taste*.]

A taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in the act of drinking.

AFTERTHOUGHT. *n. f.* [from *after* and *thought*.] Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. It is not properly to be used for *second thought*.

Expence, and *afterthought*, and idle care,
And doubts of motley hue, and dark despair;
Suspicion, and fantastical surmise,
And jealousy suffus'd with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all the view'd, in tawny drefs'd,
Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her bill.

Dryden's Fables.

AFTERTIMES. *n. f.* [from *after* and *time*.]

Succeeding times. See *AFTERAGES*.

You promis'd once a progeny divine
Of Romans, rising from the Trojan liat,
In *aftertimes* should hold the world in awe,
And to the land and ocean give the law. *Dryden.*

AFTERTOSSING. *n. f.* [from *after* and *toss*.] The motion of the sea after a storm.

Confusions and tumults are only the impotent remains of an unnatural rebellion, and are no more than the *aftertossings* of a sea when the storm is laid. *Addison's Freeholder.*

AFTERWARD. *adv.* [from *after* and *pearb*, *Sax.*] In succeeding time: sometimes written *afterwards*, but less properly.

Uses not thought upon before, may *afterward* spring up, and be reasonable causes of retaining that, which former considerations did formerly procure to be instituted. *Hooker.*

An anxious distrust of the divine goodness, makes a man more and more unworthy of it; and miserable beforehand, for fear of being so *afterward*. *L'Estrange.*

AFTERWIT. *n. f.* [from *after* and *wit*.]

The contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past. See *AFTERTHOUGHT*.

There is no recalling what's gone and past; so that *afterwit* comes too late, when the mischief is done. *L'Estrange.*

AFTERWRATH. *n. f.* [from *after* and *wrath*.] Anger when the provocation seems past.

I hear him mock

The luck of Cæsar, which the gods give men
T'excuse their *afterwrath*. *Shakspeare.*

AGA. *n. f.* The title of a Turkish military officer.

AGAIN. *adv.* [ægen, *Sax.*]

1. A second time; once more; marking the repetition of the same thing.

The poor remnant of human feed, which remained in their mountains, peopled their country *again* slowly, by little and little. *Bacon.*

Should Nature's self invade the world *again*,
And o'er the centre spread the liquid main,
Thy pow'r were safe. *Waller.*

Go now, deluded man, and seek *again*
New toils, new dangers, on the dusty plain.

Dryden's Æneid.

Some are already retired into foreign countries; and the rest who possess lands, are determined never to hazard them *again*, for the sake of establishing their superfluity. *Swift.*

2. On the other hand; marking some opposition or contrariety.

His wit increased upon the occasion; and so much the more, if the occasion were sharpened with danger. *Again*, whether it were the short-

ness of his foresight, or the strength of his will, certain it is, that the perpetual trouble of his fortunes could not have been without defects in his nature. *Bacon.*

Those things that we know not what to do withal, if we had them; and those things, *again*, which another, cannot part with, but to his own loss and shame. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

3. On another part; marking a transition to some new consideration.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new mounts of snow;
Again, behold the winter's weight
Oppress the lab'ring woods below. *Dryden.*

4. In return; noting reaction, or reciprocal action; as, his fortune worked upon his nature, and his nature *again* upon his fortune.

5. Back; in restitution.

When your head did but ache,
I knit my handkerchief about your brows;
The best I had, a princess wrought it me,
And I did never ask it you *again*. *Shaksp.*

6. In return for any thing; in recompence.

That he hath given will he pay *again*. *Proverbs.*

7. In order of rank or succession; marking distribution.

Question was asked of Demosthenes, What was the chief part of an orator? He answered, *Action*. What next? *Action*. What next *again*? *Action*. *Bacon's Essays.*

The cause of the holding green, is the close and compact substance of their leaves, and the peducles of them; and the cause of that *again* is either the tough and viscid juice of the plant, or the strength and heat thereof. *Bacon.*

8. Besides; in any other time or place.

They have the Walloons, who are tall soldiers; yet that is but a spot of ground. But, on the other side, there is not in the world *again* such a spring and feminary of brave military people, as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Bacon.*

9. Twice as much; marking the same quantity once repeated.

There are whom heav'n has blest with store of wit,

Yet want as much *again* to manage it;
For wit and judgment ever are at strife,
Tho' meant each others aid, like man and wife. *Pope.*

I should not be sorry to see a chorus on a theatre more than as large and as deep *again* as ours, built and adorned at a king's charges. *Dryden.*

10. *Again* and *again*; with frequent repetition; often.

This is not to be obtained by one or two hasty readings: it must be repeated *again and again*, with a close attention to the tenour of the discourse. *Locke.*

11. In opposition; by way of resistance.

Who art thou that answerest *again*? *Romans.*

12. Back; as returning from some mesage.

Bring us word *again* which way we shall go.

Deuteronomy.

AGA'INST. *prep.* [ængeon, *onxeonb*, *Sax.*]

1. In opposition to any person.

And he will be a wild man; his hand will be *against* every man, and every man's hand *against* him. *Genesis.*

2. Contrary; opposite, in general.

That authority of men should prevail with men either *against* or above reason, is no part of our belief. *Hooker.*

He is melancholy without cause, and merry *against* the hair. *Shakspeare.*

We might work any effect without and *against* matter; and this not holpen by the co-operation of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The preventing goodness of God does even wrest him from himself, and save him, as it were, *against* his will. *South.*

The god, uneasy till he slept again,
Resolv'd at once to rid himself of pain;
And, tho' *against* his custom, call'd aloud. *Dryden.*

Men often say a thing is *against* their conscience, when really it is not. *Swift's Miscel.*

3. In contradiction to any opinion.

After all that can be said *against* a thing, this will still be true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of; and that many more things may be than are: and if so, after all our arguments *against* a thing, it will be uncertain whether it be or not. *Tillotson.*

The church-clergy have written the best collection of tracts *against* popery that ever appeared in England. *Swift.*

4. With contrary motion or tendency: used of material action.

Buils and plagues

Plaster you o'er, that one insect another *Against* the wind a mile. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

The kite being a bird of prey, and therefore hot, delighteth in the fresh air; and many times flieth *against* the wind, as trouts and salmon swim *against* the stream. *Bacon.*

5. Contrary to rule or law.

If aught *against* my life

Thy country sought of thee, it sought unjustly, *Against* the law of nature, law of nations. *Milton.*

Against the public functions of the peace,
Against all omens of their ill success,
With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To force their monarch, and insult the court. *Dryden.*

6. Opposite to, in place.

Against the Tiber's mouth, but far away. *Dryden.*

7. To the hurt of another. See sense 5.

And, when thou think'st of her eternity,
Think not that death *against* her nature is;
Think it a birth and when thou go'st to die,
Sing like a swan, as if thou went'st to bliss. *Sir J. Davies.*

8. In provision for; in expectation of. This mode of speaking probably had its original from the idea of making provision *against*, or in opposition to, a time of misfortune, but by degrees acquired a neutral sense. It sometimes has the case elliptically suppressed; as, *against* he comes, that is, *against* the time when he comes.

Thence the them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispread,
And ready dight with drapets festival,
Against the viands should be ministr'd. *Fairy Q.*

The like charge was given them *against* the time they should come to settle themselves in the land promised unto their fathers. *Hooker.*

Some say, that ever *against* that season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawn'ing singeth all night long;
And then they say no spirit walks abroad;
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike;
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm;
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time. *Shaksp.*

To all that purpose, he made haste to Bristol that all things might be ready *against* the prince came thither. *Clarendon.*

Against the promis'd time provides with care,
And hastens in the woof the robes he was to wear. *Dryden.*

All which I grant to be reasonably and truly said, and only desire they may be remembered *against* another day. *Stillingfleet.*

A'GALAXY. *n. f.* [from *a* and *γᾱλα*.] Want of milk.

AGA'PE. *adv.* [from *a* and *gape*.] Staring with eagerness, as a bird gapes for meat.

In himself was all his state;
More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue long

AGE

Of horses led, and grooms besmeared with gold,
Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all *agape*.

Paradise Lost.

Dazzle the crowd, and let them all *agape*.

Philips.

The whole crowd stood *agape*, and ready to
take the doctor at his word.

Spectator.

AGARICK. *n. f.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] A
drug of use in physick, and the dying
trade. It is divided into male and
female: the male is used only in dying,
the female in medicine: the male grows
on oaks, the female on larches.

There are two excrescences which grow upon
trees, both of them in the nature of mushrooms:
the one the Romans call *balatus*, which groweth
upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the
dainties of their table; the other is medicinal,
that is called *agarick*, which groweth upon the
tops of oaks; though it be affirmed by some,
that it groweth also at the roots.

Baron.

AGA'ST. *adj.* [This word, which is usually,
by later authors, written *aghaft*, is not
improbably the true word, derived from
agaze, which has been written *aghaft*
from a mistaken etymology. See
AGHAST.] Struck with terror;
amazed; frightened to astonishment.

Thus roving on

In confus'd march forlorn, th' advent'rous
bands

With shudd'ring horror pale, and eyes *agast*,
View'd first their lamentable lot, and found
No rest.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

AGATE. *n. f.* [*agate*, Fr. *achates*, Lat.]
A precious stone of the lowest class,
often clouded with beautiful variegations.

In shape no bigger than an *agate* stone,
On the forefinger of an alderman.

Shakespeare.

Agates are only varieties of the flint kind;
they have a grey horny ground, clouded, lined,
or spotted with different colours, chiefly dusky,
black, brown, red, and sometimes blue.

Woodward.

AGATY. *adj.* [from *agate*.] Partaking of
the nature of *agate*.

An *agaty* flint was above two inches in di-
ameter; the whole covered over with a friable
cretaceous crust.

Woodward.

TO AGAZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze*, to
let *a* gazing; as, *amaze*, *amuse*, and
others.] To strike with amazement;
to stupify with sudden terror. The
verb is now out of use.

So as they travell'd so they 'gan *espy*
An armed knight toward them gallop fast,

That seem'd from some feared foe to fly,
Or other grisly thing that him *agast*.

Fairy Queen.

AGAZED. *participial adj.* [from *agaze*;
which see.] Struck with amazement;
terrified to stupidity.

Hundreds he sent to hell, and none durst stand
him;

Here, there, and every where, engag'd he flew:
The French exclaim'd, "The devil was in
arms!"

All the whole army stood *agazed* on him.

Shak.

AGE. *n. f.* [*age*, Fr. *anciently*, *eage* or
aage: it is deduced by *Menage* from
atatum, of *etas*; by *Junius*, from *aa*,
which, in the Teutonic dialects, sig-
nified long duration.]

1. Any period of time attributed to some-
thing, as the whole, or part, of its
duration: in this sense we say, the *age*
of man, the several *ages* of the world,
the golden or iron *age*.

One man in his time plays many parts,
His life being *severa* *ages*.

Shakespeare.

AGE

And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seven-
teen years; so the whole *age* of Jacob was an
hundred forty and seven years.

Genesis.

2. A succession or generation of men.

Hence, lastly, springs care of posterities,
For things their kind would everlasting make:
Hence is it, that old men do plant young trees,
The fruit whereof another *age* shall take.

Sir J. Davies.

Next to the Son,
Destin'd Restorer of mankind, by whom
New heav'n, and earth, shall to the *ages* rise,
Or down from heav'n descend.

Paradise Lost.

No declining *age*
E'er felt the raptures of poetic rage.

Roscommon.

3. The time in which any particular man,
or race of men, lived or shall live; as,
the *age* of heroes.

No longer now the golden *age* appears,
When patriarch wits surviv'd a thousand years.

Pope.

4. The space of a hundred years; a secu-
lar period; a century.

5. The latter part of life; old age; old-
ness.

You see how full of change his *age* is: the
observation we have made of it hath not been
little; he always loved our sister most, and with
what poor judgment he hath now cast her off!

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Boys must not have th' ambitious care of men,
Nor men the weak anxieties of *age*.

And on this forehead, where your verse has
laid

The loves delighted, and the graces play'd,
Insolent *age* will trace his cruel way,
And leave sad marks of his destructive sway.

Prior.

6. Maturity; ripeness; years of discre-
tion; full strength of life.

A solemn admission of profecy, all that either,
being of *age*, desire that admission for themselves,
or that, in infancy, are by others presented to
that charity of the church.

Hammond.

We thought our fires, not with their own
content,

Had, ere we came to *age*, our portion spent.

Dryden.

7. In law.

In a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *age*
of discretion; and twenty-one years is the full
age. In a woman, at seven years of *age*, the
lord her father may distrain his tenants for aid to
marry her; at the *age* of nine years she is dow-
able; at twelve years, she is able finally to ratify
and confirm her former consent given to matrimo-
ny; at fourteen, she is enabled to receive
her land into her own hands, and shall be out
of ward at the death of her ancestor: at sixteen
she shall be out of ward, though at the death of
her ancestor, she was within the *age* of fourteen
years; at twenty-one, she is able to alienate her
lands and tenements. At the *age* of fourteen,
a stripling is enabled to choose his own guardian;
at the *age* of fourteen, a man may consent to mar-
riage.

Cowell.

AGED. *adj.* [from *age*.] It makes two
syllables in poetry.]

1. Old; stricken in years: applied gene-
rally to animate beings.

If the comparison do stand between man and
man, the *aged*, for the most part, are best expe-
rienced, least subject to rash and unadvised pas-
sions.

Hooker.

Novelty is only in request; and it is as dangerous
to be *aged* in any kind of course, as it is virtu-
ous to be constant in any undertaking.

Shaksp.

Kindness itself too weak a charm will prove
To raise the feeble fires of *aged* love.

Prior.

2. Old: applied to inanimate things.
This use is rare, and commonly with
some tendency to the *protopopæia*.

The people did not more worship the images

AGG

of gold and ivory, than they did the groves;
and the same Quintilian saith of the *aged* oaks.

Smiltingfleet.

AGEDLY. *adv.* [from *aged*.] After the
manner of an *aged* person.

AGE'N. *adv.* [*agen*, Sax. This word is
now only written in this manner, though
it be in reality the true orthography,
for the sake of rhyme.] Again; in re-
turn. See **AGAIN**.

Thus Venus: Thus her son reply'd *agen*;

None of your sisters have we heard or seen.

Dryd.

AGENCY. *n. f.* [from *agent*.]

1. The quality of acting; the state of
being in action; action.

A few advances there are in the following pa-
pers, tending to assist the superintendence and
agency of Providence in the natural world.

Woodward.

2. The office of an agent or factor for
another; business performed by an
agent.

Some of the purchasers themselves may be
content to live cheap in a worse country, rather
than be at the charge of exchange and *agency*.

Swift.

AGENT. *adj.* [*agens*, Lat.] That which
acts: opposed to *patient*, or that which
is acted upon.

This success is oft truly ascribed unto the
force of imagination upon the body *agent*; and
then, by a secondary means it may upon a di-
verse body: as, for example, if a man carry a
ring, or some part of a beast, believing strongly
that it will help him to obtain his love, it may
make him more industrious, and again more con-
fident and persisting, than otherwise he would be.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

AGENT. *n. f.*

1. An actor; he that acts; he that pos-
sesses the faculty of action.

Where there is no doubt, deliberation is not
excluded as impertinent unto the thing, but as
needless in regard of the *agent*, which feeth al-
ready what to resolve upon.

Hooker.

To whom not *agent*, from the instrument,
Nor pow'r of working, from the work is known.

Davies.

Heav'n made us *agents* free to good or ill,
And fore'd it not, tho' he foresaw the will.
Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,
And prescience only held the second place.

Dryd.

A miracle is a work exceeding the power of
any created *agent*, consequently being an effect
of the divine omnipotence.

South's Sermons.

2. A substitute; a deputy; a factor; a
person employed to transact the busi-
ness of another.

—All hearts in love, use your own tongues;
Let every eye negotiate for itself,

And trust no *agent*.

Shakespeare.

They had not the wit to send to them, in any
orderly fashion, *agents* or chosen men, to tempt
them, and to treat with them.

Bacon.

Remember, sir, your fury of a wife,
Who, not content to be reveng'd on you,
The *agents* of your passion will pursue.

Dryd.

3. That which has the power of opera-
ting, or producing effects upon another
thing.

They produced wonderful effects, by the pro-
per application of *agents* to patients.

Temple.

AGGELATION. *n. f.* [*Lat. gelu*.] Con-
cretion of ice.

It is round in hail, and figured in its guttulous
descent from the air, growing greater or lesser ac-
cording to the accretion or pluvius *aggregation*
about the fundamental atoms thereof.

Brown.

AGGENERATION. *n. f.* [from *ad* and
generatio, Lat.] The state of growing
or uniting to another body.

To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a transmutation of nutriment; now where this conversion or *aggregation* is made, there is also required, in the aliment, a similarity of matter.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To AGGERATE. *v. a.* [from *agger*, Lat.] To heap up.

Diſt.

AGGEROSE. *adj.* [from *agger*, Lat.] Full of heaps.

Diſt.

To AGGLOMERATE. *v. a.* [*agglomer*, Lat.]

1. To gather up in a ball, as thread.

2. To gather together.

To AGGLOMERATE. *v. n.*

Besides the hard *agglomerating* salts, The spoil of ages, would imperious choke Their secret channels.

Thomson's Autumn.

AGGLUTINANTS. *n. f.* [from *agglutinate*.] Those medicines or applications which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLUTINATE. *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, glue, Lat.] To unite one part to another; to join together, so as not to fall asunder. It is a word almost appropriated to medicine.

The body has got room enough to grow into its full dimensions, which is performed by the daily ingestion of food that is digested into blood; which being diffused through the body, is *agglutinated* to those parts that were immediately *agglutinated* to the foundation parts of the womb.

Harvey on Consumptions.

AGGLUTINATION. *n. f.* [from *agglutinate*.] Union; cohesion; the act of agglutinating; the state of being agglutinated.

The occasion of its not healing by *agglutination*, as the other did, was from the alteration the ichor had begun to make in the bottom of the wound.

Wise man's Surgery.

AGGLUTINATIVE. *adj.* [from *agglutinative*.] That has the power of procuring agglutination.

Rowl up the member with the *agglutinative* rowler.

Wise man.

To AGGRANDIZE. *v. a.* [*aggrandiser*, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt; to improve in power, honour, or rank. It is applied to persons generally, sometimes to things.

If the king should use it no better than the pope did, only to *aggrandize* covetous churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown.

Ayliffe.

These furnish us with glorious springs and mediums, to raise and *aggrandize* our conceptions, to warm our souls, to awaken the better passions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purposes.

Watts.

AGGRANDIZEMENT. *n. f.* [*aggrandissement*, Fr.] The state of being aggrandized; the act of aggrandizing.

AGGRANDIZER. *n. f.* [from *aggrandize*.] The person that aggrandizes or makes great another.

To AGGRATE. *v. a.* [*aggrate*, Ital.] To please; to treat with civilities. Not in use.

And in the midst thereof, upon the floor, A lovely hevy of fair ladies late, Courtied of many a jolly paramour; The which them did in modest wise amate, And each one sought his lady to *aggrate*.

F. Quar.

To AGGRAVATE. *v. a.* [*aggravo*, Lat.]

1. To make heavy; used only in a metaphorical sense; as, to *aggravate* an accusation, or a punishment.

A grove hard by sprung up with this their change,

His will who reigns above! to *aggravate* Their penance, laden with fruit like that Which grew in Paradise, the bait of Eve, Us'd by the tempter.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Ambitious Turnus in the press appears, And *aggravating* crimes augments their fears.

Dryden.

2. To make any thing worse, by the addition of some particular circumstance, not essential.

This offence, in itself so heinous, was yet in him *aggravated* by the motive thereof, which was not malice or discontent, but an aspiring mind to the papacy.

Bacon's Henry VII.

AGGRAVATION. *n. f.* [from *aggravate*.]

1. The act of aggravating, or making heavy.

2. The act of enlarging to enormity.

A painter added a pair of whiskers to the face, and by a little *aggravation* of the features changed it into the Saracen's head.

Addison.

3. The extrinſical circumstances or accidents, which increase the guilt of a crime, or the misery of a calamity.

He, to the sin which he commits, hath the *aggravation* superadded of committing them against knowledge, against conscience, against fight of the contrary law.

Hammond.

If it be weigh'd By itself, with *aggravations* not surcharg'd, Or else with just allowance counterpois'd, I may, if possible, thy pardon find The easier towards me, or thy hatred less.

Milton.

AGGREGATE. *adj.* [*aggregatur*, Lat.] Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one mass, body, or system.

The solid reason of one man, with unprejudicate apprehensions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or *aggregate* testimony of many hundreds.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

They had, for a long time together, produced many other inept combinations, or *aggregate* forms of particular things, and nonsensical systems of the whole.

Ray on the Creation.

AGGREGATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The complex or collective result of the conjunction or accretion of many particulars.

The reason of the far greatest part of mankind, is but an *aggregate* of mistaken phantasies, and, in things not sensible, a constant delusion.

Glanville's Serp's Scientific.

A great number of living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing, and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital consension of the whole body; any more than a swarm of bees, or a crowd of men and women, can be conceived to make up one particular living creature, compounded and constituted of the *aggregate* of them all.

Bentley.

To AGGREGATE. *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to accumulate; to heap many particulars into one mass.

The *aggregated* toil

Death, with his mace petrified, cold, and dry, As with a silent, smote.

Milt. Par. Lost.

AGGREGATION. *n. f.* [from *aggregare*.]

1. Collection, or state of being collected.

Their individual imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their *aggregation*; and being erroneous in their single numbers, once huddled together, they will be error itself.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole.

The water resident in the *shyfs* is, in all parts of it, flow'd with a considerable quantity of heat,

and more especially in those where these extraordinary *aggregations* of this fire happened.

Woodward's Natural History.

3. The whole composed by the coaccervation of many particulars; an aggregate.

To AGGREGATE. *v. n.* [*aggregor*, *agregsum*, Lat.] To commit the first act of violence; to begin the quarrel.

The glorious pair advance

With mingled anger, and collected might, To turn the war, and tell *aggregating* France, How Britain's sons and Britain's friends can fight.

Prior.

AGGREGATION. *n. f.* [*aggregatio*, Lat.] The first act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity.

There is no resisting of a common enemy, without an union for a mutual defence; and there may be also, on the other hand, a conspiracy of common enmity and *aggregation*.

L'Estrange.

AGGREGATOR. *n. f.* [from *aggrego*.] The person that first commences hostility; the assaulter or invader, opposed to the defendant.

Fly in nature's face?

But how, if nature fly in my face first? Then nature's the *aggregator*: let her look to't.

Dryden.

It is a very unlucky circumstance, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of such authors, whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger already of appearing the first *aggregator*.

Pope and Swift.

AGGRIEVANCE. *n. f.* [See GRIEVANCE.] Injury; hardship inflicted; wrong endured.

To AGGRIEVE. *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat. See To grieve.]

1. To give sorrow; to cause grief; to vex. It is not improbable, that to *grieve* was originally neuter, and *ag-grieve* the active.

But while therein I took my chief delight, I saw alas! the gaping earth devour The spring, the place, and all clean out of sight: Which yet *aggrieves* my heart even to this hour.

Spenser.

2. To impose some hardships upon; to harass; to hurt in one's right. This is a kind of juridical sense; and whenever it is used now, it seems to bear some allusion to terms of law.

Sewall, archbishop of York, much *aggrieved* with some practices of the pope's collectors, took all patiently.

Camden.

The landed man finds himself *aggrieved* by the falling of his rents, and the frightening of his fortune, whilst the monied man keeps up his game, and the merchant thrives and grows rich by trade.

Locke.

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd, Chloe complains, and wondrously is *aggriev'd*.

Granville.

To AGGROUPE. *v. a.* [*aggruppare*, Ital.] To bring together into one figure; to crowd together: a term of painting.

Bodies of divers natures, which are *aggrouped* (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleasant to the sight.

Dryden.

AGHA'ST. *adj.* [either the participle of *agaze* (see AGAZE) and then to be written *agazed*, or *agast*; or from *a* and *ghast*, a ghoul, which the present orthography favours: perhaps they were originally different words.] Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre; stupified with terror. It is generally applied to the external appearance.

She fighting fore, as if her heart in twaine
Had given been, and all her heart-strings brast,
With dreary drooping cyne look'd up like one
agast. *Spenser.*

The aged earth *agast*,
With terror of that blast,
Shall from the surface to the centre shake. *Milton.*
Agast he wak'd, and, starting from his bed,
Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread.
Dryden's Aeneid.

I laugh to think how your unshaken Cato
Will look *agast*, while unforeseen destruction
Pours in upon him thus from every side. *Addison.*

AGILE. *adj.* [*agile*, Fr. *agilis*, Lat.]
Nimble; ready; having the quality of
being speedily put in motion; active.
When that he gave his able horse the head,
And heading forward struck his *agile* heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade,
Up to the rowel head. *Shakespeare.*

The immediate and *agile* subservience of the
spirits to the empire of the mind or soul. *Hale.*

To guide its actions with informing care,
In peace to judge, to conquer in the war,
Render it *agile*, witty, valiant, sage,
As fits the various course of human age. *Prior.*

AGILENESS. *n. f.* [from *agile*.] The
quality of being agile; nimbleness;
readiness for motion; quickness; ac-
tivity; agility.

AGILITY. *n. f.* [*agilitas*, Lat. from *agilis*,
agile.] Nimbleness; readiness to move;
quickness; activity.

A limb over-trained by lifting a weight above
its power, may never recover its former *agility*
and vigour. *Watts.*

AGILLOCHUM. *n. f.* Aloes-wood. A
tree in the East Indies, brought to us
in small bits, of a very fragrant scent.
It is hot, drying, and accounted a
strengtheners of the nerves in general. The
best is of a blackish purple colour, and
so light as to swim upon water. *Quincy.*

AGIO. *n. f.* [An Italian word, signifying
ease or convenience.] A mercantile
term, used chiefly in Holland and Venice,
for the difference between the value of
bank notes, and the current money.
Chambers.

TO AGIST. *v. a.* [from *giste*, Fr. a bed
or resting-place, or from *gister*, i. e.
habulari.] To take in and feed the
cattle of strangers in the king's forest,
and to gather the money. The officers
that do this, are called *agistors*, in En-
glish, *gust* or *gift takers*. Their function
is termed *agistment*, as *agistment* upon the
sea-banks. This word *agist* is also used
for the taking in of other men's cattle
into any man's ground, at a certain rate
per week. *Blount.*

AGISTMENT. *n. f.* [See AGIST.] It is
taken by the canon lawyers in another
sense than is mentioned under *agist*.
They seem to intend by it, a *modus* or
composition, or mean rate, at which
some right or due may be reckoned:
perhaps it is corrupted from *addoucisse-
ment*, or *adjustment*.

AGISTOR. *n. f.* [from *agist*.] An officer
of the king's forest. See AGIST.

AGITABLE. *adj.* [from *agitate*; *agibilis*,
Lat.] That may be agitated, or put in
motion; perhaps, that may be disputed.
See AGITATE, and AGITATION.

TO AGITATE. *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.]

1. To put in motion; to shake; to move
nimble; as, the surface of the waters is
agitated by the wind; the vessel was
broken by *agitating* the liquor.

2. To be the cause of motion; to actuate;
to move.

Where dwells this foreign arbitrary soul,
Which does the human animal controul,
Inform each part, and *agitate* the whole?
Blackmore.

3. To affect with perturbation; as, the
mind of man is *agitated* by various pas-
sions.

4. To stir; to bandy from one to another;
to discuss; to controvert; as, to *agitate*
a question.

Though this controversy be revived, and hot-
ly *agitated* among the moderns; yet I doubt
whether it be not, in a great part, a nominal
dispute. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. To contrive; to revolve; to form by
laborious thought.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are
never more studied and elaborate, than when
politicians most *agitate* desperate designs.
King Charles.

AGITATION. *n. f.* [from *agitate*; *agitatio*,
Latin.]

1. The act of moving or shaking any thing.
Pretension asketh rest; for the subtle motion
which pretension requirith, is disturbed by any
agitation. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being moved or agitated;
as, the waters, after a storm, are some
time in a violent *agitation*.

3. Discussion; controversial examination.
A kind of a school question is started in this
fable, upon reason and instinct; this deliberative
proceeding of the crow, was rather a logical
agitation of the matter. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

4. Violent motion of the mind; pertur-
bation; disturbance of the thoughts.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at
once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of
watching. In this slumbry *agitation*, besides
her walking and, other actual performances, what
have you heard her say? *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*

His mother could no longer bear the *agitations*
of so many passions as thronged upon her. *Tatler.*

5. Deliberation; contrivance; the state of
being consulted upon.

The project now in *agitation* for repealing of
the test act, and yet leaving the name of an es-
tablishment to the present national church, is in-
consistent. *Stuarts' Miscellaneous.*

AGITATOR. *n. f.* [from *agitate*.] He that
agitates any thing; he who manages
affairs: in which sense seems to be used
the *agitators* of the army.

AGLET. *n. f.* [some derive it from *agile*,
splendour; but it is apparently to be
deduced from *agulete*. Fr. a tag to a
point, and that from *aigu*, sharp.]

1. A tag of a point curved into some re-
presentation of an animal, generally of
a man.

He therupon gave for the garter a chain worth
200l. and his gown address'd with *aglets*, es-
teem'd worth 25l. *Hayward.*

Why, give him gold enough, and marry him
to a puppet, or an *aglet* bal y, or an old trot, and
never a tooth in her head. *Shakspeare.*

2. The pendants at the ends of the clives
of flowers, as in tulips.

AGMINAL. *adj.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Be-
longing to a troop. *DiD.*

AGNAIL. *adj.* [from *ange*, griev'd, and
nagle, a nail.] A disease of the nails;

a whitlow; an inflammation round the
nails.

AGNATION. *n. f.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.]
Descent from the same father, in a direct
male line, distinct from *cognition*, or
consanguinity, which includes descend-
ants from females.

AGNITION. *n. f.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Ac-
knowledgegment.

TO AGNIZE. *v. a.* [from *agnosco*, Lat.]
To acknowledge; to own; to avow.
Obsolete.

I do *agnize*
A natural and prompt alacrity
I find in hardness. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

AGNOMINATION. *n. f.* [*agnominatio*,
Lat.] Allusion of one word to another,
by resemblance of sound.

The British continueth yet in Wales, and some
villages of Cornwall, intermingled with provin-
cial Latin, being very significative, copious, and
pleasantly running upon *agnominations*, although
harsh in aspirations. *Camden.*

AGNUS CASTUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The
name of the tree commonly called the
Chaste Tree, from an imaginary virtue
of preserving chastity.

Of laurel some, of woodbine many more,
And wreathes of *agnus castus* others bore. *Dryden.*

AGO. *adv.* [agan, Sax. past or gone;
whence writers formerly used, and in
some provinces the people still use, *agone*
for ago.] Past, as long ago; that is,
long time has past since. Reckoning
time toward the present, we use *since*;
as, it is a year *since* it happened: reckon-
ing from the present, we use *ago*; as,
it happened a year ago. This is not,
perhaps, always observed.

The great supply
Are wreck'd three nights ago on Godwin sands.
Shakspeare.

This both by others and myself I know,
For I have serv'd their sovereign long ago;
Oit have been caught within the winding train.
Dryden's Fables.

I shall set down an account of a discourse I
chanced to have with one of them some time ago.
Addison's Freeholders.

AGO. *adv.* [of uncertain etymology: the
French have the term *à gogo*, in low
language, as *ils vivent à gogo*, they live
to their wish: from this phrase our
word may be, perhaps, derived.]

1. In a state of desire; in a state of warm
imagination; heated with the notion of
some enjoyment; longing; strongly ex-
cited.

As for the sense and reason of it, that has lit-
tle or nothing to do here; only let it sound full and
round, and chime right to the humour, which is
at present *ago* (just as a big, long, rattling name
is laid to command even adoration from a Spani-
ard), and, no doubt, with this powerful, sense-
less engine, the rabble driver shall be able to carry
all before him. *South's Sermons.*

2. It is used with the verbs *to be*, or *to sit*,
as he *is ago*, or you may *set him ago*.

The gawdy gossip, when she's *set ago*,
In jewels drest, and, at each ear a bob,
Goes flaunting out, and, in her trim or pride,
Thinks all the lays or does is justify'd. *Dryden.*

This maggot has no sooner *set him ago*, but
he gets him a ship, freightes her, builds castles
in the air, and conceits both the Indies in his
coffers. *L'Estrange.*

3. It has the particles *on*, or *for*, before
the object of desire.

On which the saints are all agree.
And all this for a bear and dyg. *Nudibras.*
Gypsies generally draggle into these parts, and
for the heads of our servant-maids to *agoo* for
husbands, that we do not expect to have any busi-
ness done as it should be, whilst they are in the
country. *Spetchator.*

AGONG. *participial adj.* [from *a* and *going*.] In action; into action.

Their first movement, and impressed motions,
demanded the impulse of an almighty hand to
set them first *agong*. *Taster.*

AGO'NE. *adv.* [agan, Sax.] Ago; past.
See AGO.

Is he such a princely one,
As you speak him long *agone*? *Ben Jonson.*

AGONISM. *n. f.* [*ayunismo*.] Contention
for a prize. *Did.*

AGONIST. *n. f.* [*ayunista*.] A contender
for prizes. *Did.*

AGONISTES. *n. f.* [*ayunista*.] A prize-
fighter; one that contends at any public
solemnity for a prize. *Milton* has so
styled his tragedy, because *Samson* was
called out to divert the Philistines with
feats of strength.

AGONISTICAL. *adj.* [from *agonistes*.] Rel-
ating to prizefighting. *Did.*

TO AGONIZE. *v. n.* [from *agonizo*, low
Latin; *ayunizo*; *agoniser*, Fr.] To feel
agonies; to be in excessive pain.

Do thou behold my poor distracted heart,
Thus rent with agonizing love and rage,
And ask me what it means? Art thou not false?
Rever's Jane Shore.

Or touch, if tremblingly, alive all o'er,
To smart and agonize at every pore? *Pope.*

AGONOTHE'TICK. *adj.* [*ayun* and *thetikos*.]
Proposing publick contentions for prizes;
giving prizes; presiding at public games.
Did.

A'GONY. *n. f.* [*ayun*; *agon*, low Lat.
agonia, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death; properly, the last
contest between life and death.

Never was there more pity in saving any than
in ending me, because therein my *agony* shall
end. *Sidney.*

Thou who for me didst feel such pain,
Whose precious blood the cross did stain,
Let not those agonies be vain. *Rever's Jane Shore.*

2. Any violent or excessive pain of body
or mind.

Between them both, they have me done to dy,
Thro' wounds and strokes, and stubborn handeling,
That death were better than such agony,
As grief and fury unto me did bring. *Fairy Q.*

Thou I have mis'd, and thought it long, de-
priv'd
Thy presence, agony of love! till now
Not felt, nor shall be twice. *Paradise Lost.*

3. It is particularly used in devotions for
our Redeemer's conflict in the garden.

To propole our desires, which cannot take
such effect as we specify, shall, notwithstanding,
otherwise procure us his heavenly grace,
even as this very prayer of Christ obtained angels
to be sent him as comforters in his agony. *Hooker.*

AGOOD. *adv.* [*a* and *good*.] In earnest;
not fictitiously. Not in use.

At that time I made her weep *agood*,
For I did play a lamentable part. *Shakspeare.*

AGOUTY. *n. f.* An animal of the An-
tilles, of the bigness of a rabbit, with
bright red hair, and a little tail without
hair. He has but two teeth in each
jaw, holds his meat in his fore-paws like
a squirrel, and has a very remarkable

cry. When he is angry, his hair stands
on end, and he strikes the earth with
his hind-feet, and, when chafed, he
flies to a hollow tree, whence he is
expelled by smoke. *Trevoux.*

TO AGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace*.]
To grant favours to; to confer benefits
upon. Not in use.

She granted, and that knight so much *agrac'd*,
That she him taught celestial discipline. *Fairy Q.*

AGRA'MMATIST. *n. f.* [*a*, priv. and
gramma.] An illiterate man. *Did.*

AGRA'RIAN. *adj.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relat-
ing to fields or grounds; a word seldom
used but in the Roman history, where
there is mention of the *agrarian* law.

TO AGRE'ASE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grease*.]
To daub; to grease; to pollute with
filth.

The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engroin'd with mud, which did them foul *agrease*.
Fairy Queen.

TO AGRE'E. *v. n.* [*agrée*, Fr. from *gré*,
liking or good-will; *gratia* and *gratus*,
Lat.]

1. To be in concord; to live without
contention; not to differ.

The more you *agree* together, the less hurt can
your enemies do you. *Broune on Epic Poetry.*

2. To grant; to yield to; to admit: with
the particles *to* or *upon*.

And persuaded them to *agree* to all reasonable
conditions. *Marcebees.*

We do not prove the origin of the earth from
a chaos; seeing that is *agreed* on by all that give
it any origin. *Barnet.*

3. To settle amicably.

A form of words were quickly *agreed* on be-
tween them for a perfect combination. *Clarendon.*

4. To settle terms by stipulation; to ac-
cord; followed by *with*.

Agree with thine adversary quickly, whilst
thou art in the way with him; lest at any time
the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the
judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast
into prison. *Matthew.*

5. To settle a price between buyer and
seller.

Friend, I do thee no wrong: didst not thou
agree with me for a penny? *Matthew.*

6. To be of the same mind or opinion.

He exceedingly provoked or underwent the
envy, and reproach, and malice, of men of all
qualities and conditions, who *agreed* in nothing
else. *Clarendon.*

Milton is a noble genius, and the world *agrees*
to confess it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

7. To concur; to co-operate.

Must the whole man, amazing thought! return
To the cold marble and contracted urn?
And never shall those particles *agree*,
That were in life this individual be? *Prior.*

8. To settle some point among many:
with *upon* before a noun.

Strifes and troubles would be endless, except
they gave their common consent all to be
ordered by some whom they should *agree upon*.
Hooker.

If men, skilled in chymical affairs, shall *agree*
to write clearly, and keep men from being stun-
ned by dark or empty words, they will be re-
duced either to write nothing, or books that
may teach us something. *Boyle.*

9. To be consistent; not to contradict:
with *to* or *with*.

For many bare false witness against him, but
their witness *agreed* not together. *Mark.*

They that stood by said again to Peter, surely
thou art one of them: for thou art a Galilean,
and thy speech *agreeth* thereto. *Mark.*

Which testimony I the less scruple to allege,
because it *agrees* very well with what has been
affirmed to me. *Boyle.*

10. To suit with; to be accommodated
to: with *to* or *with*.

Thou feedest thine own people with angels
food, and didst lend them from heaven bread
agreeing to every tale. *Wisdow.*

His principles could not be made to *agree* with
that constitution and order which God had settled
in the world; and, therefore, must needs clash
with common sense and experience. *Locke.*

11. To cause no disturbance in the body.

I have often thought, that our perspiring ail-
milk in such small quantities, is injudicious;
for, undoubtedly, with such as it *agrees* with,
it would perform much greater and quicker ef-
fects, in greater quantities. *Arbuthnot.*

TO AGREE. *v. a.*

1. To put an end to a variance.

He law from far, or seemed for to see,
Some troublesome uprear or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in haste it to *agree*. *Fairy Q.*

2. To make friends; to reconcile.

The mighty rivals, whose destructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now *agreed*. *Ryckman.*

AGREE'ABLE. *adj.* [*agréable*, Fr.]

1. Suitable to; consistent with; conform-
able to. It has the particle *to* or *with*.

This paucity of blood is *agreeable* to many
other animals, as frogs, lizards, and other fishes.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The delight which men have in popularity,
fame, submission, and subjection of other men's
minds, seemeth to be a thing, in itself, without
contemplation of consequence, *agreeable* and
grateful to the nature of man. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

What you do, is not at all *agreeable* either *with*
to good a christian, or *to* reasonable and *to* great
a person. *Temple.*

That which is *agreeable* to the nature of one
thing, is many times contrary to the nature of
another. *L'Estrange.*

As the practice of all piety and virtue is
agreeable to our reason, so is it likewise the inter-
est both of private persons and of public socie-
ties. *Tillotson.*

2. In the following passage the adjective
is used by a familiar corruption for the
adverb *agreeably*.

Agreeable hermits, perhaps it might not be
amiss, to make children, as soon as they are
capable of it, often to tell a story. *Locke.*

3. Pleasing; that is suitable to the incli-
nation, faculties, or temper. It is
used in this sense both of persons and
things.

And while the face of outward things we find
Pleasant and fair, *agreeable* and sweet,
These things transport. *Sir J. Davies.*

I recollect in my mind the discourses which
have *agreed* between us, and call to mind a
thousand *agreeable* remarks, which he has made
on these occasions. *Spektator.*

AGREE'ABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *agreeable*.]

1. Consistency with; suitableness to:
with the particle *to*.

Pleasant tastes depend not on the things them-
selves, but their *agreeableness* to this or that par-
ticular palate, wherein there is great variety.
Locke.

2. The quality of pleasing. It is used in
an inferior sense, to mark the produc-
tion of satisfaction, calm and lasting, but
below rapture or admiration.

There will be occasion for largeness of mind
and *agreeableness* of temper. *Collier.*

It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an agreeableness that charms us, without correctness; like a mistress, whose faults we see, but love her with them all. *Pope.*

3. Resemblance; likeness: sometimes with the particle *between*.

This relation is likewise seen in the agreeableness between man and the other parts of the universe. *Cicero's Cato's Logia Sacra.*

AGREEABLY. *adv.* [from agreeable.]

1. Consistently with; in a manner suitable to.

They may look into the affairs of Judea and Jerusalem, agreeably to that which is in the law of the Lord. *1 Esdras.*

2. Pleasingly.

I did never imagine, that so many excellent rules could be produced so advantageously and agreeably. *Swift.*

AGREED. *participial adj.* [from agree.]

Settled by consent. When they had got known and agreed names to signify those internal operations of their own minds, they were sufficiently furnished to make known by words all their ideas. *Locke.*

AGREEINGNESS. *n. f.* [from agree.]

Consistence; suitableness.

AGREEMENT. *n. f.* [*agrément*, Fr. in law Latin *agreementum*, which Coke would willingly derive from *aggregatio mentium*.]

1. Concord.

What agreement is there between the hyena and the dog? and what peace between the rich and the poor? *Ecclesi.*

2. Resemblance of one thing to another.

The division and quivering which please so much in music, have an agreement with the glittering of light, as the moon-beams playing upon a wave. *Bacon.*

Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not separable one from another. *Locke.*

3. Compact; bargain; conclusion of controversy; stipulation.

And your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it. *Isaiah.*

Make an agreement with me by a present, and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree. *2 Kings.*

Frog had given his word, that he would meet the company to talk of this agreement. *Arabian Nights.*

AGRESTICK, or AGRESTICAL. *adj.* [from *agrestis*, Lat.] Having relation to the country; rude; rustick. *DiD.*

AGRICOLA'TION. *n. f.* [from *agricola*, Lat.] Culture of the ground. *DiD.*

AGRICULTURE. *n. f.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry, as distinct from pasturage.

He strictly adviseth not to begin to sow before the setting of the stars; which, notwithstanding, without injury to agriculture, cannot be observed in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

That there was tillage bestowed upon the antediluvian ground, Moses does indeed intimate in general; what sort of tillage that was, is not expressed: I hope to show that their agriculture was nothing near so laborious and troublesome, nor did it take up so much time as ours doth. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The disposition of Ulysies inclined him to war, rather than the more lucrative, but more secure, method of life, by agriculture and husbandry. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*

AGRIMONY. *n. f.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] A plant.

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The leaves are rough, hairy, pennated, and grow alternately on the branches; the flower-cup consists of one leaf, which is divided into five segments; the flowers have five or six leaves, and are formed into a long spike, which expand in form of a rule; the fruit is oblong, dry, and puffy, like the burdock: in each of which are contained two kernels. *Miller.*

To AGRI'SE. *v. n.* [arguran, Sax.] To look terrible. Out of use. *Spenser.*

To AGRI'SE. *v. a.* To terrify. *Spenser.*

AGRO'UND. *adv.* [from *a* and *ground*.]

1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from passing further.

With our great ships, we durst not approach the coast, we having been all of us aground. *Sir W. Raleigh's Essays.*

Say what you seek, and whither were you bound?

Were you by stress of weather cast aground? *Dryden's Aeneid.*

2. It is likewise figuratively used, for being hindered in the progress of affairs; as, the negotiators were aground at that objection.

A'GUE. *n. f.* [*aigu*, Fr. *acute*.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot. The cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the *ague*, and the hot the fever.

Our cattle's strength Will laugh a siege to scorn. Here let them lie, Till famine and the *ague* eat them up. *Shakspeare.*

Though He feels the heats of youth, and colds of age, Yet neither tempers nor corrects the other; As if there were an *ague* in his nature, That disinclines to one extreme. *DeWitt.*

A'GUED. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Struck with an *ague*; shivering; chill; cold: a word in little use.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale, With slight and *agued* fear! *Shakspeare.*

A'GUE-FIT. *n. f.* [from *ague* and *fit*.] The paroxysm of the *ague*.

This *ague fit* of fear is overblown. *Shakspeare.*

A'GUE-PROOF. *adj.* [from *ague* and *proof*.]

Proof against *agues*; able to resist the causes which produce *agues*, without being affected.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter; when the thunder would not peace at my building; there I found 'em, there I smelt 'em out. They told me I was every thing: 'tis a lie; I am not *ague proof*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

A'GUE-TREE. *n. f.* [from *ague* and *tree*.]

A name sometimes given to *sassafras*. *DiD.*

To AGUI'SE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *guise*.]

See *GUISE*.] To dress; to adorn; to deck. Not in use.

As her fantastic wit did most delight, Sometimes her head the fondly would *aguise* With gaudy garlands, or fresh flowers dight About her neck, or rings of rushes plight. *Fairy Queen.*

A'GUISE. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Having the qualities of an *ague*.

So calm, and so serene, but now, What means this change on Myra's brow? Her *aguise* love now glows and burns, Then chills and shakes, and the cold fit returns. *Gray's Poem.*

A'GUISENESS. *n. f.* [from *aguise*.] The quality of resembling an *ague*.

Am. Interjection.

1. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure.

Al! sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil-doers, children that are corrupters, they have forsaken the Lord. *Isaiah.*

2. Sometimes contempt and exaltation.

Let them not say in their hearts, *Al!* so we would have it: let them not say we have swallowed him up. *Psalms.*

3. Sometimes, and most frequently, compassion and complaint.

In youth alone unhappy mortals live; But, *al!* the mighty Iphis is fugitive: Discolour'd sickness, anxious labour come, And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryd.*

Al me! the blooming pride of May, And that of beauty are but one: At morn both flourish bright and gay, Both fade at evening, pale, and gone. *Prior.*

4. When it is followed by *that*, it expresses vehement desire.

In goodness, as in greatness, they excel! *Al!* that we lov'd ourselves but half so well. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

AHA'! AHA'! *interjection.* A word intimating triumph and contempt.

They opened their mouth wide against me, and said *aha!* *aha!* our eye hath seen it. *Psalms.*

AHE'AD. *adv.* [from *a* and *head*.]

1. Further onward than another: a sea term.

And now the mighty Centaur seems to lead, And now the speedy Dolphin gets ahead. *Dryd.*

2. Headlong; precipitantly: used of animals, and figuratively of men.

It is mightily the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governors, that so many men miscarry. They fether them at first to run ahead, and, when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them. *L'Estr.*

AHE'IGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *bright*.]

Aloft; on high.

But have I fall'n or no?— From the dread summit of this chalky bourn! Look up aheight, the shrill-gong'd lark so far Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

AHOUAI. *n. f.* A poisonous plant.

To AID. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr. from *adjutare*, Lat.] To help; to support; to succour.

Into the lake he leapt, his lord to aid, And of him catching hold, him strongly flaid From drowning. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Neither shall they give any thing unto them that make war upon them, or aid them with victuals, weapons, money, or ships. *Maccab.*

By the loud trumpet, which our courage aids, We learn that found as well as sense persuades. *Ref. common.*

AID. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Help; support.

The memory of useful things may receive considerable aid, if they are thrown into verse. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

Your patrimonial stores in peace possess; Undoubted all your filial claim confers: Your private right should impious power invade, The peers of Ithaca would arm in aid. *Pope.*

2. The person that gives help or support; a helper; auxiliary.

Thou hast said, it is not good that man should be alone; let us make unto him an *aid*, like unto himself. *Genesis.*

Great aids came into him, partly upon missives, and partly volunteers from many parts. *Bacon.*

3. In law.

A subsidy. Aid is also particularly used, in matter of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another that hath an interest in the cause in question; and is likewise both to give strength to the party that prays in aid of him, and also to avoid a prejudice accruing towards his own right except it be prevented: as, when a tenant for term of life, court-

tefy, &c. being impleaded touching his estate, he may pray in aid of him in the reversion; that is, entreat the court, that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and his own. *Cowell.*

AIDANCE. *n. f.* [from *aid.*] Help; support: a word little used.

Of shewy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all defended to the lab'ring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the same for aidance 'gainst the enemy.
Shakespeare's Henry vi.

AIDANT. *adj.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful. Not in use.

All you unpubli'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate
In the good man's distresses. *Shakespeare.*

AIDER. *n. f.* [from *aid.*] He that brings aid or help; a helper; an ally.

All along as he went, were punished the adherents and aiders of the late rebels. *Bacon.*

AIDLESS. *adj.* [from *aid*, and *less*, an inseparable particle.] Helpless; unsupported; undefended.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' th' city, which he painted
With shunlike destiny: aidless came off,
And, with a sudden re-enforcement, struck
Corroli like a planet. *Shakespeare.*

He had met
Already, ere my best speed could prevent,
The aidless innocent lady, his wish'd prey. *Milton.*

AIGULET. *n. f.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags; points of gold at the end of fringes.

It all above besprinkled was throughout
With golden *aigulets* that glister'd bright,
Like twinkling stars, and all the skirt about
Was beann'd with golden fringes. *Fairy Queen.*

TO AIL. *v. a.* [eglan, Sax. to be troublesome.]

1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain.
And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and said unto her, what aileth thee Hagar? fear not: for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is. *Genesis.*

2. It is used in a sense less determinate, for to affect in any manner; as, something ails me that I cannot sit still; what ails the man that he laughs without reason?

Love smiled and thus said, Want joined to desire is unhappy; but if he nought do desire, what can Heracitus ail? *Sidney.*

What ails me, that I cannot lose thy thought,
Command the empress hither to be brought,
I, in her death, shall some diversion find,
And rid my thoughts at once of woman-kind.
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

3. To feel pain; to be incommoded.

4. It is remarkable, that this word is never used but with some indefinite term, or the word nothing; as, What ails him? What does he ail? He ails something; he ails nothing. Something ails him; nothing ails him. Thus we never say, a fever ails him, or he ails a fever, or use definite terms with this verb.

AIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A disease.

Or heal, O Nerves, thy obscener ail. *Pope.*

A'ILING. *participial adj.* [from *To ail.*]

Sickly; full of complaints.

A'LEMENT. *n. f.* [from *ail.*] Pain; disease.

Little ailments oft attend the fair,
Not decent for a husband's eye or ear. *Granville.*
I am never ill, but I think of your ailments,
and repine that they mutually hinder our being together. *Swift's Letters.*

TO AIM. *v. n.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *emer*, to point at; a word which I have not found.]

1. To endeavour to strike with a missile weapon; to direct toward: with the particle *at*.

*Aim'st thou at princes, all amaz'd they said,
The last of games?* *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To point the view, or direct the steps toward any thing; to tend toward; to endeavour to reach or obtain: with *to* formerly, now only with *at*.

Lo, here the world is bliss; so here the end
To which all men do aim, rich to be made,
Such grace now to be happy is before thee laid.
Fairy Queen.

Another kind there is, which although we desire for itself, as health, and virtue, and knowledge, nevertheless they are not the last mark whereto we aim, but have their further end whereto they are referred.

Swain with applause, and aiming still at more,
He now provokes the sea-gods from the shore.
Dryden's Æneid.

Religion tends to the ease and pleasure, the peace and tranquillity of our minds, which all the wisdom of the world did always aim at, as the utmost felicity of this life. *Tillotson.*

3. To guess.

TO AIM. *v. a.* To direct the missile weapon; more particularly taken for the act of pointing the weapon by the eye before its dismissal from the hand.

And proud Ixion, Priam's charioteer,
Who shakes his empty reins, and aims his airy spear. *Dryden.*

AIM. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a missile weapon.

Afcanius, young and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his aim;
But the dire bend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed.

That arrows fled not swifter toward their aim,
Than did our soldiers, aiming at their safety,
Fly from the field. *Shakespeare.*

3. In a figurative sense, a purpose; a scheme; an intention; a design.

He trusted to have equal'd the Most High,
If he oppos'd: and, with ambitious aim,
Against the throne and monarchy of God
Rais'd impious war. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

But see how oft ambitious aims are cross'd,
And chiefs contend till all the prize is lost. *Pope.*

4. The object of a design; the thing after which any one endeavours.

The safest way is to suppose, that the epistle has but one aim, till, by a frequent perusal of it, you are forced to see there are distinct independent parts. *Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

5. Conjecture; guess.

It is impossible, by aim, to tell it; and, for experience and knowledge thereof, I do not think that there was ever any of the particulars thereof. *Spenser on Ireland.*

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy
With a near aim, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life, which in their seeds
And weak beginnings lie intresured. *Shakespeare.*

AIR. *n. f.* [*air*, Fr. *air*, Lat.]

1. The element encompassing the terraqueous globe.

If I were to tell what I mean by the word air, I may say, it is that fine matter which we breathe in and breathe out continually; or it is that thin fluid body, in which the birds fly, a little above the earth; or it is that invisible matter, which

fills all places near the earth, or which immediately encompasses the globe of earth and water. *Watts's Logic.*

2. The state of the air; or the air considered with regard to health.

There be many good and healthful airs, that do appear by habitation and other proofs, that differ not in smell from other airs. *Bacon.*

3. Air in motion; a small gentle wind.

Fresh gales, and gentle airs,
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub
Disporting! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
But safe repose, without an air of breath,
Dwells here, and a dumb quiet next to death.
Dryden.

Let vernal airs through trembling oaks play,
And Albion's cliffs rebound the rural lay. *Pope.*

4. Scent; vapour.

Stinks which the nostrils straight abhor are not the most pernicious, but such airs as have some similitude with man's body; and so insinuate themselves, and betray the spirits. *Bacon.*

5. Blast; pestilential vapour.

All the stor'd vengeance of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! strike her young bones,
You taking airs, with lamencels! *Shakespeare.*

6. Any thing light or uncertain; that is as light as air.

O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we must hunt for than the grace of God!
Who builds his hope in air of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken tailor on a mast,
Ready with every nod to tumble down. *Shakespeare.*

7. The open weather; air unconfined.

The garden was inclos'd within the square,
Where young Emilia took the morning air. *Dryden.*

8. Vent; utterance; emission into the air.

I would have ask'd you, if I durst for shame,
If still you lov'd? you gave it air before me.
But ah! why were we not both of a sex?
For then we might have lov'd without a crime. *Dryden.*

9. Publication; exposure to the publick view and knowledge.

I am sorry to find it has taken air, that I have some hand in these papers. *Pope's Letters.*

10. Intelligence; information. This is not now in use.

It grew from the air which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors and agents here. *Bacon's Henry viii.*

11. Musick, whether light or serious; sound; air modulated.

This musick crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both their fury and my passion
With its sweet air. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Call in some musick; I have heard soft airs
Can charm our senses, and expel our cares. *Denham's Sophy.*

The same airs which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are importune.

Glanville's Scripps Scientificæ.
Since we have such a treasury of words to peruse for the air of musick, I wonder that persons should give so little attention. *Spectator.*

Borne on the swelling notes, our souls aspire,
With solemn airs improve the sacred fire;
And angels lean from heav'n to hear!
—When the soul is sunk with cares,
Exalts her in exulting airs! *Pope.*

12. Poetry; a song.

The repeated air
Of sad Electra's poet had the pow'r
To save th' Athenian walls from ruin bare. *Paradise Regained.*

13. The mien, or manner, of the person; the look.

Her graceful innocence, her ev'ry air,
Of gesture, or least action, over-aw'd
His malice. *Paradise Lost.*

For the air of youth
Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood shall reign

A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy spirits down; and last consume
The balm of life. *Paradise Lost.*

But having the life before us, besides the experience of all they knew, it is no wonder to hit some *airs* and features, which they have missed.

Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.

There is something wonderfully divine in the *air* of this picture. *Addison on Italy.*

Yet should the Graces all thy figures place,
And breathe an *air* divine on ev'ry face. *Pope.*

14. An affected or laboured manner or gesture, as a lofty *air*, a gay *air*.

Whom Aeneas follows with a fawning *air*;
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden.*

There are of these sort of beauties, which last but for a moment; as, the different *airs* of an assembly, upon the sight of an unexpected and uncommon object, some particularity of a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance of an eye, a disdainful look, a look of gravity, and a thousand other such like things.

Dryden's Dufriny.

Their whole lives were employed in intrigues of state, and they naturally give themselves *airs* of kings and princes, of which the ministers of other nations are only the representatives.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

To curl their waving hairs,

Assist their blushes, and inspire their *airs*. *Pope.*

He assumes and affects an entire set of very different *airs*; he conceives himself a being of a superior nature. *Swift.*

15. Appearance.

As it was communicated with the *air* of a secret, it soon found its way into the world. *Pope.*

16. [In horsemanship.] *Airs* denote the artificial or practised motions of a managed horse. *Chambers.*

To *AIR*. v. a. [from the noun *air*.]

1. To expose to the air; to open to the air.

The others make it a matter of small commendation in itself, if they, who wear it, do nothing else but *air* the robes, which their place requireth. *Hooker.*

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture, or the chamber and bed-straw kept close, and not *aired*. *Bacon.*

We have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice, when both the judges that sat upon the jail, and numbers of those that attended the business, or were present, sickened upon it, and died. Therefore it were good wisdom, that, in such cases, the jail were *aired* before they were brought forth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

As the ants were *airing* their provisions one winter, up comes a hungry grasshopper to them and begs a charity. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Or wicker-baskets weave, or *air* the corn *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To gratify, by enjoying the open air: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Nay, stay a little—

Were you but riding forth to *air* yourself,
Such parting were too petty. *Shakespeare.*

I ascended the highest hills of Bagdad, in order to pass the rest of the day in meditation and prayer. As I was here *airing* myself on the tops of the mountains, I fell into a profound contemplation on the vanity of human life. *Sprenter.*

3. To air liquors; to warm them by the fire: a term used in conversation.

4. To breed in nests. In this sense, it is derived from *aerie*, a nest. Out of use.

You may add their huffy, dangerous, discourteous, yea and sometimes despicable stealing, one from another, of the eggs and young ones; who, if they were allowed to *air* naturally and quietly, there would be store sufficient, to kill not only the partridges, but even all the good housewives chickens in a country. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*

AIRBLADDER. n. f. [from *air* and *bladder*.]

1. Any cuticle or vesicle filled with air.

The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these *airbladders*, in an infinite number of ramifications. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The bladder in fishes, by the contraction and dilatation of which, they vary the properties of their weight to that of their bulk, and rise or fall.

Though the *airbladder* in fishes seems necessary for swimming, yet some are so formed as to swim without it. *Gudworth.*

AIRBUILT. adj. [from *air* and *build*.]

Built in the air, without any solid foundation.

Hence the fool's paradise, the statesman's scheme,

The *airbuilt* castle, and the golden dream,
The maid's romantick wish, the chymist's flame,
And poet's vision of eternal fame. *Pope.*

AIRDRAWN. adj. [from *air* and *drawn*.]

Drawn or painted in air. Not used.

This is the very painting of your fear,
This is the *air-drawn* dagger, which, you said,
Led you to Duncan. *Shakespeare.*

AIRER. n. f. [from To *air*.] He that exposes to the air.

AIRHOLE. n. f. [from *air* and *hole*.] A hole to admit the air.

AIRINESS. n. f. [from *airy*.]

1. Openness; exposure to the air.

2. Lightness; gayety; levity.

The French have indeed taken worthy pains to make classic learning speak their language; if they have not succeeded, it must be imputed to a certain talkativeness and *airiness* represented in their tongue, which will never agree with the sedateness of the Romans, or the solemnity of the Greeks. *Felton.*

AIRING. n. f. [from *air*.] A short journey or ramble to enjoy the free air.

This little fleet serves only to fetch them wine and corn, and to give their ladies an *airing* in the summer season. *Addison.*

AIRLESS. adj. [from *air*.] Wanting communication with the free air.

Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor *airless* dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shak.*

AIRLING. n. f. [from *air*, for *gayety*.]

A young, light, thoughtless, gay person.

Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won
With dogs, and houses, and perhaps a whore. *Ben Jonson.*

AIRPUMP. n. f. [from *air* and *pump*.]

A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. The principle on which it is built, is the elasticity of the air; as that on which the water-pump is founded, is on the gravity of the air. The invention of this curious instrument is ascribed to Otto de Guericke, count of Magdebourg, in 1654. But his machine laboured under several defects; the force necessary to work it was very great, and the progress very slow; it was to be kept under water, and allowed of no change of subjects for experiments. Mr. Boyle, with the assistance of Dr. Hooke, removed several inconveniencies; though, still, the working was laborious, by reason of the pressure of the atmosphere at every exsuction. This labour has been since removed by Mr. Hawksbee; who, by add-

ing a second barrel and piston, to rise as the other fell, and fall as it rose, made the pressure of the atmosphere on the descending one of as much service as it was of disservice in the ascending one. Vream made a further improvement, by reducing the alternate motion of the hand and winch to a circular one.

Chambers.

The air that, in exhausted receivers of *air-pumps*, is exhaled from minerals and flesh, and fruits, and liquors, is as true and genuine as to elasticity and density, or rarefaction, as that we respire in; and yet this factitious air is so far from being fit to be breathed in, that it kills animals in a moment, even sooner than the absence of air, or a vacuum itself. *Bentley.*

AIRSHAFT. n. f. [from *air* and *shaft*.]

A passage for the air into mines and subterraneous places.

By the sinking of an *airshaft*, the air hath liberty to circulate, and carry out the fumes both of the miners breath and the damps, which would otherwise stagnate there. *Ray.*

AIRY. adj. [from *air*; *aëreus*, Lat.]

1. Composed of air.

The first is the transmission, or emission, of the thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies; as, in odours and infections: and this is, of all the rest, the most corporeal. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to the air; belonging to the air.

There are fishes that have wings, that are no strangers to the *airy* region. *Boyle.*

3. High in air.

Whole rivers here forsake the fields below,
And, wond'ring at their height, through *airy* channels flow. *Addison.*

4. Open to the free air.

Joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire
Thro' the wide compass of the *airy* coast. *Spenser.*

5. Light as air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity.

I hold ambition of so *airy* and light a quality,
that it is but a shadow's shadow. *Shakespeare.*
Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain

Of *airy* ghosts, and vex the guilty train. *Dryden.*

6. Wanting reality; having no steady foundation in truth or nature; vain; trifling.

Nor think with wind

Of *airy* threats to awe, whom yet with deeds
Thou can'st not. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Nor (to avoid such meannesses) soaring high,
With empty sound, and *airy* notions fly. *Rose.*

I have found a complaint concerning the scarcity of money, which occasioned many *airy* propositions for the remedy of it. *Temple's Misy.*

7. Fluttering; loose; as if to catch the air; full of levity.

The painters draw their nymphs in thin and *airy* habits; but the weight of gold and of embroideries is reserved for queens and goddesses. *Dryden.*

By this name of ladies, he means all young persons, slender, finely shaped, *airy*, and delicate: such as are nymphs and Naiads. *Dryd.*

8. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; spirited; light of heart.

He that is merry and *airy* at those when he sees a sad tempest on the sea, or dances when God thunders from heaven, regards not when God speaks to all the world. *Taylor.*

AISLE. n. f. [Thus the word is written by Addison, but perhaps improperly; since it seems deducible only from, either *ail*, a wing, or *alée*, a path, and is therefore to be written *ail*.] The walks in a church, or wings of a quire.

The abbey is by no means so magnificent as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge *aisle*, with a double *aisle* to it; and, at each end, is a large quire. *Addison*.
AIT, or EYONT. *n. f.* [supposed, by *Skinner*, to be corrupted from *islet*.] A small island in a river.

A'JUTAGE. *n. f.* [*ajutage*, Fr.] An additional pipe to waterworks. *DiD.*

To AKE. *v. n.* [from *αἶμα*, and therefore more grammatically written *ake*.]

1. To feel a lasting pain, generally of the internal parts; distinguished from smart, which is commonly used of uneasiness in the external parts; but this is no accurate account.

To sue, and be deny'd, such common grace,
My wounds *ake* at you! *Shakespeare*.

Let our finger *ake*, and it endures
Our other healthful members with a sense
Of pain. *Shakespeare*.

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied,
The very moment, with that sick stomach and
aching head, which in some men, are sure to fol-
low, I think no body would ever let wine touch
his lips. *Locke*.

His limbs must *ake*, with daily toils oppress'd,
Ere long with'd night brings necessary rest. *Prior*.

2. It is frequently applied, in an improper sense, to the heart; as, *the heart akes*; to imply grief or fear. *Shakespeare* has used it, still more licentiously, of the soul.

My soul *akes*
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither supreme, how soon confusion
May enter. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

Here shame dissuades him, there his fear prevails,
And each, by turns, his aching heart assails. *Addison*.

AKIN. *adj.* [from *a* and *kin*.]

1. Related to; allied by blood: used of persons.

I do not envy thee, Pamela; only I wish,
that, being thy sister in nature, I were not so
far off *akin* in fortune. *Sidney*.

2. Allied to by nature; partaking of the same properties: used of things.

The canker'd passion of envy is nothing *akin*
to the filthy envy of the ass. *L'Estrange's Fables*.
Some limbs again in bulk or stature
Unlike, and not *akin* by nature,
In concert as, like modern friends,
Because one serves the other's ends. *Prior*.

He separates it from questions with which it
may have been complicated, and distinguishes it
from questions which may be *akin* to it. *Watts*.

AL, ATTLE, ADLE, do all seem to be cor-
ruptions of the Saxon *æpel*, *noble, famous*;
as also, *Ailing* and *Adling*, are corrup-
tions of *æpeling*, *noble, splendid, famous*.

Al, Ald, being initials, are derived
from the Saxon *ealb*, *ancient*; and so,
oftentimes, the initial *all*, being melted
by the Norinans from the Saxon *ealb*.

Gibson's Camden.

A'LABASTER. *n. f.* [*ἀλάβαστρον*.] A kind
of soft marble, easier to cut, and less
durable, than the other kinds; some is
white, which is most common; some of
the colour of horn, and transparent;
some yellow, like honey, marked with
veins. The ancients used it to make
boxes for perfumes. *Savary*.

Yet I'll not shed her blood,
Nor fear that whiter frown of her's than snow,
And smooth as monumental *alabaster*. *Shaksp.*

A'LABASTER. *adj.* Made of alabaster.

I cannot forbear mentioning part of an *alabastr*
column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico.
It is of the colour of hie, and may be seen over
the high altar of St. Maria in Campitello; for
they have cut it into two pieces, and fixed it,
in the shape of a cross, in a hole of the wall; so
that the light passing through it, makes it look,
to those in the church, like a huge transparent
cross of amber. *Addison on Italy*.

ALA'CK. *interj.* [This word seems only
the corruption of *alas*.] *Alas*; an ex-
pression of sorrow.

Alack! when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes right; we would, and we would
not. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*.

At thunder now no more I start,
Than at the rumbling of a cart:
Nay, what's incredible, *alack!*
I hardly bear a woman's clack. *Swift*.

ALA'CKADAY. *interjection*. [This, like
the former, is for *alas* the day.] A word
noting sorrow and melancholy.

ALA'CRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *alacris*,
supposed to be formed from *alacris*; but
of *alacris* I have found no example.]
Cheerfully; without dejection.

Epaminondas *alacringly* expired, in confidence
that he left behind him a perpetual memory of
the victories he had achieved for his country.
Government of the Tongue.

ALA'CRITY. *n. f.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheer-
fulness, expressed by some outward
token; sprightliness; gayety; liveli-
ness; cheerful willingness.

These orders were, on all sides, yielded unto
with no less *alacrity* of mind, than cities, unable
to hold out any longer, are wont to shew when
they take conditions, such as it liketh him to
offer them, which hath them in the narrow
straits of advantage. *Hooker*.

Give me a bowl of wine;
I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakespeare*.

He, glad that now his sea should find a throne,
With fresh *alacrity*, and force renew'd,
Springs upward. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to fly;
With such *alacrity* they bore away,
As if, to praise them, all the states stood by. *Dryden*.

ALANIRE. *n. f.* The lowest note but
one in Guido Arctine's scale of music.

ALAMO'DE. *adv.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] Ac-
cording to the fashion: a low word.
It is used likewise by shopkeepers for
a kind of thin silken manufacture.

ALA'ND. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land*.]
At land; landed; on the dry ground.

He only, with the prince his cousin, were cast
aland, far off from the place whither their de-
sires would have guided them. *Sidney*.

Three more fierce Eurus, in his angry mood,
Dath'd on the shallows of the moving sand.
And, in mid ocean, left them mou'd *aland*. *Dryden*.

ALARM. *n. f.* [from the French, *à l'arme*, to arms; as, *crier à l'arme*, to call to arms.]

1. A cry by which men are summoned
to their arms; as, at the approach of
an enemy.

When the congregation is to be gathered to-
gether, you shall blow, but you shall not sound
an alarm. *Numbers*.

God himself is with us for our captain, and
his priests with sounding trumpets, to cry *alarms*
against you. *Chronicler*.

The trumpets loud clangour
Excites us to arms,
With shrill notes of anger,
And mortal alarms. *Dryden*.

Taught by this stroke, renounce the wars
alarms,

And learn to tremble at the name of arms. *Pope*.

2. A cry, or notice, of any danger ap-
proaching; as, an *alarm* of fire.

3. Any tumult or disturbance.

Crowds of rivals, for thy mother's charms,
Thy palace fill with insults and alarms. *Pope*.

To ALA'RM. *v. a.* [from *alarm*, the noun.]

1. To call to arms.

2. To disturb; as, with the approach of
an enemy.

The wasp the hive alarms
With louder hums, and with unequal arms. *Addison*.

3. To surprise with the apprehension of
any danger.

When rage misguides me, or when fear alarms,
When pain distresses, or when pleasure charms. *Tickell*.

4. To disturb in general.

Hivon, Cupavo, bruth'd the briny flood;
Upon his stein a brawny Centaur stood,
Who heav'd a rock, and threat'ning still to throw,
With lifted hands, alarm'd the seas below. *Dryd.*

ALA'RBELL. *n. f.* [from *alarm* and *bell*.]
The bell that is rung at the approach
of an enemy.

Th' *alarmbell* rings from our Alhambra walls,
And, from the streets, found-drums and ataballes. *Dryden*.

ALA'RMING. *particip. adj.* [from *alarm*.]
Terrifying; awakening; surprising;
as, an *alariming* message; an *alariming*
pain.

ALA'RMPOST. *n. f.* [from *alarm* and *post*.]
The post or place appointed to each
body of men to appear at, when an
alarm shall happen.

ALA'RM. *n. f.* [corrupted, as it seems,
from *alarm*. See *ALARM*.]

Now are our brows bound with victorious
wreaths,
Our bruited arms hung up for monuments,
Our stern *alarms* chang'd to merrry meetings. *Shakespeare*.

That Almatro might better hear,
She sets a drum at either ear;
And loud or gentle, harsh or sweet,
Are but th' *alarms* which they beat. *Prior*.

To ALA'RM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *To*
alarm.] See *ALARM*.

Withered murder
(*Alarm'd* by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch) thus with his stealthy pace
Moves like a ghost. *Shakespeare*.

ALA's. *interj.* [*belas*, Fr. *cylas*, Dutch.]

1. A word expressing lamentation, when
we use it of ourselves.

But yet, *alas!* O but yet, *alas!* our haps be
but hard haps. *Sidney*.
Alas, how little from the grave we claim!
Thou but preserv'd a form, and I a name. *Pope*.

2. A word of pity, when used of other
persons.

Alas! poor Protheus, thou hast entertain'd
A fox to be the shepherd of thy lambs. *Shaksp.*

3. A word of sorrow and concern, when
used of things.

Thus faith the Lord God, smite with thine
hand, and stamp with thy foot, and say, *Alas!*
for all the evil abominations of the house of
Israel. *Ezekiel*.

Alas! both for the deed, and for the cause!
Albino.

Alas! for pity of this bloody field;
Pitons indeed must be, when I, a spirit,
Can have so lost a sense of human woes. *Dryd.*
ALAS THE DAY. *interj.* Ah, unhappy
day!

Alas the day! I never gave him cause. *Shak.*
Alas a day! you have ruined my poor mis-
tress: you have made a gap in her reputation;
and can you blame her, if she make it up with
her husband? *Congreve.*

ALAS THE WHILE. *interj.* Ah, unhappy
time!

All as the sheep, such was the shepherd's look;
For pale and wan he was (*alas the while!*)
May seem he lov'd, or else some care he took.

Spenser.

ALATRE. *adv.* [from *a* and *late*.] Late; ;
not long time ago.

ALB. *n. f.* [*album*, Lat.] A surplice; a
white linen vestment worn by priests.

ALBE. } *adv.* [a coalition of words
ALBE'IT. } *all be it so.* *Skinner.*] Al-
though; notwithstanding; though it
should be.

Ne would he suffer sleep once thitherward
Approach, *albe* his drowsy den was next. *Spenser.*

This very thing is cause sufficient, why duties,
belonging to each kind of virtue, *albe* the law
of reason teach them, should, notwithstanding,
be prescribed even by human law. *Hooker.*

One whose eyes

Albe unused to the melting mood,
Drop tears, as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakespeare.*

He, who has a probable belief that he shall
meet with thieves in such a road, thinks himself
to have reason enough to decline it, *albe* he is
sure to sustain some loss, though yet consider-
able, inconvenience by his so doing. *South.*

ALBUGINEOUS. *adj.* [*albugo*, Lat.] Re-
sembling the white of an egg.

Eggs will freeze in the *albugineous* part there-
of. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I opened it by incision, giving vent first to an
albugineous, then to white concocted matter;
upon which the tumour sunk. *Wise man.*

ALBUGO. *n. f.* [Lat.] A disease in the
eye, by which the cornea contracts a
whiteness. The same with *leucoma*.

ALBURN COLOUR. *n. f.* See **AUBURN**.

ALCAHEST. *n. f.* An Arabick word, to
express an universal dissolvent, pre-
tended to by Paracelsus and Helmont.

Quincy.

ALCA'ID. *n. f.* [from *al*, Arab. and *قيد*,
the head.]

1. In Barbary, the governour of a castle.

Th' alcaid

Shuns me, and with a grim civility,
Bows, and declines my walks. *Dryden.*

2. In Spain, the judge of a city, first in-
stituted by the Saracens. *Du Cange.*

ALCANNA. *n. f.* An Egyptian plant
used in dying; the leaves making a
yellow, infused in water, and a red in
acid liquors.

The root of *alcanna*, though green, will give
a red stain. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALCHYMICAL. *adj.* [from *alchemy*.] Re-
lating to alchemy; produced by al-
chemy.

The rose-noble, then current for 62 shillings
and eight pence, the alchymist do affirm as an
unwritten verity, was made by projection or
multiplication *alchymical* of Raymond Lully in
the tower of London. *Camden's Remains.*

ALCHYMICALLY. *adv.* [from *alchymical*.]
In the manner of an alchymist; by means
of alchemy.

Raymond Lully would prove it *alchymically*.
Camden.

ALCHYMI. *n. f.* [from *alchemy*.] One
who pursues or professes the science of
alchemy.

To solemnize this day, the glorious sun
Stays in his course, and plays the *alchymist*,
Turning, with splendour of his precious eye,
The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold. *Shaksp.*

Every *alchymist* knows, that gold will endure
a vehement fire for a long time without any
change; and after it has been divided by corro-
sive liquors into invisible parts, yet may pre-
sently be precipitated, so as to appear in its own
form. *Grew.*

ALCHYMY. *n. f.* [of *al*, Arab. and
χμια.]

1. The more sublime and occult part of
chymistry, which proposes for its ob-
ject the transmutation of metals, and
other important operations.

There is nothing more dangerous than this de-
luding art, which changeth the meaning of
words, as *alchemy* doth, or would do, the sub-
stance of metals; maketh of any thing what it
listeth, and bringeth, in the end, all truth to no-
thing. *Hooker.*

O he sits high in all the people's hearts;
And that which would appear offence in us,
His countenance, like richest *alchemy*,
Will change to virtue and to worthiness. *Shaksp.*

Compared to this,

All honour's mimic, all wealth *alchemy*. *Donne.*

2. A kind of mixed metal used for spoons,
and kitchen utensils.

White *alchemy* is made of pan-brass one pound,
and arsenicum three ounces; or *alchemy* is made
of copper and auripigmentum. *Baron.*

They bid cry,

With trumpets regal sound, the great result:
Tow'rd the four winds, four speedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the sounding *alchemy*,
By herald's voice explain'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

ALCOHOL. *n. f.* An Arabick term used
by chymists for a high rectified dephleg-
mated spirit of wine, or for any thing
reduced into an impalpable powder.

Quincy.

If the same salt shall be reduced into *alcohol*,
as the chymists speak, or an impalpable powder,
the particles and intercepted spaces will be ex-
tremely lessened. *Boyle.*

Sol volatile oleum will coagulate the serum
on account of the *alcohol*, or rectified spirit which
it contains. *Arbutnot.*

ALCOHOLIZATION. *n. f.* [from *alcohol-
ize*.] The act of alcoholizing or rectify-
ing spirits; or of reducing bodies to an
impalpable powder.

To **ALCOHOLIZE.** *v. a.* [from *alcohol*.]

1. To make an alcohol; that is, to rectify
spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

2. To comminute powder till it is wholly
without roughness.

ALCORAN. *n. f.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.]
The book of the Mahometan precepts
and credenda.

If this would satisfy the conscience, we might
not only take the present covenant, but subscribe
to the council of Trent; yea, and to the Turkish
alcoran; and swear to maintain and defend either
of them. *Swissardson against the Covenant.*

ALCOVE. *n. f.* [*alcoba*, Span.] A recess,
or part of a chamber, separated by an
estrade, or partition, and other corre-
spondent ornaments; in which is placed
a bed of state, and sometimes seats to
entertain company. *Trevoux.*

The weary'd champion lull'd in soft *alcove*,
The nobler coast of his romantick groves.

Of, if the muse preface, shall he be seen
By Rosamonda fleeting o'er the green,
In dreams be hail'd by heroes' mighty shades,
And hear old Chaucer warble through the glades.
Tickell.

Deep in a rich *alcove* the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonnade. *Pope.*

ALDER. *n. f.* [*alnus*, Lat.] A tree hav-
ing leaves resembling those of the hazel;
the male flowers, or katkins, are pro-
duced at remote distances from the fruit,
on the same tree; the fruit is squamose,
and of a conical figure. The species are,
1. The common or round-leaved *alder*.
2. The long-leaved *alder*. 3. The scar-
let *alder*. These trees delight in a very
moist soil. The wood is used by turners,
and will endure long under ground, or
in water. *Miller.*

Without the grot, a various sylvan scene
Appear'd around, and groves of living green;
Poplars and *alders* ever quivering play'd,
And nodding cypress form'd a fragrant shade.

Pope's Odyssey.

ALDERLY'EVEST. *adj. superl.* [from *ald*,
alder, old, elder, and *lieve*, dear, beloved.]
Most beloved; which has held the longest
possession of the heart.

The mutual conference that my mind hath had,
In courtly cum; any, or at my head,
With you, mine *alderlyevest* sovereign,
Makes me the bolder. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

ALDERMAN. *n. f.* [from *ald*, old, and
man.]

1. The same as senator, *Cowell*. A go-
vernour or magistrate, originally, as the
name imports, chosen on account of the
experience which his age had given him.

Tell him myself, the mayor, and *aldermen*,
Are come to have some conference with his
grace. *Shakespeare.*

Though my own *aldermen* conferr'd my bays,
To me committing their eternal praise:
Their full-fed heroes, their pacific mayors,
Their annual trophies, and their monthly wars.

Pope's Dunciad.

2. In the following passage it is, I think,
improperly used.

But if the trumpet's clangour you abhor,
And dare not be an *alderman* of war,
Take to a shop, behind a counter lie. *Dryden.*

ALDERMANLY. *adv.* [from *alderman*.]
Like an alderman; belonging to an
alderman.

These, and many more, suffered death, in
envy to their virtues and superior genius, which
emboldened them, in exigencies (wanting an *al-
dermanly* discretion) to attempt service out of the
common forms. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

ALDERN. *adj.* [from *alder*.] Made of
alder.

Then *alder* boats first plow'd the ocean. *May.*

ALE. *n. f.* [eale, Sax.]

1. A liquor made by infusing malt in hot
water, and then fermenting the liquor.

You must be seeing chaffinings. Do you
look for *ale* and cakes here, you rude rascals.

Shakespeare's Henry viii.

The fertility of the soil in grain, and its being
not proper for vines, put the Egyptians upon
drinking *ale*, of which they were the inventors.

Arbutnot.

2. A merry meeting used in country places.

And all the neighbourhood, from old records
Of antick proverbs drawn from Whiston lords,
And their authorities at wakes and *ales*,
With country precedents, and old wives tales,
We bring you now. *Ben Jonson.*

ALDERRY. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *berry*.]
A beverage made by boiling *ale* with

A L E

spice and sugar, and sops of bread: a word now only used in conversation.

Their *alebricks*, cawdles, possets, each one, Syllibus made at the milking pale, But what are composed of a pot of good ale.

Beaumont.

ALE-BREWER. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *brewer*.] One that professes to brew ale.

The summer-made malt brews ill, and is disliked by most of our *ale-brewers*. *Mortimer.*

ALECONNER. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *con*.] An officer in the city of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of publick houses. Four of them are chosen or rechosen annually by the common-hall of the city; and, whatever might be their use formerly, their places are now regarded only as sinecures for decayed citizens.

ALE COST. *n. f.* [perhaps from *ale*, and *costus*, Lat.] An herb. *Diſt.*

ALECTRYOMANCY, or ALECTOROMANCY. *n. f.* [*alektron* and *manis*.] Divination by a cock. *Diſt.*

ALEGAR. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *eager*, four.] Sour ale; a kind of acid made by ale, as vinegar by wine, which has lost its spirit.

ALEGER. *adj.* [*allegre*, Fr. *alacris*, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; sprightly. Not used. Coffee, the root and leaf betle, and leaf tobacco, of which the Turks are great takers, do all condense the spirits, and make them strong and *aleger*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

ALEHOOF. *n. f.* [from *ale*, and *hoof*, head.] Ground-ivy, so called by our Saxon ancestors, as being their chief ingredient in ale. An herb.

Alehoof, or groundivy, is, in my opinion; of the most excellent and most general use and virtue, of any plants we have among us. *Temple.*

ALEHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *house*.] A house where ale is publicly sold; a tipling-house. It is distinguished from a tavern, where they sell wine.

Thou most beauteous inn, Why should hard-favour'd grief be lodg'd in thee, When triumph is become an *alehouse* guest? *Shakspeare.*

One would think it should be no easy matter to bring any man of sense in love with an *alehouse*; indeed of so much sense as seeing and smelling amounts to; there being such strong encounters of both, as would quickly send him packing, did not the love of good fellowship reconcile to these nuisances. *South.*

Thou shalt each *alehouse*, thee each gillhouse mourn,

And answer'ing ginshops sower sighs return. *Popr.*

ALEHOUSE-KEEPER. *n. f.* [from *alehouse* and *keeper*.] He that keeps ale publickly to sell.

You resemble perfectly the two *alehouse-keepers* in Holland, who were at the same time burgo-masters of the town, and taxed one another's tolls alternately. *Letter to Swift.*

ALEKNIGHT. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *knigh*.] A pot-companion; a tippler. Out of use.

The old *ale-knights* of England were well depicted by Hanville, in the *alehouse-colours* of that time. *Cumden.*

ALEMBICK. *n. f.* A vessel used in distilling, consisting of a vessel placed over a fire, in which is contained the substance to be distilled, and a concave closely fitted on, into which the fumes arise by the heat; this cover has a beak or spout,

into which the vapours rise, and by which they pass into a serpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condensed, and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops.

Though water may be rarified into invisible vapours, yet it is not changed into air, but only scattered into minute parts; which meeting together in the *alembick*, or in the receiver, do presently return into such water as they constituted before. *Boyle.*

ALENGTH. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length*.] At full length; along; stretched along the ground.

ALERT. *adj.* [*alerte*, Fr. perhaps from *alacris*, but probably from *à l'art*, according to art or rule.]

1. In the military sense, on guard; watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.

2. In the common sense, brisk; pert; petulant; smart; implying some degree of censure and contempt.

I saw an *alert* young fellow, that cocked his hat upon a friend of his, and accosted him, Well Jack, the old prig is dead at last. *Spektator.*

ALERTNESS. *n. f.* [from *alert*.] The quality of being alert; sprightliness; pertness.

That *alertness* and unconcern for matters of common life, a campaign or two would infallibly have given him. *Spektator.*

ALETASTER. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *taster*.]

An officer appointed in every court leet, and sworn to look to the assize and the goodness of bread and ale, or beer, within the precincts of that lordship.

Cowell.

ALEVAT. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *vat*.] The tub in which the ale is fermented.

ALEW. *n. f.* Clamour; outcry. Not in use. *Spenser.*

ALEWASHED. *adj.* [from *ale* and *wash*.] Steeped or soaked in ale. Not in use.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid suit of the camp, will do among foaming battles and *alewashed* wits, is wonderful to be thought on. *Shakspeare.*

ALEWIFE. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *wife*.] A woman that keeps an alehouse.

Perhaps he will swagger and bester, and threaten to beat and butcher an *alewife*, or take the goods by force, and throw them down the bad half-pence. *Swift's Draper's Letters.*

ALEXANDERS. *n. f.* [*smyrnium*, Lat.] A plant.

ALEXANDER'S-FOOT. *n. f.* An herb.

ALEXANDRINE. *n. f.* A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called *Alexander*. They consist, among the French, of twelve and thirteen syllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve.

Our numbers should, for the most part, be lyrical. For variety, or rather where the majesty of thought requires it, they may be stretched to the English heroic of five feet, and to the French *Alexandrine* of six. *Dryden.*

Then, at the last and only couplet fraught With some unmeaning thing they call a thought, A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song, That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

ALEXIPHARMICK. *adj.* [from *alexia* and *pharmakon*.] That drives away poison; antidotal; that opposes infection.

A L G

Some antidotal quality it may have, since not only the bone in the heart, but the horn of a deer is *alexipharmick*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALEXITERICAL, or ALEXITERICK. *adj.* [from *αλεξ.*] That drives away poison; that resists fevers.

ALGATES. *adv.* [from *all* and *gate*. *Skinner.* *Gate* is the same as *via*; and still used for *way* in the Scottish dialect.] On any terms; every way. Obsolete.

But had the hoaster ever risen more, And with the fall his leg oppress'd so sore, That, for a space, there must he *algates* dwell. *Parque.*

ALGEBRA. *n. f.* [an Arabic word of uncertain etymology; derived, by some, from *Gebel* the philosopher; by some, from *gefr*, parchment; by others, from *algebilla*, a boneletter; by *Menage*, from *aljabarat*, the restitution of things broken.] A peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity sought, whether it be a number or a line, or any other quantity, as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities which are known, and consequently itself is known. This art was in use among the Arabs long before it came into this part of the world; and they are supposed to have borrowed it from the Persians, and the Persians from the Indians. The first Greek author of *algebra* was Diophantus, who, about the year 800, wrote thirteen books. In 1494, Lucas Pacciolus, or Lucas de-Burgos, a cordelier, printed a treatise of *algebra*, in Italian, at Venice. He says, that *algebra* came originally from the Arabs. After several improvements by Vieta, Oughtred, Harriot, Descartes, sir Isaac Newton brought this art to the height at which it still continues.

Trevoux. Chambers.

It would surely require no very profound skill in *algebra*, to reduce the difference of ninepence in thirty shillings. *Swift.*

ALGEBRA'ICK. } *adj.* [from *algebra*.]

ALGEBRA'ICAL. } *adj.* [from *algebra*.]

1. Relating to algebra; as, an *algebraical* treatise.

2. Containing operations of algebra; as, an *algebraical* computation.

ALGEBRA'IST. *n. f.* [from *algebra*.] A person that understands or practises the science of algebra.

When any dead body is found in England, no *algebraist* or unciapheser can use more subtle suppositions, to find the demonstration or cipher, than every unconcerned person doth to find the murderers. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Confining themselves to the synthetick and analytick methods of geometers and *algebraists*, they have too much narrowed the rules of method, as though every thing were to be treated in mathematical forms. *Watts' Logic.*

ALGID. *adj.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Diſt.*

ALGI'DITY. } *n. f.* [from *algid*.] Chil-

ALGIDNESS. } ness; cold. *Diſt.*

ALG'RIC. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] That produces cold. *Diâ.*

ALGOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] Extreme cold; chinefs. *Diâ.*

ALGORISM. } *n. f.* Arabick words, which
ALGORITHM. } are used to imply the fix
operations of arithmetick, or the science
of numbers. *Diâ.*

ALGO'SS. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] Extremely cold; chill. *Diâ.*

ALIAS. *adv.* A Latin word, signifying *otherwise*; often used in the trials of criminals, whose danger has obliged them to change their names; as, *Simson, alias Smith, alias Baker*; that is, *otherwise Smith, otherwise Baker*.

ALIBLE. *adj.* [*alibilis*, Lat.] Nutritive; nourishing; that may be nourished. *Diâ.*

ALIEN. *adj.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. Foreign, or not of the same family or land.

The mother plant admires the leaves unknown
Of *alien* trees, and apples not her own. *Dryden.*
From native soil

Brill'd by fate, torn from the tender embrace
Of his young guiltless progeny, he seeks
Inglorious shelter in an *alien* land. *Philips.*

2. Estranged from; not allied to; adverse to: with the particle *from*, and sometimes *to*, but improperly.

To declare my mind to the disciples of the
fire, by a similitude not *alien* from their profes-
sion. *Boyle.*

The sentiment that arises, is a conviction of
the deplorable state of nature, to which sin re-
duced us; a weak, ignorant creature *alien* from
God and goodness, and a prey to the great de-
stroyer. *Rogers' Sermons.*

They encouraged persons and principles, *alien*
from our religion and government, in order to
strengthen their faction. *Swift's Miscellany.*

ALIEN. *n. f.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. A foreigner; not a denison; a man of
another country or family; one not
allied; a stranger.

In whomsoever these things are, the church
doth acknowledge them for her children; them
only she holdeth for *aliens* and strangers in whom
these things are not found. *Hooker.*

If it be prov'd against an *alien*,
He seeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
Shall seize on half his goods. *Shakspeare.*

The mere Irish were not only accounted *aliens*,
but enemies, so as it was no capital offence to
kill them. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

Thy place in council thou hast rudely lost,
Which by thy younger brother is supply'd.
And art almost an *alien* to the hearts
Of all the court and princes of my blood. *Shakspeare.*

The lawgiver condemned the persons, who
sat idle in divisions dangerous to the government,
as *alien* to the community, and therefore to be
cut off from it. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. In law.

An *alien* is one born in a strange country, and
never enfranchised. A man born out of the
land, so it be within the limits beyond the seas,
or of English parents out of the king's obedience,
so the parents, at the time of the birth, be of the
king's obedience, is not *alien*. If one, born out
of the king's allegiance, come and dwell in
England, his children (if he beget any here) are
not *alien*, but denisons. *Cowell.*

TO ALIEN. *v. a.* [*alienar*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To make any thing the property of an-
other.

If the son *alien* lands, and then repurchase
them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be
observed, as if he were the original purchaser
Hale's Common Law.

2. To estrange; to turn the mind or affec-
tion; to makeaverse: with *from*.

The king was 'disquieted, when he found that
the prince was totally *aliened* from all thoughts of,
or inclination to, the marriage. *Clarendon.*

ALIENABLE. *adj.* [from *To alienate*.] That
of which the property may be transfer-
red.

Land is *alienable*, and treasure is transitory,
and both must pass from him, by his own vo-
luntary act, or by the violence of others, or at
least by fate. *Dennis.*

TO ALIENATE. *v. a.* [*alienar*, Fr. *alieno*,
Lat.]

1. To transfer the property of any thing
to another.

The countries of the Turks were once chris-
tian, and members of the church, and where
the golden candlesticks did stand, though now
they be utterly *alienated*, and no christians left.
Bacon.

2. To withdraw the heart or affections:
with the particle *from*, where the first
possessor is mentioned.

The manner of men's writing must not *alie-
nate* our hearts from the truth. *Hooker.*

Be it never so true which we teach the world
to believe, yet, if once their affections begin to
be *alienated*, a small thing persuadeth them to
change their opinions. *Hooker.*

His eyes survey'd the dark idolatries
Of *alienated* Judah. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Any thing that is apt to disturb the world,
and to *alienate* the affections of men from one
another, such as crofs and distasteful humours,
is either expressly, or by clear consequence and
deduction, forbidden in the New Testament.
Tillotson.

Her mind was quite *alienated* from the honest
Castilian, whom she was taught to look upon as
a formal old fellow. *Adelphi.*

ALIENATE. *adj.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] With-
drawn from; stranger to: with the par-
ticle *from*.

The whigs are damnably wicked; impatient
for the death of the queen; ready to gratify
their ambition and revenge by all desperate me-
thods; wholly *alienate* from truth, law, religion,
mercy, conscience, or honour. *Swift's Misc.*

ALIENATION. *n. f.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of transferring property.

This ordinance was for the maintenance of
their lands in their posterity, and for excluding
all innovation or *alienation* thereof unto strangers.
Spenser's State of Ireland.

God put it into the heart of one of our princes,
to give a check to sacrilege. Her successor
passed a law, which prevented all future *aliena-
tions* of the church revenues. *Atterbury.*

Great changes and *alienations* of property, have
created new and great dependencies. *Swift.*

2. The state of being alienated; as, the
state was walled during its *alienation*.

3. Change of affection.

It is left but in dark memory, what was the
ground of his detestation, and the *alienation* of his
heart from the king. *Baron.*

4. Applied to the mind, it means disorder
of the faculties.

Some things are done by man, though not
through outward force and impulsion, though
not against, yet without their wills; as in *alie-
nation* of mind, or any like inevitable utter ab-
sence of wit and judgment. *Hooker.*

ALIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *ala* and *fero*, Lat.]
Having wings. *Diâ.*

ALIGEROUS. *adj.* [*aliger*, Lat.] Having
wings; winged. *Diâ.*

TO ALIGGE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *lig*, to
lie down.] To lay; to allay; to throw
down; to subdue: an old word even in

the time of *Spenser*, now wholly forgot-
ten.

Thomalin, why listen we so,
As weren overwent with woe,
Upon so fair a morrow?

The joyous time now nightest fast,
That shall *aligge* this bitter bias,
And stake the winter sorrow. *Spenser.*

TO ALIGHT. *v. n.* [*alibtan*, Sax. *af-liebtan*,
Dutch.]

1. To come down, and stop. The word
implies the idea of *descending*; as, of a
bird from the wing; a traveller from his
horse or carriage; and generally of rest-
ing or stopping.

There ancient night arriving, did *alight*
From her high weary wains. *Fairy Queen.*

There is *alighted* at your gate
A young Venetian. *Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice.*
Slackness breeds worms: but the sure tra-
veller,

Though he *alights* sometimes, still goeth on.

Herbert.

When marching with his foot he walks till
night;

When with his horse, he never will *alight*. *Dunk.*
When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore;
To the Cumean coast at length he came,
And here *alighting* built this costly frame. *Dryden.*

When he was admonished by his subject to
descend, he came down gently, and circling in
the air, and singing to the ground. Like a lark,
melodious in her mounting, and continuing her
song till she *alights*; still preparing for a higher
flight at her next fall. *Dryden.*

When finish'd was the fight,
The victors from their lusty steeds *alight*;
Like them dismounted all the warlike train. *Dryden.*
Should a spirit of superiour rank, a stranger to
human nature, *alight* upon the earth, what would
his notions of us be? *Spectator.*

2. It is used also of any thing thrown or
falling; to fall upon.

But storms of stones from the proud temple's
height

Pour down, and on our batter'd helms *alight*.
Dryden.

ALIKE. *adv.* [from *a* and *like*.] With-
resemblance; without difference; in
the same manner; in the same form.
In some expressions it has the appear-
ance of an adjective, but is always an
adverb.

The darkness hideth not from thee; but the
night shineth as the day; the darkness and the
light are both *alike* to thee. *Psalms.*

With thee conversing, I forget all time;
All seasons, and their change, all please *alike*.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

Riches cannot rescue from the grave,
Which claims *alike* the monarch and the slave.
Dryden.

Let us unite at least in an equal zeal for those
capital doctrines, which we all equally embrace,
and are *alike* concern'd to maintain. *Atterbury.*

Two handmaids wait the throne; *alike* in
place,

But differing far in figure and in face. *Pope.*

ALIMENT. *n. f.* [*alimentum*, Lat.]
Nourishment; that which nourishes;
nutriment; food.

New parts are added to our substance: and,
as we die, we are born daily; nor can we give
an account, how the *aliment* is prepared for nu-
trition, or by what mechanism it is distributed.

Glanville's Script. Scientifica.

All bodies which, by the animal faculties, can
be changed into the fluids and solids of our bo-
dies, are called *aliments*. In the largest sense by
aliment, I understand every thing which a human
creature takes in common diet; as, meat, drink;
and seasoning, as, salt, spice, vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

ALIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *aliment*.] That has the quality of aliment; that does nourish; that does feed.

The sun, that light imparts to all, receives From all his *alimental* recompence, In humid exhalations. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Except they be watered from higher regions, these weeds must lose their *alimental* fa; and wither. *Brown.*

Th' industrious, when the sun in Leo rides, Forget not, at the foot of ev'ry plant, To sink a circling trench, and daily pour A just supply of *alimental* streams, Exhausted sap recruiting. *Philips.*

ALIMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *alimental*.] So as to serve for nourishment.

The substance of gold is invincible by the powerfullest heat, and that only *alimentally* in a substantial mutation, but also medicamentally in any corporeal conversion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALIMENTARINESS. *n. f.* [from *alimentary*.] The quality of being alimentary, or of affording nourishment. *Did.*

ALIMENTARY. *adj.* [from *aliment*.] 1. That belongs or relates to aliment.

The solution of the aliment by mastication is necessary; without it, the aliment could not be disposed for the changes which it receives as it passeth through the *alimentary* duct. *Arbutnot.*

2. That has the quality of aliment, or the power of nourishing.

I do not think that water supplies animals, or even plants, with nourishment, but serves for a vehicle to the *alimentary* particles, to convey and distribute them to the several parts of the body. *Ray on the Creation.*

Of *alimentary* roots, some are pulpy and very nutritious; as turnips and carrots. These have a fattening quality. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ALIMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *aliment*.]

1. The power of affording aliment; the quality of nourishing.

2. The state of being nourished by assimilation of matter received.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no *alimentation*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

ALIMONIOUS. *adj.* [from *alimony*.] That does nourish: a word very little in use.

The plethoric renders us lean, by suppressing our spirits, whereby they are incapacitated of digesting the *alimonious* humours into flesh. *Harvey.*

ALIMONY. *n. f.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] *Alimony* signifies that legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any separation from him, provided it be not caused by her elopement or adultery. *Asyliffe.*

Before they settled hands and hearts, Till *alimony* or death them parts. *Hudibras.*

ALIQVANT. *adj.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

ALIQVOT. *adj.* [*aliquot*, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12, because, being taken four times, it will just measure it.

ALISH. *adj.* [from *ale*.] Resembling ale; having qualities of ale.

Stirring it, and beating down the yeast, gives it the sweet *alish* taste. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ALITURE. *n. f.* [*alitura*, Lat.] Nourishment. *Did.*

ALIVE. *adj.* [from *a* and *viv*.]

1. In the state of life; not dead.

Not well *alive*, nor wholly dead they were, But some faint signs of feeble life appear. *Dryd.*

Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd *alive*, Not scornful virgins who their charms survive. *Pope.*

2. In a figurative sense, unextinguished; undestroyed; active; in full force.

Those good and learned men had reason to wish, that their proceedings might be favoured, and the good affection of such as inclined toward them kept *alive*. *Hooker.*

3. Cheerful; sprightly; full of alacrity.

She was not so much *alive* the whole day, if she slept more than six hours. *Clarissa.*

4. In a popular sense, it is used only to add an emphasis, like the French *du monde*; as, the *best* man *alive*; that is, the *best*, with an emphasis. This sense has been long in use, and was once admitted into serious writings, but is now merely ludicrous.

And to those brethren said, rise, rise by-live, And unto battle do yourselves address; For yonder comes the prowess knight *alive*, Prince Arthur, flower of grace and nobles. *Fairy Queen.*

The earl of Northumberland, who was the proudest man *alive*, could not look upon the destruction of monarchy with any pleasure. *Clarend.*

John was quick and understood business, but no man *alive* was more careless in looking into his accounts. *Arbutnot.*

ALKEHEST. *n. f.* A word used first by Paracelsus and adopted by his followers, to signify an universal dissolvent, or liquor which has the power of resolving all things into their first principles.

ALKALEScent. *adj.* [from *alkali*.] That has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is *alkalescent* or anti-acid. *Arbutnot.*

ALKALI. *n. f.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us, glasswort. This herb they burnt to ashes, boiled them in water, and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white salt; this they called *sal kali*, or *alkali*. It is corrosive, producing putrefaction in animal substances to which it is applied. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*] Any substance which, when mingled with acid, produces effervescence and fermentation.

ALKALINE. *adj.* [from *alkali*.] That has the qualities of alkali.

Any watery liquor will keep an animal from starving very long, by diluting the fluids, and consequently keeping them from an *alkaline* state. People have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. *Arbutnot.*

TO ALKALIZATE. *v. a.* [from *alkali*.] To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.

ALKALIZATE. *adj.* [from *alkali*.] Having the qualities of alkali; impregnated with alkali.

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that which it discovers, being dissolved in hot water, is different, being of kin to that of other *alkalizable* salts. *Eyle.*

The colour of violets in their syrup, by acid liquors, turns red, and, by urinous and *alkaline* zates, turns green. *Newton.*

ALKALIZATION. *n. f.* [from *alkali*.] The act of alkalizing, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

ALCANET. *n. f.* [*anchusa*, Lat.] A plant. This plant is a species of bugloss, with a red root, brought from the southern parts of France, and used in medicine. *Miller.*

ALKEKENG. *n. f.* A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called *winter-cherry*: the plant bears a near resemblance to solanum, or nightshade; whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the addition or epithet of *refecarium*. *Chambers.*

ALKERMES. *n. f.* In medicine, a term borrowed from the Arabs, denoting a celebrated remedy, of the consistence of a confection; whereof the *termes* berries are the basis. The other ingredients are pippin-cyder, rose-water, sugar, ambergrease, musk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold; but the sweets are usually omitted. The *confectio alkermes* is chiefly made at Montpellier. The grain, which gives it the denomination, is no where found so plentifully as there. *Chambers.*

ALL. *adj.* [all, æal, ealle, alle, Sax. oil, Welsh; al, Dutch; alle, Germ. *alles*.]

1. Being the whole number; every one.

Brutus is an honourable man; So are they *all*, all honourable men. *Shakspeare.*

To graze the herbs *all* leaving, Devour'd each other. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The great encouragement of *all*, is the assurance of a future reward. *Tillotson.*

2. Being the whole quantity; every part.

Six days thou shalt labour, and do *all* thy work. *Deuteronomy.*

Political power, I take to be a right of making laws with penalties, and of employing the force of the community in the execution of such laws, and in the defence of the commonwealth; and *all* this only for the public good. *Locke.*

3. The whole quantity, applied to duration of time.

On those pastures cheerful spring *All* the year duth sit and sing; And, rejoicing, smiles to see Their green backs wear his livery. *Craik.*

4. The whole extent of place.

Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in *all* Venice. *Shakspeare.*

ALL. *adv.* [See **ALL**, *adj.*]

1. Quite; completely.

How is my love *all* ready forth to come. *Spenser.*
Know, Rome, that *all* alone Marcus did fight Within Coriol's gates. *Shakspeare.*

He swore so loud, That, all amaz'd, the priest let fall the book. *Shak.*
The Saxons could call a con at a taxed star, which is *all* one with *stellæ crinitæ*, or *cometæ*. *C Camden's Remains.*

For a large conscience is *all* one, And signifies the same with none. *Hudibras.*
Balm, from a silver box distill'd around, Shall *all* bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground. *Dryden.*

I do not remember he any where mentions expressly the title of the first-born, but *all* along keeps himself under the shelter of the indefinite term, heir. *Locke.*

Justice may be furnished out of fire, as far as her sword goes: and courage may be *all* over a continued blaze. *Aldridge.*

If e'er the miser dust his farthings spare,
He thinly spreads them through the public square,
Where, all beside the rail, rang'd beggars lie,
And from each other catch the doleful cry. *Gay.*
2. Altogether; wholly; without any other consideration.

I am of the temper of most kings, who love
to be in debt, are all for present money, no matter
how they pay it afterward. *Dryden.*
3. Only; without admission of any thing else.

When I shall wed,
That lord, whose hand must take my plight, shall
carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
Sure I shall never marry like my sister,
To love my father all. *Shakspeare.*

4. Although. 'This sense is truly Teutonick, but now obsolete.

Do you not think th' accomplishment of it
Sufficient work for one man's simple head,
All were it as the cell but simply wint? *Spenser.*

5. It is sometimes a word of emphasis, nearly the same with *just*.

A shepherd's swain, say, did thee bring,
All as his straying flock he fed;
And, when his honour hath thee read,
Crave pardon for thy hasty head. *Spenser's Poet.*

6. It was anciently in English, what it is now in the other Teutonick dialects, a particle of mere enforcement.

He thought them sixpence all too dear.
Tell us what occasion of import
Hath all to long detain'd you from your wife. *Shakspeare.*

ALL. *n. f.*

1. The whole: opposed to part, or nothing.
And will the yet debate his eyes on me?
On me, whose all not equals Edward's moiety? *Shakspeare.*

Nothing's had, all's spent,
Where our desire is got without content. *Shakspeare.*
The youth shall study, and no more engage
Their flattering wishes for uncertain age;
No more with fruitless care, and cheated strife,
Chace fleeting pleasure through the maze of life;
Finding the wretched all they here can have
But present food, and but a future grave. *Prior.*
Our all is at stake, and interminably lost, if
we fail of success. *Addison.*

2. Every thing.

Then shall we be news-crann'd.—All the better:
we shall be the more remarkable. *Shakspeare.*
Up with my tent, here will I lie to-night;
But where to-morrow?—Well, all's one for that. *Shakspeare.*

All the fitter, Lentulus: our coming
Is not for salutation; we have business. *Ben Jonson.*

3. That is, every thing is the better, the same, the fitter.

Sceptre and pow'r, thy giving, I assume;
And glad her shall resign, when in the end
Thou shalt be all in all, and I in thee,
For ever; and in me all whom thou lov'st. *Milton.*

They that do not keep up this indifference
for all but truth, put coloured spectacles before
their eyes, and look through false glasses. *Locke.*

4. The phrase *and all* is of the same kind.

They all fell to work at the roots of the tree,
and left it to little foothold, that the first blast of
wind laid it flat upon the ground, nest, eagles,
and all. *L'Estrange.*

A torch, (snuff, and all goes out in a moment,
when dipped in the vapour. *Addison.*

5. All is much used in composition; but,
in most instances, it is merely arbitrary;
as, *all-commanding*. Sometimes the
words compounded with it are fixed and
classical; as, *almighty*. When it is connected
with the participle, it seems to
be a noun: as, *all-surrounding*; in other

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cases an adverb; as, *all-a-complished*, or
completely accomplished. Of these
compounds, a small part of those which
may be found is inserted.

ALL-BEARING. *adj.* [from *all* and *bear*.]
That bears every thing; omniparous.

Thus while he spoke, the sovereign plant he
drew,
Where on th' all-bearing earth unmark'd it grew. *Pope.*

ALL-CHEERING. *adj.* [from *all* and *cheer*.]
That gives gaiety and cheerfulness to
all.

Soon as the all-cheering sun
Should, in the farthest east, begin to draw
The shady curtains from Aurora's bed. *Shakspeare.*

ALL-COMMANDING. *adj.* [from *all* and
command.] Having the sovereignty
over all.

He now sets before them the high and shining
idol of glory, the all-commanding image of bright
gold. *Raleigh.*

ALL-COMPOSING. *adj.* [from *all* and *com-
pose*.] That quiets all men, or every
thing.

Wrapt in embow'ring shades Ulysses lies,
His woes forgot! but Pallas now addrest
To break the hands of all composing rest. *Pope.*

ALL-CONQUERING. *adj.* [from *all* and
conquer.] That subdues every thing.

Second of Satan sprung, all-conquering death!
What think'st thou of our empire now? *Milton.*

ALL-CONSUMING. *adj.* [from *all* and *con-
sume*.] That consumes every thing.

By age unbroke—but all-consuming care
Destroys perhaps the strength that time would
spare. *Pope.*

ALL-DEVOURING. *adj.* [from *all* and
devour.] That eats up every thing.

Secure from dames, from envy's fiercer rage,
Destructive war, and all-devouring age. *Pope.*

ALL-FOURS. *n. f.* [from *all* and *four*.] A
low game at cards, played by two; so
named from the four particulars by
which it is reckoned, and which, joined
in the hand of either of the parties, are
said to make *all-fours*.

ALL-HEAL. *n. f.* [from *all* and *heal*, for
health.] All health. This is therefore
not a compound, though perhaps usually
reckoned among them; a term of salu-
tation. *Salve*, or *salute*.

All hail, ye fields, where constant peace at-
tends!
All hail, ye sacred, solitary groves!
All hail ye books, my true, my real friends,
Whose conversation pleases and improves! *Walsh.*

ALL-HALLOW. } *n. f.* [from *all* and *hal-*
ALL HALLOWS. } *low*.] All saints day;
the first of November.

ALL-HALLOWN. *adj.* [from *all*, and *hal-
low*, to make holy.] The time about
All saints day.

Firewell, thou latter spring's farewell,
All-hallown summer. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

ALLHALLOWTIDE. *n. f.* [See *ALL-HAL-
LOWN*.] The term near All saints, or
the first of November.

Cut off the bough about Allhallowtide, in the
bare place, and set it in the ground, and it will
grow to be a fair tree in one year. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

ALL-HEAL. *n. f.* [*panax*, Lat.] A species
of ironwort; which see.

ALL-JUDGING. *adj.* [from *all* and *judge*.]
That has the sovereign right of judg-
ment.

I look with horror back,
That I detest my wretched self, and curse
My past polluted life. *all-judging Heaven,*
Who knows my crimes, has seen my sorrow for
them. *Rowe's, Jane Shore.*

ALL-KNOWING. *adj.* [from *all* and *know*.]
Omniscient; all-wise.

Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity,
we, who could no way foresee the effect; when
an all-knowing, all-wise Being showers down
every day his benefits on the unthankful and un-
detering? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ALL-MAKING. *adj.* [from *all* and *make*.]
That created all; omnific. See *ALL-
SEEING*.

ALL-POWERFUL. *adj.* [from *all* and
powerful.] Almighty; omnipotent;
possessed of infinite power.

O all-powerful Being! the least motion of
whose will can create or destroy a world; pity
us, the mournful friends of thy distressed servant.
Swift.

ALL-SAINTS DAY. *n. f.* The day on
which there is a general celebration of
the saints; the first of November.

ALL-SEER. *n. f.* [from *all* and *see*.] He
that sees or beholds every thing; he
whose view comprehends all things.

That high All-seer, which I dailied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earnest what I begg'd in jest. *Shakspeare.*

ALL-SEEING. *adj.* [from *all* and *see*.]
That beholds every thing.

The same First Mover certain bounds has
plac'd,

How long those perishable forms shall last;
Nor can they last beyond the time assign'd
By that all-seeing, and all-making mind. *Dryden.*

ALL-BOULS-DAY. *n. f.* The day on which
supplications are made for all souls by
the church of Rome; the second of
November.

This is all souls day, fellows, is it not?—
It is my lord.—

Why then all souls day is my body's doomsday.
Shakspeare.

ALL-SUFFICIENT. *adj.* [from *all* and *suf-
ficient*.] Sufficient to every thing.

The testimonies of God are perfect, the testi-
monies of God are all-sufficient unto that end for
which they were given. *Hooker.*

He can more than employ all out powers in
their utmost elevation; for he is every way
perfect and all-sufficient. *Norris.*

ALL-WISE. *adj.* [from *all* and *wise*.]
Possess of infinite wisdom.

There is an infinite, eternal, all-wise mind go-
verning the affairs of the world. *Saunders.*

Supreme, all-wise, eternal potentate!
Sole author, sole disposer of our fate! *Prior.*

ALLANTOIS, or ALLANTOIDES.

n. f. [from *αλλα*, a gut, and *αἶδος*, shape.]
The urinary tunick placed between the
amnion and chorion, which, by the na-
vel and urachus, or passage, by which
the urine is conveyed from the infant in
the womb, receives the urine that comes
out of the bladder. *Quincy.*

To ALLAY. *v. a.* [from *all-ayer*, i. e. to
mix one metal with another in order to
coinage: it is therefore derived by some
from *a la loi*, according to law; the quan-
tity of metals being mixed according to
law: by others, from *allier*, to unite:
perhaps from *allocare*, to put together.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to
make it fitter for coinage. In this sense

most authors preserve the original French orthography, and write *alloy*. See **ALLOY**.

2. To join any thing to another, so as to abate its predominant qualities. It is used commonly in a sense contrary to its original meaning, and is, to make something bad, less bad. To obtund; to repress; to abate.

Being brought into the open air,
I would *alloy* the burning quality
Of that fell poison.

Shakespeare.

No friendly offices shall alter or *alloy* that colour, that sits in some hellish breast, which, upon all occasions, will foam out at its foul mouth in slander and invective.

South.

3. To quiet; to pacify; to repress. The word, in this sense, I think not to be derived from the French *alloyer*, but to be the English word *lay*, with a before it, according to the old form.

If by your art you have

Put the wild waters in this roar, *alloy* them.

Shak.

ALLA'Y. *n. f.* [*alloy*, Fr.]

1. The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less. Gold is alloyed with silver and copper, two carats to a pound Troy; silver with copper only, of which eighteen penny-weights is mixed with a pound. *Cowell* thinks the alloy is added, to countervail the charge of coining; which might have been done only by making the coin less.

For fools are stubborn in their way,

As coins are harden'd by th' *alloy*.

Hudibras.

2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled; in the same manner as the admixture of baser metals allays the qualities of the first mass.

Dark colours easily suffer a sensible *alloy*, by little scattering light.

Newson's Opticks.

3. Alloy being taken from baser metals, commonly implies something worse than that with which it is mixed.

The joy has no *alloy* of jealousy, hope, and fear.

Reformers.

ALLA'YER. *n. f.* [from *alloy*.] The person or thing which has the power or quality of alloying.

Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of acrimony: and Avicenna countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies; because he esteems the blood a *framm bilis*, or a bridle of gall, obviating its acrimony and fierceness.

Harvey.

ALLAYMENT. *n. f.* [from *alloy*.] That which has the power of alloying or abating the force of another.

If I could temporize with my affection,
Or brew it to a weak and colder palate,
Th' like *allayment* would I give my grief.

Shak.

ALLEGATION. *n. f.* [from *allege*.]

1. Affirmation; declaration.
2. The thing alleged or affirmed.
Hath he not ta'en our sovereign lady here
With ignominious words, though darkly coucht?
As if she had suborned some to swear
False *allegations*, to overthrow his state?

Shaksp.

3. An excuse; a plea.

I omitted no means to be informed of my errors; and I expect not to be excused in any negligence on account of youth, want of leisure, or any other idle *allegations*.

Pope.

To ALLEGE. *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.
2. To plead as an excuse, or produce as an argument.

Surely the present form of church-government is such, as no law of God, or reason of man, hath hitherto been *alleged* of force sufficient to prove they do ill, who, to the utmost of their power, will stand the alteration thereof.

If we forsake the ways of grace or goodness, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance; or want of instruction; we cannot say we have not learned them, or we could not.

Sprat.

He hath a clear and full view, and there is no more to be *alleged* for his better information.

Locke.

ALLEGABLE. *adj.* [from *allege*.] That may be alleged.

Upon this interpretation all may be solved that is *allegable* against it.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ALLEGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *allege*.] The same with *allegation*.

Dict.

ALLEG'ER. *n. f.* [from *allege*.] He that alleges.

The narrative, if we believe it as confidently as the famous *allegor* of it, Pamphilus, appears to do, would argue, that there is no other principle requisite, than what may result from the lucky mixture of several bodies.

Boyle.

ALLEG'IANC'E. *n. f.* [*allegiance*, Fr.] The duty of subjects to the government.

I did pluck *allegiance* from men's hearts,
Loud shouts and salutations from their mouths,
Even in the presence of the crowned king.

We charge you, on *allegiance* to ourselves,
To hold your slaughtering hands, and keep the peace.

Shakespeare.

The house of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the several counties of England, professing all *allegiance* to them, govern absolutely; the lords concurring, or rather submitting, to whatsoever is proposed.

Clarendon.

ALLEG'IANC'E. *adj.* [from *allege*.] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance*.
Not used.

For your great graces

Heap'd upon me, poor undersever, I
Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks,
My prayers to heaven for you.

Shakespeare.

ALLEGO'RICAL. *adj.* [from *allegory*.]

ALLEGO'RICK. *adj.* After the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal; mythical.

A kingdom they portend thee; but what kingdom,

Real or *allegorick*, I discern not.

Milton.

When our Saviour said, in an *allegorical* and mythical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you; the hearers understood him literally and grossly.

Bentley.

The epithet of Apollo for shooting, is capable of two applications; one literal, in respect of the darts and bow, the ensigns of that god; the other *allegorical*, in regard to the rays of the sun.

Pope.

ALLEGO'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *allegory*.] After an allegorical manner.

Virgil often makes Iris the messenger of Juno, *allegorically* taken for the air.

Peacock.

The place is to be understood *allegorically*; and what is thus spoken by a Phœcian with wisdom, is, by the poet, applied to the goddess of it.

Pope.

ALLEGO'RICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *allegorical*.] The quality of being allegorical.

Dict.

To ALLEGORIZE. *v. a.* [from *allegory*.] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a sense not literal.

He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree, allowing his supposition of the tree itself to be true.

Raleigh.

As some would *allegorize* these signs, so others would confine them to the destruction of Jerusalem.

Burnet's Theory.

An alchymist shall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by sal, sulphur, and mercury; and *allegorize* the scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof, into the philosopher's stone.

Locke.

ALLEGORY. *n. f.* [*αλληγορία*.] A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as, *wealth is the daughter of diligence, and the parent of authority*.

Neither must we draw out our *allegory* too long, lest either we make ourselves obscure, or fall into affectation, which is childish.

Ben Jonson.

This word *nympha* meant nothing else but, by *allegory*, the vegetative humour or moisture that quickeneth and giveth life to trees and flowers, whereby they grow.

Peacock.

ALLEGRO. *n. f.* A word denoting one of the six distinctions of time. It expresses a sprightly motion, the quickest of all, except Presto. It originally means gay, as in *Milton*.

ALLELU'YAH. *n. f.* [This word is falsely written for *Hallelujah*, הלל יה and יהי.] A word of spiritual exultation, used in hymns; it signifies, *Praise God*.

He will set his tongue to those pious divine strains, which may be a proper prelude to those *allelujahs*; he hopes eternally to sing.

Government of the Tongue.

ALLEMANDE. *n. f.* [Ital.] A grave kind of musick.

Dict.

To ALLEVIATE. *v. a.* [*allevio*, Lat.]

1. To make light; to ease; to soften.

The pains taken in the speculative, will much *alleviate* me in describing the practice part.

Most of the distempers are the effects of abused plenty and luxury, and must not be charged upon our Maker; who, notwithstanding, hath provided excellent medicines to *alleviate* those evils which we bring upon ourselves.

Bentley.

2. To extenuate, or soften; as, he *alleviates* his fault by an excuse.

ALLEVIATION. *n. f.* [from *alleviate*.]

1. The act of making light, of allaying, or extenuating.

All apologies for, and *alleviations* of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties, of friendship.

South.

2. That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

This loss of one-fifth of their income will sit heavy on them, who shall feel it, without the *alleviation* of any profit.

Locke.

ALL'ÉY. *n. f.* [*allée*, Fr.]

1. A walk in a garden.

And all within were walks and *alleys* wide,
With footing worn, and leading inward far.

Spenser.

Where *alleys* are close gravelled, the earth putteth forth the first year knot-grass, and after spire-grass.

Bacon's Natural History.

Yonder *alleys* green,
Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown.

Milton.

Come, my fair love, our morning's task we lose;
Some labour ev'n the easiest life would choose:
Ours is not great; the dangling boughs to crop,
Whose too luxuriant growth our *alleys* stop.

The thriving plants, ignoble broomsticks made,
Now sweep those *alleys* they were born to shade.

Pope.

2. A passage in towns narrower than a street.

A back friend, a shoulder chaffer, one that commands the passages of *alleys*, creeks, and narrow lands.

Shakespeare.

ALLIANCE. n. f. [*alliance*, Fr.]

2. The state of connection with another by confederacy; a league. In this sense, our histories of queen Anne mention the grand alliance.

3. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Hymen shall th' alliance join
Betwixt the Trojan and th' Ausonian line. *Dryd.*

3. Relation by any form of kindred.

For my father's sake,
And for alliance sake, declare the cause
My father lost his head. *Shakspeare.*
Adrius soon, with gods averse shall join
In dire alliance with the Theban line;
Thence strife shall rise, and mortal war succeed. *Pope.*

4. The act of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of making a confederacy.

Dorset, your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall call home
To high promotions. *Shakspeare.*

5. The persons allied to each other.

I would not boast the greatness of my father,
But point out new alliances to Cato. *Adelphi.*

ALLICIENCY. n. f. [*allicio*, Lat. to entice or draw.] The power of attracting any thing; magnetism; attraction.

The feigned central alliciency is but a word,
and the manner of it shall occur. *Glanville.*

TO ALLIGATE. v. a. [*alligo*, Lat.]

To tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGATION. n. f. [*from alligate.*]

1. The act of tying together; the state of being so tied.

2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLEGATOR. n. f. The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America, between which, and that of Africa, naturalists have laid down this difference, that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both. See CROCODILE.

In his needy shop a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuff'd and other skins
Of ill-shap'd fishes. *Shakspeare.*

Aloft in rows large poppy-heads were thrung,
And here a scaly alligator hung. *Garrick's Disp.*

ALLIGATURE. n. f. [*from alligate.*] The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together. *Did.*

ALLISION. n. f. [*allido*, *allisum*, Lat.] The act of striking one thing against another.

There have not been any islands of note, or considerable extent, torn and cast off from the continent by earthquakes, or severed from it by the boisterous allision of the sea. *Woodward.*

ALLITERATION. n. f. [*ad and litera*, Lat.]

Of what the critics call alliteration, or beginning of several words in the same verse with the same letter, there are instances in the oldest and best writers, as,

Behemoth biggest born. *Milton's P. Lost.*

ALLOCA'TION. n. f. [*alloco*, Lat.]

1. The act of putting one thing to another.

2. The admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

3. An allowance made upon an account: a term used in the Exchequer. *Chambers.*

ALLOCU'TION. n. f. [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another.

ALLO'DIAL. adj. [*from allodium.*] Held without any acknowledgment of superiority; not feudal; independent.

ALLO'DIUM. n. f. [A word of very uncertain derivation, but most probably of German original.] A possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. It is opposed to *fee*, or *feudum*, which intimates some kind of dependence. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.

ALLO'NGE. n. f. [*allonge*, Fr.]

1. A pass or thrust with a rapier, so called from the lengthening of the space taken up by the fencer.

2. It is likewise taken for a long rein, when the horse is trotted in the hand.

TO ALLO'O. v. a. [This word is generally spoke *balloo*, and is used to dogs, when they are incited to the chase or battle; it is commonly imagined to come from the French *allens*; perhaps from *all lo*, look all; showing the object.] To set on; to incite a dog, by crying *alloo*.

Alloo thy furious maitiff; bid him vex
The noxious herd, and print upon their ears
A sad memorial of their past offence. *Philips.*

ALLOQUY. n. f. [*alloguim*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another; address; conversation. *Did.*

TO ALLOT. v. a. [*from lot.*]

1. To distribute by lot.

2. To grant.

Five days we do *alloy* thee for provision,
To shield thee from disasters of the world;
And on the sixth, to turn thy hated back
Upon our kingdom. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
I shall deserve my fate, if I refuse
That happy hour which heaven *allots* to peace. *Dryden.*

3. To distribute; to parcel out; to give each his share.

Since fame was the only end of all their studies, a man cannot be too scrupulous in *allotting* them their due portion of it. *Tatler.*

ALLOTMENT. n. f. [*from allot.*]

1. That which is allotted to any one; the part, the share, the portion granted.

There can be no thought of security or quiet in this world, but in a resignation to the *allotments* of God and nature. *L'Estrange.*

Though it is our duty to submit with patience to more wanty *allotments*, yet thus much we may reasonably and lawfully ask of God. *Rogers.*

2. Part appropriated.

It is laid out into a grove for fruits and shade, a vineyard, and an *allotment* for olives and herbs. *Brome.*

ALLOT'TERY. n. f. [*from allot.*] That which is granted to any particular person in a distribution. See ALLOTMENT.

Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman, or give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by testament. *Shakspeare.*

TO ALLO'W. v. a. [*allow*, Fr. from *allaudare*, Lat.]

1. To admit; as, to *allow* a position; not to contradict; not to oppose.

The principles which all mankind *allow* for true, are innate; those that men of right reason admit, are the principles *allowed* by all mankind. *Locke.*

The pow'r of musick all our hearts *allow*;
And what Timotheus was, is Dryden now. *Pope.*
That some of the Presbyterians declared openly against the king's murder, I *allow* to be true. *Swift.*

2. To justify; to maintain as right.

The powers above

Allow obedience. *Shakspeare.*
The Lord *allow*eth the righteous. *Bible.*

3. To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.

We will not, in civility, *allow* too much sincerity to the professions of most men; but think their actions to be interpreters of their thoughts. *Locke.*

I shall be ready to *allow* the pope as little power here as you please. *Swift.*

4. To grant license to; to permit.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the beldam
To lead him where he would; his roguish madnets
Allows itself to any thing. *Shakspeare.*

But, as we were *allowed* of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts. *1 Thess.*

They referred all laws, that were to be passed in Ireland, to be considered, corrected, and *allowed* first by the state of England. *Davies.*

5. To give a sanction to; to authorize.

There is no slander in an *allow'd* fool. *Shakspeare.*

6. To give to; to pay to.

Ungrateful then! if we no tears *allow*
To him that gave us peace and empire too. *Waller.*

7. To appoint for; to set out to a certain use; as, he *allowed* his son the third part of his income.

8. To make abatement, or provision; or to settle any thing, with some concessions or cautions regarding something else.

If we consider the different occasions of ancient and modern medals, we shall find they both agree in recording the great actions and successes in war; *allowing* still for the different ways of making it, and the circumstances that attended it. *Addison.*

ALLO'WABLE. adj. [*from allow.*]

1. That may be admitted without contradiction.

It is not *allowable*, what is observable in many pieces of Raphael, where Magdalen is represented before our Saviour washing his feet on her knees; which will not conit with the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. That is permitted or licensed; lawful; not forbidden.

In actions of this sort, the light of nature alone may discover that which is in the sight of God *allowable*. *Hosker.*

I was, by the freedom *allowable* among friends, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence. *Bayle.*

Reputation becomes a signal and a very peculiar blessing to magistrates; and their pursuit of it is not only *allowable* but laudable. *Atterbury.*

ALLO'WABLENESS. n. f. [*from allowable.*] The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.

Lots, as to their nature, use, and *allowableness*, in matters of recreation, are indeed impugned by some, though better defended by others. *Stark's Sermons.*

ALLOWANCE. n. f. [*from allow.*]

1. Admission without contradiction.

That which wisdom did first begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challenges *allowance* of them that succeed, although it stand for itself nothing. *Locke.*

Without the notion and *allowance* of spirits, our philosophy will be lame and defective in one main part of it. *Locke.*

2. Sanction; license; authority.

You sent a large commission to conclude, Without the king's will, or the state's *allowance*, A league between his Highness and Ferrara. *Shak.*

3. Permission; freedom from restraint.

They should therefore be accustomed betimes to consult and make use of their reason, before they give *allowance* to their inclinations. *Locke.*

4. A settled rate, or appointment, for any use.

The virtual in plantations ought to be expended almost as in a besieged town; that is, with certain *allowance*. *Haron.*

And his *allowance* was a continual *allowance* given him of the king; a daily rate for every day of his life. *2 Kings.*

5. Abatement from the strict rigour of a law, or demand.

The whole poem, though written in heroic verse, is of the Pindaric nature, as well in the thought as the expression; and, as such, requires the same grains of *allowance* for it. *Dryden.*

Parents never give *allowance* for an innocent passion. *Swift.*

6. Established character; reputation.

His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot Of very expert and approv'd *allowance*. *Shaksp.*

ALLOY, *n. f.* [See ALLAY.]

1. Baser metal mixed in coinage.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the standard. Fine silver is silver without the mixture of any baser metal. *Alloy* is baser metal mixed with it. *Locke.*

Let another piece be coined of the same weight, wherein half the silver is taken out, and copper, or other *alloy*, put into the place, it will be worth but half as much; for the value of the *alloy* is so inconsiderable as not to be reckoned. *Locke.*

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more exquisite degree than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure without mixture or *alloy*. *Atterbury.*

ALLYBESCENCY, *n. f.* [*allubescencia*, Lat.] Willingness; content. *Diff.*

TO ALLUDE, *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to insinuate. It is used of persons; as, *he alludes to an old story*; or of things, as, *the lampoon alludes to his mother's faults*.

These speeches of Jerom and Chrysostom do seem to *allude* unto such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hester.*

True it is, that many things of this nature be *alluded* unto, yea, many things declared. *Hooker.*

Then just proportions were taken, and every thing placed by weight and measure: and this I doubt not was that artificial structure here *alluded* to. *Burnet's Theory.*

ALLUMINOR, *n. f.* [*allumer*, Fr. *looren*, Dutch; *belzenen*, Sax.] To entice to any thing whether good or bad; to draw toward any thing by enticement.

Unto laws that men make for the benefit of men, it hath seemed always needful to add rewards, which may more *allure* unto good, than any hardness deterreth from it; and punishments, which may more deter from evil, than any sweetness thereto *allureth*. *Hooker.*

The golden sun, in splendour likest heav'n's, *Allur'd* his eye. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Each flatt'ring hope, and each *alluring* joy. *Lyttleton.*

ALLURE, *n. f.* [from the verb *allure*.] Something set up to entice birds, or other things, to it. We now write *lure*.

The rather to train them to his *allure*, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how they were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen. *Hayward.*

ALLUREMENT, *n. f.* [from *allure*.] That which allures, or has the force of alluring; enticement; temptation of pleasure.

Against *allurement*, custom, and a world Offended; fearless of reproach, and scorn, Or violence. *Paradise Lost.*

—Adam, by his wife's *allurement* fell. *Paradise Regained.*

To shun th' *allurement* is not hard To minds resolute, forward, and well prepar'd; But wond'rous difficult, when odds be set, To struggle through the straits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*

ALLURER, *n. f.* [from *allure*.] The person that allures; enticer; inveigler.

ALLURINGLY, *adv.* [from *allure*.] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS, *n. f.* [from *alluring*.] The quality of alluring or enticing; invitation; temptation by proposing pleasure.

ALLUSION, *n. f.* [*allusio*, Lat.] That which is spoken with reference to something supposed to be already known, and therefore not expressed; a hint; an implication. It has the particle *to*.

Here are manifest *allusions* and footsteps of the dissolution of the earth, as it was in the deluge, and will be in its last ruin. *Burnet.*

This last *allusion* gall'd the panther more, Because indeed it rubb'd upon the sore. *Dryd.*

Expressions now out of use, *allusions* to customs lost, to us, and various particularities, must need continue several passages in the dark. *Locke.*

ALLUSIVE, *adj.* [*alludo*, *allusum*, Lat.] Hinting at something not fully expressed.

Where the expression in one place is plain, and the sense *alluded* to is agreeable to the proper force of the words, and no negative objection requires us to depart from it; and the expression, in the other, is figurative or *allusive*, and the doctrine deduced from it liable to great objections; it is reasonable, in this latter place, to restrain the extent of the figure and allusion to a consistency with the former. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ALLUSIVELY, *adv.* [from *allusive*.] In an allusive manner; by implication; by insinuation.

The Jewish nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compass of one generation, were, according to his prediction, destroyed by the Romans, and preyed upon by those eagles (*Matt. xxiv. 28.*), by which, *allusively*, are noted the Roman armies, whose ensign was the eagle. *Hannond.*

ALLUSIVENESS, *n. f.* [from *allusive*.] The quality of being allusive.

ALLUVION, *n. f.* [*alluvio*, Lat.]

1. The carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of the water.

2. The thing carried by water to something else.

The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increase which arises from *alluvion*, which is defined an insensible increment, brought by the water. *Cowell.*

ALLUVIOUS, *adj.* [from *alluvion*.] That is carried by water to another place, and lodged upon something else.

TO ALLY, *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy.

All these *allies* are *allied* to the inhabitants of the North, so as there is no hope that they will ever turn faithfully against them. *Spencer.*

Wants, frailties, passions, closer still *ally*. *Pope.*

The common interest, to endear the tie. *Pope.*

To the sun *ally'd*, *Thomson.*

From him they draw the animating fire. *Thomson.*

2. To make a relation between two things, by similitude, or resemblance, or any other means.

Two lines are indeed remotely *allied* to Virgil's sense; but they are too like the tenderness of Ovid. *Dryden.*

ALLY, *n. f.* [*allie*, Fr.] One united by some means of connection; as, marriage, friendship, confederacy.

He in court stood on his own feet; for the most of his *allies* rather leaned upon him than shored him. *Watson.*

We could hinder the accession of Holland to France, either as subjects, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade, or as an insidious and dependent *ally* under their protection. *Temple.*

ALMACANTAR, *n. f.* [An Arabick word, written variously by various authors; by D'Herbelot, *almacantar*; by others, *almucantar*.] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally used in the plural, and means a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian.

ALMACANTAR'S STAFF, *n. f.* An instrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and setting in order to find the amplitude, and consequently the variation of the compass. *Chambers.*

ALMANACK, *n. f.* [Derived, by some, from the Arabick *al*, and *manab*, Heb. *to count*, or *compute*; by others, from *al*, Arabick, and *man*, a month, or *manab*, the course of the months; by others, from a Teutonic original, *al*, and *maan*, the moon, an account of every moon, or month; all of them are probable.] A calendar; a book in which the revolutions of the seasons, with the return of seasons and fairs, is noted for the ensuing year.

It will be said, this is an *almanack* for the old year; all hath been well; Spain hath not assailed this kingdom. *Bacon.*

This astrologer made his *almanack* give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inversion of the common prognosticator.

Government of the Tongue.

Beware the woman too, and shun her sight, Who in these studies does herself delight; By whom a greasy *almanack* is borne, With often handling, like shaft amber worn. *Dryden.*

I'll have a fasting *almanack* printed on purpose for her use. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

ALMANDINE, *n. f.* [Fr. *almandine*, Ital.] A ruby coarser and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the garnet. *Dir.*

ALMIGHTINESS, *n. f.* [from *almighty*.]

Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God.

It serveth to the world for a witness of his almightiness, whom we outwardly honour with the chiefest of outward things. *Hooker.*

In creating and making existent the world universal, by the absolute act of his own word, God shewed his power and almightiness. *Raleigh.*

In the wilderness, the bittern and the stork, the unicorn and the elk, live upon his provisions, and reverse his power, and feel the force of his almightiness. *Taylor.*

ALMIGHTY. *adj.* [from *all* and *mighty*.] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

The Lord appeared unto Abraham, and said unto him, I am the almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect. *Genesis.*

He wills you in the name of God almighty, That you divest yourself, and lay apart The borrow'd glories, that, by gift of heav'n, By law of nature and of nations, 'long To him and to his heirs. *Shakespeare.*

ALMOND. *n. f.* [*amand*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *amandais*, a word in low Latin; by others, from *Allemand*, a German, supposing that almonds come to France from Germany.] The nut of the almond tree, either sweet or bitter.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet taste into an oily one. *Lacke.*

ALMOND TREE. *n. f.* [*amygdalus*, Lat.] It has leaves and flowers very like those of the peach tree, but the fruit is longer and more compressed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged. *Millar.*

Like to an almond tree, mounted high On top of Green Selenis, all alone, With blossoms brave beck'ed daintily, Whose tender locks do tremble every one, At every little breath that under heav'n is blown. *Fairy Queen.*

Mark well the flowing almonds in the wood; Modest blooms the hearing branches lead, The globe will answer to the sylvan reign, Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

ALMONDS OF THE THROAT, OR TONSILS, called improperly *Almonds of the ears*, are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces; each of them has a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves through the great sinus of a mucous and slippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and œsophagus, for the moistening and lubricating those parts. When the œsophagus muscle acts, it compresses the almonds, and they frequently are the occasion of a sore throat. *Quincy.*

The tonsils, or almonds of the ears, are also frequently swelled in the king's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a species of it. *The woman's Surgery.*

ALMOND-FURNACE, OR ALMAN-FURNACE, called also the *Sweep*, is a peculiar kind of furnace used in-refining, to separate metals from cinders and other foreign substances. *Chambers.*

ALMONN, OR ALMNER. *n. f.* [*elemosynarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other person, employed in the distribution of charity.

I enquired for an almoner; and the general fame has pointed out your reverence as the worthiest man. *Dryden.*

ALMONRY. *n. f.* [from *almoner*.] The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

ALMOST. *adv.* [from *all* and *most*; that is, *most part of all*. *Skinner*.] Nearly; well nigh; in the next degree to the whole, or to universality.

Who is there almost, whose mind, at some time or other, love or anger, fear or grief, has not so fastened to some clog, that it could not turn itself to any other object? *Lacke.*

There can be no such thing or notion, as an almost infinite; there can be nothing next or second to an omnipotent God. *Beasley's Sermons.* Atlas becomes unequal to his freight, And almost taints beneath the glowing weight. *Addison.*

ALMS. *n. f.* [in Saxon, *elmer*, from *elemosyna*, Lat.] What is given gratuitously in relief of the poor. It has no singular.

My arm'd knees, Which bow'd but in my stirrup, bend like his That hath receiv'd an alms. *Shakespeare.*

The poor beggar hath a just demand of an alms from the rich man; who is guilty of fraud, injustice, and oppression, if he does not afford relief according to his abilities. *Swift.*

ALMS-BASKET. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *basket*.] The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

There sweepings do as well As the best order'd meat; For who the relish of these guests will fit, Needs set them but the alms-basket of wit. *Ben Jonson.*

We'll stand up for our properties, was the beggar's song that lived upon the alms-basket. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

ALMSDEED. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *deed*.] An act of charity; a charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works, and almsdeeds, which she did. *Acts.*

Hard-favour'd Richard, where art thou? Thou art not here; murder is thy almsdeed; Petitioners for blood thou never putt'st back. *Shakspeare.*

ALMS-GIVER. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *giver*.] He that gives alms; he that supports others by his charity.

He endowed many religious foundations, and yet was he a great alms-giver in secret, which sheweth that his works in publick were dedicated rather to God's glory than his own. *Bacon.*

ALMSHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *house*.] A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor; a hospital for the poor.

The way of providing for the clergy by tithes, the service of alms-houses for the poor, and the supporting of the people in parishes, are manifold. *Hooker.*

And to relief of lepers, and weak age Of indigent souls, pull corporal toil, A hundred alms-houses right well supplied. *Shakspeare.*

Many pendants, after the robbing of temples and other rapine, build an hospital, or alms-house, out of the ruins of the church, and the spoils of widows and orphans. *L'Estrange.*

Behold yon alms-house, neat, but void of state, Where age and want sit fringing at the gate. *Pope.*

ALMSMAN. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *man*.] A man who lives upon alms; who is supported by charity.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads; My gorgeous palace for a hermitage; My gay apparel for an almsman's gown, *Shakspeare.*

ALMUG-TREE. *n. f.* A tree mentioned in scripture. Of its wood were made musical instruments, and it was used also in rails, or in a staircase. The Rabbin generally render it *coral*; others *ebony*, *brazil*, or *pine*. In the Septuagint it is translated *wrought wood*, and the Vulgate, *Ligna Thyina*. But coral could never answer the purposes of the almugium; the pine-tree is too common in Judea to be imported from Ophir; and the Thyinum, or citron-tree, much esteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty, came from Mauritania. By the wood *almugim*, or *algumim*, or simply *gummim*, taking *al* for a kind of article, may be understood oily and gummy sorts of wood, and particularly the trees which produce gum ammoniac, or gum arabick; and is, perhaps, the same with the *bbittim* wood mentioned by Moses. *Calmark.*

And the navy also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of *almug-trees* and precious trees. *1 Kings.*

ALNAGAR, ALNAGER, OR ALNEGER. *n. f.* [from *alnage*.] A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the assize of woollen cloth, and to fix the seals appointed upon it for that purpose; but there are now three officers belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufactures, the *searcher*, *measurer*, and *alneger*. *Diad.*

ALNAGE. *n. f.* [from *alnage*, or *alnage*, Fr.] Ell-measure, or rather the measuring by the ell or yard. *Diad.*

ALNIGHT. *n. f.* [from *all* and *night*.] A service which they call *alnight*, is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the middle; whereby it cometh to pass, that the wick fetcheth the nourishment farther off. *Bacon.*

ALLOES. *n. f.* [אלהים, as it is supposed.] A term applied to three different things.

1. A precious wood, used in the East for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold, and was the most valuable present given by the king of Siam, in 1686, to the king of France. It is called *Tambac*, and is the heart, or innermost part, of the *aloe tree*; the next part to which is called *Culemba*, which is sometimes imported into Europe, and, though of inferior value to the *Tambac*, is much esteemed: the part next the bark is termed, by the Portuguese, *Pao d' aquila*, or eagle-wood; but some account the eagle-wood not the outer part of the *Tambac*, but another species. Our knowledge of this wood is yet very imperfect. *Savary.*

2. A tree which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain.

3. A medicinal juice, extracted, not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and exposing the juice that drops from them to the sun. It is distinguished into *Socotorine*, and *Caballine*, or horse *aloes*: the first is so called from *Socotora*; the second, because, being coarser, it ought to be

confined to the use of farmers. It is a warm and strong cathartic.

ALOE'TICAL. adj. [from *aloes*.] Consisting chiefly of aloes.

It may be excited by *aloeical*, stramoniate, or acrimonious medicines. *Wife's Surgery.*

ALOE'TICK. n. f. [from *aloes*.] Any medicine is so called, which chiefly consists of aloes. *Quincy.*

ALO'FT. adv. [*lofter*, to lift up, *Dan.* *Loft* air, *Icelandish*; so that aloft is, into the air.] On high; above; in the air: a word used chiefly in poetry.

For I have read in fables oft,
That love has wings, and soars aloft. *Swelling.*
Upright he stood, and bore aloft his shield,
Conspicuous from afar, and overlook'd the field. *Dryden.*

ALO'FT. prep. Above.

The great luminary
Aloft the vulgar constellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep distance due,
Dispenses light from far. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

A'LOGY. n. f. [*alogos*.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Dict.*

ALO'NE. adj. [*alleen*, Dutch; from *al* and *een*, or *one*; that is, *single*.]

1. Without another.

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;
Berwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shaksp.*
If by a mortal hand my father's throne
Could be defended, 'twas by mine alone. *Dryd.*
God, by whose alone power and conversation
we all live, and move, and have our being. *Bentley.*

2. Without company; solitary.

Eagles we see fly alone, and they are but sheep
which always herd together. *Sidney.*
Alone, for other creature in this place,
Living, or lifeless, to be found was none. *Milton.*
I never durst in darkness be alone. *Dryden.*

ALO'NE. adv.

1. This word is seldom used but with the word *let*, if even then it be an adverb. It implies sometimes an ironical prohibition, forbidding to help a man who is able to manage the affair himself.

Let us alone to guard Corioli,
If they set down before's; 'fore they remove,
Bring up your army. *Shaksp.*
Let you alone, cunning artificer;
See how his gorget peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To forbear; to leave undone.

His client stole it, but he had better have let
it alone; for he lost his cause by his just. *Addison.*

ALO'NG. adv. [*au langue*, Fr.]

1. At length.

Some rowl a mighty stone; some laid along,
And bound with burning wires, on spokes of
wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

2. Through any space measured lengthwise.

A firebrand, carried along, leaveth a train of
light behind it. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Where Ufens glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina stands. *Dryden.*

3. Throughout; in the whole: with *all* prefixed.

Solomon, *all along* in his Proverbs, gives the
title of fool to a wicked man. *Tillotson.*
They were *all along* a cross, untoward sort of
people. *South.*

4. Joined with the particle *with*, in company; joined with.

I your commission will forthwith dispatch,
And he to England shall *along with* you. *Shaksp.*
Hence, then! and evil go *with thee along*,
Thy off' going, to the place of evil, hie! *Milton.*

Religious zeal is subject to an excess, and to a defect, when something is mingled with it which it should not have; or when it wants something that ought to go along with it. *Sprat.*

5. Sometimes *with* is understood.

Command thy slaves: my free-born soul disdains

A tyrant's curb, and restive breaks the reins.
Take this *along*; and no dispute shall rise
(Though mine the woman) for my ravish'd prize. *Dryden.*

6. Forward; onward. In this sense it is derived from *allons*, French.

Come then, my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou master of the poet and the song. *Pope.*

ALONGST. adv. [a corruption, as it seems, from *along*.] Along; through the length.

The Turks did keep strait watch and ward in
all their ports *alongst* the sea coast. *Kneller.*

ALO'OR. adv. [*all off*, that is, *quite off*.]

1. At a distance: with the particle *from*. It generally implies a small distance, such as is within view or observation.

Then bade the knight this lady yede *alof*,
And to an hill herself withdraw aside,
From whence she might behold the battle's proof,
And else be safe from danger far deferred. *Fairy Q.*

As seat in worth,
Came singly where he stood, on the bare strand,
While the promiscuous crowd stood yet *alof*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The noise approaches, though our palace stood
alof from streets, encompass'd with a wood. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to persons, it often insinuates caution and circumspection.

Turn on the bloody bounds with heads of steel,
And make the cowards stand *alof* at bay. *Shaksp.*
Going northwards, *alof*, as long as they had
any doubt of being pursued; at last, when they
were out of reach, they turned and crossed the
ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*

The king would not, by any means, enter
the city, until he had *alof* seen the cross set up
upon the greater tower of Granada, whereby it
became christian ground. *Bacon.*

Two pots stood by a river, one of brass, the
other of clay. The water carried them away;
the earthen vessel kept *alof* from the other. *L'Estrange's Rabbits.*

The strong may fight *alof*: Ancestry'd
His force too near, and by presuming did. *Dryd.*

3. In a figurative sense, it is used to import art or cunning in conversation, by which a man holds the principal question at a distance.

Nor do we find him forward to be founded;
But with a crafty madness keeps *alof*,
When we would bring him on to some confession
Of his true state. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*

4. It is used metaphorically of persons that will not be seen in a design.

It is necessary the queen join; for, if she stand
alof, there will be still suspicions: it being a
received opinion, that the hath a great interest
in the king's favour and power. *Swelling.*

5. It is applied to things not properly belonging to each other.

Love's not love,
When it is mingled with regards that stand
alof from th' entire point. *Shakspere.*

ALO'UD. adv. [from *a* and *loud*.] Loudly; with a strong voice; with a great noise.

Strangled he lies! yet seems to cry *aloud*,
To warn the mighty, and instruct the proud;
That of the great, neglecting to be just,
Heav'n in a moment makes a heap of dust. *Waller.*

Then heav'n's high monarch thund'ring thrice
aloud,
And thrice he shook aloft a golden cloud. *Dryd.*

ALO'w. adv. [from *a* and *low*.] In a low place; not aloft.

And now *alow*, and now aloft they fly,
As borne through air, and seem to touch the sky. *Dryden.*

ALPHA. n. f. The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify, the first.

I am *alpha* and *omega*, the beginning and the
ending, faith the Lord, which is, and which
was, and which is to come, the Almighty. *Revelations.*

ALPHABET. n. f. [from *αλφα*, *alpha*, and *βητα*, *beta*, the two first letters of the Greeks. The order of the letters, or elements of speech.

Thou shalt not sigh,
Nor wink, nor nod, nor kneel, nor make a sign,
But I of these will rest an *alphabet*,
And by still practice learn to know thy meaning. *Shakspere.*

The letters of the *alphabet*, formed by the
several motions of the mouth, and the great variety
of syllables composed of letters, and formed
with almost equal velocity, and the endless number
of words capable of being framed out of the
alphabet, either of more syllables, or of one, are
wonderful. *Holder.*

Taught by their nurses, little children get
This saying sooner than their *alphabet*. *Dryden.*

ALPHABET. v. a. [from *alphabet*, noun.] To range in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABETICAL. } adj. [from *alphabet*; **ALPHABETICK. } alphabetique**, Fr.] In the order of the alphabet; according to the series of letters.

I have digested in an *alphabetical* order all the
counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great
Britain, with their respective tempers. *Swift.*

ALPHABETICALLY. adv. [from *alphabetical*.] In an alphabetical manner; according to the order of the letters.

I had once in my thoughts to contrive a gram-
mar, more than I can now comprise in short
hints; and a dictionary, *alphabetically* contain-
ing the words of the language, which the deaf
person is to learn. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

ALRE'ADY. adv. [from *all* and *ready*.] At this present time, or at some time past: opposed to futurity; as, *Will be come soon? He is here already. Will it be done? It has been done already.*

Touching our uniformity, that which hath
been *already* answered, may serve for answer. *Hooker.*

You warr'd me still of loving two;
Can I love him, *already* loving you? *Dryden.*

See, the guards from yon far eastern hill
Already move, no longer stay afford;
High in the air they wave the flaming sword,
Your signal to depart. *Dryden.*

Methods for the advancement of piety, are
in the power of a prince limited like ours, by
a strict execution of the laws *already* in force. *Swift.*

Meethinks *already* I your tears survey,
Already hear the horrid things they say,
Already see you a degraded toad,
And all your honour in a whisper lost! *Pope.*

ALS. adv. [*als*, Dutch.] Also; likewise. Out of use.

Sad remembrance now the prince moves
With fresh desire his voyage to pursue;
All Una earn'd her travel to renew. *Fairy Queen.*

ALSO. adv. [from *all* and *so*.]

1. In the same manner; likewise.

In these two, no doubt, are contained the
causes of the great deluge, as according to Moses,
so *also* according to necessity; for our world
affords no other treasures of water. *Burnet.*

2. *Also* is sometimes nearly the same with *and*, and only conjoins the members of the sentence.

God do so to me, and more *also*. *1 Samuel.*
ALTAR. *n. f.* [*altare*, Lat.] It is observed by *Yaninus*, that the word *altar* is received, with christianity, in all the European languages; and that *altare* is used by one of the Fathers, as appropriated to the christian worship, in opposition to the *ara* of gentilism.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid.

The goddess of the nuptial bed,
 Tird with her vain devotions for the dead,
 Resolv'd the tainted hand should be repell'd,
 Which incense offer'd, and her altar held. *Dryd.*

2. The table in christian churches where the communion is administered.

Her grace rose, and, with modest paces,
 Came to the altar, where the kneel'd, and faintlike
 Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly. *Shakspeare.*

ALTARAGE. *n. f.* [*altariagium*, Lat.] An emolument arising to the priest from oblations, through the means of the altar.

ALTAR-CLOTH. *n. f.* [from *altar* and *cloth*.] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

I should set down the wealth, books, hangings, and altar-cloths, which our kings gave this abbey. *Peascham on Drawing.*

TO ALTER. *v. a.* [*alterer*, Fr. from *alter*, Lat.]

1. To change; to make otherwise than it is. *To alter*, seems more properly to imply a change made only in some part of a thing; as, to *alter* a writing, may be, to blot or interpolate it; to *change* it, may be, to substitute another in its place. With *from* and *to*; as, her face is *altered* from pale to red.

Do you note
 How much her grace is *alter'd* on the sudden?
 How long her face is drawn? how pale she looks,
 And of an earthly cold? *Shakspeare.*

Acts appropriated to the worship of God, by his own appointment, must continue so, till himself hath otherwise declared: for who dares *alter* what God hath appointed? *Stillingfleet.*

2. To take off from a persuasion, practice, or sect.

For the way of writing plays in verse, I find it troublesome and slow; but I am no way *altered* from my opinion of it, at least with any reasons which have opposed it. *Dryden.*

TO ALTER. *v. n.* To become otherwise than it was; as, the weather *alters* from bright to cloudy.

ALTERABLE. *adj.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, Fr.] That may be altered or changed by something else; distinct from *changeable*, or that which changes, or may change, itself.

That *alterable* respects are realities in nature, will never be admitted by a considerate discernment. *Glanville.*

Our condition in this world is mutable and uncertain, *alterably* by a thousand accidents, which we can neither foresee nor prevent. *Rogers.*

I wish they had been more clear in their directions upon that mighty point, Whether the settlement of the succession in the house of Hanover be *alterable* or not? *Swift.*

ALTERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *alterable*.] The quality of being alterable, or admitting change from external causes.

ALTERABLY. *adv.* [from *alterable*.] In such a manner as may be altered.

ALTERAGE. *n. f.* [from *alo*.] The breeding, nourishing, or fostering of a child.

In Ireland they put their children to fosterers: the rich sell, the meaner first buying the *alterage* of their children; and the reason is, because, in the opinion of the people, fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood. *Sir J. Davies.*

ALTERANT. *adj.* [*alterant*, Fr.] That has the power of producing changes in any thing.

And whether the body be *alterant* or altered, even more a perception preceded operation; for else all bodies would be alike one to another. *Euron.*

ALTERATION. *n. f.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, Fr.]

1. The act of altering or changing.

Alteration, though it be from worse to better, hath in it inconveniencies, and those weighty. *Hooker.*

2. The change made.

Why may we not presume, that God doth even call for such change or *alteration*, as the very condition of things themselves doth make necessary? *Hooker.*

So be, with difficulty and labour hard,
 Mov'd on:

But he once past, soon after, when man fell,
 Strange *alteration*! Sin, and Death, amain
 Following his track (such was the will of heav'n!)
 Pav'd after him a broad and beaten way. *Milton.*

No other *alteration* will satisfy; nor this neither, very long, without an utter abolition of all order. *Swift.*

Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves; by which, and succeeding *alterations*, that council degenerated into a most corrupt body. *Swift.*

ALTERATIVE. *adj.* [from *alter*.]

Medicines called *alterative*, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution, by changing the humours from a state of distemperature to health. They are opposed to *evacuants*. *Quincy.*

When there is an eruption of humour in any part, it is not cured merely by outward applications, but by such *alterative* medicines as purify the blood. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALTERCATION. *n. f.* [*altercation*, Fr. from *altercor*, Lat.] Debate; controversy; wrangle

By this hot pursuit of lower controversies amongst men professing religion, and agreeing in the principal foundations thereof, they conceive hope, that, about the higher principles themselves, time will cause *altercation* to grow. *Hooker.*

Their whole life was little else than a perpetual wrangling and *altercation*; and that, many times, rather for victory and ostentation of wit, than a sober and serious search of truth. *Halewell on Providence.*

ALTERN. *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns, in succession each to the other.

And God made two great lights, great for their use

To man; the greater to have rule by day,
 The less by night, *altern*. *Milton.*

ALTERNACY. *n. f.* [from *alternatus*.] Action performed by turns.

ALTERNATE. *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal.

Friendship consists properly in mutual offices and a generous strife in *alternate* acts of kindness. *South.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprise,
 And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise!
 While, at each change, the son of Lybian Jove
 Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

ALTERNATE ANGLES. [In geometry.]

The internal angles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on the opposite sides of the cutting line; the one below the first parallel, and the other above the second.

ALTERNATE. *n. f.* [from *alternatus*, *adj.*] That which happens alternately; vicissitude.

And mis'd in pleasure, or repos'd in ease,
 Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace,
 They bless the long nocturnal influence shed.
 On the crown'd goblet, and the genial bed. *Prior.*

TO ALTERNATE. *v. a.* [*alternus*, Lat.]

1. To perform alternately.

Those who, in their course,
 Melodious hymns about the sov'reign throne
Alternate all night long. *Milton.*

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally.

The most high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for sundry wise ends, *alternates* the disposition of good and evil. *Grew.*

ALTERNATELY. *adv.* [from *alternatus*.]

In reciprocal succession, so that each shall be succeeded by that which it succeeds, as light follows darkness, and darkness follows light.

The princely Melinda, bath'd in tears,
 And told'st *alternately* with hopes and fears
 Would learn from you the fortunes of her lord. *Dryden.*

Unhappy man! whom sorrow thus and rage
 To different ills *alternately* engage. *Prior.*

The rays of light are, by some cause or other, *alternately* disposed to be reflected or refracted for many vicissitudes. *Newton.*

ALTERNATENESS. *n. f.* [from *alternatus*.]

The quality of being alternate, or of happening in reciprocal succession. *Diſt.*

ALTERNATION. *n. f.* [from *alternatus*.]

The reciprocal succession of things.

The one would be oppress'd with constant heat, the other with insufferable cold; and so the defect of *alternation* would utterly impugn the generation of all things. *Brown.*

ALTERNATIVE. *n. f.* [*alternativus*, Fr.]

The choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken.

A strange *alternative*—

Must ladies have a doctor or a dance? *Young.*

ALTERNATIVELY. *adv.* [from *alternativus*.] In alternate manner; by turns; reciprocally.

An appeal *alternatively* made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ALTERNATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *alternativus*.]

The quality or state of being alternative; reciprocation. *Diſt.*

ALTERNITY. *n. f.* [from *alternus*.]

Reciprocal succession; vicissitude; turn; mutual change of one thing for another; reciprocation.

They imagine, that an animal of the vastest dimensions, and longest duration, should live in a continual motion, without the *alternity* and vicissitude of rest, whereby all other animals continue. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALTHOUGH. *conjunction.* [from *all* and

though. See *THOUGH*.] Notwithstanding; however it may be granted; however it may be that.

We all know, that many things are believed, *although* they be intricate, obscure, and dark; *although* they exceed the reach and capacity of our wits; yea, *although* in this world they be no way possible to be understood. *Hooker.*

Me the gold of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The former to effect what I intended. *Shakespeare.*

The chiefs must be laid upon a majority; without which the laws would be of little weight, although they be good additional securities. *St. J.*

ALTITUDE. *adj.* [from *altus* and *gradior*, Lat.] Rising on high. *Dict.*

ALTILOQUENCE. *n. f.* [*altus* and *loquor*, Lat.] High speech; pompous language.

ALTIMETRY. *n. f.* [*altimetria*, Lat. from *altus* and *metron*.] The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights, whether accessible or inaccessible, generally performed by a quadrant.

ALTISSONANT. *adj.* [*altissonus*, Lat.]

ALTISSONOUS. } Highsounding; pompous or lofty in sound. *Dict.*

ALTITUDE. *n. f.* [*altitudo*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; space measured upward.

Ten masts attach'd make not the altitude,
Which thou hast perpendicularly fall'n. *Shaksp.*

Some define the perpendicular altitude of the highest mountains to be four miles; others but fifteen furlongs. *Brown.*

She shines above, we know; but in what place,

How near the throne, and heav'n's imperial face,
By our weak optics is but vainly guess'd;
Distance and altitude conceal the rest. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon.

Even unto the latitude of fifty-two, the efficacy thereof is not much considerable, whether we consider its ascent, meridian, altitude, or shade above the horizon. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle, cannot he observe them and their influences in their oppositions and conjunctions, in their altitudes and depressions? *Rymer.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things.

Those members which are pairs, stand by one another in equal altitude, and answer on each side one to another. *Ray.*

4. Height of excellence; superiority.

Your altitude offends the eyes
Of those who want the power to rise. *Swift.*

5. Height of degree; highest point.

He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the altitude of his virtue. *Shakespeare.*

ALTIVOLANT. *adj.* [*altivolans*, Lat. from *altus* and *volans*.] High flying. *Dict.*

ALTOGETHER. *adv.* [from *all* and *together*.]

1. Completely; without restriction; without exception.

It is in vain to speak of planting laws, and plotting policy, till the people be altogether subdued. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

We find not in the world any people that hath lived altogether without religion. *Hooker.*

If death and danger are things that really cannot be endured, no man could ever be obliged to suffer for his conscience, or to die for his religion; it being altogether as absurd to imagine a man obliged to suffer, as to do impossibilities. *South.*

I do not altogether disapprove of the manner of interweaving texts of scripture through the style of your sermon. *Swift.*

2. Conjunctly; in company. This is rather all together.

Cousin of Somerset, join you with me,
And altogether with the duke of Suffolk,
We'll quickly hoist duke Humphry from his seat. *Shakespeare.*

ALUDEL. *n. f.* [from *a* and *lutum*; that is, without lute.]

Aludels are subliming pots used in chemistry, without bottoms, and fitted into one another, as

many as there is occasion for, without luting. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot that holds the matter to be sublimed; and at the top is a lead, to retain the flowers that rise up. *Quincy.*

ALUM. *n. f.* [*alumen*, Lat.] A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency.

The ancient naturalists allow of two sorts of alum, natural and factitious. The natural is found in the island of Milo, being a kind of whitish stone, very light, friable, and porous, and streaked with filaments resembling silver. England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where alum is principally produced; and the English rock alum is made from a bluish mineral stone, in the hills of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Saccharine alum is a composition of common alum, with rose-water and whites of eggs boiled together, to the consistence of a paste, and thus moulded at pleasure. As it cools, it grows hard as a stone.

Burnt alum is alum calcined over the fire.

Plumage or *plume alum* is a sort of false mineral stone, of various colours, most commonly white, bordering on green: it rises in threads, or fibres, resembling those of a feather; whence its name from *pluma*, a feather. *Linnaeus.*

By long beating the white of an egg with a lump of alum, you may bring it, for the most part, into white curds. *Boyle.*

ALUM STONE. *n. f.* A stone or calc used in surgery; perhaps alum calcined, which then becomes corrosive.

She gargled with oxycerate, and was in a few days cured, by touching it with the vitriol and alum flowers. *W. Jones.*

ALUMINOUS. *adj.* [from *alum*.] Relating to alum, or consisting of alum.

Nor do we reasonably conclude, because by a cold and aluminous moisture, it is able awhile to resist the fire, that, from a peculiarity of nature, it subsisteth and liveth in it. *Brown.*

The tumour may have other mixture with it, to make it of a vitriolick or aluminous nature. *Hippocrate's Surgery.*

ALWAYS. *adv.* [It is sometimes written *alway*, compounded of *all* and *way*; *callespaga*, Sax. *tuttavia*, Ital.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time: opposed to *sometime*, or to *never*.

That, which sometime is expedient, doth not always continue. *Hooker.*

Man never is, but always to be blest. *Pope.*

2. Constantly; without variation: opposed to *sometimes*, or to *now and then*.

He is always great, when some great occasion is presented to him. *Dryden.*

A. M. Stands for *artium magister*, or master of arts; the second degree of our universities, which in some foreign countries is called doctor of philosophy.

Am. The first person of the verb *to be*. [See *To Be*.]

And God said unto Moses I am that I am: and he said, thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I am hath sent me unto you. *Exod.*

Come then, my soul, I call thee by that name,
Thou busy thing, from whence I know I am:
For knowing that I am, I know thou art;
Since that must needs exist, which can impart. *Prior.*

AMABILITY. *n. f.* [from *amabilis*, Lat.] Loveliness; the power of pleasing.

No rules can make *amability*, our minds and apprehensions make that; and so is our felicity. *Taylor.*

AMADETTO. *n. f.* A sort of pear. [See

PEAR] So called, says *Skinner*, from the name of him who cultivated it.

AMADOT. *n. f.* A sort of pear. [See **PEAR**.]

AMA'IN. *adv.* [from *maine*, or *maigne*, old Fr. derived from *magnus*, Lat.] With vehemence; with vigour; fiercely; violently. It is used of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear or courage, or of any violent effort.

Great lords, from Ireland am I come *amain*,
To signify that rebels there are up. *Shakespeare.*
What! when we fled *amain*, pursued and struck
With heav'n's afflicting thunder, and besought
The deep to shelter us? *Milton.*

The hills to their supply,
Vapour and exhalation dusk and moist
Sent up *amain*. *Milton.*

From hence the bear was rous'd, and sprung
amain,

Like lightning sudden, on the warrior train,
Beats down the trees before him, shakes the ground;

The forest echoes to the crackling sound,
Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around. *Dryden.*

AMA'L GAM. } *n. f.* [*ama* and *gamai*.]

AMALGAMA. } The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation. See **AMALGAMATION.**

The induration of the *amalgam* appears to proceed from the new texture resulting from the combination of the mingled ingredients, that make up the *amalgam*. *Boyle.*

To AMA'L GAMATE. *v. a.* [from *amalgam*.] To unite metals with quicksilver, which may be practised upon all metals, except iron and copper. The use of this operation is, to make the metal soft and ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn over other materials by the gilders.

AMALGAMATION. *n. f.* [from *amalgamate*.] The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

Amalgamation is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals. The manner is thus in gold: the rest are answerable: Take six parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another crucible; stir them well that they may incorporate; then call the mats into cold water, and wash it. *Haas.*

AMANDA'TION. *n. f.* [from *amando*, Lat.] The act of sending on a message, or employment.

AMANUE'NSIS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A person who writes what another dictates.

AMARANTH. *n. f.* [*amaranthus*, Lat. from *a* and *marain*.] A plant. Among the many species, the most beautiful are, 1. The tree *amaranth*. 2. The long pendulous *amaranth*, with reddish coloured seeds, commonly called *Love lies a bleeding*.

2. In poetry it is sometimes an imaginary flower, supposed, according to its name, never to fade.

Immortal *amaranth*! a flower which once
In Paradise, fast by the tree of life,
Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence,
To heav'n remov'd, where first it grew, there
grows,

And flows aloft, shading the fount of life;
And where the river of bliss, thro' midst of heav'n,
Rowls o'er Elysian flows her amber stream;
With these, that never fade, the spirits elect
Bind their resplendent locks, inwreath'd with
beams. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

AMARA'NTHINE *adj.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Relating to amaranth; consisting of amaranths.

By the streams that ever flow,
By the fragrant winds that blow
O'er the clypean flowers;
By those happy souls that dwell
In yellow meads of asphodel,
Or amaranthine bow'rs. *Pope.*

AMARITUDE *n. f.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness.

What *amaritude* or scrimony is deprehended in cholera, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies. *Harvey.*

AMARULENCE *n. f.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness. *DiD.*

AMASMENT *n. f.* [from *amasi*.] A heap; an accumulation; a collection.

What is now, is but an *amasment* of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impostures. *Glanville's Seep. Scient.*

To AMA'SS *v. a.* [*amasser*, Fr.]

1. To collect together in one heap or mass.

The rich man is not blamed, as having made use of any unlawful means to *amass* riches, as having thriven by fraud and injustice. *Atterbury.*

When we would think of infinite space or duration, we, at first step, usually make some very large idea, as perhaps of millions of ages, or miles, which possibly we double and multiply several times. All that we thus *amass* together in our thoughts, is positive, and the assemblage of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative sense, to add one thing to another, generally with some share of reproach, either of eagerness or indiscrimination.

Such *as amass* all relations, must err in some, and be unbelieved in many. *Brown's Vulg. Ex.*

Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest your improvements only *amass* a heap of unintelligible phrases. *Watts' Improv. of the Mind.*

The life of Homer has been written, by *amassing* of all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with, in order to tell a story of him to the world. *Pope.*

AMASS *n. f.* [*amas*, Fr.] An assemblage; an accumulation.

This pillar is but a medley or *amass* of all the preceding ornaments making a new kind of wealth. *Watson.*

To AMA'TE *v. a.* [from *a* and *mater*. See *MATE*.]

1. To accompany; to entertain as a companion. Obsolete.

A lovely bevy of fair ladies fate,
Court'd of many a jolly paramour,
The which them did in modest wife *amate*,
And each one fought his lady to aggrate. *Fairy Q.*

2. To terrify; to strike with horror. In this sense, it is derived from the old, French *mater*, to crush or subdue.

AMATO'ECULIST *n. f.* [*amatorculus*, Lat.] A little insignificant lover; a pretender to affection. *DiD.*

AMATORY *adj.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; causing love.

It is the same thing whether one ravish Lucretia by force, as Tarquin, or by *amatory* potions not only allure her, but necessitate her to satisfy his lust, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably, to follow him spontaneously. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

AMAURO'SIS *n. f.* [*amaurosis*.] A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature of the inner parts, occasioning the

representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes: which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and compressed by the blood vessels being too much distended; so that in many of its parts, all sense is lost, and therefore no images can be painted upon them; whereby the eyes continually rolling round, many parts of objects, falling successively upon them, are obscure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the stagnations in the extremities of those arteries which run over the bottom of the eye. *Crucy.*

To AMA'ZE *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.]

1. To confuse with terror.

Yes, I will make many people *amaz'd* at thee, and their kings shall be horribly afraid for thee when I shall brandish my sword before them, and they shall tremble at every moment; every man for his own life in the day of the fall. *Ezek.*

2. To put into confusion with wonder.

Go heav'nly pair, and with your dazzling virtues,

Your courage, truth, your innocence and love, *Amaze* and charm mankind. *Smith.*

3. To put into perplexity.

That cannot choose but *amaze* him. If he be not *amaz'd*, he will be mock'd; if he be *amaz'd*, he will every way be mock'd. *Shakespeare.*

AMA'ZE *n. f.* [from the verb.] Astonishment; confusion, either of fear or wonder.

Fairfax, whose name in arms thro' Europe rings,

And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,
And all her jealous monarchs with *amazement*. *Milton.*

Meantime the Trojan cuts his wayry way,
Fix'd on his voyage, through the curling sea;
Then casting back his eyes, with dire *amazement*,
Sees on the Punick shore the mounting blaze. *Dryden.*

AMAZEDLY *adv.* [from *amaz'd*.] Confusedly; with amazement; with confusion.

I speak *amaz'dly*, and it becomes My marvel, and my message. *Shakespeare.*

Stands Macbeth thus *amaz'dly*?

Come, sisters, cheer we up his spirits. *Shakespeare.*

AMAZEDNESS *n. f.* [from *amaz'd*.] The state of being amazed; astonishment; wonder; confusion.

I was by at the opening of the farthel, heard the old shepherd deliver the manner how he found it; whereupon, after a little *amaz'dness*, we were all commanded out of the chamber. *Shakespeare.*

AMAZEMENT *n. f.* [from *amaze*.]

1. Such a confused apprehension as does not leave reason its full force; extreme fear; horror.

He answer'd nought at all; but adding new Fear to his first *amazement*, staring wide,
With stony eyes, and heartless hollow hue,
Astonish'd stood, as one that had espied
Infernal furies, with their chains untied. *Fairy Q.*

But look! *amazement* on thy mother sits;
O step between her and her fighting soul:
Conceit in weakest bodies strongest works. *Shakespeare.*

2. Extreme dejection.

He ended, and his words impression left
Of much *amazement* to th' infernal crew,
Distracted and surpris'd with deep dismay
At these sad tidings. *Milton.*

3. Height of admiration.

Had you, some ages past, this race of glory
Run with *amazement* we should read your story;
But living virtue, all achievements past,
Meets envy still to grapple with at last. *Wallier.*

4. Astonishment; wonder at an unexpected event.

They knew that it was he which sat for about at the Beautiful Gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and amazement at that which had happened unto him. *Matth.*

AMAZING *participial adj.* [from *amaze*.] Wonderful; astonishing.

It is an *amazing* thing to see the present desolation of Italy, when one considers what incredible multitudes it abounded with during the reigns of the Roman emperours. *Adrian.*

AMAZINGLY *adv.* [from *amazing*.] To a degree that may excite astonishment; wonderfully.

If we arise to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be *amazingly* imperfect when there is not the least grain of sand but has two many difficulties belonging to it for the wisest philosopher to answer. *Watts' Logic.*

AMAZON *n. f.* [*a* and *ma*.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucasus; they are so called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago.

Stay, stay thy hands, thou art an *amazon*,
And fightest with the sword. *Shakespeare.*

AMBAGES *n. f.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of speech; a multiplicity of words; an indirect manner of expression.

They gave those complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of things; they were daily conversant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocutions; and that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *Locke.*

AMBA'GIOUS *adj.* [from *ambages*.] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious. *DiD.*

AMBASSADE *n. f.* [*ambassade*, Fr.] Embassy; character or bulwark of an ambassador. Not in use.

When you disgrace'd me in my *ambassade*,
Then I degraded you from being king. *Shakespeare.*

AMBA'SSADOUR *n. f.* [*ambassadeur*, Fr. *ambaxador*, Span. It is written differently, as it is supposed to come from the French or Spanish language; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not easy to settle its orthography. Some derive it from the Hebrew *משלח* to tell, and *מבשר* a messenger; others from *ambastus*, which, in the old Gaulish, signified a servant; whence *ambascia*, in low Latin, is found to signify service, and *ambasciator*, a servant; others deduce it from *ambacht*, in old Teutonic, signifying a government, and Junius mentions a possibility of its descent from *ambastus*; and others from *am* for *ad*, and *bassus*, low, as supposing the act of sending an ambassador, to be in some sort an act of submission. All these derivations lead to write *ambassadeur*, not *embassadeur*.] A person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another, and supposed to represent the power from which he is sent. The person of an *ambassadeur* is inviolable.

Ambassadeur is, in popular language, the general name of a messenger from a sovereign power, and sometimes, ludicrously, from common persons. In the juridical and formal language, it signi-

sea particularly a minister of the highest rank residing in another country, and is distinguished from an *envoy*, who is of less dignity.

Give first admittance to th' *ambassadors*. *Shak.*
Rais'd by these hopes, I sent no news before;
Nor ask'd your leave, nor did your faith implore;
But come without a pledge, my own *ambassador*.
Dryden.

Of't have their black *ambassadors* appear'd
Loaden with gifts, and fill'd the courts of Zama.
Aldison.

AMBA'SSADRESS. *n. f.* [*ambassadrice*, Fr.]

1. The lady of an *ambassador*.
2. In ludicrous language, a woman sent on a message.

Well, my *ambassadors* —
Come you to menace war and loud defiance?
Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow?
Kowe.

AMBASSAGE. *n. f.* [from *ambassador*.]
An embassy; the business of an *ambassador*.

Maximilian entertained them with dilatory answers; so as the formal part of their *ambassage* might well warrant their further stay. *Bacon.*

AMBER. *n. f.* [from *ambar*, Arabic; whence the lower writers formed *ambarrum*.] A yellow transparent substance of a gummous or bituminous consistence, but a resinous taste, and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltic sea, along the coasts of Prussia.

Some naturalists refer *amber* to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and some even to the animal kingdom. Pliny describes it as a resinous juice, oozing from aged pines and firs, and discharged thence into the sea. He adds, that it was hence the ancients gave it the denomination of *juccinum*, from *jucus*, juice. Some have imagined it a concretion of the tears of birds; others, the urine of a beast; others, the foam of the lake Cepheus, near the Atlantick; others, a concretion formed in the Baltick, and in some fountains, where it is found swimming like pitch. Others suppose it a bitumen trickling into the sea from subterraneous sources; but this opinion is also discarded, as good *amber* having been found in digging at a considerable distance from the sea, as that gathered on the coast. Boerhaave ranks it with camphire, which is a concrete oil of aromatic plants, elaborated by heat into a crystalline form. Within some pieces of *amber* have been found leaves and insects included; which seems to indicate, either that the *amber* was originally in a fluid state, or that, having been exposed to the sun, it was softened, and rendered susceptible of the leaves and insects. *Amber*, when rubbed, draws or attracts bodies to it; and, by friction, is brought to yield light pretty copiously in the dark. Some distinguish *amber*, into yellow, white, brown, and black: but the two latter are supposed to be of a different nature and denomination; the one called *jet*, the other *ambergis*. *Trevaux. Chambers.*

Liquid *amber* is a kind of native balsam or resin, like turpentine; clear, reddish, or yellowish; of a pleasant smell; almost like *ambergis*. It flows from an incision made in the bark of a fine large tree in New Spain, called by the natives *copal*. *Chambers.*

If light penetrateth any clear body that is coloured, as painted glass, *amber*, water, and the like, it gives the light the colour of its medium. *Peachment*

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows within the vulgar shade;
But poplar wreaths around his temples spread,
And tears of *amber* trickled down his head. *Add.*
The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And studded *amber* darts a golden ray. *Page.*

AMBER. *adj.* Consisting of *amber*.

With scarfs, and fans, and double charge of bravery,
With *amber* bracelets, beads, and all this knav'ry. *Shakespeare.*

AMBER-DRINK. *n. f.* Drink of the colour of *amber*, or resembling *amber* in colour and transparency.

All your clear *amber-drink* is flat. *Bacon.*

AMBERGRIS. *n. f.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or *gray*; that is, *gray amber*.] A fragrant drug, that melts almost like wax, commonly of a grayish or ash colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial.

Some imagine *ambergis* to be the excrement of a bird, which, being melted by the heat of the sun, and washed off the shore by the waves, is swallowed by whales, who return it back in the condition we find it. Others conclude it to be the excrement of a cetaceous fish, because sometimes found in the intestines of such animals. But we have no instance of any excrement capable of melting like wax; and if it were the excrement of a whale, it should rather be found where these animals abound, as about Greenland. Others take it for a kind of wax or gum, which distills from trees, and drops into the sea, where it congeals. Many of the orientals imagine it springs out of the sea, as naphtha does out of some fountains. Others assert it to be a vegetable production, issuing out of the root of a tree, whose roots always shoot towards the sea, and discharge themselves into it. Others maintain, that *ambergis* is made from the honey-combs, which fall into the sea from the rocks, where the bees have formed their nests; several persons having teen pieces that were half *ambergis*, and half plain honey-comb; and others have found large pieces of *ambergis*, in which, when broke, honey-comb, and honey too, were found in the middle. Neumann absolutely denies it to be an animal substance, as not yielding, in the analysis, any one animal principle. He concludes it to be a bitumen issuing out of the earth into the sea; at first of a viscous consistence, but hardening, by its mixture with some liquid naphtha, into the form in which we find it. *Trevaux. Chambers.*

Bermudas wall'd with rocks, who does not know
That happy island, where huge lemons grow,
Where shining pearl, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich shore, of *ambergis* is found? *Waller.*

AMBER SEED, or musk seed, resembles millet, is of a bitterish taste, and brought dry from Martinico and Egypt. *Chambers.*

AMBER TREE. *n. f.* [*frutex Africanus ambram spirans*.] A shrub, whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves, which grow as close as heath, and, being bruised between the fingers, emit a very fragrant odour. *Miller.*

AMBIDEXTER. *n. f.* [Lat.]

1. A man who has equally the use of both his hands.

Rodiginus, undertaking to give a reason of *ambidexters*, and left-handed men, delivereth a third opinion. *Brown.*

2. A man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes. This sense is ludicrous.

AMBIDEXTERTY. *n. f.* [from *ambidexter*.]

1. The quality of being able equally to use both hands.
2. Double dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS. *adj.* [from *ambidexter*, Lat.]

1. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand.

Others, not considering *ambidexters* and left-handed men, do totally submit unto the efficacy of the liver. *Brown.*

2. Double dealing; practising on both sides.

Asop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all false, thrusting, and *ambidextrous* dealings. *L'Estrange.*

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ambidexter*.] The quality of being *ambidextrous*. *DuR.*

AMBIENT. *adj.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing; investing.

This which yields or fills
All space, the *ambient* air wide interfus'd. *Milton.*
The thickness of a plate requisite to produce any colour, depends only on the density of the plate, and not on that of the *ambient* medium. *Newton's Opticks.*

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And damasking the ground with flow'rs,
With *ambients* sweets perfume the morn. *Fenton to L. Gower.*

Illustrious virtues, who by turns have rose
With happy laws her empire to sustain,
And with full pow'r assert her *ambient* main. *Prior.*

The *ambient* ether is too liquid and empty, to impel horizontally with that prodigious celerity. *Bentley.*

AMBIGU. *n. f.* [French.] An entertainment consisting not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on together.

When straiten'd in your time, and servants few,
You'd richly then compose an *ambigu*;
Where first and second course, and your desert,
All in one single table have their part. *King's Art of Cookery.*

AMBIGUITY. *n. f.* [from *ambiguous*.] Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification; double meaning.

With *ambiguities* they often entangle themselves, not marking what doth agree to the word of God in itself, and what in regard of outward accidents. *Hooker.*

We can clear these *ambiguities*,
And know their lying, their head, their true descent. *Shakespeare.*

The words are of single signification, without any *ambiguity*; and therefore I shall not trouble you, by straining for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or distinction, where there is no difference. *South.*

AMBIGUOUS. *adj.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.] 1. Doubtful; having two meanings; of uncertain signification.

But what have been thy answers, what but dark,
Ambiguous, and with doubtful sense deluding? *Milton.*

Some expressions in the covenant were *ambiguous*, and were left so; because the persons who framed them were not all of one mind. *Clarendon.*

2. Applied to persons using doubtful expressions. It is applied to expressions, or those that use them, not to a dubious or suspended state of mind.

Th' *ambiguous* god, who rul'd her lab'ring breast,
In these mysterious words his mind express'd;
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest. *Dryden.*

Silence at length the gay Antinous broke,
Contain'd a smile, and thus *ambiguus* spoke. *Pope.*

AMBIGUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambiguous*.] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; uncertainly; with double meaning.

AMBIGUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ambiguous*.] The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBIGUITY. *n. f.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ambo*, *ambo*.] Talk of ambiguous or doubtful signification. *Dict.*

AMBIGUOUS. *adj.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] Using ambiguous and doubtful expressions. *Dict.*

AMBIGUITY. *n. f.* [*ambiguum*, Lat.] The use of doubtful and indeterminate expressions; discourse of doubtful meaning. *Dict.*

AMBIT. *n. f.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] The compass or circuit of any thing; the line that encompasses any thing.

The task of a wild boar winds about almost into a perfect ring or hoop; only it is a little written. In measuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot and two inches; its basis an inch over. *Gray's Museum.*

AMBITION. *n. f.* [*ambitio*, Lat.] the desire of something higher than is possessed at present.

1. The desire of preferment or honour.

Who would think, without having such a mind as Antiphanes, that so great goodness could not have bound gratefulness? and so high advancement not have satisfied his ambition? *Sidney.*

2. The desire of any thing great or excellent.

The quick'ning power would be, and so would rest;

The sense would not be only, but he well; But wit's ambition longeth to the best, For it desires in endless bliss to dwell. *Davies.*

Urged them, while their souls Are capable of this ambition; Left zeal, now melted by the windy breath Of soft petitions, pity, and remorse, Cool and congeal again to what it was. *Shaksp.*

3. It is used with to before a verb, and of before a noun.

I had a very early ambition to recommend myself to your Lordship's patronage. *Addison.*

There was an ambition of wit, and an affectionate gaiety. *Pope's Preface to his Letters.*

AMBITIOUS. *adj.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.]

1. Seized or touched with ambition; desirous of advancement; eager of honours; aspiring. It has the particle of before the object of ambition, if a noun; to, if expressed by a verb.

We seem ambitious God's whole work to undo. *Deane.*

The neighbouring monarchs, by thy beauty led, Contend in crowns; ambitious of thy bed: The world is at thy choice, except but one, Except but him thou canst not choose alone. *Dryden.*

You have been pleased not to suffer an old man to go discontented out of the world, for want of that protection of which he had been so long ambitious. *Dryden.*

Trajan, a prince ambitious of glory, descended to the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the ocean, where, seeing a vessel trading to the Indies, he had thoughts of outdoing Alexander. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Eager to grow bigger; aspiring.

I have seen To ambitious ocean swell, and rage, and foam, To be exalted with the threatening clouds. *Shaksp.*

AMBITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambitious*.] In an ambitious manner; with eagerness of advancement or preference.

With glad hearts did our despairing men Salute the appearance of the prince's fleet; And each ambitious would claim the ken, That with first eyes did distant safety meet. *Dryden.* Here Flecknoe, as a place to fame well known, Ambitiously design'd his Sh—'s throne. *Dryden.*

AMBITIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ambitious*.] The quality of being ambitious.

AMBITUDE. *n. f.* [*ambio*, Lat.] Compass; circuit; circumference. *Dict.*

TO AMBLE. *v. n.* [*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.]

1. To move upon an amble. See **AMBLE**.

It is good, on some occasions, to enjoy as much of the present, as will not endanger our futurity; and to provide ourselves of the virtuous's saddle, which will be sure to amble, when the world is upon the hardest trot. *Dryden.*

2. To move easily, without hard shocks, or shaking.

Who ambles time withal?—A rich man that hath not the gout; for he lives merrily, because he feels no pain; knowing no burden of heavy tedious penury: him time ambles withal. *Shaksp.*

3. In a ludicrous sense, to move with submission, and by direction; as, a horse that ambles uses a gait not natural.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering steed,

Shall make him amble on a gossip's message, And take the distaff with a land as patient, As e'er did Hercules. *Rome's Jane Shore.*

4. To walk daintily and affectedly.

I am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty, To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shaksp.*

AMBLE. *n. f.* [from *To amble*.] A pace or movement in which the horse removes both his legs on one side; as, on the far side, he removes his fore and hinder leg of the same side at one time, whilst the legs on the near side stand still; and, when the far legs are upon the ground, the near side removes the fore leg and a hinder leg, and the legs on the far side stand still. An amble is the first pace of young colts, but when they have strength to trot, they quit it. There is no amble in the manage; riding-masters allow only of walk, trot, and gallop: A horse may be put from a trot to a gallop without stopping; but he cannot be put from an amble to a gallop without a stop, which interrupts the justness of the manage. *Farrier's Dict.*

AMBLER. *n. f.* [from *To amble*.] A horse that has been taught to amble; a pacer.

AMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ambling*.] With an ambling movement.

AMBROSIA. *n. f.* [*ambrosia*, *ambrosia*.]

1. The imaginary food of the gods, from which every thing eminently pleasing to the smell or taste is called *ambrosia*.

2. A plant.

It has male 'bosculous' flowers, produced on separate parts of the same plant from the fruit, having no visible petals; the fruit which succeeds the female flowers, is shaped like a club, and is prickly, containing one oblong seed in each. The species are, 1. The marine or sea *ambrosia*. 2. Taller unfavourable sea *ambrosia*. 3. The tallest Canada *ambrosia*. *Mitcher.*

AMBROSIAL. *adj.* [from *ambrosia*.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of *ambrosia*; fragrant; delicious; delectable.

Thus while God spake ambrosial fragrance fill'd All heaven, and in the blissed spirits eld Sense of new joy ineffable diffus'd. *Milton.*

The gifts of heaven my following long pursues, Aerial honey and ambrosial dew. *Dryden.* To farthest shores the ambrosial spirit flies, Sweet to the world, and grateful to the senses. *Pope.*

ALMERT. *n. f.* [corrupted from *almonry*.]

1. The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are distributed.

2. The place where plate, and utensils for housekeeping, are kept; also a cupboard for keeping cold victuals: a word still used in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

AMBS ACE. *n. f.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ace*.] A double ace; so called when two dice turn up the ace.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ambs ace* for my life. *Shakspere.*

This will be yet clearer, by considering his own instance of calling *ambs ace*, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom. Supposing the posture of the party's hand who did throw the dice, supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves, supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but in this case the cast is necessary. *Bramhall.*

AMBULATION. *n. f.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking.

From the occult and invisible motion of the muscles, in station, proceed more offensive latitudes than from *ambulation*. *Brown.*

AMBULATORY. *adj.* [*ambulo*, Lat.]

1. That has the power or faculty of walking.

The gradient, or *ambulatory*, are such as require some basis, or bottom, to uphold them in their motions; such were those self-moving statues, which, unless violently detained, would of themselves run away. *Wilkins' Math. Magic.*

2. That happens during a passage or walk.

He was sent to conduct hither the princess, of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Warton.*

3. Moveable; as, an *ambulatory* court; a court which removes from place to place for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

AMNURY. *n. f.* A bloody wart on any part of a horse's body.

AMBUSCADE. *n. f.* [*embuscade*, Fr. See **AMBUSH**.] A private station in which men lie to surprise others; ambush.

Then waving high her torch, the signal made, Which rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuscade*. *Dryden.*

When I behold a fashionable table set out, I fancy that gout, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable distempers, lie in *ambuscade* among the dishes. *Addison.*

AMBUSCA'DO. *n. f.* [*emboscada*, Span.] A private post, in order to surprise an enemy.

Sometimes she driveth o'er a soldier's neck, And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats, Of breaches, *ambuscades*, Spanish blades, Of healths five fathom deep. *Shakspere.*

AMBUSH. *n. f.* [*ambusche*, Fr. from *bois*, a wood; whence *embusher*, to hide in woods, *ambushes* being commonly laid under the concealment of thick forêts.]

1. The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy.

The residue retired deceitfully towards the place of their *ambush*, whence issued more. Then the earl maintained the fight. But the enemy, intending to draw the English further into their *ambush*, turned away at an easy pace. *Hayward.*

Charge! charge! their ground the faint Tartans yield,

Bold in close *ambush*, bafe in open field. *Dryden.*

2. The act of surprising another, by lying in wait, or lodging in a secret post.

Nor shall we need, With dangerous expedition, to invade Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault or siege, Or *ambush* from the deep. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. The state of being posted privately, in order to surprise; the state of lying in wait.

4. Perhaps the persons placed in private stations.

For you, my noble lord of Lancaster,
Once did I lay an *ambush* for your life. *Shaksp.*

A'MBUSHED. *adj.* [from *ambush*.] Placed in ambush; lying in wait.

Thick as the shades, there issue swarming
bands

Of *ambush'd* men, whom, by their arms and dress,
To be Taxilian enemies I guess. *Dryden.*

A'MBUSHMENT. *n. f.* [from *ambush*; which see.] Ambush; surprise. Not used.

Like as a wily fox, that having spied
Where on a sunny bank the lambs do play,

Full closely creeping by the hinder side,
Lies in *ambushment* of his hoped prey. *Spenser.*

AMBU'ST. *adj.* [*ambustus*, Lat.] Burnt; scalded. *Diſt.*

AMBU'STION. *n. f.* [*ambustio*, Lat.] A burn; a scald.

A'MEL. *n. f.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled*.

The materials of glass, melted with calcined tin, compose an undiaphanous body. This white *amel* is the basis of all those fine concretes that goldsmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

AMEN. *adv.* [A word of which the original has given rise to many conjectures. *Scaliger* writes, that it is Arabick; and the Rabbies make it the compound of the initials of three words, signifying *the Lord is a faithful king*; but the word seems merely Hebrew, אֱמֵן, which, with a long train of derivatives, signifies firmness, certainty, fidelity.] A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *so be it*; at the end of a creed, *so it is*.

One cried God bless us! and, *Amen* the other,
As they had seen me with their langman's hands,
Lassening their fear, I could not say *amen*

When they did say God bless us. *Shakspere.*

Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, from everlasting and to everlasting. *Amen*, and *amen*. *Psalms.*

AMENABLE. *adj.* [*amenable*, Fr. *amener*, *quelqu'un*, in the French courts, signifies, to oblige one to appear to answer a charge exhibited against him.] Responsible; subject so as to be liable to inquiries or accounts.

Again, because the inferior sort were loose and poor, and not *amenable* to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the best and eldest persons of every sept, should bring in all the idle persons of their surname, to be justified by the law. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A'MENAGE. } *n. f.* [They seem to come
A'MENANCE. } from *amener*, Fr.] Conduct; behaviour; mien: words disused.

For he is fit to use in all affairs,
Whether for arms and warlike *amenances*,
Or else for wife and civil governance. *Spenser.*

Well he led him to far space,
Th' enchanter, by his arms and *amenances*,
When under him he saw his Lybian steed to
prance. *Fairy Queen*

TO AMEND. *v. a.* [*amender*, Fr. *emendo*, Lat.]

1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong to something better.

2. To reform the life, or leave wickedness. In these two cases we usually write *mend*. See **MEND**.

Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place. *Jerem.*

3. To restore passages in writers, which the copiers are supposed to have depraved; to recover the true reading.

TO AMEND. *v. n.* To grow better. *To amend* differs from *to improve*; *to improve* supposes, or not denies, that the thing is well already, but *to amend* implies something wrong.

As my fortune either *amends* or impairs, I may declare it unto you. *Sidney.*

At his touch,
Such sanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They presently *amend*. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

AMENDE. *n. f.* [French.] This word, in French, signifies a fine, by which recompence is supposed to be made for the fault committed. We use, in a cognate signification, the word *amends*.

AMENDER. *n. f.* [from *amend*.] The person that *amends* any thing.

AMENDMENT. *n. f.* [*amendement*, Fr.]

1. A change from bad for the better.

Before it was presented on the stage, some things in it have passed your approbation and *amendment*. *Dryden.*

Man is always mending and altering his works; but nature observes the same tenour, because her works are so perfect, that there is no place for *amendments*; nothing that can be rephended. *Ray on the Creation.*

There are many natural defects in the understanding, capable of *amendment*, which are overlooked and wholly neglected. *Locke.*

2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that they which would not be drawn to *amendment* of life, by the testimony which Moses and the prophets have given, concerning the miseries that follow sinners after death, were not likely to be persuaded by other means, although God from the dead should have raised them up preachers. *Hooker.*

Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguish, are sent as scourges for *amendment*.

2 *Ephras.*

Though a serious purpose of *amendment*, and true acts of contrition, before the habit, may be accepted by God; yet there is no sure judgment whether this purpose be serious, or these acts true acts of contrition. *Hammond.*

3. Recovery of health.

Your honour's players, hearing your *amendment*,

Are come to play a pleasant comedy. *Shaksp.*

AMENDMENT. *n. f.* [*emendatio*, Lat.] It signifies, in law, the correction of an error committed in a process, and espied before or after judgment; and sometimes after the party's seeking advantage by the error. *Blount.*

AMENDS. *n. f.* [*amende*, Fr. from which it seems to be accidentally corrupted.] Recompence; compensation; atonement.

If I have too severely punish'd you,
Your compensation makes *amends*. *Shaksp.*

Of the *amend*, recovered, little or nothing returns to those that had suffered the wrong, but commonly all runs into the prince's coffers. *Raleigh's Essays.*

There I, a pris'ner chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I feel *amends*,
The breath of heav'n fresh blowing, pure and sweet,
With day-spring born; here leave me to respire. *Milton.*

Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I may make the world some part of *amends* for many ill plays, by an heroic poem. *Dryden.*

If our souls be immortal, this makes abundant *amends* and compensation for the frailties of life, and sufferings of this state. *Tillotson.*

It is a strong argument for retribution hereafter, that virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous; which is repugnant to the nature of a Being, who appears infinitely wise and good in all his works; unless we may suppose that such a promiscuous distribution, which was necessary on the designs of providence in this life, will be rectified and made *amends* for in another. *Spetham.*

AMENITY. *n. f.* [*aménité*, Fr. *amenitas*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation.

If the situation of Babylon was such at first as in the days of Herodotus, it was a seat of *amenity* and pleasure. *Brown.*

AMEN'TACIOUS. *adj.* [*amentatus*, Lat.] Hanging as by a thread.

The pine tree hath *amentaceous* flowers or katkins. *Milser.*

TO AMERCE. *v. a.* [*amerrier*, Fr. *opdaler*, *monnaie d'argent*, seems to give the original.]

1. To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to inflict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers, and is used by *Spenser* of punishments in general.

Where every one that miseth then her make,
Shall be by him *amerced* with penance due. *Spenser.*

But I'll *amerce* you with so strong a fine,
That you shall all repent the loss of mine. *Shak.*
All the tutors were considerably *amerced*; yet this proved but an ineffectual remedy for those mischiefs. *Hale.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *in* before the fine.

They shall *amerce* him in an hundred shekels of silver, and give them unto the father of the damsel, because he hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin of Israel. *Deut.*

3. Sometimes it is used, in imitation of the Greek construction, with the particle *of*.

Millions of spirits, for his fault *amerced*
Of heav'n, and from eternal splendours flung
For his revolt. *Milton.*

AMERCE. *n. f.* [from *amerce*.] He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour; he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary punishment or forfeiture.

AMERCEMENT. } *n. f.* [from *amerce*.]

AMERCIAMENT. } The pecuniary punishment of an offender, who stands at the mercy of the king, or other lord in his court. *Cowell.*

All *ameracements* and fines that shall be imposed upon them, shall come unto themselves. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

AMES ACE. *n. f.* [a corruption of the word *ambs ace*, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early softened by omitting the *b*.] Two aces on two dice.

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And dextrously to throw the lucky dice:
To shun *ames ace*, that swept my stakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they should convey
False bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryden.*

A'MESS. *n. f.* [corrupted from *amic*.] A priest's vestment. *Diſt.*

AMETHO'DICAL. *adj.* [from *a* and *method*.] Out of method; without method; irregular.

A'METHYST. *n. f.* [*amethystos*, contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkenness; so called, either because it is not quite of the colour of wine, or because

it was imagined to prevent inebriation.] A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental *amethyst* is the hardest, scarcest, and most valuable; it is generally of a dove colour, though some are purple, and others white like the diamond: The German is of a violet colour, and the Spanish are of three sorts; the best are the blackest or deepest violet: others are almost quite white, and some few tinged with yellow. The *amethyst* is not extremely hard, but easy to be engraved upon, and is next in value to the emerald. *Chambers.*

Some stones approached the granate complexion; and several nearly resembled the *amethyst*. *Woodward.*

A'METHYST, in heraldry, signifies the same colour in a nobleman's coat, that *purple* does in a gentleman's.

A'METHYSTINE, *adj.* [from *amethyst*.] Resembling an *amethyst* in colour.

A kind of *amethystine* flint, not composed of crystals or grains, but one entire massy stone. *Grow.*

A'MIABLE, *adj.* [*amiable*, Fr.]

1. Lovely; pleasing.

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as *amiable* also. *Hobbes.*

She told her while she kept it, 'Twould make her *amiable*, subdue my father Entirely to her love; but if she lost it, Or made a gift of it, my father's eye Should hold her loathed. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. Pretending love; showing love.

Lay *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife; use your art of wooing. *Shakespeare.*

A'MIABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *amiable*.] The quality of being *amiable*; loveliness; power of raising love.

As soon as the natural gaiety and *amiableness* of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them, but lie by among the lumber and refuse of the species. *Alderson.*

A'MIABLY, *adv.* [from *amiable*.] In an *amiable* manner; in such a manner as to excite love.

A'MICABLE, *adj.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. It is commonly used of more than one; as, they live in an *amicable* manner; but we seldom say, an *amicable* action, or an *amicable* man, though it be so used in this passage.

O grace serene! oh virtue heav'nly fair, Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care! Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky! And faith, our early immortality! Enter each mild, each *amicable* guest; Receive and wrap me in eternal rest. *Pope.*

A'MICABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *amicable*.] The quality of being *amicable*; friendliness; good-will.

A'MICABLY, *adv.* [from *amicable*.] In an *amicable* manner; in a friendly way; with good-will and concord.

They see Through the dan mist, in blooming beauty fresh, Two lovely youths, that *amicably* wait O'er verdant meads, and pleas'd, perhaps, revolv'd

Anna's late conquests. *Philips.*

I found my subjects *amicably* join To lessen their defects, by citing mine. *Prior.*

In Holland itself, where it is pretended that the variety of sects live so *amicably* together, it is notorious how a turbulent party, joining with the *Arminians*, did attempt to destroy the republic. *Swift's Church of England Man.*

A'MICE, *n. f.* [*amicus*, Lat. *amicus*, Fr. *Primum ex sex indumentis episcopo & presbyteris communibus sunt amictus, alba, cingulum, stola, manipulus, & pianeta.* Du Cange. *Amictus quo collum stringitur, & pectus tegitur, castitatem interioris hominis designat: tegit enim cor, ne vanitates cogitet; stringit autem collum, ne inde ad linguam transeat mendacium.* Bruno.] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb.

Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning fair Came forth with pilgrim steps in *amice* grey. *Milton.*

On some a priest, succinct in *amice* white, Attends. *Pope.*

A'MID, } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid*, or **A'MIDST**, } *midst*.]

1. In the midst; equally distant from either extremity.

Of the fruit
Of each tree in the garden we may eat;
But of the fruit of this fair tree *amidst*
The garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat. *Milton.*

The two ports, the bagnio, and Donatelli's statue of the great duke, *amidst* the four slaves chained to his pedestal, are very noble sights. *Alderson.*

2. Mingled with; surrounded by; in the ambit of another thing.

Amid my flock with woe my voice I tear,
And, but bewitch'd, who to his flock would moan? *Sidney.*

So hills *amid* the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro with jacobination dire. *Milton.*

What have I done, to name that wealthy swain,
The boar *amidst* my chrysal streams I bring,
And southern winds to blast my flow'ry spring. *Dryden.*

Amata's breast the fury thus invades,
And fires with rage *amid* the lylian shades. *Dryd.*

3. Among; conjoined with.

What tho' no real voice nor sound
Amid their radiant orbs be found?
In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever singing, as they shine,
"The hand that made us is divine." *Alderson.*

A'MIDST, *adv.* [from *a*, which, in this form of composition, often signifies according to, and *midst*, the English particle, which shows any thing, like the Greek *μετα*, to be wrong; as, to *miscount*, to count erroneously; to *misdo*, to commit a crime: *amids* therefore signifies not right, or out of order.]

1. Faulty; criminal.

For that, which thou hast sworn to do *amids*,
Is yet *amids*, when it is truly done. *Shakspeare.*

2. Faultily; criminally.

We hope therefore to reform ourselves, if at any time we have done *amids*, is not to sever ourselves from the church we were of before. *Hobbes.*

O ye powers that search
The heart of man, and weigh his inmost thoughts,
If I have done *amids*, impute it not. *Alderson.*

3. In an ill sense.

She sigh'd wistful, they construed all *amids*,
And thought she wish'd to kill who long'd to kiss. *Fairfax.*

4. Wrong; improper; unfit.

Examples have not generally the force of laws, which all men ought to keep, but of counsels only and persuasions, not *amids* to be followed by them, whose case is the like. *Hobbes.*

Methinks, though a man had all science and all principles, yet it might not be *amids* to have some conscience. *Talbot.*

5. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be.

Your kindred is not much *amids*, 'tis true;

Yet I am somewhat better born than you. *Dryd.*
I built a wall, and when the masons plaid the knives, nothing delighted me so much as to stand by while my servants threw down what was *amids*. *Swift.*

6. Reproachful; irreverent.

Every people, nation, and language, which speak any thing *amids* against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, shall be cut in pieces, and their houses shall be made a dung-hill; because there is no other God that can deliver after this sort. *Daniel.*

7. Impaired in health; as, I was somewhat *amids* yesterday, but am well to-day.

8. *Amids* is marked as an adverb, though it cannot always be adverbially rendered; because it always follows the substantive to which it relates, contrary to the nature of adjectives in English; and though we say the action was *amids*, we never say an *amids* action.

9. *Amids* is used by *Shakspeare* as a noun substantive.

To my sick soul, as sin's true nature is,
Each toy seems prologue to some great *amids*. *Hamlet.*

A'MISSION, *n. f.* [*amissio*, Lat.] Loss.

TO A'MIT, *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To lose: a word little in use.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its diffusency, and *amisseth* not its essence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A'MITY, *n. f.* [*amicitia*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.]

Friendship, whether publick between nations, opposed to *war*; or among the people, opposed to *discord*; or between private persons.

The prophet David did think, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable *amity*. *Hobbes.*

The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world. *Sir J. Davies.*

You have a noble and a true conceit Of godlike *amity*; which appears most strongly In bearing thus the absence of your lord. *Shakspeare.*

And ye, oh Tyrians, with immortal hate Pursue this race, this service dedicate To my deplored ashes; let there be 'Twist us and them no league nor *amity*. *Denham.*

AMMONIAC, *n. f.* A drug.

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the East Indies, and is supposed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant. Dioscorides says, it is the juice of a kind of ferula growing in Barbary, and the plant is called *ageyllis*. Pliny calls the tree *metopion*, which, he says, grows near the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, whence the gum takes its name. It ought to be in dry drops, white within, yellowish without, easily fusible, resinous, somewhat bitter, and of a very sharp taste and smell, somewhat like garlic. This gum is said to have served the ancients for incense, in their sacrifices. *Savary. Travels.*

SALT AMMONIAC is a volatile salt of two kinds, ancient and modern. The ancient sort, described by Pliny and Dioscorides, was a native salt, generated in those large ions where the crowds of pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, used to lodge; who travelling upon camels, and those creatures in Cyrene, where that celebrated temple stood, urinating in the stables, or in the parched lands, out of this urine, which is remarkably strong, arose a kind of salt, denominated sometimes from the temple,

Ammoniac, and sometimes from the country, *Cyreniac*. No more of this salt is produced there; and, from this deficiency, some suspect there never was any such thing: but this suspicion is removed, by the large quantities of a salt, nearly of the same nature, thrown out by mount *Aëna*.

The modern *sal ammoniac* is made in Egypt; where long-necked glass bottles, filled with foot, a little sea salt, and the urine of cattle, and having their mouths luted with a piece of wet cotton, are placed over an oven or furnace, in a thick bed of ashes, nothing but the necks appearing, and kept there two days and a night, with a continual strong fire. The steam swells up the cotton, and forms a palate at the vent-hole, hindering the salts from evaporating; which stick to the top of the bottle, and are taken out in those large cakes, which they send to England. Only foot exhaled from dung is the proper ingredient in this preparation; and the dung of camels affords the strongest.

Our chymists imitate the Egyptian *sal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common salt to five of urine, with which some mix that quantity of foot; and putting the whole in a vessel, they raise from it, by sublimation, a white, friable, saccharine substance, which they call *sal ammoniac*. *Chambers*.

AMMONIACAL. *adj.* [from *ammoniac*.] Having the properties of ammoniac.

Human blood calcined yields no fixed salt; nor is it a *sal ammoniac*, for that remains immutable after repeated distillations; and distillation destroys the ammoniacal quality of animal salts, and turns them alkaline: so that it is a salt neither quite fixed, nor quite volatile, nor quite acid, nor quite alkaline, nor quite ammoniacal; but soft and benign, approaching nearest to the nature of *sal ammoniac*. *Arbuthnot*.

AMMUNITION. *n. f.* [supposed by some to come from *amunilio*, which, in the barbarous ages, seems to have signified supply of provision; but it surely may be more reasonably derived from *munitio*, fortification; *choses à munitions*, things for the fortresses.] Military stores.

They must make themselves defensible against strangers; and must have the assistance of some able military man, and convenient arms and ammunition for their defence. *Bacon*.

The colonel said to put in the ammunition he brought with him; which was only twelve barrels of powder, and twelve hundred weight of match. *Glarendon*.

All the rich mines of learning and science are, To furnish ammunition for this war. *Denham*.
But now, his stores of ammunition spent,
His naked valour is his only guard:

Rare thunders are from his dumb cannon sent,
And solitary guns are scarcely heard. *Dryden*.

AMMUNITION BREAD. *n. f.* Bread for the supply of the armies or garrisons.

AMNESTY. *n. f.* [from *amnestia*.] An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes against the government, to a certain time, are so obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

I never read of a law enacted to take away the force of all laws, by which a man may safely commit, upon the last of June, what he would infallibly be hanged for if he committed it on the first of July: by which the greatest criminals may escape, provided they continue long enough in power to antiquate their crimes, and by sliding them a while, deceive the legislature into an amnesty. *Swift*.

AMNICOLIST. *adj.* [*amnicola*, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river. *Diæ*.

AMNIGENOUS. *adj.* [*amnigenus*, Lat.] Born of a river. *Diæ*.

AMNION. } *n. f.* [Latin; perhaps from
AMNIOS. } *ἀμνός*.] The innermost mem-

brane with which the fœtus in the womb is most immediately covered, and with which the rest of the secundines, the chorion, and allantois, are ejected after birth. It is whiter and thinner than the chorion. It also contains a nutritious humour, separated by glands for that purpose, with which the fœtus is preserved. It is outwardly clothed with the urinary membrane and the chorion, which sometimes stick so close to one another, that they can scarce be separated. It has also its vessels from the same origin as the chorion. *Quincy*.

AMOMUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] A sort of fruit.

The commentators on Pliny and Dioscorides suppose it to be a fruit different from ours. The modern *amomum* appears to be the *spin* of the ancients, or *basard stone-parley*. It resembles the muscat grape. This fruit is brought from the East Indies, and makes part of treacle. It is of a hot spicy taste and smell. *Treasure Chambers*.

AMONG. } *prep.* [among, German,
AMONGST. } Saxon.]

1. Mingled with; placed with other persons or things on every side.

Amongst strawberries grow here and there some borage-seed; and you shall find the strawberries under those leaves far more large than their fellows. *Bacon*.

The voice of God they heard,
Now walking in the garden, by lost winds
Brought to their ears, while day declin'd: they heard,

And from his presence hid themselves among
The thickest trees, both man and wife. *Milton*.

2. Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number.

I have then, as you see, observed the failings of many great wits amongst the moderns, who have attempted to write an epic poem. *Dryden*.

There were, amongst the old Roman statues, several of Venus in different postures and habits; as these are many particular figures of her made after the same design. *Adanson*.

AMORIST. *n. f.* [from *amour*.] An innamorato; a gallant; a man professing love.

Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds: though casualties should spare them, age brings in a necessity of decay; leaving doters upon red and white perplexed by uncertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and her beauty, both which are necessary to the amorist's joys and quiet. *Bayle*.

AMOROSO. *n. f.* [Ital.] A man enamoured. *Diæ*.

AMOROUS. *adj.* [*amorofo*, Ital.]

1. In love; enamoured: with the particle *of* before the thing loved; in *Shakspeare*, *on*.

Sure my brother is *amorous* on Hero; and hath withdrawn her father to break with him about it. *Shakspeare*.

The *an'rous* master own'd her potent eyes,
Sigh'd when he look'd, and trembled as he drew;
Each flowing line confirm'd his first surprise,
And as the piece advanc'd, the passion grew. *Prior*.

2. Naturally inclined to love; disposed to fondness; fond.

Apes, as soon as they have brought forth their young, keep their eyes fasten'd on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty; so *amorous* is nature of whatsoever she produces. *Dryd*.

3. Relating, or belonging to love.

I that am not sharp'd for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an *an'rous* looking-gliss,
I, that am sully'd stamp. *Shakspeare*.

And into all things, from her air inspir'd
The spirit of love, and *amorous* delight. *Milton*.

In the *amorous* net

First caught, they lik'd; and each his liking chose. *Milton*.

O! how I long my careless limbs to lay
Under the plantane's shade, and all the day
With *am'rous* airs my fancy entertain
Invoke the muses, and improve my vein! *Waller*.

AMOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *amorous*.] Fondly; lovingly.

When thou wilt swim in that live-bath,
Each fish, which every channel hath,
Will *amorously* to thee swim,
Gladder to catch thee, than thou him. *Donne*.

AMOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *amorous*.] The quality of being *amorous*; fondness; lovingness; love.

All Gynecia's actions were interpreted by Basilus, as proceeding from jealousy of his *amorousness*. *Sidney*.

Lindamor has wit and *amorousness* enough to make him find it more easy to defend fair ladies, than to defend himself against them. *Bayle*.

AMORÉ. *adv.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] In the state of the dead; dejected; depressed; spiritless.

How fares my Kate? what, (sweeting, all *amoré*?) *Shakspeare*.

AMORTIZATION. } *n. f.* [*amortissement*,
AMORTIZEMENT. } *amortissable*, Fr.]

The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to some community that never is to cease.

Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an especial provision for them, after the laws of *amortization* were devised and put in use by princes. *Asylæ's Pervigil Juris Canonici*.

To AMORTIZE. *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.]

To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild, or fraternity, and their successors; which cannot be done without licence of the king, and the lord of the manor. *Blount*.

This did concern the kingdom, to have farms sufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to *amortize* part of the lands unto the yeomanry, or middle part of the people. *Bacon*.

To AMOVE. *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.]

1. To remove from a post or station: a juridical sense.

2. To remove; to move; to alter: a sense now out of use.

Therewith, *amove'd* from his sober mood,
And lives he yet, said he, that wrought this act?
And do the heavens afford him vital food? *Fairy Queen*.

At her so piteous cry was much *amove'd*

Her champion stout. *Fairy Queen*.

To AMOUNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.]

1. To rise to in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole: with the particle *to*. It is used of several sums in quantities added together.

Let us compute a little more particularly how much this will *amount to*, or how many oceans of water would be necessary to compose this great ocean rowing in the air, without bounds or banks. *Barnet's Theory*.

2. It is used, figuratively, of the consequence rising from any thing taken altogether.

The errors of young men are the ruin of business; but the errors of aged men *amount* but to this, that more might have been done, or sooner. *Bacon*.

Judgments that are made on the wrong side of the danger, *amount* to no more than an affectation of skill, without either credit or effect. *L'Estrange*.

AMOUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The sum total; the result of several sums or quantities accumulated.

And now, ye lying vanities of life,
Where are you now, and what is your amount?
Vexation, disappointment, and remorse. *Thomson.*

AMOUR. *n. f.* [*amour*, Fr. *amor*, Lat.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue; generally used of vitious love. The *ou* sounds like *oo* in *poor*.

No man is of so general and diffusive a lust,
As to prosecute his *amour* all the world over;
and let it burn never so outrageously, yet the
impure flame will either die of itself, or consume
the body that harbours it. *South.*

The restless youth search'd all the world
around;

But how can love in his *amour* be found? *Addis.*

AMPER. *n. f.* [*ampne*, Sax.] A tumour with inflammation; bile. A word said, by *Skinner*, to be much in use in *Essex*; but, perhaps, not found in books.

AMPHIBIOUS. *adj.* [*ἕμιον* and *βίον*]

1. That partakes of two natures, so as to live in two elements; as, in air and water.

A creature of *amphibious* nature,
On land a beast, a fish in water. *Hudibras.*

Those are called *amphibious*, which live freely
in the air, upon the earth, and yet are observed
to live long upon water, as if they were natural
inhabitants of that element; though it be worth
the examination to know, whether any of those
creatures that live at ease, and by choice, a good
while, or at any time, upon the earth, can live,
a long time together, perfectly under water.

Fishes contain much oil, and *amphibious* ani-
mals partake somewhat of the nature of fishes,
and are oily. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Of a mixt nature, in allusion to animals
that live in air and water.

Traulus of *amphibious* breed,
Mottled fruit of mongrel feed;
By the dam from lordlings sprung,
By the sire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

AMPHIBIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *amphibious*.] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *amphibology*.] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *amphibological*.] Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ἕμιβλογία*.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. It is distinguished from *equivocation*, which means the double signification of a single word; as, *noli regem occidere timere bonum est*, is *amphibology*; *capture lepores*, meaning, by *lepores*, either hares or jells, is *equivocation*.

Now the fallacies, whereby men deceive others,
and are deceived themselves, the ancients have di-
vided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and
such as conclude from mistakes of the word,
there are but two worthy our notation; the fal-
lacy of equivocation, and *amphibology*. *Brown.*

He that affirm'd, 'gainst sense, snow black to
be,

Might prove it by this *amphibology*;
Things are not what they seem. *Farf. on Cleveland.*

In defining obvious appearances, we are to
use what is most plain and easy; that the mind
be not misled by *amphibologies* into fallacious de-
ductions. *Granville.*

AMPHIBOLOUS. *adj.* [*ἕμιον* and *βαλλω*.] Tossed from one to another; striking each way.

Never was there such an *amphibolous* quarrel,
both parties declaring themselves for the king,
and making use of his name in all their remon-
strances, to justify their actions. *Howel.*

AMPHI'LOGY. *n. f.* [*ἄμφι* and *λόγος*.] Equivocation; ambiguity. *DiB.*

AMPHISBÆ'N. *n. f.* [Lat. *ἀμφισβῆν*.] A serpent supposed to have two heads, and by consequence to move with either end foremost.

That the *amphisbæna*, that is, a smaller kind of
serpent, which moveth forward and backward,
hath two heads, or one at either extreme, was
affirmed by *Nicander* and others. *Brown.*

Scorpion, and asp, and *amphisbæna* dire. *Milt.*

AMPHI'SCII. *n. f.* [Lat. *ἀμφισκι*, of *ἄμφι* and *σκια*, a shadow.] Those people dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways; to the north pole, when the sun is in the southern signs; and to the south pole, when he is in the northern signs. These are the people who inhabit the torrid zone.

AMPHITHE'ATRE. *n. f.* [of *ἀμφιθέατρον*, of *ἀμφι*, and *θεῖναι*, to surround.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another; where spectators might behold spectacles, as stageplays, or gladiators. The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a semicircle, only exceeding a just semicircle by one fourth part of the diameter; and the amphitheatre is two theatres joined together; so that the longest diameter of the amphitheatre was to the shortest, as one and a half to one.

Within, an *amphitheatre* appear'd
Rais'd in degrees; to sixty paces rear'd,
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryd.*

Conceive a man placed in the burning iron
chair at Lyons, amid the insults and mockeries
of a crowded *amphitheatre*, and still keeping his
seat; or stretched upon a grate of iron, over coals
of fire, and breathing out his soul among the
exquisite sufferings of such a tedious execution,
rather than renounce his religion, or blaspheme
his Saviour. *Addis.*

AMPLE. *adj.* [*amplus*, Lat.]

1. Large; wide; extended.

Heav'n descends
In universal bounty, shedding herbs,
And fruits, and flowers, on Nature's ample lap. *Thomson.*

2. Great in bulk.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any de-
monstration of grief?—
She took 'em, and read 'em in my presence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate cheeks. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

3. Unlimited; without restriction.

Have what you ask, your presents I receive;
Land where and when you please, with ample
leave. *Dryden.*

4. Liberal; large; without parsimony.

If we speak of strict justice, God could no
way have been bound to requite man's labours
in so large and ample manner as human felicity
doth import; in as much as the dignity of this
exceedeth so far the other's value. *Hooker.*

5. Magnificent; splendid.

To dispose the prince the more willingly to
undertake his relief, the earl made ample pro-
mises, that, within so many days after the siege
should be raised, he would advance his highness's
levies with two thousand men. *Clarendon.*

6. Diffusive; not contracted; as, an ample
narrative, that is, not an epitome.

AMPLENESS. *n. f.* [from *ample*.] The quality of being ample; largeness; splendour.

Impossible it is for a person of my condition
to produce any thing in proportion either to the
ampleness of the body you represent, or of the
places you bear. *South.*

TO AMPLIATE. *v. a.* [*amplio*, Lat.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend.

He shall look upon it, not to traduce or ex-
tenuate, but to explain and dilucidate, to add
and *ampliate*. *Brown.*

AMPLIATION. *n. f.* [from *ampliate*.]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration; exten-
sion.

Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but
ought to be restrained and interpreted in the
mildest sense. *Ayliffe's Imagery.*

2. Diffuseness; enlargement.

The obscurity of the subject, and the preju-
dice and prepossession of most readers, may plead
excuse for any *ampliations* or repetitions that
may be found, whilst I labour to express myself
plain and full. *Fielder.*

TO AMPLI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.]

To enlarge; to spread out; to amplify. *DiB.*

AMPLIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [*amplification*, Fr. *amplificatio*, Lat.]

1. Enlargement; extension.

2. It is usually taken in a rhetorical sense,
and implies exaggerated representation,
or diffuse narrative; an image heighten-
ed beyond reality; a narrative enlarged
with many circumstances.

I shall summarily, without any *amplification*
at all, shew in what manner defects have been
supplied. *Davies.*

Things unknown seem greater than they are,
and are usually received with *amplifications* above
their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Is the poet justifiable for relating such incre-
dible *amplifications*? It may be answered, if he
had put these extravagances into the mouth of
Ulysses, he had been unpardonable; but they
suit well the character of Alcinous. *Pope.*

AMPLIFIER. *n. f.* [from *To amplify*.]

One that enlarges any thing; one that
exaggerates; one that represents any
thing with a large display of the best
circumstances: it being usually taken
in a good sense.

Derilius could need no *amplifier's* mouth for
the highest point of praise. *Sidney.*

TO AMPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]

1. To enlarge; to increase any material
substance, or object of sense.

So when a great moneyed man hath divided
his chests, and coins, and bags, he seemeth to
himself richer than he was: and therefore a way
to *amplify* any thing is to break it, and to make
anatomy of it in several parts, and to examine it
according to the several circumstances. *Bacon.*

All concaves that proceed from more narrow
to more broad, do *amplify* the sound at the
coming out. *Bacon.*

2. To enlarge, or extend any thing incor-
poreal.

As the reputation of the Roman prelates grew
up in these blind ages, so grew up in them withal
a desire of *amplifying* their power, that they
might be as great in temporal forces, as men's
opinions have formed them in spiritual matters. *Raleigh.*

3. To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge
it by the manner of representation.

Thy general is my lover; I have been
The book of his good acts; whence men have
read.

His fame unparallel'd, haply *amplified*. *Shaksp.*

Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and errors of every age that is past, I would not willingly seem to flatter the present, by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of those servants that have laboured in this vineyard.

Davies.

4. To enlarge; to improve by new additions.

In paraphrase the author's words are not strictly followed, his sense too is *amplified* but not altered, as Walker's translation of Virgil. *Dryd.*

I feel age advancing, and my health is insufficient to increase and *amplify* these remarks, to confirm and improve these rules, and to illuminate the several pages. *Hutton.*

To *AMPLIFY*. v. n. Frequently with the particle *on*.

1. To speak largely in many words; to lay one's self out in diffusion.

When you affect to *amplify on* the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity upon yourself of contracting the latter, and prevent yourself in the most important part of your design. *Hutton's Logic.*

2. To form large or pompous representations.

An excellent medicine for the stone might be conceived, by *amplifying* apprehensions able to break a diamond. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I have sometimes been forced to *amplify on* others; but here, where the subject is so fruitful, that the harvest overcomes the reaper, I am shortened by my chain. *Dryden.*

Homer *amplifies* not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopes, so they might be men of great stature, or giants. *Pope's Ody.*

AMPLITUDE. n. f. [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitude*, Lat.]

1. Extent.

Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance. *Gloucester.*

2. Largeness; greatness.

Men should learn how severe a thing, the true inquisition of nature is, and accustom themselves, by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowness of their minds. *Baron.*

3. Capacity; extent of intellectual faculties.

With more than human gifts from heav'n adorn'd,
Perfections absolute, graces divine,
And *amplitude* of mind to greatest deeds. *Milton.*

4. Splendour; grandeur; dignity.

In the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is in the power of princes, or estates, to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms. *Maccus's Essays.*

5. Copiousness; abundance.

You should say every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fulness of your discourse, to your great design; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers. *Hutton's Logic.*

6. *Amplitude of the range of a projectile*, denotes the horizontal line subtending the path in which it moved.

7. *Amplitude*, in astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting. It is eastern or ortive, when the star rises; and western or occiduous, when the star sets. The eastern or western *amplitude* are also called northern or southern, as they fall in the northern or southern quarters of the horizon.

8. *Magnetical amplitude* is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun at his rising, and the east or west points of the compass; or, it is the difference of the rising or setting of the sun, from the east or west parts of the compass.

Chambers.

AMPLIFY. adv. [*amplè*, Lat.]

1. Largely; liberally.

For whose well-being,
So *amplify*, and with hands so liberal,
Thou hast provided all things. *Milton.*

The evidence they had before was enough *amplify* enough, to convince them; but they were resolved not to be convinced; and to those who are resolved not to be convinced, all motives, all arguments, are equal. *Atterbury.*

2. At large; without reserve.

At return
Of him so lately promis'd to thy aid,
The woman's seed, obscurely then foretold,
Now *amplify* known, thy Saviour, and thy Lord. *Milton.*

3. At large; copiously; with a diffusive detail.

Some parts of a poem require to be *amplify* written; and with all the force and elegance of words; others must be cast into shadows; that is, passed over in silence, or but faintly touched. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

To *AMPUTATE*. v. n. [*amputo*, Lat.]

To cut off a limb: a word used only in chirurgery.

Amongst the cruizers, it was complained, that their surgeons were too active in *amputating* fractured members. *Wise's Surgery.*

AMPUTATION. n. f. [*amputatio*, Lat.]

The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.

The usual method of performing *amputation* in the instance of a leg, is as follows. The proper part for the operation being four or five inches below the knee, the skin and flesh are first to be drawn very tight upwards, and secured from returning by a ligature two or three fingers broad: above this ligature another loose one is passed, for the gripe; which being twisted by means of a stick, may be tightened to any degree at pleasure. Then the patient being conveniently situated, and the operator placed to the inside of the limb, which is to be held by one assistant above, and another below the part designed for the operation, and the gripe sufficiently twisted to prevent too large an hæmorrhage, the flesh is, with a stroke or two, to be separated from the bone with the disseminating knife. Then the periosteum being also divided from the bone with the back of the knife, saw the bone asunder with as few strokes as possible. When two parallel bones are concerned, the flesh that grows between them must likewise be separated before the use of the saw. This being done, the gripe may be slackened, to give an opportunity of searching for the large blood vessels, and securing the hæmorrhage at their mouths. After making proper applications to the stump, loosen the first ligature, and pull both the skin and the flesh, as far as conveniently may be, over the stump, to cover it; and secure them with the cross stitch made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the skin. Then apply pledgets, astringents, plasters, and other necessaries. *Chambers.*

The amazons, by the *amputation* of their right breast, had the freer use of their bow. *Brown.*

AMULET. n. f. [*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, or *amuletum*; *quod malum amolitur*, Lat.]

An appended remedy, or preservative; a thing hung about the neck, or any other part of the body, for preventing or curing of some particular diseases.

That spirits are corporeal, seems at first view a conceit derogative unto himself; yet herein he

establisheth the doctrine of illusions, *amulets*, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

They do not certainly know the falsity of what they report; and their ignorance must serve you as an *amulet* against the guilt both of deceit and malice. *Governor of the Tongue.*

AMURCO'SITY. n. f. [*amurca*, Lat.] The quality of lees mother of any thing.

Dict.

To *AMUSE*. v. a. [*amuser*, Fr.]

1. To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without distracting it. To *divert* implies something more lively, and to *please*, something more important. It is therefore frequently taken in a sense bordering on contempt.

They think they see visions, and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations; when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and *amuse* themselves with the fantastick ideas of a busy imagination. *Deay of Proty.*

I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to *amuse* himself with trifles. *Walsh.*

2. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation; as, he *amused* his followers with idle promises.

AMUSEMENT. n. f. [*amusement*, Fr.]

That which amuses; entertainment.

Every interest or pleasure of life, even the most trifling *amusement*, is suffered to postpone the one thing necessary. *Rogers.*

During his confinement, his *amusement* was to give poison to dogs and cats, and see them expire by slower or quicker torments. *Pope.*

I was left to stand the battle, while others, who had better talents than a draper, thought it no unpleasant *amusement* to look on with safety, whilst another was giving them diversion at the hazard of his liberty. *Swift.*

AMUSER. n. f. [*amuseur*, Fr.] He that amuses, as with false promises. The French word is always taken in an ill sense.

AMUSIVE. adj. [from *amuse*.] That has the power of amusing. I know not that this is a current word.

But amaze'd,

Behold th' *amuseur* arch before him fly,
Then vanish quite away. *Thomson.*

AMYGDALATE. adj. [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMYGDALINE. adj. [*amygdala*, Lat.] Relating to almonds; resembling almonds.

AN. article. [ane, Saxon; een, Dutch; eine, German.] The article indefinite, used before a vowel, or *h* mute. See *A*.

1. One, but with less emphasis; as, there stands *an* ox.

Since he cannot be always employed in study, reading, and conversation, there will be many an hour, besides what his exercises will take up. *Locke.*

2. Any, or some: as, *an* elephant might swim in this water.

He was no way at *an* uncertainty, nor ever in the least at a loss concerning any branch of it. *Locke.*

A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod,
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it signifies, like *a*, some particular state; but this is now disused. It is certain that odours do, in a small degree, nourish; especially the odour of wine: and we see men *an* hungered do love to smell hot bread. *Bayly.*

4. *An* is sometimes, in old authors, a contraction of *and* if.

He can't flatter, he!

An honest mind and plain; he must speak truth, *an* they will take it so; if not, he's plain. *Shak.*

5. Sometimes a contraction of *and* before *if*.

Well I know

The clerk will ne'er wear hair on 's face that had it.

—He will *an* if he live to be a man. *Shaksp.*

6. Sometimes it is a contraction of *as if*.

My next pretty correspondent, like Shakspeare's lion in Pyramus and Thisbe, roars *an* it were any nightingale. *Addison.*

ANA. *adv.* [*ana*.] A word used in the prescriptions of physick, importing the like quantity; as wine and honey, *a* or *ana* 3 ii; that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

In the same weight innocence and prudence take,

Ana of each does the just mixture make. *Cowley.*

He'll bring an apothecary with a chargeable long bill of *anas*. *Dryden.*

ANA. *n. f.* Books so called from the last syllables of their titles; as, *Scaligerana*, *Tibulliana*; they are loose thoughts, or casual hints, dropped by eminent men, and collected by their friends.

ANACAMPICK. *adj.* [*ανακαμπτικος*.] Reflecting, or reflected: an *anacampick* sound, an echo; an *anacampick* bill, a bill that produces an echo.

ANACAMPICKS. *n. f.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks. It has no singular.

ANACATHARTICK. *n. f.* [See **CATHARTICK**.] Any medicine that works upward. *Quincy.*

ANACEPHALÆOSIS. *n. f.* [*ανακεφαλαωσις*.] Recapitulation, or summary of the principal heads of a discourse. *Did.*

ANACHORETE. *n. f.* [sometimes viti-
ANACHORITE. *n. f.* [sometimes viti-
anachorite.] A monk who, with the leave of his superior, leaves the convent for a more austere and solitary life.

Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth sit,

Vow'd to this trench, like an *anachorite*. *Donne.*

ANACHRONISM. *n. f.* [from *ana* and *χρονος*.] An error in computing time, by which events are misplaced with regard to each other. It seems properly to signify an error by which an event is placed too early; but is generally used for any error in chronology.

This leads me to the defence of the famous *anachronism*, in making *Buceas* and *Dido* contemporaries: for it is certain, that the hero lived almost two hundred years before the building of Carthage. *Dryden.*

ANACLASTICKS. *n. f.* [*ανακλαστικα*.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks. It has no singular.

ANADIPLOSIS. *n. f.* [*αναδιπλωσις*.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetoric, in which the last word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the first of the following; as, *he retained his virtues amid all his misfortunes, misfortunes which only his virtues brought upon him*.

ANAGOGICAL. *adj.* [*αναγωγικος*.] That contributes or relates to spiritual elevation, or religious raptures; mysterious; elevated above humanity. *Dict.*

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ANAGOGICAL. *adj.* [*αναγωγικος*, Fr.] Mysterious; elevated; religiously exalted.

Did.

ANAGOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *anagogical*.] Mysteriously; with religious elevation.

ANAGRAM. *n. f.* [*αναγραμμα*.] A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed; as this, of *W. i. l. l. i. a. m. N. o. y.*, attorney-general to Charles I. a very laborious man, *I moyl in law*.

Though all her parts be not in th' usual place,

She hath yet the *anagrams* of a good face:

If we might put the letters but one way,

In that lean dearth of words what could we say? *Donne.*

Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame

In keen iambicks, but mild *anagram*. *Dryden.*

ANAGRAMMATISM. *n. f.* [from *anagram*.]

The act or practice of making anagrams.

The only quintessence that hitherto the alchemy of wit could draw out of names, is *anagrammatism*, or *metagrammatism*, which is a dissolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter, into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Camden.*

ANAGRAMMATIST. *n. f.* [from *anagram*.]

A maker of anagrams.

TO ANAGRAMMATIZE. *v. n.* [*anagrammatizer*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALEPTICK. *adj.* [*αναλεπτικος*.] Comforting; corroborating: a term of physick.

Analeptick medicines cherish the nerves, and renew the spirits and strength. *Quincy.*

ANALOGAL. *adj.* [from *analogous*.] Analogous; having relation.

When I see many *analogal* motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them spontaneous, I have reason to conclude that these in their principle are not simply mechanical. *Hale.*

ANALOGICAL. *adj.* [from *analogy*.]

1. Used by way of analogy. It seems properly distinguished from *analogous*, as words from things; *analogous* signifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of representing relation.

It is looked on only as the image of the true God, and that not as a proper likeness, but by *analogical* representation. *Stillingfleet.*

When a word, which originally signifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to several other objects, not by way of resemblance, but on the account of some evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an *analogical* word; so a sound or healthy pulse, a sound digestion, sound sleep, are so called, with reference to a sound and healthy constitution; but if you speak of sound doctrine, or sound speech, this is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts' Logic.*

2. Analogous; having resemblance or relation.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable provinces, participating something *analogical* to either. *Hale.*

ANALOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *analogical*.]

In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

I am convinced, from the simplicity and uniformity of the Divine Nature, and of all his works, that there is some one universal principle, running through the whole system of creatures *analogically*, and congruous to their relative natures. *Chrys.*

ANALOGICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *analogical*.] The quality of being analogical;

fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

ANA'LOGISM. *n. f.* [*αναλογισμος*.] An argument from the cause to the effect.

TO ANA'LOGIZE. *v. a.* [from *analogy*.] To explain by way of analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider something with regard to its analogy with somewhat else.

We have systems of material bodies, diversly figured and situated, if separately considered; they represent the object of the desire, which is *analogized* by attraction or gravitation. *Chrys.*

ANA'LOGOUS. *adj.* [*αναλογος*.]

1. Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; having something parallel.

Exercise makes things easy, that would be otherwise very hard; as, in labour, watchings, heats, and colds; and then there is something *analogous* in the exercise of the mind to that of the body. It is folly and infirmity that makes us delicate and froward. *L'Esrange.*

Many important consequences may be drawn from the observation of the most common things, and *analogous* reasonings from the causes of them. *Asbuthnot.*

2. It has the word *to* before the thing to which the resemblance is noted.

This incorporeal substance may have some sort of existence, *analogous* to corporeal extension; though we have no adequate conception thereof. *Locke.*

ANALOGY. *n. f.* [*αναλογία*.]

1. Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects; as *learning* is said to *enlighten* the mind; that is, it is to the mind what light is to the eye, by enabling it to discover that which was hidden before.

From God it hath proceeded, that the church hath evermore held a prescript form of common prayer, although not in all things every where the same, yet, for the most part, retaining the same *analogy*. *Hobbes.*

What I here observe of extraordinary revelation and prophecy, will, by *analogy* and due proportion, extend even to those communications of God's will, that are requisite to salvation. *South.*

2. When the thing, to which the analogy is supposed, happens to be mentioned, *analogy* has after it the particles *to* or *with*; when both the things are mentioned after *analogy*, the particle *between* or *betwixt* is used.

If the body politic have any *analogy* to the natural, an act of oblivion were necessary in a hot distempered state. *Dryden.*

By *analogy* with all other liquors and concretions, the form of the chaos, whether liquid or concrete, could not be the same with that of the present earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

If we make Juvenal express the customs of our country, rather than us Rome, it is when there was some *analogy* betwixt the customs. *Dryden.*

3. By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, from *love* is formed *loved*; from *hate*, *hated*; from *grieve*, *grieved*.

ANA'LYSIS. *n. f.* [*αναλυσις*.]

1. A separation of a compound body into the several parts of which it consists.

There is an account of dew falling, in some places, in the form of butter, or grease, which grows extremely stid; so that the *analysis* of the dew of any place, may, perhaps, be the best

method of finding such contents of the soil as are within the reach of the sun. *Arbutus.*

2. A consideration of any thing in parts, so as that one particular is first considered, then another.

Analysis consists in making experiments and observations, and in drawing general conclusions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections but such as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements; as, of a sentence to the single words; of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it; of a tune, to single notes; of an argument, to simple propositions.

We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an *analysis* of its true initial causes; till we know the first springs of natural motions, we are still but ignorant. *Glauville.*

ANALYTICAL. *adj.* [from *analysis*.]

1. That resolves any thing into first principles; that separates any compound. See **ANALYSIS**.

Either may be probably maintained against the inaccuracy of the *analytical* experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

2. That proceeds by analysis, or by taking the parts of a compound into distinct and particular consideration.

Descartes hath here infinitely outdone all the philosophers that went before him, in giving a particular and *analytical* account of the universal fabrick: yet he intends his principles but for hypotheses. *Glauville.*

ANALYTICALLY. *adv.* [from *analytical*.]

In such a manner as separates compounds into simples. See **ANALYSIS**.

ANALYTICK. *adj.* [*ἀναλυτικὸς*.] The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts: applied chiefly to mental operations.

He was in logic a great critic, Profoundly skill'd in *analytick*. *Hudibras.*

Analytick method takes the whole compound as it finds it, whether it be a species or an individual, and leads us into the knowledge of it, by resolving into its first principles, or parts, its generic nature, and its special properties; and therefore it is called the method of resolution. *Watts' Logic.*

To ANALYZE. *v. a.* [*ἀνάλυω*.] To resolve a compound into its first principles. See **ANALYSIS**.

Chemistry enabling us to depurate bodies, and in some measure to *analyze* them, and take aunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chymical experiments, we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more simple or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to present them us. *Boyle.*

To *analyze* the immortality of any action into its last principles; if it be enquired, why such an action is to be avoided, the immediate answer is, because it is sin. *Norris's Misericordians.*

When the sentence is distinguished into subject and predicate, proposition, argument, act, object, cause, effect, adjunct, opposite, &c. then it is *analyzed* analogically and metaphysically. This last is what is chiefly meant in the theological schools, when they speak of *analyzing* a text of scripture. *Watts' Logic.*

ANALYZER. *n. f.* [from *To analyze*.] That which has the power of analyzing.

Particular reasons incline me to doubt whether the fire be the true and universal *analyzer* of mixt bodies. *Boyle.*

ANAMORPHOSIS. *n. f.* [*ἀνάμορφωσις*.]

Deformation; a perspective projection of any thing, so that to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact and regular representation. Sometimes it is made to appear confuted to the naked eye, and regular, when viewed in a mirror of a certain form.

ANANA. *n. f.* The pineapple.

The species are, 1. Oval-shaped pine-apple, with a whitish flesh. 2. Pyramidal pine-apple, with a yellow flesh. 3. Pine-apple, with smooth leaves. 4. Pine-apple, with shining green leaves, and scarce any spines on their edges. 5. The olive-coloured pine. *Miller.*

Witness thou best *anana*, thou the pride Of vegetable life, beyond what'er The poets imag'd in the golden age. *Thomson.*

ANANA, wild. The same with *pinguin*.

ANAPHORA. *n. f.* [*ἀναφορά*.] A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word, or sound; as, *Where is the wife? Where is the scribe? Where is the dispenser of this world?*

ANAPLERO'TICK. *adj.* [*ἀναπληρῶν*.] That fills up any vacuity: used of applications which promote flesh.

ANARCH. *n. f.* [See **ANARCHY**.] An author of confusion.

Him that the *anarch* old, With fault'ring speech, and visage incompos'd, Answer'd. *Milton.*

ANARCHICAL. *adj.* [from *anarchy*.] Confused; without rule or government.

In this *anarchical* and rebellious state of human nature, the faculties belonging to the material world presume to determine the nature of subjects belonging to the supreme Spirit. *Chrys.*

ANARCHY. *n. f.* [*ἀναρχία*.] Want of government; a state in which every man is unaccountable; a state without magistracy.

Where eldest Night And Chaos, ancestors of Nature hold Eternal *anarchy* amidst the noise Of endless wars, and by confusion stand. *Mil.*

Arbitrary power is but the first natural step from *anarchy*, or the savage life; the adjusting power and freedom being an effect and consequence of mature thinking. *Swift.*

ANASARCA. *n. f.* [from *ἀνά* and *σάρξ*.] A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours.

When the lymph stagnates, or is extravasated under the skin, it is called an *anasarca*. *Arbut.*

ANASARCOUS. *adj.* [from *anasarca*.] Relating to an *anasarca*; partaking of the nature of an *anasarca*.

A gentlewoman laboured of an ascites, with an *anasarcous* swelling of her belly, thighs, and legs. *Wiseman.*

ANASTOMAT'ICK. *adj.* [from *ἀνά* and *στόμα*.] That has the quality of opening the vessels, or of removing obstructions.

ANASTOMOSIS. *n. f.* [from *ἀνά* and *στόμα*.] The insculcation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another; as, of the arteries into the veins.

ANASTROPHE. *n. f.* [*ἀναστροφή*.] A profligate placing, from *ἀναστροφή*. A figure whereby words which should have been precedent, are postponed.

ANATHEMA. *n. f.* [*ἀνάθεμα*.]

1. A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority; excommunication.

Her bare *anathemas* fall but like so many *brutes* *fulmina* upon the schismatical; who think themselves shrewdly hurt, forsooth, by being cut off from the body, which they choose not to be of. *South's Sermons.*

2. The object of the curse, or person cursed. This seems the original meaning, though now little used.

ANATHEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *anathema*.] That has the properties of an *anathema*; that relates to an *anathema*.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *anathematical*.] In an *anathematical* manner.

To ANATHEMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *anathema*.] To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority; to excommunicate.

They were therefore to be *anathematized*, and, with detestation, branded and banished out of the church. *Hammond.*

ANATIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks. Not in use.

If there be *anatifera* trees, whose corruption breaks forth into barnacles; yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ANATOCISM. *n. f.* [*ανατοκισμός*, Lat. *anatocismus*.] The accumulation of interest upon interest; the addition of the interest due for money lent, to the original sum. A species of usury generally forbidden.

ANATOMICAL. *adj.* [from *anatomy*.]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy.

When we are taught by logic to view a thing completely in all its parts, by the help of division, it has the use of an *anatomical* knife, which dissects an animal body, and separates the veins, arteries, nerves, muscles, membranes, &c. and shows us the several parts which go to the composition of a complete animal. *Watts' Logic.*

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy; considered as the object of anatomy.

There is a natural, involuntary distortion of the muscles, which is the *anatomical* cause of laughter; but there is another cause of laughter, which decency requires. *Swift.*

3. Anatomized; dissected; separated.

The continuation of solidity is apt to be confined with, and, if we will look into the minute *anatomical* parts of matter, is little different from, hardness. *Locke.*

ANATOMICALLY. *adv.* [from *anatomical*.] In an *anatomical* manner; in the sense of an anatomist; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

While some affirmed it had no gall, intending only thereby no evidence of anger or fury, others have construed *anatomically*, and denied that part at all. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ANATOMIST. *n. f.* [*ἀνατομικός*.] He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection; he that divides the bodies of animals, to discover the various parts.

Anatomists adjudged, that if nature had been suffered to run her own course, without this fatal interruption, he might have doubled his age. *Howell.*

Hence when *anatomists* discourse, How like brutes organs are to ours; They grant, if higher powers think fit, A bear might soon be made a wit; And that, for any thing in nature, Pigs might squeak love odes, dogs bark satire. *Prior.*

To ANATOMIZE. *v. a.* [*ἀνατομίζω*.]

1. To dissect an animal; to divide the body into its component or constituent parts.

Our industry must even *anatomize* every particle of that body, which we are to uphold.

Hasker.

2. To lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts.

I speak but brotherly of him, but should I *anatomize* him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep, and then must look pale and wonder *Shak.*

Then dark distinctions reason's light disguis'd,
And into atoms truth *anatomiz'd.* *Denham.*

ANA'TOMY. *n. f.* [*ἀνατομία*.]

1. The art of dissecting the body.

It is proverbially said, *Formica sua bilis inest, habet et musca splenem*; whereas these parts *anatomy* hath not discovered in insects. *Brown.*

It is therefore in the *anatomy* of the mind, as in that of the body; more good will accrue to mankind, by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by studying too much such finer nerves and vessels, as will for ever escape our observation. *Pope.*

2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection.

Let the muscles be well inserted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by *anatomy.* *Dryden.*

3. The act of dividing any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual.

When a moneyed man hath divided his chests, he seemeth to himself richer than he was; therefore, a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make *anatomy* of it in several parts. *Bacon.*

4. The body stripped of its integuments; a skeleton.

O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth,
Then with a passion I would shake the world,
And rouse from sleep that fell *anatomy*,
Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice. *Shak.*

5. By way of irony or ridicule, a thin meagre person.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villain,

A more *anatomy*, a mountebank,
A thread-bare juggler, and a fortune-teller,
A needy, hollow-ey'd, sharp looking wretch,
A living dead man. *Shakespeare.*

- A'NATROM. *n. f.* The scum which swims upon the molten glass in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common salt. It is likewise that salt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

A'NBURY. *n. f.* See AMBURY.

- A'NCESTOR. *n. f.* [*ancestor*, Lat. *ancestre*, Fr.] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or the mother. It is distinguished from *predecessor*; which is not, like *ancestor*, a natural, but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch succeeds to his *ancestors*; an elective to his *predecessors*.

And *ancestors* buried with her *ancestors*,
O, in a tomb where never scandal sleeps,
Save this of her's. *Shakespeare.*

Cham was the paternal *ancestor* of Nimus, the father of Chus, the grandfather of Nimrod; whose son was Belus, the father of Nimus. *Raleigh.*

Of course! why pry'st thou what am I? I know
My father, grandfire, and great grandfire too:
If further I derive my pedigree,
I can but go beyond the fourth degree.
The rest of my forgotten *ancestors*
Were sons of earth like him, or sons of whores.

Dryden.

A'NCESTREL. *adj.* [from *ancestor*.] Claim-

ed from ancestors; relating to ancestors: a term of law.

Limitation in actions *ancestral*, was anciently so here in England. *Italc.*

A'NCESTRY. *n. f.* [from *ancestor*.]

1. Lineage; a series of ancestors, or progenitors; the persons who compose the lineage.

Phedon I hight, quoth he; and do advance
Mine *ancestry* from famous Coradin,
Who first to raise our house to honour did begin.

Spenser.

A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties transmitted from a wife and virtuous *ancestry*, publick spirit, and a love of one's country, are the support and ornaments of government.

Addison.

Say from what scepter'd *ancestry* ye claim,
Recorded eminent in deathlet's fame? *Pope.*

2. The honour of descent; birth.

Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible.

Addison.

- A'NCHENTRY. *n. f.* [from *ancient*, and therefore properly to be written *ancientry*.] Antiquity of a family; ancient dignity; appearance or proof of antiquity.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a measure, and a cinque pace; the first suit is hot and haily, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly modest, as a measure full of state and *anchentry*; and then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque pace faster and faster, till he sinks into his grave. *Shakespeare.*

A'NCHOR. *n. f.* [*anchora*, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron, composed of a long shank, having a ring at one end to which the cable is fastened, and at the other branching out into two arms or flukes, tending upward, with barbs or edges on each side. Its use is to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground.

He said, and wept; then spread his sails before
The winds, and reach'd at length the Cuman shore:
Their *anchors* dropt, his crew the vessels moor.

Dryden.

2. It is used, by a metaphor, for any thing which confers stability or security.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul,
both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the veil. *Hebrews.*

3. The forms of speech in which it is most commonly used, are, to *cast anchor*, to *lie* or *ride at anchor*.

The Turkish general, perceiving that the Rhodians would not be drawn forth to battle at sea, withdrew his fleet, when *casting anchor*, and landing his men, he burnt the corn. *Knutley.*

Enter'ing with the tide,

He dropp'd his *anchors*, and his oars he ply'd;
Fuel'd every sail, and drawing down the mast,
His vessel moor'd, and made with haulers fast.

Dryden.

Far from your capital my ship resides
At Renthus, and secure at *anchor* rides. *Pope.*

To A'NCHOR. *v. n.* [from *anchor*.]

1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor.

The fishermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and you tall *anchoring* bark
Diminish'd to her cock. *Shakespeare.*

Near Calais the Spaniards *anchored*, expecting
their land-forces, which came not. *Bacon.*

Or the strait course to rocky Chios plow,
And *anchor* under Mimos' shaggy brow. *Pope.*

2. To stop at; to rest on.

My intention, hearing not my tongue,
Anchors on Klabat. *Shakespeare.*

To A'NCHOR. *v. a.*

1. To place at anchor; as, he *anchored* his ship.

2. To fix on.

My tongue should to my ears not name my boy,

Till that my nails were *anchor'd* in thine eyes.

Shakespeare.

A'NCHOR. *n. f.* *Shakespeare* seems to have used this word for *anchoret*, or an abominous reclusive person.

To desperation turn my trust and hope!

And *anchor's* cheer in prison be my scope! *Shak.*

A'NCHOR-HOLD. *n. f.* [from *anchor* and *hold*.] The hold or fastness of the anchor; and, figuratively, security.

The old English could express most aptly all the conceits of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any; as for example: the holy service of God, which the Latins called *religion*, because it knitted the minds of men together, and most people of Europe have borrowed the same from them, they called most significantly *con-finesse*, as the one and only assistance and fast *anchor-hold* of our soul's health. *Camden.*

A'NCHOR-SMITH. *n. f.* [from *anchor* and *smith*.] The maker or forger of anchors.

Smiling comprehends all trades which use either *forge* or *file*, from the *anchor-smith* to the watch-maker; they all working by the same rules, though not with equal exactness; and all using the same tools, though of several sizes. *Maxim.*

A'NCHORAGE. *n. f.* [from *anchor*.]

1. The hold of the anchor.

Let me resolve whether there be indeed such efficacy in nurture and first production; for if that supposal should fail us, all our *anchorage* were loose, and we should but wander in a wild sea. *Watson.*

2. The set of anchors belonging to a ship.

The bark that hath discharg'd her freight,
Returns with precious lading to the bay,
From whence at first she weigh'd her *anchorage*.

Shakespeare.

3. The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.

A'NCHORED. *particip. adj.* [from *To anchor*.] Held by the anchor.

Like a well-twisted cable, holding fast
The *anchor'd* vessel in the loudest blast. *Waller.*

A'NCHORET. } *n. f.* [contracted from
A'NCHORITE. } *anchoret*, *ἀνχούριτης*.] A recluse; a hermit; one that retires to the more severe duties of religion.

His poetry indeed he took along with him;
but he made that an *anchoret* as well as himself.

Sprat.

You describe so well your hermitical state of life, that none of the ancient *anchorets* could go beyond you, for a cave in a rock, with a fine spring, or any of the accommodations that befit a solitary life. *Pope.*

ANCHO'VY. *n. f.* [from *anchova*, Span. or *anchioe*, Ital. of the same signification.] A little sea fish, much used by way of sauce or seasoning. *Savary.*

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as the fasso-acid gravies of meat; the salt pickles of fish, *anchovies*, oysters. *Flayre.*

A'NCIENT. *adj.* [*ancien*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.]

1. Old; that happened long since; of old time; not modern. *Ancient* and *old* are distinguished; *old* relates to the duration of the thing itself, as, an *old* coat, a coat much worn; and *ancient*, to time in general, as, an *ancient* dress,

a habit used in former times. But this is not always observed, for we mention *old customs*; but though *old* be sometimes opposed to *modern*, *ancient* is seldom opposed to *new*, but when *new* means *modern*.

Ancient tenure is that whereby all the manours belonging to the crown, in St. Edward's or William the Conqueror's days, did hold. The number and names of which manours, as all others belonging to common persons, he caused to be written in a book, after a survey made of them, now remaining in the Exchequer, and called *Doomsday Book*; and such as by that book appeared to have belonged to the crown at that time, are called *ancient demesnes*. Cowell.

2. Old; that has been of long duration. With the *ancient* is wisdom, and in length of days understanding. Job.

Thales affirms, that God comprehended all things, and that God was of all things the most *ancient*, because he never had any beginning. Raleigh.

Industry

Gave the tall *ancient* forest to his axe. Thomson.

3. Past; former. I see thy fury: if I longer stay, We shall begin our *ancient* bickerings. Shakspeare.

ANCIENT. n. f. [from *ancient*, *adj.*]

1. Those that lived in old time were called *ancients*, opposed to the *moderns*.

And though the *ancients* thus their rules invade, As kings dispense with laws themselves have made;

Moderns, beware! or if you must offend Against the precept, ne'er transgress its end. Pope.

2. Senior. Not in use.

He toucheth it as a special pre-eminence of Junias and Andronicus, that in christianity they were his *ancients*. Hooker.

ANCIENT. n. f.

1. The flag or streamer of a ship, and, formerly, of a regiment.

2. The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Pistol*; whence, in present use, ensign.

This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it, The same indeed, a very valiant fellow. Shakspeare.

ANCIENTLY. adv. [from *ancient*.] In old times.

Treblond *anciently* pertained unto this crown; now unjustly possessed, and as unjustly abused, by those who have neither title to hold it, nor virtue to rule it. Sidney.

The colewort is not an enemy, though that were *anciently* received, to the vine only, but to any other plant, because it draweth strongly the fattest juice of the earth. Bacon.

ANCIENTNESS. n. f. [from *ancient*.] Antiquity; existence from old times.

The Fescenine and Saturnian were the same; they were called Saturnian from their *ancientness*, when Saturn reigned in Italy. Dryden.

ANCIENTRY. n. f. [from *ancient*.] The honour of ancient lineage; the dignity of birth.

Of all nations under heaven the Spaniard is the most mingled and most uncertain. Wherefore, most foolishly do the Irish think to ennoble themselves, by wresting their *ancientry* from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himself from any in certain. Spenser on Ireland.

There is nothing in the between, but getting wench with child, wronging the *ancientry*, stealing, fighting. Shakspeare.

ANGLE. See ANKLE.

ANCONY. n. f. [in the iron mills.] A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three foot long, with two square rough knobs, one at each end. Chambers.

AND. conjunction.

1. The particle by which sentences or terms are joined, which it is not easy to explain by any synonymous word.

Sure his honesty

Got him small gains, but shameless flattery And filthy beverage, and unseemly shift, And borrow base, and some good lady's gift. Spenser.

What shall I do to be for ever known, And make the age to come my own? Cowley.

The Dances unconquer'd offspring march behind;

And Morini, the last of human kind. Dryden.

It shall ever be my study to make discoveries of this nature in human life, and to settle the proper distinctions between the virtues and perfections of mankind, and those false colours and resemblances of them that shine alike in the eyes of the vulgar. Addison.

2. And sometimes signifies *though*, and seems a contraction of *and if*.

It is the nature of extreme self-lovers, as they will set an house on fire, and it were but to roast their eggs. Bacon.

3. In *and if*, the *and* is redundant, and is omitted by all later writers.

I pray thee, Laurence, *an'* if thou seest my boy, Bid him make haste. Shakspeare.

ANDIRON. n. f. [supposed by Skinner to be corrupted from *band-iron*; an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may supply the place of a hand.] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns; or irons in which wood is laid to burn.

If you strike an entire body, as an *andiron* of brass, at the top, it maketh a more treble sound, and at the bottom a baser. Bacon.

ANDROGYNAL. adj. [from *ἀνδρ* and *γυν*.] Having two sexes; hermaphroditical.

ANDROGYNALLY. adv. [from *androgynal*.] In the form of hermaphrodites; with two sexes.

The examples hereof have undergone no real or new transfection, but were *androgynally* born, and under some kind of hermaphrodites. Brown.

ANDROGYNOUS. adj. The same with *androgynal*.

ANDROGYNUS. n. f. [See *ANDROGYNAL*.] A hermaphrodite; one that is of both sexes.

ANDROTOMY. n. f. [from *ἀνδρ* and *τομή*.] The practice of cutting human bodies. DiD.

ANECDOTE. n. f. [ἀνέκδοτο.]

1. Something yet unpublished; secret history.

Some modern *anecdotes* aver, He nuzzled in his elbow chair. Prior.

2. It is now used, after the French, for a biographical incident; a minute passage of private life.

ANEMOGRAPHY. n. f. [ἀνέμο and γράφω.] The description of the winds.

ANEMOMETER. n. f. [ἀνέμο and μέτρον.] An instrument contrived to measure the strength or velocity of the wind.

ANEMONE. n. f. [ἀνέμων.] The wind-flower.

Upon the top of its single stalk, surrounded by a leaf, is produced one naked flower, of many petals, with many stamina in the centre; the seeds are collected into an oblong head, and surrounded with a copious down. The principal colours in *anemones*, are white, red, blue, and purple, sometimes curiously intermixed. Miller.

Wind flowers are distinguished into those with broad and hard leaves, and those with narrow and soft ones. The broad-leaved *anemony* roots should be planted about the end of September. These with small leaves must not be put into the ground till the end of October. Mortimer.

From the soft wing of vernal breezes fled, *Anemones*, auriculas, enrich'd With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. Thomson.

ANEMOSCOPE. n. f. [ἀνέμο and σκοπέω.]

A machine invented to foretell the changes of the wind. It has been observed, that hygroscopes made of cat's gut proved very good *anemoscopes*, seldom failing, by the turning the index about, to foretell the shifting of the wind. Chambers.

ANENT. prep. A word used in the Scotch dialect.

1. Concerning; about; as, *be said nothing anent this particular*.

2. Over against; opposite to; as, *be lives anent the market-house*.

ANES. } n. f. The spires or beards of

AWNS. } corn. DiD.

ANEURISM. n. f. [ἀνέυρισμα.] A disease of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakness of any part of them, they become excessively dilated; or, by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravasated amongst the adjacent cavities. Sharp.

In the orifice, there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an *aneurism*. Wifeman.

ANE'W. adv. [from *a* and *new*.]

1. Over again; another time; repeatedly. This is the most common use.

Nor, if at mischief taken, on the ground Be slain, but prisoners to the pillars bound, At either barrier plac'd; nor captives made, Be freed, or, arm'd *anew*, the fight invade. Dryden.

That, as in birth, in beauty you excel, The muse might dictate, and the poet tell: Your art no other art can speak; and you, To shew how well you play, must play *anew*. Prior.

The miseries of the civil war did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our island from the thoughts of engaging *anew* in such desperate undertakings. Addison.

2. Newly; in a new manner.

He who begins late, is obliged to form *anew* the whole disposition of his soul, to acquire new habits of life, to practice duties to which he is utterly a stranger. Rogers.

ANFRAC TUOSE. } adj. [from *anfractus*,

ANFRAC TUOUS. } Lat.] Winding; mazy; full of turnings and winding passages.

Behind the drum are several vaults and *anfractuous* cavities in the ear-bone, so to intend the least sound imaginable, that the sense might be affected with it; as we see in subterraneous caves and vaults, how the sound is multiplied. Ray.

ANFRAC TUOUSNESS. n. f. [from *anfractuous*.] Fullness of windings and turnings.

ANFRAC TURE. n. f. [from *anfractus*, Lat.] A turning; a mazy winding and turning. DiD.

ANGEL. n. f. [ἄγγελος; *angelus*, Lat.]

1. Originally a messenger. A spirit employed by God in the administration of human affairs.

Some holy *angel*
Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His message ere he come. *Shakspeare.*
Had we such a knowledge of the constitution
of man, as it is possible *angels* have, and it is
certain his Maker has; we should have a quite
other idea of his essence. *Locke.*

2. *Angel* is sometimes used in a bad sense;
as, *angels of darkness.*

And they had a king over them, which was
the *angel* of the bottomless pit. *Revelation.*

3. *Angel*, in scripture, sometimes means
man of God, prophet.

4. *Angel* is used, in the style of love, for a
beautiful person.

Thou hast the sweetest face I ever look'd on.
Sir, as I have a soul, she is an *angel*. *Shakspeare.*

5. A piece of money, anciently coined and
impressed with an *angel*, in memory of
an observation of pope Gregory, that the
pagan *Angli*, or English, were so beauti-
ful, that, if they were christians, they
would be *angels*, or *angels*. The coin
was rated at ten shillings.

Take an empty basin, put an *angel* of gold,
or what you will, into it; then go as far from
the basin, till you cannot see the *angel*, because
it is not in a right line; then fill the basin with
water, and you will see it out of its place, be-
cause of the refraction. *Bacon.*

Shake the bags
Of boarding abbots; their imprisonment *angels*
Set thou at liberty. *Shakspeare.*

A'NGEL. adj. Resembling *angels*; *ange-
lical*.

I have mark'd
A thousand blushing apparitions
Start into her face; a thousand innocent shames
In *angel* whiteness bear away those blushes. *Shak.*

On virgins visited by *angel* powers,
With golden crowns, and wreaths of heav'nly
flowers. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

A'NGEL-LIKE. adj. [from *angel* and *like*.]
Resembling an *angel*.

In heav'n itself thou fust west dress
With that *angel-like* disguise. *Waller.*

A'NGEL-SHOT. n. f. [perhaps properly
angle-shot, being folden together with a
hinge.] Chain-shot being a cannon bul-
let cut in two, and the halves being
joined together by a chain. *Diſt.*

ANGELICA. n. f. [Lat. *ab angelica vir-
tute*.] A plant.

It has winged leaves divided into large seg-
ments; its stalks are hollow and jointed; the
flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the
stalks, and consist of five leaves, succeeded by
two large channelled seeds. The species are,
1. Common or manured *angelica*. 2. Greater
wild *angelica*. 3. Shining Canada *angelica*.
4. Mountain perennial *angelica*, with columbine
leaves. *Miller.*

ANGELICA. n. f. (Berry bearing) [*ara-
lia*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower consists of many leaves, expanding
in form of a rose, which are naked, growing on
the top of the ovary: these flowers are succeeded
by globular fruits, which are soft and succulent,
and full of oblong seeds. *Miller.*

ANGELICAL. } adj. [*angelicus*, Lat.]

ANGELICK. } adj. [*angelicus*, Lat.]

1. Resembling *angels*.
It discovereth unto us the glorious works of
God, and carrieth up, with an *angelical* swift-
ness, our eyes, that our mind, being informed
of his visible marvels, may continually travel
upward. *Rahigh.*

2. Partaking of the nature of *angels*; above
human.

Others more mild,
Retreated in a silent valley, sing

With notes *angelical* to many a harp
Their own heroic deeds, and hapless fall
By doom of battle. *Milton.*

Here happy creature, fair *angelick* Eve,
Partake thou also. *Milton.*

My fancy form'd thee of *angelick* kind,
Some emanation of th' all-beauteous mind. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to *angels*; suiting the nature
or dignity of *angels*.

It may be encouragement to consider the plea-
sure of speculations, which do ravish and sub-
lime the thoughts with more clear *angelical* con-
tentments. *Wilkins' Dædalus.*

ANGELICALNESS. n. f. [from *angelical*.]
The quality of being *angelical*; resem-
blance of *angels*; excellence more than
human.

ANGELOT. n. f. A musical instrument
somewhat resembling a lute. *Ditt.*

ANGER. n. f. [A word of no certain
etymology, but, with most probability,
derived by Skinner from *ange*, Sax.
wæted; which, however, seems to come
originally from the Latin *ango*.]

1. Uneasiness or discomposure of the mind,
upon the receipt of any injury, with a
present purpose of revenge. *Locke.*

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakspeare.*

Was the Lord displeased against the rivers?
was thine *anger* against the rivers, was thy wrath
against the sea, that thou didst ride upon thine
horses and thy chariots of salvation? *Habb.*

Anger is, according to some, a transient
hatred, or at least very like it. *South.*

2. Pain, or smart, of a sore or swelling. In
this sense it seems plainly deducible from
angor.

I made the experiment, setting the moxa
where the first violence of my pain began, and
where the greatest *anger* and soreness still con-
tinued, notwithstanding the swelling of my foot.
Temple.

To A'NGER. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To make angry; to provoke; to en-
rage.

Who would *anger* the meanest artisan, which
carrieth a good mind? *Hocker.*

Sometimes he *angers* me,
With telling me of the maidwar and the ant.
Shakspeare.

There were some late taxes and impositions
introduced, which rather *angered* than grieved
the people. *Clarendon.*

It *anger'd* Turenne, once upon a day,
To see a footman kick'd that took his pay. *Pope.*

2. To make painful.

He turneth the humours back, and maketh
the wound bleed inwards, and *angereth* malign
ulcers and pernicious imposthumations. *Bacon.*

ANGERLY. adv. [from *anger*.] In an an-
gry manner, like one offended: it is now
written *angrily*.

Why, how now, Hecate? you look *angrily*.
Shakspeare.

Such jesters dishonest indiscretion, is rather
charitably to be pitied, than their exception ei-
ther *angrily* to be grieved at, or seriously to be
confuted. *Carver.*

ANGIOGRAPHY. n. f. [from *αἷμα* and
γραφω.] A description of vessels in the
human body; nerves, veins, arteries,
and lymphatics.

ANGIOLOGY. n. f. [from *αἷμα* and *λογία*.]
A treatise or discourse of the vessels of
a human body.

ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS. adj. [from
αἷμα, *μονος*, and *σπέρμα*.] Such plants

as have but one single seed in the seed-
pod.

ANGIOTOMY. n. f. [from *αἷμα*, and
τομή, to cut.] A cutting open of the
vessels, as in the opening of a vein or
artery.

A'NGLE. n. f. [*angle*, Fr. *angulus*, Lat.]
The space intercepted between two
lines intersecting or meeting, so as, if
continued, they would intersect each
other.

Angle of the centre of a circle, is an *angle* whose
vertex, or angular point, is at the centre of a
circle, and whose legs are two semidiameters of
that circle. *Scotus's Dict.*

ANGLE. n. f. [*angel*, German and
Dutch.] An instrument to take fish,
consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

She also had an *angle* in her hand; but the
taker was so taken, that she had forgotten taking.
Sidney.

Give me thine *angle*, we'll to the river there,
My musick playing far off, I will betray
Tawny-bird'd fish; my bending hook shall
pierce

Their slimy jaws. *Shakspeare.*

The patient fisher takes his silent stand,
Intent, his *angle* trembling in his hand;
With looks unmov'd, he hopes the italy breed,
And eyes the dancing cork and bending reed.
Pope.

To A'NGLE. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To fish with a rod and hook.

The ladies *angling* in the crystal lake,
Feast on the waters with the prey they take.
Waller.

2. To try to gain by some insinuating ar-
tifices, as fishes are caught by a bait.

If he spake courteously, he *angled* the people's
hearts: if he were silent, he mused upon some
dangerous plot. *Sidney.*

By this face,
This seeming brow of justice, did he win
The hearts of all that he did *angle* for. *Shakspeare.*

The pleasant *angle* is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait;
So *angle* we for Beatrice. *Shakspeare.*

A'NGLE-ROD. n. f. [*angel roede*, Dutch.]

The stick to which the line and hook
are hung.

It differeth much in greatness; the smallest
being fit for thatching of houses; the second big-
ness is used for *angle-rods*; and, in China, for
beating of offenders upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

He makes a May-day to a miracle, and for-
nishes the whole country with *angle-rods*. *Adams.*

ANGLER. n. f. [from *angle*.] He that
fishes with an *angle*.

He, like a patient *angler*, ere he strook,
Would let them play a while upon the hook.
Dryden.

Neither do birds alone, but many sorts of
fishes, feed upon insects; as is well known to
anglers, who bait their hooks with them. *Key.*

A'NGLICISM. n. f. [from *Angli*, Lat.]

A form of speech peculiar to the English
language; an English idiom.

They corrupt their style with untutored *angli-
cisms*. *Milton.*

A'NGOBER. n. f. A kind of pear.

A'NGOUR. n. f. [*angor*, Lat.] Pain.

If the patient be tormented with a lipothymous
angour, and great oppression about the stomach,
expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey.*

A'NGRILY. adv. [from *angry*.] In an
angry manner; furiously; peevishly.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb;
I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word,
Nor look upon the man *angrily*. *Shakspeare.*

ANGRY. *adj.* [from *anger*.]

1. Touched with anger; provoked.
Oh let not the Lord be angry, and I will speak
peradventure there shall be thirty found there.
Genesi.

2. It seems properly to require, when the object of anger is mentioned, the particle *at* before a thing, and *with* before a person; but this is not always observed.

Your Coriolanus is not much misfed, but with his friends; the commonwealth doth stand, and so would do, were he angry at it. *Shaksp.*

Now therefore be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves, that ye sold me hither: for God did send me before you to preserve life. *Genesi.*

I think it a vast pleasure, that whenever two people of merit regard one another, so many scoundrels envy and are angry at them. *Swift.*

3. Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.

The north wind driveth away rain: so doth an angry countenance a backbiting tongue. *Prov.*

4. In chirurgery, painful; inflamed; smarting.

This serum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and angry; and, wanting its due regrets into the mair, first gathers into a hard swelling, and, in a few days, ripens into matter, and so dischargeeth. *Wifeman.*

ANGUISH. *n. f.* [*angoisse*, Fr. *angor*, Lat.] Excessive pain either of mind or body: applied to the mind, it means the pain of sorrow, and is seldom used to signify other passions.

Not all so cheerful seemed the of fight,
As was her sister; whether dread did dwell,
Or anguish, in her heart, is hard to tell. *Fairy Q.*
Virtue's but anguish, when 'tis several,
By occasion wak'd, and circumstantial;
True virtue's soul's always in all deeds all. *Dante.*

They had persecutors, whose invention was as great as their cruelty. Wit and malice conspired to find out such deaths, and those of such incredible anguish, that only the manner of dying was the punishment, death itself the deliverance. *South.*

Perpetual anguish fills his anxious breast,
Not stop't by business, nor compos'd by rest;
No music cheers him, nor no least can please. *Dryden.*

ANGUISHED. *adj.* [from *anguish*.] Seized with anguish; tortured; excessively pained. Not in use.

Feel no touch
Of conscience, but of fame, and be
Anguish'd, not that 'twas sin, but that 'twas she. *Dante.*

ANGULAR. *adj.* [from *angle*.] ◯

1. Having angles or corners; cornered.
As for the figure of crystal, it is for the most part hexagonal, or six cornered, being built upon a confused matter, from whence, as it were from a root, angular figures arise, even as in the amethyst and basaltus. *Brown.*

2. Consisting of an angle.
The distance of the edges of the knives from one another, at the distance of four inches from the angular point, where the edges of the knives meet, was the eighth part of an inch. *Newton.*

ANGULARITY. *n. f.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular, or having corners.

ANGULARLY. *adv.* [from *angular*.] With angles or corners.

Another part of the same solution afforded us an ice angularly figured. *Boyle.*

ANGULARNESS. *n. f.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular.

ANGULATED. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Formed with angles or corners.

Topazes, amethysts, or emeralds, which grow in the fissures, are ordinarily crystallized, or shot into angulated figures; whereas, in the strata, they are found in rude lumps, like yellow, purple, and green pebbles. *Woodward.*

ANGULO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *angulus*.] Angularity; cornered form. *Dist.*

ANGULOUS. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Hooked; angular.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, and angulus involutions; since the coherence of the parts of these will be of as difficult a conception. *Glanville.*

ANGUST. *adj.* [*angustus*, Lat.] Narrow; strait.

ANGUSTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *angustus*.] The act of making narrow; straitening; the state of being narrowed.

The cause may be referred either to the grossness of the blood, or to obstruction of the vein somewhere in its passage, by some angustation upon it by part of the tumour. *Wifeman.*

ANHELA'TION. *n. f.* [*anhele*, Lat.] The act of panting; the state of being out of breath.

ANHELO'SE. *adj.* [*anhelus*, Lat.] Out of breath; panting; labouring of being out of breath. *Dist.*

ANIENTED. *adj.* [*aneantir*, Fr.] Frustrated; brought to nothing.

ANIGHTS. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *night*.] In the night time.

Sir Toby, you must come in earlier anights;
my lady takes great exceptions at your ill hours. *Shakspere.*

A'NIL. *n. f.* The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.

ANILENESS. } *n. f.* [*anilius*, Lat.] The
ANILETY. } state of being an old woman; the old age of women.

ANIMABLE. *adj.* [from *animare*.] That may be put into life, or receive animation. *Dist.*

ANIMADVER'SION. *n. f.* [*animadversio*, Lat.]

1. Reproof; severe censure; blame.
He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp animadversions. *Clarendon.*

2. Punishment. When the object of animadversion is mentioned, it has the particle *on* or *upon* before it.

When a bill is debating in parliament, it is usual to have the controversy handled by pamphlets on both sides; without the least animadversion upon the authors. *Swift.*

3. In law.
An ecclesiastical censure, and an ecclesiastical animadversion, are different things; for a censure has a relation to a spiritual punishment; but an animadversion has only a respect to a temporal one; as, degradation, and the delivering the person over to the secular court. *Ayliffe.*

4. Perception; power of notice. Not in use.

The soul is the sole percipient which hath animadversion and sense, properly so called. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVER'SIVE. *adj.* [from *animadverto*.] That has the power of perceiving; percipient. Not in use.

The representation of objects to the soul, the only animadversive principle, is conveyed by motions made on the immediate organs of sense. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVER'SIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *animadversive*.] The power of animadverting, or making judgment. *Dist.*

ANIMADVERT. *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.]

1. To pass censures upon.

I should not animadvert on him, who was a painful observer of the decorum of the stage, if he had not used extreme severity in his judgment of the incomparable Shakespeare. *Dryden.*

2. To inflict punishments. In both senses with the particle *upon*.

If the Author of the universe animadverts upon men here below, how much more will it become him to do it upon their entrance into a higher state of being? *Grew.*

ANIMADVERTER. *n. f.* [from *animadverto*.] He that passes censures, or inflicts punishments.

God is a strict observer of, and a severe animadverter upon, such as presume to partake of those mysteries, without such a preparation. *South.*

ANIMAL. *n. f.* [*animal*, Lat.]

1. A living creature corporeal, distinct, on the one side, from pure spirit; on the other, from mere matter.

Animals are such beings, which, beside the power of growing and producing their like, as plants and vegetables have, are endowed also with sensation and spontaneous motion. Mr. Ray gives two schemes of tables of them.

Animals are either

{ Sanguineous, that is, such as have blood, which breathe either by

{ Lungs, having either

{ Two ventricles in their heart, and those either

{ Viviparous,

{ Aquatick, as the whale kind,

{ Terrestrial, as quadrupeds;

{ Oviparous, as birds.

{ But one ventricle in the heart, as frogs, tortoises, and serpents.

{ Gills, as all sanguineous fishes, except the Whale kind.

{ Esanguineous, or without blood, which may be divided into

{ Greater, and those either

{ Naked,

{ Terrestrial, as naked snails.

{ Aquatick, as the poulp, cuttle-fish, &c.

{ Covered with a tegument, either

{ Crustaceous, as lobsters and crab-fish.

{ Testaceous, either

{ Univalve, as limpets;

{ Bivalve, as oysters, mussels, cockles;

{ Turbinate, as periwinkles, snails, &c.

{ Lesser, as insects of all sorts.

Viviparous hairy animals, or quadrupeds, are either

{ Hoofed, which are either

{ Whole-footed or hoofed, as the horse and ass;

{ Cloven-footed, having the hoof divided into

{ Two principal parts, called bifurcs, either

{ Such as chew not the cud, as swine;

{ Ruminant, or such as chew the cud; divided into

{ Such as have perpetual and hollow horns,

{ Beef-kind,

{ Sheep-kind,

{ Goat-kind,

{ Such as have solid, branched, and deciduous horns, as the deer-kind.

Four parts, or quadrifuka, as the rhinoceros and hippopotamus.

Clawed or digitate, having the foot divided into

{ Two parts or toes, having two nails, as the cat-kind;

{ Many toes or claws; either

{ Undivided, as the elephant;

{ Divided, which have either

{ Broad nails, and an human shape, as apes;

{ Narrower, and more pointed nails,

which, in respect of their teeth, are divided into such as have

Many foreteeth, or cutters, in each jaw;
The greater, which have
A shorter snout and rounder head, as the
cat-kind;
A longer snout and head, as the dog-kind.
The lesser, the vermin or weazel-kind.
Only two large and remarkable foreteeth, all
which are phytivorous, and are called the
hare-kind. Ray.

Vegetables are proper enough to repair animals,
as being near of the same specific gravity
with the animal juices, and as consisting of
the same parts with animal substances, spirit,
water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in
the sap they derive from the earth. Arbuthnot.

Some of the animated substances have various
organical or instrumental parts, fitted for a variety
of motions from place to place, and a spring
of life within themselves, as beasts, birds, fishes,
and insects; these are called animals. Other
animated substances are called vegetables, which
have within themselves the principles of another
sort of life and growth, and of various pro-
ductions of leaves and fruit, such as we see in
plants, herbs, and trees. Watts' Logic.

2. By way of contempt, we say of a stupid
man, that he is a *stupid animal*.

ANIMAL. *adj.* [animalis, Lat.]

1. That belongs or relates to animals.

There are things in the world of spirits,
wherein our ideas are very dark and confused;
such as their union with animal nature, the way
of their acting on material beings, and their
converse with each other. Watts' Logic.

2. *Animal functions*, distinguished from
natural and *vital*, are the lower powers
of the mind, as the will, memory, and
imagination.

3. *Animal life* is opposed, on one side, to
intellectual, and, on the other, to *vege-*
table.

4. *Animal* is used in opposition to *spiritual*
or *rational*; as, the *animal nature*.

ANIMALCULE. *n. f.* [animalculum, Lat.]
A small animal; particularly those which
are in their first and smallest state.

We are to know, that they all come of the
seed of animalcules of their own kind, that were
before laid there. Ray.

ANIMALITY. *n. f.* [from animal.] The
state of animal existence.

The word animal first only signifies human
animality. In the minor proposition, the word
animal, for the same reason, signifies the anima-
lity of a goose: thereby it becomes an ambigu-
ous term, and unfit to build the conclusion upon.
Watts.

TO ANIMATE. *v. a.* [animo, Lat.]

1. To quicken; to make alive; to give
life to; as, the soul *animates* the body;
man must have been *animated* by a higher
power.

2. To give powers to; to heighten the
powers or effect of any thing.

But none, ah! none can *animate* the lyre;
And the mute strings with vocal souls inspire;
Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream;
None can record their heav'nly praise so well
As Helen, in whose eyes ten thousand Cupids
dwell. Dryden.

3. To encourage; to incite.

The more to *animate* the people, he stood on
high, from whence he might be best heard, and
cried unto them with a loud voice. Kneller.

He was *animated* to expect the papacy, by the
prediction of a soothsayer, that one should suc-
ceed pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian.
Bacon.

ANIMATE. *adj.* [from *To animate*.] Alive;
possessing animal life.

All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts
within them; but the main differences between
animate and *inanimate*, are two: the first is,
that the spirits of things *animate* are all contain-
ed within themselves, and are branched in veins
and secret canals, as blood is; and, in living
creatures, the spirits have not only branches, but
certain cells or seats, where the principal spirits
do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort; but
the spirits in things *inanimate* are shut in, and
cut off by the tangible parts, and are not perva-
sive one to another, as air is in snow. Bacon.

Nobler birth

Of creatures *animate* with gradual life,
Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man.
Milton.

There are several topics used against atheism
and idolatry; such as the visible marks of di-
vine wisdom and goodness in the works of the
creation, the vital union of souls with matter,
and the admirable structure of *animate* bodies.
Bentley.

ANIMATED. *participial adj.* [from *animate*.]

Lively; vigorous.

Warriors the first with *animated* sounds;
Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds.
Pope.

ANIMATENESS. *n. f.* [from *animate*.]

The state of being animated. Ditt.

ANIMATION. *n. f.* [from *animate*.]

1. The act of animating or enlivening.

Plants or vegetables are the principal part
of the third day's work. They are the first *product*,
which is the word of *animation*. Bacon.

2. The state of being enlivened.

Two general motions in all *animation* are its
beginning and increase; and two more to run
through its state and declination. Brown.

ANIMATIVE. *adj.* [from *animate*.] That
has the power of giving life, or ani-
mating.

ANIMATOR. *n. f.* [from *animate*.] That
which gives life; or any thing analogous
to life, as motion.

Those bodies being of a congenerous nature,
do readily receive the impressions of their motor,
and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform
themselves to situations, wherein they best unite
to their *animator*. Brown.

ANIMOSE. *adj.* [animosus, Lat.] Full of
spirit; hot; vehement. Ditt.

ANIMOSNESS. *n. f.* [from *animose*.] Spi-
rit; heat; vehemence of temper. Ditt.

ANIMOSITY. *n. f.* [animositas, Lat.] Ve-
hementence of hatred; passionate maligni-
ty. It implies rather a disposition to
break out into outrages, than the out-
rage itself.

They were sure to bring passion, *animosity*, and
malice enough of their own, what evidence so-
ever they had from others. Clarendon.

If there is not some method found out for al-
laying these heats and *animosities* among the fair
sex, one does not know to what outrages they
may proceed. Addison.

No religious sect ever carried their aver-
sions for each other to greater heights than our state par-
ties have done; who, the more to inflame their
passions, have mixed religious and civil *animosi-*
ties together; borrowing one of their appella-
tions from the church. Swift.

ANISE. *n. f.* [anisum, Lat.] A species
of apium or parsley, with large sweet-
scented seeds. This plant is not worth
propagating in England for use, because
the seeds can be had much better and
cheaper from Italy. Miller.

Ye pay the tithe of mint, and *anise*, and
cummin, and have omitted the weightier mat-
ters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith;
these ought ye to have done, and not to leave
the other undone. Matthew.

A'NKER. *n. f.* [ancker, Dutch.] A li-
quid measure chiefly used at Amsterdam.
It is the fourth part of the awm, and
contains two *stekans*; each *stekan* con-
sists of sixteen *mengles*; the *mengle* be-
ing equal to two of our wine quarts.
Chambers.

A'NKLE. *n. f.* [anckel, Saxon; anckel,
Dutch.] The joint which joins the
foot to the leg.

One of his *ankles* was much swelled and ul-
cerated on the inside, in several places. Wiseman.

My simple system shall suppose,
That Aima enters at the toes;

That then the mounts by just degrees
Up to the *ankles*, legs, and knees. Prior.

A'NKLE-BONE. *n. f.* [from *ankle* and *bone*.]

The bone of the ankle.

The thin-bone, from the knee to the instep,
is made by shadowing one half of the leg with
a single shadow; the *ankle-bone* will show itself
by a shadow given underneath, as the knee.
Peachment.

ANNALIST. *n. f.* [from *annals*.] A writ-
ter of annals.

Their own *annalist* has given the same title to
that of *Symonism*. Atterbury.

ANNALS. *n. f.* [from *annals*.] Histories digested in
the exact order of time; narratives in
which every event is recorded under its
proper year.

Could you with patience hear, or I relate,
O nymph! the tedious *annals* of our fate;
Through such a train of woes if I should run,
The day would sooner than the tale be done!
Dryden.

We are assured, by many glorious examples in
the *annals* of our religion, that every one, in
the like circumstances of distress, will not act
and argue thus; but thus will every one be
tempted to act. Rogers.

ANNATS. *n. f.* [from *annals*.] *without singular.*

1. First fruits; because the rate of first
fruits paid of spiritual livings, is after
one year's profit. Corwell.

2. Masses said in the Romish church for
the space of a year, or for any other
time, either for the soul of a person de-
ceased, or for the benefit of a person
living. Ayliffe's Parergon.

TO ANNEAL. *v. a.* [ælan, to heat, Saxon.]

1. To heat glass, that the colours laid on
it may be fixed.

But when thou dost *anneal* in glass thy story,
—then the light and glory

More rev'rend grows, and more doth win,
Which else shews wat'rish, bleak, and thin.
Herbert.

When you purpose to *anneal*, take a plate of
iron made fit for the oven; or take a blue stone,
which being made fit for the oven, lay it upon
the cross bars of iron. Peachment.

Which her own inward symmetry reveal'd,
And like a picture shone, in glass *anneal'd*. Dryd.

2. To heat glass after it is blown, that it
may not break.

3. To heat any thing in such a manner as
to give it the true temper.

TO ANNEAL. *v. a.* [anneo, annexum,
Lat. annexer, Fr.]

1. To unite to at the end; as, he *annexed*
a codicil to his will.

2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater;
as, he *annexed* a province to his king-
dom.

3. To unite *à posteriori*; annexion always

presupposing something: thus we may say, punishment is *annexed* to guilt, but not guilt to punishment.

Concerning fate or destiny, the opinions of those learned men, that have written thereof, may be safely received, had they not thereunto *annexed* and fastened an inevitable necessity, and made it more general and universally powerful than it is. *Raleigh.*

Nations will decline so low
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal curse *annex'd*,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton.*

I mean not the authority, which is *annexed* to your office; I speak of that only which is inborn and inherent to your person. *Dryden.*

He cannot but love virtue wherever it is, and *annex* happiness always to the exercise of it. *Attisbury.*

The temporal reward is *annexed* to the bare performance of the action, but the eternal to the obedience. *Rogers.*

ANNEX. n. f. [from *To annex*.] The thing annexed; additament.

Failing in his first attempt to be but like the highest in heaven, he hath obtained of men to be the same on earth, and hath accordingly assumed the *annexes* of divinity. *Brown.*

ANNEXATION. n. f. [from *annex*.]

1. Conjunction; addition.

If we can return to that clarity and peaceable mindedness, which Christ so vehemently recommends to us, we have his own promise, that the whole body will be full of light, *Matth. vi.* that all other christian virtues will, by way of concomitance or *annexation*, attend them. *Hammond.*

2. Union; act or practice of adding or uniting.

How *annexations* of benefices first came into the church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great dispute. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ANNEXION. n. f. [from *annex*.] The act of annexing; addition.

It is necessary to engage the fears of men, by the *annexion* of such penalties as will overbalance temporal pleasure. *Rogers.*

ANNEXMENT. n. f. [from *annex*.]

1. The act of annexing.

2. The thing annexed.

When it falls,
Each small *annexment*, petty consequence,
Attends the bliss'rous ruin. *Shakspeare.*

ANNIHILABLE. adj. [from *annihilate*.]

That may be reduced to nothing; that may be put out of existence.

TO ANNIHILATE. v. a. [*ad* and *nilum*, Lat.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to put out of existence.

It is impossible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*; but that, as it was the work of the omnipotency of God to make somewhat of nothing, so it requir'd the like omnipotency to turn somewhat into nothing. *Bacon.*

Thou taught'st me, by making me
Love her, who doth neglect both me and thee,
T' invent and practise this one way t' *annihilate*
all three. *Donne.*

He despaired of God's mercy; he by a decoliation of all hope, *annihilated* his mercy. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Whose friendship can stand against assaults,
Strong enough to *annihilate* the friendship of puny minds; such an one has reached true constancy. *South.*

Some imagined, water sufficient to a deluge was created, and, when the business was done, disbanded and *annihilated*. *Woodward.*

2. To destroy, so as to make the thing otherwise than it was.

The flood hath altered, deformed, or rather

annihilated, this place, so as no man can find any mark or memory thereof. *Raleigh.*

3. To annul; to destroy the agency of any thing.

There is no reason, that any one commonwealth should *annihilate* that whereupon the whole world has agreed. *Hosker.*

ANNIHILATION. n. f. [from *annihilate*.] The act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing.

God hath his influence into the very essence of things, without which their utter *annihilation* could not choose but follow. *Hosker.*

That knowledge, which as spirits we obtain, is to be valued in the midst of pain: *Annihilation* were to lose heav'n more:

We are not quite exil'd, where thought can soar. *Dryden.*

ANNIVERSARY. n. f. [*anniversarius*, Lat.]

1. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year.

For encouragement to follow the example of martyrs, the primitive christians met at the places of their martyrdom, to praise God for them, and to observe the *anniversary* of their sufferings. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniversary day.

Donne had never seen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniversaries*. *Dryden.*

3. *Anniversary* is an office in the Romish church, celebrated now only once a year, but which ought to be said daily through the year, for the soul of the deceased. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ANNIVERSARY. adj. [*anniversarius*, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, most constantly finishing its *anniversary* vicissitudes. *Ray.*

They deny giving any worship to a creature, as inconsistent with christianity; but confess the honour and esteem for the martyrs, which they expressed by keeping their *anniversary* days, and recommending their example. *Stillingfleet.*

ANNO DOMINI. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the seventeen hundred and fifty-first year from the birth of our Saviour.

ANNOUNCEANCE. n. f. [from *annoy*, but not now in use.] It hath a double signification.

Any hurt done either to a public place, as highway, bridge, or common river; or to a private, by laying any thing that may breed infection, by encroaching, or such like means. The writ that is brought upon this transgression. See **NUISANCE**, the word now used. *Blount.*

ANNOLIS. n. f. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTATION. n. f. [*annotatio*, Lat.] Explications or remarks written upon books; notes.

It might appear very improper to publish *annotations*, without the text itself whereunto they relate. *Bayle.*

ANNOTATOR. n. f. [Lat.] A writer of notes, or annotations; a scholiast; a commentator.

I have not that respect for the *annotators*, which they generally meet with in the world. *Felton on the Cliffs.*

TO ANNOUNCE. v. a. [*annoncer*, Fr. *annuncio*, Lat.]

1. To publish; to proclaim.

Of the Messiah, I have heard foretold
By all the prophets; of thy birth at length
Announc'd by Gabriel with the first I knew. *Mt.*

2. To pronounce; to declare by a judicial sentence.

Thou, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious
care,
Who model nations, publish laws, *announce*
Or life or death. *Prior.*

TO ANNOY. v. a. [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex; to tease; to molest.

Woe to poor man! each outward thing *annoys*
him;

He heaps in inward grief, that most destroys him. *Sidney.*

Her joyous presence and sweet company
In full content he there did long enjoy;
No wicked envy, nor vile jealousy,
His dear delights were able to *annoy*. *Fairy Queen.*

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick, and sewers, *annoy* the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe
Among the pleasant villages, and farms
Adjourn'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton.*

Insects seldom use their offensive weapons, unless provoked: let them but alone, and *annoy* them not. *Ray.*

ANNOY. n. f. [from the verb.] Injury; molestation; trouble.

Sleep, Richmond, sleep in peace, and wake in joy;

Good angels guard thee from the boar's *annoy*. *Shakspeare.*

All pain and joy is in their way;
The things we fear bring less *annoy*
Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;
But in themselves they cannot stay. *Doane.*

What then remains, but, after past *annoy*,
To take the good vicissitude of joy? *Dryden.*

ANNOYANCE. n. f. [from *annoy*.]

1. That which annoys; that which hurts.

A grain, a dust, a gnaw, a wand'ring hair,
Any *annoyance* in that precious sense. *Shakspeare.*
Crows, ravens, rooks, and magpies, are great
annoyances to corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The state of being annoyed; or act of annoying.

The spit venom of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. *Hosker.*

The greatest *annoyance* and disturbance of mankind has been from one of those two things, force or fraud. *South.*

For the further *annoyance* and terror of any besieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies. *Wilkins.*

ANNOYER. n. f. [from *To annoy*.] The person that annoys.

ANNUAL. adj. [*annuel*, Fr. from *annus*, Lat.]

1. That comes yearly.

Annual for me the grape, the rose, renew
The juice nectareous, and the balmy dew. *Pope.*

2. That is reckoned by the year.

The king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you; to which
A thousand pounds a-year, *annual* support,
Out of his grace he adds. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

3. That lasts only a year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are *annual*, seemeth to be caused by the over-existence of the sap; which being prevented, they will superannuate, if they stand warm. *Bacon.*

Every tree may, in some sense, be said to be an *annual* plant, both leaf, flower, and fruit proceeding from the coat that was superinduced over the wood the last year. *Ray.*

A N O

Vol. I.

ANO'THERGAINES. *adj.* [See **ANOTHER-GUESS.**] Of another kind. This word I have found only in *Sidney*.

If my father had not plaid the hasty fool, I might have had *anothergaines* husband than Darnas.

ANO'THERGUESS. *adj.* [This word, which though rarely used in writing, is somewhat frequent in colloquial language, I conceive to be corrupted from *another guise*; that is, of a different *guise*, or manner, or form.] Of a different kind.

Oh Hocus! where art thou? It used to go in *anothergues* manner in thy time.

A'NSATED. *adj.* [*ansatus*, Lat.] Having handles; or something in the form of handles.

To A'NSWER. *v. n.* [The etymology is uncertain; the Saxons had *andsprianan*, but in another sense; the Dutch have *antwoorden*.]

1. To speak in return to a question.

Are we succour'd? are the Moors remov'd? Answer these questions first, and then a thousand more.

Answer them altogether.

2. To speak in opposition.

No man was able to answer him a word.

If it be said, we may discover the elementary ingredients of things, I answer, that it is not necessary that such a discovery should be practicable.

3. To be accountable for: with *for*.

Those many had not doted to do evil. If the first man that did th' edict infringe Had answer'd for his deed.

Some men have sinned in the principles of humanity, and must answer for not being men.

If there be any absurdity in this, our author must answer for it.

4. To vindicate; to give a justificatory account of: with *for*.

The night, so impudently fix'd for my fall, made little impression on myself; but I cannot answer for my family.

5. To give an account.

How they have been since received, and so well improved, let those answer either to God or man, who have been the authors and promoters of such wise council.

He wants a father to protect his youth, And rear him up to virtue. You must bear the future blame, and answer to the world, When you refuse the easy honest means Of taking care of him.

6. To correspond to; to suit with.

As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man.

7. To be equivalent to; to stand for something else.

A feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh merriment: but money answereth all things.

8. To satisfy any claim or petition of right or justice.

Zelmene with rageful eyes bade him defend himself; for no less than his life would answer it.

Revenge the jeering and disdain'd contempt Of this proud king, who studies day and night To answer all the debt he owes unto you, Ev'n with the bloody payments of your deaths.

Let his neck answer for it, if there is any martial law in the world.

Men no former find their appetites unanswer'd, than they complain the times are injurious.

That yearly rent is still paid, even as the former casualty itself was wont to be, in parcel meal paid in and answered.

9. To act reciprocally.

Say, do'st thou yet the Roman harp command? Do the strings answer to thy noble hand?

10. To stand as opposite or correlative to something else.

There can but two things create love, perfection and usefulness; to which answer on our part, 1. Admiration; and 2. Desire: and both these are centered in love.

11. To bear proportion to.

Weapons must needs be dangerous things, if they answered the bulk of so prodigious a person.

12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent.

Our part is, to choose out the most deserving objects, and the most likely to answer the ends of our charity; and when this is done, all is done that lies in our power: the rest must be left to providence.

13. To comply with.

He dies that touches of this fruit, Till I and my affairs are answered.

14. To succeed; to produce the wished event.

Jason followed her counsel, whereto when the event had answered, he again demanded the fleece.

In operations upon bodies for their version or alteration, the trial in great quantities doth not answer the trial in small: and so deceiveth many.

15. To appear to any call, or authoritative summons; in which sense, though figuratively, the following passage may be, perhaps, taken.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer, with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the skies.

16. To be over-against any thing.

Five answers fire, and, by their paly beams, Each battle sees the other's umber'd face.

A'NSWER. *n. f.* [from *To answer*.]

1. That which is said, whether in speech or writing, in return to a question, or position.

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in wine than in your fight, wine is good.

How can we think of appearing at that tribunal, without being able to give a ready answer to the questions which be shall then put to us, about the poor and the afflicted, the hungry and the naked, the sick and imprisoned?

2. An account to be given to the demand of justice.

He'll call you to so hot an answer for it, That you shall chide your trespass.

3. In law, a confutation of a charge exhibited against a person.

A personal answer ought to have three qualities: it ought to be pertinent to the matter in hand; it ought to be absolute and unconditional; it ought to be clear and certain.

A'NSWER-JOBBER. *n. f.* [from *answer* and *jobber*.] He that makes a trade of writing answers.

What disgusts me from having any thing to do with answer-jobbers, is, that they have no conscience.

A'NSWERABLE. *adj.* [from *answer*.]

1. That to which a reply may be made; that may be answered; as, the argument, though subtle, is yet answerable.

2. Obligated to give an account; obliged to answer any demand of justice; or stand the trial of an accusation.

Every chief of every kindred or family should be answerable, and bound to bring forth every one of that kindred, at all times, to be justified,

when he should be required, or charged with any treason or felony.

Will any man argue, that if a physician should manifestly prescribe poison to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is answerable only to God?

He cannot think ambition more justly laid to their charge, than to other men, because that would be to make church government answerable for the errors of human nature.

3. Correspondent.

It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give, answerable enough in some features and colours, but erring in others.

The daughters of Atlas were ladies who, accompanying such as came to be registered among the worthies, brought forth children answerable in quality to those that begot them.

4. Proportionate; suitable.

Only add Deeds to thy knowledge answerable; add faith, Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love By name to come, call'd charity, the soul Of all the rest.

5. Suitable; suited.

The following, by certain estates of men, answerable to that which a great person himself professeth, as of soldiers to him that hath been employed in the wars, hath been a thing well taken even in monarchies.

If answerable style I can obtain Of my celestial patroness,

6. Equal; equivalent.

There be no kings whose means are answerable unto other men's desires.

7. Relative; correlative.

That, to every petition for things needful, there should be some answerable sentence of thanks provided particularly to follow, is not requisite.

A'NSWERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *answerable*.] The quality of being answerable.

A'NSWERABLY. *adv.* [from *answerable*.] In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably.

The broader seas are, if they be entire, and free from islands, they are answerably deeper.

It hears light sorts, into the atmosphere, to a greater or lesser height, answerably to the greater or lesser intenseness of the heat.

A'NSWERER. *n. f.* [from *answer*.]

1. He that answers; he that speaks in return to what another has spoken.

I know your mind, and I will satisfy it; neither will I do it like a niggardly answerer, going no further than the bounds of the question.

2. He that manages the controversy against one that has written first.

It is very unfair in any writer to employ ignorance and malice together; because it gives his answerer double work.

ANT. *n. f.* [æmet, Sax. which *Junius* imagines, not without probability, to have been first contracted to æmt, and then softened to ant.] An emmet; a pismire. A small insect that lives in great numbers together in hillocks.

We'll set thee to school to an ant, to teach thee there's no labouring in the winter.

Methinks, all cities now but ant-hills are, Where when the several labourers I see For children, house, provision, taking pain, They're all but ants carrying eggs, straw, and grain.

Learn each small people's genius, policies; The ant-republick, and the realm of bees.

ANT-BEAR. *n. f.* [from *ant* and *bear*.] An animal that feeds on ants.

Divers quadrupeds feed upon insects; and some live wholly upon them; as two sorts of

manduas upon ants, which therefore are called in English *ant-bears*. Ray.

ANT-HILL, or HILLOCK. *n. f.* [from *ant* and *hill*.] The small protuberances of earth in which ants make their nests.

Put blue flowers into an *ant-hill*, they will be stained with red; because the ants drop upon them their stinging liquor, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol. Ray.

Those who have seen *ant hills*, have easily perceived those small heaps of corn about their nests. Addison.

AN'T. A contraction for *and it*, or rather *and if it*; as, *an't please you*; that is, *and if it please you*.

ANTAGONIST. *n. f.* [*ἀντί* and *ἀγώνιστος*.]

1. One who contends with another; an opponent. It implies generally a personal and particular opposition.

Our antagonists in these controversies may have met with some not unlike to Ithacius. Hooker.

What was set before him,

To heave, pull, draw, and break, he still performs'd.

None daring to appear antagonist. Milton.

It is not fit that the history of a person should appear, till the prejudice both of his antagonists and adherents be softened and subdued. Addison.

2. Contrary.

The short club consists of those who are under five feet; ours is to be composed of such as are above six. These we look upon as the two extremes and antagonists of the species; considering all those as neutrals, who fill up the middle space. Addison.

3. In anatomy, the *antagonist* is that muscle which counteracts some other.

A relaxation of a muscle, must produce a spasm in its antagonist, because the equilibrium is destroyed. Arbuthnot.

TO ANTA'GONIZE. *v. n.* [from *ἀντί* and *ἀγώνιστος*.] To contend against another. *Did.*

ANTA'LOGICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *ἀλογος*, pain.] That softens pain; anodyne.

ANTANACLASIS. *n. f.* [Latin; from *ἀντι-κλάσις*; from *ἀντι*, to drive back.]

1. A figure in rhetoric, when the same word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary signification; as, *In thy youth learn some craft, that in old age thou mayst get thy living without craft*. Craft, in the first place, signifies science or occupation; in the second, deceit or subtilty.

2. It is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis; as, *Shall that heart (which does not only feel them, but hath all motion of his life placed in them) shall that heart, I say, &c.*

Smith's Rhetorick.

ANTAPHRODITICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *Ἀφροδίτη*, Venus.] Efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLECTICK. *adj.* [*ἀντί*, against, and *ἀποπληξίς*, an apoplexy.] Good against an apoplexy.

ANTA'RCTICK. *adj.* [*ἀντί*, against, and *ἄρκτος*, the bear or northern constellation.] Relating to the southern pole, as opposite to the northern.

Downward as far as antarctic. Milton.

They that had fail'd from near th' antarctic pole,

Their treasure safe, and all their vessels whole,

In sight of their dear country ruin'd be, Without the guilt of either rock or sea. Waller.

ANTARTHRITICK. *adj.* [*ἀντί*, against, and *ἄρθρις*, the gout.] Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί* and *ἀσθμα*.] Good against the asthma.

ANTE. A Latin particle signifying *before*, which is frequently used in compositions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood; *antechamber*, a chamber leading into another apartment.

A'NTRACT. *n. f.* [from *ante* and *act*.] A former act.

ANTEAMBULATION. *n. f.* [from *ante* and *ambulatio*, Lat.] A walking before. *Did.*

TO ANTECE'DE. *v. n.* [from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go before.

It seems consonant to reason, that the fabrick of the world did not long antecede its motion. Hale.

ANTECE'DENCE. *n. f.* [from *antecedere*.] The act or state of going before; precedence.

It is impossible that mixed bodies can be eternal, because there is necessarily a pre-existence of the simple bodies, and an antecedence of their constitution preceding the existence of mixed bodies. Hale.

ANTECE'DENT. *adj.* [antecedens, Lat.]

1. Going before; preceding. *Antecedent* is used, I think, only with regard to time; *precedent*, with regard both to time and place.

To assert, that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it, when, without any antecedent sin of his, it was impossible for him not to fall, seems a thing that highly reproaches essential equity and goodness. South.

2. It has to before the thing which is supposed to follow.

No one is so hardy as to say, God is in his debt; that he owed him a nobler being: for existence must be antecedent to merit. Collier.

Did the blood first exist, antecedent to the formation of the heart? But that is to set the effect before the cause. Bentley.

ANTECE'DENT. *n. f.* [antecedens, Lat.]

1. That which goes before.

A duty of so mighty an influence, that it is indeed the necessary antecedent, if not also the direct cause of a sinner's return to God. South.

2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined; as, the man who comes hither.

Let him learn the right joining of substantives with adjectives, the noun with the verb, and the relative with the antecedent. Apham.

3. In logick, the first proposition of an enthymeme, or argument consisting only of two propositions.

Conditional or hypothetical propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if the sun be fixed, the earth must move*: if there be no fire, there will be no smoke. The first part of these propositions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the antecedent, the other is called the consequent. Watts' Logick.

ANTECE'DENTLY. *adv.* [from *antecedens*.]

In the state of antecedence, or going before; previously.

We consider him antecedently to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibilities. South.

ANTECESSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who

goes before, or leads another; the principal. *Did.*

ANTECHAMBER. *n. f.* [from *ante*, before, and *chamber*; it is generally written, improperly, *antichamber*.] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

The empress has the antichambers pass, And thus way moves with a disorder'd haste.

Dryden.

His antichamber, and room of audience, are little square chambers wainscoted. Addison.

ANTECURSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who runs before. *Did.*

TO ANTEDATE. *v. a.* [from *ante*, and *do*, datum, Lat.]

1. To date earlier than the real time, so as to confer a fictitious antiquity.

Now thou hast lov'd me one whole day,

To-morrow, when thou leav'st, what wilt thou say?

Wilt thou then antedate some new-made vow,

Or say, that now

We are not just those persons, which we were?

Donne.

By reading, a man does, as it were, antedate his life, and makes himself contemporary with the ages past. Collier.

2. To take something before the proper time.

Our joys below it can improve,

And antedate the bliss above. Pope.

ANTEDILU'VIAN. *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a deluge.]

1. Existing before the deluge.

During the time of the deluge, all the stone and marble of the antediluvian earth were totally dissolved. Woodward.

2. Relating to things existing before the deluge.

The text intends only the line of Seth, commencing unto the genealogy of our Saviour, and the antediluvian chronology. Brown.

ANTEDILU'VIAN. *n. f.* One that lived before the flood.

We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the antediluvians, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial. Bentley.

A'NTELOPE. *n. f.* [The etymology is uncertain.] A goat with curled or wreath-ed horns.

The antelope, and wolfe both fierce and fell.

Spenser.

ANTEMERIDIAN. *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *meridian*, noon.] Before noon.

ANTEMETICK. *adj.* [*ἀντί*, against, and *μετα*, to vomit.] That has the power of calming the stomach, or preventing or stopping vomiting.

ANTEMUNDANE. *adj.* [ante, before, and *mundus*, the world.] Before the creation of the world.

ANTENUMBER. *n. f.* [from *ante* and *num-*ber.] The number that precedes another.

Whatsoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to constant of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the antenumber, than to the entire number, as that the found returneth after six, or after twelve; so that the seventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the sixth or the twelfth. Bacon.

A'NTEFAST. *n. f.* [from *ante*, before, and *pastum*, to feed.] A foretaste; something taken before the proper time.

Were we to expect our bliss only in the satisfying our appetites, it might be reasonable, by

frequent *antepasti*, to excite our gust for that profuse perpetual meal. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTEPENULT. *n. f.* [*antepenultima*, Lat.]

The last syllable but two, as the syllable *te* in *antepenult*: a term of grammar.

ANTEPILEPTICK. *adj.* [*antipileptica*, Lat.]

A medicine against convulsions.

That heroar is antidotal, lapis judaicus diatrical, coral antepileptical, we will not deny. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO ANTEPONE. *v. a.* [*antepono*, Lat.] To sit one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another. *Dict.*

ANTEPREDICAMENT. *n. f.* [*antepredicamentum*, Lat.] Something to be known in the study of logic, previously to the doctrine of the predicament.

ANTERIOURITY. *n. f.* [from *anteriour*.] Priority; the state of being before, either in time or situation.

ANTERIOUR. *adj.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before, either with regard to time or place.

If that be the *anteriour* or upper part wherein the senses are placed, and that the posterior and lower part, which is opposite thereunto, there is no inferior or former part in this animal: for the senses being placed at both extremities, make both ends *anteriour*, which is impossible. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ANTES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.

ANTESTOMACH. *n. f.* [from *ante*, before, and *stomach*.] A cavity which leads into the stomach.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of *antestomach*, which I have observed in piscivorous birds. *Raz.*

ANTHELMINTHICK. *adj.* [*anti*, against, and *helminx*, a worm.] That kills worms.

Anthelminticks, or contrary to worms, are things which are known by experience to kill them, as oils, or honey taken upon an empty stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTHEM. *n. f.* [*anthemion*, a hymn sung in alternate parts, and should therefore be written *anthymn*.] A holy song; a song performed as part of divine service.

God Moses first, then David did inspire, To compose *anthems* for his heavenly quire. *Dennis.*

There is no passion that is not finely expressed in those parts of the inspired writings, which are proper for divine songs and *anthems*. *Addison.*

ANTHOLOGY. *n. f.* [*anthologia*, from *anthos*, a flower, and *logos*, to gather.]

1. A collection of flowers.
2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church.
3. A collection of poems.

ANTHONY'S FIRE. *n. f.* A kind of erysipelas.

ANTHRAX. *n. f.* [*anthrax*, a burning coal.] A scab or blotch that is made by a corrosive humour, which burns the skin, and occasions sharp pricking pains; a carbuncle. *Quincy.*

ANTHROPOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *anthropos*, man, and *logos*, to discourse.] The doctrine of anatomy; the doctrine of the form and structure of the body of man.

ANTHROPOMORPHITE. *n. f.* [*anthropomorphos*,

φως.] One who believes a human form in the deity.

Christians as well as Turks have had whole sects contending that the Deity was corporeal and of human shape; though few profess themselves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongst the ignorant of that opinion. *Locke.*

ANTHROPOPATHY. *n. f.* [*anthropos*, man, and *pathos*, passion.] The sensibility of man; the passions of man.

ANTHROPOPHAGY. *n. f.* It has no singular. [*anthropos*, man, and *phagos*, to eat.] Manenters; cannibals; those that live upon human flesh.

The cannibals that each other eat, The *anthrophagi*, and men whose heads Do grow beneath their shoulders. *Shakspere.*

ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN. *n. f.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakspere* from *anthrophagi*, for the sake of a formidable sound.

Go, knock, and call; he'll speak like an *anthrophaginian* unto thee: knock, I say. *Shakspere.*

ANTHROPOPHAGY. *n. f.* [*anthropos*, man, and *phagos*, to eat.] The quality of eating human flesh, or maneating.

Upon slender foundations was raised the *anthrophagy* of Diomedes his horses. *Brown.*

ANTHROPOSOPHY. *n. f.* [*anthropos*, man, and *sophia*, wisdom.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPONOTICK. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *hypnos*, sleep.] That has the power of preventing sleep; efficacious against a lethargy.

ANTHYPOCHONDRICK. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *hypochondriakon*.] Good against hypochondriack maladies.

ANTHYPOPHORA. *n. f.* [*antipodora*.] A figure in rhetoric, which signifies a contrary illation, or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or disproved by the opposition of a contrary sentence. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

ANTHYSTERIC. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *hysteria*.] Good against hystericks.

ANTI. [*anti*.] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, and signifies *contrary to*; as, *antimarchical*, opposite to monarchy.

ANTIACID. *adj.* [from *anti*, and *acidus*, sour.] Contrary to sourness; alkaline.

Oils are *antacid*, so far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are hard of digestion, they produce acrimony of another sort. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTICHACETICK. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *chaceta*, a bad habit.] Adapted to the cure of a bad constitution.

ANTICHAMBER. *n. f.* This word is corruptly written for *antechamber*; which see.

ANTICHRISTIAN. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *christian*.] Opposite to christianity.

That despised, abscind, oppressed sort of men, the ministers, whom the world would make *antichristian*, and to deprive them of heaven. *South.*

ANTICHRISTIANISM. *n. f.* [from *antichristian*.] Opposition or contrariety to christianity.

Have we not seen many, whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brand of *antichristianism*? *Decay of Piety.*

ANTICHRISTIANITY. *n. f.* [from *antichristian*.] Contrariety to christianity.

ANTICHRONISM. *n. f.* [*anti*, against, and *chronos*, time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.

TO ANTICIPATE. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.]

1. To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him that comes after; to take first possession.

God hath taken care to *anticipate* and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church; to give piety the prepossession, and so to engage him in holiness. *Hammond.*

If our Apostle had maintained such an *anticipating* principle engraven upon our souls before all exercise of reason; what did he talk of seeking the Lord, seeing that the knowledge of him was innate and perpetual? *Bentley.*

2. To take up before the time at which any thing might be regularly had.

I find I have *anticipated* already, and taken up from Boeace, before I come to him; but I am of the temper of kings, who are for present money, no matter how they pay it. *Dryden.*

3. To foretaste, or take an impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really was.

The life of the desperate equals the anxiety of death, who but add the life of the damned, and *anticipate* the desolations of hell. *Brown.*

Why should we *anticipate* our sorrows? 'tis like those That die for fear of death. *Denham.*

4. To prevent any thing by crowding in before it; to preclude.

Time, thou *anticipat'st* my dread exploits: The flighty purpose never is o'ertook, Unless the deed go with it. *Shakspere.*

I am far from pretending to instruct the profession, or *anticipating* their directions to such as are under their government. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTICIPATION. *n. f.* [from *anticipate*.]

1. The act of taking up something before its time.

The golden number gives the new moon four days too late, by reason of the aforesaid *anticipation*, and our neglect of it. *Haller.*

It is not enough to be miserable when the time comes, unless we make ourselves so beforehand, and by *anticipation*. *L'Estrange.*

2. Foretaste.

If we really live under the hope of future happiness, we shall taste it by way of *anticipation* and forethought; an image of it will meet our minds often, and stay there, as all pleasing expectations do. *Atterbury.*

3. Opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known.

The east and west, the north and south, have the same *anticipation* concerning our supreme disposer of things. *Stillingfleet.*

What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity? *Derham.*

ANTICK. *adj.* [probably from *antiquus*, ancient, as things out of use appear old.] Odd; ridiculously wild; buffoon in gesticulation.

What! darest the slave Come hither cover'd with an *antick* face, And fleet and scorn at our solemnity? *Shakspere.*

Of all our *antick* fights, and pageantry, Which English idiots run in crowds to see. *Dryden.* The prize was to be conferred upon the whistler, that could go through his tane without laughing, though provoked by the *antick* postures of a merry Andrew, who was to play tricks. *Addison.*

ANTICK. *n. f.*

1. He that plays anticks; he that uses odd gesticulation; a buffoon.

Within the hollow crown,
That rounds the mortal temples of a king,
Keeps death his court; and there the antick fits,
Scorning his state.

If you should smile he grows impatient.—
Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves,
Were he the veriest antick in the world. *Shaksp.*

2. Odd appearance.

A work of rich entail, and curious mold,
Woven with anticks, and wild imagery. *Fairy Q.*
For ev'n at first reflection the elyes
Such toys, such anticks, and such vanities,
As the retires and shrinks for shame and fear. *Davies.*

To ANTICK. v. a. [from *antick*.] To make antick.

Mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks; the wild disguise hath almost
Antick us all. *Shaksp.*

ANTICKLY. adv. [from *antick*.] In an antick manner; with odd postures, wild gesticulations, or fanciful appearance.

Scrambling, out-facing, fashion-mongring boys,
That lye, and cug, and flout, deprave, and slander,
Go antickly, and show an outward hideousness,
And speak of half a dozen dangerous words. *Shaksp.*

ANTICLIMAX. n. f. [from *ant* and *κλίμαξ*.] A sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first.

A certain figure, which was unknown to the ancients, is called by some an anticlimax. *Adlif.*
This device is frequently mentioned as an example:

Next comes Dalhousie, the great god of war,
Lieutenant col'nel to the earl of Mar.

ANTICONVULSIVE. adj. [from *anti*, against, and *convulsive*.] Good against convulsions.

Whatsoever produces an inflammatory disposition in the blood, produces the asthma, as anticonvulsive medicines. *Floyer.*

ANTICOR. n. f. [from *anti*, against, and *cor*, the heart.] A preternatural swelling of a round figure, occasioned by a sanguine and bilious humour, and appearing in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. An anticor may kill a horse, unless it be brought to a suppuration by good remedies. *Fur. Diet.*

ANTICOURTIER. n. f. [from *anti*, against, and *courtier*.] One that opposes the court.

ANTIDOTAL. adj. [from *antidote*.] That has the quality of an antidote, or the power of counteracting poison.

That beast is antidotal, we shall not deny. *Brown.*

Animals that can innocuously digest these poisons, become antidotal to the poison digested. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ANTIDOTE. n. f. [from *antidosis*, antidosis, Lat. a thing given in opposition to something else.] A medicine given to expel the mischiefs of another, as of poison. *Quincy.*

Trust not the physician,
His antidotes are poison, and he slays
More than you rob. *Shaksp.*

What fool would believe that antidote delivered by Perius against the sting of a scorpion, to sit upon an ass, with one's face towards his tail.

Poison will work against the iters: beware;
For ev'n by mealan anti lye prepare. *Dryden's Juno.*

ANTIDYSENTERICK. adj. [from *anti*,

against, and *dysenteria*, a bloody flux.]

Good against the bloody flux.

ANTIFEBRILE. adj. [from *anti*, against, and *febris*, a fever.] Good against fevers. *Antifebrile* medicines check the ebullition. *Floyer.*

ANTILOGARITHM. n. f. [from *anti*, against, and *logarithm*.] The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers.*

ANTIOLOGY. n. f. [from *antilogia*.] A contradiction between any words and passages in an author. *Did.*

ANTILOQUIST. n. f. [from *anti*, against, and *loquor*, to speak.] A contradicter. *Did.*

ANTIMONARCHICAL. adj. [from *anti*, against, and *monarchia*, government by a single person.] Against government by a single person.

When he spied the statue of king Charles in the middle of the crowd, and most of the kings ranged over their heads, he concluded that an antimonarchical assembly could never choose such a place. *Adlifon.*

ANTIMONARCHICALNESS. n. f. [from *antimonarchical*.] The quality of being an enemy to regal power.

ANTIMONIAL. adj. [from *antimony*.] Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony.

They were got out of the reach of antimonial fumes. *Grew.*

Though antimonial cups, prepar'd with art,
Their force to wane through ages should impart,
This distillation, this profuse expence,
Nor shrinks their size, nor waits their fates immense. *Blackmore.*

ANTIMONY. n. f. [The stibium of the ancients, by the Greeks called *stibis*. The reason of its modern denomination is referred to Basil Valentine, a German monk; who, as the tradition relates, having thrown some of it to the hogs, observed that, after it had purged them heartily, they immediately fattened; and therefore he imagined his fellow-monks would be the better for a like dose. The experiment, however, succeeded so ill, that they all died of it; and the medicine was thenceforward called *antimoine*, *antimont*.]

Antimony is a mineral substance of a metal-line nature, having all the seeming characters of a real metal, except malleability; and may be called a femimetal, being a fusible globe of some undetermined metal, combined with a sulphurous and stony substance. Mines of all metals afford it; that in gold mines is reckoned best. It has also its own mines in Hungary, Germany, and France. Its texture is full of little shining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glass. Sometimes veins of a red or golden colour are intermixed, which is called *mal' antimony*; that without them being denominated *female antimony*. It fuses in the fire, though with some difficulty; and dissolves more easily in water. It deliques and dissolves all metals fused with it, except gold; and is therefore useful in refining. It is a common ingredient in speculums, or burning concaves; serving to give them a finer polish. It makes a part in lead metal; and renders the sound more clear. It is mingled with tin, to make it more hard, white, and sound; and with lead, in the casting of printers' letters, to render them more smooth and firm. It is a ge-

neral help in the melting of metals, and especially in casting of cannon balls. In pharmacy it is used under various forms, and with various intentions, chiefly as an emetic. *Chambers.*

ANTINEPHRITICK. adj. [from *anti* and *νεφρις*.] Good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMY. n. f. [from *anti* and *νομος*.] A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the same law.

Antinomies are almost unavoidable in such variety of opinions and answers. *Baker.*

ANTIPARALYTICK. adj. [from *anti* and *παράλυσις*.] Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIPATHETICAL. adj. [from *antipathy*.] Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

The soil is fat and luxurious, and antipathetical to all venomous creatures. *Hewel.*

ANTIPATHETICALNESS. n. f. [from *antipathetical*.] The quality or state of having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Did.*

ANTIPATHY. n. f. [from *anti*, against, and *πάθος*, feeling; *antipathie*, Fr.]

1. A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily; aversion; dislike. It is opposed to sympathy.

No contraries hold more antipathy, Than I and such a knave. *Shaksp.*

To this perhaps might be justly attributed most of the sympathies and antipathies observable in men. *Locke.*

2. It has sometimes the particle *against* before the object of antipathy.

I had a mortal antipathy against standing armies in times of peace; because I took armies to be hired by the master of the family, to keep his children in slavery. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes so.

Ask you, what provocation I have had;
The strong antipathy of good to bad.
When truth, or virtue, an affront endures,
Th' affront is mine, my friend, and should be yours. *Pope.*

4. Formerly *with*; but improperly.

Tangible bodies have an antipathy with air; and any liquid body, that is more dense, they will draw, condense, and, in effect, incorporate. *Bacon.*

ANTIPERISTASIS. n. f. [from *anti*, against, and *περίστασις*, formed of *peri*, and *στασις*, to stand round.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended; or the action by which a body, attacked by another, collects itself, and becomes stronger by such opposition; or an intention of the activity of one quality caused by the opposition of another. Thus quicklime is set on fire by the effusion of cold water; so water becomes warmer in winter than in summer; and thunder and lightning are excited in the middle region of the air, which is continually cold, and all by antiperistasis. This is an exploded principle in the Peripatetic philosophy.

Th' antiperistasis of age
More inflam'd his antinous rage. *Covetous.*

The ravenous prodigal detail covetousness; yet let him find the springs grow dry which feed his luxury, covetousness shall be called in; and so, by a strange antiperistasis, prodigality shall beget rapine. *Dryden's Ptolemy.*

ANTIPESTILENTIAL. adj. [from *anti*, against, and *pestilential*.] Efficacious against the infection of the plague.

Perfumes correct the air before it is attracted by the lungs; or, rather, *antipneustical* unguents, to anoint the nostrils with. *Harvey.*

ANTI-PHRASIS. *n. f.* [from *anti*, against, and *φῶσις*, a form of speech.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

You now find no cause to repent, that you never dipt your hands in the bloody high courts of justice, so called only by *antiphrasis*. *South.*

ANTIPODAL. *adj.* [from *antipodes*.] Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

The Americans are *antipodal* unto the Indians. *Brown.*

ANTIPODES. *n. f.* It has no singular. [from *anti*, against, and *πῶς*, feet.] Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.

We should hold day with the *antipodes*, If you would walk in absence of the sun. *Shaksp.*
So shines the fun, tho' hence remov'd, as clear When his beams warm th' *antipodes*, as here. *Waller.*

ANTIPOPE. *n. f.* [from *anti*, against, and *pope*.] He that usurps the popedom, in opposition to the right pope.

This house is famous in history for the retreat of an *antipope*, who called himself Felix v. *Addison.*

ANTIPTOSIS. *n. f.* [*αντιπτοσις*.] A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

ANTIQUARY. *n. f.* [*antiquarius*, Lat.] A man studious of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.

All arts, varieties, and inventions, are but the reliques of an intellect defaced with sin. We admire it now, only as *antiquaries* do a piece of old coin, for the stamp it once bore. *South.*

With sharpen'd sight, pale *antiquaries* pore, Th' inscription value, but the rust adore. *Pope.*

The rude Latin of the monks is still very intelligible; had their records been delivered in the vulgar tongue, they could not now be understood, unless by *antiquaries*. *Swift.*

ANTIQUARY. *adj.* [This word is improper.] Old; antique.

Here's Nestor, Instructed by the *antiquary* times; He must, he is, he cannot but be wise. *Shak.*

TO ANTIQUATE. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Lat.] To put out of use; to make obsolete.

The growth of christianity in this kingdom might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate some old ones, that seemed less consistent with the christian doctrines. *Hale.*

Milton's *Paradise Lost* is admirable. But cannot I admire the height of his invention, and the strength of his expression, without defending his *antiquated* words, and the perpetual bartheness of their sound? *Dryden.*

Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd, Shall like an *antiquated* fable sound. *Addison.*

ANTIQUATEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *antiquated*.] The state of being antiquated, worn out of use, or obsolete.

ANTIQUÉ. *adj.* [*antique*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat. It was formerly pronounced, according to the English analogy, with the accent on the first syllable; but now, after the French, with the accent on the last, at least in prose; the poets use it variously.]

Ant. Ancient; old; not modern.

Now, good Cæsar, but that piece of song, That old and *antique* song we heard last night. *Shakspere.*

Such truth in love as th' *antique* world did know,

In such a style as courts might boast of now. *Waller.*

2. Of genuine antiquity.

The seals which we have remaining of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be *antique*, have the star of Venus over them. *Dryden.*

My copper lamps, at any rate, For being true *antique* I bought;

Yet wisely melted down my plate, On modern models to be wrought; And trifles I alike pursue, Because they're old, because they're new. *Prior.*

3. Of old fashion.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen, Array'd in *antique* robes down to the ground, And sad habitments tight well be seen. *Fairy Q.*
Must he no more divert the tedious day? Nor sparkling thoughts in *antique* words convey? *Smith to the Memory of Philip.*

4. Odd; wild; antick.

Name not these living death-heads unto me; For these not ancient but *antique* be. *Dennis.*
And looser mar a gulling weather-spy, By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tel certainly What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or taints next year Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear. *Dennis.*

ANTIQUÉ. *n. f.* [from *antique*, *adj.*] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times; an ancient rarity.

I leave to Edward, now earl of Oxford, my seal of Julius Cæsar; as also another seal, supposed to be a young Hercules; both very choice *antiques*, and set in gold. *Swift.*

ANTIQUENESS. *n. f.* [from *antique*.] The quality of being antique; an appearance of antiquity.

We may discover something venerable in the *antiqueness* of the work; but we would see the design enlarged. *Addison.*

ANTIQUITY. *n. f.* [*antiquitas*, Lat.]

1. Old times; time past long ago.

I mention Aristotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greatest philosopher, the most impartial historian, and the most consummate statesman, of all *antiquity*. *Addison.*

2. The people of old times; the ancients.

That such pillars were raised by Seth, all *antiquity* has avowed. *Raleigh.*

3. The works or remains of old times.

As for the observation of Machiavel, translating Gregory the Great, that he did what in him lay to extinguish all heathen *antiquities*: I do not find that these zeals last long; as it appeared in the succession of Sabinian, who did revive the former *antiquities*. *Bacon.*

4. Old age; a ludicrous sense.

Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit single? and every part about you blasted with *antiquity*? and will you yet call yourself young? *Shakspere.*

5. Ancientness; as, this ring is valuable for its *antiquity*.

ANTISCII. *n. f.* It has no singular. [from *anti* and *σχis*.] In geography, the people who inhabit on different sides of the equator, who consequently at noon have their shadows projected opposite ways. Thus the people of the north are *antiscii* to those of the south; the one projecting their shadows at noon toward the north pole, and the other toward the south pole. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBU'TICAL. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *scorbutum*, the scurvy.] Good against the scurvy.

The warm *antiscorbutical* plants, in quantities, will occasion stinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

The warm *antiscorbutick*, animal diet, and animal salts, are proper. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTISPASIS. *n. f.* [from *anti*, against, and *σπασω*, to draw.] The revulsion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMODICK. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *σπασμῶς*, the cramp.] That has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA'STICK. *adj.* [from *anti* and *σπαστικῶς*.] That causes a revulsion of the humours.

ANTISPLENETICK. *adj.* [from *anti* and *σπληνικῶς*.] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

Antisplenick open the obstructions of the spleen. *Floper.*

ANTISTROPHE. *n. f.* [*αντιστροφή*, from *anti*, the contrary way, and *στροφή*, turning.] In an ode supposed to be sung in parts, the second stanza of every three, or sometimes every second stanza; so called because the dance turns about.

ANTISTRUMATICK. *adj.* [from *anti* and *σπρμα*, a scrophulous swelling.] Good against the king's evil.

I prescribed him a distilled milk, with *antistrumatick*, and purged him. *Wijeman.*

ANTI'THESIS. *n. f.* in the plural *antitheses*. [*αντιθεσις*, placing in opposition.] Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; as in these lines:

Though gentle, yet not dull; Strong without rage; without overflowing, soft. *Denham.*

I see a chief, who leads my chosen sons, Alarm'd with points, *antitheses*, and puns. *Pope.*

ANTITYPE. *n. f.* [*αντιτυπη*.] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the representation. It is a term of theology. See **TYPE**.

When once upon the wing, he soars to an higher pitch, from the type to the *antitype*, to the days of the Messiah, the ascension of our Saviour, and, at length, to his kingdom, and dominion over all the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the priest of the most high God; imitating the *antitype*, or the substance, Christ himself. *Taylor.*

ANTITYPICAL. *adj.* [from *antitype*.] That relates to an antitype; that explains the type.

ANTIVENEREAL. *adj.* [from *anti* and *veneréal*.] Good against the veneréal disease.

If the lues be joined with it, you will scarce cure your patient without exhibiting *antiveneréal* remedies. *Wijeman.*

ANTLER. *n. f.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] Properly the first branches of a stag's horns; but popularly and generally, any of his branches.

Grown old, they grow less branched, and first lose their brow *antlers*, or lowest furcations near to the head. *Bacon.*

A well-grown stag, whose *antlers* rise High o'er his front, his beams invade the skies. *Dryden.*

Bright Diana Brought hunted wild goats heads, and branching *antlers*

Of stags, the fruit and honour of her toil. *Prior.*

ANTO'ECI. *n. f.* It has no singular. [Lat. from *anti*, and *οικω*, to inhabit.] In geography, those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equa-

for; the one toward the north, and the other to the south. Hence they have the same longitude, and their latitude is also the same, but of a different denomination. They are in the same semicircle of the meridian, but opposite parallels. They have precisely the same hours of the day and night, but opposite seasons; and the night of the one is always equal to the day of the other.

Chambers.

ANTONOMASIA. *n. f.* [from *anti*, and *nomos*, a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name offfomedignity, office, profession, science, or trade; or when a proper name is put in the room of an appellative. Thus a king is called his majesty; a nobleman, his lordship. We say the philosopher instead of Aristotle, and the orator for Cicero: thus a man is called by the name of his country, a German, an Italian; and a grave man is called a Cato, and a wife man a Solomon.

Smith's Rhetoric.

A'NTRE. *n. f.* [*antre*, Fr. *antrum*, Lat.] A cavern; a cave; a den. Not in use.

With all my travels history;
Wherein of antres vast, and deserts idle,
It was my bent to speak. *Shakespeare.*

A'NVIL. *n. f.* [*anville*, Sax.]

1. The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged.

I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,
The whilst his iron did on his anvil cool. *Shaksp.*
On their eternal anvils here he found
The brethren beating, and the blows go round.

Dryden.

2. Any thing on which blows are laid.

Here I clip
The anvil of my sword, and do contest
Hotly and nobly. *Shakespeare.*

3. Figuratively, to be upon the anvil, is to be in a state of formation or preparation.

Several members of our house knowing what
was upon the anvil, went to the clergy, and desired
their judgment. *Swift.*

ANXIETY. *n. f.* [*anxietas*, Lat.]

1. Trouble of mind about some future event; suspense with uneasiness; perplexity; solicitude.

To be happy, is not only to be freed from the
pains and diseases of the body, but from anxiety
and vexation of spirit; not only to enjoy the
pleasures of sense, but peace of conscience, and
tranquillity of mind. *Tillotson.*

2. In the medical language, lowness of spirits, with uneasiness of the stomach.

In anxieties which attend fevers, when the
cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be al-
lowed; and because anxieties often happen by
spasms from wind, spices are useful. *Abraham.*

A'NXIOUS. *adj.* [*anxius*, Lat.]

1. Disturbed about some uncertain event; solicitous; being in painful suspense; painfully uncertain.

His pensive cheek upon his hand reclin'd,
And anxious thoughts revolving in his mind. *Dryd.*
With beating hearts the dire event they wait,
Anxious, and trembling for the birth of fate. *Pope.*

2. Careful; full of inquietude; unquiet.

In youth alone unhappy mortals live;
But, ah! the mighty bliss is fugitive;
Discolour'd sickness, anxious labour come,
And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden.*

3. Careful, as of a thing of great importance.

No writings we need to be solicitous about the
meaning of, but those that contain truths we are
to believe, or laws we are to obey; we may be
left anxious about the sense of other authors. *Locke.*

4. It has generally for or about before the
object, but sometimes of; less properly.

Anxious of neglect, suspecting change. Gray.

A'NXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anxious*.] In
an anxious manner; solicitously; un-
quietly; carefully; with painful uncer-
tainty.

But where the loss is temporal, every probabili-
ty of it needs not put us to anxiously to prevent
it, since it might be repaired again. *Smith.*

Then, what befits the new lord mayor,
And what the Gallick arms will do,
All anxiously inquisitive to know. *Dryden.*

A'NXIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *anxious*.] The
quality of being anxious; susceptibility
of anxiety.

A'NY. *adj.* [*anig*, *enig*, Sax.]

1. Every; whoever he be; whatever it
be. It is, in all its senses, applied in-
differently to persons or things.

I know you are now, sir, a gentleman born—
Ay, and have been so any time these four hours. *Shakespeare.*

You contented yourself with being capable, as
much as any whatsoever, of defending your coun-
try with your sword. *Dryden.*

How fit is this retreat for uninterrupted study!
Any one that sees it will own, I could not have
chosen a more likely place to converse with the
dead in. *Pope.*

2. Whosoever; whatsoever; as distin-
guished from some other.

What warmth is there in your affection towards
any of these princely suitors that are already
come? *Shakespeare.*

An inverted motion being begun any where
below, continues itself all the whole length. *Locke.*

3. It is used in opposition to none.

I wound and I heal: neither is there any that
can deliver out of my hand. *Deuteronomy.*

A'ORIST. *n. f.* [*agoristos*.] Indefinite; a
term in the Greek grammar.

A'ORTA. *n. f.* [*anorta*.] The great artery
which rises immediately out of the left
ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

A'PACE. *adv.* [from *a* and *pace*; that is,
with a great pace.]

1. Quick; speedily: used of things in
motion.

Or when the flying libbard she did chase,
She could then nimbly move, and after fly apace. *Spenser.*

Ay, quoth my uncle Gloster,
Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow
apace.

And since, methinks, I would not grow so fast,
Because sweet flow'rs are slow, and weeds make
haste. *Shakespeare.*

He promis'd in his east a glorious race;
Now sunk from his meridian, sets apace. *Dryden.*

Is not he imprudent, who, seeing the tide
making haste towards him apace, will sleep till
the sea overwhelm him? *Tillotson.*

2. With haste; applied to some action.

The baron now his diamonds pours apace;
Th' embroider'd king, who shows but half his
face,

And his resplendent queen. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

3. Hastily; with speed: spoken of any
kind of progression from one state to
another.

This second course of men,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives, and multiply apace. *Milt.*

The life and power of religion decays apace,
here and at home, while we are spreading the

honour of our arms far and wide through foreign
nations. *Atterbury.*

If sensible pleasure, or real grandeur, be our
end, we shall proceed apace to real misery. *Watts.*

APAGOGICAL. *adj.* [from *away*, and *agō*, to bring
or draw.] An apagogical demonstra-
tion is such as does not prove the thing
directly, but shows the impossibility,
or absurdity, which arises from deny-
ing it; and is also called *reductio ad im-
possibile*, or *ad absurdum*. *Chambers.*

A'P'ART. *adv.* [*apart*, Fr.]

1. Separately from the rest in place.

Since I enter into that question, it behoveth me
to give reason for my opinion, with circum-
spection; because I walk aside, and in a way
apart from the multitude. *Ruleigh.*

The party discerned, that the earl of Essex
would never serve their turn; they resolved to
have another army apart, that should be at their
devotion. *Clarendon.*

2. In a state of distinction; as, to set
apart for any use.

He is so very figurative, that he requires a
grammar apart, to construe him. *Dryden.*

The tyrant shall demand yon sacred load,
And gold and vessels set apart for God. *Prior.*

3. Distinctly.

Moses first nameth heaven and earth, putting
waters but in the third place, as comprehending
waters in the word earth; but afterwards he
nameth them apart. *Ruleigh.*

4. At a distance; retired from the other
company.

So please you, madam,
To put apart these your attendants. *Shakespeare.*

A'P'ARTMENT. *n. f.* [*apartement*, Fr.] A
part of the house allotted to the use of
any particular person; a room; a set
of rooms.

A private gallery 'twixt th' apartments led,
Not to the sea yet known. *Sir J. Denham.*

He, pale as death, despoil'd of his array,
Into the queen's apartment takes his way. *Dryd.*

The most considerable ruin is that on the east-
ern promontory, where are still some apartments
left very high and arched at top. *Addison.*

A'PATHY. *n. f.* [*a*, not, and *pathos*,
feeling.] The quality of not feeling;
exemption from passion; freedom from
mental perturbation.

Of good and evil much they argued then,
Passion, and apathy, and glory, and shame. *Milt.*

To remain insensible of such provocations, is
not constancy but apathy. *South.*

In lazy apathy let Stoicks boast
Their virtue fix'd; 'tis fix'd as in frost,
Contracted all, retiring to the breast;
But strength of mind is exercise, not rest. *Pope.*

APE. *n. f.* [*ape*, Icelandic.]

1. A kind of monkey remarkable for imi-
tating what he sees.

I will be more newfangled than an ape, more
giddy in my desires than a monkey. *Shakespeare.*

Writers report, that the heart of an ape, worn
near the heart, comforteth the heart, and in-
creaseth audacity. It is true, that the ape is a
merry and bold beast. *Bacon.*

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they
shine,

But apes and monkeys are the gods within. *Granville.*

Cælestial beings, when of late they saw
A mortal man unfold all nature's law,
Admird such knowledge in a human shape,
And shew'd a Newton, as we shew an ape. *Pope.*

2. An imitator: used generally in the
bad sense.

Julio Romano, who, had he himself eternity,
and could put breath into his work, would be-

A P E

guile nature of her custom: so perfectly he is
Shakspeare.
To APE. *v. a.* [from *ape*.] To imitate, as
 an *ape* imitates human actions.
Apeing the foreigners in every dress,
 Which, bought at greater cost, becomes him less.
Dryden.
 Curse on the stripling! how he *apes* his fire!
 Ambitiously fententious!
Addison.
APÉ'AK, or APÉ'EK. *adv.* [probably from
à pique.] In a posture to pierce; formed
 with a point.
APÉPSY. *n. f.* [*ἀπέψυ*.] A loss of natu-
 ral concoction.
Quincy.
APÉR. *n. f.* [from *ape*.] A ridiculous imi-
 tator or mimic.
APÉRIENT. *adj.* [*aperio*, Lat. to open.]
 That has the quality of opening:
 chiefly used of medicines gently pur-
 gative.
 There be bracelets fit to comfort the spirits;
 and they be of three intentions; refrigerant, cor-
 roborant, and *aperient*.
Bacon.
 Of the stems of plants, some contain a fine
aperient salt, and are diuretick and saponaceous.
Boerhaave.
APÉRI'VE. *adj.* [from *aperio*, Lat. to
 open.] That has the quality of open-
 ing the excrementitious passages of the
 body.
 They may make broth, with the addition of
aperient herbs.
Harvey.
APÉRT. *adj.* [*apertus*, Lat.] Open.
APÉRTION. *n. f.* [from *apertus*, Lat.]
 1. An opening; a passage through any
 thing; a gap.
 The next now in order are the *apertions*; under
 which term I do comprehend doors, windows,
 staircases, chimneys, or other conduits: in short,
 all inlets or outlets.
Watson.
 2. The act of opening; or state of being
 opened.
 The plenitude of vessels, otherwise called the
 plethora, when it happens, causeth an extrava-
 sation of blood, either by ruption or *apertion* of
 them.
Higman.
APÉRTLY. *adv.* [*apertè*, Lat.] Openly;
 without covert.
APÉRTNESS. *n. f.* [from *apert*.] Openness.
 The freedom, or *apertness* and vigour of pro-
 nouncing, and the closeness of muzzling, and la-
 ziness of speaking, render the sound different.
Hollier.
APÉRTURE. *n. f.* [from *apertus*, open.]
 1. The act of opening.
 Hence ariseth the facility of joining a conso-
 nant to a vowel, because from an appulse to an
aperture is easier than from one appulse to another.
Hollier.
 2. An open place.
 If memory be made by the easy motion of the
 spirits through the opened passages, images, with-
 out doubt, pass through the same *apertures*.
Glanville.
 3. The hole next the object glass of a tele-
 scope or microscope.
 The concave metal bore an *aperture* of an inch;
 but the *aperture* was limited by an opaque circle,
 perforated in the middle.
Newton's Opticks.
 4. Enlargement; explanation: a sense
 seldom found.
 It is too much untwisted by the doctors, and,
 like philosophy, made intricate by explications,
 and difficult by the *aperture* and dissolution of
 distinctions.
Taylor.
APÉ'TALOUS. *adj.* [of *ap'priv*, and *petalos*,
 a leaf.] Without petala or flower leaves.
APÉ'TALOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *apetalous*.]
 State of being without leaves.

A P I

APEX. *n. f.* *apices*, plur. [Lat.] The
 tip or point of any thing.
 The *apex*, or lesser end of it is broken off.
Woodward.
APHÆRESIS. *n. f.* [*ἀφαίρεσις*.] A figure
 in grammar, that takes away a letter
 or syllable from the beginning of a
 word.
APHELION. *n. f.* *aphelia*, plur. [from
ἀπὲς, and *ἥλιος*, the sun.] That part of
 the orbit of a planet, in which it is at
 the point remotest from the sun.
 The reason why the comets move not in the
 zodiac is, that, in their *aphelia*, they may be
 at the greatest distances from one another; and
 consequently disturb one another's motions the
 least that may be.
Chryse.
APHETA. *n. f.* [with astrologers.] The
 name of the planet, which is imagined
 to be the giver or disposer of life in a na-
 tivity.
Ditt.
APHETICAL. *adj.* [from *apheta*.] Re-
 lating to the apheta.
APHILANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*ἀφιλάνθρωπος*, without, and
φιλανθρωπία, love of mankind.] Want of
 love to mankind.
APHONY. *n. f.* [*ἀφωνία*, without, and *φωνή*,
 speech.] A loss of speech.
Quincy.
APHORISM. *n. f.* [*ἀφορισμός*.] A max-
 im; a precept contracted in a short
 sentence; an unconnected position.
 He will easily discern how little of truth there
 is in the multitude; and, though sometimes
 they are flattered with that *aphorism*, will hardly
 believe the voice of the people to be the voice of
 God.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
 I shall at present consider the *aphorism*, that a
 man of religion and virtue is a more useful, and
 consequently a more valuable, member of a
 community.
Rogers.
APHORISTICAL. *adj.* [from *aphorism*.]
 Having the form of an aphorism; writ-
 ten in separate and unconnected sen-
 tences.
APHORISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *aphoristika*.]
 In the form of an aphorism.
 These being carried down, seldom miss a cure,
 as Hippocrates doth likewise *aphoristically* tell us.
Harvey.
APHRODISIACAL. *adj.* [from *Ἀφροδίτη*,
APHRODISACK. [Venus.] Relating to
 the venerial disease.
APIARY. *n. f.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.]
 The place where bees are kept.
 Those who are skilled in bees, when they see
 a foreign swarm approaching to plunder their
 hives, have a trick to divert them into some
 neighbouring *apiary*, there to make what havoc
 they please.
Swift.
APICES of a flower. [Lat. from *apex*,
 the top.] Little knobs that grow on
 the tops of the stamina, in the middle of
 a flower. They are commonly of a dark
 purplish colour. By the microscope
 they have been discovered to be a sort
 of *capsule feminales*, or seed vessels, con-
 taining in them small globular, and often
 oval particles, of various colours, and ex-
 quisitely formed.
Quincy.
APICEE. *adv.* [from *a* for each, and *piece*,
 or share.] To the part or share of each.
 Men, in whose mouths at first founded no-
 thing but mortification, were come to think that
 they might lawfully have six or seven wives
apiece.
Hooker.
 I have to-night dispatched sixteen business, a

A P O

month's length *apiece*, by an abstract of success.
Shakspeare.
 One copy of this paper may serve a dozen of
 you, which will be less than a farthing *apiece*.
Swift.
AP'P'ER. *adj.* [from *ape*.]
 1. Having the qualities of an ape; imita-
 tive.
 Report of fashions in proud Italy,
 Whose manners fill our tardy *ap'p'ation*
 Limp after, in base awkward imitation. *Shak.*
 2. Foppish; affected.
 Because I cannot flatter, and look fair,
 Duck with French nods, and *ap'p' courtesy*,
 I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Silly; trifling; insignificant.
 All this is but *ap'p' sophistry*; and, to give it
 a name divine and excellent, is abusive and unjust.
Glanville.
 4. Wanton; playful.
 Gloomy sits the queen,
 Till happy chance reverts the cruel scene;
 And *ap'p' folly*, with her wild resort
 Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court. *Prior.*
AP'FISHLY. *adv.* [from *ap'fish*.] In an *ap'fish*
 manner; foppishly; conceitedly.
AP'FISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *ap'fish*.] Mi-
 mimicry; foppery; insignificance; play-
 fulness.
AP'P'AT. *adv.* [A word formed from the
 motion.] With quick palpitation.
 O there he comes—Welcome my bully, my
 back: agad, my heart has gone *ap'p'at* for
 you.
Congreve.
APLUSTRE. *n. f.* [Latin.] The ancient
 ensign carried in sea vessels.
 The one holds a sword in her hand, to repre-
 sent the Iliad; as the other has an *ap'p'are*, to
 represent the Odyssey, or voyage of Ulysses.
Addison.
APOCALYPSE. *n. f.* [from *ἀποκαλύπτω*.]
 Revelation; discovery: a word
 used only of the sacred writings.
 O for that warning voice, which he who saw
 Th' *apocalypse* heard cry in heav'n aloud. *Milton.*
 With this throne, of the glory of the Father,
 compare the throne of the Son of God, as seen
 in the *apocalypse*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
APOCALYPTICAL. *adj.* [from *apocalypse*.]
 Concerning revelation; containing re-
 velation.
 If we could understand that scene, at the
 opening of this *apocalyptic* theatre, we should
 find it a representation of the majesty of our Sa-
 viour.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
APOCALYPTICALLY. *adv.* [from *apoca-
 lyptical*.] In such a manner as to reveal
 something secret.
APOCOPE. *n. f.* [*ἀποκοπή*.] A figure in
 grammar, when the last letter or sylla-
 ble of a word is taken away; as, *ingeni*,
 for *ingenii*; *apoplex*, for *apoplexy*.
APOCRUSTICK. *adj.* [*ἀποκρυστικόν*, from
ἀποκρύνω, to drive.] Endued with a re-
 pelling and astringent power: applied
 to remedies which prevent the too great
 afflux of humours.
APOCRYPHA. *n. f.* [from *ἀποκρύφω*,
 to put out of sight.] Books not pub-
 licly communicated; books whose
 authors are not known. It is used for
 the books appended to the sacred writ-
 ings, which, being of doubtful authors,
 are less regarded.
 We hold not the *apocrypha* for sacred, as we
 do the holy scripture, but for human compositions.
Hopler.
APOCRYPHAL. *adj.* [from *apocrypha*.]

1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority.

Jerom, who saith that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*, uses not the title *apocryphal* as the rest of the fathers ordinarily have done, whose custom is so to name, for the most part, only such as might not publicly be read or divulged.

Hooten.

2. Contained in the apocrypha.

To speak of her in the words of the *apocryphal* writers, wisdom is glorious, and never fade away.

Addison.

3. It is sometimes used for an account of uncertain credit.

APOCRYPHALLY. *adv.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainly; not indisputably.

APOCRYPHALNESS. *n. f.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness of credit.

APODICTICAL. *adj.* [from *ἀποδιδίκε*, evident truth; demonstration.] Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction.

Holding an *apodictical* knowledge, and an assured knowledge of it; verily, to persuade their apprehensions otherwise, were to make an Euclid believe, that there were more than one center in a circle.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

We can say all at the number three; therefore the world is perfect. Tobit went, and his dog followed him; therefore there is a world in the moon, were an argument *apodictical*.

Glennville.

APODIXIS. *n. f.* [ἀποδίκη.] Demonstration.

Diä.

APOGEON. } *n. f.* [from ἀπὸ, from, and γῆ, the earth.] A

APOGEUM. } point in the heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. The ancient astronomers regarding the earth as the centre of the system, chiefly regarded the apogee and perigee, which the moderns, making the sun the centre, change for the aphelion and perihelion.

Chambers.

Thy sin is in his apogee placed,
And when it moveth next, must needs descend.

Fairfax.

It is yet not agreed in what time, precisely, the apogee absolveth one degree.

Brown.

APOLOGETICAL. } *adj.* [from ἀπολογία, to defend.]

APOLOGETICK. } That is said in defence of any thing or person.

I design to publish an essay, the greater part of which is *apologetical*, for one sort of cynicists.

Boyle.

APOLOGETICALLY. *adv.* [from *apologetical*.] In the way of defence or excuse.

APOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from *To apologize*.] He that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

TO APOLOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *apology*.] To plead in favour of any person or thing.

It will be much more reasonable to reform than *apologize* or rhetoricate; and therefore it imports those, who dwell secure, to look about them.

Decay of Piety.

2. It has the particle *for* before the subject of apology.

I ought to *apologize* for my indiscretion in the whole undertaking.

Wake's Prepar. for Death.

The translator needs not *apologize* for his choice of this piece, which was made in his childhood.

Pope's Preface to Statius.

APOLOGUE. *n. f.* [ἀπολογία.] Fable; story contrived to teach some moral truth.

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An *apologue* of Aesop is beyond a syllogism, and proves more powerful than demonstration.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Some men are remarked for pleasantness in rallery; others for *apologues* and apologetic diverting stories.

Lack.

APOLOGY. *n. f.* [ἀπολογία, Lat. *apologia*.] 1. Defence; excuse.

Apology generally signifies rather excuse than vindication, and tends rather to extenuate the fault, than prove innocence. This is, however, sometimes unregarded by writers.

In her face excuse

Came prologue, and *apology* too prompt;
Which with bland words at will she thus addressed.

Milton.

2. It has *for* before the object of excuse.

It is not my intention to make an *apology* for my poem: some will think it needs no excuse, and others will receive none.

Dryden.

I shall neither trouble the reader, nor myself, with any *apology* for publishing of these sermons, for if they be in any measure truly serviceable to the end for which they are designed, I do not see what *apology* is necessary; and if they be not so, I am sure none can be sufficient.

Tillotson.

APONECOMETRY. *n. f.* [ἀπὸ, from, μέτρον, distance, and μέτρον, to measure.] The art of measuring things at a distance.

APONEUROSIS. *n. f.* [from ἀπὸ, from, and νεῦρον, a nerve.] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

When a cyst rises near the orifice of the artery, it is formed by the *aponeurosis* that runs over the vessel, which becomes excessively expanded.

Sharp's Surgery.

APOPHASIS. *n. f.* [Lat. *ἀποφάσις*, a denying.] A figure in rhetoric, by which the orator, speaking ironically, seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate; as, *Neither will I mention those things, which, if I should, you notwithstanding could neither confute or speak against them.*

Smith's Rhetoric.

APOPHLEGMATICK. *n. f.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] That has the quality of drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLEGMATISM. *n. f.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] A medicine of which the intention is to draw phlegm from the blood.

And so it is in *apophlegmatism* and gargarisms, that draw the rheum down by the palate.

Bacon.

APOPHLEGMATIZANT. *n. f.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] Any remedy which causes an evacuation of serous or mucous humour by the nostrils, as particular kinds of sternutatories.

Quincy.

APOPHTHEGM. *n. f.* [ἀποφθῆγμα.] A remarkable saying; a valuable maxim uttered on some sudden occasion.

We may magnify the *apophthegms*, or reputed replies of wisdom, whereas many are to be seen in Laertius and Lycophanes.

Brown's Vul. Er.

I had a mind to collect and digest such observations and *apophthegms* as tend to the proof of that great assertion, All is vanity.

Prior.

APOPHYGE. *n. f.* [ἀποφυγή, flight, or escape.] That part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; and was originally no more than the ring or ferrel, which anciently bound the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them from splitting, and were afterwards imitated in stone work. We sometimes call it the spring of the column.

Chambers.

APOPHYSIS. *n. f.* [ἀποφύσις.] The

prominent parts of some bones; the same as process. It differs from an epiphysis, as it is a continuance of the bone itself; whereas the latter is somewhat adhering to a bone, and of which it is not properly a part.

Quincy.

It is the *apophysis*, or head, of the os tibie, which makes the knee.

Histman's Surgery.

APOPLECTICAL. } *adj.* [from ἀπο-lexy.]

APOPLECTICK. } Relating to an apoplexy.

We meet with the same complaints of gravity in living bodies, when the faculty locomotive seems abolished; as may be observed in supporting persons insensate, *apoplectical*, or in lipothymies, and swoonings.

In an *apoplectical* case, he found extravasated blood making way from the ventricles of the brain.

Derham.

A lady was seized with an *apoplectic* fit, which afterwards terminated in some kind of lethargy.

Histman.

APOPLEXY. *n. f.* [See *Apoplexy*.] Apoplexy. The last syllable is cut away; but this is only in poetry.

Present punishment pursues his maw,
When, surfeited and swell'd, the peacock raw
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, *apoplexy*, intestine death.

Dryden.

APOPLEXED. *adj.* [from *apoplexy*.] Seized with an apoplexy.

Sense, sure, you have,
Else could you not have motion; but sure that sense
Is *apoplex'd*.

Shakspeare.

APOPLEXY. *n. f.* [ἀποπληξία.] A sudden deprivation of all internal and external sensation, and of all motion, unless of the heart and thorax. The cause is generally a repletion, and indicates evacuation, joined with stimuli.

Quincy.

Apoplexy is a sudden abolition of all the senses, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves destined for those motions.

Arbutnot on Diet.

Peace is a very *apoplexy*, lethargy, muffled, deaf, sleepy, insensible.

Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

A fever may take away my reason, or memory, and an *apoplexy* leave neither sense nor understanding.

Locke.

APORIA. *n. f.* [ἀπορία.] A figure in rhetoric, by which the speaker shews, that he doubts where to begin for the multitude of matter, or what to say in some strange and ambiguous thing; and doth, as it were, argue the case with himself. Thus Cicero says, *Whether he took them from his fellows more impudently, gave them to a harlot more lasciviously, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or altered them more presumptuously, I cannot well declare.*

Smith.

APORRHOEA. *n. f.* [ἀπορροή.] Effluvium; emanation; something emitted by another. Not in use.

The reason of this he endeavours to make out by atomical *aporrhoeas*, which passing from the cruentate weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the salve, carry them to the affected part.

Glennville's Scaph.

APOSIOPESES. *n. f.* [ἀποσιόπεισις, from ἀπὸ, after, and σιωπῶν, to be silent.] A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection, as sorrow, bashfulness, fear, anger, or vehemency, breaks off his speech before it be all ended. A figure, when, speaking of a thing, we yet seem to conceal it, though indeed

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we aggravate it; or when the course of the sentence begun is so stayed, as thereby some part of the sentence, not being uttered, may be understood. *Smith.*

APO'STASY. *n. f.* [*ἀποστασία*.] Departure from what a man has professed: generally applied to religion; sometimes with the particle *from*.

The canon law defines *apostasy* to be a wilful departure from that state of faith, which any person has professed himself to hold in the christian church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The affable archangel had forewarn'd Adam, by due example, to bowate *Apostasy*, by what beel in heav'n To those apostates. *Milton.*

Vice in us were not only wickedness, but *apostasy*, degenerate wickedness. *Sprat.*

Whoever do give different worships, must bring in more gods; which is an *apostasy* from one God. *Stillingfleet.*

APOSTATE. *n. f.* [*apostata*, Lat. *ἀποστάτης*.] One that has forsaken his profession: generally applied to one that has left his religion.

The angels, for disobedience, thou hast reserved to a miserable immortality; but unto man, equally rebellious, equally *apostate* from thee and goodness, thou hast given a Saviour. *Rogers' Sermon.*

Apostates in point of faith, are, according to the civil law, subject unto all punishments ordained against hereticks. *Ayliffe.*

APOSTATICAL. *adj.* [from *apostate*.] After the manner of an apostate.

To wear turbants is an *apostatical* conformity. *Sandys.*

To APO'STATIZE. *v. n.* [from *apostate*.] To forsake one's profession: commonly used of one who departs from his religion.

None revolt from the faith, because they must not look upon a woman to lust after her, but because they are restrained from the perpetration of their lust. If wanton glances, and libidinous thoughts, had been permitted by the gospel, they would have *apostatized* nevertheless. *Bentley.*

To APO'STEMATE. *v. n.* [from *aposteme*.] To become an aposteme; to swell and corrupt into matter.

There is care to be taken in abscesses of the breast and belly, in danger of breaking inwards; yet, by opening these too soon, they sometimes *apostemate* again, and become crude. *Wise man.*

APOSTEMAT'ION. *n. f.* [from *apostemate*.] The formation of an aposteme; the gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

Nothing can be more admirable than the many ways nature hath provided for preventing, or curing of fevers; as, vomitings, *apostematations*, salivations, &c. *Grew.*

A'POSTEME. *n. f.* [*ἀπόστημα*.] A hollow **A'POSTUME.** *n. f.* swelling, filled with purulent matter; an abscess.

With equal propriety we may affirm, that ulcers of the lungs, or *apostemes* of the brains, do happen only in the left side. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

The opening of *apostemes*, before the suppuration be perfected, weakeneth the heat, and renders them crude. *Wise man.*

APO'STLE. *n. f.* [*ἀπόστολος*, Lat. *apostolus*.] A person sent with mandates by another. It is particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel.

But all his mind is bent to holiness; His champions are the prophets and *apostles*. *Shakspeare.*

I am far from pretending infallibility; that would be to erect myself into an *apostle*: a pre-

sumption in any one that cannot confirm what he says by miracles. *Locke.*

We know but a small part of the notion of an *apostle*, by knowing barely that he is sent forth. *Watts' Logic.*

APO'STLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *apostle*.] The office or dignity of an apostle.

Where, because faith is in too low degree, I thought it some *apostle*ship in me To speak things, which by faith alone I see. *Dunne.*

God hath ordered it, that St. Paul hath writ epistles; which are all confined within the business of his *apostle*ship, and to contain nothing but points of christian instruction. *Locke.*

APOSTO'LICAL. *adj.* [from *apostolick*.] Delivered or taught by the apostles; belonging to the apostles.

They acknowledge not, that the church keeps any thing as *apostolical*, which is not found in the apostles writings, in what other records soever it be found. *Hooker.*

Declare yourself for that church which is founded upon scripture, reason, *apostolical* practice, and antiquity. *Hooker.*

APOSTO'LICALY. *adv.* [from *apostolical*.] In the manner of the apostles.

APOSTO'LICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *apostolical*.] The quality of relating to the apostles; apostolical authority.

APOSTO'LICK. *adj.* [from *apostle*.] The accent is placed by Dryden on the antepenult. Taught by the apostles; belonging to an apostle.

Their oppositions in maintenance of publick superstition against *apostolick* endeavours, were vain and frivolous. *Hooker.*

Or where did I at sure tradition strike, Provided still it were *apostolick*? *Dryden.*

APOSTROPHE. *n. f.* [*ἀποτροπή* from *ἀπο*, from, and *τροπή*, to turn.]

1. In rhetoric, a diversion of speech to another person than the speech appointed did intend or require; or, it is a turning of the speech from one person to another many times abruptly. A figure when we break off the course of our speech, and speak to some new person, present or absent, as to the people or witnesses, when it was before directed to the judges or opponent. *Smith.*

2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of a comma, as, *tho'* for *though*; *rep'* for *reputation*.

Many laudable attempts have been made, by abbreviating words with *apostrophes*; and by lopping polysyllables, leaving one or two syllables at most. *Swift.*

To APO'STROPHIZE. *v. n.* [from *apostrophe*.] To address by an apostrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing* Eumæus, and speaking of him in the second person: it is generally applied only to men of account. *Pope.*

A'POSTUME. *n. f.* See **APOSTEME**. [This word is properly *apostem*.] A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

How an *apostume* in the mesentery, breaking, causes a consumption in the parts, is apparent. *Harvey.*

To A'POSTUME. *v. n.* [from *apostume*.] To apostemate. *Ditt.*

APOTHECARY. *n. f.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repository.] A man whose employment is to keep medicines for sale.

Give me an ounce of civet, good apothecary, to sweeten my imagination. *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

They have no other doctor but the sun and the fresh air, and that such an one, as never sends them to the apothecary. *South.*

Wand'ring in the dark, Physicians, for the tree, have found the bark; They, lab'ring for relief of human kind, With sharpen'd sight some remedies may find; Th' apothecary-uran is wholly blind. *Dryden.*

A'POTHEGM. *n. f.* [properly *apophthegm*; which see.] A remarkable saying.

By frequent conversing with him, and scattering short *apophthegms*, and little pleasant stories, and making useful applications of them, his son was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as monsters. *Watson's Life of Sanderson.*

APOTHEOSIS. *n. f.* [*ἀποθεώσις*.] Deification; the rite of adding any one to the number of gods.

As if it could be graved and painted omnipotent, or the nails and the hammer could give it an *apothecy*. *South.*

Allots the prince of his celestial line An *apothecy*, and rites divine. *Garth.*

APO'TOME. *n. f.* [from *ἀποτέμω*, to cut off.]

1. In mathematicks, the remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.

2. In music, the part remaining of an entire tone, after a greater semitone has been taken from it. The proportion in numbers of the *apotome*, is that of 2048 to 2187. The Greeks thought that the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts; for which reason they called the first part *apotome*, and the other *lymna*. *Chambers.*

A'POZEM. *n. f.* [*ἀπό*, from, and *ζωή*, to boil.] A decoction; an infusion made by boiling ingredients.

During this evacuation, he took opening broths and *apozems*. *Wise man's Surgery.*

Squirts read Garth till *apozems* grow cold. *Gay.*
To APPA'L. *v. a.* [*appall*, Fr. It might more properly have been written *appale*.] To fright; to strike with sudden fear; to depress; to discourage.

Whilst the spake, her great words did *appal* My feeble courage, and my heart oppress, That yet I quake and tremble over all. *Fairy Q.*

Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy, Thou dreadful Ajax; that th' *appalled* air May pierce the head of thy great combatant. *Shakspeare.*

The house of peers was somewhat *appalled* at this alarm; but took time to consider of it till next day. *Clarendon.*

Does neither rage inflame, nor fear *appal*, Nor the black fear of death that saddens all? *Pope.*

The monster curls His flaming crest, all other thirst *appall'd*, Or shiv'ring flies, or chok'd at distance stands. *Thomson.*

APPA'LEMENT. *n. f.* [from *appal*.] Depression; discouragement; impression of fear.

As the furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and *appalement* to the rest. *Bacon.*

A'PPANAGE. *n. f.* [*appanagium*, low Latin; probably from *panis*, bread.] Lands set apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children.

He became suitor for the earldom of Chester, a kind of *appanage* to Wales, and using to go to the king's son. *Bacon.*

Had he thought it fit That wealth should be the *appanage* of wit, The God of light could ne'er have been so blind, To deal it to the worst of human kind. *Swift.*

APPARA'TUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Things provided as means to any certain end, as the tools of a trade; the furniture of a

house; ammunition for war; equipage; show.

There is an *apparatus* of things previous to be adjusted, before I come to the calculation itself.

Westward.

Ourselves are easily provided for; it is nothing but the circumstantial, the *apparatus* of equipage of human life, that costs too much. Pope.

APPAREIL, *n. f.* It has no plural. [*appareil*, Fr.]

1. Dress; vestiture.

I cannot cog, and say that thou art this and that, like many of those lipping hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's *apparel*, and smell like Buckenbury in simpling time. Shakspeare.

2. External habiliments.

Our late burnt London in *apparel* new, Shook off her ashes to have treated you. Waller.

At public devotion, his resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity. Tatler.

TO APPAREL, *v. a.* [from *apparel*, the noun.]

1. To dress; to clothe.

With such robes were the king's daughters that were virgins *appareled*. Sam.

Both combatants were *appareled* only in their doublets and noses. Hayward.

2. To adorn with dress.

She did *apparel* her *apparel*, and with the preciousness of her body made it most sumptuous. Sidney.

3. To cover, or deck, as with dress.

You may have trees *appareled* with flowers, by boring holes in them, and putting into them earth, and setting seeds of violets. Bacon.

Shelves, and rocks, and precipices, and gulfs, being *appareled* with a verdure of plants, would resemble mountains and valleys. Bentley.

4. To fit out; to furnish. Not in use.

It hath been agreed, that either of them should send ships to sea well manned and *appareled* to fight. Sir J. Hayward.

APPARENT, *adj.* [*apparent*, Fr. *apparens*, Lat.]

1. Plain; indubitable; not doubtful.

The main principles of reason are in themselves *apparent*. For to make nothing evident of itself unto man's understanding, were to take away all possibility of knowing any thing. Hooker.

2. Seeming; in appearance; not real.

The perception intellectual often corrects the report of phantasy, as in the *apparent* bigness of the sun, the *apparent* crookedness of the staff in air and water. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

3. Visible; in opposition to secret.

What secret imaginations we entertained is known to God; this is *apparent*, that we have not behaved ourselves, as if we preserved a grateful remembrance of his mercies. Atterbury.

The outward and *apparent* sanctity of actions should flow from purity of heart. Rogers.

4. Open; evident; known; not merely suspected.

As well the fear of harm, as harm *apparent*, in my opinion ought to be prevented. Shakspeare.

5. Certain; not presumptive.

He is the next of blood, And heir *apparent* to the English crown. Shakspeare.

APPARENT, *n. f.* Elliptically used for *heir apparent*.

Draw thy sword in right.—

—I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown, And in that quarrel use it. Shakspeare.

APPARENTLY, *adv.* [from *apparent*.] Evidently; openly.

Arrest him, officer;

I would not spare my brother in this case, If he should scorn me so *apparently*. Shakspeare.

Vices *apparently* tend to the impairing of men's health. Tillotson.

APPARITION, *n. f.* [from *apparere*, Lat. to appear.]

1. Appearance; visibility.

When suddenly stood at my head a dream, Whole inward *apparition* gently mov'd My fancy. Milton.

My retirement tempted me to divert those melancholy thoughts which the new *apparitions* of foreign invasion and domestic discontent gave us. Denham.

2. The thing appearing; a form; a visible object.

I have mark'd

A thousand blushing *apparitions* To start into her face; a thousand innocent flames In angel whiteness bear away those blouses. Shakspeare.

A glorious *apparition*! had no doubt, And carnal fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eyes. Milton.

Any thing besides may take from me the sense of what appeared; which *apparition*, it seems, was you. Tatler.

3. A spectre; a walking spirit.

Horatio says 'tis but our phantasy, Touching this dreaded sight twice seen of us; Therefore I have treated him, That if again this *apparition* come, He may approve our eyes, and speak to it. Shakspeare.

Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goblins, spectres, and *apparitions*, wherewith maids fright them into compliance. Locke.

One of those *apparitions* had his right hand filled with darts, which he brandish'd in the face of all who came up that way. Tatler.

4. Something only apparent, not real.

Still there's something

That checks my joys— Nor can I yet distinguish Which is an *apparition*, this or that. Denham.

5. Astronomically, the visibility of some luminary; opposed to occultation.

A month of *apparition* is the space wherein the moon appeareth, deducting three days wherein it commonly disappeareth; and this containeth but twenty-six days and twelve hours. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

APPARITORS, *n. f.* [from *apparere*, Lat. to be at hand.]

1. Such persons as are at hand to execute the proper orders of the magistrate or judge of any court of judicature. Ayliffe.

2. The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court; a summoner.

They swallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor*. Ayliffe.

TO APPAY, *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr. to satisfy.]

1. To satisfy; to content: whence *well appayed*, is pleased; *ill appayed*, is uneasy. It is now obsolete.

How well *appaid* she was her bird to find! Sidney.

I am well *appaid* that you had rather believe, than take the pain of a long pilgrimage. Camden.

So only can high justice tell *appaid*. Milton.

2. The sense is obscure in these lines:

Ay, Willy, when the heart is ill assay'd, How can baggage or joints be well *appaid*? Spenser.

TO APPEACH, *v. a.*

1. To accuse; to inform against any person.

He did, amongst many others, *appeach* Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain. Bacon.

Were he twenty times My son, I would *appeach* him. Shakspeare.

Disclose

The state of your affection; for your passions Have to the full *appeach'd*. Shakspeare.

2. To censure; to reproach; to taint with accusation.

For when Cymochles saw the foul reproach, Which them *appeach'd*; prick'd with guilty shame And inward grief, he fiercely gen *approach*, Resolv'd to put away that lordly shame. Fairy Q.

Nor canst, nor durst thou, traitor, on thy pain, *Approach* my honour, or thine own maintain. Dryden.

APPEACHMENT, *n. f.* [from *appeach*.]

Charge exhibited against any man; accusation.

A busy-headed man gave first light to this *appeachment*; but the earl did avouch it. Hayward.

The duke's answers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen, I find civilly couched. Watson.

TO APPEAL, *v. n.* [*appello*, Lat.]

1. To transfer a cause from one to another: with the particles *to* and *from*.

From the ordinary therefore they *appeal* to themselves. Hooker.

2. To refer to another as judge.

Force, or a declared sign of force, upon the person of another, where there is no common superior on earth to *appeal* to for relief, is the state of war; and it is the want of such an appeal gives a man the right of war, even against an aggressor, though he be in society, and a fellow-subject. Locke.

They knew no foe but in the open field, And to their cause and to the gods *appeal'd*. Stepmay.

3. To call another as witness.

Whether this, that the soul always thinks, be a self-evident proposition, I *appeal* to mankind. Locke.

4. To charge with a crime; to accuse; a term of law.

One but flatters us, As well *appeareth* by the cause you come, Namely, I *appeal* each other of high treason. Shakspeare.

APPEAL, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A provocation from an inferior to a superior judge, whereby the jurisdiction of the inferior judge is for a while suspended, in respect of the cause; the cognizance being devolved to the superior judge. Ayliffe's Parergon.

This ring

Deliver them, and your *appeal* to us There make before them. Shakspeare.

Our reason prompts us to a future state, The last *appeal* from fortune and from fate, Where God's all righteous ways will be declar'd. Dryden.

There are distributors of justice, from whom there lies an *appeal* to the prince. Addison.

2. In the common law, an accusation; which is a lawful declaration of another man's crime before a competent judge, by one that sets his name to the declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the penalty that may ensue of the contrary; more commonly used for the private accusation of a murderer, by a party who had interest in the party murdered, and of any felon, by one of his accomplices in the fact. Cowell.

The duke's unjust,

Thus to retort your manifest *appeal*, And put your trial in the villain's mouth, Which here you come to accuse. Shakspeare.

Hast thou, according to thy oath and bond, Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold son, Here to make good the boist'rous late *appeal* Against the duke of Norfolk? Shakspeare.

3. A summons to answer a charge.

Nor shall the sacred character of king Be us'd to shield me from thy bold *appeal*; If I have injur'd thee, that makes us equal. Dryden.

4. A call upon any as witness.

The casting up of the eyes, and lifting up of the hands, is a kind of *appeal* to the Deity, the author of wonders. *Bacon.*

APPEALANT. *n. f.* [from *appeal*.] He that appeals.

Lords appellants,
Your differences shall all rest under gaze,
Till we assign you to your days of trial. *Shaksp.*

APPEALER. *n. f.* [from *appeal*.] One who makes an appeal.**To APPEAL.** *v. n.* [*appeleo*, Lat.]

1. To be in fight; to be visible.

As the leproly *appeareth* in the skin of the flesh. *Leviticus.*

And half her knee and half her breast *appear*,
By art, like negligence, disclos'd and bare. *Prior.*

2. To become visible as a spirit.

For I have *appeared* unto thee for this purpose,
to make thee a minister and a witness. *Acts.*

3. To stand in the presence of another, generally used of standing before some superior; to offer himself to the judgment of a tribunal.

When shall I come and *appear* before God? *Psalms.*

4. To be the object of observation.

Let thy work *appear* unto thy servants, and
thy glory unto their children. *Psalms.*

5. To exhibit one's self before a court of justice.

Keep comfort to you, and this morning see
You do *appear* before them. *Shakspere.*

6. To be made clear by evidence.

Egfrid did utterly waste and subdue it, as *appears*
out of Beda's complaint against him; and
Edgar brought it under his obedience, as *appears*
by an ancient record. *Spenser's Ireland.*

7. To seem, in opposition to reality.

His first and principal care being to *appear*
unto his people, such as he would have them be,
and to be such as he *appeared*. *Sidney.*

My noble master will *appear*
Such as he is, full of regard and honour. *Shaksp.*

8. To be plain beyond dispute.

From experiments, useful indications may be
taken, as will *appear* by what follows. *Arbut.*

APPEARANCE. *n. f.* [from *To appear*.]1. The act of coming into sight; as, they were surprised by the sudden *appearance* of the enemy.2. The thing seen; as, the remarkable *appearances* in the sky.

3. Phenomenon; that quality of any thing which is visible.

The advancing day of experimental knowledge
discloseth such *appearances*, as will not lie even
in any model extant. *Glanville's Scorpis.*

4. Semblance; not reality.

He increased in estimation, whether by destiny,
or whether by his virtues, or at least by his
appearances of virtues. *Hayward.*

Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And he the substance not th' *appearance* chose. *Dryden.*

The hypocrite would not; nor on the *appearance*
of virtue, if it was not the most proper means
to gain love. *Addison.*

5. Outside; show.

Under a fair and beautiful *appearance* there
should ever be the real substance of good. *Rogers.*

6. Entry into a place or company.

Do the same justice to one another, which
will be done us hereafter by those, who shall
make their *appearance* in the world, when this
generation is no more. *Addison.*

7. Apparition; supernatural visibility.

I think a person terrified with the imagination
of spectres, more reasonable than one who thinks
the *appearance* of spirits fabulous. *Addison.*

8. Exhibition of the person to a court.

I will not tarry; no, nor ever more
Upon this business my *appearance* make
In any of their courts. *Shakspere's Henry VIII.*

9. Open circumstance of a case.

Or grant her passion be sincere,
How shall his innocence be clear?
Appearances were all so strong.

The world must think him in the wrong. *Swift.*

10. Presence; mien.

Health, wealth, victory, and honour, are in-
troduced; wisdom enters the last; and to capti-
vates with her *appearance*, that he gives himself
up to her. *Addison.*

11. Probability; seeming; likelihood.

There is that which hath no *appearance*, that
this priest being utterly unacquainted with the
true person, according to whose pattern he should
shape his counterfeit, should think it possible for
him to instruct his player. *Bacon.*

APPEARER. *n. f.* [from *To appear*.] The person that appears.

That owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*,
and presignify unlucky events, was an augural
conception. *Brown.*

APPEASABLE. *adj.* [from *To appease*.] That may be pacified; reconcilable.**APPEASABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *To appease*.] The quality of being easily ap-
peased; reconcilableness.**To APPEASE.** *v. a.* [*appaio*, Fr.]

1. To quiet; to put in a state of peace.

By his counsel he *appeaseth* the deep, and
planteth islands therein. *Eccles.*
England had no leisure to think of reform-
ation, till the civil wars were *appeased*, and peace
settled. *Darwin's Ireland.*

2. To pacify; to reconcile; to still wrath.

So Simon was *appeased* toward them, and
fought no more against them. *1 Mac.*

O God! if my deep prayers cannot *appease* thee,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shaksp.*

The rest shall hear me call, and oft be warn'd
Their sinful state, and to *appease* betimes
Th' incensed Deity. *Milton.*

3. To still; to quiet.

The rest
They cut in legs and fillets for the feast,
Which dawn and serv'd, their hunger they *ap-
pease*. *Dryden.*

APPEASEMENT. *n. f.* [from *To appease*.]

A state of peace.

Being neither in numbers nor in courage great,
partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they
were reduced to some good *appeasement*. *Hayward.*

APPEASER. *n. f.* [from *To appease*.] He

that pacifies others; he that quiets dis-
turbances.

APPELLANT. *n. f.* [*appello*, Lat. to call.]1. A challenger; one that summons an-
other to answer either in the lists or in
a court of justice.

In the devotion of a subject's love,
And free from either misbegotten hate,
Come I *appellant* to this princely preference. *Shaksp.*

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' *appellant* and defendant,
Th' armourer and his man, to enter the lists. *Shakspere.*

These shifts refused, answer thy *appellant*,
Though by his blindness main'd for high at-
tempts.

Whom thou desist theethrice to single fight. *Milton.*

2. One that appeals from a lower to a
higher power.

An appeal transfers the cognizance of the
cause to the superior judge; so that pending the
appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of
the appellant. *Aylmer's Parergon.*

APPELLATE. *n. f.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The
person appealed against.

An appellatory libel ought to contain the
name of the party appellant; the name of him
from whose sentence it is appealed; the name of
him to whom it is appealed; from what sentence
it is appealed; the day of the sentence pro-
nounced, and appeal interposed; and the name
of the party *appellee*, or person against whom
the appeal is lodged. *Aylmer's Parergon.*

APPELLATION. *n. f.* [*appellatio*, Lat.]

Name; word by which any thing is
called.

Nor are always the same plants delivered under
the same name and *appellat* on. *Brown.*

Good and evil commonly operate upon the
mind of man, by respective names or *appellations*,
by which they are notified and conveyed to the
mind. *Smith.*

APPELLATIVE. *n. f.* [*appellativum*, Lat.]

Words and names are either common or pro-
prietary. Common names are such as stand for
universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whe-
ther general or special. These are called *appel-
lative*s. So fish, bird, man, city, river, are
common names; and to are trout, eel, lobster;
for they all agree to many individuals, and some
to many species. *Watts' Logick.*

APPELLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *appella-*

tive.] According to the manner of
nouns appellative; as, *this man is a Her-
cules*. *Hercules* is used *appellatively*, to
signify a strong man.

APPELLATORY. *adj.* [from *appeal*.] That

contains an appeal. See **APPELLATE**.

APPELLEE. *n. f.* [from *appeal*.] One

who is appealed against, and accused. *Dist.*

To APPEND. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat. to
hang to any thing.]1. To hang any thing upon another; as,
the inscription was *appended* to the co-
lumn; the seal is *appended* to the record.2. To add to something, as an accessory,
not a principal part.**APPENDAGE.** *n. f.* [French.] Something
added to another thing, without being
necessary to its essence, as a portico to
the house.

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety, and is
to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as
the fringes are to a garment. *Taylor.*

None of the laws of motion now established,
will serve to account for the production, motion,
or number of bodies, nor their *appendages*,
though they may help us a little to conceive their
appearances. *Cheyne.*

He was far from over-valuing any of the
appendages of life, that the thoughts of life did
not affect him. *Atterbury.*

APPENDANT. *adj.* [French.]

1. Hanging to something else.

2. Belonging to; annexed; concomitant.

He that despises the world, and all its *appen-
dant* vanities, is the most secure. *Taylor.*

He that looks for the blessings *appendant* to
the sacrament, must expect them upon no terms,
but of a worthy communion. *Taylor.*

Riches multiplied beyond the proportion of
our character, and the wants *appendant* to it, na-
turally dispose men to forget God. *Rogers.*

3. In law.

Appendant is any thing belonging to another,
as *accessorium principale*, with the civilians, or
adjuvandum subjecto, with the legicians. An heredi-
tary may be *appendant* to a manor; a common
of fishing *appendant* to a freehold. *Cowell.*

APPENDANT. *n. f.* That which belongs
to another thing, as an accidental or
adventitious part.

Pliny gives an account of the inventors of the
forms and *appendants* of shipping. *Bel.*

A word, a look, a tread, will strike, as they are appendant to external symmetry, or indications of the beauty of the mind. *Grew.*

To APPENDICATE. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing.

In a palace there is the care or fabric of the structure, and there are certain additaments; as, various furniture, and curious motions of divers things appendant to it. *Hale.*

APPENDICATION. *n. f.* [from *appendicate*.] Adjunct; appendage; annexion.

There are considerable parts and integrals, and *appendications* unto the *mundus appetibilis*, impossible to be eternal. *Hale.*

APPENDIX. *n. f.* [*appendices*, plur. Lat.]

1. Something appended, or added, to another thing.

The cherubim were never intended as an object of worship, because they were only the *appendices* to another thing. But a thing is then proposed as an object of worship, when it is set up by itself, and not by way of addition or ornament to another thing. *Seddingfleet.*

Normandy became an *appendix* to England, the nobler dominion, and received a greater conformity of their laws to the English, than they gave to it. *Hale's Civil Law of England.*

2. An adjunct or concomitant.

All concurrent *appendices* of the action ought to be surveyed, in order to pronounce with truth concerning it. *Watts.*

To APPERTAIN. *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.]

1. To belong to as of right; with *to*.

The honour of devising this doctrine, that religion ought to be infused by the sword, would be found *appertaining* to Mahomed the false prophet. *Ruleigh.*

The Father, & whom in heav'n supreme Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertain*, Hath honour'd me, according to his will. *Milton.*

2. To belong to by nature or appointment.

If the food of man did serve only to give him being in this life, then things *appertaining* to this life would content him, as we see they do other creatures. *Hooker.*

And they roasted the passover with fire, as *appertaineth*: as for the sacrifices, they fed them in bras pots. *Isidore.*

Both of them seem not to generate any other effect, but such as *appertaineth* to their proper objects and senses. *Isaac.*

Is it expected, I should know no secrets That *appertain* to you? *Shakespeare.*

APPERTAINMENT. *n. f.* [from *appertain*.]

That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

He sent our messengers, and we say by Our *appertainments*, visiting of him. *Shakespeare.*

APPERTENANCE. *n. f.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] That which belongs or relates to another thing.

Can they which behold the controversy of divinity condemn our enquiries in the doubtful *appertenances* of arts, and receptaries of philosophy? *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

APPERTINENT. *adj.* [from *To appertain*.]

Belonging; relating.

You know how apt our love was to accord To furnish him with all *appertinents*.

Belonging to his honour. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

APPETENCE. *n. f.* [*appetentia*, Lat.]

APPETENCY. *n. f.* Carnal desire; sensual desire.

Bred only and completed to the taste Of lustful *appetence*; to sing, to dance, To dress, to trouble the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*

APPETIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *appetibile*.]

The quality of being desirable.

That elicitation which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act, merely from the *appetibility* of the object, as a

man draws a child after him with the sight of a green bough. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

APPETIBLE. *adj.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Desirable; that may be the object of appetite.

Power both to slight the most *appetible* objects, and to controul the most unruly passions. *Bramhall.*

APPETITE. *n. f.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]

1. The natural desire of good; the instinct by which we are led to seek pleasure.

The will, properly and strictly taken, as it is of things which are referred unto the end that man distinctly discerneth greatly from that interior natural desire, which we call *appetite*. The object of *appetite* is whatsoever sensible good may be wished for; the object of will is that good which reason does lead us to seek. *Hooker.*

2. The desire of sensual pleasure.

Why, the thoud hang on him, As if increase of *appetite* had g own By what it fed on. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Uge his base lust luxury, And beliest *appetite* in change of lust. *Shakf.*

Loaden with fair fruit, that hang to th' eye Tempting, floud in me sudden *appetite* To pluck and eat. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Violent longing; eagerness after any thing.

No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or good, if a mightier man had an *appetite* to take the fune from him. *Darwin.*

Hopton had an extraordinary *appetite* to engage Waller in a battle. *Clarendon.*

4. The thing eagerly desired.

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it. *Swift.*

5. Keenness of stomach; hunger; desire of food.

There be four principal causes of *appetite*; the refrigeration of the stomach, joined with some dryness; contraction; velleitation, and absterfion; besides hunger, which is an emperiness. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There is continual abundance, which creates such an *appetite* in your reader, that he is not cloyed with any thing, but satisfied with all. *Dryden.*

6. It has sometimes of before the object of desire.

The new officer's nature needed some restraint to his immoderate *appetite* of power. *Clarendon.*

7. Sometimes to.

We have generally such an *appetite* to praise, that we greedily suck it in. *Gower's of the Tongue.*

APPETITION. *n. f.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Desire.

The actual *appetition* or fastening our affections on him. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an *appetition* or aversion. *Judge Hale.*

APPETITIVE. *adj.* [from *appetite*.] That does desire; that has the quality of desiring.

The will is not a bare *appetitive* power, as that of the sensual appetite, but is a rational appetite. *Hale's Origin of Manhood.*

I find in myself an *appetitive* faculty always in exercise, in the very height of activity and invigoration. *Norris.*

To APPLAUD. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]

1. To praise by clapping the hand.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo, That should *applaud* again. *Shakespeare.*

2. To praise in general.

Nations unborn your mighty names shall sound, And worlds *applaud* that must not yet be found! *Pope.*

APPLAUDER. *n. f.* [from *applaud*.] He that praises or commends.

I had the voice of my single reason against its drowned in the noise of a multitude of *applauders*. *Glanville's Scipio.*

APPLAUSE. *n. f.* [*applausus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expressed; praise; properly a clap.

This general *applause*, and cheerful shout, Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard. *Shakespeare.*

Scylla wept, And chid her barking waves into attention; And tell Charybdis murmur'd soft *applause*. *Milton.*

Those that are so fond of *applause*, how little do they taste it when they have it! *South.*

See their wide streaming wounds; they neither came

For pride of empire, nor desire of fame; Kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for *applause*, But love for love alone, that crowns the lover's cause. *Dryden's Fables.*

APPLE. *n. f.* [*appel*, Saxon.]

1. The fruit of the apple-tree.

Tall thriving trees confest'd the fruitful mold; The redd'ning *apple* opens here to gold. *Pope.*

2. The pupil of the eye.

He instructed him; he kept him as the *apple* of his eye. *Deuteronomy.*

APPLE of Love.

Apples of love are of three sorts; the most common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow joints, succeeded by apples, as they are called, at the joints, not round, but bunched; of a pale orange thinning pulp, and seeds within. *Martimer.*

APPLE-GRAFT. *n. f.* [from *apple* and *graft*.] A twig of apple-tree grafted upon the stock of another tree.

We have seen three and twenty sorts of *apple-grafts* upon the same old plant, most of them adorned with fruit. *Boyle.*

APPLE-TART. *n. f.* [from *apple* and *tart*.]

A tart made of apples.

What, up and down carv'd like an *apple-tart*? *Shakespeare.*

APPLE-TREE. *n. f.* [from *apple* and *tree*.]

The fruit of this tree is for the most part hollowed about the foot stalk; the cells inclosing the seed are separated by cartilaginous partitions; the juice of the fruit is sourish, the tree large and spreading; the flowers consist of five leaves, expanding in form of a rose. There is a great variety of these fruits. Those for the dessert are, the white juniting, Margaret apple, summer pearmain, summer queneing, embroidered apple, golden reinette, summer white Colville, summer red Colville, silver pippin, aromatick pippin, the grey reinette, la haute-bonté, royal rustling, Wheeler's rustlet, Sharp's rustlet, spica apple, golden pippin, nonpareil and l'api. Those for the kitchen use are, codling, summer marigold, summer red pearmain, Holland pippin, Kentish pippin, the hanging body, Loam's pearmain, French reinette, French pippin, royal rustlet, monstrous reinette, winter pearmain, pomme violette, Spencer's pippin, stone pippin, oakenpippin. And those generally used for cyder are, Devonshire royal wilding, redstreaked apple, the whitfour, Herefordshire underleaf, John-apple, &c. *Miller.*

Oaks and beeches last longer than *apples* and pears. *Bacon.*

Thus *apple-trees*, whose trunks are fiting to bear

Their spreading boughs, exert themselves in air. *Dryden.*

APPLE-WOMAN. *n. f.* [from *apple* and *woman*.] A woman that sells apples, that keeps fruit on a stall.

Yonder are two *apple-women* scolding, and just ready to uncoil one another. *Arbutnot.*

APPLIABLE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That

may be applied. For this word the moderns use *applicable*; which see.

Limitations all such principles have, in regard of the varieties of the matter whereunto they are *applicable*. *Hooker*

All that I have said of the heathen idolatry is *applicable* to the idolatry of another sort of men in the world. *South*

APPLI'ANCE. *n. f.* [from *apply*.] The act of applying; the thing applied.

Diseases desperate grown
By desperate *appliances* are relieved. *Shaksp.*
Are you chat'd?

Al! God for temperance, 'tis the *appliance* only
Which your desire require. *Shaksp.*

APPLICABILITY. *n. f.* [from *applicable*.] The quality of being fit to be applied to something.

The action of cold is composed of two parts: the one pressing, the other penetration, which require *applicability*. *Digby*

APPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That may be applied, as properly relating to something.

What he says of the portrait of any particular person, is *applicable* to poetry. In the character, there is a better or a worse likeness; the better is a panegyrick, and the worse a libel. *Dryden*

It were happy for us, if this complaint were *applicable* only to the heathen world. *Rogers*

APPLICABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *applicable*.] Fitness to be applied.

The knowledge of salts may possibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its *applicableness*, be of use in natural philosophy. *Boyle*

APPLICABLY. *adv.* [from *applicable*.] In such a manner as that it may be properly applied.

APPLICATE. *n. f.* [from *apply*.] A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter thereof. *Chambers*

APPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *apply*.]

1. The act of applying any thing to another; as, he mitigated his pain by the *application* of emollients.

2. The thing applied; as, he invented a new *application*, by which blood might be staunch'd.

3. The act of applying to any person, as a solicitor or petitioner.

It should seem very extraordinary that a patient should be pass'd upon the *application* of a poor, private, obscure mechanic. *Swift*

4. The employment of means for a certain end.

There is no flint which can be set to the value or merit of the sacrificed body of Christ: it hath no measured certainty of limits, bounds of efficacy unto life it knoweth none, but is also itself infinite in possibility of *application*. *Hooker*

If a right course be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and punishments. *Locke*

5. Intenseness of thought; close study.

I have discovered no other way to keep our thoughts close to their business, but, by frequent attention and *application*, getting the habit of attention and *application*. *Locke*

6. Attention to some particular affair: with the particle *to*.

His continued *application* to such publick affairs, as may benefit his kingdoms, diverts him from pleasures. *Addison*

This crime certainly deserves the utmost *application* and wisdom of a people to prevent it. *Addison*

7. Reference to some case or position; as,

the story was told, and the hearers made the *application*.

This principle acts with the greatest force in the world *application*; and the familiarity of wicked men more successfully debauches, than that of good men reforms. *Rogers*

APPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That does apply.

The ductive command for counsel is in the understanding, and the *applicative* command for putting in execution, is in the will. *Brumhall*

APPLICATORY. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That comprehends the act of application.

APPLICATORY. *n. f.* That which applies.

There are but two ways of applying the death of Christ: faith is the inward *applicatory*, and if there be any outward, it must be the sacraments. *Taylor's Holy Communion*

TO APPLY. *v. a.* [*aplico*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing to another.

He said, and to the sword his throat *applied*. *Dryden*

2. To lay medicaments upon a wound.

Apply some speedy cure, prevent our fate,
And succour nature ere it be too late. *Addison*

God has address'd every passion of our nature, *applied* remedies to every weakness, warn'd us of every enemy. *Rogers*

3. To make use of as relative or suitable to something.

This brought the death of your father into remembrance, and I repeated the verses which I formerly *applied* to him. *Dryden's Fables*

4. To put to a certain use.

The profits thereof might be *applied* towards the support of the year. *Clarendon*

5. To use as means to an end.

These glorious beings are instruments in the hands of God, who *applies* their services, and governs their actions, and disposes even their wills and affections. *Rogers*

6. To fix the mind upon; to study: with *to*. Locke uses *about*, less properly.

Apply thine heart unto instruction, and thine ears to the words of knowledge. *Proverbs*

Every man man is conscious to himself that he thinks; and that which his mind is *applied* about, whilst thinking, is the ideas that are there. *Locke*

It is a sign of a capacious mind, when the mind can *apply* itself to several objects with a swift succession. *Watts*

7. To have recourse to, as a solicitor or petitioner; with *to*: as, I *applied* myself to him for help.

8. To address to.

God at last
To Satan first in sin his doom *apply'd*,
Tho' in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best. *Milton*

Sacred vows and mystic song *apply'd*
To busy Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope*

9. To busy; to keep at work: an antiquated sense, for which we now use *ply*.

She was skilful in *applying* his humours; never suffering fear to fall to despair, nor hope to hasten to assurance. *Sidney*

10. To act upon; to ply.

A varlet running towards hastily,
Whole flying feet to fast their way *apply'd*,
That round about a cloud of dust did fly. *Fairy Queen*

TO APPLY. *v. n.*

1. To suit; to agree.

Would it *apply* well to the vehemency of your affection, that I should win what you would enjoy. *Shaksp.*

2. To have recourse to, as a petitioner.

I had no thoughts of *applying* to any but himself; he desired I would speak to others. *Swift*

3. To attach by way of influence.

God knows every faculty and passion, and in what manner they can be most successfully *applied* to. *Rogers*

TO APPO'INT. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]

1. To fix any thing, as to settle the exact time for some transaction.

The time *appointed* of the Father. *Galatians*

2. To settle any thing by compact

He said, *Appoint* me thy wages, and I will pay it. *Genesis*

Now there was an *appointed* sign between the men of Israel and the lions in wait. *Judges*

3. To establish any thing by decree.

It was before the Lord, which chose me before thy father, and before all his house, to *appoint* me ruler over the people of the Lord. *Samuel*

Unto him thou gavest commandment, which he transgressed, and immediately thou *appointedst* death in him, and in his generations. *Esdras*

O Lord, that art the God of the just, thou hast not *appointed* repentance to the just. *Manasseh's Prayer*

4. To furnish in all points; to equip; to supply with all things necessary: used anciently in speaking of soldiers.

The English being well *appointed*, did to entertain them, that their ships departed terribly torn. *Hayward*

APPO'INTER. *n. f.* [from *appoint*.] He that settles or fixes any thing or place.

APPO'INTMENT. *n. f.* [*appointement*, Fr.]

1. Stipulation; the act of fixing something in which two or more are concerned.

They had made an *appointment* together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him. *Job*

2. Decree; establishment.

The ways of death be only in his hands, who alone hath power over all flesh, and unto whose *appointment* we ought with patience meekly to submit ourselves. *Hooker*

3. Direction; order.

That good fellow,
If I command him, follows my *appointment*;
I will have none to near else. *Shaksp.*

4. Equipment; furniture.

They have put forth the haven: further on,
Where their *appointment* we may best discover,
And look on their endeavour. *Shaksp.*

Here art thou in *appointment* fresh and fair,
Anticipating time with florid courage. *Shaksp.*

5. An allowance paid to any man; commonly used of allowances to publick officers.

TO APPO'RTION. *v. a.* [from *partio*, Lat.]

To set out in just proportions.

Try the parts of the body, which of them issue speedily, and which slowly; and, by *apportioning* the time, take and leave that quality which you desire. *Bacon*

To these it were good, that some proper prayer were *apportioned*, and they taught it. *South*

An office cannot be *apportioned* out like a common, and shared among distinct proprietors. *Collier*

APPO'RTIONMENT. *n. f.* [from *apportion*.] A dividing of a rent into two parts or portions, according as the land, whence it issues, is divided among two or more proprietors. *Chambers*

TO APPOSE. *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.]

1. To put questions to. Not in use, except that, in some schools, to put grammatical questions to a boy is called to *pose* him; and we now use *pose* for puzzle.

Some procure themselves to be surpris'd at such times as it is like the party, that they work upon, will come upon them; and to be found with a letter in their hand, or doing somewhat which they are not accustom'd; to the end they may be *apprehend* of those things which of themselves they are desirous to utter. *Bacon.*

2. To apply to: a latinism.

By malign putrid vapours, the nutriment is rendered unapt of being *apposed* to the parts. *Harvey.*

A'POSITE. *adj.* [*appositus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumstances.

The duke's delivery of his mind was not so sharp, as solid and grave, and *apposite* to the times and occasions. *Wotton.*

Neither was Perkin, for his part, wanting to himself, either in gracious and princely behaviour, or in ready and *apposite* answers. *Bacon.*

Remarkable instances of this kind have been: but it will administer reflections very *apposite* to the design of this present solemnity. *Asterbury.*

A'POSITELY. *adv.* [*apposite*, Lat.] Properly; fitly; suitably.

We may *appositely* compare this disease, of a proper and improper consumption, to a decaying house.

When we come into a government, and see this place of honour allotted to a murderer, another filled with an atheist or a blasphemer, may we not *appositely* and properly ask, Whether there be any virtue, sobriety, or religion, amongst such a people? *South.*

A'POSITENESS. *n. f.* [*apposite*, Lat.] Fitness; propriety; suitability.

Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, of their congruity, fitness, rightness, *appositeness*. *Hale.*

APPOSITION. *n. f.* [*appositio*, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter, so as that it may touch the first mass.

Urine inspected with a microscope, will discover a black sand; wherever this sand sticks; it grows still bigger, by the *apposition* of new matter. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case; as, *liber Susanna matris*, the book of his mother Susan.

To APPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*apprécier*, Fr.]

To set a price upon any thing, in order to sale.

APPRA'ISER. *n. f.* [*appraise*, Fr.] A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

To APPREHEND. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat. to take hold of.]

1. To lay hold on.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at least we have two hands to *apprehend* it. *Taylor.*

2. To seize in order for trial or punishment.

The governor kept the city with a garrison, desirous to *apprehend* me. *2 Corinthians.*

It was the rabble, of which no body was named; and, which is more strange, not one *apprehended*. *Clarendon.*

3. To conceive by the mind.

The good which is gotten by doing, causeth not action; unless, *apprehending* it as good, we like and desire it. *Hooker.*

Yet this I *apprehend* not, why to those Among whom God will design to dwell on earth, So many and so various laws are given. *Milton.*

The First Being is invisible and incorruptible, and can only be *apprehended* by our minds. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To think on with terror; to fear.

From my grandfather's death, I had reason to *apprehend* the worst; and, from my father's life, the good. *Temple.*

APPREHENDER. *n. f.* [*from apprehend*.]

Conceiver; thinker.

Gross *apprehenders* may not think it any more strange, than that a bullet should be moved by the rarified fire. *Glanville.*

APPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [*from apprehend*.]

That may be apprehended, or conceived.

The north and southern poles are incommunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not *apprehensible* in the other. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

APPREHENSION. *n. f.* [*apprehensio*, Lat.]

1. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them. So we think of a horse, high, swift, animal, time, matter, mind, death, &c.

Simple *apprehension* denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glanville.*

2. Opinion; sentiments; conception.

If we aim at right understanding its true nature, we must examine what *apprehension* mankind make of it. *Digby.*

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men who act not according to truth, but *apprehension*. *South.*

The expressions of scripture are commonly suited in those matters to the vulgar *apprehensions* and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered. *Locke.*

3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them.

I nam'd them as they pass'd, and understood Their nature, with such knowledge God indu'd My sudden *apprehension*. *Milton.*

4. Fear.

It behoveth that the world should be held in awe, not by a vain surmise, but a true *apprehension* of somewhat which no man may think himself able to withstand. *Hooker.*

And be the future evil shall no less In *apprehension*, than in substance, feel. *Milton.*

The *apprehension* of what was to come from an unknown, at least unacknowledged successful to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity. *Clarendon.*

As they have no *apprehension* of these things, so they need no comfort against them. *Tillotson.*

After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no small *apprehension* for his own life. *Addison.*

5. Suspicion of something to happen, or be done.

I'll note you in my book of memory, And scourge you for this *apprehension*. *Shakspeare.*

That he might take away the *apprehension*, that he meant suddenly to depart, he sent out orders which he was sure would come into the enemies' hands, to two or three villages, that they should send proportions of corn into Balinghorne. *Clarendon.*

6. Seizure.

See that he be convey'd unto the Tower: And go we brothers to the man that took him, To question of his *apprehension*. *Shakspeare.*

7. The power of seizing, catching, or holding.

A lobster hath the chesty or great claw of one side longer than the other, but this is not their leg, but a part of *apprehension* whereby they seize upon their prey. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

APPREHENSIVE. *adj.* [*from apprehend*.]

1. Quick to understand.

And gives encouragement to those who teach such *apprehensive* scholars. *Hooker.*

If conscience be naturally *apprehensive* and sagacious, certainly we should trust and rely upon the reports of it. *South.*

2. Fearful.

The inhabitants of this country, when I passed through it, were extremely *apprehensive* of seeing Lombardy the seat of war. *Addison.*

They are not at all *apprehensive* of evils at a distance, nor tormented with the fearful prospect of what may befall them hereafter. *Tillotson.*

3. Perceptive feeling.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly things,

Mangle my *apprehensive* tenderest parts. *Milton.*

APPREHENSIVELY. *adv.* [*from apprehensive*.] In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from apprehensive*.] The quality of being apprehensive.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them last, great help by the *apprehensiveness* already gained in learning the consonants. *Ashley.*

APPRENTICE. *n. f.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant to serve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition that the artificer, or tradesman, shall, in the meantime, endeavour to instruct him in his art or mystery. *Cowell.*

Love enjoined such diligence, that no *apprentice*, no, no bond slave, could ever be more ready, than that young prince was. *Sidney.*

He found him such an *apprentice*, as knew well enough how to set up for himself. *Wotton.*

This rule sets the painter at liberty; it teaches him, that he ought not to be subject himself servilely, and be bound like an *apprentice* to the rules of his art. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To APPRENTICE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

To put out to a master as an apprentice.

Him portion'd maids *apprentic'd* orphans blest, The young whole labour, and the old who rest. *Pope.*

APPRENTICESHOOD. *n. f.* [*from apprentice*.] The years of an apprentice's servitude.

Must I not serve a long *apprenticeship* To foreign passages, and in the end, Having my freedom, boast of nothing else But that I was a journeyman to grief? *Shakspeare.*

APPRENTICESHIP. *n. f.* [*from apprentice*.] The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

In every art, the simplest that is, there is an *apprenticeship* necessary, before it can be expeditious one should work. *Digby.*

Many rushed into the ministry, as being the only calling that they could profess, without leaving any *apprenticeship*. *South.*

To APPRIZE. *v. a.* [*apprandre*, part. *appris*, Fr.] To inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He considers the tendency of such a virtue or vice; he is well *apprized*, that the representation of some of these things may convince the understanding, and some may terrify the conscience. *Watts.*

It is fit he be *apprized* of a few things, that may prevent his mistaking. *Clyne.*

But if *appriz'd* of the severe attack, The country be shut up, laid by the scent, On church and dear (inhuman to relate) The disappointed prowlers fall. *Thomson.*

To APPROACH. *v. a.* [*approcher*, Fr.]

1. To draw near locally.

'Tis time to look about: the powers of the kingdom *approach* space. *Shakspeare.*

We suppose Ulysses *approaching* toward Polypheme. *Brome.*

2. To draw near, as time.

Hark! I hear the sound of coaches, The hour of attack *approaches*. *Gay.*

3. To make a progress toward, in a figurative sense, as mentally.

He shall *approach* unto me: for who is this that engaged his heart to *approach* unto me? *Jeremiah.*

To have knowledge in all the objects of con-

temptation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the influences are few of those who have, in any measure, *approach'd* towards it. *Locke.*

4. To come near, by natural affinity, or resemblance; as, the cat *approaches* to the tiger.

To APPROACH. *v. a.*

1. To bring near to. This sense is rather French than English.

This they will nimbly perform, if objected to the extremes; but slowly, and not at all, if *approach'd* unto their roots. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak spirit of wine, and *approaching* it to a candle, the spirituous parts will burn, without harming the paper. *Boyle.*

Approach'd, and looking underneath the sun, He saw proud Asclepi. *Dryden.*

2. To come near to. He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approach'd* Homer. *Temple.*

APPROACH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing near.

If I could bid the seventh welcome with so good a heart as I can bid the other five farewell, I should be glad of his *approach*. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis with our souls As with our eyes, that alter a long darkness Are dazzled at th' *approach* of sudden light. *Denham.*

2. Access.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good; the *approach* to kings and principal persons; and the raising of a man's own fortunes. *Baron.*

3. Hostile advance.

For England his *approaches* makes as fierce As waters to the sucking of a gulph. *Shaksp.*

4. Means of advancing.

Against beleagu'rd heav'n the giants move; Hills pil'd on hills on mountains mountains lie, To make their mad *approaches* to the sky. *Dryd.*

APPROACHER. *n. f.* [from *approach*.] The person that approaches or draws near.

Thou gav'st thine ears, like tapsters, that bid welcome

To knaves and all *approachers*. *Shakspeare.*

APPROACHMENT. *n. f.* [from *approach*.] The act of coming near.

As for ice, it will not concrete but in the *approachment* of the air, as we have made trial in glaik of water, which will not easily freeze. *Brown.*

APPROBATION. *n. f.* [from *approbatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleas'd or satisfied.

That not pass me, but By learned *approbation* of my judges. *Shaksp.*

2. The liking of any thing.

There is no positive law of men, whether received by formal consent, as in councils, or by secret *approbation*, as in customs, but may be taken away. *Hooker.*

The bare *approbation* of the worth and goodness of a thing, is not properly the willing of that thing; yet men do very commonly account it so. *South.*

3. Attestation; support.

How many now in health Shall drop their blood in *approbation* Of what your reverence shall incite us to. *Shak.*

APPROOF. *n. f.* [from *approve*, as *proof*, from *prove*.] *Approbation*; commendation: a word rightly derived, but old.

O most pernicious mouths, That bear in them one and the self-same tongue Either of condemnation or *approof*? *Shakspeare.*

To APPROPERATE. *v. a.* [*appropriero*, Lat.] To hasten; to set forward. *Did.*

To APPROPINQUATE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw nigh unto; to approach.

To APPROPINQUATE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To approach; to draw near to. A ludicrous word.

The clotted blood within my hose, That from my wounded body flows, With mortal crisis doth contend My days to *appropinquate* an end. *Hudibras.*

APPROPRIABLE. *adj.* [from *appropriare*.]

That may be appropriated; that may be restrained to something particular.

This conceit, applied unto the original of man, and the beginning of the world, is more justly *appropriable* unto its end. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

To APPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [*appropriare*, Fr. *approprio*, low Lat.]

1. To consign to some particular use or person.

Things sanctified were thereby in such sort *appropriated* unto God, as that they might never afterwards again be made common. *Hooker.*

As for this spot of ground, this person, this thing, I have selected and *appropriated*, I have inclosed it to myself and my own use; and I will endure no sharer, no rival, or companion in it. *South.*

Some they *appropriated* to the gods, And some to publick, some to private ends. *Rasselas.*

Marks of honour are *appropriated* to the magistrate, that he might be invited to reverence himself. *Atterbury.*

2. To claim or exercise; to take to himself by an exclusive right.

To themselves *appropriating* The spirit of God, promis'd alike and giv'n To all believers. *Milton.*

Why should people engross and *appropriate* the common benefits of fire, air, and water, to themselves? *L'Estrange.*

Every body else has an equal title to it; and therefore he cannot *appropriate*, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his fellow commoners, all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To make peculiar to something; to annex by combination.

He need but be furnished with verses of sacred scripture; and his system, that has *appropriated* them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments. *Locke.*

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their *appropriated* connection one with another. *Locke.*

4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See APPROPRIATION.

Before Richard II. it was lawful to *appropriate* the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the house finding one to serve the cure; that king redress'd that horrid evil. *Dyke.*

APPROPRIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; confined to some particular use or person; belonging peculiarly.

He did institute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeomen of his guard; and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to his own estate, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in succession for ever. *Bacon.*

The heathens themselves had an apprehension of the necessity of some *appropriate* acts of divine worship. *Stillington.*

APPROPRIATION. *n. f.* [from *appropriare*.]

1. The application of something to a particular purpose.

The mind should have distinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar *appropriation* to that idea. *Locke.*

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and make a great *appropriation* to his good parts, that he can shoe him himself. *Shakspeare.*

3. The fixing a particular signification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an *appropriation* that disguises its true sense, palliate the absurdity. *Locke.*

4. In law.

Appropriation is a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, or college; because, as persons ordinarily have no right of fee simple, these, by reason of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors. To an *appropriation*, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the consent of the diocesan, patron, and incumbent, are necessary, if the church be full: but if the church be void, the diocesan and the patron, upon the king's licence, may conclude. *Cowell.*

APPROPRIATOR. *n. f.* [from *appropriare*.] He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

These *appropriators*, by reason of their perpetuities, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors. *Dyke.*

APPROVABLE. *adj.* [from *approve*.] That merits approbation.

The solid reason, or confirmed experience, of any men, is very *approvable* in what profession soever. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

APPROVAL. *n. f.* [from *approve*.] *Approbation*: a word rarely found.

There is a censor of justice and manners, without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed. *Temple.*

APPROVANCE. *n. f.* [from *approve*.] *Approbation*: a word not much used.

A man of his learning should not so lightly have been carried away with old wives' tales from *approvance* of his own reason. *Spenser.*

Should the seem Soft'ning the least *approvance* to bestow, Their colours burnish, and, by hope inspir'd, They bulk advance. *Thomson.*

To APPROVE. *v. a.* [*approvero*, Fr. *approbo*, Lat.]

1. To like; to be pleas'd with.

There can be nothing possibly evil which God *approveth*, and that he *approveth* much more than he doth command. *Hooker.*

What power was that whereby Medea saw, And well *approved* and prais'd the better course, When her rebellious senate did so withdraw Her feeble powers that she pursu'd the worse? *Davies.*

2. To express liking.

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to set up his own opinion against that of some learned doctor, or otherwise *approved* writer. *Locke.*

3. To prove; to show; to justify.

His meaning was not, that Archimedes could simply in nothing be deceived; but that he had in such sort *approved* his skill, that he seem'd worthy of credit for ever after, in matters appertaining to the science he was skilful in. *Hooker.*

In religion, What damned error but some sober brow Will bless it, and *approve* it with a text? *Shak.*

I'm fury That he *approves* the common liar, Fame, Who speaks him thus at Rome. *Shakspeare.*

Would'st thou *approve* thy constancy? *Approve* First thy obedience. *Asitron.*

Refer all the actions of this short life to that state which will never end; and this will *approve* itself to be wisdom at the last, whatever the world judge of it now. *Tillotson.*

4. To experience. Not in use.

Oh! 'tis the curse in love, and still *approved*, When women cannot love, where they're lov'd. *Shakspeare.*

5. To make, or show, to be worthy of approbation.

- The first care and concern must be to *approve* himself to God by righteousness, holiness, and purity. *Rogers.*
6. It has *of* before the object, when it signifies to be pleased, but may be used without a preposition; as, I *approve* your letter, or, of your letter.
I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer; which you were pleased to *approve*, and be my customer for. *Swift.*
- APPROVEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *approve*.] Approbation; liking.
It is certain that at the first you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your *approvement*. *Hayward.*
- APPROVER.** *n. f.* [from *approve*.] 1. He that approves.
2. He that makes trial.
Their discipline,
Now mingled with their courages, will make known
To their *approvers*, they are people such
As mend upon the world. *Shakspeare.*
3. In common law, one that, confessing felony of himself, appealeth or accuseth another, one or more, to be guilty of the same: and he is called so, because he must prove what he hath alleged in his appeal. *Cowell.*
- APPROXIMATE.** *adj.* [from *ad*, to, and *proximus*, near, Lat.] Near to.
These receive a quick conversion, containing approximate dispositions unto animation. *Brown.*
- APPROXIMATION.** *n. f.* [from *approximate*.] 1. Approach to any thing.
Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter solstice, it had been a spring; for, unto that position, it had been in a middle point, and that of ascent or approximation. *Brown's Vulg. Fr.*
The fiery region gains upon the inferior elements; a necessary consequent of the sun's gradual approximation towards the earth. *Hale.*
Quadrupeds are better placed according to the degrees of their approximation to the human shape. *Grew's Museum.*
2. In science, a continual approach nearer still, and nearer, to the quantity sought, though perhaps without a possibility of ever arriving at it exactly.
- APPU'ISE.** *n. f.* [*appuisus*, Lat.] The act of striking against any thing.
An hectic fever is the innate heat kindled into a destructive fire, through the *appuise* of saline steams. *Harvey.*
In vowels, the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any *appuise* of an organ of speech to another; but, in all consonants, there is an *appuise* of the organs. *Holler.*
- TO AP'RICATE.** *v. n.* [*apricor*, Lat.] To bask in the sun. *Ditt.*
- APRICITY.** *n. f.* [*apricitas*, Lat.] Warmth of the sun; sunshine. *Ditt.*
- APRICOT, or AP'RICOCK.** *n. f.* [from *apricus*, Lat. sunny.] A kind of wall-fruit.
- APRIL.** *n. f.* [*Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted first.
April is represented by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds; in one hand primroses and violets, in the other the sign Taurus. *Peachment on Dreaming.*
Men are *April* when they woo, December when they wed: Muses are May when they are maid, but the May changes when they are waves. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*
- APRON.** *n. f.* [A word of uncertain etymology, but supposed by some to be

- contracted from *apron*.] A cloth hung before, to keep the other dresses clean.
Give us gold, good Timon: hast thou more?—
Hold up, you flutes,
Your *aprons* mountant. *Shakspeare.*
The nobility think scorn to go in leather *aprons*. *Shakspeare.*
How might we see Falstaff, and not ourselves be seen?—Put on two leather jerkins and *aprons*, and wait upon him at his table as drawers. *Shakspeare.*
In these figures the vest is gathered up before them, like an *apron*, which you must suppose filled with fruits. *Addison.*
- AP'RON.** *n. f.* [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.
- AP'RON of a goose.** The fat skin which covers the belly.
- AP'RON-MAN.** *n. f.* [from *apron* and *man*.] A man that wears an apron; a workman; a manual artificer.
You have made good work,
You and your *apron-men*, that stood so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of garlick eaters. *Shakspeare.*
- AP'RONED.** *adj.* [from *apron*.] Wearing an apron.
The cublet *apron'd* and the parson gown'd. *Pope.*
- AP'SIS.** *n. f.* *apfides*, plural, [ἀψις.] In astronomy, is applied to two points in the orbits of planets, in which they are at the greatest and the least distance from the sun or earth. The higher *apfis* is more particularly denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee. *Chambers.*
If bodies revolve in orbits that are pretty near circles, and the *apfides* of these orbits be fixed, then the centripetal forces of those bodies will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Chzyne.*
- APT.** *adj.* [*aptus*, Lat.] 1. Fit.
This so eminent industry in making profelytes, more of that sex than of the other, groweth; for that they are deemed *aptes* to serve as instruments in the cause. *After* they are through the eagerness of their affliction; *after* through a natural inclination unto piety; *after* through sundry opportunities, &c. Finally, *after* through a singular delight which they take in giving very large and particular intelligence how all near about them stand affected as concerning the same cause. *Hosier.*
2. Having a tendency to; liable to.
Things natural, as long as they keep those forms which give them their being, cannot possibly be *apte* or inclinable to do otherwise than they do.
My vines and peaches on my best south walls were *apte* to have a foot or sometimes upon their leaves and fruits. *Temple.*
3. Inclined to; led to; disposed to.
You may make her you love, believe it; which, I warrant, she is *apte* to do, than confess she does. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*
Men are *apte* to think well of themselves, and of their nation, of their courage and strength. *Temple.*
One who has not these lights, is a stranger to what he reads, and *apte* to put a wrong interpretation upon it. *Addison.*
Even those who are near the court, are *apte* to deduct wrong consequences, by reasoning upon the motives of actions. *Swift.*
What we have always seen to be done in one manner, we are *apte* to imagine there was but that one way. *Beaumont.*

4. Ready; quick: as, an *apt* wit.
I have a heart as little *apt* as yours,
But yet a brain that leads my use of anger
To better vantage. *Shakspeare.*
5. Qualified for.
These brothers had a while served the king in war, whereunto they were only *apt*. *Sidney.*
All that were strong and *apt* for war, even them the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon. *2 Kings.*
- TO AP'T.** *v. a.* [*apto*, Lat.] 1. To suit; to adapt.
We need a man that knows the several graces Of history, and how to *apt* their places;
Where brevity, where splendour, and where height,
Where sweetness is required, and where weight. *Ben Jonson.*
In some ponds, *aptes* for it by nature, they become pikes. *Walton.*
2. To fit; to qualify; to dispose; to prepare.
The king is melancholy,
Aptes for any ill impressions. *Denham's Sophy.*
- TO AP'TATE.** *v. a.* [*apatum*, Lat.] To make fit.
To *aplate* a planet, is to strengthen the planet in position of house and dignities to the greatest advantage, in order to bring about the desired end. *Bailey.*
- AP'TITUDE.** *n. f.* [French.] 1. Fitness.
This evinces its perfect *apitude* and fitness for the end to which it was aimed, the planting and nourishing all true virtue among men. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Tendency.
In an abortion, the mother, besides the frustration of her hopes, acquires an *apitude* to miscarry for the future. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Disposition.
He that is about children, should study their nature and *apitudes*, what turns they easily take, and what becomes them; what their native stock is, and what it is fit for. *Locke.*
- AP'TLY.** *adv.* [from *apt*.] 1. Properly; with just connection, or correspondence; fitly.
That part
Was *apty* fitted, and naturally perform'd. *Shak.*
But what the male nutritious does divide?
What makes them *apty* to the limbs adhere,
In youth increase them, and in age repair? *Blackmore.*
2. Justly; pertinently.
Ireneus very *apty* remarks, that those nations, who were not possess of the gospels, had the same accounts of our Saviour, which are in the evangelists. *Addison.*
3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his business very *apty*.
- AP'TNESS.** *n. f.* [from *apt*.] 1. Fitness; suitability.
The nature of every law must be judged of by the *aptness* of thing therein prescribed, unto the same end. *Hosier.*
There are antecedent and independent *aptness* in things; with respect to which, they are fit to be commanded or forbidden. *Norris's Miji.*
2. Disposition to any thing: of persons.
The nobles receive so to heart the benediction of that worthy Ciceronian, that they are in a right *aptness* to take all power from the people. *St. Hilaire.*
3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness to learn.
What should be the *aptness* of birds, in comparison of beasts, to imitate speech, may be enquired. *Racine.*
4. Tendency: of things.
Some seeds of goodness give him a relish of

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such reflections, as have an *apathy* to improve the mind. *Addison.*

AQUA. n. f. [of *a* and *quies*.] A noun which is not declined with cases.

AQUA. n. f. [Latin.] Water: a word much used in chymical writings.

AQUA FORTIS. [Latin.] A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol, in a strong heat: the liquor, which rises in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the spirit of nitre, or *aqua fortis*; which serves as a menstruum for dissolving of silver, and all other metals, except gold. But if sea salt, or sal ammoniac, be added to *aqua fortis*, it commences *aqua regia*, and will then dissolve no metal but gold. *Chambers.*

The dissolving of silver in *aqua fortis*, and gold in *aqua regia*, and not *vice versa*, would not be difficult to know. *Locke.*

AQUA MARINA, of the Italian lapidarius, is of a sea or bluish green. This stone seems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward.*

AQUA MIRABILIS. [Latin.] The wonderful water, is prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardamomums, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine, digested twenty-four hours, then distilled.

AQUA REGIA, or AQUA REGALIS. [Latin.] An acid water, so called because it dissolves gold, the king of metals. Its essential ingredient is common sea salt, the only salt which will operate on gold. It is prepared by mixing common sea salt, or sal ammoniac, or the spirit of them, with spirit of nitre, or common *aqua fortis*. *Chambers.*

He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of freedom or solubility in *aqua regia*. *Locke.*

AQUA VITÆ. [Latin.] It is commonly understood of what is otherwise called brandy, or spirit of wine, either simple or prepared with aromatics. But some appropriate the term brandy to what is procured from wine, or the grape; *aqua vite*, to that drawn after the same manner from malt. *Chambers.*

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, an Irishman with my *aqua vite* bottle, or a thief to walk with my armbill gelding, than my wife with herself. *Shakespeare.*

AQUATIC. adj. [aquaticus, Lat. from aqua, water.]

1. That inhabits the water.

The vast variety of worms found in animals, as well terrestrial as aquatic, are taken into their bodies by meats and drinks. *Ray on the Creation.*

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, aquatic, or amphibious. *Aquatic* are those whose constant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*

2. That grows in the water: applied to plants.

Flugs, and such like *aquaticks*, are best destroyed by draining. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

AQUATILE. adj. [aquatilis, Lat.] That inhabits the water.

We behold many millions of the *aquatic* or water frog in ditches and standing plashes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AQUEDUCT. n. f. [aqueductus, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water

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from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preserve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some *aqueducts* are under ground, and others above it, supported by arches.

Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth shews itself chiefly in temples, highways, *aqueducts*, walls, and bridges of the city. *Addison.*

Hither the rills of water are convey'd In curious *aqueducts*, by nature laid To carry all the humour. *Blackmore.*

AQUEOUS. adj. [from aqua, water, Lat.] Watery.

The vehement fire requisite to its fusion, forced away all the *aquous* and fugitive moisture. *Ray.*

AQUEOUSNESS. n. f. [aqueositas, Lat.] Wateriness.

AQUILINE. adj. [aquilinus, Lat. from aquila, an eagle.] Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

His nose was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue, Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue. *Dryden.*

Gryps signifies some kind of eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *gryps* for an hooked or *aquiline* nose. *Brown.*

AQUOSE. adj. [from aqua, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water. *DiD.*

AQUOSITY. n. f. [from aquose.] Wateriness. *DiD.*

A. R. anno regni; that is, the year of the reign: as, *A. R. G. R. 20. Anno regni Georgii regis vigesimo*, in the twentieth year of the reign of king George.

ARABLE. adj. [from arare, Lat. to plough.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.

His eyes he open'd, and behold a field, Part *arable*, and tith; whereon were sheaves New reap'd. *Milton.*

'Tis good for *arable*, a glebe that asks Tough teams of oxen, and laborious tasks. *Dryden.* Having but very little *arable* land, they are forced to fetch all their corn from foreign countries. *Addison.*

ARACHNOIDES. n. f. [from arachne, a spider, and ides, form.]

1. One of the tunicks of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb.

As to the tunicks of the eye, many things might be taken notice of; the prodigious fineness of the *arachnoides*, the acute sense of the retina. *Derham.*

2. It is also a fine thin transparent membrane, which, lying between the dura and the pia mater, is supposed to invest the whole substance of the brain. *Chambers.*

ARAGNEE. n. f. [French.] A term in fortification, which sometimes denotes a branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *DiD.*

ARANEOUS. adj. [from aranea, Lat. a cobweb.] Resembling a cobweb.

The curious *araneous* membrane of the eye constringeth and dilateth it, and so varieth its focus. *Derham.*

ARATION. n. f. [aratio, Lat.] The act or practice of ploughing.

ARATORY. adj. [from arare, Latin, to plough.] That contributes to tillage. *DiD.*

ARBALIST. n. f. [from arcus, a bow, and balista, an engine to throw stones.] A crossbow.

It is reported by William Brito, that the *arabalista*, or *arbalist*, was first shewed to the

ARB

French by our king Richard the First, who was shortly after slain by a quarrel thereof. *C Camden.*

ARBITER. n. f. [Lat.]

1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit.

He would put himself into the king's hands, and make him *arbiter* of the peace. *Bacon.*

2. One who has the power of decision or regulation; a judge.

Next him, high *arbiter*,

Chance governs all. *Milton.*

His majesty, in this great conjuncture, seems to be generally allowed for the sole *arbiter* of the affairs of Christendom. *Temple.*

ARBITRABLE. adj. [from arbitror, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will.

The ordinary revenue of a parsonage is in land called the glebe; in tythe, a set part of our goods rendered to God; in other offerings bestowed upon God by the people, either in such *arbitrable* proportion as their own devotion moveth them, or as the laws or customs of particular places do require them. *Spelman.*

ARBITRAMENT. n. f. [from arbitror, Lat.] Will; determination; choice.

This should be written *arbitrament*.

Stand fast! to stand or fall,

Free in thine own *arbitrament* it stands;

Perfect within, no outward aid require;

And all temptation to transgress repel. *Milton.*

ARBITRARILY. adv. [from arbitror.] With no other rule than the will; despotically; absolutely.

He governed *arbitrarily*, he was expelled, and came to the deserved end of all tyrants. *Dryden.*

ARBITRARIOUS. adj. [from arbitrorius, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending on the will.

These are standing and irrepealable truths, such as have no precarious existence, or *arbitrarious* dependence upon any will or understanding whatsoever. *Norris.*

ARBITRARIOUSLY. adv. [from arbitrorius.] Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleasure.

Where words are imposed *arbitrarily*, distorted from their common use, the mind must be led into misprision. *Glanville.*

ARBITRARY. adj. [arbitrarius, Lat.]

1. Despotick; absolute; bound by no law; following the will without restraint. It is applied both to persons and things.

In vain the Tyrian queen resigns her life For the chaste glory of a virtuous wife, If lying bards may false amours rehearse, And blast her name with *arbitrary* verse. *Waller.*

Their regal tyrants shall with blushes hide Their little lusts of *arbitrary* pride, Nor bear to see their vassals tied. *Prior.*

2. Depending on no rule; capricious.

It may be perceived, with what insecurity we ascribe effects depending on the natural period of time, unto *arbitrary* calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO ARBITRATE. v. a. [arbitror, Lat.]

1. To decide; to determine.

This might have been prevented, and made whole,

With very easy arguments of love, Which now the manage of two kingdoms must With fearful bloody issue *arbitrate*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To judge of.

Yet where an equal poise of hope and fear Does *arbitrate* th' event, my nature is That I incline to hope rather than fear. *Milton.*

TO ARBITRATE. v. a. To give judgment.

It did *arbitrate* upon the several reports of sense,

A R B

- not like a drowsy judge, only hearing, but also directing their verdict. *South.*
- ARBITRARINESS.** *n. f.* [from *arbitrary*.] Despoticalness; tyranny.
- He that by harshness of nature, and arbitrariness of commands, uses his children like servants, is what they mean by a tyrant. *Temple.*
- ARBITRATION.** *n. f.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending.
- ARBITRATOR.** *n. f.* [from *arbitrate*.]
1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent. *Cowell.*
Be a good soldier or upright trustee,
An arbitrator from corruption free. *Dryden.*
 2. A governor; a president.
Though heav'n be shut,
And heav'n's high arbitrator sit secure
In his own strength, this place may be expos'd. *Milton.*
 3. He that has the power of prescribing to others without limit or controul.
Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates masters of their own terms, and arbitrators of a peace. *Addison on the State of the War.*
 4. The determiner; he that puts an end to any affair.
But now the arbitrator of despairs,
Just death, kind umpire of man's miseries,
With sweet enlargement dath dismiss me hence. *Shakespeare.*
The end crowns all;
And that old common arbitrator, time,
Will one day end it. *Shakespeare.*
- ARBITREMENT.** *n. f.* [from *arbitror*, Latin.]
1. Decision; determination.
I know the knight is incensed against you, even to a mortal arbitrement; but nothing of the circumstance more. *Shakespeare.*
We of the offending side
Must keep aloof from strict arbitrement. *Shakespeare.*
Aid was granted, and the quarrel brought to the arbitrement of the sword. *Hayward.*
 2. Compromise.
Lukewarm persons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways, and witty reconcilments; as if they would make an arbitrement between God and man. *Bacon.*
- ARBORARY.** *adj.* [from *arborarius*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree. *Diſt.*
- ARBOREOUS.** *adj.* [from *arboreus*, Lat.]
1. Belonging to trees; constituting a tree.
A grain of mustard becomes arborescent. *Brown.*
 2. A term in botany, to distinguish such funguses or mosses as grow upon trees, from those that grow on the ground. *Quincy.*
They speak properly, who make it an arborescent excrecence, or rather a superplant bred of a viscous and superfluous lopp, which the tree itself cannot assimilate. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- ARBORET.** *n. f.* [from *arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A small tree or shrub.
No arboret with painted blossoms drest,
And smelling sweet, but there it might be found,
To bud out fair, and her sweet smells throw all around. *Fairy Queen.*
Now hid, now seen,
Among thick woven arborets, and flow'rs
Imbroder'd on each bank. *Milton.*
- ARBORIST.** *n. f.* [from *arborista*, Fr. from *arbor*, a tree.] A naturalist who makes trees his study.
The nature of the mulberry, which the arborists observe to be long in the begetting his buds;

A R C

- but the cold seasons being past, he shoots them all out in a night. *Hewell's Vocal Forest.*
- ARBOROUS.** *adj.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.
From under shady arborous roof
Soon as they forth were come to open sight
Of day-spring, and the sun. *Milton.*
- ARBOUR.** *n. f.* [from *arbor*, a tree.] A bower; a place covered with green branches of trees.
Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting. *Shakespeare.*
Let us divide our labours: thou, where choice leads thee, or where most needs, whether to wind The woodbine round this arbour, or direct The clasping ivy where to climb. *Milton.*
For noon-days heat are cloister arbours made,
And for fresh evening air the open glade. *Dryd.*
- ARBOUR VINE.** *n. f.* A species of bindweed; which see.
- ARBUSCLE.** *n. f.* [from *arbuscula*, Lat.] Any little shrub. *Diſt.*
- ARBUTE.** *n. f.* [from *arbutus*, Lat.]
Arbutus or strawberry tree, grows common in Ireland. It is difficult to be raised from the seeds, but may be propagated by layers. It grows to a goodly tree, endures our climate, unless the weather be very severe, and makes beautiful hedges. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Rough arbute slips into a hazel bough
Arc out ingrafted; and good apples grow
Out of a plain tree stock. *May's Virgil.*
- ARC.** *n. f.* [from *arcus*, Lat.]
1. A segment; a part of a circle; not more than a semicircle.
Their segments, or arcs, for the most part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton's Opticks.*
 2. An arch.
Load some vain church with old theatrick state
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*
- ARCADE.** *n. f.* [French.] A continued arch; a walk arched over.
Or call the winds through long arcades to roar,
Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*
- ARCANUM.** *n. f.* in the plural arcana. [Latin.] A secret.
- ARCUS.** *n. f.* [from *arcus*, Lat.]
1. Part of a circle, not more than the half.
The mind perceives, that an arc of a circle is less than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle. *Locke.*
 2. A building open below and closed above, standing by the form of its own curve, used for bridges, and other works.
Ne'er through an arc so hurried the blown tide,
As the recomfested through the gates. *Shakespeare.*
Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide arch
Of the rais'd empire fall! here is my space. *Shakespeare.*
The royal squadron marches,
Erect triumphal arches. *Dryden's Albion.*
 3. The sky, or vault of heaven.
Hath nature given them eyes
To see this vaulted arch, and the rich cope
Of sea and land? *Shakespeare.*
 4. [from *arcus*.] A chief. Obsolete.
The noble duke my master,
My worthy arc and patron comes to-night. *Shakespeare.*
- TO ARCH.** *v. a.* [from *arcus*, Lat.]
1. To build arches.
The nations of the field and wood
Build on the wave, or arch beneath the wind. *Pope.*
 2. To cover with arches.
Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high, that giants may get through. *Shakespeare.*

A R C

- The proud river which makes her bed at her feet, is arched over with such a curious pile of stones, that considering the rapid course of the deep stream that roars under it, it may well take place among the wonders of the world. *Hewell.*
3. To form into arches.
Fine devices of arching water without spilling, and making it rise in several forms of feathery and drinking glasses, be pretty things to look on, but nothing to health and sweetness. *Bacon.*
- ARCH.** *adj.* [from *arcus*, chief.]
1. Chief; of the first class.
The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The most arch deed of piteous massacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakespeare.*
There is sprung up
An heretick, an arch one, Cranmer. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Waggiſh; mirthful; triflingly mischievous. This signification it seems to have gained, by being frequently applied to the boy most remarkable for his pranks; as, the arch rogue; unless it be derived from *Archy*, the name of the jester to Charles I.
Eugenio set out from the university; he had the reputation of an arch lad at school. *Swift.*
- ARCH**, in composition, signifies chief, or of the first class [from *arcus*, or *arcus*] as *archangel*, *archbishop*. It is pronounced variously with regard to the *ch*, which before a consonant found as in *cheese*, as *archdeacon*; before a vowel like *A*, as *archangel*.
- ARCHANGEL.** *n. f.* [from *archangelus*, Lat.] One of the highest order of angels.
His form had yet not lost
All her original brightness, nor appear'd
Less than archangel ruin'd, and the excess
Of glory obscured. *Milton.*
'Tis sure th' archangel's trump I hear,
Nature's great passing-bell, the only call
Of God's that will be heard by all. *Norris.*
- ARCHANGEL.** *n. f.* [from *arcus*, Lat.] A plant, called also deadnettle.
- ARCHANGE'LIKE.** *adj.* [from *archangel*.] Belonging to archangels.
He cens'd, and th' archangelick pow'r prepar'd
For swift descent; with him the cohort bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton.*
- ARCHBEE'ACON.** *n. f.* [from *arch* and *beacon*.] The chief place of prospect, or of signal.
You shall win the top of the Cornish archbeacon Hainborough, which may for prospect compare with Rama in Palestine. *Cowley.*
- ARCHBISHOP.** *n. f.* [from *arch* and *bishop*.] A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffragans.
Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Install'd lord archbishop of Canterbury. *Shakespeare.*
The archbishop was the known architect of this new fabric. *Clarendon.*
- ARCHBISHOPRICK.** *n. f.* [from *archbishop*.] The state or jurisdiction of an archbishop.
'Tis the cardinal;
And merely to revenge him on the emperor,
For not bestowing on him, at his asking,
The archbishoprick of Toledo, this is purpos'd. *Shakespeare.*
This excellent man, from the time of his promotion to the archbishoprick, underwent the envy and malice of men who agreed in nothing else. *Clarendon.*
- ARCHCHA'NTER.** *n. f.* [from *arch* and *chanter*.] The chief chanter.
- ARCHDE'ACON.** *n. f.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat.] One that supplies the bishop's place and

office in such matters as do belong to the episcopal function. The law styles him the bishop's vicar, or vicegerent.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

Left negligence might soot in abuses, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings.

Carew's Survey.

ARCHDEACONRY. *n. f.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

It oweth subjection to the metropolitan of Canterbury, and hath one only archdeaconry.

Carew's Survey.

ARCHDEACONSHIP. *n. f.* [from *archidiaconus*.] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDUKE. *n. f.* [from *archidux*, Lat.] A title given to some sovereign princes, as of Austria and Tuscany.

Philip archduke of Austria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth.

Carew's Survey.

ARCHDUCHESS. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *duchess*.] A title given to the sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuscany.

ARCHPHILOSOPHER. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *philosopher*.] Chief philosopher.

It is no improbable opinion therefore, which the arch-philosopher was of, that the chiefest person in every household was always as it were a king.

Hooker.

ARCHPRELATE. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *prelate*.] Chief prelate.

May we not wonder, that a man of St. Basil's authority and quality, and arch-prelate in the house of God, should have his name far and wide called in question?

Hooker.

ARCHPRESBYTER. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *presbyter*.] Chief presbyter.

As simple deacons are in subjection to presbyters, according to the canon law; so are also presbyters and arch-presbyters in subjection to these archdeacons.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

ARCHPRIEST. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *priest*.] Chief priest.

The word decanus was extended to an ecclesiastical dignity, which included the arch-priest.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

ARCHAIOLOGICK. *adj.* [from *archaiologia*.] Relating to a discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *archaios*, ancient, and *logos*, a discourse.] A discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAISM. *n. f.* [*archaizma*.] An ancient phrase, or mode of expression.

I shall never use archaisms, like Milton.

Watts.

ARCHED. *participial adj.* [from *to arch*.] Bent in the form of an arch.

I see how mine eye would emulate the diamond; thou hast the right arch'd bent of the brow.

Shakspeare.

Let the arch'd knife,
Well sharpen'd, now assail the spreading shades
Of vegetables.

Philips.

ARCHER. *n. f.* [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. a bow.] He that shoots with a bow; he that carries a bow in battle.

Draw archers, draw your arrows to the head.

Shakspeare.

This cupid is no longer an archer; his glory
Shall be ours, for we are the only love-gods.

Shakspeare.

Thou frequent bringest the smitten deer;
For seldom, archers say, thy arrows err.

Prior.

ARCHERY. *n. f.* [from *archer*.]

1. The use of the bow.

Among the English artillery archery challengeth the pre-eminence, as peculiar to our nation.

Camden

2. The act of shooting with the bow.

Flower of this purple dye,
Hit with Cupid's archery,
Sink in apple of his eye!

Shakspeare.

3. The art of an archer.

Blest seraphims shall leave their quire,
And turn love's soldiers upon thee,
To exercise their archery.

Grassow.

Say from what golden quivers of the sky
Do all thy winged arrows fly?
Swiftness and power by birth are thine.
'Tis, I believe, this archery to shew,
That so much cost in colours thou
And skill in painting dost bestow
Upon thy ancient arms, the gawdy heavenly bow.

Cowley.

ARCHES-COURT. *n. f.* [from *arches* and *court*.]

The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes, so called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whose top is raised of stone-pillars, built archwise.

The judge of this court is termed the dean of the arches, or official of the arches-court: dean of the arches, because with this office is commonly joined a peculiar jurisdiction of thirteen parishes in London, termed a deanery, being exempted from the authority of the bishop of London, and belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury; of which the parish of Bow is one. Some others say, that he was first called dean of the arches, because the official to the archbishop, the dean of the arches, was his substitute in his court; and by that means the names became confounded. The jurisdiction of this judge is ordinary, and extends through the whole province of Canterbury: so that, upon any appeal, he forthwith, and without any further examination of the cause, sends out his citation to the party appealed, and his inhibition to the judge from whom the appeal is made.

Cowell.

ARCHETYPE. *n. f.* [*archetypum*, Lat.]

The original of which any resemblance is made.

Our souls, though they might have perceived images themselves by simple sense, yet it seems inconceivable, how they should apprehend their archetypes.

Glauville's Scaph.

As a man, a tree, are the outward objects of our perception, and the outward archetypes or patterns of our ideas; so our sensations of hunger, cold, are also inward archetypes or patterns of our ideas. But the notions or pictures of these things, as they are in the mind, are the ideas.

Watts's Logic.

ARCHETYPAL. *adj.* [*archetypus*, Lat.]

Original; being a pattern from which copies are made.

Through contemplation's optics I have seen
Him who is fairer than the sons of men:
The source of good, the light archetypal.

Norris.

ARCHEUS. *n. f.* [probably from *αρχεος*.]

A word by which Paracelsus seems to have meant a power that presides over the animal economy, distinct from the rational soul.

ARCHIDIACONAL. *adj.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat. an archdeacon.]

Belonging to an archdeacon; as, this offence is liable to be censured in an archidiaconal visitation.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL. *adj.* [from *archiepiscopus*, Lat. an archbishop.]

Belonging to an archbishop; as, Canterbury is an archiepiscopal see; the suffragans are subject to archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

ARCHITECT. *n. f.* [*architectus*, Lat.]

1. A professor of the art of building.

The architect's glory consists in the design and idea of the work; his ambition should be to make the form triumph over the matter.

Horace.

2. A contriver of a building; a builder.

The hasty multitude

Admiring enter'd, and the work some praise,
And some the architect: his hand was known
In heav'n by many a tower'd structure high,
Where scepter'd angels held their residence,
And sat as princes.

Milton.

3. The contriver or former of any compound body.

This inconvenience the divine architect of the body obviated.

Ray on the Creation.

4. The contriver of any thing.

An irreligious Moor,

Chief architect and plottor of these woes. Shakti
ARCHITECTIVE. *adj.* [from *architect*.] That performs the works of architecture.

How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the last mentioned, be furnished with architectonic materials?

Derham's Physico-Theol.

ARCHITECTONICK. *adj.* [from *αρχιτεκνικη*, chief, and *τεχνη*, an artificer.]

That has the power or skill of an architect; that can build or form any thing.

To say that some more fine part of either, or all the hypothetical principle, is the architect of this elaborate structure, is to give occasion to demand, what proportion of the tria prima afforded this architectonic spirit, and what agent made so skilful and happy a mixture.

Boyle.

ARCHITECTURE. *n. f.* [*architectura*, Lat.]

1. The art or science of building.

Architecture is divided into civil architecture, called by way of eminence architecture; military architecture, or fortification; and naval architecture, which, besides building of ships and vessels, includes also ports, moles, docks, &c.

Chambers.

Our fathers next in architecture skill'd,
Cities for use, and forts for safety build;
Then palaces and lofty domes arose,
These for devotion, and for pleasure those.

Blackmore.

2. The effect or performance of the science of building.

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine architecture, ascribed to a particular providence.

Burnet's Theory.

ARCHITRAVE. *n. f.* [from *αρχι*, chief, and *trabs*, Lat. a beam; because it is supposed to represent the principal beam in timber buildings.]

That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature.

This member is different in the different orders; and, in building architrave doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy.

The architrave is sometimes called the reason piece, or master beam, in timber buildings, as porticos, cloysters, &c.

In chimnies it is called the mantle-piece; and over jams of doors, and lintels of windows, hyperthyron.

Builae's Dict.

The materials laid over this pillar were of wood; through the lightness whereof the architrave could not suffer, nor the column itself, being so substantial.

Watson's Architecture.

Wellward a pompous frontispiece appear'd,
On Dorick pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an architrave of antique mold,
And sculpture rising on the roughen'd gold.

Pope.

ARCHIVES. *n. f.* without a singular.

[*archiva*, Lat.] The places where re-

ords or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps sometimes used for the writings themselves.

Though we think our words vanish with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his archives, as witnesses either for or against us.

Government of the Tongue.

I shall now only look a little into the Mosaic archiver, to observe what they furnish us with upon this subject.

Woodward.

A'RWISE. *adv.* [from *arch* and *wife*.] In the form of an arch.

The court of arches, so called *ab arcuata ecclesia*, or from Bow-church; by reason of the steeple or cloister thereof, raised at the top with stone pillars, in fashion of a bow bent *archwise*.

Chyliffe's Pavegon.

ARCITENENT. *adj.* [*arcitenu*, Lat.] Bow-bearing.

DiD.

ARCTATION. *n. f.* [from *arcto*, to straiten.]—Straitening; confinement to a narrower compass.

ARCTICK. *adj.* [from *arctos*, the northern constellation.] Northern; lying under the Arctos, or bear. See **ARCTICK**.

Ever-during snows, perpetual shades Of darkness would congeal their livid blood, Did not the *arctick* tract spontaneous yield A cheering purple berry big with wine. *Philips.*

ARCTICK Circle. The circle at which the northern frigid zone begins.

ARCUATE. *adj.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch.

The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the inconfusion of species visible, is, for that the fight worketh in right lines; but sounds, that move in oblique and *arcuate* lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other.

Bacon.

In the gullet, where it perforateth the midriff, the carneous fibres are infected and *arcuate*.

Ray on the Creation.

ARCUATE. *adj.* [from *arcuatus*.] Bent; inflected.

DiD.

ARCURATION. *n. f.* [from *arcuate*.]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.

2. The state of being bent; curvity, or crookedness.

3. [In gardening.] The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seed, or that bear no seed, as the elm, lime, alder, willow; and is so called from bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the off-sets or stools after they are planted.

Chambers.

ARCUATURE. *n. f.* [*arcuatura*, low Lat.] The bending or curvature of an arch. *DiD.*

ARCUBALISTER. *n. f.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *balistra*, an engine.] A cross-bow-man.

King John was espied by a very good *arcubalist*, who said, that he would soon dispatch the cruel tyrant. God forbid, vile varlet, quoth the earl, that we should procure the death of the holy one of God.

Camden's Remains.

ARD. [Saxon.] Signifies natural disposition; as, *Goddard*, is a divine temper; *Reinard*, a sincere temper; *Giffard*, a bountiful and liberal disposition; *Bernard*, filial affection. *Gibson's Camden.*

ARDENCY. *n. f.* [from *ardens*.] Ardour; eagerness; warmth of affection.

Accepted our prayers shall be, if qualified with humility, and *ardency*, and perseverance,

so far as concerns the end immediate to them.

Hammond's Practical Catechism.

The ineffable happiness of our dear Redeemer must needs bring an increase to ours, commensurate to the *ardency* of our love for him. *Boyle.*

A'RDENT. *adj.* [*ardens*, Lat. burning.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery.

Chymists observe, that vegetables, as lavender, rue, marjoram, &c. distilled before fermentation, yield oils, without any burning spirits; but, after fermentation, yield *ardent* spirits without oils; which shews, that their oil is, by fermentation, converted into spirit.

Newton's Opticks.

2. Fierce; vehement; having the appearance or quality of fire.

A knight of swarthy face High on a coal-black steed pursued the chase; With flashing flames his *ardent* eyes were fill'd. *Dryden.*

3. Passionate; affectionate: used generally of desire.

Another nymph with fatal pow'r may rise, To damp the sinking beams of Cælia's eye; With haughty pride may hear her charms contest, And scorn the *ardent* vows that I have blest. *Prior.*

A'RDENTLY. *adv.* [from *ardens*.] Eagerly; affectionately.

With true zeal may our hearts be most *ardently* inflamed to our religion. *Sprat's Sermon.*

A'RDOR. *n. f.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]

1. Heat.

Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater *ardor* and quickness, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend. *South.*

2. Heat of affection; as, love, desire, courage.

The soldiers shout around with generous rage; He prais'd their *ardor*, inly pleas'd to see His host. *Dryden.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd, And the vain *ardors* of our love restrain'd. *Pope.*

3. The person ardent or bright. This is only used by *Milton*.

Nor delay'd the winged saint, After his charge receiv'd; but from among Thousand celestial *ardors*, where he stood Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up-springing light, Flew thro' the midst of heav'n. *Paradise Lost.*

ARDUITY. *n. f.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty.

DiD.

A'RDUOUS. *adj.* [*arduus*, Lat.]

1. Lofty; hard to climb.

High on Parnassus' top her sons she show'd, And pointed out those *arduous* paths they trod. *Pope.*

2. Difficult.

It was a means to bring him up in the school of arts and policy, and to fit him for that great and *arduous* employment that God designed him to. *South.*

A'RDUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty.

ARE. The third person plural of the present tense of the verb *to be*; as, young men *are* rash, old *are* cautious.

ARE, or Alamire. The lowest note but one in Guido's scale of musick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord, *Are* to plead Hertenio's passion; B mi Bianca take him for thy lord; C faut, that lover with all affection. *Shakspeare.*

A'REA. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The surface contained between any lines or boundaries.

The *area* of a triangle is found by knowing the height and the base. *Watts' Logick.*

2. Any open surface, as the floor of a room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or stage of an amphitheatre. An enclosed place, as lists, or a bowling-green, or grass-plot.

Let us conceive a floor or *area* of goodly length, with the breadth somewhat more than half the longitude. *Hotton.*

The Alban lake is of an oval figure, and, by reason of the high mountains that encompass it, looks like the *area* of some vast amphitheatre. *Addison.*

In *areas*, vary'd with Mosaic art, Some whirl the disk, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope.*

To ARE'AD, or ARE'ED. *v. a.* [apeban, Sax. to counsel.] To advise; to direct.

Knights and ladies gentle deeds, Whose praises having slept in silence long, Me, all too meane, the sacred muse awakes To blazon broad. *Fairy Queen.*

But mark what I *aread* thee now: avant, Pry thither whence thou fled'st! It from this hour Within these hallow'd limits thou appear, Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd. *Paradise Lost.*

AREFACTION. *n. f.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] The state of growing dry; the act of drying.

From them, and their motions, principally proceed *arefaction*, and most of the effects of nature. *Bacon.*

To A'REFY. *v. a.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] To dry; to exhaust of moisture.

Heat dries bodies that do easily expire, as parchment, leaves, roots, clay, &c. and so doth time or age *arefy*, as in the same bodies, &c. *Baron's Natural History.*

ARENA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*arena*, Lat. sand.] Sandy; having the qualities of sand.

A piece of the stone of the same mines, of a yellowish brown colour, an *arenaceous* friable substance, and with some white spar mixed with it. *Woodward on L'Esch.*

ARENA'TION. *n. f.* [from *arena*, Lat. sand.] Is used by some physicians for a sort of dry bath, when the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand. *DiD.*

ARENO'SE. *adj.* [from *arena*, Lat.] Sandy; full of sand. *DiD.*

ARENULOUS. *adj.* [from *arenula*, Lat. sand.] Full of small sand; gravelly.

AREO'TICK. *adj.* [*areotica*.] Efficacious in opening the pores; attenuant: applied to medicines that dissolve viscidities, so that the morbid matter may be carried off by sweat, or insensible perspiration. *DiD.*

ARETO'LOGY. *n. f.* [from *aretē* virtue, and *logos*, to discourse.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of arriving at it. *DiD.*

A'RGAL. *n. f.* Hard lees sticking to the sides of wine vessels, more commonly called tartar. *DiD.*

A'RGENT. *adj.* [from *argentum*, Lat. silver.]

1. The white colour used in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets, supposed to be the representation of that metal.

Rinaldo Rings

As swift as fiery lightning kindled neon. His *argent* eagle, with her silver wings In field of azure, fair Eriodora knew. *Fairfax.* In an *argent* field, the god of war, Was drawn triumphant on his iron car. *Dryden.*

2. Silver; bright like silver.

Those *argent* fields more likely habitants,
Translated faints, or middle spirits, hold,
Betwixt th' angelical and human kind. *Milton.*
Or ask of yonder *argent* fields above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. *Pope.*

ARGENTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *argentum*,
Lat. silver.] An overlaying with silver.
Diff.

ARGENTINE. *adj.* [*argentin*, Fr.] Sound-
ing like silver. *Diff.*

ARGIL. *n. f.* [*argilla*, Lat.] Pottery
clay; a fat soft kind of earth, of which
vessels are made.

ARGILLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *argil*.] Clayey;
partaking of the nature of
argil; consisting of argil, or pottery
clay.

ARGILL'LOUS. *adj.* [from *argil*.] Consist-
ing of clay; clayish; containing clay.
Albuquerque derives this redness from the sand
and *argillous* earth at the bottom. *Brown.*

ARGOSY. *n. f.* [derived by *Pope* from
Argo, the name of Jason's ship; sup-
posed by others to be a vessel of *Ragusa*
or *Ragosa*, a *Ragazine*, corrupted.] A
large vessel for merchandise; a carrack.

Your mind is tossing on the ocean;
There where your *argosies* with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakspeare.*

TO ARGUE. *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.]

1. To reason; to offer reasons.

I know your majesty has always lov'd her
So dear in heart, not to deny her what
A woman of less place might ask by law;
Scholars allow'd freely to *argue* for her. *Shakspeare.*
Publick *arguing* oft serves not only to exasperate
the minds, but to whet the wits of heretics.
Decay of Piety.

An idea of motion, not passing on, would
perplex any one, who should *argue* from such an
idea. *Locke.*

2. To persuade by argument.

It is a sort of poetical logic which I would
make use of, to *argue* you into a protection of
this play. *Congreve's Ded. to Old Batch.*

3. To dispute; with the particles *with* or
against before the opponent, and *against*
before the thing opposed.

Why do christians, of several persuasions, so
fervently *argue against* the salvability of each other?
Decay of Piety.

He that by often *arguing against* his own sense,
imposes falsehoods on others, is not far from be-
lieving himself. *Locke.*

I do not see how they can *argue with* any one
without setting down strict boundaries. *Locke.*

TO ARGUE. *v. a.*

1. To prove any thing by argument.

If the world's age and death be *argued* well,
By the sun's fall, which now towards earth duth
bend,
Then we might fear that virtue, since she fell
So low as woman, should be near her end.
Doane.

2. To debate any question; as, to *argue*
a cause.

3. To prove, as an argument.

So many laws *argue* so many sins
Among them: how can God with such reside?
Milton.

It *argues* disemper of the mind as well as of
the body, when a man is continually tossing from
one side to the other. *South.*
This *argues* a virtue and disposition in those
sides of the rays, which answers to that virtue
and disposition of the chrysal. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. To charge with, as a crime: with *of*.

I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts and ex-
pressions of mine, which can be truly *argued* of
obscenity, profaneness, or immorality, and re-
tract them. *Dryden's Fables.*

The accidents are not the same which would
have *argued* him of a servile copying, and total
barrenness of invention; yet the seas were the
same. *Dryden's Fables.*

ARGUER. *n. f.* [from *argue*.] A rea-
soner; a disputer; a controvertist.

Men are ashamed to be professed by a weak
arguer, as thinking they must part with their re-
putation as well as their sin. *Decay of Piety.*
Neither good christians nor good *arguers*.
Atterbury.

ARGUMENT. *n. f.* [*argumentum*, Lat.]

1. A reason alleged for or against any
thing.

We sometimes see, on our theatres, vice re-
warded, at least unpunished; yet it ought not to
be an *argument* against the art. *Dryden.*

When any thing is proved by as good *argu-
ments* as that thing is capable of, supposing it
were; we ought not in reason to make any doubt
of the existence of that thing. *Tillotson.*

Our author's two great and only *arguments* to
prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren.
Locke.

2. The subject of any discourse or writing.

That she who ev'n but now was your best
object,
Your praise's *argument*, balm of your age,
Dearest and best. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

To the height of this great *argument*
I may assert eternal providence,
And justify the ways of God to man. *Milton.*

Sad task! yet *argument*
Not less, but more heroic than the wrath
Of stern Achilles. *Milton.*
A much longer discourse my *argument* re-
quires; your merciful dispositions a much shorter.
Spenser's Sonnets.

3. The contents of any work summed up
by way of abstract.

The *argument* of the work, that is, its prin-
cipal action, the economy and disposition of it,
are the things which distinguish copies from ori-
ginals. *Dryden.*

4. A controversy.

This day, in *argument* upon a case,
Some words there grew 'twixt Somerset and me.
Shakspeare.

An *argument* that fell out last night, where
each of us fell in praise of our country mis-
tresses. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

If the idea be not agreed on betwixt the speak-
er and hearer, the *argument* is not about things,
but names. *Locke.*

5. It has sometimes the particle *to* before
the thing to be proved, but generally *for*.

The best moral *argument* to patience, in my
opinion, is the advantage of patience itself.
Tillotson.

This, before that revelation had enlightened
the world, was the very best *argument* for a fu-
ture state. *Atterbury.*

6. [In astronomy.] An arch by which
we seek another unknown arch, propor-
tional to the first. *Chambers.*

ARGUMENTAL. *adj.* [from *argument*.]
Belonging to argument; reasoning.

Attended sense thou kindly dost set free,
Oppress'd with *argumental* tyranny,
And routed reason finds a safe retreat in thee.
Pope.

ARGUMENTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *argu-
ment*.] Reasoning; the act of reason-
ing.

Argumentation is that operation of the mind,
whereby we infer one proposition from two or
more propositions premised. Or it is the draw-
ing a conclusion, which before was unknown, or
doubtful, from some propositions more known
6

and evident; so when we have judged that mat-
ter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth
think, we conclude, that therefore the mind of
man is not matter. *Watts' Logic.*

I suppose it is no ill topick of *argumentation*,
to shew the prevalence of contempt, by the con-
trary influences of respect. *South.*

His thoughts must be masculine, full of *argu-
mentation*, and that sufficiently warm. *Dryden.*
The whole course of his *argumentation* comes
to nothing. *Aldrich.*

ARGUMENTATIVE. *adj.* [from *argument*.]

1. Consisting of argument; containing
argument.

This omission, considering the bounds within
which the *argumentative* part of my discourse
was confined, I could not avoid. *Atterbury.*

2. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.

Another thing *argumentative of providence*, is
that pappous plumage growing upon the tops of
some seeds, whereby they are waisted with the
wind, and disseminated far and wide. *Ray.*

3. Applied to persons, disputatious; dis-
posed to controversy.

ARGUTE. *adj.* [*argute*, Ital. *argutus*,
Lat.]

1. Subtle; witty; sharp.

2. Shrill.

ARIA. *n. f.* [Ital. in musick.] An air,
song, or tune.

ARID. *adj.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry;
parched up.

My complexion is become arid, and my
body *arid*, by visiting lands. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
His harden'd fingers deck the gaudy spring,
Without him summer were an arid waste.
Thomson.

ARIDITY. *n. f.* [from *arid*.]

1. Dryness; scarcity.

Salt taken in great quantities will reduce an
animal body to the great extremity of *aridity*, or
dryness. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. In the theological sense, a kind of in-
sensibility in devotion, contrary to unction
or tenderness.

Strike my soul with lively apprehensions of
thy excellencies, to bear up my spirit under the
greatest *aridities* and dejections, with the de-
lightful prospect of thy glories. *Norris.*

ARIES. *n. f.* [Lat.] The ram; one of
the twelve signs of the zodiack; the
first vernal sign.

At last from *Aries* rolls the bounteous sun,
And the bright Bull receives him. *Thomson.*

TO ARI'ETATE. *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.]

1. To butt like a ram.

2. To strike in imitation of the blows
which rams give with their heads.

ARIETA'TION. *n. f.* [from *arietate*.]

1. The act of butting like a ram.

2. The act of battering with an engine
called a ram.

The strength of the percussion, wherein ord-
nance do exceed all *arietations* and ancient in-
ventions. *Bacon.*

3. The act of striking or conflicting in
general.

Now those heterogeneous atoms, by them-
selves, hit so exactly into their proper residence,
in the midst of such tumultuary motions, and
arietation of other particles. *Glauville.*

ARIETTA. *n. f.* [Ital. in musick.] A
short air, song, or tune.

AR'GHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *right*.]

1. Rightly; without mental error.

How him I lov'd, and love with all my might;
So thought I *aright* of him, and think I thought
aright. *Spenser.*

These were thy thoughts, and thou could'st
judge aright,

Till interest made a jaundice in thy sight. *Dryd.*

The motions of the tongue are so easy, and
so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or dis-
tinguish them aright. *Holder.*

2. Rightly; without crime.

A generation that set not their heart aright.

Psalms.

3. Rightly; without failing of the end
designed.

Guardian of groves, and goddess of the night,

Fair queen, he said, direct my dart aright.

Dryden.

ARIOLA'TION, or HARIOLA'TION. *n. f.* [*barious*, Lat. a soothsayer.] Soothsay-
ing; vaticination.

The priests of elder time deluded their appre-
hensions with *ariolation*, soothsaying, and such
oblique idolatries. *Brown.*

ARIO'SO. *n. f.* [*Ital.* in musick.] The
movement of a common air, song, or
tune. *Dist.*

TO ARI'SE. *v. n. pret. arose*, particip.
arisen. [from *a* and *rise*.]

1. To mount upward as the sun.

He rose, and, looking up, beheld the skies
With purple blushing, and the day arise. *Dryd.*

2. To get up as from sleep, or from rest.

So Eldras arose up, and said unto them, ye
have transgressed the law. *Eldras.*

How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard; when
wilt thou arise out of thy sleep? *Proverbs.*

3. To come into view, as from obscurity.

There shall arise false Christs and false pro-
phets. *Matt.*

4. To revive from death.

Thy dead men shall live, together with my
body shall they arise: awake and sing, ye that
dwell in dust. *Isaiah.*

5. To proceed, or have its original.

They which were scattered abroad upon the
persecution that arose about Stephen, travelled
as far as Phœnicæ. *Acts.*

I know not what mischief may arise hereafter
from the example of such an innovation. *Dryden.*

6. To enter upon a new station; to suc-
ceed to power or office.

Another Mary then arose,
And did rigorous laws impose. *Cowley.*

7. To commence hostility.

And when he arose against me, I caught him
by his beard, and smote him. *1 Samuel.*

For the various senses of this word, see
Rise.

ARISTOCRACY. *n. f.* [*ἀριστο*, greatest,

and *κρατία*, to govern.] That form of
government which places the supreme
power in the nobles, without a king,
and exclusively of the people.

The aristocracy of Venice hath admitted so
many abuses through the degeneracy of the
nobles, that the period of its duration seems to
approach. *Swift.*

ARISTOCRATICAL. *adj.* [from *aristo-*

cracy.] Relating
to aristocracy; including a form of go-
vernment by the nobles.

Ockham distinguishes, that the papacy, or
ecclesiastical monarchy, may be changed in an
extraordinary manner, for some time, into an
aristocratical form of government. *Steffe.*

ARISTOCRATICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *arif-*

ocratical.] An aristocratical state. *Dist.*

ARITHMANCY. *n. f.* [from *ἀριθμός*, num-

ber, and *μαντία*, divination.] A fore-
telling future events by numbers. *Dist.*

ARITHMETICAL. *adj.* [from *arithmetick*.]

According to the rules or method of
arithmetick.

The principles of bodies may be infinitely
small, not only beyond all naked or assisted sense,
but beyond all *arithmetical* operation or concep-
tion. *Græv.*

The squares of the diameters of these rings,
made by any prismatic colour, were in *arith-*
metical progression, as in the fifth observation. *Newton.*

ARITHMETICALLY. *adv.* [from *arith-*
metical.] In an arithmetical manner;
according to the principles of arithme-
tick.

Though the fifth part of a rebus being a sim-
ple fraction, and *arithmetically* regular, it is yet
no proper part of that measure. *Arbushnot.*

ARITHMETICIAN. *n. f.* [from *arithme-*
tick.] A master of the art of numbers.

A man had need be a good *arithmetician*, to
understand this author's works. His description
runs on like a multiplication table. *Addison.*

ARITHMETICK. *n. f.* [*ἀριθμός*, num-
ber, and *μετρέω*, to measure.] The
science of numbers; the art of compu-
tation.

On fair ground I could beat forty of them;
But now 'tis odds beyond *arithmetick*. *Shak.*

The christian religion, according to the apostles
arithmetick, hath but these three parts of it; so-
briety, justice, religion. *Taylor.*

ARK. *n. f.* [*arca*, Lat. a chest.]

1. A vessel to swim upon the water, usually
applied to that in which Noah was pre-
served from the universal deluge.

Make thee an ark of gopher wood; rooms
shalt thou make in the ark, and shalt pitch it
within and without. *Genesis.*

The one just man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wondrous ark, as thou beheld'st,
To save himself and household, from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*

2. The repository of the covenant of God
with the Jews.

This coffer was of shittim wood, covered
with plates or leaves of gold, being two cubits
and a half in length, a cubit and a half wide,
and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings
of gold on each side, through which the staves
were put for carrying it. Upon the top of it
was a kind of gold crown all around it, and two
cherubim were fastened to the cover. It con-
tained the two tables of stone, written by the
hand of God. *Calmet.*

ARM. *n. f.* [*æapm*, *eoapm*, Sax.]

1. The limb which reaches from the
shoulder to the hand.

If I have lift up my hand against the father-
less, when I saw my help in the gate, then let
mine arm fall from my shoulder-blade, and
mine arm be broken from the bone. *Job.*

Like helpless friends, who view from shore
The lab'ring ship, and hear the tempest roar,
So stood they with their arms across. *Dryden.*

2. The bough of a tree.

The trees spread out their arms to shade her
face,
But the on elbow lean'd. *Sidney.*

Where the tall oak his spreading arms entwines,
And with the beech a mutual shade combines. *Gay.*

3. An inlet of water from the sea.

Full in the center of the sacred wood,
An arm ariseth of the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*

We have yet seen but an arm of this sea of
beauty. *Norris.*

4. Power; might. In this sense is used
the secular arm, &c.

Curst be the man that trusteth in man, and
maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth
from the Lord. *Jeremiah.*

O God, thy arm was here!

And not to us, but to thy arm alone,

Ascribe we all. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

ARM'S END. *n. f.* A phrase taken from
boxing, in which the weaker man may
overcome the stronger, if he can keep
him from closing.

Such a one as can keep him at arm's end, need
never wish for a better companion. *Sidney.*

For my sake be comfortable, hold death awhile
at the arm's end. *Shakespeare.*

In the same sense is used *arm's length*.

TO ARM. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]

1. To furnish with armour of defence, or
weapons of offence.

And when Abram heard that his brother was
taken captive, he armed his trained servants,
born in his own house, three hundred and
eighteen, and pursued them unto Dan. *Genesis.*

True conscious honour is to feel no sin;

He's arm'd without that's innocent within. *Pope.*

2. To plate with any thing that may add
strength.

Their wounded steeds

Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters.

Shakespeare.

3. To furnish; to fit up; as, to arm a
loadstone, is to case it with iron.

You must arm your hook with the line in the
inside of it. *Walton's Angler.*

Having wasted the callas, I left off these tents,
and dressed it with others arm'd with digestives. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

4. To provide against.

His servant, arm'd against such coveture,
Reported unto all, that he was sure

A noble gentleman of high regard. *Spenser.*

TO ARM. *v. n.* To take arms; to be fitted
with arms.

Think we king Harry strong;

And, princes, look you strongly arm to meet
him. *Shakespeare.*

ARMADA. *n. f.* [*Span.* a fleet of war.]

An armament for sea; a fleet of war.

It is often erroneously spelt *armado*.

In a late mid-earth sea was left no road
Wherein the pagan his bold head entwines,
Spread was the huge armada wide and broad,
From Venice, Genes, and towns which them
confines. *Furze.*

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole armada of collected sail
Is scatter'd and disjoint'd from fellowship. *Shak.*

At length, resolv'd to assert the wat'ry ball,
He in himself did whole armadas bring:

Him aged seamen might their master call
And chose for general, were he not their king. *Dryden.*

ARMADILLO. *n. f.* [*Spanish*.] A four-

footed animal of Brasil, as big as
a cat, with a snout like a hog, a
tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-
hog. He is armed all over with hard
scales like armour, whence he takes
his name, and retires under them like
the tortoise. He lives in holes, or in
the water, being of the amphibious
kind. His scales are of a bony or car-
tilaginous substance, but they are easily
pierced. This animal hides himself a
third part of the year under ground.
He feeds upon roots, sugar-canes, fruits,
and poultry. When he is caught, he
draws up his feet and head to his belly,
and rolls himself up in a ball, which the
strongest hand cannot open; and he must
be brought near the fire before he will
shew his nose. His flesh is white, fat,

tender, and more delicate than that of a sucking pig. *Trevoux.*

ARMAMENT. *n. f.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A force equipped for war: generally used of a naval force.

ARMAMENTARY. *n. f.* [*armamentarium*, Lat.] An armoury; a magazine or arsenal of warlike implements. *Did.*

ARMAN. *n. f.* A confection for restoring appetite in horses. *Did.*

ARMATURE. *n. f.* [*armatura*, Lat.]

1. Armour; something to defend the body from hurt.

Others should be armed with hard shells; others with prickles; the rest, that have no such armature, should be endued with great fortitude and penitency. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Armoured weapons: lefts properly.

The double armature is a more destructive engine than the tumultuary weapon. *Decay of Picty.*

ARMED. *adj.* [in heraldry.] Is used in respect of beasts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tusks, are of a different colour from the rest; as, he bears a cock or a falcon armed, or. *Chambers.*

ARMED Chair. *n. f.* [from armed and chair.] An elbow chair, or a chair with reils for the arms.

ARMENIAN Bole. *n. f.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddish colour, which takes its name from the country of Armenia.

ARMENIAN Stone. *n. f.* A mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black, and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany, and the Tyrol. It bears a near resemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it seems only to differ in degree of maturity; it being softer, and speckled with green instead of gold. *Chambers.*

ARMENTAL. } *adj.* [*armentalis*, or *ar-*
ARMENTINE. } *mentinus*, Lat.] Belong-
ing to a drove or herd of cattle. *Did.*

ARMENTOSE. *adj.* [*armentosus*, Lat.] Abounding with cattle. *Did.*

ARMGAUNT. *adj.* [from arm and gaunt.] Slender as the arm.

So he nodded,
And soberly did mount an armgaunt steed. *Shak.*

ARMHOLE. *n. f.* [from arm and hole.] The cavity under the shoulder.

Tickling is most in the soles of the feet, and under the armholes, and on the sides. The cause is the thinness of the skin in those parts, joined with the sarcoels of being touched there. *Bacon's Natural History.*

ARMIGEROUS. *adj.* [from armiger, Lat. an armour-bearer.] Bearing arms.

ARMILLARY. *adj.* [from armilla, Lat. a bracelet.] Resembling a bracelet.

When the circles of the mundane sphere are supposed to be described on the convex surface of a sphere, which is hollow within, and, after this, you imagine all parts of the sphere's surface to be cut away, except those parts on which such circles are described; then that sphere is called an armillary sphere, because it appears in the form of several circular rings, or bracelets, put together in a due position. *Harris.*

ARMILLATED. *adj.* [*armillatus*, Lat.] Having bracelets. *Did.*

ARMINGS. *n. f.* [in a ship.] The same with waste-clothes, being clothes hung about the outside of the ship's upper-works fore and aft, and before the cubbrige heads. Some are also hung round the tops, called top armings. *Chambers.*

ARMIPOTENCE. *n. f.* [from arma, arms, and potentia, power, Lat.] Power in war.

ARMIPOTENT. *adj.* [*armipotens*, Lat.] Powerful in arms; mighty in war.

The manifold linguist, and the armipotent soldier. *Shakspere.*

For if our God, the Lord armipotent,
Those armed angels in our aid send,
That were at Dathan to his prophet tent,
Thou wilt come down with them. *Fairfax.*

Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a bent,
The temple flood of Mars armipotent. *Dryden.*

ARMISONOUS. *adj.* [*armisonus*, Lat.] Rustling with armour.

ARMISTICE. *n. f.* [*armistitium*, Lat.] A short truce; a cessation of arms for a short time.

ARMLET. *n. f.* [from arm.]

1. A little arm; as, an armlet of the sea.

2. A piece of armour for the arm.

3. A bracelet for the arm.
And, when she takes thy hand, and doth seem kind,
Doth search what rings and armlets she can find. *Donne.*

Every nymph of the flood her tresses rendering,
Throws off her armlet of pearl in the main. *Dryd.*

ARMONICK. *n. f.* [erroneously so written for ammoniak.] A sort of volatile salt. See AMMONIACK.

ARMORER. *n. f.* [*armorer*, Fr.]

1. He that makes armour, or weapons.
Now thrive the armorers, and honour's thought
Reigns solely in the breast of every man. *Shak.*
The armorers make their steel more tough and
pliant, by asperion of water and juice of herbs. *Bacon.*

The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All trades of death that deal in steel for gains,
Were there: the butcher, armorer, and smith,
Who forges sharpen'd fauchions, or the scythe. *Dryden.*

When armorers temper in the ford
The keen-edg'd pale-as, or the shining sword,
The red-hot metal hilles in the lake. *Pope.*

2. He that dresses another in armour.

The armorers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakspere.*

The morning he was to join battle with Harold,
his armorer put on his backpiece before, and his
breastplate behind. *Camden.*

ARMORIAL. *adj.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belong-
ing to the arms or escutcheon of a family,
as ensigns armorial.

ARMORIST. *n. f.* [from armour.] A per-
son skilled in heraldry. *Did.*

ARMORY. *n. f.* [from armour.]

1. The place in which arms are reposit-
ed for use.

The sword
Of Michael, from the armour of God,
Was giv'n him temper'd to, that neither keen,
Nor solid, might resist that edge. *Milton.*

With plain heroic magnitude of mind,
And celestial vigour arm'd,
Their armories and magazines contempt. *Milton.*

Let a man consider these virtues, with the
contrary sins, and then, as out of a full armory,
or magazine, let him furnish his conscience with
texts of scripture. *South.*

2. Armour; arms of defence.

Nigh at hand
Celestial armour, shields, helms, and spears,
Hung high, with diamond flaming, and with
gold. *Milton.*

3. Ensigns armorial.

Well worthy be you of that armour,
Wherein you have great glory won this day. *Fairfax Queen.*

ARMOUR. *n. f.* [*armateur*, Fr. *armatura*,
Lat.] Defensive arms.

Your friends are up, and buckle on their co-
mour. *Shakspere.*

That they might not go naked among their
enemies, the only armour that Christ allows them
is prudence and innocence. *South.*

ARMOUR-BEARER. *n. f.* [from armour and
bear.] He that carries the armour of
another.

His armour-bearer first, and next he kill'd
His charioteer. *Dryden.*

ARMPIT. *n. f.* [from arm and pit.] The
hollow place under the shoulder.

The handles to these gouges are made so long,
that the handle may reach under the armpit of
the workman. *Mason.*

Others hold their plate under their left arm-
pit, the best situation for keeping it warm. *Swift.*

ARMS. *n. f.* [without a singular number.
[arma, Lat.]]

1. Weapons of offence, or armour of de-
fence.

Those arms, which Mars before
Had giv'n the vanquish'd, now the victor bore. *Pope.*

2. A state of hostility.

Sir Edward Courteney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shak.*

3. War in general.

Arms and the man I sing. *Dryden.*
Him Paris follow'd to the dice alarms,
Both breathing slaughter, both resolv'd in arms. *Pope.*

4. Action; the act of taking arms.

Up rose the victor angels, and to arms,
The matin trumpet sung. *Milton.*
The seas and rocks and skies rebound,
To arms, to arms, to arms! *Pope.*

5. The ensigns armorial of a family.

ARMY. *n. f.* [*armée*, Fr.]

1. A collection of armed men, obliged to
obey one man. *Locke.*

Number itself importeth not much in armies,
where the people are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

The meanest soldier that has fought often in
an army, has a truer knowledge of war, than he
that has writ whole volumes, but never was in
any battle. *South.*

The Tuscan leaders and their army sing,
Which followed great Aeneas to the war;
Their arms, their numbers, and their names de-
clare. *Dryden.*

2. A great number.

The soul hath planted in his memory an army
of good words. *Shakspere's Merchant of Venice.*

AROMATICAL. *adj.* [from *aromatick*.] Spicy; fragrant; high scented.

All things that are hot and aromatic do pre-
serve liquors or powders. *Bacon.*

Volatile oils refresh the animal spirits, but
likewise are endued with all the bad qualities
of such substances, producing all the effects of
an oily and aromatic acrimony. *Arbutnot.*

AROMATICK. *adj.* [from aroma, Latin,
spice.]

1. Spicy.

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now then adorns arm'd against them fly:
Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by aromatic splinters die. *Dryden.*

2. Fragrant; strong scented.

Or quick effluvia darting through the brain,
Die of a rose in aromatick pain. *Pope.*

AROMA'TICKS. n. f. Spices.

They were furnished for exchange of their *aromaticks*, and other proper commodities.

Raleigh.

AROMATIZATION. n. f. [from *aromatize*.]

The mingling of a due proportion of aromatick spices or drugs with any medicine.

To ARO'MATIZE. v. a. [from *aroma*, Lat. *spice*.]

1. To scent with spices; to impregnate with spices.

Drink the first cup at supper hot, and half an hour before supper something not and *aromatized*.

Bacon.

2. To scent; to perfume.

Unto converted Jews no man imputeth this unfavoury odour, as though *aromatized* by their conversion.

Brown.

AROSE. The preterit of the verb *arise*. See *ARISE*.**AROUND. adv. [from *a* and *round*.]**

1. In a circle.

He shall extend his propagated sway,
Where Atlas turns the rowling heav'n's *around*,
And his broad shoulders with their lights are crown'd.

Dryden.

2. On every side.

And all above was sky, and ocean all *around*.

Dryden.

AROUND. prep. About; encircling, so as to encompass.

From young Iulus head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed.

Dryd.

To ARO'USE. v. a. [from *a* and *rouse*.]

1. To wake from sleep.

How loud howling wolves *arouse* the jades
That drag the tragic melancholy night.

Shaksp.

2. To raise up; to excite.

But absent, what fantastick woes *arous'd*
Rage in each thought, by restless musing fed,
Chill the warm cheek, and blast the bloom of life.

Thomson.

AROW. adv. [from *a* and *row*.] In a row; with the breasts all bearing against the same line.

Then some green gowns are by the lasses worn
In chafed plays, till home they walk *arow*.

Sidney.

But with a pace more sober and more slow,
And twenty, rank in rank, they *jode arow*.

Dryden.

AR'YNT. adv. [of uncertain etymology, but very ancient use.] Be gone; away: a word of expulsion, or avoiding.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare, and her name told,
Bad her alight, and her troth plight,
And *aroynt* thee, witch, *aroynt* thee right.

Shak.

AR'QUEBUSE. n. f. [Fr. *spelt* falsely *harquebuse*.] A hand gun. It seems to have anciently meant much the same as our carbine, or fusée.

A *harquebuse*, or ordnance, will be farther heard from the mouth of the piece, than backwards or on the sides.

Raron.

AR'QUEBUSIER. n. f. [from *arquebus*.] A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

He compassed them in with fifteen thousand *arquebusiers*, whom he had brought with him well appointed.

Knales.

ARRACH, O'RRACH, or O'RRAGE. n. f. One of the quickest plants both in coming up and running to seed. Its leaves are very good in pottage.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

ARRA'CK, or ARA'CK. n. f. The word *arrack* is an Indian name for strong waters of all kinds; for they call our spirits and brandy English *arrack*. But what we understand by the name *arrack*, is no other than a spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree.

Chambers.

I send this to be better known for choice of china, tea, *arrack*, and other Indian goods

Speffator.

To ARR'AIGN. v. a. [arranger, Fr. to set in order.]

1. To set a thing in order, or in its place.

One is said to *arraign* a writ in a county, that fits it for trial before the justices of the circuit. A prisoner is said to be *arraigned*, where he is indicted and brought forth to his trial.

Cowell.

Summon a session, that we may *arraign*
Our most disloyal lady; for as she hath
Been publicly accused, so shall she have
A just and open trial.

Shakspere.

2. To accuse; to charge with faults in general, as in controversy, in a satire.

Reverse of nature! shall such copies then
Arraign th' originals of Maro's pen? *Rescommon.*
He that thinks a man to the ground, will
quickly endeavour to lay him there: for while
he despises him, he *arraigns* and condemns him
in his heart.

South.

3. It has for before the fault.

My own enemies I shall never answer; and if
your lordship has any, they will not *arraign* you
for want of knowledge.

Dryden.

ARRA'IGNMENT. n. f. [from *arraign*.] The act of arraigning; an accusation; a charge.

In the sixth satire, which seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women.

Dryden.

To ARR'ANGE. v. a. [arranger, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpose.

I chanc'd this day

To see two knights in travel on my way,
(A sorry fight) *arrang'd* in battle new.

Fairy Queen.

How effectually are its muscular fibres *arranged*, and with what judgment are its columns and furrows disposed!

Cheyne.

ARR'ANGEMENT. n. f. [from *arrange*.] The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order.

There is a proper *arrangement* of the parts in elastic bodies, which may be facilitated by use.

L'hyne.

ARRANT. adj. [of uncertain etymology, but probably from *errant*, which being at first applied in its proper signification to vagabonds, as an *errant* or *arrant* rogue, that is, a rambling rogue, lost, in time, its original signification, and being by its use understood to imply something bad, was applied at large to any thing that was mentioned with hatred or contempt.] Bad in a high degree.

Country folks, who hallow'd and hunted after me, as at the *arranted* coward that ever shewed his shoulders to the enemy.

Sidney.

A vain fool grows forty times an *arranter* but than before.

L'Estrange.

And let him every deity adore,
If his new bride prove out an *arrant* whore.

Dryd.

A'RRANTLY. adv. [from *arrant*.] Corruptly; shamefully.

Funeral tears are as *arrantly* hired out as mourning clothes.

L'Estrange.

A'RRAS. n. f. [from *Arras*, a town in Aitoia, where hangings are woven.] Tapellry; hangings woven with images.

Thence to the hall, which was on every side
With rich array and costly *arras* dight. *Fairy Q.*
He's going to his mother's closet;
Behind the *arras* I'll convey myself,

To hear the process.

Shakspere.

As he shall pass the galleries, I'll place

A guard behind the *arras*.

Denham's Sophy.

ARRA'UGHT. v. a. [a word used by *Spenser* in the preter tense, of which I have not found the present, but suppose he derived *arreach* from *arracher*, Fr.] Seized by violence.

His ambitious sons unto them twin
Arraught the rule, and from their father drew.

Fairy Queen.

ARRA'Y. n. f. [array, Fr. *arreo*, Sp. *arredo*, Ital. from *rege*, Teut. order. It was adopted into the middle Latin, *mille hominum arratorum*, Knighton.]

1. Order, chiefly of war.

The earl espying them scattered near the army,
sent one to command them to their *array*.

Hayward.

Wer't thou fought to deeds
That might require th' *array* of war, thy skill
Of conduct would be such, that all the world
Could not sustain thy prowess.

Milton.

A general sets his army in *array*
In vain, unless he fight and win the day.

Denham.

2. Drefs.

A rich throne, as bright as sunny day,
On which there sat most brave embellish'd
With royal robes, and gorgeous *array*,
A maiden queen.

Fairy Queen.

In this remembrance, Emily ere day
Arose, and diest'd herself in rich *array*.

Dryden.

3. In law. *Array*, of the French *array*, i. e. *orlo*, the ranking or setting forth of a jury or inquest of men impannelled upon a cause. Thence is the verb *to array* a pannel, that is, to set forth, one by another, the men impannelled.

Cowell.

To ARR'A'Y. v. a. [arrayer, old Fr.]

1. To put in order.

2. To deck; to dress; to adorn the person: with the particle *with* or *in*.

Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency, and *array* thyself with glory and beauty.

Job.

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in highest heav'n, *array'd* in gold
Empyreal.

Milton.

One vest *array'd* the corpse, and one they
spread

O'er his clos'd eyes, and wrapp'd around his
head.

Dryden.

3. In law. See *AURAY* in law.

ARRA'YERS. n. f. [from *array*.] Officers who anciently had the care of seeing the foldiers duly appointed in their armour.

Cowell.

ARRE'AR. adv. [*arriere*, Fr. behind.] Behind. This is the primitive signification of the word, which, though not now in use, seems to be retained by *Spenser*. See *REAR*.

To leave with speed Atlanta swift *arrear*,
Through forests wild and unfrequented land
To chase the lion, boar, or rugged bear.

Fairy Queen.

ARREAR. n. f. That which remains behind unpaid, though due. See **ARREARAGE**.

His boon is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But lost the prize! th' *arrears* are yet to pay.

Dryden.

If a tenant run away in *arrear* of some rent, the land remains; that cannot be carried away, or lost.

Locke.

It will comfort our grandchildren, when they see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the *arrears*, and boasting, as beggars do, that their grandfathers were rich.

Swift.

ARREARAGE. n. f. a word now little used. [from *arriere*, Fr. behind.] The remainder of an account, or a sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; or, more generally, any money unpaid at the due time, as *arrears* of rent.

Cowell.

Puget set forth the king of England's title to his debts and pension from the French king; with all *arrears*.

Hayward.

He'll grant the tribute, send the *arrears*.

Shakespeare.

The old *arrears* under which that crown had long groined, being defrayed, he hath brought Lurana to uphold and maintain herself.

Hemmel's Focal Fov. f.

ARREARANCE. n. f. The same with *arrear*.

Diſ.

ARRENTATION. n. f. [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] In the forest law, the licensing an owner of lands in the forest, to enclose them with a low hedge and small ditch, in consideration of a yearly rent.

Diſ.

ARREPTITIOUS. adj. [*arreptus*, Lat.]

1. Snatched away.

2. [from *ad* and *repto*.] Crept in privily.

ARREST. n. f. [from *arrestar*, Fr. to stop.]

1. [In law.] A stop or stay; as, a man apprehended for debt, is said to be *arrested*. To plead in *arrest* of judgment, is to shew cause why judgment should be stayed, though the verdict of the twelve be passed. To plead in *arrest* of taking the inquest upon the former issue, is to shew cause why an inquest should not be taken. An *arrest* is a certain restraint of a man's person, depriving him of his own will, and binding it to become obedient to the will of the law, and may be called the beginning of imprisonment.

Cowell.

If I could speak so wisely under an *arrest*, I would fend for my creditors; yet I had as lief have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of imprisonment.

Shakespeare.

2. Any caption, seizure of the person.

To the rich man, who had promised himself ease for many years, it was a sad *arrest*, that his soul was tormented the first night.

Taylor.

3. A stop.

The stop and *arrest* of the air sheweth, that the air hath little appetite of ascending.

Bacon.

TO ARREST. v. a. [*arrestar*, Fr. to stop.]

1. To seize by a mandate from a court or officer of justice. See **ARREST**.

Good tidings, my lord Hastings, for the which I do *arrest* thee, traitor, of high treason. There's one yonder *arrested*, and carried to prison, was worth five thousand of you all.

Shakespeare.

2. To seize any thing by law.

He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's but twenty pounds of money, which must be paid to master Brook; his horses are *arrested* for it.

Shakespeare.

3. To seize; to lay hands on; to detain by power.

But when as Morpheus had with leaden mace *Arrested* all that goodly company.

Fairy Queen.

Age itself, which, of all things in the world, will not be baffled or defied, that I begin to *arrest*, seize, and remind us of our mortality.

South.

4. To withhold; to hinder.

This defect of the English justice was the main impediment that did *arrest* and stop the course of the conquest.

Davies.

As often as my dogs with better speed *Arrest* her flight, is she to death decreed.

Dryden.

Nor could her virtues, nor repeated vows Of thousand lovers, the relentless hand Of death *arrest*.

Philips.

5. To stop motion.

To manifest the coagulative power, we have *arrested* the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance.

Boyle.

6. To obstruct; to stop.

Ascribing the causes of things to secret propensities, hath *arrested* and laid asleep all true enquiry.

Bacon.

ARREST. n. f. [In horsemanship.] A manage humour between the ham and pattern of the hinder legs of a horse.

Diſ.

ARRESTED. adj. [*arrestatus*, low Lat.] He that is convened before a judge, and charged with a crime. It is used sometimes for *imputed* or *laid unto*; as, no folly may be *arrested* to one under age.

Cowell.

TO ARREST. v. a. [*arresto*, Lat.]

1. To laugh at.

2. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one.

ARRIERE. n. f. [French.] The last body of an army, for which we now use *rear*.

The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without shuffling with the battalion *arriere*.

Hayward.

ARRIERE BAN. n. f. [*Casseneuve* derives this word from *arriere* and *ban*: *ban* denotes the convening of the noblest or vassals, who hold fees immediately of the crown; and *arriere*, those who only hold of the king mediately.] A general proclamation, by which the king of France summons to the war all that hold of him, both his own vassals or the noblest, and the vassals of his vassals.

ARRIERE FEE, or FIFF. A fee dependent on a superiour one. These fees commenced, when dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary, distributed to their officers parts of the domains, and permitted those officers to gratify the soldiers under them in the same manner.

ARRIERE VASSAL. The vassal of a vassal.

Trevoux.

ARRISION. n. f. [*arresto*, Lat.] A smiling upon.

Diſ.

ARRIVAL. n. f. [from *arrive*.] The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpose.

How are we chang'd since we first saw the queen!

She, like the sun, does still the same appear, Bright as she was at her *arrival* here.

Waller.

The unravelling is the *arrival* of Ulysses upon his own island. *Brome's View of Epic Poetry.*

ARRIVANCE. n. f. [from *arrive*.] Company coming. Not in use.

Every minute is expectancy

Of more *arrivance*.

Shakespeare.

TO ARRIVE. v. n. [*arriuer*, Fr. to come on shore.]

1. To come to any place by water. At length *arriving* on the banks of Nile, Worn with length of ways, and worn with toil,
She laid her down.

Dryden.

2. To reach any place by travelling. When we were *arrived* upon the verge of his estate, we stopped at a little inn, to rest ourselves and our horses.

Sidney.

3. To reach any point. The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to *arrive* at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress.

Locke.

4. To gain any thing by progressive approach.

It is the highest wisdom by despising the world to *arrive* at heaven; they are blessed who converse with God.

Taylor.

The virtuous may know in speculation, what they could never *arrive* at by practice, and avoid the snares of the crafty.

Addison.

5. The thing at which we *arrive* is always supposed to be good.

6. To happen: with *to* before the person. This sense seems not proper.

Happy *to* whom this glorious death, *arrives*, More to be valued than a thousand lives.

Waller.

TO ARRO'DE. v. a. [*arrado*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble.

Diſ.

ARROGANCE. } n. f. [*arrogantia*, Lat.]

ARROGANCY. } The act or quality of taking much upon one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims.

Stanley, notwithstanding she's your wife, And love's not me; be you, good lord, assur'd I hate not you nor your proud *arrogance*.

Shakespeare.

Pride hath no other glass To shew itself but pride; for supple knees Feed *arrogance*, and are the proud man's fees.

Shakespeare.

Pride and *arrogance*, and the evil way, and the froward mouth, do I hate.

Proverbs.

Discouraging of matters dubious, and on any controversial truths, we cannot, without *arrogance*, entertain a credulity.

Brown's Vulg. Er.

Bluntness it expresses by the flopping and bending of the head: *arrogance*, when it is lifted, or, as we say, tossed up.

Dryden's Dufresny.

ARROGANT. adj. [*arrogans*, Lat.] Given to make exorbitant claims; haughty; proud.

Feagh's right unto that country which he claims, or the signory therein, must be vain and *arrogant*.

Spenser on Ireland.

An *arrogant* way of treating with other princes and states, is natural to popular governments.

Temple.

ARROGANTLY. adv. [from *arrogant*.] In an arrogant manner.

Our poet may

Himself admire the fortune of his play; And *arrogantly*, as his fellows do, Think he writes well, because he pleases you.

Dryden.

Another, warr'd

With high ambition, and conceit of prowess Inherent, *arrogantly* thus presum'd: What is this sword, full often drench'd in blood, Should now cleave sheer the execrable head

Philips.

ARROGANTNESS. n. f. [from *arrogant*.] The same with *arrogance*.

Diſ.

To ARROGATE. *v. a.* [*arrogare*, Lat.]

To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims only prompted by pride.

I intend to describe this battle fully, not to derogate any thing from one nation, or to arrogate to the other. *Hayward.*

The popes arrogated unto themselves, that the empire was held of them in homage. *Raleigh.*

Who, not content

With fair equality, fraternal share,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over his brethren. *Milton.*

Rome never arrogated to herself any infallibility, but what she pretended to be founded upon Christ's promise. *Tillotson.*

ARROGATION. *n. f.* [from *arrogare*.] A claiming in a proud unjust manner. *Dict.*

ARROSION. *n. f.* [from *arrosus*, Lat.] A gnawing. *Dict.*

ARROW. *n. f.* [*anepe*, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand, but in poetry they are confounded.

I swear to thee by Cupid's strongest law,
By his best arrow with the golden head. *Shaksp.*

Here were boys so desperately resolved, as to pull arrows out of their flesh, and deliver them to be shot again by the arrows on their side. *Hayward.*

ARROWHEAD. *n. f.* [from *arrow* and *head*.] A water plant, so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow. *Dict.*

ARROWY. *adj.* [from *arrow*.] Consisting of arrows.

He saw them in their forms of battle rang'd,
How quick they wheel'd, and dying, behind them shot.

Sharp fleet of arrowy bow'r against the face
Of their pursuers, and o'ercame by night. *Milt.*

ARSE. *n. f.* [*earpe*, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

To hang an ARSE. A vulgar phrase, signifying to be tardy, sluggish, or dilatory.

For Hudibras were but one spur,
As wisely knowing, could be his
To active trot one side of 's horse,
The other would not hang an arse. *Hudibras.*

ARSE-FOOT. *n. f.* A kind of water fowl, called also a *didapper*. *Dict.*

ARSE-SMART. *n. f.* [*perficaria*, Lat.] An herb.

ARSENAL. *n. f.* [*arsenale*, Ital.] A repository of things requisite to war; a magazine of military stores.

I would have a room for the old Roman instruments of war, where you might see all the ancient military furniture, as it might have been in an arsenal of old Rome. *Addison.*

ARSENICAL. *adj.* [from *arsenick*.] Containing arsenick; consisting of arsenick.

An hereditary consumption, or one engendered by arsenical fumes under ground, is incapable of cure. *Harvey.*

There are arsenical, or other like noxious minerals lodged underneath. *Woodward.*

ARSENICK. *n. f.* [*arsenikon*.] A ponderous mineral substance, volatile and inflammable, which gives a whiteness to metals in fusion, and proves a violent corrosive poison; of which there are three sorts. Native or yellow arsenick, called also auripigmentum or orpiment, is chiefly found in copper mines. White or crystalline arsenick is extracted from the native kind, by subliming it with a proportion of sea salt: the smallest quan-

tity of crystalline arsenick, being mixed with any metal, absolutely destroys its malleability; and a single grain will turn a pound of copper into a beautiful seeming silver, but without ductility. Red arsenick is a preparation of the white, made by adding to it a mineral sulphur. *Chambers.*

Arsenick is a very deadly poison; held to the fire, it emits fumes, but liquates very little. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ART. *n. f.* [*arte*, Fr. *ars*, Lat.]

1. The power of doing something not taught by nature and inclined; as, to walk is natural, to dance is an art.

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his actions. *Smith.*

Bless with each grace of nature and of art. *Pope.*

Ex'ceptionous Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to blot. *Pope.*

2. A science; as, the liberal arts.

Arts that respect the mind were ever reputed nobler than those that serve the body. *Ben Jonson.*

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*

3. A trade.
This observation is afforded us by the art of making sugar. *Boyle.*

4. Artfulness; skill; dexterity.

The art of our necessities is strange,
That can make vile things precious. *Shakspere.*

5. Cunning.

More matter with less art. *Shakspere.*

6. Speculation.

I have as much of this in art as you;
But yet my nature could not bear it so. *Shaksp.*

ARTERIAL. *adj.* [from *artery*.] That relates to the artery; that is contained in the artery.

Had not the Maker wrought the springy frame,
The blood, defrauded of its nutritious food,
Had cool'd and languish'd in the arterial road. *Blackmore.*

As this mixture of blood and chyle passeth through the arterial tube, it is pressed by two contrary forces; that of the heart driving it forward against the sides of the tubes, and the elastic force of the air pressing it on the opposite sides of those air-bladders, along the surface of which this arterial tube creeps. *Arbuthnot.*

ARTERIO-TOMY. *n. f.* [from *arteria*, and *tomos*, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery: a practice much in use among the French.

ARTERY. *n. f.* [*arteria*, Lat.] A conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

Each artery is composed of three coats; of which the first seems to be a thread of fine blood vessels and nerves, for nourishing the coats of the artery; the second is made up of circular, or rather spiral fibres, of which there are more or fewer strata, according to the bigness of the artery. These fibres have a strong elasticity, by which they contract themselves with some force, when the power by which they have been stretched out ceases. The third and inmost coat is a fine transparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its canal, that otherwise, upon the dilatation of an artery, would easily separate the spiral fibres from one another. As the arteries grow smaller, these coats grow thinner, and the coats of the veins seem only to be continuations of the capillary arteries. *Quincy.*

The arteries are elastic tubes, endued with a contractile force, by which they drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the valves of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

ARTFUL. *adj.* [from *art* and *full*.]

1. Performed with art.

The last of these was certainly the most easy, but, for the same reason, the least artful. *Dryd.*

2. Artificial; not natural.

3. Cunning; skilful; dexterous.

O still the same Ulysses, the rejoind'd,

In useful craft successfully refin'd,

Artful in speech, in action, and in mind. *Pope.*

ARTFULLY. *adv.* [from *artful*.] With art; skilfully; dexterously.

The rest in rank: Honorius, chief in place,

Was artfully contriv'd to set her face

To front the thicker, and behold the chase. *Dryd.*

Vice is the natural growth of our corruption.

How irresistibly must it prevail, when the seeds

of it are artfully sown, and industriously cultivated! *Rogers.*

ARTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *artful*.]

1. Skill.

Consider with how much artfulness his bulk and situation is contrived, to have just matter to draw round him these massy bodies. *Chyng.*

2. Cunning.

ARTHRITICAL. } *adj.* [from *arthritis*.]

ARTHRITICK. }

1. Gouty; relating to the gout.

Frequent changes produce all the arthritic diseases. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Relating to joints.

Serpents, worms, and leeches, though some want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they arthritical analogies; and, by the motion of filivous and muculous parts, are able to make progression. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ARTHRITIS. *n. f.* [*arthritis*, from *arthron*, a joint.] Any distemper that affects the joints, but the gout particularly. *Quincy.*

ARTICHOKE. *n. f.* [*artichaut*, Fr.] A plant very like the thistle, but hath large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree; the bottom of each scale, as also at the bottom of the florets, is a thick fleshy eatable substance. *Miller.*

No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbages; and cabbage lettuce; none have double leaves, and belonging to the stalk, another to the fruit or seed, but the artichoke. *Beaumont.*

Artichokes contain a rich, nutritious, stimulating juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ARTICHOKE of Jerusalem. A species of sunflower.

ARTICK. *adj.* [it should be written *artick*, from *arcticus*.] Northern; under the bear. See **ARCTICK**.

But they would have winters like those beyond the artick circle; for the sun would be 86 degrees from them. *Brown.*

In the following example it is, contrary to custom, spelt after the French manner, and accented on the last syllable.

To you who live in chill degree,

As map informs of fifty-three,

And do not much for cold stone,

By bringing thither fifty one,

Methinks all climates should be alike,

From tidypick even to pole artique. *Dryden.*

ARTICLE. *n. f.* [*articulus*, Lat.]

1. A part of speech, as, *the*, *an*; *the* man, *an* ox.

2. A single clause of an account; a particular part of any complex thing.

Laws touching matters of order are changed able by the power of the church; articles concerning doctrine not so. *Hooker.*

Have the summary of all our griefs,

When time shall serve to show in artifice. *Shaksp.*

Many believe the article of remission of sins, but believe it without the condition of re-

pentance. We believe the *article* otherwise than God intended it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

All the precepts, promises, and threatenings, of the gospel will rise up in judgment against us; and the *articles* of our faith will be to many *articles* of accusation; and the great weight of our charge will be this, That we did not obey the gospel which we professed to believe; that we made confession of the christian faith, but lived like heathens. *Tillotson.*

You have small reason to repine upon that *article* of life. *Swift.*

3. Terms; stipulations.

I embrace these conditions; let us have *articles* between us. *Shakspeare.*

It would have gall'd his forty nature, Which easily endures not *article*, Tying him to ought. *Shakspeare.*

4. Point of time; exact time.

If Canfield had not, in that *article* of time, given them that brisk charge, by which other troops were ready, the king himself had been in danger. *Clarendon.*

To ARTICLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To stipulate; to make terms.

Such in love's warfare is my case, I may not *article* for grace, Having put love at last to show this face. *Drom.*

He had not infringed the least tittle of what was *articled*, that they aimed at one mark, and their ends were concentrick. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

If it be said, God chose the successor, that is manifestly not so in the story of Jephtha, where he *articled* with the people, and they made him judge over them. *Locke.*

To ARTICLE. v. a. To draw up in particular articles.

He whose life seems fair, yet if all his errors and follies were *articled* against him, the man would seem vicious and miserable. *Taylor.*

ARTICULAR. adj. [articularis, Lat.] Belonging to the joints. In medicine, an epithet applied to a disease which more immediately infects the joints. Thus the gout is called *morbus articularis*.

ARTICULATE. adj. [from articulus, Lat.]

1. Distinct; divided, as the parts of a limb are divided by joints; not continued in one tone, as *articulate* sounds; that is, sounds varied and changed at proper pauses, in opposition to the voice of animals, which admits no such variety. An *articulate* pronunciation, a manner of speaking clear and distinct, in which one sound is not confounded with another.

In speaking under water, when the voice is reduced to an extreme euality, yet the *articulate* sounds, the words, are not confounded. *Bacon.*

The first, at least, of these I thought deny'd To breathe; whom God, on their creation-day, Created mate to all *articulate* sound. *Milton.*

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers on either hand. On the left, they accounted their digits and *articulate* numbers unto an hundred; on the right hand, hundreds and thousands. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Branched out into articles. This is a meaning little in use.

Henry's instructions were extreme curious and *articulate*; and, in them, more articles touching inquisition, than negotiation: requiring an answer in distinct articles to his questions. *Bacon.*

To ARTICULATE. v. a. [from articulus.]

1. To form words; to utter distinct syllables; to speak as a man.

The dogmatist knows not by what art he directs his tongue, in *articulating* sounds into voices. *Glavinille.*

Parisian academists, in their anatomy of apes, tell us, that the muscles of the tongue, which do

most serve to *articulate* a word, were wholly like those of man. *Ray on the Creation.*

They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive themselves with a little *articulated* air. *Locke.*

2. To draw up in articles.

These things, indeed, you have *articulated*, Proclaim'd at market crosses, read in churches, To face the garment of religion With some fine colour. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make terms; to treat. These two latter significations are unusual.

Sending to Rome

The best, with whom we may *articulate*

For their own good and ours. *Shakspeare.*

To ARTICULATE. v. n. To speak distinctly.

ARTICULATELY. adv. [from articulate.] In an articulate voice.

The secret purpose of our heart, no less *articulately* spoken to God, who needs not our words to discern our meaning. *Deacy of Piety.*

ARTICULATENESS. n. f. [from articulate.] The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION. n. f. [from articulate.]

1. The juncture, or joint of bones.

With relation to the motion of the bones in their *articulations*, there is a two-fold liquor prepared for the inunction and lubrication of their heads, an oily one, and a mucilaginous, supplied by certain glandules seated in the *articulations*. *Ray.*

2. The act of forming words.

I conceive that an extreme small, or an extreme great sound, cannot be *articulate*, but that the *articulation* requireth a mediocrity of sound. *Bacon.*

By *articulation* I mean a peculiar motion and figure of some parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips. *Heller.*

3. [In botany.] The joints or knots in some plants, as the cane.

ARTIFICE. n. f. [artificium, Lat.]

1. Trick; fraud; stratagem.

It needs no legends, no service in an unknown tongue; none of all these laborious *artifices* of ignorance; none of all these chinks and coverings. *South.*

2. Art; trade; skill obtained by science or practice.

ARTIFICER. n. f. [artifex, Lat.]

1. An artift; a manufacturer; one by whom any thing is made.

The lights, dours, and flairs, rather directed to the use of the guest, than to the eye of the *artificer*. *Sidney.*

The great *artificer* would be more than ordinarily exact in drawing his own picture. *South.*

In the practices of *artificers*, and the manufactures of several kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways. *Locke.*

2. A forger; a contriver.

He, soon aware,

Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calm, *Artificer* of fraud! and was the first That practis'd falsehood, under faintly shew. *Milton.*

Th' *artificer* of lies Renews th' assault, and his last batt'ry tries. *Dryden.*

3. A dexterous or artful fellow. Not in use.

Let you alone, cunning *artificer*. *Ben Jonson.*

ARTIFICIAL. adj. [artificial, Fr.]

1. Made by art; not natural.

Basilus used the *artificial* day of torches to lighten the sports their inventions could contrive. *Sidney.*

The curtains closely drawn the light to screen, As if he had contriv'd to lie unseen: Thus cover'd with an *artificial* night, Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

There is no natural motion perpetual; yet it doth not hinder but that it is possible to contrive such an *artificial* revolution. *Wilkins.*

2. Fictitious; not genuine.

Why, I can smile, and murder while I smile, And cry, Content, to that which grieves my heart, And wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears. *Shakspeare.*

The resolution which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been supported by an obsequious party, and then with usual methods confirmed by an *artificial* majority. *Swift.*

3. Artful; contrived with skill.

These seem to be the more *artificial*, as those of a single person the more natural governments. *Temple.*

ARTIFICIAL Arguments. [In rhetoric.]

Are proofs on considerations which arise from the genius, industry, or invention of the orator; which are thus called, to distinguish them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are said to be *inartificial* arguments.

ARTIFICIAL Lines, on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmick lines and tangents; which, by the help of the line and numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c. *Chambers.*

ARTIFICIAL Numbers, are the same with logarithms.

ARTIFICIALLY. adv. [from artificial.]

1. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance.

How cunningly he made his faultiness less, how *artificially* he set out the torments of his own conscience. *Sidney.*

Should any one be cast upon a desolate island, and find there a palace *artificially* contrived, and curiously adorned. *Ray.*

2. By art; not naturally.

It is covered on all sides with earth, crumbled into powder, as if it had been *artificially* fitted. *Addison.*

ARTIFICIALNESS. n. f. [from artificial.] Artfulness. *Ditt.*

ARTIFICIOUS. adj. [from artificer.] The same with artificial.

ARTILLERY. n. f. It has no plural. [artillerie, Fr.]

1. Weapons of war: always used of misfire weapons.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and said unto him, Go, carry them unto the city. *1 Samuel.*

2. Cannon; great ordnance.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field, And heav'n's *artillery* thunder in the skies? *Shak.*

I'll to the tow'r with all the haile I can,

To view th' *artillery* and ammunition. *Shakspeare.*

Upon one wing the *artillery* was drawn, being sixteen pieces, every piece having pioneers to plain the ways. *Hayward.*

He that views a fort to take it, Plants his *artillery* 'gainst the weakest place. *Denham.*

ARTISAN. n. f. [French.]

1. Artift; professor of an art.

What are the most judicious *artisans*, but the mimicks of nature? *Wotton's Architecture.*

Best and happiest *artisan*, Best of painters, if you can, With your many-colour'd art, Draw the mistress of my heart. *Guardian.*

2. Manufacturer; low tradesman.

I who had none but generals to oppose me, must have an *artisan* for my antagonist. *Addison.*

ARTIST. n. f. [artiste, Fr.]

1. The professor of an art, generally of an art manual.

How to build ships, and dreadful ordinance call;
Instruct the *artists*, and reward their haile. *Waller*.
Rich with the spoils of many conquer'd land,
All arts and *artists* Theſeus could command,
Who told for hire, or wrought for better fame:
The maſter painters and the carvers came. *Dryd*.
When I made this, an *artiſt* undertook to imitate it; but uſing another way fell much ſhort.
Newton's Opticks.

2. A ſkilful man; not a novice.

If any one thinks himſelf an *artiſt* at this,
let him number up the parts of his child's body.
Locke.

ARTLESSLY. adv. [from *artleſs*.]

1. In an artleſs manner; without ſkill.

2. Naturally; ſincerely; without craft.

Nature and truth, though never to low or vulgar,
are yet pleaſing, when openly and *artleſsly*
repreſented. *Pope*.

ARTLESS. adj. [from *art* and *leſs*.]

1. Unſkilful; wanting art: ſometimes with the particle *of*.

The high-ſhould plowman, ſhould be quit the land,
Artleſs of ſtars, and of the moving ſand. *Dryd*

2. Void of fraud; as, an *artleſs* maid.

3. Contrived without ſkill; as, an *artleſs* tale.

ARUNDINACEOUS. adj. [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of or like reeds. *Diſt*.

ARUNDINEOUS. adj. [*arundineus*, Lat.] Abounding with reeds.

As. conjunct. [*als*, Teut.]

1. In the ſame manner with ſomething elſe.

When thou doſt hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou ſhalt be as thou waſt.
Shakſpeare.

In ſinging, as in piping, you excel;
And ſcarce your maſter could perform ſo well.
Dryden.

I live as I did, I think as I did, I love you as I did;
but all theſe are to no purpoſe: the world will not live, think, or love as I do. *Swift*.

2. In the manner that.

Mad as I was, I could not bear his fate
With ſilent grief, but loudly blaſm'd the ſtate.
Dryden's Rival.

The landlord, in his ſhirt as he was, taking a candle in one hand, and a drawn ſword in the other, ventured out of the room. *Arbuth. & Pope*.

3. That: in a conſequential ſenſe.

The cunningeſt minims were ſo conquered by the ſtorm, as they thought it beſt with-tricken ſails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney*.

He had ſuch a dexterous proclivity, as his teachers were ſain to reſtrain his forwardneſs.
Wotton.

The relations are ſo uncertain, as they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon*.

God ſhall by grace prevent ſin ſo ſoon, as to keep the ſoul in the virginity of its firſt innocence. *Scarr*.

4. In the ſtate of another.

Madam, were I as you, I'd take her counſel;
I'd ſpeak my own diſtreſs. *A. Philips*.

5. Under a particular conſideration; with a particular reſpect.

Beſides that law which concerneth men as men, and that which beſings unto men as they are men, linked with others in ſome ſociety; there is a third which touches all ſeveral bodies politick, ſo far forth as one of them hath publick concerns with another. *Hooker's Eccleſ. Polity*.

Daſ't thou be as good as thy word now?

—Why, Hal, thou knoweſt as thou art but a man, I dare; but as thou art a prince, I fear thee, as I fear the roaring of a lion's whelp.
Shakſpeare's Henry IV.

The objections that are raiſed againſt it as a tragedy, are as follow:
Gay's Preface, to What d'ye call it.

6. Like; of the ſame kind with.

A ſimple idea is one uniform idea, as ſweet, bitter. *Watts*.

7. In the ſame degree with.

Where you, unleſs you are as matter blind,
Conduct and beauteous diſpoſition find. *Blackmore*.

Well haſt thou ſpoke, the blue-eyed maid replies,
Thou good old man, benevolent as wiſe. *Pope*.

8. As if; according to the manner that would be if.

The ſquire began nigher to approach,
And wind his horn under the cattle-wail,
That with the noiſe it ſhook as it would fall.
Fairy Queen.

They all contented to creep into his humour,
and to do that, as of themſelves, which they conceived beſired they ſhould do. *Hayward*.

Contented in a neſt of ſnow

He lies, as he his life did know,

And to the wood no more would go. *Waller*.

So hot th' affluſt, ſo high the tumult roſe,

At all the Dardan and Argolick race

Had been contraiſted in that narrow ſpace. *Dryd*.

Can miſery no place of ſafety know?

The noiſe purſues me whereſoe'er I go,

As fate ſought only me. *Dryden's Sharrngzebe*.

9. According to what.

Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos, but miniſters by whom ye believed, even as the Lord gave to every man. *1 Corinth*.

Their figure being printed,

As juſt before, I think, I hinted,

Alma inform'd can try the caſe. *Prior*.

The repablick is ſhut up in the great duke's dominions, who at preſent is very much incenſed againſt it. The occasion is as follows. *Addiſon*.

10. As it were; in ſome fort.

As for the daughters of King Edward IV. they thought King Richard had ſaid enough for them; and toſt them to be but as of the king's party, becauſe they were in his power, and at his diſpoſal. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

11. While; at the ſame time that.

At either end it whirled as it flew,
And as the brands were green, ſo dropp'd the dew;
Infected as it fell with ſweat of Languine hue. *Dryden*.

Theſe haughty words Aleſto's rage provoke,

And frighted Turnus trembled as he ſpoke. *Dryd*.

So the pure limpid ſtream, when ſoal with ſtains

Of ruſhing torrents, and deſcending rains,
Works itſelf clear, and as it runs reſtains. *Addiſ*.

12. Becauſe.

He that commanded the injury to be done, is firſt bound; then he that did it; and they alſo are obliged who did fo altho, as without them the thing could not have been done. *Taylor*.

13. Becauſe it is; becauſe they are.

The kernels draw out of the earth juice fit to nouriſh the tree, as thoſe that would be trees themſelves. *Bacon*.

14. Equally.

Before the place
A hundred dows a hundred wives grace;
As many voices iſſue, and the ſound
Of Sybil's words as many times rebound. *Dryd*.

15. How; in what manner.

Men are generally permitted to publiſh books, and contrariſt others, and even themſelves, as they pleaſe, with as little danger of being conſider'd, as of being underſtood. *Boyle*.

16. With; answering to like or ſine.

Sift well met; whither away ſo faſt?—
—Upon the like devotion as yourſelves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakſpeare*.

17. In a reciprocal ſenſe, answering to as.

Every offence committed in the ſtate of nature, may, in the ſtate of nature, be alſo puniſhed, and as far forth as it may in a commonwealth. *Locke*.

As ſure as it is good, that human nature ſhould exiſt; ſo certain it is, that the circular revolutions

of the earth and planets, rather than other motions which might as poſſibly have been, do declare God. *Bentley*.

18. Going before as, in a comparative ſenſe; the firſt as being ſometimes underſtood.

Semperius is as brave a man as Cato. *Addiſon*.

Bright as the ſun, and like the morning fair. *Granville*.

19. Answering to ſuch.

Is it not every man's intereſt, that there ſhould be ſuch a government of the world as deſigns our happineſs, as would govern us for our advantage? *Tillotſon*.

20. Having ſo to answer it; in a conditional ſenſe.

As far as they carry light and conviction to any other man's underſtandings, ſo far, I hope, my labour may be of uſe to him. *Locke*.

21. So is ſometimes underſtood.

As in my ſpeculations I have endeavoured to extinguiſh paſſion and prejudice, I am diſcontent of doing ſome good in this particular. *Spencer*.

22. Answering to ſo conditionally.

So may th' auſpicious queen of love
To thee, O ſacred ſhip, be kind;
As thou to whom the muſe commends.
The beſt of poets and of friends,
Doſt thy committed pledge reſtore. *Dryden*.

23. Before how it is ſometimes redundant; but this is in low language.

As how, dear Syphax? *Addiſon's C. 12.*

24. It ſeems to be redundant before yet; to this time.

Though that war continued nine years, and this hath as yet liſted but ſix, yet there hath been much more action in the preſent war. *Addiſon*.

25. In a ſenſe of compariſon, followed by ſo.

As when a dab-chick waddles through the copſe
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades and hops;
So lab'ring on, with ſhoulders, hands, and head,
Wide as a windmill all his figure ſpread. *Pope*.

26. As FOR; with reſpect to.

As for the reſt of thoſe who have written againſt me, they deſerve not the leaſt notice. *Dryden's Fable, Preface*.

27. As IF; in the ſame manner that it would be if.

Answering their queſtions, as if it were a matter that needed it. *Locke*.

28. As TO; with reſpect to.

I pray thee ſpeak to me as to thy thinkings,
As thou doſt ruminate; and give thy worth of thoughts
The worth of words. *Shakſpeare's Othello*.

They pretend, in general, to great refinements, as to what regards chriſtianity. *Addiſon on Italy*.

I was miſtaken as to the day, placing that accident about thirty-fix hours ſooner than it happened. *Swift*.

29. As WELL AS; equally with.

Each man's mind has ſome peculiarity as well as his face, that diſtinguiſhes him from all others. *Locke*.

30. As THOUGH; as if.

Theſe ſhould be at firſt gently treated, as though we expected an impoſſumption. *Sharp's Surgery*.

- ASA DULCIS. See BENZOIN.

- ASA FOETIDA. } n. f. A gum or re-

- ASSA FOETIDA. } ſin brought from

- the Eaſt Indies, of a ſharp taſte, and a

- ſtrong offensive ſmell; which is ſaid to

- diſtil, during the heat of ſummer, from

- a little ſhrub. *Chambers*.

ASARABACCA. *n. f.* [*asurum*, Lat.] A plant.

ASBESTINE. *adj.* [from *asbestos*.] Something incombustible, or that partakes of the nature and qualities of the *lapis asbestos*.

ASBESTOS. *n. f.* [*ἀσβεστος*.] A sort of native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable, silky, and of a greyish colour. It is almost insipid to the taste, indissoluble in water, and enclosed with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire. But in two trials before the Royal Society, a piece of cloth made of this stone was found to lose a dram of its weight each time. This stone is found in Anglesey in Wales, and in Aberdeenshire in Scotland. *Chambers.*

ASCARIDES. *n. f.* [*ἀσκαρίς*, from *ἀσκαρίζω*, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum, so called from their continual troublesome motion, causing an intolerable itching. *Quincy.*

To ASCEND. *v. n.* [*ascendo*, Lat.]

1. To move upward; to mount; to rise. Then to the vaults of heav'n's shall he ascend, With victory, triumphing through the air, Over his foes and thine. *Milton.*

2. To proceed from one degree of good to another.

By these steps we shall ascend to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ, who is intimately united to God, and is one with him. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To stand higher in genealogy.

The only insect was in the ascending, not collateral branch; as when parents and children married, this was accounted incest. *Brown.*

To ASCEND. *v. a.* To climb up any thing. They ascend the mountains, they descend the valleys. *Delaney's Revelation examined.*

ASCENDABLE. *adj.* [from *ascend*.] That may be ascended. *Dict.*

ASCENDANT. *n. f.* [from *ascend*.]

1. The part of the ecliptic at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence.

2. Height; elevation.

He was initiated, in order to gain instruction in sciences that were there in their highest ascendancy. *Temple.*

3. Superiority; influence.

By the ascendancy he had in his understanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could persuade him very much. *Clarendon.*

Some star, I find,

Has given thee an ascendancy o'er my mind. *Dryd.*

When they have got an ascendancy over them, they should use it with moderation, and not make themselves searcrows. *Locke.*

4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upward.

The most nefarious kind of bastards, are incestuous bastards, which are begotten between ascendants and descendants in infinitum; and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohibition. *Bayly's Paragon.*

ASCENDANT. *adj.*

1. Superior; predominant; overpowering.

Christ outdoes Moses, before he displaces him and throws an ascendancy spirit above him. *South.*

2. In an astrological sense, above the horizon.

Let him study the constellation of Pegasus, when is about that time ascendancy. *Brown.*

ASCENDENCY. *n. f.* [from *ascend*.] Influence; power.

Custom has some ascendancy over understanding, and what at one time seemed decent, appears disagreeable afterwards. *Watts.*

ASCENSION. *n. f.* [*ascensio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ascending or rising; frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.

Then rising; on his grave, Spoil'd principles, and pow'rs, triumph'd In open thew; and, with ascension bright, Captivity led captive through the air. *P. r. Loft.*

2. The thing rising, or mounting.

Mentis in the theory of inheritance, conceiving the brain doth only rise from vaporous ascension from the stomach. *Brown's Vulgar.*

ASCENSION, in astronomy, is either right or oblique. Right ascension of the sun, or a star, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star in a right sphere. Oblique ascension is an arch of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator which rises together with a star in an oblique sphere.

ASCENSION DAY. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCENSIONAL Difference, is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point to the surface of the sphere. *Chambers.*

ASCENSIVE. *adj.* [from *ascend*.] In a state of ascent. Not in use.

The cold augments when the days begin to increase, though the sun be then ascensive, and returning from the winter tropic. *Brown.*

ASCENSUS. *n. f.* [*ascensus*, Lat.]

1. Rise; the act of rising; the act of mounting.

To him with swift ascent he up return'd, Into his blissful bosom reasum'd In glory as of old. *Milton.*

2. The way by which one ascends.

The temple, and the several degrees of ascent whereby men did climb up to the same, as if it had been a scale earth, be all poetical and fabulous. *Bacon.*

It was a rock

Conspicuous far; winding with one ascent Accessible from earth, one entrance high. *Milton.*

3. An eminence, or high place.

No land like Italy creeds the fight By such a vast ascent, or swells to such a height. *Addison.*

A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Elysian fields, unless it be diversified with depressive valleys and swelling ascents. *Bentley.*

To ASCERTAIN. *v. a.* [*ascertener*, Fr.]

1. To make certain; to fix; to establish. The divine law both ascertaineth the truth, and supplieth unto us the want of other laws. *Hooker.*

Money differs from uncoined silver in this, that the quantity of silver in each piece is ascertained by the stamp. *Locke.*

2. To make confident; to take away doubt; often with *of*.

Right judgment of myself, may give me the other certainty; that is, ascertain me that I am in the number of God's children. *Hammond.*

This makes us act with a repose of mind and wonderful tranquillity, because it ascertains us of the goodness of our work. *Dryden's Dives into Plutus.*

ASCERTAINER. *n. f.* [from *ascertain*.]

The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTAINMENT. *n. f.* [from *ascertain*.]

A settled rule; an established standard.

For want of ascertainment, how far a writer may express his good wishes for his country, innocent intentions may be charged with crimes. *Swiss to Lord Malintown.*

ASCERTICK. *adj.* [*ascertick*.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

None lived such long lives as monks and hermits, frequenting on penury too constant ascetic council of the severest abstinence and devotion. *South.*

ASCERTICK. *n. f.* He that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit.

I am far from commending those ascetics, that, out of a pretence of keeping themselves unsullied from the world, take up their quarters in the rocks. *Newton.*

He that preaches to man, should understand what is in man; and that shall can scarce be attained by an ascetic in his solitude. *Atterbury.*

ASCITE. *n. f.* It has no singular. [from *ἀσκη*, without, and *σκιά*, a shadow.] Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, because they have the sun twice a year vertical to them. *Dict.*

ASCITES. *n. f.* [from *ἀσκη*, a bladder.] A particular species of dropsy; swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation and collection of water broke out of its proper vessels. This case, when certain and inveterate, is universally allowed to admit of no cure but by means of the manual operation of tapping. *Quincy.*

There are two kinds of dropsy, the anasarca, called also leucophlegmacy, when the extravasated matter swims in the cells of the membrana adiposa; and the *ascites*, when the water possesses the cavity of the abdomen. *Sharp.*

ASCITICAL. *adj.* [from *ascites*.] Belonging to an ascites; drop-sical; hydropical.

When it is part of another tumour, it is hydropical, either anasarca or ascitical. *Wise.*

ASCITIOUS. *adj.* [*ascitiosus*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional; not inherent; not original.

Homer has been reckoned an ascitious name, from some accident of his life. *Top.*

ASCRIBABLE. *adj.* [from *ascribe*.] That may be ascribed.

The greater part have been forward to reject it, upon a mistaken persuasion, that those phenomena are the effects of nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, which seem to be more fitly ascribable to the weight and spring of the air. *Boyle.*

To ASCRIBE. *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Lat.]

1. To attribute to as a cause.

The cause of his banishment is unknown, because he was unwilling to provoke the emperor, by ascribing it to any other reason than what was pretended. *Dryden.*

To this we may justly ascribe those jealousies and encroachments, which render mankind uneasy to one another. *Rogers.*

2. To attribute as a quality to persons, or accident to substance.

These perfections must be somewhere, and therefore may much better be ascribed to God,

In whom we suppose all other perfections to meet, than to any thing else. *Tillotson.*

ASCRPTION. *n. f.* [*ascriptio*, Lat.] The act of ascribing. *DiD.*

ASCRPTION. *adj.* [*ascriptus*, Lat.] That is ascribed. *DiD.*

ASH. *n. f.* [*fraxinus*, Lat. *ærc*, Saxon.]

1. A tree.

This tree hath peannated leaves, which end in an odd lobe. The male flowers, which grow at a remote distance from the fruit, have no petals, but consist of many lamina. The ovary becomes a seed vessel, containing one seed at the bottom, shaped like a bird's tongue. *Miller.*

With which of old he charm'd the savage train, And call'd the mountain *ashes* to the plain. *Dryd.*

2. The wood of the ash.

Let me twine

Mine arms about that body, where against My grained *ash* an hundred times hath broke And fear'd the moon with splinters. *Shakspere.*

ASH-COLOURED. *adj.* [from *ash* and *colour*.] Coloured between brown and gray, like the bark of an ash tree branch.

Clay, *ash-coloured*, was part of a stratum which lay above the strata of stone. *Woodward.*

ASHAMED. *adj.* [from *shame*.] Touched with shame; generally with *of* before the cause of shame if a noun, and *to* if a verb.

Profess publicly the doctrine of Jesus Christ, not being *ashamed* of the word of God, or of any practices enjoined by it. *Taylor.*

One would have thought she would have *ashamed* but strove

With modesty, and was *ashamed* to move. *Dryd.*

This I have shadowed, that you may not be *ashamed* of that hero, whose protection you undertake. *Dryden.*

ASHEN. *adj.* [from *ash*.] Made of ash wood.

At once he said, and threw

His *ashen* spear, which quiver'd as it flew. *Dryd.*

ASHES. *n. f.* wants the singular. [*asca*, Sax. *asche*, Dutch.]

1. The remains of any thing burnt.

Some recks would be left of it, as when *ashes* remain of burned bodies. *Digby.*

This late dissolution, grown between the peccs, Burns under feigned *ashes* of long'd love, And will at last break out into a flame. *Shaksp.*

Ashes contain a very fertile salt, and are the best manure for cold lands, if kept dry, that the rain doth not wash away their salt. *Martyn.*

2. The remains of the body: often used in poetry for the caicase, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

Poor key cold figure of a lady king!

Pale *ashes* of the house of Lancaster!

Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood!

Shakspere.

To great Lædies I bequeath A *sk* of grief, his ornaments of death; Let's, when the fates has royal *ashes* claim, The Grecian matrons taint my spotless name. *Pope.*

ASHLAR. *n. f.* [with masons.] Free stone as it comes out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thicknesses.

ASHLEERING. *n. f.* [with builders.] Quartering in garrets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters. *Builder's DiD.*

ASHORE. *adv.* [from *a* and *shore*.]

1. On shore; on the land.

The poor Englishman riding in the road, having all that he brought thither *ashore*, would have been undone. *Raleigh.*

2. To the shore; to the land.

We may as bootless spend our vain command,

As send our precepts to the leviathan

To come *ashore*. *Shakspere's Henry v.*

May thy billows rowl *ashore*

The beryl, and the golden ore. *Milton's Comm.*

Moor'd in a Chian creek, *ashore* I went,

And all the following night in Chios spent.

Addison's Ovid.

ASHWEDNESDAY. *n. f.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling *ashes* on the head.

ASHWEED. *n. f.* [from *ash* and *weed*.] An herb.

ASHY. *adj.* [from *ash*.] Ash-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish gray.

Of have I seen a timely parted ghost

Of *ashy* semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless.

Shakspere.

ASIDE. *adv.* [from *a* and *side*.]

1. To one side; out of the perpendicular direction.

The storm rush'd in, and Arcite stood aghast; The flames were blown *aside*, yet shone they bright,

Fann'd by the wind, and gave a ruffled light.

Dryden.

2. To another part; out of the true direction.

He had no brother; which though it be a comfortable thing for kings to have, yet it draweth the subjects eyes a little *aside*. *Bacon.*

3. From the company; as, to speak *aside*.

He took him *aside* from the multitude. *Mark.*

ASINARI. *adj.* [*asinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.

ASININE. *adj.* [from *asinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.

You shall have more ado to drive our duldest youth, our flocks and stubs from such nature, than we have now to hale out choice st and hopefulest wits to that *asinine* leath of low-thrille, and brambles. *Milton.*

To Ask. *v. a.* [ancian, Saxon.]

1. To petition; to beg; sometimes with an *accusative* only; sometimes with *for*.

When thou dost *ask* me blessing, I'll kneel down,

And *ask* of thee forgiveness. *Shakspere.*

We have nothing left to *ask*, but that Which you deny already, yet will *ask*,

That if we fail in our request, the blame

May hang upon your hardiess. *Shakspere.*

In long journeys, *ask* your master leave to give ale to the hostes. *Swift.*

2. To demand; to claim: as, to *ask* a price for goods.

Ask me never so much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say unto me; but give me the chance to write. *Genesi.*

He saw his friends, who, whelm'd beneath the waves,

Their funeral honours claim'd, and *ask'd* their quiet graves. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To question.

O inhabitant of Aroer, stand by the way and spy, *ask* him that flieth, and her that escapeth, and say, what is done? *Jeremiah.*

4. To inquire: with *after* before the thing.

He said, wherefore is it that thou dost *ask after* my name? And he blessed him there. *Genesi.*

5. To require, as physically necessary.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and veer out all fail: so to take it in and contract it, is no less praise when the argument doth *ask* it. *Ben Jonson.*

A lump of ore in the bottom of a mine will be stirred by two men's strength; which if you bring it to the top of the earth, will *ask* six men to stir it. *Bacon.*

The administration passes into different hands at the end of two months, which contributes to

dispatch: but any exigence of state *asks* a much longer time to conduct any design to its maturity. *Addison.*

To Ask. *v. n.*

1. To petition; to beg: with *for* before the thing.

My son, hast thou sinned? do so no more, but *ask* pardon for thy former sins. *Ecclus.*

If he *ask* for bread, will he give him a stone? *Matt.*

2. To inquire; to make inquiry: with *for* or *of* before the thing.

Stand ye in the ways, and see, and *ask* for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls. *Jeremiah.*

For *ask* now of the days that are past, which were before thee, since the day that God created man upon the earth, and *ask* from the one side of heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any such thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it. *Deuteronomy.*

ASK, ASH, AS, do all come from the Saxon *ærc*, an ash tree. *Gibson's Camden.*

ASKANCE. *adv.* Sidewise; obliquely.

ASKANCE. *adv.* Sidewise; obliquely. Zelmae, keeping a countenance *askance*, as she understood him not, told him, it became her evil. *Sidney.*

His wannish eyes upon them bent *askance*, And when he saw their labours well succeed, He wept for rage, and threaten'd due mischance. *Farfax.*

Some say, he bid his angels turn *askance* The poles of earth, twice ten degrees, and more, From the sun's axle, they with labour push'd Oblique the centrick globe. *Milton.*

ASKAUNT. *adv.* Obliquely; on one side.

At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes, Fix'd on the king *askaunt*; and thus replies, O, impudent *Dryden.*

Since the space, that lies on either side The solar orb, is without limits wide, Grant that the sun had happen'd to prefer A seat *askaunt*, but one diameter: Lost to the light by that unhappy place, This globe had into a frozen lunatick state. *Blackmore.*

ASKER. *n. f.* [from *ask*.]

1. Petitioner.

Have you

Ere now denied the *asker*? and now again On him that did not ask, but mock bestow. *Shakspere.*

The greatness of the *asker*, and the smallness of the thing asked, had been sufficient to silence his request. *South.*

2. Inquirer.

Every *asker* being satisfied, we may conclude, that all their conceptions of being in a place are the same. *Digby of Bodice.*

ASKER. *n. f.* A water newt.

ASKEW. *adv.* [from *a* and *skew*.] Askew; with contempt.

For when ye mildly look with lovely hue, Then away foul with life and love inspir'd:

But when ye lower, or look on me *askew*, Then do I die. *Spenser.*

Then take it, fir, as it was writ, No look *askew* at what is faith;

There's no petition in it. *Prior.*

To ASKEW. *v. a.* [from *a* and *skew*, or *skak*.] To remit; to mitigate; to slacken. Obsolete.

But this continual, cruel, civil war No skill can slink, nor reason can *askew*. *Spenser.* Whilst seeking to *askew* thy raging fire, Thou in me kindlest much more great desire. *Spenser.*

ASLAN'T. *adv.* [from *a* and *slant*.] Obliquely; on one side; not perpendicularly.

There is a willow grows *aslant* a brook,
That shews his hoar leaves in the glassy stream.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

He fell; the shaft
Drove thro' his neck *aslant*; he spurs the ground,
And the foul issues through the weazon's wound.
Dryden.

ASLE'EP. *adv.* [from *a* and *sleep*.]

1. Sleeping; at rest.

How many thousands of my poorest subjects
Are at this hour *asleep*? O gentle sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frightened thee!
Shakespeare.

The diligence of trade, and noiseful gain,
And luxury more late *asleep* were laid:
All was the night's, and, in her silent reign,
No sound thereof of nature did invade. *Dryden.*

There is no difference between a person *asleep*,
and in an apoplexy, but that the one can be
awaked, and the other cannot. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To sleep.

If a man watch too long, it is odds but he
will fall *asleep*. *Bacon's Essays.*

Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,
By whispering winds soon full'd *asleep*. *Milton.*

ASLO'PE. *adv.* [from *a* and *slope*.] With
declivity; obliquely; not perpendicu-
larly.

Set them not upright, but *aslope*, a reasonable
depth under the ground. *Bacon.*

The curse *aslope*
Glanc'd on the ground; with labour I must earn
My bread: what harm? Idleness had been worse:
My labour will sustain me. *Milton.*

The knight did *aslope*,
And sat on further side *aslope*. *Hudibras.*

ASO'NATOUS. *adj.* [from *a*, priv. and
onua, a body.] Incorporeal, or with-
out a body.

ASP. } *n. f.* [*aspis*, Lat.] A kind
ASPI'CK. } of serpent, whose poison kills
without a possibility of applying any
remedy. It is said to be very small,
and peculiar to Egypt and Lybia.
Those that are bitten by it, die within
three hours; and the manner of their
dying being by sleep, without any pain,
Cleopatra chose it. *Calmet.*

High-minded Cleopatra, that with stroke
Of *asp's* ling herself did kill. *Fairy Queen.*
Scorpion, and *asp*, and anyth'ing dire,
And diptis. *Milton.*

ASP. *n. f.* A tree. See **ASPEN**.

ASPALATHUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A plant called the rose of Jerusalem,
or our lady's rose.

2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy,
oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter
to the taste. *Aspalathus* affords an oil
of admirable scent, reputed one of the
best perfumes. *Chambers.*

I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and *aspa-
lathus*, and I yielded a pleasant odour like the
best myrrh. *Eccles.*

ASPARAGUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A plant. It
has a rofaceous flower of six leaves,
placed orbicularly, out of whose centre
rises the pointal, which turns to a soft
globular berry, full of hard seeds. *Miller.*

Asparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell;
especially if eat when they are white; and there-
fore have been suspected by some physicians, as
not friendly to the kidneys: when they are
elder, and begin to ramify, they lose this quality;
but then they are not so agreeable. *Arbuthnot.*

ASPECT. *n. f.* [*aspectus*, Lat.] It ap-
pears anciently to have been pronounced
with the accent on the last syllable,
which is now placed on the first. ③

1. Look; air; appearance.

I have presented the tongue under a double
aspect, such as may justify the definition, that
it is the best and worst part.

They are, in my judgment, the image or
picture of a great ruin, and have the true *aspect*
of a world lying in its rubbish. *Burnet.*

2. Countenance; look.

Those eyes of thine from mine have drawn
salt tears,
Sham'd their *aspects* with store of childish drops.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

I am fearful: wherefore tremblest thou?
'Tis his *aspect* of terror. All's not well. *Shak.*
Yet had his *aspect* nothing of severe,
But such a face as promis'd him sincere. *Dryden.*
Then shall thy Craggs (and let me call him
mine)

On the east ore another Pallio shine;
With *aspect* open shall erect his head. *Pope.*

3. Fairer; view; act of beholding.

Fairer than fairest, in his fainting eye,
Whose sole *aspect* he counts felicity. *Spenser.*
When an envious or an amorous *aspect* doth in-
fect the spirits of another, there is joined both
affection and imagination. *Bacon.*

4. Direction toward any point; view;
position.

The setting sun
Slowly descended; and with right *aspect*
Against the eastern gate of Paradise
Levell'd his evening rays. *Paradise Lost.*

I have built a strong wall, faced to the south
aspect with brick. *Swift.*

5. Disposition of any thing to something
else; relation.

The light got from the opposite arguings of
men of parts, showing the different sides of things,
and their various *aspects* and probabilities, would
be quite lost, if every one were obliged to say
after the speaker. *Locke.*

6. Disposition of a planet to other planets.

These some ill planet reigns,
I must be patient till the heavens look
With an *aspect* more favourable. *Shakespeare.*
Not unlike that which astrologers call a con-
junction of planets, of no very benign *aspect* the
one to the other. *Bacon.*

To the blink moon
Her office they prescrib'd: to th' other five
Their planetary motions, and *aspects*,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite.

Why does not every single star shed a separate
influence, and have *aspects* with other stars of
their own constellation? *Bentley's Sermons.*

TO ASPE'CT. *v. a.* [*aspicio*, Lat.] To
behold. Not used.

Happy in their mistake, those people whom
The northern pole *aspects*; whom fear of death
(The greatest of all human fears) ne'er moves.
Temple.

ASPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [*aspektabilis*, Lat.]
Visible; being the object of sight.

He was the sole cause of this *aspects* and
perceivable universal. *Raleigh.*
To this use of informing us what is in this
aspects world, we shall find the eye well fitted.
Ray on the Creation.

ASPE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *aspekt*.] Behold-
ing; view.

A Moorish queen, upon *aspection* of the pic-
ture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth
a fair one. *Brown.*

A'SPEN, or ASP. *n. f.* [*aspe*, Dutch; *asp*,
Dan. *eppe*, trembling, Sax. *Sommer*.]
See **POPLAR**, of which it is a species.
The leaves of this tree always tremble.

The *aspen* or *asp* tree hath leaves much the
same with the poplar, only much smaller, and
not so white. *Shastimer.*

The builder oak sole king of forests all,
The *aspen*, good for statues, the cypress funeral.
Spenser.

A'SPEN. *adj.* [from *asp* or *aspen*.]

1. Belonging to the alp tree.

On! hat the murther seen those lily hands
Tremble like *aspen* leaves upon a lute. *Shaksp.*
No gale disturbs the trees,
Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze. *Gay.*

2. Made of aspen wood.

ASPER. *adj.* [Lat.] Rough; rugged.
This word I have found only in the
following passage.

All base notes, or very trille notes, give an
asper sound; for that the base striketh more con-
stantly than it can well strike equally. *Bacon.*

TO ASPERATE. *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.]

To roughen; to make rough or uneven.
Those corpuscles of colour, insinuating them-
selves into all the pores of the body to be dyed,
may *asperate* the superficies, according to the big-
ness and texture of the corpuscles. *Boyle.*

ASPERATION. *n. f.* [from *asperate*.] A
making rough. *Diid.*

ASPERIFOLIOUS. *adj.* [from *asper*, rough,
and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.] One of the
divisions of plants, so called from the
roughness of their leaves.

ASPERITY. *n. f.* [*asperitas*, Lat.]

1. Unevenness; roughness of surface.

Sometimes the pores and *asperities* of dry bo-
dies are so incommensurate to the particles of the
liquor, that they glide over the surface. *Boyle.*

2. Roughness of sound; harshness of pro-
nunciation.

3. Roughness or ruggedness of temper;
moroseness; sourness; crabbedness.

The charity of the one, like kindly exhalations,
will descend in showers of blessings; but
the rigour and *asperity* of the other, in a severe
down upon ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

Avoid all unbecomings and *asperity* of carriage;
do nothing that may argue a peevish or froward
spirit. *Regis.*

ASPERNATION. *n. f.* [*aspernatio*, Lat.]

Neglect; disregard. *Diid.*

A'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*asper*, Lat.] Rough;
uneven.

Black and white are the most *asperous* and
unequal of colours; so like, that it is hard to
distinguish them: black is the most rough. *Boyle.*

TO ASPERSE. *v. a.* [*aspergo*, Lat.]

To bespatter with censure or calumny.
In the business of Ireland, besides the oppor-
tunity to *asperse* the king, they were safe enough.
Clarendon.

Curst that impetuous tongue, nor rashly van,
And singly mad, *asperse* the lov'ly reign. *Pope.*
Unjustly past, we *asperse*,
Truth shines the brighter clad in verse. *Swift.*

ASPERSION. *n. f.* [*asperfus*, Lat.]

1. A sprinkling.

If thou dost break her virgin knot, before
All sanctimonious ceremonies,
No sweet *asperfus* shall the heav'ns let fall,
To make this contract grow. *Shakespeare.*

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old,
whereas the inflammation gives the new unmixed,
otherwise than with some little *asperfus* of the
old, for taste's sake. *Bacon.*

2. Calumny; censure.

The same *asperfus* of the king, and the same
grounds of a rebellion. *Dryden.*

ASPHAL'TICK. *adj.* [from *asphaltos*.]
Gummy; bituminous.

And with *asphaltick* slime, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They fillen'd. *Milton.*

ASPHALTOS. *n. f.* [*ἄσφαλτος*, bitu-
men.] A solid, brittle, black, bitumi-

nous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the *Lacus Asphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is cast up in the nature of liquid pitch, from the bottom of this sea; and, being thrown upon the water, swims like other fat bodies, and condenses gradually.

ASPHALTUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] A bituminous stone found near ancient Babylon, and lately in the province of Neufchâtel; which, mixed with other matters, makes an excellent cement, incorruptible by air, and impenetrable by water; supposed to be the mortar so much celebrated among the ancients, with which the walls of Babylon were laid. *Chambers.*

ASPHODEL. *n. f.* [*lilio-asphodelus*, Lat.] Day-lily. *Asphodels* were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment.

By those happy souls who dwell
In yellow meads of *asphodel*. *Pope.*

ASPICK. *n. f.* [See *ASP.*] The name of a serpent.

Why did I 'scape th' invenom'd *aspick's* rage,
And all the fiery monsters of the desert,
To see this day? *Addison.*

TO ASPIRATE. *v. a.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To pronounce with aspiration, or full breath; as we *aspirate* *horse*, *house*, and *bag*.

TO ASPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath.

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a consonant, or what is its equivalent; for our *w* and *h* *aspirate*. *Dryden.*

ASPIRATE. *adj.* [*aspiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath.

For their being pervious, you may call them, if you please, *perispirate*; but yet they are not *aspirate*, i. e. with such an aspiration as *h*. *Holder.*

ASPIRATION. *n. f.* [*aspiratio*, Lat.]

1. A breathing after; an ardent wish: used generally of a wish for spiritual blessings.

A soul inspired with the warmest aspirations after celestial beatitude, keeps its powers attentive. *Watts.*

2. The act of aspiring; or desiring something high and great.

'Tis he; I ken the manner of his gait;
He rises on his toe; that spirit of his
In *aspiration* lifts him from the earth. *Shakspeare.*

3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

It is only a guttural *aspiration*, i. e. a more forcible impulse of the breath from the lungs. *Holder.*

TO ASPIRE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.]

1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after something higher: sometimes with the particle *to*.

Most excellent lady, no expectation in others, nor hope in himself, could *aspire to* a higher mark, than to be thought worthy to be praised by you. *Sidney.*

His father's grave counsellors, by whose means he had *aspired to* the kingdom, he cruelly tortured. *Kaestler.*

Hence springs that universal strong desire,
Which all men have of immortality:

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Not some few spirits unto this thought *aspire*,
But all men's minds in this united be. *Davies.*
Horace did not *aspire to* epic bays:
Nor lofty Maio stoop to iyrick lays. *Roscommon.*
Till then a helpless, hopeless, humbly swain;
I fought not freedom, not *aspir'd to* gain. *Dryd.*
Aspiring to be gods: if angels fell,
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes with *after*.

Those are raised above sense, and *aspire after* immortality, who believe the perpetual duration of their souls. *Trilofan.*

There is none of us but who would be thought, throughout the whole course of his life, to *aspire after* immortality. *Atterbury.*

3. To rise; to tower.

There is betwixt that smile we would *aspire to*,
That sweet aspect of princes and our ruin,
More pangs and fears than war or women have. *Shakspeare.*

My own breath still foment the fire,
Which flames as high as fancy can *aspire*. *Waller.*

ASPIRER. *n. f.* [from *aspire*.] One that ambitiously strives to be greater than he is.

They ween'd
To win the mount of God; and on his throne
To set the envy of his state, the proud
Aspirer: but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*

ASPORTATION. *n. f.* [*asportatio*, Lat.] A carrying away. *Ditt.*

ASQUINT. *adv.* [from *a* and *squint*.] Obliquely; not in the straight line of vision.

A single guide may direct the way better than five hundred, who have contrary views, or look *asquint*, or shut their eyes. *Swift.*

ASS. *n. f.* [*asinus*, Lat.]

1. An animal of burden, remarkable for sluggishness, patience, hardiness, coarseness of food, and long life.

You have among you many a purchas'd slave,
Which, like your *asses*, and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in slavish part,
Because you bought them. *Shakspeare.*

2. A stupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

I do begin to perceive that I am made an *ass*. *Shakspeare.*

That such a crafty mother
Should yield the world to this *ass*!—a woman
that

Bears all down with her brain; and yet her son
Cannot take two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave eighteen. *Shakspeare.*

TO ASSAIL. *v. a.* [*assailier*, Fr.]

1. To attack in a hostile manner; to assault; to fall upon; to invade.

So when he saw his flatt'ring arts to fail,
With greedy force he 'gan the suit t' *assail*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To attack with argument, censure, or motives applied to the passions.

My gracious lord, here in the parliament
Let us *assail* the family of York. *Shakspeare.*
She will not stay the siege of loving terms,
Nor bide th' encounter of *assailing* eyes. *Shak.*
How have I fear'd your fate! but fear'd it
most,
When love *assail'd* you on the Libyan coast. *Dryden.*

All books he reads, and all he reads *assail*,
From Dryden's *Fabius* down to D—y's *Tales*. *Pope.*

In vain Thalesitri with reproach *assails*;
For who can move when fair Belinda fails? *Pope.*

ASSAILABLE. *adj.* [from *assail*.] That may be attacked.

Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.—
—But in them nature's copy's not eternal.—
—There's comfort yet, they are *assailable*. *Shak.*

ASSAILANT. *n. f.* [*assailant*, Fr.] He that attacks; in opposition to *defendant*.

The same was so well encountered by the defendants, that the obliquity of the *assailant* did but increase the loss. *Hagyard.*

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of unbarb smirch my face,
The like do you; so shall we pass along,
And never stir *assailants*. *Shakspeare.*

ASSAILANT. *adj.* Attacking; invading.

And as ev'ning drew on came,
Assailant on the portholes came,
Of tame villatick toyl. *Milton.*

ASSAILER. *n. f.* [from *assail*.] One who attacks another.

Palladius heated, so pursued our *assailer*, that one of them flew him. *Sidney.*

ASSAPINICK. *n. f.* A little animal of Virginia, which is said to fly by stretching out its shoulders and its skin, and is called in English the flying squirrel. *Trevaux.*

ASSART. *n. f.* [*assart*, from *assarer*, Fr. to clear away wood in a forest.] An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up those woods by the roots, that are thickets or covert of the forest, and by making them as plain as arable land. *Corveil.*

TO ASSART. *v. a.* [*assartir*, Fr.] To commit an *assart*. See *ASSART*.

ASSASSIN. *n. f.* [*assassin*, Fr. a

ASSASSINATE. } *n. f.* [*assassin*, Fr. a word brought originally from Asia, where, about the time of the holy war, there was a set of men called *assassins*, as is supposed for *Arfacide*, who killed any man, without regard to danger, at the command of their chief.] A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or sudden violence.

In the very moment as the knight withdrew from the duke, this *assassinate* gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side. *Wotton.*

The Syrian king, who to surprise
One man, *assassin* like, had levy'd war,
War unproclaim'd. *Milton.*

The old king is just murdered, and the person that did it is unknown.—Let the soldiers seize him for one of the *assassins*, and let me alone to accuse him afterwards. *Dryden.*

Here liv'd *assassins* for their gain invade,
And treach'rous poisons urge their fatal trade. *Greuch.*

When she hears of a murder, she enlarges more on the guilt of the suffering person, than of the *assassin*. *Addison.*

Oracles brandish'd the revenging sword,
Stew the due pair, and gave to sun'ral flame
The vile *assassin*, and adulterous dame. *Pope.*

Useful, we grant, it serves what life requires,
But, dreadful too, the dark *assassin* hires. *Pope.*

ASSASSINATE. *n. f.* [from *assassin*.] The crime of an assassin; murder.

Were not all *assassimates* and popular insurrections wrongfully chastised, if the meanness of the offenders indemnified them from punishment? *Pope.*

TO ASSASSINATE. *v. a.* [from *assassin*.]

1. To murder by violence.

Help, neighbours, my house is broken open by force, and I am ravished, and like to be *assassinated*. *Dryden.*

What could provoke thy madness
To *assassinate* to great, so brave a man? *Philips.*

2. To waylay; to take by treachery. This meaning is perhaps peculiar to *Milton*.

Such usage as your honourable lords
Afford me, *assassinated* and betray'd,

Who durst not, with your whole united pow'rs,
In fight withstand one single and unarm'd. *Milt.*
ASSASSINATION. *n. f.* [from *assassinare*.]
The act of assassinating; murder by violence.

It were done quickly, if th' *assassination*
Could triumph up the consequence. *Shakspeare.*
The duke smil'd his course by a wicked *assassination*. *Clarendon.*

ASSASSINATOR. *n. f.* [from *assassinare*.]
Murderer; mankiller; the person that kills another by violence.

ASSATION. *n. f.* [*assatus*, roasted, 'Lat.]
Roasting.

The egg expiring left in the elixation or boiling; whereas, in the *assation* or roasting, it will sometimes abate a drachm. *Brown.*

ASSAULT. *n. f.* [*assault*, French.]

1. Attack; hostile onset: opposed to defence.

Her spirit had been invincible against all *assaults* of affliction. *Shakspeare.*

Not to be shook thyself, but all *assaults*
Battling, like thy hoar cliffs the loud sea wave. *Thomson.*

2. Storm: opposed to *sap* or *siege*.

Jason took at least a thousand men, and suddenly made an *assault* upon the city. *2 Macc.*

After some days siege, he resolved to try the fortune of an *assault*: he succeeded therein so far, that he had taken the principal tower and fort. *Bacon.*

3. Hostile violence.

Themselves in discord fell,
And cruel combat join'd in middle space,
With horrible *assault* and fury fell. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Invasion; hostility; attack.

After some unhappy *assaults* upon the prerogative by the parliament, which produced its dissolution, there followed a compromise. *Clarendon.*

Theories, built upon narrow foundations, are very hard to be supported against the *assaults* of opposition. *Locke.*

5. In law. A violent kind of injury offered to a man's person. It may be committed by offering of a blow, or by a fearful speech. *Cowell.*

6. It has upon before the thing assaulted.

2. **ASSAULT**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade; to fall upon with violence.

The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together, and to stand for their life, to destroy all the power that would *assault* them. *Ezra.*

Before the gates the cries of babes new-born,
Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn,
Assault his ears. *Dryden.*

New cursed steel, and more accursed gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold:

And double death did wretched man invade,
By steel *assaulted*, and by gold betray'd. *Dryd.*

ASSAULTER. *n. f.* [from *assault*.] One who violently assaults another.

Neither liking their elquence, nor fearing their might, we esteem'd few swords, in a just defence, able to resist many unjust *assaulters*. *Sidney.*

ASSAY. *n. f.* [*essaye*, Fr. from which the ancient writers borrowed *assay*, according to the found, and the latter *essay*, according to the writing; but the senses now differing, they may be considered as two words.]

1. Examination; trial.

This cannot be
By no *essay* of reason. 'Tis a pageant,
To keep us in false gaze. *Shakspeare.*

2. In law. The examination of measures

and weights used by the clerk of the market. *Cowell.*

3. The first entrance upon any thing; a taste for trial.

For well he weened, that so glorious bait
Would tempt his guest to take that *essay*. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Trial by danger or distress; difficulty; hardship.

She heard with patience all unto the end,
And strove to matter sorrowful *essay*. *Fairy Q.*

The men be prest but late,
To hard *assays* unfit, unsure at need,
Yet aim'd to point in well attempted place. *Faulfax.*

Be sure to find

What I foretel thee, many a hard *essay*
Of dangers, and adversities, and pains,
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get fast hold. *Milton*
To **ASSAY**. *v. a.* [*essayer*, Fr.]

1. To make trial of; to make experiment of.

One that to bounty never cast his mind,
No thought of honour ever did *assay*
His sister breast. *Spenser.*

Gray and Bryan obtained leave of the general
A little to *assay* them; and to with some horse-
men charged them home. *Hayward.*

What unweighed behaviour hath this duncard
picked out of my conversation, that he dares in
this manner *assay* me? *Shakspeare.*

2. To apply to, as the touchstone in *assaying* metals.

Whom thus afflicted when sad Eve beheld,
Desolate where she sat, approaching night,
Soft words to his fierce passion the *assay'd*. *Milt.*

3. To try; to endeavour.

David girded his sword upon his armour, and he *assayed* to go, for he had not proved it. *1 Sam.*

ASSAYER. *n. f.* [from *assayer*.] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver, appointed between the master of the mint and the merchants that bring silver thither for exchange. *Cowell.*

The smelters come up to the *assayers* within one in twenty. *17 edward 6. Feff's*

ASSAULTION. *n. f.* [*assaultio*, Lat.] Attendance, or waiting upon. *Dict.*

ASSAULTION. *n. f.* [from *assaultio*, Lat.] Acquisition; the act of obtaining.

By the canon law, a person, after he has been in full possession of a freedom, cannot retain again to his first; because it is immediately void by his *assaultion* of a second. *Arg. f.*

ASSEMBLAGE. *n. f.* [*assemblage*, Fr.]

1. A collection; a number of individuals brought together. It differs from *assembly*, by being applied only, or chiefly, to things; *assembly* being used only, or generally, of persons.

All that we smelt together in our thoughts is positive, and the *assemblage* of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration. *Locke.*

2. The state of being assembled.

O Hartford, fitted to thine or courts
With unaffected grace, or walk the plains
With innocence and meditation join'd
In soft *assemblage*, listen to my song! *Thomson.*

To **ASSEMBLE**. *v. a.* [*assembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. It is used both of persons and things.

And he shall set upon an ensign for the nations,
and shall *assemble* the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah. *Isaiah.*

He wonders for what end you have *assembled*
Such troops of citizens to come to him. *Shakspeare.*

To **ASSEMBLE**. *v. n.* To meet together. Their *assemblies*, and found Daniel praying. *Daniel.*

ASSEMBLY. *n. f.* [*assemblée*, Fr.] A company met together.

They had heard, by fame,
Of this noble and so fair *assembly*,
This night to meet here. *Shakspeare.*

ASSENT. *n. f.* [*assenfur*, Lat.]

1. The act of agreeing to any thing.

Without the king's *assent* or knowledge,
You wrought to be a legate. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*
Faith is the *assent* to any proposition, not thus made out by the deduction of reason, but upon the credit of the proposer. *Locke.*

All the arguments on both sides must be laid in balance, and, upon the whole, the understanding determine its *assent*. *Locke.*

2. Consent; agreement.

To urge any thing upon the church, requiring thereunto that religious *assent* of christian belief, whereas the words of the holy prophets are received, and not to shew it in scripture; this did the Fathers evermore think unlawful, impious, and execrable. *Hooker.*

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural *assent* of reason concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little comfort and confirm the same. *Hooker.*

To **ASSENT**. *v. n.* [*assentire*, Lat.] To concede; to yield to, or agree to.

And the Jews also *assented*, saying, that these things were so. *Acts.*

ASSENTATION. *n. f.* [*assentatio*, Lat.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery or dissimulation. *Dict.*

ASSENTMENT. *n. f.* [from *assent*.] Consent.

Their arguments are but precarious, and tubal upon the charity of our *assentments*. *Brown.*

To **ASSENT**. *v. a.* [*assere*, Lat.]

1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions.

You for fathers have *asserted*, the party which they chose till death, and died for its defence. *Dryden.*

2. To affirm; to declare positively.

3. To claim; to vindicate a title to.

Nor can the groveling mind,
In the dark dungeon of the limbs confin'd,
Assert the native skies, or own its heavenly kind. *Dryden.*

ASSERTION. *n. f.* [from *assert*.]

1. The act of asserting.

2. Position advanced.

If any affirm the earth doth move, and will not believe with us it standeth still, because he hath probable reasons for it, and I no infallible sense or reason against it, I will not quarrel with his *assertion*. *Brown's Pagan Errors.*

ASSERTIVE. *adj.* [from *assert*.] Positive; dogmatical; peremptory.

He was not fond of the principles he undertook to illustrate, as to boost their certainty; proposing them not in a confident and *assertive* tone, but as probabilities and hypotheses. *Glennell.*

ASSERTOR. *n. f.* [from *assert*.] Maintainer; vindicator; supporter; affirmer.

Among th' *assertors* of free reason's claim,
Our nation's not the least in worth or fame. *Dryd.*
Faithful *assertor* of thy country's cause,
Britain with tears shall bathe thy glorious wound. *Prior.*

It is an usual piece of art to undermine the authority of fundamental truths, by pretending to shew how weak the proofs are, which their *assertors* employ in defence of them. *Atterbury.*

To **ASSERTIVE**. *v. a.* [*assertivo*, Lat.] To serve, help, or second. *Dict.*

To **ASSESS**. *v. a.* [from *assessare*, Ital.] To make an equilibrium, or balance.]

To charge with any certain sum.

Before the receipt of them in this office, they were *affessed* by the affidavit from the time of the inquisition found. *Bacon.*

ASSESSOR. *n. f.* [*affessor*, Lat.] A sitting down by one, to give assistance or advice. *Diet.*

ASSESSMENT. *n. f.* [from *affess*.]

1. The sum levied on certain property.
2. The act of assessing.

What greater immunity and happiness can there be to a people, than to be liable to no laws, but what they make themselves? To be subject to no contribution, *assessments*, or any pecuniary levy whatsoever, but what they vote, and voluntarily yield unto themselves? *Howell.*

ASSESSOR. *n. f.* [*affessor*, Lat.]

1. The person that sits by another: generally used of those who assist the judge.

Minos, the strictest of all judges;
And lives and comes, with his *assessor*, hears;
Round in his arm the banded ball of earth,
Absters the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryden.*

2. He that sits by another, as next in dignity.

To his Son,
Th' *assessor* of his throne, he thus began. *Milton.*

Twice stronger than his sire, who sat above,
Assessor to the throne of thundering Jove. *Dryden.*

3. He that lays taxes: derived from *assess*.

ASSETS. *n. f.* without the singular. [*asset*, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the executor or heir, in satisfying the testators or ancestors debts or legacies. Whoever pleads *asset*, sayeth nothing; but that the person, against whom he pleads, hath enough come to his hands, to discharge what is in demand. *Cowell.*

To ASSEVER. } *v. a.* [*assevero*, Lat.]
To ASSEVERATE. } To affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.

ASSEVERATION. *n. f.* [from *asseverate*.]
Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

That which you are persuaded of, ye have it no otherwife than by your own only probable collection; and therefore such bold *asseverations*, as in him were admirable, should, in your mouths, but argue rashness. *Hooker.*

Another abuse of the tongue I might add; vehement *asseverations* upon slight and trivial occasions. *Ray on the Creation.*

The repetition gives a greater emphasis to the words, and agrees better with the vehemence of the speaker in making his *asseveration*. *Broom.*

ASSHEAD. *n. f.* [from *ass* and *head*.] One slow of apprehension; a blockhead.

Will you help an *ass-head*, and a cockcomb, and a knave, a thin-faced knave, a gull? *Shakspeare.*

ASSIDUITY. *n. f.* [*assiduité*, Fr. *assiduitas*, Lat.] Diligence; closeness of application.

I have, with much pains and *assiduity*, qualified myself for a nomenclator. *Addison.*

Can he, who has undertaken this, want conviction of the necessity of his utmost vigour and *assiduity* to acquit himself of it? *Rogers.*

We observe the address and *assiduity* they will use to corrupt us. *Rogers.*

ASSIDUOUS. *adj.* [*assiduus*, Latin.] Constant in application.

And if by pray'r
Ineffant I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not cease
To weary him with my *assiduous* cries. *Milton.*

The most *assiduous* talebearers, and bitterest revilers, are often half-witted people. *Government of the Tongue.*

In summer, you see the hen giving herself greater freedom, and quitting her care for above

two hours together; but in winter, when the rigour of the season would chill the principles of life, and destroy the young one, she grows more *assiduous* in her attendance, and stays away but half the time. *Addison.*

Each still renews her little labour,
Nor jettles her *assiduous* neighbour. *Prior.*

ASSIDUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *assiduus*.]
Diligently; continually.

The trade that obliges artificers to be *assiduously* conversant with their materials, is that of glass-men. *Boyle.*

The habitable earth may have been perpetually the drier, being it is *assiduously* drained and exhausted by the seas. *Hentley.*

To ASSIEGE. *v. a.* [*assieger*, Fr.] To besiege. Obsolete. *Diet.*

On th' other side th' *assiege* castles ward
Th' *assiege* arms and mightily maintain. *Spenser.*

ASSIENTO. *n. f.* [In Spanish, a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves.

To ASSIGN. *v. a.* [*assigner*, Fr. *assigno*, Lat.]

1. To mark out; to appoint.

He *assigned* Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant men were. *2 Sam.*

The two armies were *assigned* to the leading of two generals, both of them rather countiers assured to the state, than martial men. *Baron.*

Both joining,
As join'd in injuries, one enmity
Against a foe by doom expects *assign'd* us,
That cruel serpent. *Milton.*

True quality is neglected, virtue is oppressed, and vice triumphant. The last day will *assign* to every one a station suitable to his character. *Addison.*

2. To fix with regard to quantity or value.

There is no such intrinsic, natural, settled value in any thing, as to make any *assigned* quantity of it constantly worth any *assigned* quantity of another. *Locke.*

3. [In law.] In general, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another; in particular, to appoint or set forth, as to *assign* error, is to shew in what part of the process error is committed; to *assign* false judgment, is to declare how and where the judgment is unjust; to *assign* the cessor, is to shew how the plaintiff had cessed, or given over; to *assign* waste, is to shew wherein especially the waste is committed. *Cowell.*

ASSIGNABLE. *adj.* [from *assign*.] That may be marked out, or fixed.

Aristotle held that it streamed by connatural reflux and emanation from God; so that there was no instant *assignable* of God's eternal existence, in which the world did not also co-exist. *Saunders.*

ASSIGNATION. *n. f.* [*assignation*, French.]

1. An appointment to meet: used generally of love appointments.

The lovers expected the return of this stated hour with as much impatience as it had been a real *assignation*. *Spektator.*

Or when a whore in her vocation,
Keeps punctual to an *assignation*. *Swift.*

2. A making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE. *n. f.* [*assigné*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. And an *assignee* may be either in deed or in law; *assignee* in deed, is he that is appointed by a person; *assignee* in law, is he whom the law

maketh so, without any appointment of the person. *Cowell.*

ASSIGNER. *n. f.* [from *assign*.] He that appoints.

The gospel is at once the *assigner* of our tasks, and the magazine of our strength. *Decay of Piety.*

ASSIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *assign*.] Appropriation of one thing to another thing or person.

The only thing which maketh any place publick, is the publick *assignment* thereof unto such duties. *Hobbes.*

This institution, which assigns it to a person, whom we have no rule to know, is just as good as an *assignment* to nobody at all. *Locke.*

ASSIMILABLE. *adj.* [from *assimilate*.] That may be converted to the same nature with something else.

The spirits of many will find but naked habitations; meeting no *assimilables* wherein to rest their natures. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*

To ASSIMILATE. *v. n.* [*assimilo*, Lat.] To perform the act of converting food to nourishment.

Birds *assimilate* less, and excrete more, than beasts; for their excrements are ever liquid, and their flesh generally more dry. *Bacon.*

Birds be commonly better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth *assimilate* more finely, and secrete more subtilly. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To ASSIMILATE. *v. a.*

1. To bring to a likeness, or resemblance.

A ferine and necessitous kind of life would easily *assimilate* at least the next generation to barbarism and ferineity. *Hale.*

They are not over-patient of mixture; but such whom they cannot *assimilate*, soon find it their interest to remove. *Swift.*

2. To turn to its own nature by digestion.

Tasting concoct, digest, *assimilate*,
And corporal to incorporeal turn. *Milton.*

Hence also animals and vegetables may *assimilate* their nourishment; moist nourishment easily changing its texture, till it becomes like the dense earth. *Newton.*

ASSIMILATENESS. *n. f.* [from *assimilate*.]
Likeness. *Diet.*

ASSIMILATION. *n. f.* [from *assimilate*.]

1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another.

It furthers the very act of *assimilation* of nourishment, by some outward emollients that make the parts more apt to *assimilate*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The state of being assimilated, or becoming like something else.

A nourishment in a large acceptance, but not in propriety, conserving the body, not repairing it by *assimilation*, but preserving it by ventilation. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*

It is as well the instinct as duty of our nature, to aspire to an *assimilation* with God; even the most laudable and generous ambition. *Decay of Piety.*

To ASSIMULATE. *v. a.* [*assimulo*, Lat.] To feign; to counterfeit. *Diet.*

ASSIMULATION. *n. f.* [*assimulatio*, Lat.] A dissembling; a counterfeiting. *Diet.*

To ASSIST. *v. a.* [*assister*, Fr. *assisto*, Lat.] To help.

Remove her in the Lord as becometh saints, and *assist* her in whatsoever business she hath need. *Romans.*

It is necessary and *assisting* to all our other intellectual faculties. *Locke.*

Acquaintance with method will *assist* one in ranging human affairs. *Watts' Logic.*

She no sooner yielded to adultery, but she agreed to *assist* in the murder of her husband. *Brooman the Unhappy.*

ASSISTANCE. *n. f.* [*assistance*, French.] Help; furtherance.

The council of Trent commends recourse, not only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and assistance: What doth this aid and assistance signify?

You have abundant assistance for this knowledge, in excellent books. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*
Let us entreat this necessary assistance, that by his grace he would lead us.

ASSISTANT. *adj.* [from *assist*.] Helping; lending aid.

Some purchase did adhere to the duke, and were assistant to him openly, or at least under hand.

For the performance of this work, a vital or directive principle seemeth to be assistant to the corporal.

ASSISTANT. *n. f.* [from *assist*.]

1. A person engaged in an affair, not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial.

Some young towards noblemen or gentlemen were usually sent as assistants or attendants, according to the quality of the persons.

2. Sometimes it is perhaps only a softer word for an attendant.

The pale assistants on each other star'd,
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd.

ASSIZE. *n. f.* [*assise*, a sitting, Fr.]

1. An assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.

2. A jury.

3. An ordinance or statute.

4. The court, place, or time, where and when the writs and processes of assize are taken.

The law was never executed by any justices of assize, but the people left to their own laws.

At each assize and term we try
A thousand rascals of as deep a dye.

5. Any court of justice.

The judging God shall clothe the book of fate,
And there the last assizes keep,
For those who wake, and those who sleep.

6. Assize of bread, ale, &c. Measure of price or rate. Thus it is said, when wheat is of such a price, the bread shall be of such assize.

7. Measure; for which we now use *size*.
On high hill's top I saw a stately frame
An hundred cubits high by just assize,
With hundred pillars.

To ASSIZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing by an assize or writ.

ASSIZER, or ASSISER. *n. f.* [from *assize*.] An officer that has the care and oversight of weights and measures.

ASSOCIABLE. *adj.* [*associabilis*, Lat.] That may be joined to another.

To ASSOCIATE. *v. a.* [*associer*, Fr. *associa*, Lat.]

1. To unite with another as a confederate.

A fearful army led by Caius Marcius,
Associated with Aufidius, rages
Upon our territories.

2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms.

Associate in your town a wandering train,
And strangers in your palace entertain.

3. To accompany; to keep company with another.

Friends should associate friends in grief and woe.

4. To unite; to join.

Some oleaginous particles unperceivedly associated themselves to it.

5. It has generally the particle *with*; as, he associated with his master's enemies.

To ASSOCIATE. *v. n.* To unite himself; to join himself.

ASSOCIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Confederate; joined in interest or purpose.

While I descend through darkness
To my associate powers, them to acquaint
With these successes.

ASSOCIATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A person joined with another; a partner.

They persuade the king, now in old age, to make Plangus his associate in government with him.

2. A confederate, in a good or neutral sense; an accomplice in ill.

Their defender, and his associates, have thence proposed to the world a form such as themselves like.

3. A companion; implying some kind of equality.

He was accompanied with a noble gentleman, no unpleasing associate.

Sole Eve, associate sole, to me, beyond
Compare, above all living creatures dear,
But my associates now my stay deplore.

ASSOCIATION. *n. f.* [from *associate*.]

1. Union; conjunction; society.

The church being a society, hath the self-same original grounds, which other politic societies have; the natural inclination which all men have unto sociable life, and consent to some certain bond of association; which bond is the law that appointeth what kind of order they should be associated in.

2. Confederacy; union for particular purposes, good or ill.

This could not be done but with mighty opposition; against which to strengthen themselves, they secretly entered into a league of association.

3. Partnership.

Self-denial is a kind of holy association with God; and, by making you his partner, interests you in all his happiness.

4. Connection.

Association of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent use.

5. Apposition; union of matter.

The changes of corporeal things are to be placed only in the various separations, and new associations and motions, of these permanent particles.

ASSONANCE. *n. f.* [*assonance*, Fr.] Resemblance of one sound to another resembling it; resemblance of sound.

ASSONANT. *adj.* [*assonnant*, Fr.] Sounding in a manner resembling another sound.

To ASSORT. *v. a.* [*assortir*, Fr.] To range in classes, as one thing suits with another.

ASSORTMENT. *n. f.* [from *assort*.]

1. The act of classing or ranging.

2. A mass or quantity properly selected and ranged.

To ASSORT. *v. a.* [from *sort*; *assortir*, Fr.] To infatuate; to besot. Out of use.

But whence they sprung, or how they were begot,
Unearth is to assure, unceasing to wrene
That monstrous error which doth some assist.

To ASSUAGE. *v. a.* [The derivation of this word is uncertain: *Minshew* deduces it from *adjuvare*, or *assuaviare*;

Junius, from *juvare*, sweet; from whence *Skinner* imagines *assuaviare* might have been formed.]

1. To mitigate; to soften; to allay.

Refreshing winds the summer's heats assuage,
And kindly warmth disarms the winter's rage.

2. To appease; to pacify.

Yet is his hate, his rancour, ne'er the less,
Since nought assuageth malice when 'tis told.

This was necessary for the securing the people from their fears, capable of being assuaged by no other means.

Shall I, t' assuage
Their brutal rage,
The regal stem destroy?

3. To ease; as, the medicine assuages pain.

To ASSUAGE. *v. n.* To abate.

God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters assuaged.

ASSUAGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *assuage*.] Mitigation; abatement of evil.

Tell me, when shall these weary woes have end,
Or shall their ruthless torment never cease;
But all my days in pining languor spend,
Without hope of assuagement or release.

ASSUAGER. *n. f.* [from *assuage*.] One who pacifies or appeases.

ASSUASIVE. *adj.* [from *assuage*.] Softening; mitigating.

It in the breast tumultuous joys arise,
Musick her soft assuasive voice supplies.

To ASSUJUGATE. *v. a.* [*subjugo*, Lat.] To subject to. Not in use.

This valiant lord
Must not so state his palm, nobly acquir'd;
Nor by my will assuajugate his merit,
By going to Achilles.

ASSUETUDE. *n. f.* [*assuetudo*, Lat.] The state of being accustomed to any thing.

Right and left, as parts intervient unto the motive faculty, are differenced by degrees from use and assuetudine, or according whereto the one grows stronger.

ASSUETUDE. *n. f.* [*assuetudo*, Lat.] Accustomance; custom; habit.

We see that assuetude of things hurtful, doth make them lose the force to hurt.

To ASSUME. *v. a.* [*assumo*, Lat.]

1. To take.

Thus when the various god had urg'd in vain,
He straight assum'd his native form again.

2. To take upon one's self.

With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears,
Assumes the God,
Afflicts to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres.

3. To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly.

4. To suppose something granted without proof.

In every hypothesis, something is allowed to be assumed.

5. To apply to one's own use; to appropriate.

His majesty might well assume the complaint and expression of king David.

To ASSUME. *v. n.* To be arrogant; to claim more than is due.

ASSUMER. *n. f.* [from *assume*.] An arrogant man; a man who claims more than his due.

Can man be wise in any course, in which he is not sure too? But can these high assumers, and pretenders to reason, prove themselves so?

ASSUMING. *participle adj.* [from *assume*.] Arrogant, haughty.

His haughty looks, and his *assuming* air,
The fun of this could no longer bear. *Dryden.*
This makes him over-forward in business, *af-*
suming in conversation, and preeminent in an-
swers. *Cutler.*

ASSUMPSIT. *n. f.* [*assumo*, Lat.] A
voluntary promise made by word, where-
by a man taketh upon him to perform
or pay any thing to another: it con-
tains any verbal promise made upon
consideration. *Cowell.*

ASSUMPTION. *n. f.* [*assumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking any thing to one's
self.

The personal descent of God himself, and his
assumption of our flesh to his divinity, more sa-
miliarly to insinuate his pleasure to us, was an
enforcement beyond all methods of wisdom.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

2. The supposition, or act of supposing,
of any thing without further proof.

These by way of *assumption*, under the two
general propositions, are intrinsically and natu-
rally good or bad. *Norris.*

3. The thing supposed; a postulate.

Hold, says the Stoick, your *assumption's*
wrong:

I grant, true freedom you have well defin'd.

Dryden.

For the *assumption*, that Christ did such mira-
culous and supernatural works to confirm what
he said, we need only repeat the message sent by
him to John the Baptist. *South.*

4. The taking up any person into heaven,
which is supposed by the Romish church
of the blessed Virgin.

Upon the feast of the *assumption* of the Blessed
Virgin, the pope and cardinals keep the vespers.

Stillingfleet.

Adam, after a certain period of years, would
have been rewarded with an *assumption* to eternal
felicity. *Wake.*

ASSUMPTIVE. *adj.* [*assumptivus*, Lat.]
That is assumed.

ASSURANCE. *n. f.* [*assurance*, Fr.]

1. Certain expectation.

Though hope be indeed, a lower and lesser
thing than *assurance*, yet, as to all the purposes
of a pious life, it may prove more useful. *South.*

What encouragement can be given to goodness,
beyond the hopes of heaven, and the *assurance* of
eternal felicity? *Tillotson.*

2. Secure confidence; trust.

What man is he that buntly of fleshly might,
And vain *assurance* of immortality,
Which all so soon as it duth come to fight
Against spiritual foes, yields by and by. *Fairbairn.*

3. Freedom from doubt; certain know-
ledge.

Proof from the authority of man's judgment,
is not able to work that *assurance*, which both
grow by a stronger proof. *Hick.*

'Tis far off,

And rather like a dream, than an *assurance*
That my remembrance warrants. *Shakespeare.*

The obedient, and the man of practice shall
outgrow all their doubts and ignorances, till per-
suasion pass into knowledge, and knowledge ad-
vance into *assurance*. *South.*

Had he found, in an evil course, that com-
fortable *assurance* of God's favour, and good hopes
of his future condition, which a religious life
would have given him? *Tillotson.*

4. Firmness; undoubting steadiness.

Men whose consideration will relieve our mo-
desty, and give us courage and *assurance* in the
duties of our profession. *Rogers.*

5. Confidence; want of modesty; exempt-
tion from awe or fear.

My behaviour, ill governed, gave you the first
comfort; my affection, ill hid, hath given you
this last *assurance*. *Sidney.*

6. Freedom from vitious shame.

Conversation, when they come into the world,
will add to their knowledge and *assurance*. *Locke.*

7. Ground of confidence; security; suf-
ficient reason for trust or belief.

The nature of desire itself is no easier to receive
belief, than it is hard to ground belief; for as
desire is glad to embrace the first show of com-
fort, so is desire desirous of perfect *assurance*.

Sidney.

As the conquest was but slight and superficial,
so the pope's donation to the Irish submissions
were but weak and feeble *assurances*. *Davies.*

None of woman born

Shall harm Macbeth.—

—Then live, Macbeth, what need I fear of thee?
But yet I'll make *assurance* double sure,

And take a bond of fate: thou shalt not live.

Shakespeare.

I must confess your offer is the best;
And, let your father make her the *assurance*,
She is your own, else you must pardon me;
If you should die before him, where's her dower?

Shakespeare.

An *assurance* being passed through for a com-
petent fine, hath come back again by reason of
some oversight. *Bacon.*

8. Spirit; intrepidity.

They, like resolute men, stood in the face of
the breach with more *assurance* than the wall it-
self. *Knollys.*

With all th' *assurance* innocence can bring,
Fearless without, because secure within;
Arm'd with my courage, unconcern'd I see
This pomp, a shame to you, a pride to me. *Dryd.*

9. Sanguineness; readiness to hope.

This is not the grace of hope; but a good nat-
ural *assurance* or confidence, which Aristotle ob-
serves young men to be full of, and old men not
so inclined to. *Hammond.*

10. Testimony of credit.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding,
And from some knowledge and *assurance* of you,
Offer this office. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

We have as great *assurance* that there is a God,
as we could expect to have, supposing that he
were. *Tillotson.*

11. Conviction.

Such an *assurance* of things as will make men
careful to avoid a lesser danger, ought to awaken
men to avoid a greater. *Tillotson.*

12. [In theology.] Security with respect
to a future state; certainty of accep-
tance with God.

13. The same with insurance.

TO ASSURE. *v. a.* [*assurare*, Fr. from *as-*
securare, low Latin.]

1. To give confidence by a firm promise.

So when he had *assured* them with many words
that he would restore them without hurt, accord-
ing to the agreement, they let him go for the
saving of their brethren. *2 Maccabees.*

2. To secure to another; to make firm.

So irresistible an authority cannot be redced
on, without the most awful reverence, even by
those whose piety *assures* its favour to them.

Rogers.

3. To make confident; to exempt from
doubt or fear; to confer security.

And hereby we know, that we are of the truth,
and shall *assure* our hearts before him. *1 John.*

Irevine

At this last sight, *assured* that man shall live
With all the creatures, and their seed preserve.

Milton.

4. To make secure: with of.

But what on earth can long abide in state?
Or whence him *assure* of happy day? *Spenser.*

And, for that dowry, I'll *assure* her of
Her widowhood, be it that the heavens me,
In all my lands and leaves whatsoever. *Shaksp.*

5. To affianse; to betroth.

This diviner laid claim to me, called me Dro-
mio, swore I was *assured* to her. *Shakespeare.*

ASSURED. *participial adj.* [from *assure*.]

1. Certain; indubitable; not doubted.

It is an *assured* experience, that flint laid about
the bottom of a tree makes it prosper. *Bacon.*

2. Certain; not doubting.

Young princes, close your hands,
—And your lips too; for, I am well *assured*,
That I did so, when I was first *assur'd*. *Shaksp.*

As when by night the glass

Of Gallileo lets *assur'd* observe

Imagin'd lands and regions in the moon. *Milton.*

3. Immodest; vitiously confident.

ASSUREDLY. *adv.* [from *assured*.] Cer-
tainly; indubitably.

They promis'd me eternal happiness,
And brought me garlands, Griffith, which I feel
I am not worthy yet to wear: I shall *assuredly*.

Shakespeare.

God is absolutely good, and so, *assuredly*, the
cause of all that is good; but of any thing that
is evil he is no cause at all. *Kaleigh.*

Assuredly he will stop our liberty, till we re-
store him his worship. *South.*

ASSUREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *assured*.] The
state of being assured; certainty.

ASSURER. *n. f.* [from *assure*.]

1. He that gives assurance.

2. He that gives security to make good
any loss.

TO ASSUAGE. See **ASSUAGE**.

ASTERISK. *n. f.* [*asteriscus*, Gr.] A mark
in printing or writing, in form of a
little star; as *.

He also published the translation of the Sep-
tuagint by itself, having first compared it with
the Hebrew, and noted by *asterisks* what was de-
fective, and by obelisks what was redundant.

Grew.

ASTERISM. *n. f.* [*asterismus*, Lat.]

1. A constellation.

Poetry had filled the skies with *asterisms*, and
histories belonging to them; and then astrology
devises the feigned virtues and influences of each.

Bentley's Sermons.

2. An asterisk, or mark. This is a very
improper use.

Dwell particularly on passages with an *asterism*;
for the observations which follow such a note,
will give you a clear light. *Dryden's Dufresney.*

ASTERN. *adv.* [from *a* and *stern*.] In
the hinder part of the ship; behind the
ship.

The galley gives her side, and turns her prow,
While those *astern*, descending down the steep,
Thro' gaping waves behold the boiling deep.

Dryden.

TO ASTERT. *v. a.* [a word used by *Spen-*
ser, as it seems, for *start*, or *startle*.]

To terrify; to startle; to fright.

We deem of death, as doom of ill desert;
But knew we fools what it us brings until,
Die would we daily, once it to expert;
No danger there the shepherd can *astert*. *Spenser.*

ASTHMA. *n. f.* [*asthma*, Gr.] A frequent,

difficult, and short respiration, joined
with a hissing sound and a cough, espe-
cially in the night-time, and when the
body is in a prone posture; because then
the contents of the lower belly bear so
against the diaphragm, as to lessen the
capacity of the breast, whereby the
lungs have less room to move. *Quincy.*

An *asthma* is the inflation of the membranes of
the lungs, and of the membranes covering the
muscles of the thorax. *Fever on the Humors.*

ASTHMATICAL. *adj.* [from *asthma*.]

ASTHMATICK. *adj.* Troubled with an
asthma.

In *asthmatical* persons, though the lungs be

very much stuffed with tough phlegm, yet the patient may live some months, if not some years.

Boyle.

After drinking, our horses are most *asthmatic*; and, for avoiding the watering of them, we wet their hay.

Floyer.

ASTONIED, *part. adj.* A word used in the version of the Bible for *astonished*.

Many were *astoned* at thee.

Israh.

Unmanly dread invades

The French *astory'd*.

Y. Philips.

TO ASTONISH, *v. a.* [*astonner*, Fr. from *attonitus*, Lat.] To confound with some sudden passion, as with fear or wonder; to amaze; to surprise; to stun.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble, When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send Such dreadful heralds to *astomish* us.

Shakespeare.

Astomish'd at the voice, he stood amaz'd,

And all around with inward horror gaz'd.

Addis.

A genius universal as his theme,

Astomishing as chaos.

Thomson.

ASTONISHINGNESS, *n. f.* [from *astomish*.]

Of a nature to excite astonishment.

ASTONISHMENT, *n. f.* [*astonnement*, Fr.]

Amazement; confusion of mind from fear or wonder.

We found, with no less wonder to us than *astomishment* to themselves, that they were the two valiant and famous brothers.

Sidney.

She esteem'd this as much above his wisdom, as *astomishment* is beyond bare admiration.

South.

TO ASTOUND, *v. a.* [*astonner*, Fr.] To astonish; to confound with fear or wonder. This word is now somewhat obsolete.

These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound* The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended By a strong siding champion, conscience.

Milton.

ASTRADGLE, *adv.* [from *a* and *straddle*.]

With one's legs across any thing.

Diſt.

ASTRAGAL, *n. f.* [*ἀστέρας*, the ankle or anklebone.] A little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, serving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns.

Builder's Diſt.

We see none of that ordinary confusion, which is the result of quarter rounds of the *astragal*, and I know not how many other intermingled particulars.

Speſulator.

ASTRAL, *adj.* [from *astrum*, Lat.] Starry; belonging to the stars.

Some *astral* forms I must invoke by pray'r, From'd all of purest atoms of the air; Not in their natures simply good or ill,

But most subservient to bad spirits will.

Dryden.

ASTRAY, *adv.* [from *a* and *stray*.] Out of the right way.

May seem the way was very evil led, When such an one had guiding of the way, That knew not whether right he went, or else *astray*.

Spenser.

You run *astray*, for which we talk of Ireland, you rip up the original of Scotland.

Spenser.

Like one that had been led *astray* Through the heav'n's wide pathless way.

Milton.

TO ASTRIC, *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] To contract by applications, in opposition to *relax*: a word not so much used as *constringe*.

The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astried*, as they let the humours pass either in too small or too great quantities.

Abulchoc on Aliments.

ASTRICT, *n. f.* [*astritio*, Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body by applications.

Astiction is in a substance that hath a virtual cold: and it worketh partly by the same means that cold doth.

Bacon.

This virtue requireth an *astiction*, but such an

astiction as is not grateful to the body; for a pleasing *astiction* doth rather bind in the nerves than expel them: and therefore such *astiction* is found in things of a harsh taste.

Bacon.

Lenitive substances are proper for dry atabilarian constitutions, who are subject to *astiction* of the belly, and the piles.

Abulchoc on Diet.

ASTRICTIVE, *adj.* [from *astritio*.] Strict; of a binding quality.

Diſt.

ASTRICTORY, *adj.* [*astriſtorius*, Lat.]

Attringent; apt to bind.

Diſt.

ASTRID, *adv.* [from *a* and *stride*.] With the legs open.

To lay their native arms aside,

Their modesty, and side *astride*.

Hadibras.

I saw a place, where the Rhone is so straiten'd between two rocks, that a man may stand *astride* upon both at once.

Boyle.

ASTRIFEROUS, *adj.* [*astriſer*, Lat.] Bearing or having stars.

Diſt.

ASTRIGEROUS, *adj.* [*astriſer*, Lat.] Carrying stars.

Diſt.

TO ASTRINGE, *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.]

To press by contraction; to make the parts draw together.

Tens are caused by a contraction of the spirits of the brain; which contraction, by consequence, *astringeth* the moisture of the brain, and thereby tendeth tears into the eyes.

Bacon.

ASTRINGENCY, *n. f.* [from *astringo*.] The power of contracting the parts of the body: opposed to the power of *relaxation*.

Attraction prohibiteth dissolution; as, in medicines, *astringents* inhibit putrefaction; and, by *astringency*, some small quantity of oil of vitriol will keep fresh water long from putrefying.

Bacon's Natural History.

Acid, acrid, austere, and bitter substances, by their *astringency*, create horror, that is, stimulate the fibres.

Abulchoc.

ASTRINGENT, *adj.* [*astringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting: opposed to *laxative*. It is used sometimes of tastes which seem to contract the mouth.

Astringent medicines are binding, which act by the astringency of their particles, whereby they corrugate the membranes, and make them draw up closer.

Quercus.

The myrobalan hath parts of contrary natures, for it is sweet and yet *astringent*.

Bacon.

The juice is very *astringent*, and therefore of slow motion.

Bacon.

What diminisheth sensible perspiration, encreaseth the insensible; for that reason a strengthening and *astringent* diet often conduceth to this purpose.

Abulchoc on Aliments.

ASTROGRAPHY, *n. f.* [from *astron* and *graphein*.] The science of describing the stars.

Diſt.

ASTROLABE, *n. f.* [of *ἀστρο*, and *λάβειν*, to take.]

1. An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, or stars, at sea.

2. A stereographick projection of the circles of the sphere upon the plain of some great circle.

Chambers.

ASTROLOGER, *n. f.* [*astrologus*, Lat. from *ἀστρος* and *λόγος*.]

1. One that, supposing the influences of the stars to have a causal power, professes to foretell or discover events depending on those influences.

Not unlike that which *astrologers* call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign aspect the one to the other.

Hutton.

A happy genius is the gift of nature: it depends on the influence of the stars, say the *astrologers*; on the organs of the body, say the na-

turalists; it is the particular gift of heaven, say the divines, both christians and heathens.

Dryden.

Astrologers, that future fates foretold. I never heard a finer satire against lawyers, than that of *astrologers*, when they pretend, by rules of art, to tell when a suit will end, and whether to the advantage of the plaintiff or defendant.

Swift.

2. It was anciently used for one that understood or explained the motions of the planets, without including prediction.

A worthy *ast* *ast*, by perspective planes, hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients.

Raleigh.

ASTROLOGIAN, *n. f.* [from *astrology*.] The same with *astrologer*.

The twelve houses of heaven, in the form which *astrologians* use.

Camden.

The stars, they say, cannot dispose

No more than can the *astrologian*.

Hudibras.

ASTROLOGICAL, *adj.* [from *astrology*.]

ASTROLOGICK, *adj.* [from *astrology*.]

1. Professing astrology.

Some term a little *astrological*, as when they warn us from places of malign influence.

Hutton.

No *astrological* wizard honour gains,

Who has not yet been banish'd, or in chains.

Dryden.

2. Relating to astrology.

Astrological prayers seem to me to be built on

as good reason as the predictions.

The poetical fables are more ancient than the *astrological* influences, that were not known to the Greeks till after Alexander the Great.

Bentley.

ASTROLOGICALLY, *adv.* [from *astrology*.] In an astrological manner.

TO ASTROLOGIZE, *v. n.* [from *astrology*.]

To practise astrology.

ASTROLOGY, *n. f.* [*astrologia*, Lat.]

The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars: an art now generally exploded, as irrational and false.

I know the learned think of the art of *astrology*, that the stars do not force the actions of wilful men.

Swift.

ASTRONOMER, *n. f.* [from *ἀστρος*, a star, and *νόμος*, a rule or law.] One that studies the celestial motions, and the rules by which they are governed.

The motions of factious uncles ought to be like the motions, as the *astronomers* speak of, in the inferior orbs.

Bacon.

Astronomers no longer doubt of the motion of the planets about the sun.

Locke.

The old and new *astronomers* in vain Attempt the heav'nly motions to explain.

Blackmore.

ASTRONOMICAL, *adj.* [from *astronomy*.]

ASTRONOMICK, *adj.* [from *astronomy*.] Belonging to astronomy.

Our forefathers marking certain mutations to happen in the sun's progress through the zodiac, they register and let them down in their *astronomical* canons.

Hutton's Vulgar Errors.

Can he not pass an *astronomick* line, Or dreads the sun th' imaginary sign, That he should ne'er advance to either pole?

Blackmore.

ASTRONOMICALLY, *adv.* [from *astronomical*.] In an astronomical manner.

ASTRONOMY, *n. f.* [*ἀστρονομία*, from *ἀστρος*, a star, and *νόμος*, a law or rule.] A mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order. Pythagoras taught that the earth and planets turn round the sun, which stands

immoveable in the center. From the time of Pythagoras, *astronomy* sunk into neglect, till it was revived by the Ptolemy, kings of Egypt; and the Saracens brought it from Africa to Spain, and restored this science to Europe.

Chambers.

To this must be added the understanding of the globes, and the principles of geometry and *astronomy*.

ASTROSCOPY. *n. f.* [*ἀστρον*, a star, and *σκοπεω*, to view.] Observation of the stars. *Dict.*

ASTRO-THEOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *astrum*, a star, and *theologia*, divinity.] Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

That the diurnal and annual revolutions are the motions of the terraqueous globe, not of the sun, I show in the preface of my *Astro-Theology*. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

ASUNDER. *adv.* [*apundran*, Sax.] Apart; separately; not together.

Two indirect lines, the further that they are drawn out, the further they go *asunder*. *Spenser.*

Sense thinks the planets spheres not much *asunder*.

What tells us then their distance is so far? *Davies.*

Greedy hope to find

His wish, and best advantage, us *asunder*. *Milt.*

The fall'n archangel, envious of our state,

Seeks his advantage to betray us worse;

Which, when *asunder*, will not prove too hard,

For both together are each other's guard. *Dryd.*

Born for *asunder* by the ties of men,

Inseparable and steel they meet again. *Dryd.*

As this metallic matter, both that which con-

tinued *asunder*, and in single corpuscles, and

that which was smelted and converted into no-

dules, sublimed. *Wadsworth.*

ASYLUM. *n. f.* [Lat. *asylum*, from *a*, not, and *salus*, to pillage.] A place out of which he that has fled to it, may not be taken; a sanctuary; a refuge; a place of retreat and security.

So sacred was the church to some, that it had the right of an *asylum*, or sanctuary. *Asylle.*

ASYMMETRY. *n. f.* [from *a*, without, and *συμμετρία*, symmetry.]

1. Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion.

The *asymmetries* of the brain, as well as the *asymmetries* of the legs or face, may be redressed in time. *Grew.*

2. This term is sometimes used in mathematics, for what is more usually called incommensurability; when between two quantities there is no common measure.

ASYMPTOTE. *n. f.* [from *a*, priv. *συμ*, with, and *πτω*, to fall; which never meet; incoincident.] *Asymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which, though they and their curve were infinitely continued, would never meet; and may be conceived as tangents to their curves at an infinite distance.

Chambers.

Asymptote lines, though they may approach still nearer together, till they are nearer than the least assignable distance, yet, being still produced infinitely, will never meet. *Grew.*

ASYMPTOTICAL. *adj.* [from *asymptote*.] Curves are said to be *asymptotical*, when they continually approach, without a possibility of meeting.

ASTONDETON. *n. f.* [*ἀστώντων*, of *a*,

priv. and *ωνδω*, to bind together.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a sentence; as in *vent, vidi, vici*, & is left out.

Ar. prep. [*ατ*, Saxon.]

1. *At*, before a place, notes the nearness of the place; as, a man is *at* the house before he is in it.

This custom continued among many, to say their prayers *at* fountains. *Stillington.*

2. *At*, before a word signifying time, notes the coexistence of the time with the event; the word *time* is sometimes included in the adjective; we commonly say *at* a minute, *at* an hour, *on* a day, *in* a month.

We thought it *at* the very first a sign of cold affection. *Hecker.*

How frequent to desert him, and *at* last

To heap ingratitude on worsted deeds. *Milton.*

At the same time that the storm beats upon the whole species, we are falling soul upon one another. *Addison.*

We made no efforts at all, where we could have most weakened the common enemy, and *at* the same time, enriched ourselves. *Swift.*

3. *At*, before a causal word, signifies nearly the same as *with*, noting that the event accompanies, or immediately succeeds, the action of the cause.

At his touch,

Such sanctity hath Heav'n giv'n his hand,

They presently amend. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

O fir, when he shall hear of your approach,

If that young Arthur be not gone already,

Ev'n *at* this news he dies. *Shakespeare.*

Much *at* the sight was Adam in his heart

Imag'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is

plac'd,

That promises a fall, and shakes *at* ev'ry blast. *Dryden.*

4. *At*, before a superlative adjective, implies *in the state*; as, *at* best, in the state of most perfection, &c.

Consider any man as to his personal powers, they are not great; for, *at* greatest, they must still be limited. *South.*

We bring into the world with us a poor needy uncertain life, short *at* the longest, and unquiet *at* the best. *Temple.*

5. *At*, before a person, is seldom used otherwise than ludicrously; as, he longed to be *at* him, that is, to attack him.

6. *At*, before a substantive, sometimes signifies the particular condition or circumstances of the person; as, *at* peace, in a state of peace.

Under pardon,

You are much more *at* talk for want of wisdom, Than prais'd for harmless mildness. *Shakespeare.*

It lengthen the treasure of a realm into a few hands: for the usurer brings *at* certainties, and others *at* uncertainties, at the end of the game most of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*

Hence walk'd the fiend *at* large in spacious field. *Milton.*

The rest, for whom no lot is yet decreed, May run in pastures, and *at* pleasure feed. *Dryd.*

Deferted, *at* his utmost need,

By those his former bounty fed. *Dryden.*

What hinder'd either, in their native soil,

At ease to reap the harvest of their toil. *Dryden.*

Wise men are sometimes over-borne, when they are taken *at* a disadvantage. *Catth.*

There have been the maxims they have been guided by: take these from them, and they are perfectly *at* a loss, their compass and pole-star then are gone, and their understanding is perfectly *at* a compass. *Leake.*

One man manages four horses at once, and leaps from the back of another *at* full speed. *Pope.*

They will not let me be *at* quiet in my bed, but pursue me to my very dreams. *Swift.*

7. *At*, before a substantive, sometimes marks employment or attention.

We find some arrived to that foolishness, as to own roundly what they would be *at*. *South.*

How d'ye find yourself? says the doctor to his patient. A little while after he is *at* it again, with a Pray how d'ye find your body? *L'Estrange.*

But she who well enough knew what, Before he spoke, he would be *at*, Pretended not to apprehend. *Hudibras.*

The creature's *at* his dirty work again. *Pope.*

8. *At* is sometimes the same with *furnished with*, after the French *a*.

Inluse his breast with magnanimity,

And make him naked foil a man *at* arms. *Shak.*

9. *At* sometimes notes the place where anything is, or acts.

Your husband is *at* hand, I hear his trumpet. *Shakespeare.*

He that in tracing the vessels began *at* the heart, though he thought not *at* all of a circulation, yet made he the first true step towards the discovery. *Grew.*

To all you ladies now *at* land

We men *at* sea indite. *Buckhurst.*

Their various news I heard, of love and strife,

Of storms *at* sea, and travels on the shore. *Pope.*

10. *At* sometimes signifies in immediate consequence of.

Impeachments *at* the prosecution of the house of commons, have received their determinations in the house of lords. *Hale.*

11. *At* marks sometimes the effect proceeding from an act.

Rest in this dumb, rais'd *at* thy husband's cost. *Dryden.*

Tom has been *at* the charge of a penny upon this occasion. *Addison.*

Those may be of use, to confirm by authority what they will not be *at* the trouble to deduce by reasoning. *Ascham.*

12. *At* sometimes is nearly the same as *in*, noting situation; as, he was *at* the bottom, or top of the hill.

She hath been known to come *at* the head of these rascals, and beat her lover. *South.*

13. *At* sometimes marks the occasion, like *on*.

Others, with more helpful care, Cry'd out aloud, Beware, brave youth, beware!

At this he turn'd, and, as the bull drew near,

Shunn'd, and receiv'd him on his pointed spear. *Dryden.*

14. *At* sometimes seems to signify *in the power of*, or *obedient to*.

But thou, of all the kings, Jove's care below, Art least *at* my command, and most my foe. *Dryden.*

15. *At* sometimes notes the relation of a man to an action.

He who makes pleasure the vehicle of health, is a doctor *at* it in good earnest. *Catth.*

16. *At* sometimes imports the manner of an action.

One warms you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all *at* once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden's Fables.*

Not with less ruin than the Bajan moor

At once come tumbling down. *Dryden.*

17. *At*, like the French *chez*, means sometimes *application to*, or *dependence on*.

The worst authors might endeavour to please us, and in that endeavour deliver something *at* our hands. *Pope.*

18. *At all*. In any manner; in any degree. Nothing more true than what you once let fall, Most women have no characters *at all*. *Pope.*

A'TABAL. *n. f.* A kind of tabour used by the Moors.

Children shall beat our *atabals* and drums,
And all the noisy trades of war no more
Shall wake the peaceful morn. *Dryden.*

ATARAXIA. *n. f.* [αταραξία.] Exemption from vexation; tranquillity.

The scepticks affected an indifferent equipondantous neutrality, as the only means to their *ataraxia*, and freedom from passionate disturbances. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

ATE. The pretent of eat. See *To Eat*.
And by his hide his ficed the grassy forage ate. *Spenser.*

Even our first parents ate themselves out of Paradise; and Job's children junketed and feasted together often. *South.*

ATHANOR. *n. f.* [a chymical term, borrowed from αθανωρ; or, as others think, אֶתְנֹר.] A digesting furnace to keep heat for some time; so that it may be augmented or diminished at pleasure, by opening or shutting some apertures made on purpose with sliders over them, called registers. *Quincy.*

A'THEISM. *n. f.* [from *atheist*. It is only of two syllables in poetry.] The disbelief of a God.

God never wrought miracles to convince *atheism*, because his ordinary works convince it. *Bacon.*

It is the common interest of mankind, to punish all those who would seduce men to *atheism*. *Tillotson.*

A'THEIST. *n. f.* [ἀθεῖς, without God.] One that denies the existence of God.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives Religious tilted them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! to the trains, and to the smiles,
Of these fair *atheists*. *Milton.*

Though he were really a speculative *atheist*, yet, if he would but proceed rationally, he could not however be a practical *atheist*, nor live without God in this world. *South.*

Atheist, use thine eyes,
And having view'd the order of the skies,
Think, if thou canst, that matter, blindly hurl'd
Without a guide, should frame this wondrous world. *Creech.*

No *atheist*, as such, can be a true friend, an affectionate relation, or a loyal subject. *Bentley.*

A'THEIST. *adj.* [from the noun.] Atheistical; denying God.

Nor stood unmindful Abdiel to annoy
The *atheist* crew. *Milton.*

ATHEISTICAL. *adj.* [from *atheist*.] **ATHEISTICK.** *adj.* Given to atheism; impious.

Men are *atheistical*, because they are first vicious; and question the truth of christianity, because they hate the practice. *South.*

This argument demonstrated the existence of a deity, and convinced all *atheistical* gainfayers. *Ray on the Creation.*

ATHEISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *atheistical*.] In an atheistical manner.

Is it not enormous, that a divine, hearing a great sinner talk *atheistically*, and scoff profanely at religion, should, instead of vindicating the truth, tacitly approve the scoffer? *South.*

I entreat such as are *atheistically* inclined, to consider these things. *Tillotson.*

ATHEISTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *atheistical*.] The quality of being atheistical.

Lord, purge out of all hearts profaneness and *atheisticalness*. *Hammon's Fundamentals.*

ATHEL, ATHELING, ADEL, and ÆTHEL, from *adel*, noble, Germ. So *Æthelred*

is noble for counsel; *Æthelard*, a noble genius; *Æthelbert*, eminently noble; *Æthelward*, a noble protector. *Gibson.*

ATHEOUS. *adj.* [ἀθεός.] Atheistick; godless.

Thy Father, who is holy, wise, and pure,
Suffers the hypocrite, or *atheous* priest,
To tread his sacred courts. *Par. Reg.*

ATHEROMA. *n. f.* [ἀθήρωμα, from αθήρω, pap or pulse.] A species of wen, which neither causes pain, discolours the skin, nor yields easily to the touch.

If the matter forming them resembles milk curds, the tumour is called *atheroma*; if it be like honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat, or a fatty substance, steatoma. *Sharp.*

ATHEROMATOUS. *adj.* [from *atheroma*.] Having the qualities of an *atheroma*, or curdy wen.

Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it *atheromatous*. *Wise's Surgery.*

ATHIRST. *adv.* [from *a* and *thirst*.] Thirsty; in want of drink.

With scanty measure then supply their food;
And, when *athirst*, restrain 'em from the flood. *Dryden.*

ATHLETICK. *adj.* [from *athleta*, Lat. ἀθλητής, a wrestler.]

1. Belonging to wrestling.

2. Strong of body; vigorous; lusty; robust.

Seldom shall one see in rich families that *athletick* soundness and vigour of constitution, which is seen in cottages, where nature is cook, and necessity caterer. *South.*

Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those *athletick* brutes, whom undeservedly we call heroes. *Dryden.*

ATHWART. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart*.]

1. Across; transverse to any thing.

Themistocles made Xerxes pass out of Grecia,
By giving out a purpose to break his bridge
athwart the Hellespont. *Bacon's Essays.*

Execrable shape!

That da'rst, though grim and terrible, advance

Thy miscreated front *athwart* my way. *Par. Lost.*

2. Through; this is not proper.

Now, *athwart* the terrors that thy vow
Has planted round thee, thou appear'st more
fair. *Addison.*

ATHWART. *adv.* *à tort*.

1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing; crossly.

All *athwart* there came
A post from Wales, laden with heavy news. *Shakspeare.*

2. Wrong; *à travers*.

The babby beats the nurse, and quite *athwart*
Goes all decorum. *Shakspeare.*

ATILT. *adv.* [from *a* and *tilt*.]

1. In the manner of a tilt; with the action of a man making a thrust at an antagonist.

In the city Tours
Thou ran'st *atilt*, in honour of my love,
And stol'st away the ladies hearts from France. *Shakspeare.*

To run *atilt* at men, and wield
Their naked tools in open field. *Hudibras.*

2. In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind, to make it run out.

Such a man is always *atilt*; his favours come
hardly from him. *Spenser.*

ATLAS. *n. f.*

1. A collection of maps, so called probably from a picture of *Atlas* supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collection.

2. A large square folio; so called from these folios, which, containing maps, were made large and square.

3. Sometimes the supporters of a building.

4. A rich kind of silk or stuff made for women's clothes.

I have the conveniency of buying Dutch *atlasses* with gold and silver, or without. *Spectator.*

A'TMOSPHERE. *n. f.* [ατμός, vapour, and σφαῖρα, a sphere.]

The exterior part of this our habitable world is the air, or *atmosphere*; a light, thin, fluid, or swingy body, that encompasses the solid earth on all sides. *Locke.*

Immenſe the whole excited *atmosphere*
Impetuous rushes o'er the founding world. *Thomson.*

ATMOSPHERICAL. *adj.* [from *atmosphere*.]

Consisting of the *atmosphere*; belonging to the *atmosphere*.

We did not mention the weight of the incumbent *atmospherical* cylinder, as a part of the weight resisted. *Boyle.*

A'TOM. *n. f.* [atomus, Lat. ἄτομος.]

1. Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided: and these are the first rudiments, or the component parts, of all bodies. *Quincy.*

Innumerable minute bodies are called *atoms*, because, by reason of their perfect solidity, they were really indivisible. *Ray.*

See plastic nature working to this end,
The single *atoms* each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. Any thing extremely small.

It is as easy to count *atoms*, as to resolve the propositions of a lover. *Shakspeare.*

ATOMICAL. *adj.* [from *atom*.]

1. Consisting of atoms.

Vitrified and pellucid bodies are clearer in their continuities than in powders and *atomical* divisions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Relating to atoms.

Vacuum is another principal doctrine of the *atomical* philosophy. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'TOMIST. *n. f.* [from *atom*.] One that holds the *atomical* philosophy, or doctrine of atoms.

The *atomists*, who define motion to be a passage from one place to another, what do they more than put one synonymous word for another? *Locke.*

Now can judicious *atomists* conceive,
Chance to the sun could his just impulse give? *Blackmore.*

A'TOMY. *n. f.* An obsolete word for *atom*.

Drawn with a team of little *atomies*
Athwart men's noses, as they be asleep. *Shak.*

To A'TONE. *v. n.* [from *at one*, as the etymologists remark, *to be at one*, is the same as *to be in concord*. This derivation is much confirmed by the following passage of *Shakspeare*, and appears to be the sense still retained in Scotland.]

1. To agree; to accord.

He and Aulus can no more *atone*,
Than violentest contrariety. *Shakspeare.*

2. To stand as an equivalent for something; and particularly used of expiatory sacrifices, with the particle *for* before the thing for which something else is given.

From a mean stock the pious Decii came;
Yet such their virtues, that their lots alone
For Rome and all our legions did *atone*. *Dryden.*

The good intention of a man of weight and worth, or a real friend, seldom *atones* for the uneasiness produced by his grave representation. *Locke.*

Let thy sublime meridian course
For Mary's setting rays *atone*:

Our lustre, with redoubled force,
Must now proceed from thee alone. *Prior.*
His virgin sword Ægyptus' veins imbrued;
The murderer fell, and blood atone'd for blood. *Pope.*

To ATO'NE. v. a.

1. To reduce to concord.
If any contention arose, he knew none siter
to be their judge, to *atone* and take up their
quarrels, but himself. *Drum.*

2. To expiate; to answer for.

Soon should you boasters cease their haughty
state,

Or each *atone* his guilty love with life. *Pope.*

ATO'NEMENT. n. f. [from *atone*.]

1. Agreement; concord.

He seeks to make *atone*ment

Between the duke of Gloucester and your brothers. *Shakespeare.*

2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent:
with *for*.

And the Levites were purified, and Aaron
made an *atone*ment for them to cleanse them. *Numbers.*

Surely it is not a sufficient *atone*ment for the
writers, that they profess loyalty to the govern-
ment, and sprinkle some arguments in favour of
the dissenters, and under the shelter of popular
politics and religion, undermine the foundations
of all piety and virtue. *Swift.*

A'TOP. adv. [from *a* and *top*.] On the top; at the top.

Atop whereof, but far more rich appear'd
The work as of a kingly palace-gate. *Par. Lost.*
What is extruded by water from coffee is the
oil, which often swims *atop* of the decoction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ATRABILA'RIAN. } adj. [from *atra bilis*.] ATRABILA'RIOUS. } black choleric.] Mel- ancholy; replete with black choleric.

The blood, deprived of its due proportion of
serum, or finer and more volatile parts, is *atra-*
bilarious; whereby it is rendered gross, black,
unctuous, and earthy. *Quincy.*

From this black adult state of the blood, they
are *atrabilarious*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

The *atrabilarian* constitution, or a black, vis-
cidous, pitchy consistence of the fluids, makes all
secretions difficult and sparing. *Arbuthnot.*

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS. n. f. [from *atra-* *bilarious*.] The state of being mel- ancholy; repletion with melancholy.

ATRAMENTAL. } adj. [from *atramen-* ATRAM'ENTOUS. } tum, ink, Lat.] Inky; black.

If we enquire in what part of vitriol this *atra-*
mental and denigrating condition lodgeth, it
will seem especially to lie in the more fixed salt
thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I am not satisfied, that those black and *atra-*
mentous spots, which seem to represent them, are
ocular. *Brown.*

ATROCIOUS. adj. [atrox, Lat.] Wick- ed in a high degree; enormous; hor- ribly criminal.

An advocate is necessary, and therefore au-
dience ought not to be denied him in defending
causes, unless it be an atrocious offence. *Arbuthnot.*

ATROCIOUSLY. adv. [from *atrocious*.] In an atrocious manner; with great wick- edness.

ATROCIOUSNESS. n. f. [from *atrocious*.] The quality of being enormously cri- minal.

ATROCITY. n. f. [atrocitas, Lat.] Hor- rible wickedness; excess of wickedness.

I never recall to mind, without a deep affo-
nishment of the very horror and *atroc*ity of the
fact in a christian court. *Warton.*

They desired justice might be done upon
offenders, as the *atroc*ity of their crimes deserved. *Clarendon.*

ATROPHY. n. f. [atrophia.] Want of nou- rishment; a disease in which what is taken at the mouth cannot contribute to the support of the body.

Pining *atrophy*,
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence. *Milton.*
The mouths of the lacteals may be shut up by
a viscid mucus, in which case the chyle passeth
by itself, and the person falleth into an *atrophy*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ATTACH. v. a. [attacher, Fr.]

1. To arrest; to take or apprehend by
commandment or writ. *Cowell.*

Edwards the guards, which on his state did
wait,

Attach'd that traitor false, and bound him fast. *Spenser.*

The Tower was chosen, that if Clifford should
accuse great ones, they might, without suspicion
or noise, be presently *attach'd*. *Bacon.*

Bohemus greets you,
Desires you to *attach* his son, who has
His dignity and duty both cast off. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *of*, but not
in present use.

You, lord archbishop, and you, lord Mowbray,
Of capital treason I *attach* you both. *Shakespeare.*

3. To seize in a judicial manner.

France hath *attach'd* the league, and hath *attach'd*
Our merchants goods at Bourdeaux. *Shakespeare.*

4. To lay hold on, as by power.

I cannot blame thee,
Who am myself *attach'd* with weariness,
To th' duling of my spirits. *Shakespeare.*

5. To win; to gain over; to enamour.

Songs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming symphonies, *attach'd* the heart
Of Adam. *Milton.*

6. To fix to one's interest.

The great and rich depend on those whom
their power or their wealth *attach*es to them. *Rogers.*

ATTACHMENT. n. f. [attachement, Fr.]

1. Adherence; fidelity.

The Jews are remarkable for an *attachment*
to their own country. *Addison.*

2. Attention; regard.

The Romans burnt this last fleet, which is
another mark of their small *attachment* to the sea
Arbuthnot on Coins.

3. An apprehension of a man, to bring
him to answer an action; and sometimes
it extends to his moveables.

4. Foreign *attachment*, is the attachment of
a foreigner's goods found within a city,
to satisfy creditors within a city.

To ATTACK. v. a. [attaquer, Fr.]

1. To assault an enemy; opposed to *de-*
fence.

The front, the rear
Attack, while Yvo thunders in the centre. *Philips.*
Those that *attack* generally get the victory,
though with disadvantage of ground. *Cane's Campaigns.*

2. To impugn in any manner, as with
satire, confutation, calumny; as, the
declaimer *attacked* the reputation of his
adversaries.

ATTACK. n. f. [from the verb.] An assault upon an enemy.

Hector opposes, and continues the *attack*; in
which Sarpidon makes the first breach in the
wall. *Pope's Iliad.*

If appri'd of the severe *attack*,
The country he shut up. *Thompson.*

I own 'twas wrong, when thousands call'd me
back,

To make that hopeless, ill-advis'd *attack*. *Young.*

ATTACKER. n. f. [from *attack*.] The person that attacks.

To ATTAIN. v. a. [attingere, Fr. *atti-* *neo*, Lat.]

1. To gain; to procure; to obtain.

Is he wife who hopes to *attain* the end with-
out the means, nay by means that are quite con-
trary to it? *Tillotson.*

All the nobility here could not *attain* the same
favour as Wood did. *Swift.*

2. To overtake; to come up with; a sense
now little in use.

The earl hoping to have overtaken the Scottish
king, and to have given him battle, but not *at-*
taining him in time, set down before the castle of
Aton. *Bacon.*

3. To come to; to enter upon.

Canaan he now *attains*; I see his tents
Pitch'd above Sichem. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. To reach; to equal.

So the first precedent, if it be good, is sel-
dom *attained* by imitation. *Bacon.*

To ATTA'IN. v. n.

1. To come to a certain state; with *to*.

Milk will soon separate itself into a cream,
and a more serous liquor, which, after twelve
days, *attains* to the highest degree of acidity. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To arrive at.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it
is high; I cannot *attain* unto it. *Psalms.*

To have knowledge in most objects of con-
templation, is what the mind of one man can hard-
ly *attain* unto. *Locke.*

ATTA'IN. n. f. [from the verb.] The thing attained; attainment. Not in use.

Crowns and diadems, the most splendid ter-
rene *attains*, are akin to that which to-day is in
the field, and to-morrow is cut down. *Glanville's Scceps.*

ATTA'INABLE. adj. [from *attain*.] That may be attained; procurable.

He wilfully neglects the obtaining unspeakable
good, which he is persuaded is certain and *at-*
tainable. *Tillotson.*

None was proposed that appeared certainly *at-*
tainable, or of value enough. *Rogers.*

ATTA'INABLENESS. n. f. [from *attainable*.]

The quality of being attainable.

Persons become often enamoured of outward
beauty, without any particular knowledge of its
possessor, or its *attainableness* by them. *Chrysos.*

ATTA'INDER. n. f. [from *To attain*.]

1. The act of attainting in law; con-
viction of a crime. See *To ATTAINT*.

The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly
to have the *attainers* of all of his party reversed;
and, on the other side, to attain by parliament
his enemies. *Bacon.*

2. Taint; sully of character.

So smooth he daub'd his vice with shew of
virtue,

He liv'd from all *attainder* of suspect. *Shakespeare.*

ATTA'INMENT. n. f. [from *attain*.]

1. That which is attained; acquisition.

We dispute with men that count it a great *at-*
tainment to be able to talk much, and little to
the purpose. *Glanville.*

Our *attainments* are mean, compared with
the perfection of the universe. *Grew.*

2. The act or power of attaining.

The Scripture must be sufficient to imprint in
us the character of all things necessary for the *at-*
tainment of eternal life. *Hooker.*

Education in extent more large, of time shorter,
and of *attainment* more certain. *Milton.*

Government is an art above the *attainment* of
an ordinary genius. *South.*

If the same actions be the instruments both of
acquiring fame and procuring this happiness, they
would nevertheless fail in the *attainment* of this
last end, if they proceeded from a desire of the
first. *Addison.*

The great care of God for our salvation must
appear in the concern he expressed for our *at-*
tainment of it. *Rogers.*

To ATTA'INT. v. a. [attenter, Fr.]

1. To disgrace; to cloud with ignominy.

His warlike shield
Was all of diamond perfect pure and clean,
For so exceeding lustrous his glittering ray,
That Phœbus golden face it did attain;
As when a cloud his beams doth overlay. *F. Queen.*

2. To *attaint* is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence, and especially of felony or treason.

A man is *attainted* two ways, by appearance, or by process. Attainder by appearance is by confession, battle, or verdict. Confession is doubtless one at the bar before the judges, when the prisoner, upon his indictment read, being asked guilty or not guilty, answers Guilty, never putting himself upon the verdict of the jury. The other is before the coroner or sanctuary, where he, upon his confession, was in former times constrained to abjure the realm; which kind is called attainder by abjuration. Attainder by battle is, when the party appealed, and choosing to try the truth by combat rather than by jury, is vanquished. Attainder by verdict is, when the prisoner at the bar, answering to the indictment Not guilty, hath an inquest of life and death passing upon him, and is by the verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by process is, where a party flies, and is not found till five times called publicly in the county, and at last outlawed upon his default.

Were it not an endless trouble, that no traitor or felon should be *attainted*, but a parliament must be called? *Spenser.*
I must offend before I be *attainted*. *Shaksp.*

3. To taint; to corrupt.

My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
With any passion of inflaming love. *Shaksp.*

ATTA'INT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Any thing injurious; as illness, weariness. This sense is now obsolete.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and all-watched night;
But freshly looks, and overbears *attaint*
With cheerful semblance. *Shaksp. Henry v.*

2. Stain; spot; taint.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse of; nor any man an *attaint*, but he carries some stain of it. *Shaksp.*

3. [In horsemanship.] A blow or wound on the hinder feet of a horse. *Far. Dict.*

ATTA'INTURE. n. f. [from *attaint*.] Legal censure; reproach; imputation.

Hume's knavery will be the duchess' wreck,
And her *attainture* will be Humphry's fall. *Shaksp.*

To ATTA'MINATE. v. a. [attamino, Lat.]
To corrupt; to spoil.

To ATTE'MPER. v. a. [attempero, Lat.]

1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of something else; to dilute.

Nobility *attempers* sovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people somewhat aside from the line royal. *Bacon.*

Attemper'd fons arise,
Sweet-beam'd, and shedding oft thro' lucid clouds
A pleasing calm. *Thomson.*

2. To soften; to mollify.

His early providence could likewise have *attemper'd* his nature therein. *Bacon.*

Those smiling eyes, *attemp'ring* every ray,
Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day. *Pope.*

3. To mix in just proportions; to regulate.

She to her guests doth bounteous banquet light,
Attemper'd, goodly, well for health and for delight. *Spenser.*

4. To fit to something else.

Premius! let arts of gods and heroes old,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ. *Pope.*

To ATTE'MPERATE. v. a. [attempere, Lat.] To proportion to something.

Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tamour and tympany of hope. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

To ATTE'MPT. v. a. [attenter, Fr.]

1. To attack; to invade; to venture upon.

Hey, datt'ring his displeasure,
Tript he behind, got prattles of the king
For him *attempting*, who was felt-included. *Stat.*
Who, in all things wise and just
Hinder'd not Satan to *attempt* the maid
Of man, with strength entire and free-will arm'd. *Milton.*

2. To try; to endeavour.

I have nevertheless *attempted* to send unto you,
for the renewing of brotherhood and friendship. *Mactolus.*

To ATTE'MPT. v. n. To make an attack.

I have been so hardy to *attempt* upon a name,
which among some is yet very sacred. *Clarendon.*
Horace his monster with woman's head above,
and fishy extreme below, answers the shops of
the ancient Systems that *attempted* upon Ulysses.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ATTE'MPT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. An attack.

If we be always prepared to receive an enemy,
we shall long live in peace and quietness, without
any *attempt* upon us. *Bacon.*

2. An essay; an endeavour.

Alack! I am afraid they have awak'd,
And 'tis not done; th' *attempt* and not the deed,
Confound us. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*
He would have cry'd; but hoping that he
dreamt,
Amazement tied his tongue, and stopp'd th' *attempt*. *Dryden.*
I subjoin the following *attempt* toward a natural
history of foibles. *Hoodward on Passions.*

ATTE'MPTABLE. adi. [from *attempt*.]

liable to attempts or attacks.
The gentleman vouching his to be more fair,
virtuous, wise, and less *attemptable*, than the
rest of our ladies. *Shakspere.*

ATTE'MPTER. n. f. [from *attempt*.]

1. The person that attempts; an invader.

The Son of God, with godlike force endued
Against th' *attempter* of thy Father's throne. *Milton.*

2. An endeavourer.

You are no factors for glory or treasure, but
disinterested *attempters* for the universal good. *Glauville's Seepis.*

To ATTEND. v. a. [attendre, Fr. *attendo*, Lat.]

1. To regard; to fix the mind upon.

The diligent pilot, in a dangerous tempest, doth
not *attend* the unskilful words of a passenger. *Sidney.*

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark
When neither is *attended*. *Shakspere.*

2. To wait on; to accompany as an inferior, or a servant.

His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperor in his royal court. *Shaksp.*

3. To accompany as an enemy.

He was at present strong enough to have stopp'd
or *attended* Waller in his western expedition. *Clarendon.*

4. To be present with, upon a summons.

5. To accompany; to be appendant to.

England is so jolly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear *attends* her not. *Shakspere.*

My play's and wishes always shall *attend*
The friends of Rome. *Addison's Cato.*

A vehement, burning, fixed, pungent pain in
the stomach, *attends* with a fever. *Aberrant.*

6. To expect. This sense is French.

So dreadful a tempest, as all the people *at-*

tended therein the very end of the world, and
judgment day. *Raleigh's History.*

7. To wait on, as on a charge.

The fifth had charge sick persons to *attend*,
And comfort these in point of death which lay. *Spenser.*

8. To be consequent to.

The duke made that unfortunate descent upon
Rhee, which was afterwards *attended* with many
unprosperous attempts. *Clarendon.*

9. To remain to; to await; to be in store for.

To him who hath a prospect of the state that
attends all men after this, the measures of good
and evil are changed. *Locke.*

10. To wait for insidiously.

Thy interpreter, full of despatch, bloody as
the hunter, *attends* thee at the orchard end. *Stat.*

11. To be bent upon any object.

Their hunger thus appear'd, their care *attends*
The doubtful fortune of their absent friends. *Dryden.*

12. To slay for.

I died whilst in the womb he staid,
Attending nature's law. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
I hasten to our own; nor will relate
Great Mithridates' and rich Croesus' fate;
Whom Solus wisely counten'd to *attend*
The name of happy, till he knew his end. *Chaucer.*
Three days I promis'd to *attend* my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come. *Dryden.*

To ATTE'ND. v. n.

1. To yield attention.

But, thy relation now! for I *attend*,
Pleas'd with thy words. *Milton.*

Since man cannot at the same time *attend* to
two objects, if you employ your spirit upon a
book or a bodily labour, you have no room left
for sensual temptation. *Taylor.*

2. To stay; to delay.

This first true cause, and last good end,
She cannot here so well and truly see;
For this perfection she must yet *attend*,
Till to her Maker she espoused be. *Davies.*
Plant anemones after the first rains, if you
will have flowers very forward; but it is later
to *attend* till October. *Evelyn.*

3. To wait; to be within reach or call.

The charge thereof unto a covetous spirit
Commanded was, who thereby did *attend*
And wailly awaited. *Fanny Queen.*

4. To wait, as compelled by authority.

If any minister refused to admit a lecturer recommended by him, he was required to *attend*
upon the committee, and not discharged till the
houses met again. *Clarendon.*

ATTENDANCE. n. f. [attendance, Fr.]

1. The act of waiting on another; or of serving.

I dance *attendance* here,
I think the duke will not be spoke withal. *Shaksp.*
For he of whom these things are spoken, pertaineth to another tribe, of which no man gave
attendance at the altar. *Hebrews.*

The other after many years *attendance* upon
the duke, was now one of the bedchamber to the
prince. *Clarendon.*

2. Service.

Why might not you, my lord, receive *attendance*
From those that the calls servants? *Shakspere.*

3. The persons waiting; a train.

Attendance none shall need, nor train; where
none
Are to behold the judgment, but the judg'd,
Those two. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Attention; regard.

Give *attendance* to reading; to exhortation, to
doctrine. *Timothy.*

5. Expectation: a sense now out of use.

That which causeth bitterness in death is the

linguishing attendance and expectation thereof ere it come. *Hooker.*

ATTENDANT, *adj.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accompanying as subordinate, or consequential.

Other suns, perhaps,
With their attendant moons, thou wilt defery,
Communicating male and female light. *Par. Loft.*

ATTENDANT, *n. f.*

1. One that attends.
I will be returned forthwith; dismiss your attendant there; look it be done. *Shakespeare.*

2. One that belongs to the train.

When some gracious monarch dies,
Soft whispers first and mournful murmur rise
Among the sad attendants. *Dryden.*

3. One that waits the pleasure of another, as a suitor or agent.

I endeavour that my reader may not wait long
for my meaning; to give an attendant quick dispatch is a civility. *Burnet's Theory.*

4. One that is present at any thing.

He was a constant attendant at all meetings
relating to charity, without contributing. *Swift.*

5. [In law.] One that oweth a duty or service to another; or, after a suit, dependeth upon another. *Coswell.*

6. That which is united with another, as a concomitant or consequent.

Govern well thy appetite, lest sin
Surprise thee, and her black attendant, death. *Milton.*

They secure themselves first from doing nothing, and then from doing ill; the one being to elude an attendant on the other, that it is scarce possible to sever them. *Decay of Piety.*

He had an unlimited sense of fame, the attendant of noble spirits, which prompted him to engage in travels. *Pope.*

It is hard to take into view all the attendants or consequents that will be concerned in a question. *Watts.*

ATTENDER, *n. f.* [from *attend*.] Companion; associate.

The gypsies were there,
Like lords to appear,
With such their attenders
As you thought offenders. *Ben Jonson.*

ATTENT, *adj.* [*attentus*, Lat.] Intent; attentive; heedful; regardful.

Now mine eyes shall be open, and mine ears
attent unto the prayer that is made in this place. *2 Chronicles.*

What can then be less in me than desire
To see thee, and approach thee, whom I know
Declar'd the Son of God, to hear attent
Thy wisdom, and behold thy godlike deeds? *Milton.*

Read your chapter in your prayers: little interruptions will make your prayers less tedious, and yourself more attent upon them. *Taylor.*

Being denied communication by their ear, their eyes are more vigilant, attent, and heedful. *Hooker.*

To want of judging abilities, we may add their want of leisure to apply their minds to such a serious and attent consideration. *South.*

ATTENTATES, *n. f.* [*attentata*, Lat.]

Proceedings in a court of judicature, pending suit, and after an inhibition is decreed and gone out: those things which are done after an extrajudicial appeal, may likewise be styled attentates. *Ayliffe.*

ATTENTION, *n. f.* [*attention*, Fr.] The

act of attending or heeding; the act of bending the mind upon any thing.

They say the tongues of dying men
Inforce attention like deep harmony. *Shakespeare.*

He perceived nothing but silence, and signs of attention to what he would further say. *Bacon.*

But him the gentle angel by the hand
Soft rain'd, and his attention thus recall'd. *Milton.*

By attention, the ideas that offer themselves are taken notice of, and as it were registered in the memory. *Lacke.*

Attention is a very necessary thing; truth doth not always strike the soul at first sight. *Watts.*

ATTENTIVE, *adj.* [from *attent*.] Heedful; regardful; full of attention.

Being moved with these, and the like your effectual discourses, whereunto we gave most attentive ear, till they entered even unto our souls. *Hooker.*

I'm never merry when I hear sweet music.
—The reason is, your spirits are attentive. *Shak.*
I saw most of them attentive to three Sirens, distinguished by the names of Sloth, Ignorance, and Pleasure. *Tatler.*

A crick is a man who, on all occasions, is more attentive to what is wanting than what is present. *Addison.*

Musick's force can tame the furious beast;
Can make the wolf or foaming boar restrain
His rage; the lion drop his crested main,
Attentive to the song. *Prior.*

ATTENTIVELY, *adv.* [from *attentive*.] Heedfully; carefully.

If a man look sharply and attentively, he shall see Fortune; for though she be blind, she is not invisible. *Bacon.*

The cause of cold is a quick spirit in a cold body; as will appear to any that shall attentively consider nature. *Bacon.*

ATTENTIVENESS, *n. f.* [from *attentive*.]

The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

At the relation of the queen's death, bravely confessed and lamented by the king, how attentively, wounded his daughter. *Shakespeare.*

ATTENUANT, *adj.* [*attenuans*, Lat.]

What has the power of making thin, or diluting.

TO ATTENUATE, *v. a.* [*attenuo*, Lat.]

To make thin, or slender: opposed to condense, or increase, or thicken.

The finer parts belonging to the juice of grapes, being attenuated and subtilized, was changed into an ardent spirit. *Boyle.*

Vinegar curd, put upon an egg, not only dissolves the shell, but also attenuates the white contained in it into a limpid water. *Wise man's Surg.*

It is of the nature of acids to dissolve or attenuate, and of alkalies to precipitate or incrassate. *Newton's Opticks.*

The ingredients are digested and attenuated by heat; they are fluid and constantly agitated by winds. *Boerhaave.*

ATTENUATE, *adj.* [from the verb.] Made thin, or slender.

Vivification ever consisteth in spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate. *Bacon.*

ATTENUATION, *n. f.* [from *attenuate*.]

The act of making any thing thin or slender; lessening.

Climbing with a hammer upon the outside of a bell, the sound will be according to the inward concave of the bell; whereas the elision or attenuation of the air, can be only between the hammer and the outside of the bell. *Bacon.*

ATTET, *n. f.* [atet, Sax. venom.] Corrupt matter. A word much used in Lincolnshire. *Skinners.*

TO ATTEST, *v. a.* [*attester*, Lat.]

1. To bear witness of; to witness.

Many particular facts are recorded in holy writ, attested by particular pagan authors. *Adly.*

2. To call to witness; to invoke as consci-
ous.

The sacred streams, which heav'n's imperial state
Attest in oaths, and tears to violate. *Dryden.*

ATTEST, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Witness; testimony; attestation.

The attest of eyes and ears. *Shakespeare.*

With the voice divine
Nigh thunderstruck, th' exalted man to whom
Such high attest was giv'n, a while survey'd
With wonder. *Paradise Regain'd.*

ATTESTATION, *n. f.* [from *attest*.] Testimony; witness; evidence.

There remains a second kind of peremptoriness, of those who can make no relation without an attestation of its certainty. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The next coal-pit, mine, quarry, or chalk-pit, will give attestation to what I write; these are so obvious that I need not seek for a compurgator. *Hodward's Natural History.*

We may derive a probability from the attestation of wife and honest men by word or writing, or the concurring witness of multitudes who have seen and known what they relate. *Watts.*

TO ATTINGE, *v. a.* [*attingo*, Lat.] To touch lightly or gently. *DiD.*

TO ATTIRE, *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] To dress; to habit; to array.

Let it likewise your gentle breast inspire
With sweet infusion, and put you in mind
Of that proud maid, whom now those leaves attire. *Prior.*

Proud Daphne. *Spenser.*
My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies;
Finely attired in a robe of white. *Shakespeare.*

With the linen mitre shall he be attired. *Lee.*
Now the sappy boughs
Attire themselves with blossoms. *Philips.*

ATTIRE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; dress; habit.

It is no more disgrace to Scripture to have left things free to be ordered by the church, than for Nature to have left it to the wit of man to devise his own attire. *Hooker.*

After that the Roman attire grew to be in account, and the gown to be in use among them. *Darwin on Ireland.*

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Hath cost a mass of publick treasury. *Shakespeare.*

And in this coarse attire, which I now wear,
With God and with the Muses I confer. *Donne.*

When lavish nature, with her best attire,
Clothes the gay spring, the season of desire. *Waller.*

I pass their form, and every charming grace;
But their attire, like liveries of a kind,
All rich and rare, is fresh within my mind. *Dryden.*

2. [In hunting.] The horns of a buck or stag.

3. [In botany.] The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the attire, which is either florid or semiform. Florid attire, called thrums or suits, as in the flowers of marigold and tansy, consists sometimes of two, but commonly of three parts. The outer part is the floret, the body of which is divided at the top, like the cowslip flower, into five distinct parts. Semiform attire consists of two parts, the chives and apices; one upon each attire. *DiD.*

ATTIRER, *n. f.* [from *attire*.] One that attires another; a dresser. *DiD.*

ATTITUDE, *n. f.* [*attitude*, Fr. from *atto*, Ital.] The posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed.

Berrini would have taken his opinion upon the beauty and attitude of a figure. *Prior.*

They were famous originals that gave rise to statues with the same air, posture, and attitude. *Adly.*

ATTO'LENT. *adj.* [*attollens*, Lat.] That raises or lifts up.

I shall farther take notice of the exquisite liberation of the *attollens* and deprimment muscles.

Derham's Physico-Theology

ATTO'NEY. *n. f.* [*attornatus*, low Lat. from *tour*, Fr. *Celui qui vient à tour d'autrui*; *qui alterius vices subit.*]

1. Such a person as by consent, commandment, or request, takes heed, sees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's business, in their absence.

Attorney is either general or special: *Attorney general* is he that by general authority is appointed to all our affairs or suits; as the *attorney general* of the king, which is nearly the same with *Procurator Caesaris* in the Roman empire. *Attorneys general* are made either by the king's letters patent, or by our appointment before justices in eyre, in open court. *Attorney special* or *particular*, is he that is employed in one or more causes particularly specified. There are also, in respect of the divers courts, *attorneys at large*, and *attorneys special*, belonging to this or that court only.

Cowell.

Attorneys, in common law, are nearly the same with *proctors* in the civil law, and *solicitors* in courts of equity. *Attorneys* sue out writs or process, or commence, carry on, and defend actions, or other proceedings, in the names of other persons, in the courts of common law. None are admitted to act without having served a clerkship for five years, taking the proper oath, being enrolled, and examined by the judges. The *attorney general* pleads within the bar. To him come warrants for making out patents, pardons, &c. and he is the principal manager of all law affairs of the crown.

Chambers.

I am a subject,
And challenge law: *attorneys* are deny'd me,
And therefore personally I lay my claim
To mine inheritance.

Shakspeare.

The king's *attorney*, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions. *Shak.*
Despairing quacks with curses fled the place,
And vile *attorneys*, now an useless race.

Pope.

2. It was anciently used for those who did any business for another: now only in law.

I will attend my husband; it is my office;
And will have no *attorney* but myself;
And therefore let me have him home.

Shakspeare.

TO ATTO'NEY. *v. a.* [from the noun: the verb is now not in use.]

1. To perform by proxy.

Their encounters, though not personal, have
Been royally *attorned* with interchange of gifts.

Shakspeare.

2. To employ as a proxy.

As I was then
Advertising, and holy to your business,
Nor changing heart with habit, I am still
attorned to your service.

Shakspeare.

ATTO'NEYSHIP. *n. f.* [from *attorney*.]

The office of an attorney; proxy; vicarious agency.

But marriage is a matter of more worth,
Than to be dealt in by *attorneyship*.

Shakspeare.

ATTO'URNMENT. *n. f.* [*attournement*, Fr.]

A yielding of the tenant to a new lord, or acknowledgment of him to be his lord; for, otherwise, he that buyeth or obtaineth any lands or tenements of another, which are in the occupation of a third, cannot get possession.

Cowell.

TO ATTRACT. *v. a.* [*attrabo*, *attractus*, Lat.]

1. To draw to something.

A man should scarce persuade the affections of the loadstone, or that jet and amber *attracteth* draws and light bodies.

Brown's Vulgar Er.

The single atoms each to other tend,
Attract, *attracted* to, the next in place
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace.

Pope.

2. To allure; to invite.

Adorn'd
She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract*
Thy love; not thy subjection.

Milton.

Show the care of approving all actions so, as
may most effectually *attract* all to this profession.

Hammond.

Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart subdue!
What nymph could e'er *attract* such crowds as
you?

Pope.

ATTRACT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] *Attraction*; the power of drawing. Not in use.

Feel darts and charms, *attracts* and flames,
And woo and contract in their names. *Hudibras.*

ATTRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *attract*.] Having the power to draw to it.

Some stones are endued with an electrical or
attractual virtue.

Ray on the Creation.

ATTRACTION. *n. f.* [from *attract*.]

1. The power of drawing any thing.

The drawing of amber and jet, and other electric bodies, and the *attraction* in gold of the spirit of quicksilver at distance; and the *attraction* of heat at distance; and that of fire to naphtha; and that of some herbs to water, though at distance; and divers others, we shall handle.

Bacon.

Loadstones and touched needles, laid long in quicksilver, have not admitted their *attraction*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Attraction may be performed by impulse, or some other means; I use that word, to signify any force by which bodies tend towards one another.

Newton's Opticks.

2. The power of alluring or enticing.

Setting the *attraction* of my good parts aside,
I have no other charms.

Shakspeare.

ATTRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *attract*.]

1. Having the power to draw any thing.

What if the sun
Be centre to the world; and other stars,
By his *attractive* virtue, and their own,
Incited, dance about him various rounds? *Milt.*
Some, the round earth's cohesion to secure,
For that hard task employ magnetic power;
Remark, say they, the globe with wonder own
Its nature, like the fam'd *attractive* stone.

Blackmore.

Bodies act by the attractions of gravity, magnetism, and electricity; and these instances make it not improbable but there may be more *attractive* powers than these.

Newton.

2. Inviting; alluring; enticing.

Happy is Hermia, whose foe'er she lies;
For the hath blessed and *attractive* eyes. *Shakspeare.*
I pleas'd, and with *attractive* graces won,
The most adverse, thee chieflly.

Milton.

ATTRACTIVE. *n. f.* [from *attract*.] That which draws or incites; allurements: except that *attractive* is of a good or indifferent sense, and *allurement* generally bad.

The condition of a servant flaves him off to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but *attractions* and invitation.

South.

ATTRACTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attractive*.]

With the power of *attracting* or drawing.

ATTRACTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *attractive*.]

The quality of being attractive.

ATTRACTOR. *n. f.* [from *attract*.] The agent that attracts; a drawer.

If the draws be in oil, amber draweth them not; oil makes the draws to adhere so, that they cannot rise unto the *attractor*.

Brown's Vulgar Er.

ATTRAHENT. *n. f.* [*attrahens*, Lat.]

That which draws.

Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the
feel to its *attrahens*.

Glanville's Scripps.

ATTRACTA'TION. *n. f.* [*attractio*, Lat.]

Frequent handling.

Diab.

ATTRIBUTABLE. *adj.* [*attribuo*, Lat.]

That may be ascribed or attributed; ascribable; imputable.

Much of the origination of the Americans seems to be *attributable* to the migrations of the
Sores.

Hale.

TO ATTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.]

1. To ascribe; to give; to yield as due.

To their very bare judgment somewhat a reasonable man would *attribute*, notwithstanding the common imbecilities which are incident unto our nature.

Hooker.

We *attribute* nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. Power and wisdom have no repugnancy in them.

Tilteson.

2. To impute, as to a cause.

I have observed a campania determine contrary to appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general, which were *attributed* to his infirmities.

Temple.

The imperfection of telescopes is *attributed* to spherical glasses; and mathematicians have propounded to figure them by the conical sections.

Newton's Opticks.

ATTRIBUTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The thing attributed to another, as perfection to the Supreme Being.

Power, light, virtue, wisdom, and goodness, being all but *attributes* of one simple essence, and of one God, we in all admire, and in part discern.

Raleigh.

Your vain poets after did mistake,
Who ev'ry *attribute* a god did make.

Dryden.

All the perfections of God are called his *attributes*; for he cannot be without them.

Watts.

2. Quality; characteristick disposition.

They must have these three *attributes*; they must be men of courage, fearing God, and having covetousness.

Bacon.

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant; an adherent.

His sceptre shews the force of temporal power
The *attribute* to awe and majesty:
But mercy is above this scepter'd sway,
It is an *attribute* to God himself.

Shakspeare.

The sculptor, to distinguish him, gave him
what the medalists call his proper *attributes*, a spear and a shield.

Adams.

4. Reputation; honour.

It takes

From our achievements, tho' perform'd at height,
The pith and marrow of our *attribute*.

Shakspeare.

ATTRIBUTION. *n. f.* [from *To attribute*.]

Commendation; qualities ascribed.

If speaking truth,
In this fine age, were not thought flattery,
Such *attribution* should the Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's stamp
Should go so general current through the world.

Shakspeare.

We suffer him to persuade us we are as gods,
and never suspect these glorious *attributions* may be no more than flattery.

Drey of Pity.

ATTRITE. *adj.* [*attritus*, Lat.] Ground;

worn by rubbing.

Or, by collision of two bodies, grind
The air *attrite* to fire.

Milnes.

ATTRITENESS. *n. f.* [from *attrite*.] The being much worn.

ATTRITION. *n. f.* [*attritis*, Lat.]

1. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one against another.

This vapour, ascending incessantly out of the abyss, and pervading the strata of gravel, and the rest, decays the bones and vegetables lodged in those strata; this fluid, by its continual *attrition*, fretting the said bodies.

Woodward.

The change of the aliment is effected by ad-

A V A

- erision of the inward stomach, and dissolvent liquor assisted with heat.* *Arbuthnot.*
2. The state of being worn.
3. [With divines.] Grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.
- To ATTUNE. *v. a.* [from *tune*.]
1. To make any thing musical.
- Airs, vernal airs,*
Breathing the smell of field and grove *attune*
The trembling leaves. *Milton.*
2. To tune one thing to another; as, he attunes his voice to his harp.
- ATTORNEY. *n. f.* See ATTORNEY.
- ATWEEN. *adv. or prep.* [See BETWEEN.] Betwixt; between; in the midst of two things. Obsolete.
- Her loose long yellow locks, like golden wire,
Sprinkled with pearl, and pearling flowers *between*
Do, like a golden mantle, her attire. *Spenser.*
- ATWIXT. *prep.* [See BETWIXT.] In the middle of two things. Obsolete.
- But with outrageous strokes did him restrain,
And with his body barr'd the way *atwixt* them
twain. *Fairy Queen.*
- To AVAIL. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr.; to avail being nearly the same with *faire valoir*.]
1. To profit; to turn to profit: with of before the thing used.
- Then shall they seek t' *avail* themselves of
names,
Places, and titles; and with these to join
Secular pow'r. *Milton.*
- Both of them *avail* themselves of those licences,
which Apollo has equally bestowed on them. *Dryden.*
2. To promote; to prosper; to assist.
- Mean time he voyag'd to explore the will
Of Jove, on high Dodona's holy hill,
What means might best his safe return *avail*. *Pope.*
- To AVAIL. *v. n.* To be of use; to be of advantage.
- Nor can my strength *avail*, unless by thee
Endued with force, I gain the victory. *Dryden.*
- When real merit is wanting, it *avails* nothing
to have been encouraged by the great. *Pope.*
- AVAIL. *n. f.* [from *To avail*.] Profit; advantage; benefit.
- For all that else did come were sure to fail;
Yet would be further none but for *avail*. *Spenser.*
- I charge thee,
As heav'n shall work in me for thine *avail*,
To tell me truly. *Shakspeare.*
- Truth, light upon this way, is of no more
avail to us than error. *Locke.*
- AVAILABLE. *adj.* [from *avail*.]
1. Profitable; advantageous.
- Mighty is the efficacy of such intercessions to
event judgments; how much more *available* then
may they be to secure the continuance of blessing?
Atterbury.
- All things subject to action the will does 'to
far incline unto, as reason judges them more
available to our bliss. *Hooker.*
2. Powerful; in force; valid.
- Laws human are *available* by consent. *Hooker.*
- Drake put one of his men to death, having no
authority nor commission *available*. *Raleigh.*
- AVAILABleness. *n. f.* [from *available*.]
1. Power of promoting the end for which it is used.
- We differ from that supposition of the efficacy,
or *availableness*, or *suitableness*, of these to the
end. *Hale.*
2. Legal force; validity.
- AVAILABLY. *adv.* [from *available*.]
1. Powerfully; profitably; advantageously.
2. Legally; validly.

A U C

- AVAILMENT. *n. f.* [from *avail*.] Usefulness; advantage; profit.
- To AVALE. *v. a.* [from *avaler*, to let sink, Fr.] To let fall; to depress; to make abject; to sink. Out of use.
- By that th' exalted Phœbus 'gan *avale*
His weary wain, and now the frosty night
Her mantle black thro' heav'n 'gan overhale. *Spenser.*
- He did abate and *avale* the sovereignty into
more servitude towards that see, than had been
among us. *Watson.*
- To AVALE. *v. n.* To sink.
- But when his latter ebb 'gins to *avale*,
Huge heaps of mud he leaves. *Spenser.*
- AVANT. The front of an army. See VAN.
- AVANTGUARD. *n. f.* [from *avantgarde*, Fr.] The van; the first body of an army.
- The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the *avantguard* without shuffling with the battail or arriere. *Hayward.*
- AVARICE. *n. f.* [from *avarice*, Fr. *avaritia*, Lat.] Covetousness; insatiable desire.
- There grows
In my most ill-compos'd affection, such
A stanchless *avarice*, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shak.*
- This *avarice* of praise in times to come,
Those long inscriptions crowded on the tombs. *Dryden.*
- Nor love his peace of mind destroys,
Nor wicked *avarice* of wealth. *Dryden.*
- Avarice* is insatiable; and so he went still pushing on for more. *L'Estrange.*
- Be niggards of advice on no pretence,
For the worst *avarice* is that of sense. *Pope.*
- AVARICIOUS. *adj.* [from *avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous; insatiably desirous.
- Luxurious, *avaricious*, false, deceitful. *Shak.*
- This speech has been condemned as *avaricious*;
and Eustathius judges it to be spoken artfully. *Besome on the Odyssey.*
- AVARICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *avaricious*.] Covetously.
- AVARICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *avaricious*.] The quality of being avaricious.
- AVAST. *adv.* [from *bastà*, Ital. it is enough.] Enough; cease: a word used among seamen.
- AV'UNT. *interject.* [from *avant*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.
- O, he is bold, and blushes not at death;
Av'unt, thou hateful villain, get thee gone! *Shakspeare.*
- After this process
To give her the *av'unt*! it is a pity
Would move a monster. *Shakspeare Henry VIII.*
- Mistress! dismiss that rabble from your throne.
Av'unt!—is Aristarchus yet unknown? *Daniel.*
- AUBURNE. *adj.* [from *aubour*, bark, Fr.] Brown; of a tan colour.
- Her hair is *auburne*, mine is perfect yellow. *Shakspeare.*
- His *auburne* locks on either shoulder flow'd,
Which to the funeral of his friend he vow'd. *Dryden.*
- Lo, how the arable with barley grain
Stands thick o'ershadow'd; there, as modern use
Ordains, infus'd, an *auburne* drink compose,
Wholesome, of deathless fame. *Philips.*
- AUCTION. *n. f.* [from *auclio*, Lat.]
1. A manner of sale, in which one person bids after another, till so much is bid as the seller is content to take.
2. The things sold by auction.
- Ask you why Phrine the whole *auclion* buys?
Phrine foresees a general excise. *Pope.*
- To AUCTION. *v. a.* [from *auclion*.] To sell by auction.

A U D

- AUCTIONARY. *adj.* [from *auclion*.] Belonging to an auction.
- And much more honest to be hir'd, and stand
With *auclionary* hammer in thy hand,
Provoking to give more, and knocking thrice
For the old household stuff, or picture's price. *Dryden.*
- AUCTIONIER. *n. f.* [from *auclion*.] The person that manages an auction.
- AUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *auctus*, Lat.] Of an increasing quality. *Diſt.*
- AUCUPATION. *n. f.* [from *aucupatio*, Lat.] Fowling; bird-catching.
- AUDACIOUS. *adj.* [from *audacicus*, Fr. *audax*, Lat.] Bold; impudent; daring: always in a bad sense.
- Such is thy *audacious* wickedness,
Thy lewd, peevish, and dissentious pranks. *Shakspeare.*
- Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T' avenge with thunder their *audacious* crime. *Dryden.*
- Young students, by a constant habit of disputing, grow impudent and *audacious*, proud and disdainful. *Watts.*
- AUDACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *audacious*.] Boldly; impudently.
- An angel shalt thou see,
Yet fear not thou, but speak *audaciously*. *Shakspeare.*
- AUDACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *audacious*.] Impudence.
- AUDACITY. *n. f.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldness; confidence.
- Lean, raw-bon'd rascals! who would e'er
suppose
They had such courage and *audacity*? *Shakspeare.*
- Great effects come of industry and perseverance; for *audacity* doth almost blind and mace the weaker sort of minds. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- For want of that freedom and *audacity*, necessary in commerce with men, his personal modesty overthrew all his publick actions. *Trotter.*
- AUDIBLE. *adj.* [from *audibilis*, Lat.]
1. That may be perceived by hearing.
- Visible work upon a looking-glass, and *audibles* upon the places of echo, which resemble in some sort the cavern of the ear. *Bacon.*
- Eve, who unseen,
Yet all had heard, with *audible* lament
Discover'd soon the place of her retire. *Milton.*
- Every sense doth not operate upon fancy with the same force. The conceits of visibles are clearer and stronger than those of *audibles*. *Grew.*
2. Loud enough to be heard.
- One leaning over a well twenty-five fathoms deep, and speaking softly, the water returned an *audible* echo. *Bacon.*
- AUDIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *audible*.] Capableness of being heard.
- AUDIBLY. *adv.* [from *audible*.] In such a manner as to be heard.
- And last, the sum of all, my Father's voice,
Audibly heard from heav'n, pronounc'd me his. *Milton.*
- AUDIENCE. *n. f.* [from *audience*, Fr.]
1. The act of hearing or attending to any thing.
- Now I breathe again
Aloft the flood, and can give *audience*
To any tongue, speak it of what it will. *Shakspeare.*
- Thus far his bold discourse, without controul,
Had *audience*. *Milton.*
- His look
Drew *audience*, and attention still as night,
Or summer's moon-tide air. *Milton.*
2. The liberty of speaking granted; a hearing.
- Were it reason to give men *audience*, pleading for the overthrow of that which their own deed hath ratified? *Hooker.*

According to the fair play of the world,
Let me have audience: I am sent to speak.
My holy lord of Milan, from the king. *Shakspeare.*

3. An auditory; persons collected to hear.
Or, if the star of evening and the moon
Haste to thy audience, night with her will bring
Silence. *Milton.*

The hall was filled with an audience of the
greatest eminence for quality and politeness. *Addison.*

It proclaims the triumphs of goodness in a pro-
per audience, even before the whole race of man-
kind. *Atterbury.*

4. The reception of any man who delivers a
solemn message.

In this high temple, on a chair of state,
The seat of audience, old Latinus sat. *Dryden.*

AUDIENCE COURT. A court belonging to
the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal
authority with the arches court, though
inferior both in dignity and antiquity.
The original of this court was, because
the archbishop of Canterbury heard se-
veral causes extra-judicially at home in
his own palace; which he usually com-
mitted to be discussed by men learned in
the civil and canon laws, whom he called
his auditors: and so in time it became
the power of the man, who is called
*causarum negotiorumque audientia Cantua-
riensis auditor, seu officialis.* *Cowell.*

AUDIT. n. f. [from *audis*, he hears, Lat.]
A final account.

If they, which are accustomed to weigh all
things, shall here sit down to receive our audit,
the sum, which truth amounteth to, will appear
to be but this. *Honker.*

He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and flush, as
May;

And how his audit stands, who knows save
heaven? *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*

I can make my audit up, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the brim. *Shakspeare.*

To AUDIT. v. a. [from *audis*.] To take
an account finally.

Bishops ordinaries auditing all accounts, take
twelve pence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

I love exact dealing, and let Hocus audit; he
knows how the money was disbursed. *Aschmole.*

AUDITION. n. f. [from *audis*, Lat.] Hearing.

AUDITOR. n. f. [from *audis*, Lat.]

1. A hearer.

Dear cousin, you that were last day so high in
the pulpit against lovers, are you now become so
mean an auditor? *Sidney.*

What a play tow'rd? I'll be an auditor;
An actor too, perhaps. *Shakspeare.*

This first doctrine, though admitted by many
of his auditors, is expressly against the Epicu-
reans. *Beaumont.*

2. A person employed to take an ac-
count ultimately.

If you suspect my husbandry,
Call me before th' exactest auditor,
And let me on the proof. *Shakspeare.*

3. In ecclesiastical law.

The archbishop's usage was to commit the
discussing of causes to persons learned in the law,
called his auditors. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. In the state.

A king's officer, who, yearly examining the
accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes
up a general book. *Cowell.*

AUDITORY. adj. [from *audis*, Lat.] That
has the power of hearing.

Is not hearing performed by the vibrations of
some medium, excited in the auditory nerves by

the tremours of the air, and propagated through
the capillaments of those nerves? *Newton.*

AUDITORY. n. f. [from *audis*, Lat.]

1. An audience; a collection of persons
assembled to hear.

Demetrius never troubled his head to bring his
auditory to their wits by dry reason. *L'Estrange.*
Met in the church, I look upon you as an
auditory fit to be wanted on, as you are, by both
universities. *South.*

Several of this auditory were, perhaps, entire
strangers to the person whose death we now la-
ment. *Atterbury.*

2. A place where lectures are to be heard.
AUDITRESS. n. f. [from *auditor*.] The
woman that hears; a she-hearer.

Yet went she not, as not with such discourse
Delighted, or not capable her ear
Of what was high: such pleasure she receiv'd,
Adam relating, she sole auditress. *Milton.*

AVE MARY. n. f. [from the first words of
the salutation to the blessed Virgin,
Ave Maria.] A form of worship re-
peated by the Romanists in honour of
the Virgin Mary.

All his mind is bent on holiness,
To number *Ave Marias* on his beads. *Shakspeare.*

To AVE. v. a. [from *avello*, Lat.] To pull
away.

The heaver in chase makes force division of
parts, yet are not these parts *avelled* to be termed
tectiles. *Barrow.*

A'VENAGE. n. f. [from *avena*, oats, Lat.] A
certain quantity of oats paid to a land-
lord, instead of some other duties, or
as a rent by the tenant. *DiD.*

To A'VENGE. v. a. [from *venger*, Fr.]

1. To revenge.

I will *avenge* me of mine enemies. *Isaiah.*
They stood against their enemies, and were
avenged of their adversaries. *Wisdom.*

I will *avenge* the blood of Jezebel upon the
house of Jehu. *Hosea.*

2. To punish.

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T' *avenge* with thunder your audacious crime. *Dryden.*

A'VENGEANCE. n. f. [from *avenge*.] Pu-
nishment.

This neglected, fear
Signal *avengeance*, such as overtook
A miser. *Philips.*

A'VENGEMENT. n. f. [from *avenge*.] Ven-
geance; revenge.

That he might work th' *avengement* for his
shame

On those two captives, which had bred him
blame. *Spenser.*

All those great bottles, which thou boasts to
win

Through strife and bloodshed, and *avengements*
Now praised, hereafter thou shalt repent. *Fairy. Q.*

A'VENGER. n. f. [from *avenge*.]

1. Punisher.

That no man go beyond and defraud his bro-
ther, because that the Lord is the *avenger* of all
such. *1 Thess.*

Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his *avengers*; since no place like this
Can fit his punishment, or their revenge. *Milton.*

2. Revenger; taker of vengeance for.

The just *avenger* of his injured ancestors, the
victorious Louis, was darting his thunder. *Dryden.*
But just disease to luxury succeeds,
And every death its own *avenger* breeds. *Pope.*

A'VENGERESS. n. f. [from *avenger*.] A
female avenger. Not in use.

There that cruel queen *avengeress*
Heap on her new waves of woe wretchedness. *Fairy Queen.*

A'VENE. n. f. [from *caryophyllata*, Lat.] The
herb bennet. *Miller.*

A'VENTURE. n. f. [from *aventure*, Fr.] A mis-
chance, causing a man's death, with-
out felony; as when he is suddenly
drowned, or burnt, by any sudden
disease falling into the fire or water.
See **ADVENTURE**. *Cowell.*

A'VENUE. n. f. [from *avenue*, Fr.] It is some-
times pronounced with the accent on
the second syllable, as *Watts* observes;
but has it generally placed on the first.]

1. A way by which any place may be en-
tered.

Good guards were set up at all the *avenues* of
the city, to keep all people from going out. *Clarendon.*

Truth is a strong hold, and diligence is laying
siege to it: so that it must observe all the *avenues*
and pass to it. *South.*

2. An alley, or walk of trees, before a
house.

To A'VER. v. a. [from *averer*, Fr. from *ve-
rum*, truth, Lat.] To declare posi-
tively, or peremptorily.

The reason of the thing is clear;
Would Jove the naked truth *aver*. *Prior.*

Then vainly the philosopher *aver*,
That reason guides our deed, and instructs theirs.
How can we justly dissent causes frame,
When the effects entirely are the same? *Prior.*

We may *aver*, though the power of God
be infinite, the capacities of matter are within
limits. *Beaumont.*

A'VERAGE. n. f. [from *averagium*, Lat.]

1. In law, that duty or service which the
tenant is to pay to the king, or other
lord, by his beasts and carriages. *Chambers.*

2. In navigation, a certain contribution that
merchants proportionably make towards
the losses of such as have their goods cast
overboard for the safety of the ship in a
tempest; and this contribution seems
so called, because it is so proportioned,
after the rate of every man's *average* of
goods carried. *Cowell.*

3. A small duty which merchants, who
send goods in another man's ship, pay
to the master thereof for his care of
them, over and above the freight. *Chambers.*

4. A medium; a mean proportion.

A'VERMENT. n. f. [from *aver*.]

1. Establishment of any thing by evidence.

To avoid the oath, for *avement* of the con-
tinuance of some estate, which is eigne, the party
will sue a pardon. *Faxon.*

2. An offer of the defendant to justify an
exception, and the act as well as the
offer. *Blount.*

A'VERNAT. n. f. A sort of grape. See
VINE.

To A'VERRUN'ATE. v. a. [from *averrunco*,
Lat.] To root up; to tear up by the
roots.

Sure some mischief will come of it,
Unless by providential wit,
Or force, we *averruncate* it. *Hudibras.*

A'VERRUNCA'TION. n. f. [from *averrun-
cate*.] The act of rooting up any thing.

A'VERSA'TION. n. f. [from *aversor*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; turning away
with detestation.

Hatred is the passion of defiance, and there is

a kind of *aversion* and hostility included in its essence. *South.*

2. It is most properly used with *from* before the object of hate.

There was a stiff *aversion* in my lord of Essex from applying himself to the earl of Leicester. *Watson.*

3. Sometimes with *so*: less properly.

There is such a general *aversion* in human nature to contempt, that there is scarce any thing more exasperating. I will not deny, but the exact of the *aversion* may be leveled against pride. *Government of the Tongue.*

4. Sometimes, very improperly, with *to-wards*.

A natural and secret hatred and *aversion to-wards* society, in any man, hath somewhat of the savage beast. *Bacon.*

AV'ERSE. *adj.* [*aversus*, Lat.]

1. Malign; not favourable; having such a hatred as to turn away.

Their courage languish'd as their hopes decay'd, And Pallas, now *averse*, refus'd her aid. *Dryd.*

2. Not pleased with; unwilling to.

Has thy uncertain bosom ever strove With the first tumults of a real love? Hast thou now dreaded, and now bless'd his sway, By turns *averse* and joyful to obey? *Prior.*
Averse alike to flatter or offend, Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend. *Pope.*

3. It has most properly *from* before the object of aversion.

Laws politick are never framed as they should be, unless presuming the will of man to be inwardly obstinate, rebellious, and *averse* from all obedience unto the sacred laws of his nature. *Hooker.*

They believed all who objected against their undertaking to be *averse* from peace. *Clarendon.*
These ears alone her virgin breast employ, *Averse* from Venus and the nuptial joy. *Pope.*

4. Very frequently, but improperly, *so*.

He had, from the beginning of the war, been very *averse* to any advice of the privy council. *Clarendon.*

Diodorus tells us of one Chironides who was *averse* to all innovation, especially when it was to proceed from particular persons. *South.*

AV'ERSELY. *adv.* [from *averse*.]

1. Unwillingly.

2. Backwardly.

Not only they want those parts of fecundation, but it is emitted *aversely*, or backward, by both sexes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AV'ERSENESS. *m. f.* [from *averse*.] Unwillingness; backwardness.

The corruption of man is in nothing more manifest, than in his *averseness* to entertain any friendship or familiarity with God. *Atterbury.*

AV'ERSION. *n. f.* [*aversion*, Fr. *aversio*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; dislike; detestation; such as turns away from the object.

What if with like *aversion* I reject Riches and realms? *Milton.*

2. It is used most properly with *from* before the object of hate.

They had an inward *aversion* from it, and were resolved to prevent it by all possible means. *Clarendon.*

With men these considerations are usually causes of despite, disdain, or *aversion* from others; but with God, so many reasons of our greater tenderness towards others. *Spirit.*

The same adhesion to vice, and *aversion* from goodness, will be a reason for rejecting any proof whatsoever. *Atterbury.*

3. Sometimes, less properly, with *to*.

A freeholder is bred with an *aversion* to subjection. *Addison.*
I might borrow illustrations of freedom and

aversion to receive new truths from modern astronomy. *Watts.*

4. Sometimes with *for*.

The Lucrues would rather throw themselves under the government of the Genoese, than submit to a state *for* which they have to great *aversion*. *Addison.*

This *aversion* of the people *for* the late proceedings of the commons, might be improved to good uses. *Swift.*

5. Sometimes, very improperly, with *to-wards*.

His *aversion towards* the house of York was so predominant, as it found place not only in his councils, but in his bed. *Bacon.*

6. The cause of aversion.

They took great pleasure in compounding lawsuits among their neighbours; for which they were the *aversion* of the gentlemen of the long robe. *Archbishop's History of John Bull.*

Self-love and reason to one end aspire; Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire. *Pope.*

TO AV'ERT. *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.]

1. To turn aside; to turn off.

I beseech you
T' *avert* your liking a more worthy way,
Than on a wretch. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
At this, for the last time, she lifts her hand, *Averts* her eyes, and half unwilling drops the bead. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to dislike.

When people began to spy the likelihood of oracles, whereupon all gentility was built, their hearts were utterly *averted* from it. *Hooker.*
Even cut themselves off from the opportunities of profecy, by *averting* them from their company. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To put by, as a calamity.

O Lord! *avert* whatsoever evil our swearing may threaten unto his church. *Hooker.*
Diversity of conjectures made many, whose conceits *averted* from themselves the fortune of that war, to become careless and secure. *Kneller.*
These affections earnestly fix our minds on God, and forcibly *avert* from us those things which are displeasing to him, and contrary to religion. *Spirit.*

Thou' threaten'd lands they wild destruction throw,
Till ardent prayer *averts* the public woe. *Prior.*

AV'F. *n. f.* [of *af*, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow. *Ditt.*

A'UGER. *n. f.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

The *auger* hath a handle and bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you use it, the stuff you work upon is commonly bid low under you, that you may the easier use your strength; for in twisting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the stuff. *Morson's Mech. Exercises.*

AUGHT. *pronoun.* [auht, aphz, Saxon. It is sometimes, improperly, written ought.] Any thing.

If I can do it,
By *aught* that I can speak in his dispraise,
She shall not long continue love to him. *Shaksp.*
They may, for *aught* I know, obtain such substances as may induce the chymists to entertain other thoughts. *Boyle.*
Batge my son, and see if *aught* be wanting. *Addison's Cato.*

TO AUGMENT. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To increase; to make bigger, or more.

Some curied weeds her cunning hand did know,
That could *augment* his harm, encrease his pain. *Fairfax.*
Rivers have streams added to them in their passage, which enlarge and *augment* them. *Haile.*

TO AUGMENT. *v. n.* To increase; to grow bigger.

But as his heat with running did *augment*,
Much more his light encreas'd his hot desire. *S. Bray.*

The winds redouble, and the rains *augment*,
The waves on heaps are dash'd. *Dryden.*

AUGMENT. *n. f.* [*augmentum*, Lat.]

1. Increase; quantity gained.

You shall find this *augment* of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

2. State of increase.

Discreetness are improper in the beginning of inflammation; but proper, when mixed with repellents, in the *augment*. *Wise.*

AUGMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *augment*.]

1. The act of increasing or making bigger.

Those who would be zealous against regular troops after a peace, will promote an *augmentation* of those on foot. *Addison.*

2. The state of being made bigger.

What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of so prodigiously vast *augmentation*, while another is confined to the minuteness of an insect? *Reaumur.*

3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.

By being glorified, it does not mean that he doth receive any *augmentation* of glory at our hands; but his name is glorified, when we testify our acknowledgment of his glory. *Hooker.*

AUGMENTATION Court. A court erected by king Henry the Eighth, for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries. *Ditt.*

A'UGRE. *n. f.* A carpenter's tool. See AUGER.

Your temples burned in the cement, and
Your franchises, whereon you stand, confin'd
Into an *augre's* bore. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

AUGRE-HOLE. *n. f.* [from *augre* and *hole*.]

A hole made by boring with an *augre*; proverbially a narrow space.

What should be spoken here,
Where our fate, hid within an *augre-hole*,
May rash and seize us. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

A'UGUR. *n. f.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens, as by the flight of birds.

What say the *augurs*?
—They would not have you far forth to-day;
Plucking the entrails of an offering forth,
They could not find a least within the beast. *Shakespeare.*

Calchas, the sacred seer, who had in view
Things present and the past, and things to come
look'd new: *Dryden's Fables.*

Supreme of *augurs*.
As I and mine consult thy *augur*,
Grant the glad omen: let thy favorite rise
Propitious, ever favouring from the right. *Prior.*

TO A'UGUR. *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To guess; to conjecture by signs.

The people love me, and the sea: mine,
My power's a crescent, and my *aug'ring* hope
Says it will come to the full. *Shakespeare.*
My *aug'ring* mind assures the same success. *Dryden.*

TO A'UGURATE. *v. a.* [*augurator*, Lat.]

To judge by augury.

AUGURATION. *n. f.* [from *augur*.] The practice of augury, or of foretelling by events and prodigies.

Claudius Ptolemy underwent the like success, when he continued the tributary *augurations*. *Herodotus's Vulgar Errors.*

A'UGURER. *n. f.* [from *To augur*.] The same with *augur*.

There's apparent prodigies,
And the persuasion of his *augurers*,
May hold him from the capital to-day. *Shaksp.*

AUGURIAL. *adj.* [from *augury*.] Relating to augury.

On this foundation were built the conclusions of soothsayers, in their *augural* and tripudary divinations. *Brown.*

TO AUGURISE. *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To practise divination by augury. *DiB.*

AUGUROUS. *adj.* [from *augur*.] Predicting; prescient; foreboding.

So fear'd
The fair-man'd horses, that they flew back, and
their chariots turn'd,

Presaging in their *augurous* hearts the labours
that they mourn'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

AUGURY. *n. f.* [from *augurium*, Lat.]

1. The act of prognosticating by omens or prodigies.

Thy face and thy behaviour,
Which, if my *augury* deceive me not,
Witness good breeding. *Shakespeare.*

The winds are chaag'd, your friends from
danger free,

Or I renounce my skill in *augury*. *Dryden.*

She knew, by *augury* divine,
Venus would fail in the design. *Swift.*

2. An omen or prediction.

What if this death, which is for him design'd,
Had been your doom (far be that *augury*!)
And you, not Avengebebe, condemn'd to die?

Dryden.

The pow'rs we both invoke
To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And firm our purpose with an *augury*. *Dryden.*

AUGUST. *adj.* [from *augustus*, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent; awful.

There is nothing so contemptible, but anti-
quity can render it *august* and excellent. *Glanville.*

The Trojan chief appear'd in open fight,
August in visage, and serenely bright;
His mother goddess, with her hands divine,
Had form'd his curling locks, and made his
temples shine. *Dryden.*

AUGUST. *n. f.* [from *Augustus*, Lat.] The eighth month of the year, from January inclusive.

August was dedicated to the honour of *Augustus* Caesar, because in the same month he was created consul, thrice triumpher in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of civil wars; being before called *Sextilis*, or the sixth from March. *Peacham.*

AUGUSTNESS. *n. f.* [from *august*.] Elevation of look; dignity; loftiness of mien or aspect.

AVIARY. *n. f.* [from *avis*, Lat. a bird.] A place enclosed to keep birds in.

In *avaries* of wire, to keep birds of all sorts, the Italians bestow vast expence; including great scope of ground, variety of bushes, trees of good height, running waters, and sometimes a dove annexed, to temper the air in the winter. *Warton's Architecture.*

Look now to your *aviary*; for now the birds grow sick of their feathers. *Euclim's Calendar.*

AVIDITY. *n. f.* [from *avidité*, Fr. *aviditas*, Lat.] Greediness; eagerness; appetite; insatiable desire.

AVITOUS. *adj.* [from *avitus*, Lat.] Left by a man's ancestors; ancient. *DiB.*

TO AVISER. *v. a.* [from *aviser*, Fr.] A word out of use.]

1. To counsel.

With that, the husbandman 'gan him *aviser*,
That it for him was fittest exercise. *Spenser.*

2. With a reciprocal pronoun, to bethink himself: *s'aviser*, Fr.

But him *avising*, he that dreadful deed
Fortune, and rather chose, with scornful shame,
Him to avenge. *Spenser.*

3. To consider; to examine.

No power he had to stir, nor will to rise;
That when the careful knight 'gan well *avize*,
He lightly left the foe. *Fairy Queen.*

As they 'gan his library to view,
And antique registers for to *avize*. *Spenser.*

A'UKWARD. See **AWKWARD.**

AULD. *adj.* [alb, Sax.] Old. A word now obsolete; but still used in the Scotch dialect.

'Tis pride that pulls the country down;
Then take thine *auld* cloak about thee. *Shaksp.*

AULE'TICK. *adj.* [aule, Lat.] Belonging to pipes. *DiB.*

A'ULICK. *adj.* [aulicus, Lat.] Belonging to the court.

AULN. *n. f.* [aune, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.

TO AUMAIL. *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr. the mesh of a net; whence a coat of *aumail*, a coat with network of iron.] To variegate; to figure. *Upton* explains it, to enamel.

In golden buskins of costly cordwaine,
All hard with golden bendes, which were en-
tail'd

With curious anticks, and full fair *aumail*'d.
Fairy Queen.

AUMERY. See **AMBRY.**

AUNT. *n. f.* [ante, Fr. *amita*, Lat.] A father or mother's sister; correlative to nephew or niece.

Who meets us here? my niece Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Glo'ster.

She went to plain work, and to purling brooks,
Old-fashion'd balls, dull *aunts*, and croaking
rooks. *Pope.*

AVOCADO. *n. f.* [Span. *persea*, Lat.] A tree that grows in great plenty in the Spanish West Indies.

The fruit is of itself very insipid, for which reason they generally eat it with the juice of lemons and sugar, to give it a poignancy. *Miller.*

TO AVOCATE. *v. a.* [avoco, Lat.] To call off from business; to call away.

Their divesture of mortality dispenses them from those laborious and *avocating* duties to distressed christians, and their secular relations, which are here requisite. *Boyle.*

AVOCATION. *n. f.* [from *avocate*.]

1. The act of calling aside.

The bustle of business, the *avocations* of our senses, and the din of a clamorous world, are impediments. *Glanville.*

Stir up that remembrance which his many *avocations* of business have caused him to lay aside. *Dryden.*

God does frequently inject into the soul blessed impulses to duty, and powerful *avocations* from sin. *South.*

2. The business that calls; or the call that summons away.

It is a subject that we may make some progress in its contemplation within the time, that in the ordinary time of life, and with the permission of necessary *avocations*, a man may employ in such a contemplation. *Hale.*

By the secular cares and *avocations* which accompany marriage, the clergy have been furnished with skill in common life. *Atterbury.*

TO AVOID. *v. a.* [quider, Fr.]

1. To shun; to decline.

The wisdom of pleasing God, by doing what he commands, and *avoiding* what he forbids.

2. To escape; as, he *avoided* the block by turning aside.

3. To endeavour to shun; to shift off.

The fashion of the world is to *avoid* cost, and you encounter it. *Shakespeare.*

4. To evacuate; to quit.

What have you to do here, fellow? pray you, *avoid* the house. *Shakespeare.*

If any rebel should be required of the prince confederate, the prince confederate should command him to *avoid* the country. *Bacon.*

He desired to speak with some few of us; whereupon six of us only stayed, and the rest *avoided* the room. *Bacon.*

5. To emit; to throw out.

A *uod* contains not those urinary parts which are found in other animals to *avoid* that serous excretion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

6. To oppose; to hinder effect.

The removing that which caused putrefaction, doth prevent and *avoid* putrefaction. *Bacon.*

7. To vacate; to annul.

How can these grants of the king's be *avoided*, without wronging of those lords which had these lands and lordships given them? *Spenser.*

TO AVOID. *v. n.*

1. To retire.

And Saul cast the javelin; for he said, I will smite David even to the wall with it: and David *avoided* out of his presence twice. *1 Sam.*

2. To become void or vacant.

Bishopricks are not included under benefices: so that if a person takes a bishoprick, it does not *avoid* by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law. *Ayliffe.*

AVOIDABLE. *adj.* [from *avoid*.]

1. That may be avoided, shunned, or escaped.

Want of exactness in such nice experiments is scarce *avoidable*. *Boyle.*

To take several things for granted, is hardly *avoidable* to any one, whose task it is to shew the falsehood or improbability of any truth. *Locke.*

2. Liable to be vacated or annulled.

The charters were not *avoidable* for the king's nonage; and if there could have been any such pretence, that alone would not *avoid* them. *Hale.*

AVOIDANCE. *n. f.* [from *avoid*.]

1. The act of avoiding.

It is appointed to give us vigour in the pursuit of what is good, or in the *avoidance* of what is hurtful. *Warre.*

2. The course by which any thing is carried off

For *avoidances* and drainings of water, where there is too much, we shall speak of. *Bacon.*

3. The act or state of becoming vacant.

4. The act of annulling.

AVOIS'DER. *n. f.* [from *avoid*.]

1. The person that avoids or shuns any thing.

2. The person that carries any thing away.

3. The vessel in which things are carried away.

AVOIDLESS. *adj.* [from *avoid*.] Inevitable; that cannot be avoided.

That *avoidless* ruin in which the whole empire would be involved. *Dennin's Letters.*

AVOIRDUPOIS. *n. f.* [avoir du poids, Fr.]

A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen. All the larger and coarser commodities are weighed by *avoirdu poids* weight. *Chambers.*

Probably the Romans left their ounce in Britain, which is now our *avoirdu poids* ounce: for our troy ounce we had elsewhere. *Archæol.*

AVOLATION. *n. f.* [from *avols*, to fly away, Lat.] The act of flying away; flight; escape.

These airy vegetables are made by the relics of plant emitters, whose *avolation* was prevented by the condensed enclosure. *Glanville.*

Strangers, or the fungous parcels about candles, only signify a pluviosus air, hindering the evolution of the faviolous particles. *Brown.*

TO AVOUCH. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] For this word we now generally say *vouch*.

1. To affirm; to maintain; to declare pre-emptorily.

They boldly *avouched* that themselves only had the truth, which they would at all times defend. *Hooker.*

Wretched though I seem,
I can produce a champion that will prove
What is *avouched* here. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

2. To produce in favour of another.

Such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Irish. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

3. To vindicate; to justify.

You will think you made no offence, if the duke *avouch* the justice of your dealing. *Shakspeare.*

AVOUCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence; testimony.

I might not thus believe,
Without the sensible and try'd *avouch*
Of mine own eyes. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

AVOUCHABLE. *adj.* [from *avouch*.] That may be *avouched*.

AVOUCHER. *n. f.* [from *avouch*.] He that *avouches*.

TO AVOUW. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to justify; not to dissemble.

His cruel stepdame, seeing what was done,
Her wicked days with wretched knife did end;
In death *avouwing* th' innocence of her son. *Fairy Queen.*

He that delivers them mentions his doing it upon his own particular knowledge, or the relation of some credible person, *avouwing* it upon his own experience. *Boyle.*

Left to myself, I must *avow* I strove
From publick shame to screen my secret love. *Dryden.*

Such assertions proceed from principles which cannot be *avowed* by those who are for preserving church and state. *Swift.*

Then blaz'd his smother'd flame, *avow'd* and bold. *Thomson.*

AVOWABLE. *adj.* [from *avow*.] That may be openly declared; that may be declared without shame.

AVOWAL. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] Justification; declaration; open declaration.

AVOWEDLY. *adv.* [from *avow*.] In an open manner.

Wilnot could not *avowedly* have excepted against the other. *Chambers.*

AVOWEE. *n. f.* [*avoué*, Fr.] He to whom the right of *avowson* of any church belongs. *DiD.*

AVOWER. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] He that *avows* or justifies.

Virgil makes *Aeneas* a bold *avower* of his own virtues. *Dryden.*

AVOWRY. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] In law, is where one takes a distress for rent, or other thing, and the other sues replevin. In which case the taker shall justify, in his plea, for what cause he took it; and, if he took it in his own right, is to shew it, and so *avow* the taking, which is called his *avowry*. *Chambers.*

AVOWSAL. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] A confession. *DiD.*

AVOWTRY. *n. f.* [See *ADVOWTRY*.] Adultery.

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AURATE. *n. f.* A sort of pear. See *PEAR*.

AURELIA. *n. f.* [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insects; the chrysalis.

The solitary maggot, found in the dry heads of toadst, is sometimes changed into the *aurelia* of a butterfly, sometimes into a fly-case. *Ray.*

AURICLE. *n. f.* [*auricula*, Lat.]

1. The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the head.

2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof; thus called from the resemblance they bear to the external ear. They move regularly like the heart, only in an inverted order; their systole corresponding to the diastole of the heart. *Chambers.*

Blood should be ready to join with the chyle, before it reaches the right *auricle* of the heart. *Ray.*

AURICULA. *n. f.* See *BEARS EAR*. A flower.

AURICULAR. *adj.* [from *auricula*, Lat. the ear.]

1. Within the sense or reach of hearing.
You shall hear us confer, and by an *auricular* assurance have your satisfaction. *Shakspeare.*

2. Secret; told in the ear; as, *auricular* confession.

3. Traditional; known by report.
The alchymists call in many varieties out of *astrology*, *auricular* traditions, and feigned testimonies. *Bacon.*

AURICULARLY. *adv.* [from *auricular*.] In a secret manner.

These will soon confess, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice. *Decay of Piety.*

AURIFEROUS. *adj.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] That produces gold.

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,

Whence many a bursting stream *auriferous* plays. *Thomson.*

AURIGATION. *n. f.* [*auriga*, Lat.] The act or practice of driving carriages. *DiD.*

AURIPIGMENTUM. See *ORPIMENT*.

AURORA. *n. f.* [Lat.]

1. A species of crowfoot.

2. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.

On Indus' smiling banks the rosy shower. *Thomson.*

AURORA Borealis. [Lat.] Light streaming in the night from the north.

AURUM Fulminans. [Lat.] A preparation made by dissolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence a very small quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a pistol. *Quincy.*

Some *aurum fulminans* the fabrick shook. *Garrick.*

AUSCULTATION. *n. f.* [from *ausculto*, Lat.] A hearkening or listening to. *DiD.*

AUSPICE. *n. f.* [*auspicium*, Lat.]

1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.

2. Protection; favour shown.

Great father Mars, and greater Jove,

By whose high *auspice* Rome hath stood
So long. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron.

But so may he live long, that town to sway,
Which by his *auspice* they will nobler make,
As he will hatch their alikes by his day. *Dryden.*

AUSPICIAL. *adj.* [from *auspice*.] Relating to prognosticks.

AUSPICIOUS. *adj.* [from *auspice*.]

1. Having omens of success.

You are now with happy and *auspicious* beginnings, forming a model of a christian charity. *Sprat.*

2. Prosperous; fortunate; applied to persons.

Auspicious chief! thy race, in times to come,
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome. *Dryden.*

3. Favourable; kind; propitious; applied to persons, or actions.

Fortune play upon thy prosperous helm,
As thy *auspicious* miter! *Shakspeare.*

4. Lucky; happy; applied to things.

I'll deliver all,
And promise you calm seas, *auspicious* gales,
And sails expeditious. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

A pure, an active, an *auspicious* flame,
And bright as heav'n, from whence the blessing came. *Roscommon.*

Two battles your *auspicious* cause has won;
Thy sword can perfect what it has begun. *Dryden.*

AUSPICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *auspicious*.] Happily; prosperously; with prosperous omens.

AUSPICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *auspicious*.] Prosperity; promise of happiness.

AUSTERE. *adj.* [*austerus*, Lat.]

1. Severe; harsh; rigid.

When men represent the divine nature as an *austere* and rigorous master, always lifting up his hand to take vengeance, such conceptions must unavoidably raise terror. *Rogers.*

From whence this wrath? or who controuls thy way? *Pope.*

2. Sour of taste; harsh.

Th' *austere* and pond'rous juices they sublime,
Make them ascend the porous soil, and climb
The orange tree, the citron, and the lime. *Blackmore.*

Austere wines, diluted with water, cool more than water alone, and at the same time do not relax. *Abuthnot on Aliments.*

AUSTERELY. *adv.* [from *austere*.] Severely; rigidly.

Ah! Luciana, did he tempt thee so?
Might'st thou perceive, *austerely* in his eye,
That he did plead in earnest? *Shakspeare.*

Hypocrites *austerely* talk
Of purity, and piety, and innocence. *Par. Lost.*

AUSTERINESS. *n. f.* [from *austere*.]

1. Severity; strictness; rigour.

My unfoild name, th' *austereness* of my life,
May vouch against you; and my place in th' state
Will to your accusation outweigh. *Shakspeare.*

If an indifferent and unridiculous object could draw this *austereness* into a smile, he hardly could resist the proper motives thereof. *Brown.*

2. Roughness in taste.

AUSTERITY. *n. f.* [from *austere*.]

1. Severity; mortified life; strictness.

Now, Marcus Cato, our new consul's spy,
What is your lone *austerity* sent to explore? *Ben Jonson.*

What was that snake-headed Gorgon shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith the free'd her foes to congeal'd stone,
But rigid looks of chaste *austerity*,
And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence
With sudden adoration and blank awe? *Shilton.*

This prince kept the government, and yet lived
in this convent with all the rigour and *austerity* of
a capuchin. *Addison*

2. Cruelty; harsh discipline.

Let not *austerity* breed servile fear;
No wanton found offend her virgin ear. *Rafcom*

A'USTRAL. adj. [*australis*, Lat.] Southern;
as, the *austral* signs.

To A'USTRALIZE. v. n. [from *auster*, the
south wind, Lat.] To tend toward the
south.

Steel and good iron discover a verticity, or
polar faculty; whereby they do septentiate at
one extreme, and *australize* at another.

Brown's Vulgar Errors

A'USTRINE. adj. [from *austrinus*, Lat.]
Southern; southernly.

AUTHE'NTICAL. adj. [from *authentick*.]
Not fictitious; being what it seems.

Of statutes made before time of memory, we
have no *authentick* records, but only transcripts.

Hale

AUTHE'NTICALLY. adv. [from *authentical*.]
After an *authentick* manner;
with all the circumstances requisite to
procure authority.

This point is dubious, and not yet *authentical-ly*
decided. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

Conscience never commands or forbids any
thing *authentically*, but there is some law of God
which commands or forbids it first. *South*

AUTHE'NTICALNESS. n. f. [from *authentical*.]
The quality of being *authentick*;
genuineness; authority.

Nothing can be more pleasant than to see vir-
tuous about a cabinet of medals, decanting upon
the value, rarity, and *authenticalness* of the feve-
ral pieces. *Addison*

AUTHE'NTICITY. n. f. [from *authentick*.]
Authority; genuineness; the being *au-
thentick*.

AUTHE'NTICK. adj. [*authenticus*, Lat.]
That has every thing requisite to give it
authority; as, an *authentick* register. It
is used in opposition to any thing by
which authority is destroyed, as *authen-
tick*, not *counterfeit*. It is never used of
persons. Genuine; not fictitious.

Thou art wont his great *authentick* will
Interpreter through highest heav'n to bring.

Mason

She joy'd th' *authentick* news to hear,
Of what she guess'd before with jealous fear.

Cowley

But censure's to be understood
The *authentick* mark of the elect,
The publick stamp heav'n sets on all that's great
and good. *Sawfr*

AUTHE'NTICKLY. adv. [from *authentick*.]
After an *authentick* manner.

AUTHE'NTICKNESS. n. f. [from *authentick*.]
The same with *authenticity*.

A'UTHOR. n. f. [*auctor*, Lat.]

1. The first beginner or mover of any
thing; he to whom any thing owes its
original.

That law, the *author* and observer whereof is
one only God to be blessed for ever. *Hooker*

The *author* of that which causeth another thing
to be, is *author* of that thing also which thereby
is caused. *Hooker*

I'll never

Be such a gossling to obey infinct; but stand
As if a man was *author* of himself,
And knew no other kin. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus*

Thou art my father, thou my *author*, thou
My being gav'st me; whom should I obey
But thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost*

But Faunus came from Picus, Picus drew
His birth from Saturn, if records be true.

Thus king Latinus, in the third degree,
Had Saturn *author* of his family. *Dryden*

If the worship of false gods had not blinded
the heathen, instead of teaching to worship the
sun, and dead heroes, they would have taught us
to worship our true *Author* and benefactor, as
their ancestors did under the government of Noah
and his sons, before they corrupted themselves.

Newton

2. The efficient; he that effects or produces
any thing.

That which is the strength of their amity,
shall prove the immediate *author* of their vari-
ance. *Shakspeare*

Now while the tortur'd savage turns around,
And flings about his foam, impatient of the
wound;

The wound's great *author* close at hand provokes
His rage. *Dryden's Fables*

From his loins

New *authors* of dissension spring; from him
Two branches, that in hosting long contend
For sov'reign sway. *Philips*

3. The first writer of any thing; distinct
from the *translator* or *compiler*.

To stand upon every point in particulars, be-
longeth the first *author* of the story. *Mascebe*

An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts
and words, which a translator has not. *Dryden*

4. A writer in general.

Yet their own *authors* faithfully affirm
That the land Salike lies in Germany. *Shaksf.*

AUTHO'RITATIVE. adj. [from *authority*.]

1. Having due authority.

2. Having an air of authority; positive.

I dare not give them the *authoritative* title of
aphorisms, which yet may make a reasonable
moral prognostick. *Wotton*

The mock *authoritative* manner of the one,
and the insipid mirth of the other. *Swift's Exam.*

AUTHO'RITATIVELY. adv. [from *authoritative*.]

1. In an *authoritative* manner; with a show
of authority.

2. With due authority.

No law foreign binds in England, till it be re-
ceived, and *authoritatively* engrafted, into the law
of England. *Hale*

AUTHO'RITATIVENESS. n. f. [from *authoritative*.]
An *airing* by authority;
authoritative appearance. *Di*

AUTHO'RITY. n. f. [*autoritas*, Lat.]

1. Legal power.

Idle old man,

That still would manage those *authorities*
That he hath given away! *Shaksf. King Lear*

Adam's sovereignty, that by virtue of being
proprietor of the whole world, he had an *author-
ity* over men, could not have been inherited by
any of his children. *Locke*

2. Influence; credit.

Power arising from strength, is always in those
that are governed, who are many: but *authority*
arising from opinion, is in those that govern, who
are few. *Temple*

The words are call'd to give rules than cities,
where those that fall themselves civil and rational,
go out of their way by the *authority* of example.

Locke

3. Power; rule.

I know, my lord,

If law, *authority*, and pow'r deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio. *Shaksf.*

But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to
usurp *authority* over the man, but to be in silence.

Timothy

4. Support; justification; countenance.

Dost thou expect th' *authority* of their voices,
whose silent will condemn thee? *Ben Jonson*

5. Testimony.

Something I have heard of this, which I would
be glad to find by so sweet an *authority* confirm-
ed. *Sidney*

We urge *authorities* in things that need not,
and introduce the testimony of ancient writers,
to confirm things evidently believed. *Brown*

Having been so hardy as to undertake a
charge against the philosophy of the schools, I
was liable to have been overborne by a torrent
of *authorities*. *Glanville's Scipio*

6. Weight of testimony; credibility; co-
gency of evidence.

They consider the main content of all the
churches in the whole world, witnessing the fa-
cred *authority* of scriptures, ever since the
first publication thereof, even till this present day
and hour. *Hooker*

AUTHORIZA'TION. n. f. [from *authorize*.]
Establishment by authority.

The obligation of laws arises not from their
matter, but from their admission and reception,
and *authorization* in this kingdom. *Hale*

To AUTHORIZE. v. a. [*autoriser*, Fr.]

1. To give authority to any person.

Making herself an impudent sutor, *authorizing*
herself very much, with making us see, that all
favour and power depended upon her. *Sidney*

Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
Till some fair crisis *authorize* their skill. *Dryden*

2. To make any thing legal.

Youself first made that title which I claim,
Full bid me love, and *authoriz'd* my flame.

Dryden

I have nothing farther to desire,
But Sancho's leave to *authorize* our marriage.

Dryden

To have countenanced in him irregularity, and
disobedience to that light which he had, would
have been, to have *authorized* disorder, con-
fusion, and wickedness, in his creatures. *Locke*

3. To establish any thing by authority.

Lawful it is to devise any ceremony, and to
authorize any kind of regiment, no special com-
mandment being thereby violated. *Hooker*

Those forms are best which have been longest
received and *authorized* in a nation by custom and
use. *Temple*

4. To justify; to prove a thing to be right.

All virtue lies in a power of denying our own
desires, where reason does not *authorize* them.

Locke

5. To give credit to any person or thing.

Although their intention be sincere, yet doth it
notoriously strengthen vulgar error, and *author-
ize* opinions injurious unto truth. *Brown*

Be a person in vogue with the multitude, he
shall *authorize* any nonsense, and make inole-
rent stuff, seasoned with twang and tautology,
pass for rhetoric. *South*

AUTO'CRAZY. n. f. [*αὐτοκράτης*, from
αὐτός, self, and *κράτος*, power.] Inde-
pendent power; supremacy. *Di*

AUTOGRA'PHICAL. adj. [from *autogra-
phy*.] Of one's own writing. *Di*

AUTO'GRAPHY. n. f. [*αὐτογραφία*, from
αὐτός, and *γράφω*, to write.] A particular
person's own writing; or the original of
a treatise, in opposition to a copy.

AUTOMA'TICAL. adj. [from *automaton*.]

Belonging to an automaton; having the
power of moving itself.

AUTO'MATON. n. f. [*αὐτόματον*. In the
plural, *automata*.] A machine that hath
the power of motion within itself, and
which stands in need of no foreign
assistance. *Quincy*

For it is greater to understand the art whereby
the Almighty governs the motions of the great
automaton, than to have learned the intrigues of
policy. *Glanville's Scipio*

The particular circumstances for which the *au-
tomata* of this kind are most eminent, may be
reduced to four. *Wilkins*

AUTOMATOUS. *adj.* [from *automaton*.] Having in itself the power of motion.

Clocks, or *automaton* organs, whereby we distinguish of time, have no mention in ancient writers. *Newton's English Dictionary.*

AUTONOMY. *n. f.* [from *autonomia*.] The living according to one's mind and prescription. *Dict.*

AUTOPSY. *n. f.* [from *autopsia*.] Ocular demonstration; seeing a thing one's self.

Quincy.

In those that have forked tails, *autopsy* convinces us, that it hath this life. *Ray on Creation.*

AUTOPTICAL. *adj.* [from *autopsia*.] Perceived by one's own eyes.

AUTOPTICALLY. *adv.* [from *autopsia*.] By means of one's own eyes.

Were this true, it would *autoptically* silence that dispute. *Brown.*

That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Aristotle; but the telescope hath *autoptically* controverted it; and he, who is not Pythagorean enough to the disbelief of his senses, may see that it is no exhalation. *Glanville's Scorpis.*

AUTUMN. *n. f.* [from *autumnus*, Lat.] The season of the year between summer and winter, beginning astronomically at the equinox, and ending at the solstice; popularly, *autumn* comprises August, September, and October.

For I will board her, though she chide as loud As thunder, when the clouds in *autumn* crack. *Shakespeare.*

I would not be over confident, till he hath passed a spring or *autumn*. *Wife of Man's Surgery.*

The starving brood, Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield A slender *autumn*. *Philips.*

Autumn nodding o'er the yellow plain, Comes jovial on. *Thomson.*

AUTUMNAL. *adj.* [from *autumnus*.] Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn.

No spring or summer's beauty hath such grace, As I have seen in one *autumnal* face. *Dante.*

Thou shalt not long Rule in the clouds; like an *autumnal* star, Or lightning thou shalt fall. *Milton.*

Bind now up your *autumnal* flowers, to prevent sudden gusts, which will prostrate all. *Endym.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows With that ripe red th' *autumnal* sun bellows. *Pope.*

AUTULSION. *n. f.* [from *autulsiō*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another.

Spurn not the little offsprings if they grow Redundant; but the thronging clusters thin By kind *autulsiō*. *Philips.*

The pressure of any ambient fluid can be no intelligible cause of the cohesion of matter; though such a pressure may hinder the *autulsiō* of two polished superficies one from another, in a line perpendicular to them. *Locke.*

AUXESIS. *n. f.* [Latin.] An increasing; an exornation, when, for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put instead of the proper word. *Smith.*

AUXILIAR. *n. f.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.] **AUXILIARY.** *n. f.* Helper; assistant; confederate.

In the strength of that power, he might, without the *auxiliaries* of any further influence, have determined his will to a full choice of God. *South.*

There are indeed, a sort of underling *auxiliaries* to the difficulty of a work, called commentators and critics. *Pope.*

AUXILIAR. *adj.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.]

AUXILIARY. *adj.* Assistant; helping; confederate.

The giant brood, That fought at Thebes and Ilum, on each side Mix'd with *auxiliar* gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Their tractates are little *auxiliary* unto ours, nor afford us any light to deterrebrate this truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

There is not the smallest capillary vein but it is preterit with, and *auxiliary* to it, according to its use. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Nor from his patrimonial heav'n alone Is Jove content to pour his vengeance down; And from his brother of the seas he craves, To help him with *auxiliary* waves. *Dryden.*

AUXILIARY Verb. A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

In almost all languages, some of the commonest nouns and verbs have many irregularities; such are the common *auxiliary* verbs, to be and to have, to do and to be done, &c. *Watson.*

AUXILIATION. *n. f.* [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] Help; aid; succour. *Dict.*

To AWAIR. *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait*.] See WAIT.

1. To expect; to wait for.

Even as the wretch condemn'd to lose his life Awaits the falling of the murthering knife. *Fairfax.*

Between the rocky pillars Gabriel sat, Chief of th' angelick guards awaiting night. *Milton.*

2. To attend; to be in store for.

To shew thee what reward Awaits the good; the rest, what punishment. *Milton.*

Unless his wrath be appeased, an eternity of torments awaits the objects of his displeasure. *Rogers.*

AWAIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Ambush. See WAIT.

And least nithap the most bliss alter may; For thousand perils lie in close *await* About us daily, to work our decay. *Spenser.*

To AWAKE. *v. a.* [peccian, Sax. To awake has the preterit *awoke*, or, as we now more commonly speak, *awaked*.]

1. To rouse out of sleep.

Take heed, How you *awake* our sleeping sword of war. *Shakespeare.*

Our friend Lazarus sleepeth; but I go that I may *awake* him out of sleep. *John.*

2. To raise from any state resembling sleep.

Hark, hark, the horrid sound Has rais'd up his head: As *awak'd* from the dead, And amaz'd, he stares round. *Dryden.*

3. To put into new action.

The spark of noble courage now *awake*, And strive your excellent self to excel. *F. Queen.*

The fair Repairs her smiles, *awakens* every grace, And calls forth all the wonders of her face. *Pope.*

To AWAKE. *v. n.* To break from sleep; to cease to sleep.

Alack, I am afraid they have *awak'd*, And 'tis not done. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I *awaked* up last of all, as one that gathereth after the grape-gatherers. *Ecclus.*

AWAKE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Not being asleep; not sleeping.

Imagination is like to work better upon sleeping men, than men *awake*. *Bacon.*

Cares shall not keep him on the throne *awake*, Nor break the golden slumbers he would take. *Dryden.*

To AWA'KEN. *v. a.* and *v. n.* The same with *awake*.

Awake Argantyr, Hervor the only daughter Of thee and Suavi doun *awaken* thee. *Hicks.*

To AWA'RD. *v. a.* [derived by Skinner, somewhat improbably, from *pearb*, Sax.

toward.] To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial sentence.

A pound of that same merchant's flesh is thine; The court *awards* it, and the law doth give it. *Shakespeare.*

It advances that grand business, and according to which thou shalt hereafter will be *awarded*. *Decay of Piety.*

A church which allows salvation to none without it, nor *awards* damnation to almost any within it. *Smith.*

Satisfaction for every affront cannot be *awarded* by stated laws. *Collier on Duelling.*

To AWA'RD. *v. n.* To judge; to determine.

Th' unwise *award* to lodge it in the tow'rs, An off'ring sacred. *Pope's Odyssey.*

AWA'RD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Judgment; sentence; determination.

Now hear th' *award*, and happy may it prove To her, and him who best deceives her love. *Dryden.*

Affection bribes the judgment, and we cannot expect an equitable *award*, where the judge is made a party. *Glanville.*

To urge the foe, Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair, Were to refuse th' *awards* of Providence. *Atkins.*

AWA'RE. *adv.* [from *a*, and *ware*, an old word for *cautious*; it is however, perhaps, an *adjective*; *ᾠπαῖος*, Sax.] Excited to caution; vigilant; in a state of alarm; attentive.

Ere I was *aware*, I had left myself nothing but the name of a king. *Sidney.*

Ere sorrow was *aware*, they made his thoughts bear away something else besides his own sorrow. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

Temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves; so that we are but little *aware* of them, and less able to withstand them. *Atterbury.*

To AWA'RE. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious.

So warn'd he them *aware* themselves; and Instant, without disturb, they took alarm. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This passage is by others understood thus: He warn'd those, who were *aware*, of themselves.

AWA'Y. *adv.* [apex, Saxon.]

1. In a state of absence; not in any particular place.

They could make Love to your dress, although your face were *away*. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

It is impossible to know properties that are so annexed to it, that any of them being *away*, that essence is not there. *Locke.*

2. From any place or person.

I have a pain upon my forehead here.— Why that's with watching? 'twill *away* again. *Shakespeare.*

When the fowls came down upon the carcasses, Abraham drove them *away* again. *Genesis.*

Would you youth and beauty stay, Love hath wings, and will *away*. *Waller.*

Summer suns roll unperceiv'd *away*. *Pope.*

3. Let us go.

Away, old man; give me thy hand; *away*; King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter ta'en; Give me thy hand. Come on. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Begone.

Away, and glister like the god of war, When he intendeth to become the field. *Shakespeare.*

I'll to the woods among the happier brutes: Come, let's *away*; hark, the thrill horn resounds. *Smith's Phœbus and Hippocritus.*

Away, you flatterers! Nor charge his gen'rous meaning. *Romeo's Y. Sh.*

5. Out of one's own hands; into the power of something else.

A W F

It concerns every man, who will not trifle away his soul, and fool himself into irreparable misery, to enquire into these matters. *Tillotson.*

6. It is often used with a verb; as, to drink away an estate; to idle away a manor; that is, to drink or idle till an estate or manor is gone.

He play'd his life away. *Pope.*

7. On the way; on the road: perhaps this is the original import of the following phrase:

Sir Valentine, whether away so fast? *Shaksp.*

8. Perhaps the phrase, he cannot away with, may mean, he cannot travel with; he cannot bear the company.

She never could away with me.—Never, never: she would always say, she could not abide master Shallow. *Shakspere.*

9. Away with. Throw away; take away. If you dare think of deserving our charms, Away with your sheepclothes, and take to your arms. *Dryden.*

AWE. n. f. [ege, oga, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence.

They all be brought up idly, without awe of parents, without precepts of masters, and without fear of offence. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

This thought fixed upon him who is only to be feared, God: and yet with a final fear, which at the same time both fears and loves. It was awe without amazement, and dread without distinction. *South.*

What is the proper awe and fear, which is due from man to God? *Rogers.*

- To AWE, v. a. [from the noun.] To strike with reverence, or fear; to keep in subjection.

If you will work on any man, you must either know his nature and passions, and so lead him; or his ends, and so persuade him; or his weaknesses and disadvantages, and so awe him: or those that have interest in him, and to govern him. *Bacon.*

Why then was this forbid? Why, but to awe? Why, but to keep you low and ignorant, His worshippers? *Milton.*

Hear'st that hath plac'd this island to give law, To balance Europe, and her states to awe. *Waller.*

The rods and axes of princes, and their deputations, may awe many into obedience; but the sense of their goodness, justice, and other virtues, will work on more. *Atterbury.*

AWE-BAND. n. f. [from awe and band.] A check. *DiA.*

AWEFUL. adj. [from awe and full.]

1. That strikes with awe, or fills with reverence.

So awful that with honour thou may'st love Thy mate; who sees, when thou art seen least wife. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I approach thee thus, and gaze Infatiate; I thus single; nor have fear'd Thy awful brow, more awful thus retir'd, Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair! *Milton.*

2. Worshipful; in thy Maker; invested with dignity. This sense is obsolete.

Know, then, that some of us are gentlemen, Such as the fury of ungodly'd youth Thrust from the company of awful men. *Shaksp.*

3. Struck with awe; timorous; scrupulous. This sense occurs but rarely.

It is not nature and swift reason, but a weak and awful reverence for antiquity, and the vogue of fallible men. *Hutton.*

A'WFULLY. adv. [from awful.] In a reverential manner.

It will concern a man to treat this great principle awfully and warily, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids. *South.*

A'WFULNESS. n. f. [from awful.]

A W K

1. The quality of striking with awe; solemnity.

These objects naturally raise seriousness; and night heightens the awfulness of the place, and pours out her supernumerary horrors upon every thing. *Addison.*

2. The state of being struck with awe: little used.

An help to prayer, producing in us reverence and awfulness to the divine majesty of God. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To AWHARE, v. a. [This word I have met with only in *Spenser*, nor can I discover whence it is derived; but imagine, that the Teutonic language had anciently *scapan*, to strike, or some such word, from which *scapan*, or offensive arms, took their denomination.] To strike; to confound; to terrify.

Ah! my dear gossip, answer'd then the ape, Deeply do your sad words my wits awake, But for because your grief doth great appear, And eke because mayest am touch'd near. *Hubbert's Tale.*

AWHILE. adv. [This word, generally reputed an *adverb*, is only a *while*, that is, a time, an interval.] Some time; some space of time.

Stay, stay, I say; And if you love me, as you say you do, Let me persuade you to forbear awhile. *Shaksp.*
Into this wild abyss the way's bend Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd awhile, Pondering his voyage. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

AWK. adj. [A barbarous contraction of the word *awkward*.] Odd; out of order.

We have heard as arant jangling in the pulpits, as the steeples; and professors ringing as *awk* as the bells to give notice of the conflagration. *L'Estrange.*

A'WKEWARD. adj. [awarb, Saxon; that is, backward, untoward.]

1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught; ungenteel.

Proud Italy, Whose manners fill our taste, apish nation Lings after in base *awkward* imitation. *Shaksp.*
Their own language is worthy their cure; and they are judged of by their lameness or *awkward* way of expressing themselves in it. *Locke.*
An *awkward* shame, or fear of ill usage, has a share in this conduct, *Swift.*

2. Unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumsy.

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick; So true, that he was *awkward* at a trick. *Dryd.*

3. Perverse; untoward.

A kind and constant friend To all that regularly offend; But was implacable and *awkward* To all that interpl'd and hawk'd. *Hudibras.*

A'WKEWARDLY. adv. [from *awkward*.] Clumsily; unready; inelegantly; ungainly.

Dametas nodding from the waste upwards, and swearing he never knew a man go more *awkwardly* to work. *Sidney.*

When any thing is done *awkwardly*, the common saying will pass upon them, that it is suitable to their breeding. *Locke.*

If any pretty creature is void of genius, and would perform her part but *awkwardly*, I must nevertheless insist upon her working. *Addison.*

She still renews the ancient scene; Forgets the forty years between; *Awkwardly* gay, and oddly merry;

Her scarf pale pink, her head-knot cherry. *Prior.*

If a man be taught to hold his pen *awkwardly*, yet writes sufficiently well, it is not worth while

A W R

to teach him the accurate methods of handling that instrument. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

A'WKEWARDNESS. n. f. [from *awkward*.] Inelegance; want of gentility; oddness; unfitness.

One may observe *awkwardness* in the Italians, which easily discovers their art not to be natural. *Addison.*

All his airs of behaviour have a certain *awkwardness* in them; but these *awkward* airs are worn away in company. *Watts.*

AWL. n. f. [æle, ale, Saxon.] A pointed instrument to bore holes.

He which was minded to make himself a perpetual tavern, should, for a visible token thereof, have also his ear bored through with an *awl*. *Hosier.*

You may likewise prick many holes, with an *awl*, about a joint that will lie in the earth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'WLESS. adj. [from *awe*; and the negative *less*.]

1. Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear.

Against whole furies, and th' unmatched force, The *awless* lion could not wage the fight. *Shaksp.*
His claim, the bull with *awless* intolerance, And having seiz'd his horns, accosts the prince. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting the power of causing reverence.

Ah me! I see the ruin of my house; The tiger now hath seiz'd the gentle hind; Insulting tyranny begins to rot Upon the innocent and *awless* throne. *Shaksp.*

AWME, or AUME. n. f. A Dutch measure of capacity for liquors, containing eight fleekans, or twenty verges or veretels; answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one-sixth of a ton of France, or one-seventh of an English ton. *Arbutnot.*

AWN. n. f. [arista, Lat.] The beard growing out of the corn or grass. *Chambers.*

A'WNING. n. f. A cover spread over a boat or vessel, to keep off the weather.

Of these boards I made an *awning* over me. *Robinson Crusoe.*

AWO'KE. The preterit of awake.

And the said, the Philistines lay upon thee, Sampson. And he awoke out of his sleep. *Judges.*

AWO'KK. adv. [from *a* and *work*.] On work; into a state of labour; into action.

So after Pyrrhus' pause, Arous'd vengeance sets him new *awork*. *Shak.*

By prescribing the constitution, it sets us *awork* to the performances of it, and that by living well. *Hammond.*

AWO'RRING. adv. [from *awork*.] Into the state of working.

Long they thus travelled, yet never met Adventure which might them *aworking* set. *Hubbert's Tale.*

AWRY. adv. [from *a* and *wry*.]

1. Not in a straight direction; obliquely. But her sad eyes, that fasten'd on the ground, Are govern'd with gently modesty; That suffers not one look to glance *awry*, Which may let in a little thought unfound. *Spenser.*

Like perspectives, which rightly gaz'd upon, Shew nothing but confusion; eyed *awry*, Deminguish form. *Shaksp. Richard II.*

A violent cross wind, from either coast, Blows them transverse, ten thousand leagues *awry* Into the devian air. *Milton.*

2. Asquint; with oblique vision.

A X I

A Y E

A Z U

You know the king
With jealous eyes has look'd away
On his son's actions. *Dunkin's Sephy.*

3. Not in the right or true direction.
I hap to step away, where I see no path, and
can discern but few steps afore me. *Brownwood.*

4. Not equally between two points; un-
evenly.
Not tyrants since that unrepenting dye,
Not Cynthia when her mantle's pinn'd away,
Ere felt such rage. *Pope.*

5. Not according to right reason; per-
versely.
All away, and which wried it to the most wry
course of all, wit abused, rather to forget reason
why it should be amiss, than how it should be
amended. *Sidney.*
Much of the soul they talk, but all away.
And in themselves seek virtue, and to themselves
All glory arrogate, to God give none. *Milton.*

AXE. *n. f.* [*ax*, *acre*, *Sax. ascia*, *Lat.*] An instrument consisting of a metal head,
with a sharp edge, fixed in a helve or
handle, to cut with.
No metal can,
No, not the hangman's axe, bear half the keen-
ness
Of thy sharp envy. *Shakespeare.*
There stood a forest on the mountain's brow,
Which overlook'd the shaded plains below;
No founding axe presum'd these trees to hew,
Cruel with the world; a venerable fight *Dryd.*

AXILLA. *n. f.* [*axilla*, *Lat.*] The cavity
under the upper part of the arm, called
the armpit. *Quincy.*

AXILLAR. } *adj.* [from *axilla*, *Lat.*]
AXILARY. } Belonging to the armpit.
Axillary artery is distributed unto the hand;
below the cubit, it divideth into two parts. *Brown.*

AXIOM. *n. f.* [*axioma*, *Lat. αξιωμα*, from
axio v.]
1. A proposition evident at first sight, that
cannot be made plainer by demonstra-
tion.
Axioms, or principles more general, are such as
this, that the greater good is to be chosen before
the lesser. *Hosker.*

2. An established principle to be granted
without new proof.
The *axioms* of that law, whereby natural agents
are guided, have their use in the moral. *Hosker.*
Their affirmations are no *axioms*; we esteem

thereof as things unsaid, and account them but in
list of nothing. *Brown.*

AXIS. *n. f.* [*axis*, *Lat.*] The line real or
imaginary that passes through any thing,
on which it may revolve.
But since they lay our earth, from morn to
morn,
On its own *axis* is oblig'd to turn;
That swift rotation must disperse in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear. *Blackmore.*
It might annually have compass'd the sun, and
yet never have once turn'd upon its *axis*. *Bentley.*
On their own *axis*, as the planets run,
And make at once their circle round the sun;
So two consistent motions act the soul,
And one regards itself, and one the whole. *Pope.*

AXLE. } *n. f.* [*axis*, *Lat.*] The pin
AXLE-TREE. } which passes through the
midst of the wheel, on which the cir-
cumvolutions of the wheel are per-
formed.
Venerable Nestor
Should with a bond of air, strong as the *axle-tree*
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian
coils
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakespeare.*
The fly sat upon the *axle-tree* of the chariot-
wheel, and said, What a dust do I raise! *Bacon.*
And the gilded car of day
His glowing *axle* doth allay
In the deep Atlantick stream. *Milton.*
He saw a greater lum appear,
Than his bright throne or burning *axle-tree* could
bear. *Milton's Christ's Nativity.*

AY. *adv.* [perhaps from *ais*, *Lat.*]
1. Yes; an *adverb* of answering affirma-
tively.
Return you thither? —
—ay madam, with the swiftest wing of speed. *Shakespeare.*
What say'st thou? Wilt thou be of our com-
fort? Say ay, and be the captain of us all. *Shak.*

2. It is a word by which the sense is en-
forced; even; yes, certainly; and more
than that.
Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n;
Ay, and show this thy abortive pride. *Shakespeare.*

AYE. *adv.* [*aya*, *Saxon.*] Always; to eter-
nity; for ever. It is now rarely used,
and only in poetry.
And now in darksome dungeon, wretched
thrall,
Remedylefs for aye he doth him hold. *F. Queen.*

Either prepare to die,
Or on Diana's altar to profess,
For aye, austerity and single life. *Shakespeare.*
The soul, though made in time, survives for
aye;
And, though it hath beginning, sees no end. *Str. J. Davien.*
And hears the muses, in a ring,
Aye round about Jove's altars sing. *Milton.*
Th' *axomith'd* swimmers aye ply the pump;
No stay, nor rest, till the wide breach is clos'd. *Philips.*

A'YGREEN. *n. f.* The same with *houfe-
leek*. *Did.*

A'YRY. *n. f.* The nest of the hawk.
I should discourse on the brancher, the haggard,
and then treat of their several *ayries*. *Watson's Angler.*

A'ZIMUTH. *n. f.* [*Arab*]
1. The *azimuth* of the sun, or of a star, is
an arch between the meridian of the
place, and any given vertical line.
2. *Magnetical Azimuth*, is an arch of the
horizon contained between the sun's
azimuth circle and the magnetical meri-
dian; or it is the apparent distance of
the sun from the north or south point
of the compass.
3. *Azimuth Compass*, is an instrument used
at sea for finding the sun's magnetic
azimuth.
4. *Azimuth Dial*, is a dial whose stile or
gnomon is at right angles to the plane
of the horizon.
5. *Azimuths*, called also verticle circles,
are great circles intersecting each other
in the zenith and nadir, and cutting
the horizon at right angles, in all the
points thereof. *Chambers.*

A'ZURE. *adj.* [*azur*, *Fr. azurro*, *Span. lazur*, *Arab. from lazuli*, a blue stone.]
Blue; faint blue.
Like pomeis round of marble clear,
Where *azur'd* veins well mixt appear. *Sidney.*
The hue of the first order, though very faint
and little, may be the colour of some substance;
and the *azure* colour of the skies seems to be this
order. *Newton.*

Thus replies
Minerva, graceful with her *azure* eyes. *Pope.*
The sea,
For through his *azure* turbulent domain,
Your empire owns. *Thompson.*

B.

B

B A A

B A B

B. The second letter of the English
alphabet, is pronounced, as in most
other European languages, by pressing
the whole length of the lips together,
and forcing them open with a strong
breath. It has a near affinity with the
other labial letters, and is confounded
by the Germans with *p*, and by the
Gascans with *v*; from which an epi-

grammatist remarks, that *biere* and
viere are in Gascony the same. The
Spaniards, in most words, use *b* or *v* in-
differently.
BAA. *n. f.* [See the verb.] The cry of
a sheep.
—Therefore thou art a sheep—
Such another proof would make me cry *baa*. *Shakespeare.*

To BAA. *v. n.* [*ballo*, *Lat.*] To cry like
a sheep.
Or like a lamb whose dam away is fet,
He treble howls for help, but none can get. *Sidney.*

To BABBLE. *v. n.* [*babbeln*, *Germ. la-
biller*, *Fr.*]
1. To prattle like a child; to prate im-
perfectly.
My *babbling* praises I repeat no more,
But hear, rejoice, stand silent, and adore. *Prior.*

B A B

2. To talk idly, or irrationally.

John had conned over a catalogue of hard words; these he used to *babble* indifferently in all companies.

Let the silent sanctuary show,
What from the babbling schools we may not know.

3. To talk thoughtlessly; to tell secrets.

There is more danger in a reserved and silent friend, than in a noisy babbling enemy.

4. To talk much.

The babbling echo mocks the bounds,
Replying thrilly to the well tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once.
And had I power to give that knowledge birth,
In all the speeches of the babbling earth.
The babbling echo had defec'd his face;
She, who in other's words her silence breaks.

BA'BBLE. n. f. [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; senseless prattle.

This bubble shall not henceforth trouble me;
Here is a coil with protestation.

Come, no more,
This is mere mortal bubble.

With volleys of eternal bubble,
And clamour more unanswerable.

The bubble, impertinence, and folly, I have taken notice of in disputes.

BA'BBLEMENT. n. f. [from *bubble*.] Senseless prate; empty words.

Devoided all this while with ragged notions and babblements, while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge.

BA'BLER. n. f. [from *bubble*.]

1. An idle talker; an irrational prattler.

We hold our time too precious to be spent
With such a babbler.

The apostle had no sooner proposed it to the masters at Athens, but he himself was ridiculed as a babbler.

2. A teller of secrets.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debar'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime.

Great babblers, or talkers, are not fit for trust.

BABE. n. f. [*baban*, Welsh; *babbard*, Dutch; *bambino*, Italian.] An infant; a child of either sex.

Those that do teach your babes
Do it with gentle means, and easy tasks;
He might have chid me so: for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding.

Nor shall Sebastian's formidable name
Be longer us'd to lull the crying babe.

The babe had all that infant care beguiles,
And early knew his mother in her tangles.

BA'BBERY. n. f. [from *babe*.] Finery to please a babe or child.

So have I seen trim books in velvet dight,
With golden leaves and painted *babery*.

Of feely boys, please unacquainted sight.

BA'BBISH. adj. [from *babe*.] Childish.

If he be bashtul, and will soon blath, they call him a *babbish* and ill brought up thing.

BABOON. n. f. [*babouin*, Fr.] It is supposed by *Skinner* to be the augmentation of *babe*, and to import a great *babe*. A monkey of the largest kind.

You had looked through the grate like a geminy of baboons.

He cast every human feature out of his countenance, and became a baboon.

BA'BY. n. f. [See *BABE*.]

1. A child; an infant.

The baby beats the nurse, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum.

The child must have sugar plums, rather than make the poor baby cry.

He must marry, and propagate: the father cannot stay for the portion, nor the mother for babes to play with.

B A C

2. A small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

The archduke saw that Perkin would prove a runaway; and it was the part of children to fall out about babies.

Since no image can represent the great Creator, never think to honour him by your foolish puppets, and babies of dirt and clay.

BA'CCATED. adj. [*baccatus*, Lat.] Befet with pearls; having many berries.

BACCHANALIAN. n. f. [from *bacchanalia*, Lat.] A riotous person; a drunkard.

BACCHANALS. n. f. [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feasts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine.

Ha, my brave emperor, shall we dance now the Egyptian *bacchanals*, and celebrate our drink?

What wild fury was there in the heathen *bacchanals*, which we have not seen equalled?

Both extremes were banish'd from their walls,
Carthage fasts, and sullen *bacchanals*.

BACCHUS BOLE. n. f. A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved.

BACCI'FEROUS. adj. [from *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] Berry-bearing.

Bacciferous trees are of four kinds. 1. Such as bear a calculate or naked berry; the flower and calix both falling off together, and leaving the berry bare; as the *salicifera* trees. 2. Such as have a naked monospermous fruit, that is, containing in it only one seed; as the *arbutus*. 3. Such as have but polyspermous fruit, that is, containing two or more kernels or seeds within it; as the *jesminum*, *liquidum*. 4. Such as have their fruit composed of many acini, or round soft balls set close together like a bunch of grapes; as the *uva marina*.

BACCI'VOROUS. adj. [from *bacca*, a berry, and *voru*, to devour, Lat.] Devouring berries.

BACHELOR. n. f. [A word of very uncertain etymology, it not being well known what was its original sense. *Junius* derives it from *baculus*, foolish; *Ménage* from *bas chevalier*, a knight of the lowest rank; *Spelman*, from *baculus*, a staff; *Cujas*, from *bucella*, an allowance of provision. The most probable derivation seems to be from *bacca laurus*, the berry of a laurel or bay; bachelors being young, are of good hopes, like laurels in the berry. Dr. *Lawrence* observed, that *Ménage's* etymology is much confirmed by the practice in our universities of calling a Bachelor, Sir. In Latin, *baccalaureus*.]

1. A man unmarried.

Becomes a virtuous bachelor and a maid.

The haunting of dissolute places, or resort to courtesans, are no more punished in married men than in bachelors.

A true painter naturally delights in the liberty which belongs to the bachelor's estate.

Let sinful bachelors their woes deplore,
Full well they merit all they feel, and more.

2. A man who takes his first degrees at the university in any profession.

Being a boy, new bachelor of arts, I chanced to speak against the pope.

I appear before your honour, in behalf of *Martinus Scriblerus*, bachelor of physic.

3. A knight of the lowest order. This is a sense now little used.

B A C

BA'CHELORSHIP. n. f. [from *bachelor*.] The condition of a bachelor.

Her mother, living yet, can testify,
She was the first fruit of my *bachelorship*.

BAC'K. n. f. [*bac*, *bac*, Saxon; *bach*, German.]

1. The hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs.

Part following enter, part remain without,
And mount on others backs in hopes to share.

2. The outer part of the hand when it is shut: opposed to the palm.

Methought love pitying me, when he saw this,
Gave me your hands, the backs and palms to kiss.

3. The outward part of the body; that which requires clothes: opposed to the belly.

Those who, by their ancestors, have been set free from a constant drudgery to their backs and their bellies, should bestow some time on their heads.

4. The rear: opposed to the van.

He might conclude, that Walter would be upon the king's back, as his majesty was upon his.

5. The place behind.

As the voice goeth round, as well towards the back as towards the front of him that speaketh, so does the echo: for you have many back echoes to the place where you stand.

6. The part of any thing out of sight.

Trees set upon the backs of chimneys do ripen fruit sooner.

7. The thick part of any tool opposed to the edge; as the back of a knife or sword: whence *backsword*, or sword with a back; as,

Bull dreaded not old Lewis either at *backsword*, single tauchion, or cudgel-play.

8. To turn the back on one; to forsake him, or neglect him.

At the hour of death, all friendships of the world bid him adieu, and the whole creation turns its back upon him.

9. To turn the back; to go away; to be not within the reach of taking cognizance.

His back was no sooner turned, but they returned to their former rebellion.

BACK. adv. [from the noun.]

1. To the place from which one came.

Back you shall not to the house, unless
You undertake that with me.

He sent many to seek the ship *Argo*, threatening that if they brought not *back* *Merles*, they should suffer in her stead.

Where they are, and why they came not back,
Is now the labour of my thoughts.

Back to thy native island might'st thou fall,
And leave half-heard the melancholy tale.

2. Backward; as retreating from the present situation.

I've been surpriz'd in an unguarded hour,
But must not now go back; the love, that lay
Half smother'd in my breast, has broke through all.

3. Behind; not coming forward.

I thought to promote thee unto great honour;
but to the Lord hath kept thee back from honour.

Constrain the globe, keep back the harmful weed.

4. Toward things past.

I had always a curiosity to look back unto the sources of things, and to view in my mind the beginning and progress of a rising world.

5. Again; in return.

BAC

The lady's mad; yet if 'twere so,
She could not sway her house, command her fol-
lows;
Take and give *back* affairs, and their dispatch,
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing.
Shakespeare.

6. Again; a second time.

This Caesar found, and that ungrateful age,
With losing him, went *back* to blood and rage.
Waller.

The epistles being written from ladies forsaken
by their lovers, many thoughts came *back* upon
us in divers letters.
Dryden.

To BACK. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To mount on the back of a horse.

That roan shall be my throne.
Well, I will *back* him strait. O Elphinstone!
Bid Butler lead him forth into the park.
Shakespeare.

2. To break a horse; to train him to bear upon his back.

Direct us how to *back* the winged horse;
Favour his flight, and moderate his course.
R. Jefferies.

3. To place upon the back.

As I slept methought,
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle *back'd*,
Appear'd to me.
Shakespeare.

4. To maintain; to strengthen; to support; to defend.

Belike he means,
Back'd by the pow'r of Warwick, that false peer,
To aspire unto the crown.
Shakespeare.
You are strait enough in the shoulders, you care
not who fees your back: call you that *backing* of
your friends? a plague upon such *backing*! give
me them that will face me.
Shakespeare.

These were seconded by certain demerits,
and both *backed* with men at arms.
Hayward.
Din they not swear, in express words,
To prop and *back* the house of lords?
And after turn'd out the whole houseful.
Hudibras.

A great malice, *backed* with a great interest,
can have no advantage of a man, but from his ex-
pectations of something without himself.
South.
How shall we treat this bold aspiring man?
Success still follows him, and *backs* his crimes.
Addison.

5. To justify; to support.

The patrons of the ternary number of princi-
ples, and those that would have five elements,
endeavour to *back* their experiments with a spe-
cious reason.
Boyle.

We have I know not how many adages to *back*
the reason of this moral.
L'Estrange.

6. To second.

Factions, and favouring this or t' other side,
Their wagers *back* their wishes.
Dryden.

To BACKBITE. v. a. [from back and bite.] To censure or reproach the absent.

Must untruly and maliciously do these evil
tongues *backbite* and slander the sacred ashes of
that personage.
Spenser.

I will use him well; a friend i' th' court is bet-
ter than a penny in purse. Use his men well,
Davy; for they are arrant knaves and will *backbite*.
Shakespeare.

BA'CKBITER. n. f. [from backbite.] A privy calumniator; a censurer of the absent.

No body is bound to look upon his *backbiter*,
or his underminer, his betrayer, or his oppressor,
as his friend.
South.

BA'CKBONE. n. f. [from back and bone.] The bone of the back.

The *backbone* should be divided into many ver-
tebres for commodious bending, and not to be
one entire rigid bone.
Ray.

BA'CKCARRY. Having on the back.

Manwood, in his forest laws, noteth it for one
of the four circumstances, or cases, wherein a fu-
reller may arrest an offender against text or ve-

BAC

nison in the forest, viz. stable-stand, dog-draw,
backcarry, and bloody-hand.
Cowell.

BA'CKDOOR. n. f. [from back and door.] The door behind the house; privy passage.

The procession durst not return by the way it
came; but, alter the devotion of the monks,
pass'd out at a *backdoor* of the convent.
Addis.
Popery, which is so far that out as not to re-
enter openly, is stealing in by the *backdoor* of
atheism.
Atterbury.

BA'CKED. adj. [from back.] Having a back.

Lofty-neck'd,
Sharp headed, barrel bellied, broadly *back'd*.
Dryden.

BA'CKFRIEND. n. f. [from back and friend.] A friend backward; that is, an enemy in secret.

Set the restless importunities of talebearers and
backfriends against fair words and professions
L'Estrange.

Far is our church from inebriating upon the
civil power; as some, who are *backfriends* to both,
would maliciously insinuate.
South.

BACKGAMMON. n. f. [from back gammon, Welsh, a little battle.] A play or game at tables, with box and dice.

In what esteem are you with the vicar of the
parish? can you play with him at *backgammon*?
Swift.

BA'CKHOUSE. n. f. [from back and house.] The buildings behind the chief part of the house.

Their *backhouses*, of more necessary than clean-
ly service, as kitchens, stables, are climbed up
unto by steps.
Carver.

BA'CKPIECE. f. n. [from back and piece.] The piece of armour which covers the back.

The morning that he was to join battle, his ar-
mourer put on his *backpiece* before, and his breast-
plate behind.
Camden.

BA'CKROOM. n. f. [from back and room.] A room behind; not in the front.

If you have a fair prospect backwards of gar-
dens, it may be convenient to make *backrooms*
the larger.
Moxon's Mech. Exercises.

BA'CKSIDE. n. f. [from back and side.]

1. The hinder part of any thing.

If the quicksilver were rubbed from the *backside*
of the speculum, the glass would cause the same
rings of colours, but more faint; the pheno-
mena depend not upon the quicksilver, unless so
far as it increases the reflection of the *backside* of
the glass.
Newton.

2. The hind part of an animal.

A poor ant carries a grain of corn, climbing
up a wall with her head downwards and her
backside upwards.
Addison.

3. The yard or ground behind a house.

The wash of pastures, fields, commons, roads,
streets, or *backside*, are of great advantage to all
sorts of land.
Mortimer.

To BACKSLIDE. v. n. [from back and slide.] To fall off; to apostatize: a word only used by divines.

Hast thou seen that which *backsliding* Israel hath
done? She is gone up upon every high mountain,
and under every green tree.
Jeremiah.

BACKSLIDER. n. f. [from backslide.] An apostate.

The *backslider* in heart shall be filled.
Proverbs.

BA'CKSTAFF. n. f. [from back and staff; because in taking an observation, the observer's back is turned toward the sun.] An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea; invented by Captain Davies.

BAC

BA'CKSTAIRS. n. f. [from back and stairs.] The private stairs in the house.

I condemn the practice which hath lately crept
into the court at the *backstairs*, that some picked
for sheriffs get out of the bill.
Baron.

BA'CKSTAYS. n. f. [from back and stay.] Ropes or stays which keep the masts of a ship from pitching forward or over-board.

BA'CKSWORD. n. f. [from back and sword.] A sword with one sharp edge.

Bull dreaded not old Lewis at *backsword*.
Arbuthnot.

BA'CKWARD. } adv. [from back, and BA'CKWARDS. } peanb, Sax. that is, to- ward the back; contrary to forward.]

1. With the back forward.

They went *backward*, and their faces were
backward.
Genesi.

2. Toward the back.

In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast
backward, and then forward, with so much the
greater force; for the hands go *backward* before
they take their rise.
Bacon.

3. On the back.

Then daring fire from her malignant eyes,
She cast him *backward* as he strove to rise.
Dryden.

4. From the present station to the place beyond the back.

We might have met them dartsful, beard to
beard,
And beat them *backward* home.
Shakespeare.

The monstrous fight
Struck them with horror *backward*; but far
worse
Urg'd them behind.
Milton.

5. Regressively.

Are not the rays of light, in passing by the
edges and sides of bodies, bent several times
backwards and forwards with a motion like that
of an eel?
Newton.

6. Toward something past.

To prove the possibility of a thing, there is no
argument to that which looks *backwards*; for
what has been done or suffered, may certainly be
done or suffered again.
South.

7. Reflexively.

No, doubtless; for the mind can *backward* cast
Upon herself, her understanding light.
Davies.

8. From a better to a worse state.

The work went *backward*; and the more he
strove
T' advance the suit, the farther from her love.
Dryden.

9. Past; in time past.

They have spread one of the worst languages
in the world, if we look upon it some reigns
backward.
Locke.

10. Perversely; from the wrong end.

I never yet saw man,
But she would spell him *backward*; if fair-fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antic,
Made a foul blot; if tall, a lance ill-heated.
Shakespeare.

BA'CKWARD. adj.

1. Unwilling; averse.

Our mutability makes the friends of our na-
tion *backward* to engage with us in alliances.
Addison.

We are strangely *backward* to lay hold of this
safe, this only method of cure.
Atterbury.

Cities laid waste, they burn'd the dens and
caves;
For wiser brutes are *backward* to be slaves.
Pope.

2. H. sitating.

All things are ready, if our minds be so:
Perish the man, whose mind is *backward* now.
Shakespeare.

3. Sluggish; dilatory.

BAD

- The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Watts.*
4. Dull; not quick or apprehensive.
It often falls out, that the *backward* learner makes amends another way. *South.*
5. Late; coming after something else: as, *backward* traits; *backward* children: fruits long in ripening; children slow of growth.
- BACKWARD.** *n. f.* The things or state behind or past: poetical.
What's left thou else
In the dark *backward* or stygian of time? *Shaksp.*
- BACKWARDLY.** *adv.* [from *backward*.]
1. Unwillingly; averily; with the back forward.
Like Numid lion, by the hunters claid,
Though they do fly, yet *backwardly* do go
With proud aspect, disdain'g greater battle. *Sidney.*
2. Perverfely; or with cold hope.
I was the first man
That e'er receiv'd gift from him;
And does he think so *backwardly* of me,
That I'll requite it last? *Shaksp.*
- BACKWARDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *backward*.]
1. Dulness; unwillingness; sluggishness.
The thing by which we are apt to excise our *backwardness* to good works, is the ill success that hath been observed to attend well desig'ning charities. *Atterbury.*
2. Slowness of progression; tardiness.
- BA'CON.** *n. f.* [probably from *baken*, that is, dried flesh.]
1. The flesh of a hog salted and dried.
High o'er the hearth a chine of *bacon* hung,
Good old Philemon seiz'd it with a prong,
Then cut a slice. *Dryden.*
2. To save the *bacon*, is a phrase for preserving one's self from being hurt; borrowed from the care of housewives in the country, where they have seldom any other provision in the house than dried *bacon*, to secure it from the marching soldiers.
What frightens you thus? my good son! says the priest;
You murder'd, are sorry, and have been confess'd.
O father! my sorrow will scarce save my *bacon*;
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken. *Prior.*
- BACULO'METRY.** *n. f.* [from *taculus*, Lat. and *metron*.] The art of measuring distances by one or more staves. *Diſ.*
- BAD.** *adj.* [quoad, Dutch; compar. *worſe*; superl. *worſt*.]
1. Ill; not good: a general word used in regard to physical or moral faults, either of men or things.
Most men have politicks enough to make, through violence, the best scheme of government a *bad* one. *Pope*
2. Vitious; corrupt.
Thou may'st repent,
And one *bad* act, with many deeds well done,
May'st cover.
Thou wilt the latter, as the former, would
Still tend from *bad* to worse. *Milton.*
Our unhappy fates
Mix thee amongst the *bad*, or make thee run
Too near the pains which virtue bids thee shun. *Prior.*
3. Unfortunate; unhappy.
The sun his annual course obliquely made,
Good days contracted, and enlarg'd the *bad*. *Dryd. n.*
4. Hurtful; unwholesome; mischievous; pernicious: with *for*.
Reading was *bad* for his eyes, writing made his head ache. *Addison.*

BAF

5. Sick: with *of*; as, *bad* of a fever.
- BAD.** } The preterit of *bid*.
BAD. }
- And for an earnest of greater honour,
He *bade* me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawder. *Shaksp.*
- BADGE.** *n. f.* [A word of uncertain etymology; derived by *Junius* from *bode* or *bads*, a messenger, and supposed to be corrupted from *badage*, the credential of a messenger; but taken by *Skinner* and *Minsheu* from *lagge*, Dut. a jewel, or *bagus*, Fr. a ring. It seems to come from *bajulo*, to carry, Lat.]
1. A mark or cognizance worn to show the relation of the wearer to any person or thing.
But on his breast a bloody cross he bore,
The dear resemblance of his dying lord;
For whose sweet sake that glorious *badge* he wore. *Sperfer.*
The outward splendour of his office, is the *badge* and token of that sacred character which he inwardly bears. *Atterbury.*
2. A token by which one is known.
A savage tyrant on her helmet lies;
The famous *badge* *Clairmont* us'd to bear. *Fairfax.*
3. The mark or token of any thing.
There appears much joy in him; even to much that joy could not shew itself modest enough, without a *badge* of bitterness. *Shaksp.*
Sweet money is nobility's true *badge*. *Shaksp.*
Let him not bear the *badge* of a wreck,
Nor beg with a blue table on his back. *Dryden.*
- TO BADGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a *badge*.
Your royal father's murder'd—
—Oh, by whom?
Those of his chamber, as it seem'd, had done 't:
Their hands and faces were all *badg'd* with blood,
So were their daggers. *Shaksp.*
- BA'DGER.** *n. f.* [*bedour*, Fr. *melis*, Lat.] An animal that earths in the ground, used to be hunted.
That a brook, or *badger*, hath legs of one side shorter than the other, is received not only by rheumatis and unexperienced believers, but mail who behold them daily. *Brown.*
- BA'DGER-LEGGED.** *adj.* [from *badger* and *legged*.] Having legs of an unequal length, as the *badger* is supposed to have.
His body crook'd all over, big-bellied, *badger-legged*, and his complexion swarthy. *L'Eſp.*
- BA'DGER.** *n. f.* [perhaps from the Latin *bajulas*, a carrier; but by *Junius* derived from the *badger*, a creature who flows up his provision.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it unto another. *Cowell.*
- BA'DLY.** *adv.* [from *bad*.] In a bad manner; not well.
How goes the day with us? O tell me Hubert.—
Badly, I fear. How fares your majesty? *Shak.*
- BA'DNESS.** *n. f.* [from *bad*.] Want of good qualities, either natural or moral; desert; depravity.
It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit, set a work by a reprovable *badness* in himself. *Shak.*
There is one convenience in this city, which makes some amends for the *badness* of the pavement. *Addison on Italy.*
I did not see how the *badness* of the weather could be the king's fault. *Addison.*
- TO BA'FFLE.** *v. a.* [*baffler*, Fr.]
1. To elude; to make ineffectual.
They made a shift to think themselves guiltless,

BAG

- in spite of all their sins; to break the precept, and at the same time to *baffle* the curse. *South.*
He hath contrived to have elegance withdrawn, which he both so long *ragged* and deſired. *Atterb.*
2. To confound; to defeat with some confusion, as by perplexing or amusing: to *baffle* is sometimes less than to conquer.
Etyma loſt,
He brings to Turnus' aid his *buffed* host. *Dryd.*
When the mind has brought itself to close thinking, it may go on soundly. Every absolute problem, every intricate question, will not *baffle*, discourage, or break it. *Locke.*
A foreign potentate trembles at a war with the English nation, ready to employ against him such resources as shall *baffle* his designs upon their country. *Addison.*
- BA'FFLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A defeat.
It is the skill of the disputant that keeps off a *baffle*. *South.*
The authors having missed of their aim, are fain to retreat with frustration and a *baffle*. *South.*
- BA'FFLER.** *n. f.* [from *baffle*.] He that puts to confusion, or defeats.
Experience, that great *baffler* of speculation, assures us the thing is too possible, and brings, in all ages, matter of fact to confute our suppositions. *Government of the Tongue.*
- BAG.** *n. f.* [belge, Saxon; from which perhaps, by dropping, as is usual, the harsh consonant, came *bege*, *bage*, *bag*.]
1. A sack, or pouch, to put any thing in, as money, corn.
Cousin, away for England; haste before,
And, ere our coming, see thou shake the *bags*
Of hoarding abbots; their imprison'd angels
Set thou at liberty. *Shaksp.*
What is it that opens thy mouth in praises?
Is it that thy *bags* and thy barns are full? *South.*
Waters were inclosed within the earth, as in a *bag*. *Burnet.*
Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd *bag* the dropping guinea spoke. *Pope.*
2. That part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poison of vipers.
The swelling pulton of the several sects,
Which, wanting vent, the nation's mouth infects,
Shall burst its *bag*. *Dryden.*
Sing on, sing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd;
So may thy cows their burden'd *bags* outend. *Dryden.*
3. An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair.
We saw a young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a lub wig and black silken *bag* tied to it. *Adelſon.*
4. A term used to signify different quantities of certain commodities; as, a *bag* of pepper, a *bag* of hops.
TO BAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into a bag.
Accordingly he drain'd those marshy grounds,
And *bagg'd* them in a blue cloud. *Dryden.*
Hops ought not to be *bagged* up hot. *Martens.*
2. To load with a bag.
Like a bee, *bagg'd* with his honey'd venom,
He brings it to your hive. *Dryden.*
- TO BAG.** *v. n.* To swell like a full bag.
The skin seemed much contracted, yet it *bagged*, and had a porringer full of matter in it. *Wijman.*
Two kids that in the valley stray'd
I found by chance, and to my fold convey'd:
They drain two *bagging* udders every day. *Dryd.*
- BAG'GATELLE.** *n. f.* [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no importance: a word not naturalized.

Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd seals;
Rich tridles, serious *bagatelles*. *Prior.*

BAGGAGE. *n. f.* [from *bag*; *baggage*, Fr.]

1. The furniture and utensils of an army.

The army was an hundred and seventy thousand footmen, and twelve thousand horsemen, beside the *baggage*. *Judith.*

Riches are the *baggage* of virtue; they cannot be spared, nor left behind, but they hinder the march. *Bacon.*

They were probably always in readiness, and carried among the *baggage* of the army.

Addison on Italy.

2. The goods that are to be carried away, as *bag* and *baggage*.

Dolabella designed, when his affairs grew desperate in Egypt, to pack up *bag* and *baggage*, and sail for Italy. *Zirbuthmet.*

3. A worthless woman; in French *bagasse*; so called, because such women follow camps.

A spark of indignation did rise in her, not to suffer such a *baggage* to win away any thing of hers. *Sidney.*

When this *baggage* meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, she turns him to account. *Spechteler.*

BAGNIO. *n. f.* [*bagno*, Ital. a bath.] A house for bathing, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body.

I have known two instances of malignant fevers produced by the hot air of a *bagno*. *Arbuth.*

BAGPIPE. *n. f.* [from *bag* and *pipe*;

the wind being received in a bag.] A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, which blows up like a foot-ball, by means of a port-vent or little tube fixed to it, and stopped by a valve; and three pipes or flutes, the first called the great pipe or drone, and the second the little one, which puffs the wind out only at the bottom; the third has a reed, and is played on by compressing the bag under the arm, when full; and opening or stopping the holes, which are eight, with the fingers. The *bagpipe* takes in the compass of three octaves. *Chambers.*

No banners but shirts, with some bad *bagpipes* instead of drum and fife. *Sidney.*

He heard a *bagpipe*, and saw a general animated with the sound. *Addison's Freeholder.*

BAGPIPER. *n. f.* [from *bagpipe*.] One that plays on a bagpipe.

Some that will evermore peep thro' their eyes, And laugh, like parrots, at a *bagpiper*. *Shaksp.*

BAGUETTE. *n. f.* [Fr. a term of architecture.] A little round moulding, less than an astragal; sometimes carved and enriched.

TO BAIGNE. *v. a.* [*bagner*, Fr.] To drench; to soak. Out of use.

The women forsook not to *baigne* them, unless they plead their beads, with a worse perfume than Jugurth found in the dungeon. *Carrov.*

BAIL. *n. f.* [Of this word the etymologists give many derivations; it seems to come from the French *bailler*, to put into the hand; to deliver up, as a man delivers himself up in surety.]

Bail is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance. There is both common and special *bail*; common *bail* is in actions of small prejudice, or slight proof, called *communi*, because any sureties in that case are taken: whereas upon causes of greater weight, or apparent speciality, *special bail* or

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surety must be taken. There is a difference between *bail* and mainprize; for ne that is mainprized is at large until the day of his appearance: but where a man is bailed, he is always accounted by the law to be in their ward and custody for the time: and they may, if they will, keep him in ward or in prison at that time, or otherwise at their will. *Cowell.*

Worry'd with debts, and past all hopes of *bail*, Th' unpy'd wretch lies rotting in a jail. *Refs.*
And wail'd with presents, or, when presents fail, They send their prostituted wives for *bail*. *Dryd.*

TO BAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give bail for another.

Let me be their *bail*—

They shall be ready at your highness' will,

To answer their suspicion—

Thou shalt not *bail* them. *Shaksp. Tit. And.*

2. To admit to bail.

When they had *bailed* the twelve bishops who were in the Tower, the house of commons, in great indignation, caused them immediately to be recommitted to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

BA'ILABLE. *adj.* [from *bail*.] That may be set at liberty by bail or sureties.

BA'ILIF. *n. f.* [a word of doubtful etymology in itself, but borrowed by us from *baillie*, Fr.]

1. A subordinate officer.

Lausanne is under the caution of Berne, governed by a *baillif* sent every three years from the senate of Berne. *Addison.*

2. An officer whose business it is to execute arrests.

It many times happeneth, that, by the undersheriffs and their *baillifs*, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that runneth against him. *Bacon.*

A *baillif*, by mistake, seized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a swinging house. *Swift.*

Swift as a bard the *baillif* leaves behind. *Pope.*

3. An under-steward of a manor.

BA'ILIWICK. *n. f.* [of *baillie*, Fr. and *vic*, Sax.] The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff within his hundred, or the lord's franchise. It is that liberty which is exempted from the sheriff of the county, over which the lord of the liberty appointeth a bailiff. *Cowell.*

A proper officer is to walk up and down his *bailliwicks*. *Spenser.*

There issued writs to the sheriffs, to return the names of the several land-owners in their several *bailliwicks*. *Hale.*

TO BAIT. *v. a.* [*bazan*, Saxon; *baizen*, German.]

1. To put meat upon a hook, in some place, to tempt fish, or other animals.

Oh cunning enemy, that, to catch a saint, With saints dost *bait* thy hook! most dangerous Is that temptation that doth good us on To sin in loving virtue. *Shakspere.*

Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a meeting, give him a show of comfort in his suit, and lead him on with a sure *baited* delay, till he hath pawned his horses to mine host of the garter. *Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Many sorts of fishes feed upon insects, as is well known to anglers, who bait their hooks with them. *Ray.*

How are the sex improv'd in am'rous arts! What new-found snares they *bait* for human hearts! *Gay.*

2. To give meat to one's self, or horses, on the road.

What so strong, But, wanting rest, will also want of might? The sun, that measures heaven all day long, At night doth *bait* his steeds the ocean waves among. *Spenser.*

TO BAIT. *v. a.* [from *battre*, Fr. to beat.]

1. To attack with violence.

Who seeming sorely chafed at his band, As chained bear, whom cruel dogs do *bait*, With idle force did fawn them to withstand. *Fairy Queen.*

I will not yield

To kiss the ground before young Malcolm's feet; And to be *baited* with the rabble's curse. *Shaksp.*

2. To harass by the help of others; as, we *bait* a boar with mastiffs, but a bull with bull-dogs.

TO BAIT. *v. n.* To stop at any place for refreshment: perhaps this word is more properly *bate*, to *abate* speed.

But our desires tyrannical extortion

Doth force us there to set our chief delightfulness, Where but a *baiting* place is all our portion. *Sidney.*

As one who on his journey *bait*s at noon, Tho' bent on speed: so here th' archangel paus'd. *Milton.*

In all our journey from London to his house, we did not so much as *bait* at a wig inn. *Addison.*

TO BAIT. *v. n.* [*as a hawk*.] To clap the wings; to make an offer of flying; to flutter.

All plum'd like estridges, that with the wind *Baited* like eagles having lately bath'd; Glittering in golden coats like images. *Shaksp.*

Hood my unman'd blood *baiting* in my cheeks With thy black mantle; till strange love grown bold,

Thinks true love acted simple modesty. *Shaksp.*

Another way I have to man my haggard, To make her come, and know her keeper's call; That is, to watch her as we watch these kites, That *bait* and beat, and will not be obedient. *Shakspere.*

BAIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Meat set to allure fish, or other animals, to a snare.

The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish Cut with her golden ours the silver stream, And greedily devour the treacherous *bait*. *Shaksp.*

2. A temptation; an enticement; allure-ment.

And that same glorious beauty's idle boast Is but a *bait* such wretches to beguile. *Spenser.*
Taketith therewith the souls of men, as with the *bait*. *Hooker.*

Sweet words, I grant, *bait*s and allurements sweet,

But greatest hopes with greatest crosses meet. *Fairfax.*

Fruit, like that

Which grew in Paradise, the *bait* of Eve Us'd by the tempter. *Milton.*

Secure from soulth pride's affected state, And specious flattery's more pernicious *bait*. *Kelcomman.*

Her head was bare,

But for her native ornament of hair, Which in a simple knot was tied above: Sweet negligence! unheeded *bait* of love! *Dryd.*

Grant that others could with equal glory Look down on pleasures, and the *bait*s of sense. *Addison.*

3. A refreshment on a journey.

BAITZ. *n. f.* A kind of coarse open cloth stuff, having a long nap; sometimes frized on one side, and sometimes not frized. This stuff is without wale, being wrought on a loom with two treadles, like flannel. *Chambers.*

TO BAKE. *v. a.* part. pass. *baked* or *baken*. [*bacen*, Sax. *becken*, Germ. supposed by *Wachter* to come from *bec*, which, in the Phrygian language, signified *bread*.]

1. To heat any thing in a close place; generally in an oven.

T

' He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea he kindleth it, and baketh bread. *Isaiah.*
The difference of prices of bread proceeded from their delicacy in bread, and perhaps something in their manner of baking. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To harden in the fire.

The work of the fire is a kind of *baking*; and whatsoever the fire *baketh*, time doth in some degree dissolve. *Bacon.*

3. To harden with heat.

With vehement suns
When dusky summer *bakes* the crumbling clods,
How pleasant is't, beneath the twisted arch,
To ply the sweet carouse! *Philips.*
The sun with flaming arrows pierc'd the flood,
And, darning to the bottom, *bak'd* the mud. *Dryden.*

TO BAKE. v. n.

1. To do the work of baking.

I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, *bake*, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself. *Shakespeare.*

2. To be heated or baked.

Fillet of a fenny snake
In the cauldron boil and *bake*. *Shakespeare.*

BAKED MEATS. Meats dressed by the oven.

There be some houses, wherein sweetmeats will relent, and *baked meats* will mould, more than others. *Bacon.*

BAKEHOUSE. n. f. [from *bake* and *house*.]

A place for baking bread.
I have marked a willingness in the Italian artisans, to distribute the kitchen, pantry, and *bakehouse* under ground. *Weston.*

BAKEN. The participle from *To bake*.

There was a cake *baken* on the coals, and a cruse of water, at his head. *Kings.*

BAKER. n. f. [from *To bake*.] He whose trade is to bake.

In life and health, every man must proceed upon trust, there being no knowing the intention of the cook or *baker*. *South.*

BA'LCANCE. n. f. [*balance*, Fr. *bilanx*, Lat.]

1. One of the six simple powers in mechanics, used principally for determining the difference of weight in heavy bodies. It is of several forms. *Chambers.*

2. A pair of scales.

A balance of power, either without or within a state, is best conceived by considering what the nature of a balance is. It supposes three things; first, the part which is held, together with the hand that holds it; and then the two scales, with whatever is weighed therein. *Swift.*
For when on ground the burden balance lies,
The empty part is lifted up the higher. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. A metaphorical balance, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another.

I have in equal balance justly weigh'd
What wrong our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer:
Griefs heavier than our offences. *Shakespeare.*

4. The act of comparing two things, as by the balance.

Comfort arises not from others being miserable, but from this inference upon the balance, that we suffer only the lot of nature. *L'Estrange.*
Upon a fair balance of the advantages on either side, it will appear, that the rules of the gospel are more powerful means of conviction than such message. *Atterbury.*

5. The overplus of weight; that quantity by which, of two things weighed together, one exceeds the other.

Care being taken, that the exportation exceed in value the importation; and then the balance

of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or bullion. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

6. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; as, he stated the account with his correspondent, and paid the balance.

7. Equipoise; as, balance of power. See the second sense.

Love, hope, and joy, fair pleasure's smiling train,
Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain;
These mix'd with art, and to due bounds confin'd,
Make and maintain the balance of the mind. *Pope.*

8. The beating part of a watch.

It is but supposing that all watches, whilst the balance beats, think; and it is sufficiently proved, that my watch thought all last night. *Locke.*

9. [In astronomy.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiack, commonly called *Libra*.

Or wilt thou warm our summers with thy rays,
And seated near the balance poise the day? *Dryden.*

TO BA'LCANCE. v. a. [*balancer*, Fr.]

1. To weigh in a balance, either real or figurative; to compare by the balance.

If men would but balance the good and the evil of things, they would not venture soul and body for dirty interest. *L'Estrange.*

2. To regulate the weight in a balance; to keep in a state of just proportion.

Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law,
To balance Europe, and her states to awe. *Waller.*

3. To counterpoise; to weigh equal to; to be equipollent; to counteract.

The attraction of the glass is balanced, and rendered ineffectual, by the contrary attraction of the liquor. *Newton.*

4. To regulate an account, by stating it on both sides.

Judging is balancing an account, and determining on which side the odds lie. *Locke.*

5. To pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.

Give him leave
To balance the account of Blenheim's day. *Prior.*
Though I am very well satisfied, that it is not in my power to balance accounts with my Maker, I am resolv'd, however, to turn all my endeavours that way. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO BA'LCANCE. v. n. To hesitate; to fluctuate between equal motives, as a balance plays when charged with equal weights.

Were the satisfaction of lust, and the joys of heaven, offered to any one's present possession, he would not balance, or err, in the determination of his choice. *Locke.*

Since there is nothing that can offend, I see not why you should balance a moment about printing it. *Zitterbury to Pope.*

BA'LANCE. n. f. [from *balance*.] The person that weighs any thing.

BA'LCASS RUBY. n. f. [*balas*, Fr. supposed to be an Indian term.] A kind of ruby.

Balass ruby is of a crimson colour, with a cast of purple, and seems best to answer the description of the ancients. *Woodward on Gems.*

TO BALBU'CIATE. } v. n. [from *balbutio*, Lat.] To stammer in speaking. *Dict.*

BALCO'NY. n. f. [*balcon*, Fr. *balcone*, Ital.] A frame of iron, wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

Then pleasure came, who liking not the fashion,
Began to make balconies, terraces,
Till she had weaken'd all by alteration. *Herbert.*

When dirty waters from balconies drop,
And dextrous damfels twirl the sprinkling mop. *Gay.*

BA'LD. adj. [*bal*, Welsh.]

1. Wanting hair; depoiled of hair by time or sickness.

Neither shall men make themselves bald for them. *Jeremiah.*

I find it remarked by Marchetti, that the cause of baldness in men is the dryness of the brain, and its shrinking from the skull; he having observed, that in bald persons, under the bald part, there was a vacancy between the skull and the brain. *Roy.*

He should imitate Cæsar, who, because his head was bald, covered that defect with laurels. *Addison.*

2. Without natural covering.

Under an oak, whose boughs mere moss'd with age,
And high top bald with dry antiquity. *Shakspeare.*

3. Without the usual covering.

He is set at the upper end of the table; but they stand bald before him. *Shakspeare.*

4. Unadorned; inelegant.

Hobbes, in the preface to his own bald translation, begins the praise of Homer when he should have ended it. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

And that, though labour'd, line must bald appear,
That brings ungrateful musick to the ear. *Creech.*

5. Mean; naked; without dignity; without value; bare.

What should the people do with these bald tribunes?

On whom depending, their obedience fails
To th' greater bench. *Shakspeare.*

6. Bald was used by the northern nations, to signify the same as *audax*, bold; and is still in use. So *Baldwin*, and by inversion *Winbald*, is bold conqueror; *Ethelbald*, nobly bold; *Eadbald*, happily bold; which are of the same import as *Thrafsen*, *Thrafsmacbus*, and *Thrafsbulus*, &c. *Gibson.*

BA'LDACHIN. n. f. [*bal'dachino*, Ital.] A piece of architecture, in form of a canopy, supported with columns, and serving as a covering to an altar. It properly signifies a rich silk, *Du Cange*, and was a canopy carried over the host. *Builder's Dict.*

BA'LDERDASH. n. f. [probably of *baldo*, Sax. bold, and *dash*, to mingle.] Any thing jumbled together without judgment; rude mixture; a confused discourse.

TO BA'LDERDASH. v. a. [from the noun.] To mix or adulterate any liquor.

BA'LDLY. adv. [from *bald*.] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BA'LDONY. n. f. The same with *GEXTIAN*.

BA'LDNESS. n. f. [from *bald*.]

1. The want of hair.

Which happen'd on the skin to light,
And there corrupting to a wound,
Spreads leprosy and baldness round. *Swift.*

3. Meanness of writing; inelegance.

BA'LDRIK. n. f. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A girdle. By some *Dictionary* it is explained a bracelet; but I have not found it in that sense.

Athwart his breast a baldrick brave he wore,
That shin'd, like twinkling stars, with stones
Most precious rare. *Fairy Queen.*

A radiant baldrick, o'er his shoulders tied,
Sustain'd the sword that glitters'd at his side. *Pope.*

2. The zodiack.

That like the twins of Jove they seem'd in
light,
Which deck the balistick of the heavens bright.

BALÉ. n. f. [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle or
parcel of goods packed up for carriage.

One hired an ass, in the dog-days, to carry
certain *bales* of goods to such a town. *L'Estrange*.
It is part of the *bales* in which bohea tea was
brought over from China. *Woodward*.

BALÉ. n. f. [*bæl*, Sax. *bale*, Dan. *bal*, *bol*,
Icelandish.] Misery; calamity.

She look'd about, and seeing one in mail
Armed to point, fought back to turn again;
For light she hated as the deadly *bale*. *Fairy Q.*

To BALE. v. a. A word used by the sailors,
who bid *bale* out the water; that is,
love it out, by way of distinction from
pumping. *Skinner*. I believe from *bail-
ler*, Fr. to deliver from hand to hand.

To BALE. v. n. [*emballer*, Fr. *imballure*,
Ital.] To make up into a bale.

BA'LEFUL. adj. [from *bale*.]

1. Full of misery; full of grief; sorrow-
ful; sad; woeful.

Ah, luckless babe! born under cruel star,
And in dead parents' *baleful* arms bred. *Fairy Q.*
But when I feel the bitter *baleful* smart,
Which her fair eyes unawares do work in me,
I think that I a new Pandora see. *Spenser*.

Round he throws his *baleful* eyes,
That witness'd huge affliction and dismay,
Mix'd with obdurate pride and steadfast hate. *Milt.*

2. Full of mischief; destructive.

But when he saw his threat'ning was but vain,
He turn'd about, and search'd his *baleful* books
again. *Fairy Queen*.

Boiling choler chokes,
By fight of these, our *baleful* enemies. *Shaksp.*
Unseen, unseen, the fiery serpent slims
Between her linen and her naked limbs,
His *baleful* breath inspiring as he glides. *Dryden*.
Happy lerne, whose most wholesome air
Poisonous envenom'd spiders, and forbids
The *baleful* toad and vipers from her shore. *Philips*.

BA'LEFULLY. adv. [from *baleful*.] Sor-
rowfully; mischievously.

BALK. n. f. [*balk*, Dut. and Germ.] A
great beam, such as is used in building;
a rafter over an out-house or barn.

BALK. n. f. [derived by *Skinner* from *va-
licare*, Ital. to pass over.] A ridge of
land left unploughed between the fur-
rows, or at the end of the field.

To BALK. v. a. [See the noun.]

1. To disappoint; to frustrate; to elude.

Another thing in the grammar schools I see
no use of, unless it be to *balk* young lads in
learning languages. *Locke*.

Every one has a desire to keep up the vigour
of his faculties, and not to *balk* his understand-
ing by what is too hard for it. *Locke*.

But one may *balk* this good intent,
And take things otherwise than meant. *Prior*.

The prices must have been high; for a people
so rich would not *balk* their fancy. *Dehobart*.

Balk'd of his prey, the yelling monster flies,
And fills the city with his hideous cries. *Pope*.

Is there a variance? enter but his door,
Balk'd are the courts, and contest is no more. *Pope*.

2. To miss any thing; to leave untouched.

By giddy Pluto he doth swear,
He rent his clothes, and tore his hair;
And as he runneth here and there,
An acorn cup he greeteth;

Which soon he taketh by the stalk,
About his head he lets it walk,
Nor doth he any creature *balk*,
But lays on all he meeteth. *Drayton's Nymphid*.

3. To omit, or refuse any thing.

This was looked for at your hand, and this
was *balkt*. *Shakspere*.

4. To heap, as on a ridge. This, or some-
thing like this, seems to be intended
here.

Ten thousand bold Scots, three and twenty
knights,

Rail'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter see
On Holmedon's plains. *Shakspere*.

BA'LKERS. n. f. [in fishery.] Men who
stand on a cliff, or high place on the
shore, and give a sign to the men in the
fishing-boats, which way the passage or
shole of herrings is. *Cowell*.

The pilchards are pursued by a bigger fish,
called a pluther, who leapeth above water and
bewrayeth them to the *balker*. *Cowen*.

BALL. n. f. [*bol*, Dan. *bol*, Dutch.]

Ball, diminutively *Bello*, the sun, or Apollo,
of the Celts, was called by the ancient Gauls
Abellio. Whatever was round, and in particu-
lar the head, was called by the ancients either
Bal, or *Rei*, and likewise *Bol* and *Bul*. Among

the modern Persians, the head is called *Pole*;
and the Flemings still call the head *Bale*. *Nider*

is the head or poll; and *ballin*, is to turn.

Bale likewise signifies a round ball, whence
bow, and *bell*, and *ball*, which the Welch term
bol. By the Scotch also the head is named

ball; whence the English *bill* is derived, signi-
fying the beak of a bird. Figuratively, the

Phrygians and Thuriars by *Balla* understood
a king. Hence also, in the Syriack dialects,

bal, *bal*, and likewise *bal*, signifies lord, and
by this name also the sun; and, in some dialects,

balla, whence *balla* and *balla*, *balla* and
balla, and also, in the Celtic diminutive way
of expression, *balla*, *balla*, and *balla*,

signified the sun; and *balla*, *balla*, and *balla*,
the moon. Among the Teutonicks, *bol* and *keel*

have the same meaning; whence the adjective
ballig, or *heilig*, is derived, and signifies divine

or holy; and the aspiration being changed into
f, the Romans form their *Sol*. *Baxter*.

1. Any thing made in a round form, or
approaching to round.

Worms with many feet round themselves into
balls under logs of timber, but not in the timber.

Not arms they wear, nor swords and bucklers
wield,
But whirl from leathern strings huge *balls* of lead.

Like a *ball* of snow tumbling down a hill, he
gathered strength as he passed. *Dryden*.

Still untipen'd in the dewy mines,
Within the ball a trembling water shines,
That through the crystal darts. *Addison*.

Such of these corpuscles as happened to com-
bine into one mass, formed the metallick and
mineral *balls*, or nodules, which we find.

2. A round thing to play with, either
with the hand or foot, or a racket.

Balls to the stars, and thralls to fortune's reign,
Turn'd from themselves, infected with their cage,
Where death is fear'd, and life is held with pain.

Those I have seen play at *ball*, grow extremely
earnest who should have the *ball*. *Sidney*.

3. A small round thing, with some parti-
cular mark, by which votes are given,
or lots cast.

Let lots decide it.
For every number'd captive put a *ball*
into an urn; three only back be there,
The rest, all white, are false. *Dryden*.

Minus, the first inquisitor, appears;
Round in his urn the blended *balls* he rows,
Abolishes the just, and dooms the guilty souls.

4. A globe; as, the *ball* of the earth.

Julius and Antony, those lords of all,
Low at her feet present the conquer'd *ball*. *Grammelle*.

Ye gods, what justice rules the *ball*?
Freedom and arts together fall. *Pope*.

5. A globe born as an ensign of sovereignty.

Hear the tragedy of a young man, that by
right ought to hold the *ball* of a kingdom; but,
by fortune, is made himself a *ball*, rolled from
misery to misery, from place to place. *Bacon*.

6. Any part of the body that approaches
to roundness; as, the lower and swell-
ing part of the thumb; the apple of
the eye.

Be subject to no fight but mine; invisible
To every eye *ball* else. *Shakspere*.

To make a stein countenance, let your brow
bend so, that it may almost touch the *ball* of the
eye. *Peacham*.

7. The skin spread over a hollow piece of
wood, stuffed with hair or wool, which
the printers dip in ink, to spread it on
the letters.

BALL. n. f. [*bal*, Fr. from *balare*, low
Lat. from *ballare*, to dance.] An en-
tertainment of dancing, at which the
preparations are made at the expence
of some particular person.

If golden sconces hang not on the walls,
To light the costly suppers and the *balls*. *Dryden*.

He would make no extraordinary figure at a
ball; but I can assure the ladies, for their con-
solation, that he has writ better verses on the sex
than any man. *Swift*.

BA'LLAD. n. f. [*balade*, Fr.] A song.

Ballad once signified a solemn and sacred song,
as well as trivial, when Solomon's Song was
called the *ballad* of *ballads*; but now it is applied
to nothing but trifling verse. *Harris*.

An I have not *ballads* made on you all, and
sung to filthy tunes, may a cup of sack be my
poison. *Shakspere*.

Like the sweet *ballad*, this amusing lay
Too long detains the lover on his way. *Gay*.

To BA'LLAD. v. n. [from the noun.] To
make or sing ballads.

Saucy jesters
Will catch at us like strumpets, and scall'd
rhimers

Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakspere*.

BA'LLAD-SINGER. n. f. [from *ballad* and
singer.] One whose employment is to sing
ballads in the streets.

No sooner 'gan he raise his tuneful song,
But lads and lasses round about him throng.

Not *ballad-singer*, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note so thrilling, sweet, and loud.

8. **BA'LLAST. n. f.** [*ballaste*, Dutch.]

1. Something put at the bottom of the
ship, to keep it steady to the centre of
gravity.

There must be middle counsellors to keep
things steady; for, without that *ballast*, the ship
will roll too much. *Bacon*.

As for the ascent of a submarine vessel, this
may be easily contrived, if there be some great
weight at the bottom of the ship, being part of
its *ballast*; which, by some cord within, may
be hoisted from it. *Widdows*.

As, when empty barks on billows float,
With sandy *ballast* sailors trim the boat;

So bees bear gravel stones, whose posting weight
Steers thro' the whistling winds their steady flight.

2. That which is used to make any thing
steady.

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to
preys? *Swift*.

His lading little, and his *ballast* less. *Swift*.

To BA'LLAST. v. a. [from the noun.]

BAL

1. To put weight at the bottom of a ship, in order to keep her steady.
If this be so *ballasted*, as to be of equal weight with the like magnitude of water, it will be moveable. *Wilkins.*
2. To keep any thing steady.
While thus to *ballast* love I thought,
And so more fledgily I have gone,
I saw I had love's pinnace overfraught. *Donne.*
Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
And with true honour *ballasted* my pride. *Dryd.*
- BALLETTE. *n. f.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance in which some hiltory is represented.
- BA'LYARDS. *n. f.* [from *ball*, and *yard*, or stick to push it with.] A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a stick: now corruptly called *billiards*.
With dice, with cards, with *balyards* much unfit,
And shuttlecocks misseeming manly wit. *Spenser.*
- BA'LLISTER. See BALUSTRE.
- BALLON. } *n. f.* [*ballon*, Fr.]
- BALLOON. }
1. A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry.
2. [In architecture.] A ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar.
3. [In fireworks.] A ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which, when fired, mounts to a considerable height in the air, and then bursts into bright sparks of fire, resembling stars.
- BA'LLOT. *n. f.* [*ballote*, Fr.]
1. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.
2. The act of voting by ballot.
- To BA'LLOT. *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To choose by ballot, that is, by putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, privately in a box; by counting which, it is known what is the result of the poll, without any discovery by whom each vote was given.
No competition arriving to a sufficient number of balls, they fell to *ballot* some others. *Watson.*
Giving their votes by *balloting*, they lie under no awe. *Swift.*
- BALLOTATION. *n. f.* [from *ballot*.] The act of voting by ballot.
The election is intricate and curious, consisting of ten several *ballotations*. *Watson.*
- BALM. *n. f.* [*baume*, Fr. *balsamum*, Lat.]
1. The sap or juice of a shrub remarkably odoriferous.
Balm trickles through the bleeding veins
Of happy shrubs, in Idumean plains. *Dryden.*
2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.
Thy place is fill'd, thy sceptre wrung from thee;
Thy *balm* wash'd off wherewith thou wast anointed. *Shakespeare.*
3. Any thing that soothes or mitigates pain.
You were conducted to a gentle bath,
And *balm* apply'd to you. *Shakespeare.*
Your praise's argument, *balm* of your age;
Dearest and best. *Shakespeare.*
A tender smile, our sorrow's only *balm*. *Young.*
- BALM. } *n. f.* [*melissa*, Lat.] The
- BALM Mint. } name of a plant.
The species are, 1. Garden *balm*. 2. Garden *balm*, with yellow variegated flowers. 3. Stinking Roman *balm*, with softer hairy leaves. *Miller.*
- BALM of Gilead.
1. The juice drawn from the balsam tree, by making incisions in its bark. Its colour is first white, soon after green;

BAL

- but, when it comes to be old, it is of the colour of honey. The smell of it is agreeable, and very penetrating; the taste of it bitter, sharp, and astringent. As little issues from the plant by incision, the *balm* sold by the merchants is made of the wood and green branches of the tree, distilled by fire, which is generally adulterated with turpentine. *Calmet.*
- It seems to me, that the zori of Gilead, which we render in our Bible by the word *balm*, was not the same with the balsam of Mecca, but only a better sort of turpentine, then in use for the cure of wounds and other diseases. *Prideaux.*
2. A plant remarkable for the strong balsamick scent which its leaves emit, upon being bruised; whence some have supposed, erroneously, that the *balm* of Gilead was taken from this plant. *Miller.*
- To BALM. *v. a.* [from *balm*.]
1. To anoint with balm, or with any thing medicinal.
Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn sweet wood. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To sooth; to mitigate; to assuage.
Oppress'd nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have *balm'd* thy senses. *Shakespeare.*
- BA'LMY. *adj.* [from *balm*.]
1. Having the qualities of balm.
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid,
In *balm* sweat; which with his beams the sun
Soon dry'd. *Milton.*
 2. Producing balm.
Let India boast her groves, nor envy we
The weeping amber, and the *balm* tree. *Pope.*
 3. Soothing; soft; mild.
Come, Desdemona, 'tis the soldiers life
To have their *balm* slumbers wak'd with strife. *Shakespeare.*
Such visions hourly pass before my fight,
Which from my eyes their *balm* slumbers bright. *Dryden.*
 4. Fragrant; odoriferous.
Those rich perfumes which from the happy
shore
The winds upon their *balm* wings convey'd
Whole guilty sweetness first the world betray'd. *Dryden.*
First Eurus to the rising morn is sent,
The regions of the *balm* continent. *Dryden.*
 5. Mitigating; assuasive.
Oh *balm* breath, that doth almost persuade
Justice to break her sword! *Shakespeare.*
- BA'LINEARY. *n. f.* [*balnearium*, Lat.] A bathing-room.
The *balnearies*, and bathing-places, he ex-
poiseth unto the summer setting. *Brown.*
- BALNEATION. *n. f.* [from *balneum*, Lat. a bath.] The act of bathing.
As the head may be disturbed by the skin, it may the same way be relieved, as is observable in *balneations*, and fomentations of that part. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- BA'LINEATORY. *adj.* [*balnearius*, Lat.] Belonging to a bath or stove.
- BA'LOTADE. *n. f.* The leap of a horse, so that when his fore-feet are in the air, he shews nothing but the shoes of his hinder-feet, without jerking out. A *balotade* differs from a capriole; for when a horse works at caprioles, he jerks out his hinder legs with all his force. *Farrier's Dict.*
- BA'LSAM. *n. f.* [*balsamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent; an unctuous applica-

BAN

- tion thicker than oil, and softer than salve.
Christ's blood our *balsam*; if that cure us here,
Him, when our judge, we shall not find severe. *Denham.*
- BA'LSAM Apple. [*momordica*, Lat.] An annual Indian plant.
- BA'LSAM Tree. A shrub which scarce grows taller than the pomegranate tree; the blossoms are like small stars, very fragrant; whence spring out little pointed pods, inclosing a fruit like an almond, called *carpobalsamum*, as the wood is called *xylobalsamum*, and the juice *opobalsamum*. *Calmet.*
- BALSA'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *balsam*.]
- BALSA'MICK. } Having the qualities of balsam; unctuous; mitigating; soft; mild; oily.
If there be a wound in my leg, the vital energy of my soul thrusts out the *balsamical* humour of my blood to heal it. *Hale.*
The ailment of such as have fresh wounds ought to be such as keeps the humours from putrefaction, and renders them oily and *balsamick*. *Arbushnot.*
- BA'LUSTER. *n. f.* [according to *Du Cange*, from *balaustrium*, low Lat. a bathing-place.] A small column or pilaster, from an inch and three quarters to four inches square or diameter. Their dimensions and forms are various; they are frequently adorned with mouldings; they are placed with rails on stairs, and in the fronts of galleries in churches.
This should first have been planched over, and railed about with *balusters*. *Carew.*
- BA'LUSTRADE. *n. f.* [from *baluster*.] An assemblage of one or more rows of little turned pillars, called *balusters*, fixed upon a terrace, or the top of a building, for separating one part from another.
- BAM, BEAM, being initials in the name of any place, usually imply it to have been woody; from the Saxon *beam*, which we use in the same sense to this day. *Gibson.*
- BAMBOO. *n. f.* An Indian plant of the reed kind. It has several shoots much larger than our ordinary reeds, which are knotty, and separated from space to space by joints. The *bamboo* is much larger than the sugar-cane.
- To BAMBOOZZLE. *v. a.* [a cant word not used in pure or in grave writings.] To deceive; to impose upon; to confound.
After Nick had *bamboozled* about the money, John called for counters. *Arbushnot.*
- BAMBOOZZLER. *n. f.* [from *bamboozle*.] A tricking fellow; a cheat.
There are a set of fellows they call *banterers* and *bamboozlers*, that play such tricks. *Arbushnot.*
- BAN. *n. f.* [*ban*, Teut. a publick proclamation, as of proscription, interdiction, excommunication, publick sale.]
1. Publick notice given of any thing, whereby any thing is publickly commanded or forbidden. This word we use especially in the publishing matrimonial contracts in the church, before marriage, to the end that if any man can say against the intention of the parties, either in respect of kindred or otherwise, they may take their excep-

tion in time. And, in the canon law, *banna sunt proclamationes sponsi & sponsæ in ecclesiis fieri solite.* *Corwell.*

I bat it in the interest of my wife;
'Tis she is subcontracted to this lord,
And I her husband contradict your *bani*. *Shakf.*
To draw her neck into the *bani*. *Hudibras.*

2. A curse; excommunication.

Thou mixture rank of midnight weeds collected,
With Hecate's *ban* thrice blasted, thrice infected. *Hamlet.*

A great oversight it was of St. Peter that he did not accurse Nero, whereby the pope might have got all; yet what need of such a *ban*, since friar Vincent could tell Atabalipa, that kingdoms were the pope's? *Raleigh.*

3. Interdiction.

Bold deed to eye
The sacred fruit, sacred to abstinence,
Much more to taste it, under *ban* to touch. *Milton.*

4. Ban of the Empire; a public censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended.

He proceeded so far by treaty, that he was professed to have the imperial *ban* taken off Atabalipa, upon submission. *Howell.*

To BAN. v. a. [bannen, Dutch; to curse.]

To curse; to excommunicate.
Shall we think that it *banned* the work which they leave behind them, or taketh away the use thereof? *Hosker.*

It is uncertain whether this word, in the foregoing sense, is to be deduced from *ban*, to curse, or *bane*, to poison.

In thy closet pent up, rue my shame,
And *ban* our enemies, both mine and thine. *Shakf.*
Before these Moors went a Numidian priest,
bellowing out charms, and casting scrolls of paper on each side, wherein he cursed and *banned* the christians. *Kestler.*

BANA'NA Tree. A species of plantain.

BAND. n. f. [bende, Dutch; band, Saxon.]

1. A tie; a bandage; that by which one thing is joined to another.

You shall find the *band*, that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very strangler of their amity. *Shakespeare.*

2. A chain by which any animal is kept in restraint. This is now usually spelt, less properly, *band*.

So wild a beast, so tame yrought to be,
And *buxom* to his *bands*, is joy to see. *Hub. Ta.*
Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom cruelly you hold in *band*. *Dryd.*

3. Any means of union or connexion between persons.

Here's eight that must take hands,
To join in Hymen's *bands*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Something worn about the neck; a neckcloth. It is now restrained to a neckcloth of particular form, worn by clergymen, lawyers, and students in colleges.

For his mind I do not care;
That's a toy that I could spare:
Let his title be but great,
His cloaths rich, and *band* fit neat. *Ben Jonson.*
He took his lodging at the mansion-house of a taylor's widow, who waxes, and can clear-stitch his *bands*. *Addison.*

5. Any thing bound round another.

In old statues of stone in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden *bands*, it appeared that the lead did swell. *Bacon.*

6. [In architecture.] Any flat low member or moulding, called also fascia, face, or plinth.

7. A company of soldiers.

And, good my lord of Somerset, unite
Your troops of footmen with his *bands* of foot. *Shakespeare.*

8. A company of persons joined together in any common design.

We few, we happy few, we *band* of brothers. *Shakespeare.*

The queen, in white array before her *band*,
Saluting took her rival by the hand. *Dryden.*

On a sudden, methought, this select *band*
sprang forward, with a resolution to climb the ascent, and follow the call of that heavenly music. *Taylor.*

Straight the three *bands* prepare in arms to join,
Each *band* the number of the sacred Nine. *Pope.*

To BAND. v. a. [from band.]

1. To unite together into one body or troop.

The bishop, and the duke of Gloucester's men,
Have fill'd their pockets full of pebble stones,
And *banding* themselves in contrary parts,
Do pelt at one another's pates. *Shakespeare.*

Some of the boys *banded* themselves as for the major, and others for the king, who, after six days skirmishing, at last made a composition, and departed. *Carew.*

They, to live exempt
From Heav'n's high jurisdiction, in new league
Banded against his throne. *Milton.*

2. To bind over with a band.

And by his mother flood an infant lover,
With wings unbegg'd, his eyes were *banded* over. *Dryden.*

BANDS of a Saddle, are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows of the saddle, to hold the bows in the right situation.

BA'NDAGE. n. f. [bandage, Fr.]

1. Something bound over another.

Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a
bandage over her eyes; though one would not
have expected to have seen her represented in
frow. *Addison.*

Cords were fastened by hooks to my *bandages*,
which the workmen had girt round my neck. *Gulliver.*

2. It is used, in surgery, for the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member; and, sometimes, for the act or practice of applying *bandages*.

BA'NDBOX. n. f. [from band and box.]

A slight box used for bands, and other things of small weight.

My friends are surprised to find two *bandboxes*
among my books, till I let them see that they are
lined with deep erudition. *Addison.*

With empty *bandbox* the delights to range,
And feigns a distant errand from the 'Change. *Gay's Trivia.*

BA'NDELET. n. f. [bandelet, Fr. in architecture.]

Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.

BA'NDIT. n. f. [bandito, Ital.]

A man outlawed.

No savage fierce, *bandit*, or mountaineer,
Will dare to soil her virgin purity. *Milton.*
No *bandit* fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No cavern'd hermit, rests self satisfy'd. *Pope.*

BANDITTO. n. f. in the plural *banditti*.

[*bandito*, Ital.]

A Roman sworder, and *banditto* slave,
Murder'd sweet Tully. *Shakespeare.*

BA'NDOG. n. f. [from ban or band, and dog.]

The original of this word is very doubtful. *Cantab. De Canibus Britannicis*, derives it from *band*, that is, a dog chained up. Skinner inclines to deduce it from *bana*, a murderer. May it not come from *ban*, a curse, as we say a *curst* cur; or rather from *baund*, swelled or large, a *Danish* word; from which, in some counties, they call a great out a *ban-nut*? A kind of large dog.

The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when screech-owls cry, and *bandogs*
howl. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

Or privy, or port, if any bin,
We have great *bandogs* will tear their skin. *Spens.*

BANDOLE'ERS. n. f. [bandouliers, Fr.]

Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.

BA'NDROL. n. f. [banderol, Fr.]

A little flag or streamer; the little fringed silk flag that hangs on a trumpet.

BA'NDY. n. f. [from bander, Fr.]

A club turned round at bottom, for striking a ball at play.

To BA'NDY. v. a. [probably from bandy, the instrument with which they strike balls at play, which, being crooked, is named from the term *bander*; as, *bander un arc*, to string or bend a bow.]

1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another.

They do cunningly, from one hand to another,
bandy the service like a tennis ball. *Spenser.*
And like a ball *bandy'd* 'twixt pride and wit,
Rather than yield, both sides the prize will quit. *Denham.*

What from the tropicks can the earth repel?
What vigorous arm, what repulsive blow,
Bandies the mighty globe still to and fro? *Blackmore.*

2. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally.

Do you *bandy* looks with me, you rascal? *Shakf.*
'Tis not in thee

To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train,
To *bandy* hasty words. *Shakespeare.*

3. To agitate; to toss about.

This hath been so *bandied* amongst us, that one can hardly miss books of this kind. *Locke.*

Ever since men have been united into governments, the endeavours after universal monarchy have been *bandied* among them. *Swift.*

Let not obvious and known truth, or some of the most plain and certain propositions, be *bandied* about in a disputation. *Watts.*

To BA'NDY. v. n. To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way.

No simple man that sees
This factious *bandying* of their favourites,
But that he doth preface some ill event. *Shaksp.*

A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy,
One fit to *bandy* with thy lawless sons,
To ruffle in the commonwealth. *Shakespeare.*

Could set up grandee against grandee,
To squander time away, and *bandy*;
Made lords and commoners lay sieges
To one another's privileges. *Hudibras.*

After all the *bandying* attempts of resolution,
it is as much a question as ever. *Glanville.*

BA'NDYLEG. n. f. [from bander, Fr.]

A crooked leg.

He tells aloud your greatest failing,
Nor makes a scruple to expose
Your *bandyleg* or crooked nose. *Swift.*

BA'NDYLEGGED. adj. [from *bandyleg*.]

Having crooked legs.

The Ethiopians had an one-eyed *bandylegged* prince; such a person would have made but an odd figure. *Gallier.*

BANE. n. f. [bana, Sax. a murderer.]

1. Poison.

Begone, or else let me. 'Tis *bane* to draw
The same air with thee. *Ben Jonson.*

All good to me becomes
Bane; and in heav'n much worse would be my
state. *Milton.*

They with speed
Their course through thickest constellations held,
Spreading their *bane*. *Milton.*

Thus am I doubly arm'd; my death and life,
My bane and antidote, are both before me:
This, in a moment, brings me to an end:
But that informs me I shall never die. *Addison.*

2. That which destroys; mischief; ruin.
Insolvency must be repell'd, or it will be the
bane of the christian religion. *Hooker.*
I will not be afraid of death and bane,
Till Brutus foretold come to Dufinane. *Shakespeare.*
Suffices that to me strength is my bane,
And proves the source of all my miseries. *Milton.*
So entertain'd those odorous sweets the friend,
Who came their bane. *Milton.*
Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios worth, those thunderbolts of war,
The double bane of Carthage? *Dryden.*
False religion is, in its nature, the greatest bane
and destruction to government in the world. *South.*

To BANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
poison.

What if my house be troubled with a rat,
And I be pleas'd to give ten thousand ducats
To have it ban'd? *Shakespeare.*

BA'NEFUL. *adj.* [from bane and full.]

1. Poisonous.
For voyaging to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Obtrusant of the gods, and sternly juft,
Thus refus'd to impart the baneful trust. *Pope.*

2. Destructive.
The silver eagle too is sent before,
Which I do hope will prove to them as baneful,
As thou conceiv'd it to the commonwealth. *Ben Jonson.*

The nightly wolf is baneful to the fold,
Storms to the wheat, to buds the better cold. *Dryden.*

BA'NEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from baneful.] Poi-
sonousness; destructiveness.

BA'NEWORT. *n. f.* [from bane and wort.]
A plant, the same with deadly night-
shade.

To BANG. *v. a.* [vengalen, Dutch.]

1. To beat; to thump; to cudgel: a low
and familiar word.

One receiving from them some affronts, met
with them handsomely, and banged them to good
purpose. *Howell.*

He having got some iron out of the earth, put
it into his servants hands to fence with, and bang
one another. *Locke.*

Formerly I was to be banged because I was
too strong, and now because I am too weak, to
resist; I am to be brought down when too rich,
and oppress'd when too poor. *Arbutnot.*

2. To handle roughly; to treat with vio-
lence, in general.

The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks,
That their designment halts. *Shakespeare.*

You should accost her with jests fire-new from
the mint; you should have banged the youth
into dumbness. *Shakespeare.*

BANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow; a
thump; a stroke: a low word.

I am a bachelor.—That's to say, they are fools
that marry; you'll bear me a bang for that. *Shakespeare.*

With many a stiff twack, many a bang,
Hard crabtree and old iron rang. *Hudibras.*

I heard several bangs of buffets, as I thought,
given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in
his beak. *Gulliver.*

To BA'NGLE. *v. a.* To waste by little
and little; to squander carelessly: a
word now used only in conversation.

If we bangle away the legacy of peace left us
by Christ, it is a sign of our want of regard for
him. *Duty of Man.*

To BA'NISH. *v. a.* [banir, Fr. banio, low
Lat. probably from ban, Teut. an out-
lawry, or proscription.]

1. To condemn to leave his own country.

Oh, fare thee well!

Those evils thou repeat'st upon thyself
Have bang'd me from Scotland. *Shakespeare.*

2. To drive away.

Banish business, banish sorrow,
To the gods belongs to-morrow. *Corneille.*

It is for wicked men only to dread God, and
to endeavour to banish the thoughts of him out
of their minds. *Villarsen.*

Successful all her suit carelesly prove,
To banish from his breast his country's love. *Pope.*

BA'NISHER. *n. f.* [from banish.] He that
forces another from his own country.

In mere spite,

To be full quit of those my banishers,
Stand I before thee here. *Shakespeare.*

BA'NISHMENT. *n. f.* [banishment, Fr.]

1. The act of banishing another; as, he se-
cured himself by the banishment of his
enemies.

2. The state of being banished; exile.

Now go we in content

To liberty, and not to banishment. *Shakespeare.*

Round the wide world in banishment we roam,
For'd from our pleasing fields and native home. *Dryden.*

BANK. *n. f.* [bane, Saxon.]

1. The earth arising on each side of a
water. We say, properly, the shore of
the sea, and the banks of a river, brook,
or small water.

Have you not made an universal shout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his bank? *Shakespeare.*

Richmond, in Devonshire, sent out a boat
unto the shore, to ask those on the bank,
If they were his assistants. *Shakespeare.*

A brook whose stream is great, so good,
Was lov'd, was honour'd as a flood;

Whole banks the Muses dwell upon. *Crahan.*

'Tis happy when our streams of knowledge
flow

To fill their banks, but not to overthrow. *Denham.*

O early lost! what tears the river shed,
When the sad pomp along his banks was led? *Pope.*

2. Any heap of earth piled up.

They besieged him in Abel of Bethmaachah,
and they call up a bank against the city; and it
stood in the trench. *Samuel.*

3. [from banc, Fr. a bench.] A seat or
bench of rowers.

Plac'd on their banks, the lusty Trojans sweep
Neptune's smooth face, and cleave the yielding
deep. *Wallier.*

Mean time the king with gifts a vessel stores,
Supplies the banks with twenty chosen oars. *Dryden.*

That banks of oars were not in the same plain,
but raised above one another, is evident from de-
scriptions of ancient ships. *Arbutnot.*

4. A place where money is laid up to be
called for occasionally.

Let it be no bank, or common stock, but every
man be master of his own money. Not that I
altogether mislike banks, but they will hardly be
brooked. *Bacon's Essays.*

This mass of treasure you should now reduce;
But your your store have boarded in some bank. *Denham.*

There pardons and indulgences, and giving
men a share in faint merits, out of the common
bank and treasury of the church, which the pope
has the sole custody of. *South.*

5. The company of persons concerned in
managing a bank.

To BANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enclose with banks.

Amid the cliffs

And burning sands that bank the shrubby vales. *Thompson.*

2. To lay up money in a bank.

BANK-BILL. *n. f.* [from bank and bill.]

A note for money laid up in a bank,
at the sight of which the money is paid.

Let three hundred pounds be paid her out of
my ready money, or bank-bills. *Swift.*

BA'NKER. *n. f.* [from bank.] One that
trafficks in money; one that keeps or
manages a bank.

Whole droves of lenders crowd the banker's
doors.

To call in money. *Dryden.*

By powerful charms of gold and silver led,
The Lombard bankers and the 'change to wade. *Dryden.*

BA'NKRUPT. *adj.* [bankeroute, Fr. lun-
corotto, Ital.] In debt beyond the power
of payment.

The king's grown bankrupt like a broken man. *Shakespeare.*

Sir, if you spend word for word with me,
I shall make your wit bankrupt. *Shakespeare.*

It is said that the money-changers of
Italy had benches, probably in the burs
or exchange; and that when any became
insolvent, his banco was rotto, his bench
was broke. It was once written banke-
rout. Bankerout is a verb.

Dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but bankerout the wits. *Shakespeare.*

BA'NKRUPT. *n. f.* A man in debt beyond
the power of payment.

Perkin gathered together a power, neither in
number nor in hardiness contemptible; but, in
their fortunes, to be feared, being bankrupt, and
many of them felons. *Bacon.*

It is with wicked men as with a bankrupt;
when his creditors are loud and clamorous, and
speak big, he giveth them many good words. *Calamy.*

In vain at court the bankrupt pleads his cause;
His thankless country leaves him to her laws. *Pope.*

To BA'NKRUPT. *v. a.* To break; to dis-
able one from satisfying his creditors.

We cut off the care of all future thrift, because
we are already bankrupted. *Hammond.*

BA'NKRUPTCY. *n. f.* [from bankrupt.]

1. The state of a man broken, or bank-
rupt.

2. The act of declaring one's self bank-
rupt; as, he raised the clamours of his
creditors by a sudden bankruptcy.

BA'NNER. *n. f.* [banniere, Fr. banair,
Welsh.]

1. A flag; a standard; a military ensign.

From France there comes a power, who already
Have secret seiz'd in some of our best ports,
And are at point to shew their open banner. *Shak.*

All in a moment through the gloom were seen
Ten thousand banners rise into the air,
With orient colours waving. *Milton.*

He said no more;
But left his sister and his queen behind,
And wad'd his royal banner in the wind. *Dryden.*

Fir'd with such motives, you do well to join
With Cato's foes, and follow Cæsar's banners. *Addison.*

2. A streamer born at the end of a lance, or
elsewhere.

BA'NNERET. *n. f.* [from banner.] A knight
made in the field, with the ceremony of
cutting off the point of his standard, and
making it a banner. They are next to
barons in dignity; and were anciently
called by summons to parliament. *Blount.*

A gentleman told Henry, that Sir Richard
Croft, made banneret at Stoke, was a wife man;

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- the king answered, he doubted not that, but marvelled how a fool could know. *Camden.*
- BA'NNEROL**, more properly **BANDROL**. *n. f.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer.
- King Oswald had a *bannerol* of gold and purple set over his tomb. *Camden.*
- BA'NNIAN**. *n. f.* A man's undress, or morning gown, such as is worn by the *Bannians* in the East Indies.
- BA'NNOCK**. *n. f.* A kind of oaten or pea-meal cake, mixed with water, and baked upon an iron plate over the fire; used in the northern counties, and in Scotland.
- BA'NQUET**. *n. f.* [*banquet*, Fr. *banchetto*, Ital. *vanqueto*, Span.] A feast; an entertainment of meat and drink.
- If a fasting day come, he hath on that day a *banquet* to make. *Hooker.*
- In his commendations I am fed;
It is a *banquet* to me. *Shakspeare.*
- You cannot have a perfect palace, except you have two sides; a side for the *banquet*, and a side for the household; the one for feasts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling. *Bacon.*
- Shall the companions make a *banquet* of him?
Shall they part him among the merchants? *Job.*
- At that tasted fruit,
The sun, as from Thyestean *banquet*, turn'd
His course intended. *Milton.*
- That darts prefer the toils of Hercules
To dalliance, *banquets*, and ignoble ease. *Dryden.*
- To BA'NQUET**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat any one with feasts.
- Welcome his friends,
Visit his countrymen and *banquet* them. *Shakspeare.*
- They were *banquetted* by the way, and the nearer they approached, the more increased the nobility. *Sir J. Hayward.*
- To BA'NQUET**. *v. n.* To feast; to fare daintily.
- The mind shall *banquet*, tho' the body pine:
Fat paunches make lean pates, and drinny bits
Make rich the ribs, but bankrupt the wits. *Shakspeare.*
- So long as his innocence is his repast, he feasts and *banquets* upon bread and water. *South.*
- I purpos'd to unbend the evening hours,
And *banquet* private in the women's bow'rs. *Prior.*
- BA'NQUETER**. *n. f.* [from *banquet*.]
1. A feaster; one that lives deliciously.
 2. He that makes feasts.
- BA'NQUET-HOUSE**. } *n. f.* [from *ban-*
BA'NQUETING-HOUSE. } *quet* and *house*.]
A house where banquets are kept.
- In a *banqueting-house*, among certain pleasant trees, the table was set near to an excellent water-work. *Sidney.*
- At the walk's end behold, how rais'd on high
A *banquet-house* salutes the southern sky. *Dryden.*
- BANQUETTE**. *n. f.* [Fr. in fortification.] A small bank at the foot of the parapet, for the soldiers to mount upon when they fire.
- BA'NSTICLE**. *n. f.* A small fish, called also a stickleback. *Pungitius.*
- To BANTER**. *v. a.* [a barbarous word, without etymology, unless it be derived from *badiner*, Fr.] To play upon; to rally; to turn to ridicule; to ridicule.
- The magistrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bade an officer take him into custody. *L'Estrange.*
- It is no new thing for innocent simplicity to be the subject of *bantering* drills. *L'Estrange.*
- Could Alcinous' guests with-hold
From scorn or rage? Shall we, cries one, permit
His leud romances, and his *bantering* wit? *Tate.*

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- BA'NTER**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery.
- This humour, let it look never so silly, as it passes many times for frolic and *banter*, is one of the most pernicious snares in human life. *L'Estrange.*
- Metaphysics are so necessary to a distinct conception, solid judgment, and just reasoning on many subjects, that those who ridicule it, will be suppoed to make their wit and *banter* a refuge and excuse for their own laziness. *Watts.*
- BA'NTERER**. *n. f.* [from *banter*.] One that banterers; a droll.
- What opinion have these religious *banterers* of the divine power? Or what have they to say for this mockery and contempt? *L'Estrange.*
- BA'NTLING**. *n. f.* [If it has any etymology, it is perhaps corrupted from the old word *bairn*, *bairnling*, a little child.] A little child: a low word.
- If the object of their love
Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,
They seldom let the *bantering* roar,
In baskit, at a neighbour's door. *Prior.*
- BA'PTISM**. *n. f.* [*baptismus*, Lat. *βαπτισμα*.]
1. An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which operates and denotes an internal ablution or washing of the soul from original sin. *Ayliffe.*
- Baptism* is given by water, and that precript form of words which the church of Christ doth use. *Hooker.*
- To his great *baptism* flock'd,
With awe, the regions round; and with them came
From Nazareth the son of Joseph deem'd,
Unmark'd, unknown. *Milton.*
2. *Baptism* is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.
- I have a *baptism* to be baptized with, and how am I straitened till it be accomplished? *Luke.*
- BAPTIS'MAL**. *adj.* [from *baptism*.] Of or pertaining to baptism.
- When we undertake the *baptismal* vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to discourage us. *Hammond.*
- BA'PTIST**. *n. f.* [*baptiste*, Fr. *Βαπτιστης*.] He that administers baptism.
- Him the *Baptist* soon
Deserv'd, divinely warn'd, and witness bore
As to his worthier. *Milton.*
- BA'PTISTERY**. *n. f.* [*baptisterium*, Lat.] The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.
- The great church, *baptistry*, and leaning tower, are well worth seeing. *Addison.*
- To BAPTIZE**. *v. a.* [*baptizer*, Fr. from *βαπτίζω*.] To christen; to administer the sacrament of baptism to one.
- He to them shall leave in charge,
To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his salvation; them who shall believe,
Baptizing in the profuent stream, the sign
Of washing them from guilt of sin, to life
Pure, and in mind prepar'd, if so befall,
For death like that which the Redeemer died. *Milton.*
- Let us reflect that we are christians: that we are called by the name of the Son of God; and *baptized* into an irreconcilable enmity with sin, the world, and the devil. *Rosset.*
- BAPTIZER**. *n. f.* [from *To baptize*.] One that christens; one that administers baptism.
- BAR**. *n. f.* [*barre*, Fr.]
1. A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid cross a passage to hinder entrance.
- And he made the middle *bar* to thrust through the boards from the one end to the other. *Exod.*

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2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood fastened to a door, and entering into the post or wall, to hold the door close.
- The fish-gate did the sons of Hassenah build, who also laid the beams thereof, and set up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the *bars* thereof. *Nehemiah.*
3. Any obstacle which hinders or obstructs; obstruction.
- I brake up for it my decreed place, and set *bars* and doors, and said, Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther. *Job.*
- And had his heir surviv'd him in due course,
What limits, England, hadst thou found? what *bar*?
What world could have resisted?
Daniel's Civil War.
- Hard, thou know'st it, to exclude
Spiritual substance with corporeal *bar*. *Milton.*
- Must I new *bars* to my own joy create,
Refuse myself, what I had forc'd from fate?
Dryden.
- Fatal accidents have set
A most unhappy *bar* between your friendship. *Rowe.*
4. A rock, or bank of sand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ships cannot sail over at low water.
 5. Any thing used for prevention, or exclusion.
- Left examination should hinder and let your proceedings, behold for a *bar* against that impediment, one opinion newly added. *Hooker.*
- Which Salique land the French unjustly glory to be
The founder of this law, and female *bar*. *Shak.*
6. The place where causes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; so called from the *bar* placed to hinder crowds from incommoding the court.
- The great duke
Came to the *bar*, where to his accusations
He pleaded still not guilty. *Shakspeare.*
- Some at the *bar* with subtlety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untye. *Dryden.*
7. An enclosed place in a tavern or coffee-house, where the housekeeper sits and receives reckonings.
- I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the *bar*, and made the best of my way. *Addison.*
8. [In law.] A peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that destroys the action of the plaintiff for ever. It is divided into a *bar* to common intent, and a *bar* special: a *bar* to a common intent, is an ordinary or general *bar*, that disables the declaration or plea of the plaintiff; a *bar* special, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the case in hand, upon some special circumstance of the fact. *Cowell.*
- Barb'dry is laid in *bar* of something that is principally commenced. *Ayliffe.*
9. Any thing by which the compages or structure is held together.
- I went down to the bottoms of the mountains;
The earth, with her *bars*, was about me for ever. *Jonah.*
10. Any thing which is laid across another, as *bars* in heraldry.
 11. *Bar of Gold* or *Silver*, is a lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a sort of mould, and never wrought.
 12. *Bars of a Horse*. The upper part of the gums between the tusks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the

bit is applied, and, by its friction, the horse governed.

13. *Bars, in Music*, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of music; used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

14. *Bar, in African traffick*, is used for a denomination of price; payment being formerly made to the Negroes almost wholly in iron bars.

BAR SHOT. n. f. Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar; used in sea engagements for cutting down the masts and rigging.

To BAR. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt, or bar.

My duty cannot suffer
To obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though their injunction be to bar my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you.

When you bar the window-shutters of your lady's bed-chamber at nights, leave open the latches to let in air.

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

When law can do no right,
Let it be lawful, that law bar no wrong.

3. To prevent; to exclude; to make impracticable.

The houses of the country were all scattered,
and yet not so far off as that it barred mutual succour.

Dost it not seem a thing very probable, that God doth purposely add, Do after my judgments; as giving thereby to understand, that his meaning in the former sentence was but to bar similitude in such things as were repugnant to his ordinances, laws, and statutes?

4. To detain, by excluding the claimants: with from.

Hath he set bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother; who shall bar them from me?

5. To shut out: with from.

Our hopes of Italy not only lost,
But shut from every shore, and barr'd from every coast.

6. To exclude from use, right, or claim: with from before the thing.

God hath abridged it, by barring us from some things of themselves indifferent.

Give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my master's hairs in true descent!
God knows I will not.

His civil acts do bind and bar them all;
And as from Adam all corruption take,
So, if the father's crime be capital,
In all the blood law doth corruption make.

It was thought sufficient not only to exclude them from that benefit, but to bar them from their money.

If he is qualified, why is he barred the profit,
when he only performs the conditions?

7. To prohibit.

For though the law of arms doth bar
The use of venom'd shot in war.

What is a greater pedant than a mere man of the town? Bar him the playhouses, and you strike him dumb.

8. To except; to make an exception.

Well, we shall see your bearing—
Nay, but I bar to-night; you shall not gage me
By what we do to-night.

9. [In law.] To hinder the process of a suit.

But buff and bely men never know these cares;
No time, nor trick of law their action bars:
Their cause they to an easier issue put.

From such delays as conduce to the finding out of truth, a criminal cause ought not to be barred.

If a bishop be a party to a suit, and excommunicates his adversary, such excommunication shall not disable or bar his adversary.

10. *To bar a vein.*

This is an operation performed upon the veins of the legs of a horse, and other parts, with intent to stop the malignant humours. It is done by opening the skin above it, disengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and striking between the two ligatures.

BARB. n. f. [*barba*, a beard, Lat.]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of a beard.

The barbel is so called by reason of his barb or wattels at his mouth, under his chops.

2. The points that stand backward in an arrow, or fishing hook, to hinder them from being extracted.

Nor less the Spartan fear'd, before he found
The shining barb appear above the wound.

3. The armour for horses.

Their horses were naked, without any barbs for albeit many brought barbs, few regarded to put them on.

BARB. n. f. [contracted from *Barbary*.] A Barbary horse.

Horses brought from Barbary are commonly of a slender light size, and very lean, usually chosen for stallions. *Barbs*, it is said, may die, but never grow old; the vigour and mettle of *barbs*, never cease but with their life.

To BARB. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To shave; to dress out the beard.

Shave the head, and tie the beard, and say it was the desire of the penitent to be so *barbed* before his death.

2. To furnish horses with armour. See BARBED.

A warrior train
That like a deluge pour'd upon the plain;
On *barbed* steeds they rode, in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May.

3. To jag arrows with hooks.

The twanging bows
Send showers of shafts, that on their *barbed* points
Alternate run and bear.

BARBACAN. n. f. [*barbacane*, Fr. *barbacana*, Span.]

1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town.

Within the *barbarian* a porter sat,
Day and night duty keeping watch and ward:
Nor wight nor word might pass out of the gate,
But in good order, and with due regard.

2. A fortress at the end of a bridge.

3. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBA DOES Cherry. [*malpighia*, Lat.]

In the West Indies, it rises to be fifteen or sixteen feet high, where it produces great quantities of a pleasant tart fruit; propagated in gardens there, but in Europe it is a curiosity.

BARBA'DOES Tar. A bituminous substance, differing little from the petroleum floating on several springs in England and Scotland.

BARBARIAN. n. f. [*barbarus*, Lat.] It seems to have signified at first only a foreign or a foreigner; but, in time,

implied some degree of wildness or cruelty.]

1. A man uncivilized, or untaught; a savage.

Proud Greece all nations else *barbarian* held,
Boasting, her learning all the world excelling.

There were not different gods among the Greeks and *barbarians*.

But with descending showers of brimstone held,
The wild *barbarian* in the storm expir'd.

2. A foreigner.

I would they were *barbarians*, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd.

3. A brutal monster; a man without pity: a term of reproach.

Thou fell *barbarian*!
What had he done? what could provoke thy malice?

To assassinate to great, to brave a man.

BARBARIAN. adj. Belonging to *barbarians*; savage.

Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,
Barbarian blindness.

BARBARICK. adj. [*barbaricus*, Lat. in a different sense, it means in Latin wrought, fretted.] Foreign; far-fetched.

The gorgeous east, with richest hand,
Show'd on her kings *barbarick* pearl and gold.

The eastern front was glorious to behold,
With diamond flaming and *barbarick* gold.

BARBARISM. n. f. [*barbarismus*, Lat.]

1. A form of speech contrary to the purity and exactness of any language.

The language is as near approaching to it, as our modern *barbarism* will allow; which is all that can be expected from any now extant.

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.

I have lost *barbarism* spoke more
Than for that angel knowledge you can say.

The genius of Raphael having succeeded to the times of *barbarism* and ignorance, the knowledge of painting is now arrived to perfection.

3. Brutality; savageness of manners; incivility.

Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the truth, to bring them from their delight of licentious *barbarism* unto the love of goodness and civility.

Divers great monarchies have risen from *barbarism* to civility, and fallen again to ruin.

4. Cruelty; barbarity; un pitying hardness of heart. Not in use.

They must perforce have melted,
And *barbarism* itself have pitied him.

BARBARITY. n. f. [from *barbarous*.]

1. Savageness; incivility.

2. Cruelty; inhumanity.

And they did treat him with all the rudeness, reproach, and *barbarity* imaginable.

3. Barbarism; impurity of speech.

Next Petrarch follow'd, and in him we see
What rhyme improv'd in all its height, can be;
At best a pleasing sound, and sweet *barbarity*.

Latin expresses that in one word, which either the *barbarity* or narrowness of modern tongues cannot supply in more.

Affected refinements, which ended by degrees in many *barbarities*, before the Goths had invaded Italy.

BARBAROUS. adj. [*barbare*, Fr. *barbare*.]

1. Stranger to civility; savage; uncivilized.

What need I say more to you? What ear is so barbarous but hath heard of Amphialus? *Sidney.*
The doubtful damsel dare not yet commit
Her single person to their barbarous truths. *F. Queen.*
Thou art a Roman; he not barbarous. *Shaksp.*
He left governour, Philip, for his country a
Phrygian, and for manners more barbarous than
he that set him there. *Alarc.*

A barbarous country must be broken by war,
before it be capable of government; and when
subdued, if it be not well planted, it will return
to barbarism. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Ignorant; unacquainted with arts.

They who refused painting in Germany, not
having those reliques of antiquity, retained that
barbarous manner. *Dryden.*

3. Cruel; inhuman.

By their barbarous usage, he died within a few
days, to the grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon.*

BARBAROUSLY. *adv.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts.

2. In a manner contrary to the rules of speech.

We barbarously call them blest,
While swelling collets break their owners rest.
Stepney.

3. Cruelly; inhumanly.

But yet you barbarously murder'd him. *Dryd.*
She wishes it may prosper; but her mother
used one of her nieces very barbarously. *Speator.*

BARBAROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Incivility of manners.

Excellencies of music and poetry are grown
to be little more but the one fiddling, and the
other rhiming; and are indeed very worthy of
the ignorance of the friar, and the barbarousness
of the Gths. *Temple*

2. Impurity of language.

It is much degenerated, as touching the pure-
ness of speech; being overgrown with barba-
rousness. *Brewster.*

3. Cruelty.

The barbarousness of the trial, and the per-
suasives of the clergy, prevailed to antiquate it.
Hale's Common Law.

TO BARBECUE. *v. a.* A term used in
the West Indies for dressing a hog
whole; which, being split to the back-
bone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron,
raised about two feet above a charcoal
fire, with which it is surrounded.
Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endured,
Cries, Send me, gods, a whole hog barbecued.
Pope.

BARBECUE. *n. f.* A hog dressed whole, in
the West Indian manner.

BARBED. *part. adj.* [from *To barb*.]

1. Furnished with armour.

His glittering armour he will command to rust,
His barbed steeds to stables. *Shakspere.*

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points.

If I conjecture right, no drizzling thaw'r,
But rattling storm of arrows barb'd with fire.
Milton.

BARBEL. *n. f.* [*barbus*, Lat.]

1. A kind of fish found in rivers, large and strong, but coarse.

The barbel is so called, by reason of the barb
or wattels at his mouth, or under his chaps.
Walton's Angler.

2. Knots of superfluous flesh growing up in the channels of the mouth of a horse.

Farrier's Dict.

BARBER. *n. f.* [from *To barb*.] A man
who shaves the beard.

His chamber being filled with friends or
suitors, he gave his legs, arms, and breasts to
his servants to dress; his head and face to his
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barber, his eyes to his letters, and his ears to
petitioners. *Watson.*

Thy boist'rous looks,
No worthy match for valour to assail,
But by the barber's razor best subdued. *Milton.*

What is'them, Dick, has right aver'd
The cause, why woman has no beard?
In points like these we must agree;
Our barber knows as much as we. *Prior.*

TO BARBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
dress out; to powder.

Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of No woman heard speak,
Bring barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast.
Shakspere.

BARBER-CHIRURGEON. *n. f.* A man who
joins the practice of surgery to the bar-
ber's trade; such as were all surgeons
formerly, but now it is used only for a
low practitioner of surgery.

He put himself into barber-chirurgeon hands,
who, by unholy applications, raised the tumour.
Wise man's Surgery.

BARBER-MONGER. *n. f.* A word of re-
proach in *Shakspere*, which seems to
signify a fop; a man decked out by his
barber.

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, the
moon shines; I'll make a fop of the moonshine
of you; you whorson, cullionly, barber-monger,
draw. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

BARBERRY. *n. f.* [*berberis*, Lat. or *oxy-
canthus*.] Pippinidge bush.

The species are, 1. The common barberry.
2. Barberry without stones. The first of these
sorts is very common in England, and often
planted for hedges. *Miller.*

Barberry is a plant that bears a fruit very use-
ful in housewifery; that which beareth its fruit
without stones is counted best. *Mortimer.*

BARD. *n. f.* [*bardd*, Welsh.] A poet.

There is among the Irish a kind of people
called bards, which are to them instead of poets;
whose profession is to set forth the praises or dis-
praises of men in their poems or rhime; the
which are had in high regard and estimation
among them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

And many bards that to the trembling chord
Can tune their timely voices cunningly. *Fairy Q.*

The bard who first adorn'd our native tongue
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient song,
Whence Homer might without a blush rehearse.
Dryden.

BARE. *adj.* [bape, Sax. *bar*, Dan.]

1. Naked; without covering.

The trees are bare and naked, which use both
to cloath and house the kern. *Spenser.*
Then stretch'd her arms t' embrace the body
bare;

Her clasping hands inclose but empty air. *Dryd.*
In the old Roman statues, these two parts
were always bare, and exposed to view as much
as our hands and face. *Addison.*

2. Uncovered in respect.

Though the lords used to be covered whilst
the commons were bare, yet the commons would
not be bare before the Scottish commissioners;
and so none were covered. *Clarendon.*

3. Unadorned; plain; simple; without ornament.

Yet was their manners then but bare and plain;
For th' antique world excess and pride did hate.
Spenser.

4. Detected; no longer concealed.

These false pretence and varnish'd colours fail-
ing,
Bare in thy guilt, how foul thou must appear!
Milton.

5. Poor; indigent; wanting plenty.

Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy
should be left as bare as the apostles, when they

had neither staff nor scrip; God widdit, I hope,
endue them with the self-same affection.

Hooker's Preface.
Even from a bare treasury, my success has been
contrary to that of Mr. Cowley. *Dryden.*

6. Mere; unaccompanied with usual re-commendation.

It was a bare petition of a state
To one whom they had punished. *Shakspere.*
Nor are men prevailed upon by bare words,
only through a defect of knowledge; but carried
with these pulls of wind, contrary to knowledge.
South.

7. Threadbare; much worn.

You have an exchequer of words, and no other
treasure for your followers; for it appears, by
their bare liveries, that they live by your bare
words. *Shakspere.*

8. Not united with any thing else.

A desire to draw all things to the determina-
tion of bare and naked Scripture, hath caused
much pains to be taken in abating the credit of
man. *Hooker.*

That which offendeth us, is the great disgrace
which they offer unto our custom of bare reading
the word of God. *Hooker.*

9. Wanting clothes; slenderly supplied with clothes.

10. Sometimes it has of before the thing wanted or taken away.

Tempt not the brave and needy to despair;
For, tho' your violence should leave them bare
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Making a law to reduce interest, will not raise
the price of land; it will only leave the country
barer of money. *Larke.*

TO BARE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To
strip; to make bare or naked.

The turtle, on the bared branch,
Laments the wounds that death did launch.
Spenser.

There is a fabulous narration, that an herb
groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth
upon the grass, in such sort as it will bare the
grass round about. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Eriphyle here he found
Baring her breast yet bleeding with the wound.
Dryden.

He bar'd an ancient oak of all her boughs;
Then on a rising ground the trunk he plac'd.
Dryden.

For virtue, when I point the pen,
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star;
Can there be wanting to defend her cause,
Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws?
Pope.

BARE, or BORE. The preterit of *To bear*.

BA'RBONE. *n. f.* [from *bare* and *bone*.]

Lean, so that the bones appear.
Here comes lean Jack, here comes barebone;
how long is it ago, Jack, since thou sawest thy
own knee? *Shakspere's Henry IV.*

BA'REFACED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *face*.]

1. With the face naked; not masked.

Your French crowns have no hair at all, and
then you will play barefaced. *Shakspere.*

2. Shameless; unrefracted; without concealment; undisguised.

The animosities created, and the parties ap-
peared barefaced against each other. *Clarendon.*
It is most certain, that barefaced bawdry is the
poorest pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BA'REFACEDLY. *adv.* [from *barefaced*.]

Openly; shamefully; without disguise.

Though only some profligate wretches own it
too barefacedly, yet, perhaps, we should hear
more, did not fear the people's tongues. *Larke.*

BA'REFACEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *barefaced*.]

Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

BA'REFOOT. *adj.* [from *bare* and *foot*.]

Having no shoes.

Going to find a barefoot brother out,
One of our order. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*
BA'REFOOT. *adv.* Without shoes.

She must have a husband;
I must dance barefoot on her wedding-day. *Shak.*
Ambitious love hath so in me offended,
That barefoot plod I the cold ground upon
With faintest vow. *Shaksp.*

Envoys describe this holy man, with his Al-
caydes about him, standing barefoot, bowing to
the earth. *Addison.*

BA'REFOOTED. *adj.* Being without shoes.
He himself, with a rope about his neck, bare-
footed, came to offer himself to the discretion of
Leonatus. *Sidney.*

BA'REGNA'WN. *adj.* [from *bare and gnawn.*]
Eaten bare.

Know my name is lost,
By treason's tooth baregnawn and cankerbit.
Shaksp.

BA'REHE'ADED. *adj.* [from *bare and head.*]
Uncovered in respect.

He, bareheaded, lower than his proud steed's
neck,
Bespoke them thus. *Shaksp.*

Next, before the chariot, went two men bare-
headed. *Bacon.*

The victor knight had laid his helm aside,
Bareheaded, popularly low he bow'd. *Dryden.*

BA'RELY. *adv.* [from *bare.*]

1. Nakedly.
2. Poorly; indigently.
3. Without decoration.
4. Merely; only; without any thing more.

The external administration of his word, is as
well by reading barely the Scripture, as by ex-
plaining the same. *Hucker.*

The duke of Lancaster is dead;
And living too, for now his son is duke—
Barely in title, not in revenue. *Shaksp.*

He barely nam'd the street, promis'd the wine,
But his kind wife gave me the very sign. *Donne.*

Where the balance of trade barely pays for
commodities with commodities, there money must
be sent, or else the debts cannot be paid. *Locke.*

BA'RENESS. *n. f.* [from *bare.*]

1. Nakedness.

So you serve us
Till we serve you: but when you have our roses,
You barely leave our thorns to prick ourselves,
And mock us with our bareness. *Shaksp.*

2. Leanness.

For their poverty, I know not where they had
that; and for their bareness, they never learned
that of me. *Shaksp.*

3. Poverty.

Were it stripped of its privileges, and made as
like the primitive church for its bareness as its
purity, it could legally want all such privileges.
South.

4. Meanness of clothes.

BARGAIN. *n. f.* [*bargen*, Welsh; *bar-
gaigne*, Fr.]

1. A contract or agreement concerning the
sale of something.

What is marriage but a very bargain? wherein
is sought alliance, or portion, or reputation, with
some desire of issue; not the faithful nuptial
union of man and wife. *Bacon.*

No more can be due to me,
Than at the bargain made was meant. *Donne.*

2. The thing bought or sold; a purchase;
the thing purchased.

Give me but my price for the other two, and
you shall even have that into the bargain. *L' Tite.*

He who is at the charge of a tutor at home,
may give his son a more genteel carriage, with
greater learning into the bargain, than any at
school can do. *Locke.*

3. Stipulation; interested dealing.

There was a difference between courtiers re-
ceived from their master and the duke; for the

the duke's might have ends of utility and bar-
gain, whereas their master's could not. *Bacon.*

4. An unexpected reply, tending to ob-
scenity.

Where told he bargains whiffish? *Dryden.*
As to bargains, few of them seem to be excel-
lent, because they all terminate into one single
point. *Swift.*

No maid at court is left aham'd,
However for selling bargains tam'd. *Swift.*

5. An event; an upshot: a low sense.

I am sorry for thy misfortune; however we
must make the best of a bad bargain. *Arbuthnot.*

6. In law.

Bargain and sale is a contract or agreement
made for manours, lands, &c. also the transfer-
ring the property of them from the bargainer to
the bargainee. *Cowell.*

TO BARGAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
make a contract for the sale or purchase
of any thing: often with *for* before the
thing.

Henry is able to enrich I is queen,
And not to seek a queen to make him rich.
So worthless peasants bargain for their wives,
As market men for oxen, sheep, or horse. *Shaksp.*
For those that are like to be in plenty, they
may be bargained for upon the ground. *Bacon.*
The thifty state will bargain ere they fight.
Dryden.

It is possible the great duke may bargain for
the republick of Lucca, by the help of his great
treasures. *Addison on Italy.*

BARGAINEE. *n. f.* [from *bargain.*] He
or she that accepts a bargain. See
BARGAIN.

BARGAINER. *n. f.* [from *bargain.*] The
person who proffers, or makes a bargain.
See BARGAIN.

BARGE. *n. f.* [*bargie*, Dutch, from *bar-
ga*, low Lat.]

1. A boat for pleasure.

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shaksp.*

Plac'd in the gilded barge,
Proud with the burden of so sweet a charge;
With painted oars the youths begin to sweep
Neptune's smooth face. *Mallet.*

2. A sea commander's boat.

It was consulted, when I had taken my barge
and gone ashore, that my ship should have set sail
and left me. *Raleigh.*

3. A boat for burden.

BARGER. *n. f.* [from *barge.*] The ma-
nager of a barge.

Many wofarers make themselves glee, by put-
ting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege;
who again, like the Campellians in the north, and
the London bargers, forswear not to baigne them.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

BARK. *n. f.* [*barck*, Dan.]

1. The rind or covering of a tree.

Trees last according to the strength and quantity
of their sap and juices; being well munited by
their bark against the injuries of the air. *Bacon.*
Wandering in the dark,
Physicians for the tree have found the bark. *Dryd.*

2. A small ship. [from *barca*, low Lat.]

The duke of Parma must have flown, if he
would have come into England; for he could
neither get bark nor manner to put to sea. *Bacon.*
It was that fatal and perfidious bark,
Built in the eclipse, and rig'd with curses dark,
That sunk so low that sacred head of thine. *Milton.*

Who to a woman trusts his peace of mind,
Truists a frail bark with a tempestuous wind. *Granville.*

TO BARK. *v. n.* [beopcan, Saxon.]

1. To make the noise which a dog makes
when he threatens or pursues.

Sent before my time

Into this breathing world, scarce half made up,
And that so lamely and unfashionably,
That dogs bark at me. *Shaksp.*

Why do your dogs bark so? be there bears i' th'
town? *Shaksp.*

In vain the herdman calls him back again;
The dogs stand off afar, and bark in vain. *Cowley.*

2. To clamour at; to pursue with re-
proaches.

Vice is the vengeance on the ashes cold,
And envy bafe, to bark at sleeping fame. *F. Queen.*
You dare patronage

The envious barking of your saucy tongue
Against my lord! *Shaksp.*

TO BARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
strip trees of their bark.

The severest penalties ought to be put upon
barking any tree that is not felled. *Temple.*

Their trees, after they are barked, and cut into
shape, are tumbled down from the mountains
into the stream. *Addison.*

BARK-BARED. *adj.* [from *bark and bare.*]
Stripped of the bark.

Excorticated and bark-bared trees may be pre-
served by nourishing up a shoot from the foot, or
below the stripped place, cutting the body of the
tree, sloping off a little above the shoot, and it
will heal, and be covered with bark. *Martineau.*

BA'RKER. *n. f.* [from *bark.*]

1. One that barks or clamours.

What hath he done more than a base cur? bark-
ed and made a noise? had a fool or two to spit out
his mouth? But they are rather enemies of my
fame than me, these barkers. *Ben Jonson.*

2. [from *bark of trees.*] One that is em-
ployed in stripping trees.

BA'RKY. *adj.* [from *bark.*] Consisting of
bark; containing bark.

Ivy to curings the barky fingers of the elm.
Shaksp.

BARLEY. *n. f.* [derived by *Junius* from
ῥῖ, hordeum.] A grain of which malt
is made.

It hath a thick spike; the calyx, husk, awn,
and flower, are like those of wheat or rye, but
the awns are rough; the seed is swelling in the
middle, and, for the most part, ends in a sharp
point, to which the husks are closely united. The
species are, 1. Common long-eared barley. 2.
Winter or square barley, by some called big. 3.
Sprat barley or battledoor-barley. All these sorts
of barley are sown in the spring of the year, in a
dry time. In some very dry light land, the barley
is sown early in March; but in strong clayey soils
it is not sown till April. The square barley or
big, is chiefly cultivated in the north of England,
and in Scotland; and is harder than the other
sorts. *Milten.*

Barley is emollient, moistening, and expecto-
rating; barley was chosen by Hippocrates as a
proper food in inflammatory distempers.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

BARLEY BROTH. *n. f.* [from *barley* and
broth.] A low word sometimes used
for strong beer.

Can sodden water,
A drench for surer'd jades, their barley broth,
Decuss their cold blood to such valiant heat? *Shaksp.*

BARLEY CORN. *n. f.* [from *barley* and
corn.] A grain of barley; the begin-
ning of our measure of length; the
third part of an inch.

A long, long journey, chock'd with breaks
and thorns,
Ill measur'd by ten thousand barley corns. *Tieck.*

BARLEY MOW. *n. f.* [from *barley* and
mow.] The place where reaped barley is
stowed up.

Whenever by yon barley mow I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass. *Gay.*

B A R

BA'RLYBRAKE. n. f. A kind of rural play.

By neighbours prais'd she went abroad thereby,
At *barlybrake* her sweet swift feet to try. *Sidney.*

BARM. n. f. [*barra*, Welsh; beorn, Sax.] Yeast; the ferment put into drink to make it work; and into bread, to lighten and swell it.

Are you not he.

That sometimes make the drink bear no *barm*,
Mistad might waud'ross, laughing at their harm? *Shakespeare.*

Try the force of imagination upon staying the
working of beer, when the *barm* is put into it. *Bacon.*

BA'RM. adj. [from *barm*.] Containing *barm*; yeasty.

Their jovial nights in frolics and in play
They pass, to drive the tedious hours away;
And their cold stomachs with crown'd goblets cheer.

Of windy cider, and of *barmy* beer. *Dryden.*

BARN. n. f. [*beorn*, Sax.] A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw.

In vain the *baras* expect their promis'd load;
Nor *baras* at home, nor racks are heap'd abroad. *Dryden.*

I took notice of the make of *baras* here: having laid a frame of wood, they place, at the four corners, four blocks, in such a shape as neither mice nor vermin can creep up. *Stoddard.*

BARNACLE. n. f. [probably of bearn, Sax. a child, and aac, Sax. an oak.]

1. A kind of shellfish, that grows upon timber that lies in the sea.

2. A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees.

It is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence, to affirm that the first men might grow upon trees, as the story goes about *barnacles*; or might be the lice of some vast prodigious animals, whose species is now extinct. *Bentley.*

And from the most refin'd of laments
As naturally grow miscreants,
As *barnacles* grow Soland geese
In th' islands of the Orcaes. *Hudibras.*

3. An instrument made commonly of iron for the use of farriers, to hold a horse by the nose, to hinder him from struggling when an incision is made. *Farrier's Dict.*

BAROMETER. n. f. [from *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure.] A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It differs from the baroscope, which only shows that the air is heavier at one time than another, without specifying the difference. The *barometer* is founded upon the Torricellian experiment, so called from Torricelli, the inventor of it, at Florence, in 1643. It is a glass tube filled with mercury, hermetically sealed at one end; the other open, and immersed in a basin of stagnant mercury: so that, as the weight of the atmosphere diminishes, the mercury in the tube will descend, and, as it increases, the mercury will ascend; the column of mercury suspended in the tube being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmosphere.

The measuring the heights of mountains, and finding the elevation of places above the level of the sea, hath been much promoted by barometrical experiments, founded upon that essential property of the air, its gravity or pressure.

B A R

At the column of mercury in the *barometer* is counterpoised by a column of air of equal weight, so whatever causes make the air heavier or lighter, the pressure of it will be thereby increased or lessened, and of consequence the mercury will rise or fall. *Harris.*

Gravity is another property of air, whereby it counterpoises a column of mercury from twenty-seven inches and one half to thirty and one half, the gravity of the atmosphere varying one tenth, which are its utmost limits; so that the exact specific gravity of the air can be determined when the *barometer* stands at thirty inches, with a moderate heat of the weather. *Debus.*

BAROMETRICAL. adj. [from *barometer*.] Relating to the barometer.

He is very accurate in making *barometrical* and thermometrical instruments. *Darham.*

BARON. n. f. [The etymology of this word is very uncertain. *Baro*, among the Romans, signified a brave warrior, or a brutal man; and, from the first of these significations, *Ménage* derives *baron*, as a term of military dignity. Others suppose it originally to signify only a man, in which sense *baron*, or *varon*, is still used by the Spaniards; and, to confirm this conjecture, our law yet uses *baron* and *femme*, husband and wife. Others deduce it from *ber*, an old Gaulish word, signifying commander; others from the Hebrew בָּרָא, of the same import. Some think it a contraction of *par homme*, or *peer*, which seems least probable.]

1. A degree of nobility next to a viscount.

It may be probably thought, that anciently, in England, all those were called *barons*, that had such dignities as we now call *seigniories*; and it is said, that, after the conquest, all such came to the parliament, and sat as nobles in the upper house. But when, by experience, it appeared that the parliament was too much crowded with such multitudes, it became a custom, that none should come but such as the king, for their extraordinary wisdom or quality, thought good to call by writ; which writ ran *hæc vice tantum*. After that, men seeing that this state of nobility was but casual, and depending merely on the prince's pleasure, obtained of the king letters patent of this dignity to them and their heirs male; and these were called *barons* by letters patent, or by creation, whose posterity are now those *barons* that are called lords of the parliament; of which kind the king may create more at his pleasure. It is nevertheless thought, that there are yet *barons* by writ, as well as *barons* by letters patent, and that they may be discerned by their titles; the *barons* by writ being those that to the title of lord have their own surnames annexed; whereas the *barons* by letters patent are named by their surnames. These *barons*, which were first by writ, may now justly also be called *barons* by prescription; for that they have continued *barons*, in themselves and their ancestors, beyond the memory of man. There are also *barons* by tenure, as the bishops of the land, who, by virtue of baronies annexed to their bishopricks, have always had place in the upper house of parliament, and are called lords spiritual. *Cowell.*

2. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer to the king; of these the principal is called lord chief *baron*, and the three others are his assistants, between the king and his subjects, in causes of justice belonging to the exchequer.

3. There are also *barons* of the cinque ports; two to each of the seven towns, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rye, Rumney,

B A R

Hithe, Dover, and Sandwich, that have places in the lower house of parliament. *Cowell.*

They that bear

The cloth of state above, are four *barons*.
Of the cinque ports. *Shakespeare.*

4. *Baron* is used for the husband in relation to his wife. *Cowell.*

5. A *Baron of Beef* is when the two sirloins are not cut asunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone. *Disa.*

BARONAGE. n. f. [from *baron*.]

1. The body of barons and peers.

His charters of the liberties of England, and of the forest, were hardly, and with difficulty, gained by his *baronage* at Staines, J. L. 1215. *Hale.*

2. The dignity of a baron.

3. The land which gives title to a baron.

BARONESS. n. f. [*baronessa*, Ital. *baronissa*, Lat.] A baron's lady.

BARONET. n. f. [of *baron*, and *et*, diminutive termination.] The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary: it is below a baron and above a knight; and has the precedence of all other knights, except the knights of the garter. It was first founded by king James I. in 1611. *Cowell.* But it appears, by the following passage, that the term was in use before, though in another sense.

King Edward III. being bearded and crossed by the clergy, was advised to direct our his writs to certain gentlemen of the best abilities, entitling them therein barons in the next parliament. By which means he had so many barons in his parliament, as were able to weigh down the clergy; which barons were not afterwards lords, but *baronets*, as sundry of them do yet retain the name. *Spenser.*

BARONY. n. f. [*baronic*, Fr. beornny, Sax.] The honour or lordship that gives title to a baron. Such are not only the fees of temporal barons, but of bishops also. *Cowell.*

BAROSCOPE. n. f. [*baros*, and *scopia*.] An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere. See **BAROMETER**.

If there was always a calm, the equilibrium could only be changed by the contents; where the winds are not variable, the alterations of the *baroscope* are very small. *Debus.*

BARACAN. n. f. [*bouracan*, or *buracan*, French.] A strong thick kind of camelot.

BARRACK. n. f. [*barraca*, Span.]

1. Little cabins made by the Spanish fishermen on the seashore; or little lodges for soldiers in a camp.

2. It is generally taken among us for buildings to lodge soldiers.

BARRATOR. n. f. [from *barat*, old Fr. from which is still retained *barateur*, a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of lawsuits.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character, Nic, to turn *barrator* in thy old days, a stirrer-up of quarrels amongst thy neighbours? *Debus.*

BARRATRY. n. f. [from *barrator*.] The practice or crime of a barrator; foul practice in law.

'Tis arrant *barratry*, that bears
Point blank an action, gainst our laws. *Hudibras.*

BARREL. n. f. [*baril*, Welsh.]

1. A round wooden vessel to be stopped close.

BAR

It hath been observed by one of the ancients, that an empty *barrel*, knocked upon with the finger, giveth a diapason to the sound of the like *barrel* full. *Bacon.*

Trembling to approach

The little *barrel* which he fears to broach. *Dryden.*

2. A particular measure in liquids. A *barrel* of wine is thirty-one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty-two gallons; of beer, thirty-six gallons; and of beer-vinegar, thirty-four gallons.

3. [In dry measure.] A *barrel* of Essex butter contains one hundred and six pounds; of Suffolk butter, two hundred and fifty-six. A *barrel* of herrings should contain thirty-two gallons wine measure, holding usually a thousand herrings.

Several colleges, instead of limiting their rents to a certain sum, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of so many *barrels* of corn, as the market went. *Swift.*

4. Any thing hollow; as, the *barrel* of a gun, that part which holds the shot.

Take the *barrel* of a long gun perfectly bored, set it upright with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; then, if you suck at the mouth of the *barrel* ever so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth. *Digby.*

5. A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound.

Your string and bow must be accommodated to your drill; if too weak, it will not carry about the *barrel*. *Maron.*

6. *Barrel of the Ear*, is a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane. *Diß.*

To *BARREL*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put any thing in a *barrel* for preservation. I would have their beef beforehand *barrelled*, which may be used as is needed. *Spenser.*

Barrel up earth, and sow some seed in it, and put it in the bottom of a pond. *Bacon.*

- BARREL-BELLIED*. *adj.* [from *barrel* and *belly*.] Having a large belly.

Dauntless at empty nooses; lofty neck'd, Sharp headed, *barrel-belly'd*, broadly back'd. *Dryden.*

BARREN. *adj.* [bairn, Sax. naked; properly applied to trees or ground unfruitful.]

1. Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolific; applied to animals.

They hail'd him father to a line of kings. Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown, And put a barren sceptre in my gripe, No son of mine succeeding. *Shakespeare.*

There shall not be male or female *barren* among you, or among your cattle. *Deuteronomy.*

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile.

The situation of this city is pleasant, but the water is naught, and the ground *barren*. *2 Kings.* Telemachus is far from envying the nature of his country; he confesses it to be *barren*. *Pope.*

3. Not copious; scanty.

Some schemes will appear *barren* of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful. *Swift.*

4. Unmeaning; unwise; dull.

There be of them that will make themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of *barren* spectators to laugh too. *Shakespeare.*

BARRENLY. *adv.* [from *barren*.] Unfruitfully.

BARRENESS. *n. f.* [from *barren*.]

1. Want of offspring; want of the power of procreation.

I pray'd for children, and thought *barrenness* In wedlock a reproach. *Milton.*

BAR

No more be mentioned then of violence Against ourselves; and wilful *barrenness*, That cuts us off from hope. *Milton.*

2. Unfruitfulness; sterility; infertility.

Within the self-same hamlet, lands have divers degrees of value, through the diversity of their fertility or *barrenness*. *Bacon.*

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new.

The adventures of Ulysses are imitated in the *Æneis*; though the accidents are not the same, which would have argued him of a total *barrenness* of invention. *Dryden.*

4. Want of matter; scantiness.

The impotency of our adversaries hath constrained us longer to dwell than the *barrenness* of so poor a cause could have seem'd either to require or to admit. *Hooker.*

5. [In theology.] Aridity; want of emotion or sensibility.

The greatest saints sometimes are fervent, and sometimes feel a *barrenness* of devotion. *Taylor.*

BARRENWORD. *n. f.* [*epimedium*, Lat.]

A plant.

BARRPUL. *adj.* [from *bar* and *full*.] Full of obstructions.

A *barful* strife!

Whoe'er I woo, myself would be his wife. *Shak.*

BARRICA'DE. *n. f.* [*barricade*, Fr.]

1. A fortification, made in haste, of trees, earth, waggons, or any thing else, to keep off an attack.

2. Any stop; bar; obstruction.

There must be such a *barricade*, as would greatly annoy, or absolutely stop, the currents of the atmosphere. *Derham.*

To *BARRICA'DE*. *v. n.* [*barricader*, Fr.]

1. To stop up a passage.

Now all the pavement sounds with trampling feet, And the mixt hurry *barricades* the street; Entangled here, the waggon's lengthen'd team. *Gay.*

2. To hinder by stoppage.

A new volcano continually discharging that matter, which being till then *barricaded* up and imprisoned in the bowels of the earth, was the occasion of very great and frequent calamities. *Woodward.*

BARRICA'DO. *n. f.* [*barricada*, Span.] A fortification; a bar; any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

The access was by a neck of land, between the sea on one part, and the harbour water, or inner sea, on the other; fortified clean over with a strong rampier and *barricade*. *Bacon.*

To *BARRICA'DO*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To fortify; to bar; to stop up.

Fall we found, fall that

The dismal gates, and *barricade'd* strong! *Milton.* He had not time to *barricade* the doors; so that the enemy entered. *Clarendon.*

The truth of causes we find so obliterated, that it seems almost *barricaded* from any intellectual approach. *Harvey.*

BARRIER. *n. f.* [*barriere*, Fr. It is sometimes pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, but it is placed more properly on the first.]

1. A *barricade*; an entrenchment.

Safe in the love of heav'n, an ocean flows Around our realm, a *barrier* from the foe. *Pope.*

2. A fortification, or strong place, as on the frontiers of a country.

The queen is guarantee of the Dutch, having possession of the *barrier*, and the revenues thereof, before a peace. *Swift.*

3. A stop; an obstruction.

If you value yourself as a man of learning, you

BAR

are building a most impassable *barrier* against improvement. *Watts.*

4. A bar to mark the limits of any place.

For jousts, and tournaments, and *barriers*, the glories of them are chiefly in the chariots, whereas the challengers make their entries. *Bacon.*

Prisoners to the pillar bound,

At either *barrier* plac'd; our captives made, Be freed, or arm'd anew. *Dryden.*

5. A boundary; a limit.

But wave what'er to Cadmus may belong, And fix, O muse, the *barrier* of thy song At Oedipus. *Pope's Statius.*

How infinitely varies in the groveling swine, Compar'd, half reas'ning elephant! with thine: Twixt that and reason what a nice *barrier*! For ever separate, yet for ever near. *Pope.*

BAR'RISTER. *n. f.* [from *bar*.] A person qualified to plead causes, called an advocate or licentiate in other countries and courts. Outer *barristers* are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from inner *barristers*; such are the benchers, or those who have been readers, the counsel of the king, queen, and princes, who are admitted to plead within the bar. A counsellor at law. *Blount. Chambers.*

BAR'ROW. *n. f.* [benepe, Sax. supposed by *Skinner* to come from *bear*.] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand; as, a *hand-barrow*, a frame of boards, with handles at each end, carried between two men; a *wheel-barrow*, that which one man pushes forward by raising it upon one wheel.

Have I lived to be carried in a basket, like a *barrow* of butcher's offal, and thrown into the Thames? *Shakespeare.*

No *barrow's* wheel

Shall mark thy stocking with a miry trace. *Gay.*

BAR'ROW. *n. f.* [benz, Sax.] A hog: whence *barrow* grease, or hog's lard.

BARROW, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, signifies a grove; from beapne, which the Saxons used in the same sense. *Gibson.*

BARROW is likewise used in Cornwall for a hillock, under which, in old times, bodies have been buried.

To *BARTER*. *v. m.* [*baratter*, Fr. to trick in traffick; from *barat*, craft, fraud.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another, in opposition to purchasing with money.

As if they scorn'd to trade and *barter*, By giving or by taking quarter. *Hudibras.*

A man has not every thing growing upon his soil, and therefore is willing to *barter* with his neighbour. *Collier.*

To *BAR'TER*. *v. a.*

1. To give any thing in exchange for something else.

For him was I exchang'd and ransom'd; But with a baser man of arms by far Once, in contempt, they would have *barter'd* me? *Shakespeare.*

Then as thou wilt dispose the rest, To those who, at the market rate, Can *barter* honour for estate. *Prior.*

I see nothing left us, but to truck and *barter* our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*

2. Sometimes it is used with the particle away before the thing given.

If they will *barter away* their time, methinks they should at least have some ease in exchange. *Decay of Piety.*

B A R

He also *barter'd* away plums, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts that would last good for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

BARTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; sometimes the thing given in exchange.

From England they may be furnished with such things as they may want, and, in exchange or *barter*, send other things with which they may abound. *Bacon.*

He who corrupteth English with foreign words, is as wise as ladies that change plate for china; for which the laudable traffick of old clothes is much the savor *barter*. *Felton.*

BARTRER. *n. f.* [from *barter*.] He that trafficks by exchange of commodities.

BARTRERY. *n. f.* [from *barter*.] Exchange of commodities.

It is a received opinion, that, in most ancient ages, there was only *bartery* or exchange of commodities amongst most nations. *C Camden's Remains.*

BARTON. *n. f.* The demefne lands of a manour; the manour-house itself; and sometimes the out-houses. *Blount.*

BATRAM. *n. f.* A plant; the same with *pellitory*.

BASE. *adj.* [*bas*, Fr. *basso*, Ital. *baxo*, Span. *bassus*, low Latin; *baso*.]

1. Mean; vile; worthless: of things.

The barvelt white plumb is a *base* plumb, and the white date plumb are no very good plumbs. *Bacon.*

Pyreicus was only famous for counterfeiting all *base* things, as earthen pitchers, a scullery; whereupon he was surnamed *Rupographus*. *Pearham.*

2. Of mean spirit; disingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low; without dignity of sentiment: of persons.

Since the perfections are such in the party I love, as the feeling of them cannot come unto any un noble heart; shall that heart, lifted up to such a height, be counted *base*? *Sidney.*

It is *base* in his adversaries thus to dwell upon the excesses of a passion. *Atterbury.*

3. Of low station; of mean account; without dignity of rank; without honour.

If the lords and chief men degenerate, what shall be hoped of the peasants and *base* people? *Spenser on Ireland.*

If that rebellion Came, like itself, in *base* and abject routs, You, reverend father, and these noble lords, Had not been here. *Shakspeare.*

It could not else be, I should prove *to base* To sue and be denied such common grace. *Shak.*

And I will yet be more vile than this, and will be *base* in mine own sight. *2 Samuel.*

Insurrections of *base* people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon.*

He, whose mind Is virtuous, is alone of noble kind; Though poor in fortune, of celestial race; And he commits the crime who calls him *base*. *Dryden.*

4. *Base-born*; born out of wedlock, and by consequence of no honourable birth; illegitimate.

Why *base*? wherefore *base*? When my dimensions are as well compact As honest madam's issue. *Shakspeare.*

This young lord lost his life with his father in the field, and with them a *base* son. *Camden.*

5. Applied to metals, without value. It is used in this sense of all metal except gold and silver.

A guinea is pure gold, if it has nothing but gold in it, without any alloy or *base* metal. *Watts.*

B A S

6. Applied to sounds, deep; grave. It is more frequently written *bas*, though the comparative *baser* seems to require *base*.

In pipes, the lower the note holes be, and the further from the mouth of the pipe, the more *base* sound they yield. *Bacon.*

BASE-BORN. *adj.* Born out of wedlock. But see thy *base-born* child, thy babe of shame, Who, lest by thee, upon our parish came. *Guy.*

BASE-COURT. *n. f.* [*bas cour*, Fr.] Lower court; not the chief court that leads to the house; the back yard; the farm-yard.

My lord, in the *base-court* he doth attend, To speak with you. *Shakspeare.*

BASE-MINDED. *adj.* Mean-spirited; worthless.

It signifieth, as it seemeth, no more than abject, *base-minded*, false-hearted, coward, or misget. *Camden's Remains.*

BASE-VIOL. *n. f.* [usually written *bas-viol*.] An instrument which is used in concerts for the *base* sound.

At the first grin he cast every human feature out of his countenance; at the second, he became the head of a *base-viol*. *Addison.*

BASE. *n. f.* [*bas*, Fr. *basis*, Lat.]

1. The bottom of any thing: commonly used for the lower part of a building, or column.

What if it tempt thee tow'rd the flood, my lord?

Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff, That beetles o'er his *base* into the sea? *Shakspeare.*

Firm Durick pillars found your solid *base*; The fair Corinthian crowns the higher space. *Dryden.*

And all below is strength, and all above is grace, Columns of polish'd marble, firmly set On golden *bases*, are his legs and feet. *Prior.*

2. The pedestal of a statue. Men of weak abilities in great place, are like little statues set on great *bases*, made the less by their advancement. *Bacon.*

Mercury was patron of flocks, and the ancients placed a ram at the *base* of his images. *Broomer.*

3. That part of any ornament which hangs down, as housings. Phalaris was all in white, having his *bases* and caparison embroidered. *Sidney.*

4. The broad part of any body; as, the bottom of a cone.

5. Stockings, or perhaps the armour for the legs. [from *bas*, Fr.]

Nor shall it e'er be said that wight, With gauntlet blue and *bases* white, And round blunt truncheon by his side, So great a man at arms defy'd. *Hudibras.*

6. The place from which racers or tilters run; the bottom of the field; the *carcer*, the starting post.

He said; to their appointed *base* they went; With beating heart th' expecting sign receive, And, starting all at once, the barrier leave. *Dryden.*

7. The string that gives a *base* sound.

At thy well sharpen'd thumb, from shore to shore, The trebles squeak for fear, the *bases* roar. *Dryden.*

8. An old rustick play, written by Skinner bays, and in some counties called *prison bars*.

He with two striplings (lads more like to run The country *base*, than to commit such slaughter) Made good the passage. *Shakspeare.*

B A S

To BASE. *v. a.* [*basier*, Fr.] To embase; to make less valuable by admixture of meaner metals.

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals, which we cannot *base*: as, whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height. *Bacon.*

BA'SELY. *adv.* [from *base*.]

1. In a *base* manner; meanly; dishonourably.

The king is not himself, but *basely* led By flatterers. *Shakspeare.*

A lieutenant *basely* gave it up, as soon as Essex in his passage demanded it. *Clarendon.*

With broken vows his fame he will not stain, With conquest *basely* bought, and with inglorious gain. *Dryden.*

2. In *base*lardy.

These two Mitylene brethren, *basely* born, crept out of a small galliot unto the majesty of great kings. *Knotches.*

BA'SENESS. *n. f.* [from *base*.]

1. Meanness; vileness; badness.

Such is the power of that sweet passion, That it all sordid *baseness* doth expel. *Spenser.*

Your soul's above the *baseness* of distrust: Nothing but love could make you so unjust. *Dryden.*

When a man's folly must be spread open before the angels, and all his *baseness* ript up before those pure spirits, this will be a double hell. *South.*

2. Vileness of metal.

We alleged the fraudulent obtaining his patent, the *baseness* of his metal, and the prodigious sum to be coined. *Swift.*

3. *Base*lardy; illegitimacy of birth.

Why brand they us With *base*? with *baseness*? *base*lardy? *Shakspeare.*

4. Deepness of sound.

The just and measured proportion of the air percussed towards the *baseness* or trebleness of tones, is one of the greatest secrets in the contemplation of sounds. *Bacon.*

To BASH. *v. n.* [probably from *base*.]

To be ashamed; to be confounded with shame.

His countenance was bold, and *bashful* not For Guyon's looks, but scornful eye-glance at him shot. *Spenser.*

BASHAW. *n. f.* [sometimes written *bassa*.] A title of honour and command among the Turks; the viceroy of a province; the general of an army.

The Turks made an expedition into Persia; and, because of the straits of the mountains, the *bashaw* consulted which way they should get in. *Bacon.*

BA'SHFUL. *adj.* [This word, with all those of the same race, are of uncertain etymology. Skinner imagines them derived from *base*, or mean; *Minshaw*, from *verbaesen*, Dut. to strike with astonishment; *Junior*, from *bas*, which he finds in *Hesychius* to signify *shame*. The conjecture of *Minshaw* seems most probable.]

1. Modest; shamefaced.

I never tempted her with word too large; But, as a brother to his sister, shew'd *bashful* sincerity, and comely love. *Shakspeare.*

2. Sheepish; vitiously modest.

He looked with an almost *bashful* kind of modesty, as if he feared the eyes of man. *Sidney.*

Hence, *bashful* cunning! And prompt me, plain and holy innocence. *Shakspeare.*

Our author, anxious for his fame to-night, And *bashful* in his first attempt to write, Lies cautiously obscure. *Addison.*

B A S

blown with a reed, and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped like other large flutes; its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and it serves for the bass in concerts of hautboys, &c. *Trévoux.*

BA'STARD. *n. f.* [*bastard*, Welsh, of low birth; *bastards*, Fr.]

1. *Bastard*, according to the civil and canon law, is a person born of a woman out of wedlock, or not married; so that, according to order of law, his father is not known. *Ayliffe.*

Him to the Lydian king Lycimnia bare,
And sent her boasted *bastard* to the war. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing spurious or false.

Words

But rooted in your tongue; *bastards* and syllables
Of no allowance to your bosom's truth. *Shaksp.*

3. A kind of sweet wine.

Score a pint of *bastard*.

Then your brown *bastard* is your only drink. *Shak.*

BA'STARD. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate.
Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, insensible, a getter of more *bastard* children than war's a destroyer of men. *Shaksp.*

2. Spurious; not genuine; supposititious; false; adulterate. In this sense, any thing which bears some relation or resemblance to another, is called spurious or *bastard*.

You may partly hope that your father got you not, that you are not the Jew's daughter. That were a kind of *bastard* hope indeed. *Shaksp.*

Men who, under the disguise of publick good, pursue their own designs of power, and such *bastard* honours as attend them. *Temple.*

BA'STARD Cedar Tree. [called *guazuma* in the West Indies.]

To BA'STARD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
'To convict of being a *bastard*; to stigmatize with *bastardy*.

She lived to see her brother beheaded, and her two sons deposed from the crown, *bastarded* in their blood, and cruelly murdered. *Bacon.*

To BA'STARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *bastard*.]

1. 'To convict of being a *bastard*.

2. 'To beget a *bastard*.

I should have been what I am, had the maidenliest star in the firmament twinkled on my *bastardizing*. *Shaksp.*

BA'STARDLY. *adv.* [from *bastard*.] In the manner of a *bastard*; spuriously.

Good feed degenerates, and oft obeys
The foul's disease, and into cockle strays;
But the mind's thoughts but be transplanted so
Into the body, and *bastardly* they grow. *Donne.*

BA'STARDY. *n. f.* [from *bastard*.] An unlawful state of birth, which disables the *bastard*, both according to the laws of God and man, from succeeding to an inheritance. *Ayliffe.*

Once she slandered me with *bastardy*;
But whether I be true brags, or no,
That still I lay upon my mother's head! *Shaksp.*

In respect of the evil consequences, the wife's adultery is worse, as bringing *bastardy* into a family. *Taylor.*

No more of *bastardy* in heirs of crowns. *Pope.*

To BASTE. *v. a.* part. pass. *basted*, or *bastened*, Fr. *Bazata*, in the Armorick dialect, signifies to strike with a stick; from which perhaps *baston*, a stick, and all its derivatives, or collaterals, may be deduced.]

1. 'To beat with a stick.

Quoth she, I grant it is in vain
For one that's *basted* to feel pain;

B A T

Because the pangs his bones endure

Contribute nothing to the cure. *Hudibras.*

Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse,

Only dainties can produce;

While a little gentle jerking

Sets the spirits all a-working. *Swift.*

2. To drip butter, or any thing else, upon meat as it turns upon the spit.

Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, a *basting*. *Shakspere.*

3. 'To moisten meat on the spit by melted fat falling upon it.

The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds, will serve to *baste* them, and to save time and butter. *Swift.*

4. To sew slightly. [*baster*, Fr. to stitch.]

BASTINA'DE. } *n. f.* [*bastonnade*, Fr.]

1. The act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given with a cudgel.

But this courtesy was worse than a *bastinado* to Zelmane; so with rageful eyes she bade him defend himself. *Sidney.*

And all those harsh and rugged sounds
Of *bastinado*, cuts, and wounds. *Hudibras.*

2. It is sometimes taken for a Turkish punishment, of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

To BASTINA'DE. } *v. a.* [from the noun;]

To BASTINA'DO. } *bastonner*, Fr.] 'To beat; to treat with the *bastinado*.

Nick seized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to *bastinado* old Lewis, who had slunk into a corner, waiting the event of a squabble. *Debutant.*

BA'STION. *n. f.* [*bastion*, Fr.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, sometimes with brick, rarely with stone, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, and was anciently called a bulwark. *Harris.*

Toward; but how? ay there's the question;
Fierce the assault, unarm'd the *bastion*. *Prior.*

BAT. *n. f.* [*bat*, Sax. This word seems to have given rise to a great number of words in many languages; as, *baitre*, Fr. to beat; *baton*, *battle*, *beat*, *batty*, and others. It probably signified a weapon that did execution by its weight, in opposition to a sharp edge; whence *whirlbat* and *brickbat*.] A heavy stick or club.

A handsome *bat* he held,
On which he leaned, as one far in aid. *Spenser.*

They were fried in arm chairs, and their bones broken with *bats*. *Hakewill.*

BAT. *n. f.* [*vespertilio*, the etymology unknown.] An animal having the body of a mouse and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive, and suckles them. It never grows tame, feeds upon flies, insects, and fatty substances, such as candles, oil, and cheese; and appears only in the summer evenings, when the weather is fine. *Calm.*

When owls do cry,
O'er the *Bat's* back I do fly. *Shakspere.*
But then grew reason dark; that fair star no more

Could the fair forms of good and truth discern;
Bats they became who eagles were before;
And this they got by their desire to learn. *Darwin.*

Some animals are placed in the middle between two kinds, as *bats*, which have something of birds and beasts. *Locke.*

B A T

Where swallows in the winter season keep,
And how the drowsy *bat* and dormouse sleep. *Gay.*

BAT-FOWLING. *n. f.* [from *bat* and *fowl*.]

A particular manner of birdcatching in the nighttime, while they are at roost upon perches, trees, or hedges. They light torches or straw, and then beat the bushes; upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught either with nets, or otherwise.

You would lift the moon out of her sphere, if she would continue in it five weeks without changing.—We should so, and then go a *bat-fowling*. *Shakspere.*

Bodies lighted at night by fire, must have a brighter lustre than by day; as lacking of cities, *bat-fowling*. *Praedham.*

BA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *bate*.] Disputable.

Batable ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms. *Cowell.*

BATCH. *n. f.* [from *bake*.]

1. The quantity of bread baked at a time.

The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the *batch* is drawn, or lays them in a warm stable. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Any quantity of any thing made at once, so as to have the same qualities.

Except he were of the same meal and *batch*.

Ben Jonson.

BA'TCHELOR. See *BACHELOR*.

BATE. *n. f.* [perhaps contracted from *debate*.] Strife; contention; as, a *make-bate*.

To BATE. *v. a.* [contracted from *abate*.]

1. To lessen any thing; to retrench.

Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key,
With *bated* breath, and whispering humbleness,
Say this? *Shakspere's Merch. of Venice.*

Nor, envious at the sight, will I forbear
My plentiful bowl, nor *bate* my plentiful cheer. *Dryden.*

2. To sink the price.

When the landholder's rent falls, he must either *bate* the labourer's wages, or not employ, or not pay him. *Locke.*

3. 'To lessen a demand.

Bate me some, and I will pay you some, and, as most debtors do, promise you infinitely. *Shak.*

4. 'To cut off; to take away.

Bate but the last, and 'tis what I would say. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

To BATE. *v. n.*

1. To grow less.

*Bate*olph, am not I fallen away vilely since this last election? Do I not *bate*? do I not dwindle? Why my skin hangs about me like an old lady's loose gown. *Shakspere's Henry iv.*

2. To remit; with of before the thing.

Abate thy speed, and I will *bate* of mine. *Dryden.*

BATE seems to have been once the preterit of *bite*, as *Shakspere* uses *biting* *saule-chion*; unless, in the following lines, it may be rather deduced from *beat*.

Yet there the steel laid not, but only *bate*
Deep in his flesh, and open'd wide a red blood gate. *Spenser.*

BA'TEFUL. *adj.* [from *bate* and *full*.] Contentious.

He knew her haunt, and haunted in the same,
And taught his sheep her sheep in sound to thwart;
Which soon as it did *bateful* question from me,
He might on knees confess his guilty part. *Sidney.*

BA'TEMENT. *n. f.* [from *abatement*.] Diminution: a term only used among artificers.

'To *abate*, is to waste a piece of stuff; instead

of asking how much was cut off, carpenters ask what *batement* that piece of stuff had. *Maxon*

BATH. *n. f.* [bað, Saxon.]

1. A *bath* is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial *baths* have been in great esteem with the ancients, especially in complaints to be relieved by revulsion, as inveterate headaches, by opening the pores of the feet, and also in cutaneous cases. But the modern practice has greatest recourse to the natural *baths*; most of which abound with a mineral sulphur, as appears from their turning silver and copper blackish. The cold *baths* are the most convenient springs, or reservoirs, of cold water to wash in, which the ancients had in great esteem; and the present age can produce abundance of noble cures performed by them. *Quincy.*

Why may not the cold *bath*, into which they plunged themselves, have had some share in their cure? *Addison's Spectator.*

2. A state in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for the mitigation of pain, or any other purpose.

In the height of this *bath*, when I was more than half stewed in grease like a Dutch dith, to be thrown into the Thames. *Shakespeare.*

Sleep, the birth of each day's life, fore labour's *bath*,
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. In chymistry, it generally signifies a vessel of water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire. *Balneum Maria* is a mistake for *balneum maris*, a sea or water *bath*. A sand heat is sometimes called *balneum siccum*, or *cinereum*. *Quincy.*

We see that the water of things distilled in water, which they call the *bath*, differeth not much from the water of things distilled by fire. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. A sort of Hebrew measure, containing the tenth part of an homer, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for things liquid; and three pecks and three pints, as a measure for things dry. *Calmet.*

Ten acres of vineyard shall yield one *bath*, and the seed of an homer shall yield an ephah. *Isaiah.*

To BATH. *v. a.* [baðian, Saxon.]

1. To wash, as in a bath.

Others on silver lakes and rivers *bath'd*
Their downy breast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Chancing to *bathe* himself in the river Cydnus, through the excessive coldness of these waters, he fell sick, near unto death, for three days. *South.*

2. To supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors.

Bathe them, and keep their bodies soluble while by clysters and lenitive baluses. *Wifman.*
I'll *bathe* your wounds in tears for my offence. *Dryden.*

3. To wash any thing.

Phœnician Dido flood,
Fresh from her wound, her bosom *bath'd* in blood. *Dryden.*

Mars could in mutual blood the centaurs *bathe*,
And Jove himself give way to Cinthia's wrath. *Dryden.*

To BATH. *v. n.* To be in the water, or in any resemblance of a bath.

Except they meant to *bathe* in reeking wounds, I cannot tell. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The delighted spirit
To *bathe* in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice. *Shaksf.*

The gallants dancing by the river side,
They *bathe* in summer, and in winter side. *Waller.*

But *bathe*, and, in imperial robes array'd,
Pay due devotions. *Pope's Odyssey.*

BA'TING, or ABA'TING. *prep.* [from *bate*, or *abate*. This word, though a participle in itself, seems often used as a preposition.] Except.

The king, your brother, could not choose an advocate,

Whom I would sooner hear on any subject,
Bating that only one, his love, than you. *Rome.*

If we consider children, we have little reason to think that they bring many ideas with them, *bating*, perhaps, some faint ideas of hunger and thirst. *Locke.*

BA'TLET. *n. f.* [from *bat*.] A square piece of wood, with a handle, used in beating linen when taken out of the buck.

I remember the kissing of her *batlet*, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked. *Shakespeare.*

BATOON. *n. f.* [bafon, or baton, Fr. formerly spelt *bafon*.]

1. A staff or club.

We came close to the shore, and offered to land; but straightways we saw divers of the people with *bafons* in their hands, as it were, forbidding us to land. *Bacon.*

That does not make a man the worse,
Although his shoulders with *batoon*
Be claw'd and curge'd to some tune. *Hudibras.*

2. A truncheon or marshal's staff; a badge of military honour.

BA'TTAILOUS. *adj.* [from *bataille*, Fr.] Having the appearance of a battle; warlike; with a military appearance.

He fluted up, and did himself prepare
In sun-bright arms and *bataillous* array. *Fairfax.*

The French came foremost, *bataillous* and bold. *Fairfax.*

A very region, stretch'd
In *bataillous* aspect, and nearer view
Brill'd with upright beams innumerable
Of rigid spears and helmets throng'd. *Milton.*

BATTA'LIA. *n. f.* [battaglia, Ital.]

1. The order of battle.

Next morning the king put his army into *battalia*. *Clarendon.*

2. The main body of an army in array, distinguished from the wings.

BATTA'LION. *n. f.* [bataillon, Fr.]

1. A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but generally from five to eight hundred men. Some regiments consist of one *battalion*, and others are divided into two, three, or more.

When sorrows come, they come not single spies,

But in *battalions*. *Shaksf. Hamlet.*

In this *battalion* there were two officers, called Therites and Pandarus. *Tatler.*

The pierc'd *battalions* disunited fall
In heaps on heaps: one fate o'erwhelms them all. *Pope.*

2. An army. This sense is not now in use.

Six or seven thousand is their utmost power.
—Why, our *battalion* troubles that account. *Shakespeare.*

To BA'TTEN. *v. a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.]

1. To fatten, or make fat; to feed plentifully.

We drove afield,
Batt'ning our flocks with the fresh dews of night. *Milton.*

2. To fertilize.

The meadows here, with *batt'ning* ooze enrich'd,

Give spirit to the grass; three cubits high
The jointed herbage shoots. *Philips.*

To B'ATTEN. *v. n.* To grow fat; to live in indulgence.

Follow your function, go and *batten* on cold bits. *Shakespeare.*

Burnish'd and *batt'ning* on their food, to show
The diligence of careful herds below. *Dryden.*

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and *batten* on his sleep. *Dryd.*

As at full length the pamper'd monarch lay,
Batt'ning in ease, and slumbering life away. *Garrick.*

Two mice, full blythe and amicable,
Batten beside eric Robert's table. *Prior.*

While paddling ducks the standing lake desire,
Or *batt'ning* hogs roll in the sinking mire. *Gay.*

BA'TTEN. *n. f.* [a word used only by workmen.] A scantling of wood, two, three, or four inches broad, seldom above one thick, and the length unlimited. *Maxon.*

To BATTER. *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, French.]

1. To beat; to beat down; to shatter: frequently used of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war.

To appoint *battering* rams against the gates,
To cast a mound, and to build a fort. *Ezekiel.*

These haughty words of hers
Have *batter'd* me like roaring cannon shot,
And made me almost yield upon my knees. *Shakespeare.*

Britannia there, the fort in vain
Had *batter'd* been with golden rain:
Thunder itself had fail'd to pass. *Waller.*

Be then the naval stores the nation's care,
New ships to build, and *batter'd* to repair. *Dryden.*

2. To wear with beating.

Crowds to the castle mounted up the street,
Batt'ring the pavement with their couriers feet. *Dryden.*

If you have a silver saucepan for the kitchen use, let me advise you to *batter* it well; this will show constant good housekeeping. *Swift.*

3. Applied to persons, to wear out with service.

The *batter'd* veteran strumpets here
Pretend at least to bring a model car. *Southern.*

I am a poor old *battered* fellow, and I would willingly end my days in peace. *Arbutnot.*

As the same dame, experienc'd in her trade,
By names of toasts retails each *batter'd* jade. *Pope.*

To BA'TTER. *v. n.* [a word used only by workmen.] The side of a wall, or any timber, that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is said to *batter*. *Maxon.*

BA'TTER. *n. f.* [from *To batter*.] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together with some liquor; so called from its being so much beaten.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd

Turkey poultis fresh from th' egg in *batter* fry'd. *King.*

BA'TTERER. *n. f.* [from *batter*.] He that batters.

BA'TTERY. *n. f.* [from *batter*, or *batterie*, French.]

1. The act of battering.

Strong wars they make, and cruel *battery* bend
Giant sort of reason, it to overthrow. *Fairy Q.*

Earthly minds, like mud walls, resist the strongest *batteries*. *Locke.*

B A T

2. The instruments with which a town is battered, placed in order for action; a line of cannon.

Where is best place to make our batt'ry next?—

I think at the north gate. *Shakespeare.*

It plants this reasoning and that argument, this consequence and that distinction, like to many intellectual batteries, till at length it forces a way and passage into the obstinate inclosed truth. *South.*

See, and revere th' artillery of heav'n,
Drawn by the gale, or by the tempest driven:
A dreadful fire the floating batt'ries make,
O'erturn the mountain, and the forest shake. *Blackmore.*

3. The frame, or raised work, upon which cannons are mounted.

4. [In law.] A violent striking of any man.

In an action against a striker, one may be found guilty of the assault, yet acquitted of the battery. There may therefore be assault without battery; but battery always implies an assault. *Chambers.*

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the sconce with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action and battery? *Shakespeare.*

Sir, quo' the lawyer, not to flatter ye,
You have as good and fair a battery
As heart can wish, and need not shame
The proudest man alive to claim. *Hudibras.*

BA'TTISH. *adj.* [from *bat.*] Resembling a bat.

To be out late in a battish humour.

Gentleman Intrusted.

BATTLE. *n. f.* [*bataille*, Fr.]

1. A fight; an encounter between opposite armies. We generally say a battle of many, and a combat of two.

The English army, that divided was
Into two parts, is now conjoin'd in one;
And means to give you battle presently. *Shak.*
The battle done, and they within our power,
She'll never see his pardon. *Shakespeare.*

The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

So they joined battle, and the heathen being
discomfited fled into the plain. *Macbeth.*

2. A body of forces, or division of an army.

The king divided his army into three battles;
whereof the van-guard only, with wings, came to fight. *Bacon.*

3. The main body, as distinct from the van and rear.

Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed
with the battle a good distance behind, and
after came the arrier. *Hayward.*

4. We say to join battle; to give battle.

To BA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*batailler*, Fr.] To join battle; to contend in fight.

'Tis ours by craft and by surprize to gain:
'Tis yours to meet in arms, and battle in the plain. *Prior.*

We receive accounts of ladies battling it on both sides. *Addison.*

I own, he hates an action base,
His virtues battling with his place. *Swift.*

BATTLE-ARRAY. *n. f.* [See BATTLE and ARRAY.] Array, or order, of battle.

Two parties of fine women, placed in the opposite side boxes, seemed drawn up in battle-array one against another. *Addison.*

BA'TTLE-AXE. *n. f.* A weapon used anciently, probably the same with a bill.

Certain tinnets, as they were working, found spear heads, battle-axes, and swords of copper, wrapped in linen cloths. *Carew.*

BA'TTLEDOOR. *n. f.* [so called from door, taken for a flat board, and battle, or

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striking.] An instrument with a handle and a flat board, used in play to strike a ball or shuttlecock.

Play-things, which are above their skill, as tops, gigs, battledores, and the like, which are to be used with labour, should indeed be procured them. *Locke.*

BA'TTLEMENT. *n. f.* [generally supposed to be formed from *battle*, as the parts from whence a building is defended against assailants; perhaps only corrupted from *baitment*, Fr.] A wall raised round the top of a building, with embrasures, or interstices, to look through, to annoy an enemy.

And hold his hand upon our battlements. *Shak.*
Thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thy house, it any man fall. *Dractonony.*

Through this we pass
Up to the highest battlement, from whence
The Trojans threw their darts. *Denham.*

Their standard, planted on the battlements,
Despair and death among the soldiers sent. *Dryd.*

No, I shan't envy him, whoever he be,
That stands upon the battlements of state;
I'd rather be secure than great. *Norris.*

The weighty mallet deals resounding blows,
Till the proud battlements her towers include. *Gay.*

BA'TTY. *adj.* [from *bat.*] Belonging to a bat.

Till o'er their brows death, counterfeiting sleep,
With leaden legs and batty wings doth creep. *Shakespeare.*

BA'VAROY. *n. f.* A kind of cloak or fur-tout.

Let the loop'd bavaroey the sup embrace,
Or his deep cloak be spatter'd o'er with lace. *Gay.*

BAUBEE. *n. f.* A word used in Scotland, and the northern counties, for a half-penny.

'Tis in the draw'rs of my japan bureau,
To lady Gripeall I the Cæsars show,
'Tis equal to her ladyship or me
A copper Otio, or a Scotch baubee. *Bramb. Man of Taste.*

BA'VIN. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.]

A stick like those bound up in faggots;
a piece of waste wood.

He rambled up and down
With shallow jesters and rath barren wits,
Soon kindled, and soon burnt. *Shakespeare.*

For moulded to the life in clouts
Th' have pick'd from dunghills therabouts,
He's mounted on a hazel bavin,

A crop'd malignant baker gave him. *Hudibras.*
The truncheons make billet, bavin, and coals. *Mortimer.*

To BAULK. See BALK.

BA'WBLE. *n. f.* [*baubellum*, in barbarous Latin, signified a jewel, or any thing valuable, but not necessary. *Omnia baubella sua dedit Othoni.* Hoveden. Probably from *beau*, Fr.] A gewgaw; a trifling piece of finery; a thing of more show than use; a trifle. It is in general, whether applied to persons or things, a term of contempt.

She haunts me in every place. I was on the sea bank with some Venetians, and thither comes the bawble, and falls me thus about my neck. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

It is a paltry cap,
A custard coffin, a bawble a sicken pie. *Shaksp.*

If, in our converse, we do not interchange useful notions, we shall traffick toys and bawbles. *Government of the Tongue.*

B A W

This shall be writ to fright the fly away,
Who draw their little bawbles, when they play. *Dryden.*

A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels;
'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with bawbles and teals. *Prior.*

Our author then, to please you in your way,
Presents you now a bawble of a play,
In glingling rhyme. *Granville.*

A prince, the moment he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtue round,
As emblems of the sovereign pow'r,
Like other bawbles of the Tower. *Swift.*

BA'WBLING. *adj.* [from *bawble*.] Trifling; contemptible; a word not now in use, except in conversation.

A bawbling vessel was he captain of,
For the low draught and bulk unprized;
With which such scintilful grapple did he make,
With the most noble bottom of our fleet. *Shaksp.*

BA'WCOCK. *n. f.* [perhaps from *beau*, or *baude*, and *cock*.] A familiar word, which seems to signify the same as *fine fellow*.

Why how now, my bawcock? How dost thou, chuck? *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

BAWD. *n. f.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer, or procuress; one that introduces men and women to each other, for the promotion of debauchery.

If your worship will take order for the drahs and the kuaves, you need not to fear the bawds. *Shakespeare.*

This commodity,
This broker, this all-changing word,
Hath drawn him from his own determin'd aid. *Shakespeare.*

Our author calls colouring *lena foris*, the bawd of her sister design; he dresses her up, he paints her, he procures for the design, and makes lovers for her. *Dryden.*

To BAWD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure; to provide gallants with strumpets.

Leucippe is agent for the king's lust, and bawds at the same time, for the whole court. *Addison.*

And in four months a latter'd barridan;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,

To bawd for others, and go shares with punk. *Swift.*

BA'WDILY. *adv.* [from *bawdy*.] Obscenely.

BA'WDINESS. *n. f.* [from *bawdy*.] Obsceneness.

BA'WDRICK. *n. f.* [See BALDRICK.] A belt.

Fresh garlands too the virgins temples crown'd;
The youths gilt swords wore at their thighs, with silver bawdricks bound. *Chapman's Iliad.*

BA'WDRY. *n. f.* [contracted from *bawdery*, the practice of a bawd.]

1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together.

Cheating and bawdry go together in the world. *L'Estrange.*

2. Obscenity; unchaste language.

Pr'ythee say on; he's for a jig, or a tale of bawdry, or he sleeps. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

I have no salt: no bawdry he doth mean:
For witty, in his language, is obscene. *Ben Jonson.*
It is most certain, that barefaced bawdry is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BA'WDY. *adj.* [from *bawd*.] Obscene; unchaste; generally applied to language.

The bawdy wind, that kisses all it meets,
Is hush'd within the bow-w mine of earth,
And will not hear't. *Shaksp. Othello.*

B A Y

Only they,

That come to hear a merry *bowdy* play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakspeare.*

Not one poor *bowdy* jest shall dare appear;
For now the batter'd veteran strumpets here
Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. *Southern.*
BA'WDY-HOUSE. n. f. A house where traf-
fick is made by wickedness and debau-
chery.

Has the pope lately shut up the *bowdy-houses*,
or does he continue to lay a tax upon sin?
Dennis.

To BAWL. v. n. [balo, Lat.]

1. To hoot; to cry with great vehemence,
whether for joy or pain: a word always
used in contempt.

They *baul* for freedom in their senseless mood,
And still revolt, when truth would set them free.
Milton.

To cry the cause up heretofore,
And *baul* the bishops out of door. *Hudibras.*
Through the thick shades th' eternal scribbler
baul;

And shakes the statues on their pedestals. *Dryd.*
From his lov'd home no lucre him can draw;
The senate's mad decrees he never saw,
Nor heard at *bauling* bars corrupted law. *Dryden.*
Loud menaces were heard, and foul disgrace,
And *bauling* infamy, in language base,
Till sense was lost in sound, and silence fled the
place. *Dryden's Fables.*

So on the tuneful Margarita's tongue
The list'ning nymphs and ravish'd heroes hung;
But cits and fops the heav'n-born musick blame,
And *baul*, and hiss, and damn her into fame.
Smith.

I have a race of orderly elderly people, who
can *baul* when I am deaf, and tread softly when
I am only giddy and would sleep. *Swift.*

2. To cry as a froward child.

A little child was *bauling*, and a woman chid-
ing it. *L'Estrange.*

If they were never suffered to have what they
cried for, they would never, with *bauling* and
peevishness, contend for mastery. *Locke.*

My husband took him in, a dirty boy; it was
the business of the servants to attend him, the
rogue did *baul* and make such a noise. *Arbuth.*

To BAWL. v. a. To proclaim as a cricr.

It grieved me when I saw labours, which had
cost so much, *baul* about by common hawkers.
Swift.

BA'WREL. n. f. A kind of hawk. *Diâ.*

BA'WSIN. n. f. A badger. *Diâ.*

BAY. adj. [badius, Lat.]

A bay horse is what is inclining to a chestnut;
and this colour is various, either a light bay or a
dark bay, according as it is less or more deep.
There are also coloured horses, that are called
dappled bays. All bay horses are commonly called
brown by the common people. All bay horses
have black manes, which distinguish them from
the sorrel, that have red or white manes. There
are light bays and gilded bays, which are some-
what of a yellowish colour. The chestnut bay is
that which comes nearest to the colour of the
chestnut. *Farrier's Dict.*

My lord, you gave good words the other day
of a bay counter I rode on. 'Tis yours because
you liked it. *Shakspeare.*

Poor Tom! proud of heart to ride on a bay
trotting horse over four inch'd bridges. *Shakspeare.*
His colour grey.

For beauty dappled, or the brightest bay. *Dryden.*

BAY. n. f. [bays, Dutch.]

1. An opening into the land, where the
water is shut in on all sides, except at
the entrance.

A reverend Syracusan merchant,
Who put unluckily into this bay. *Shakspeare.*

We have also some works in the midst of the
sea, and some bays upon the shore for some works,
whereto is required the air and vapour of the sea.
Bacon.

B A Y

Hail, sacred solitude! from this calm bay
I view the world's tempestuous sea. *Rescommon.*
Here in a royal bed the waters sleep,
When tir'd at sea, within this bay they creep.
Dryden.

Some of you have bay.

2. A pond head raised to keep in store of
water for driving a mill.

**BAY. n. f. [aboi, Fr. signifies the last ex-
tremity; as, Innocence est aux aboins.**
Boileau. *Innocence is in the utmost dis-
tress.* It is taken from *aboi*, the bark-
ing of a dog at hand, and thence sig-
nified the condition of a stag when the
hounds were almost upon him.]

1. The state of any thing surrounded by
enemies, and obliged to face them by
an impossibility of escape.

This ship, for fifteen hours, sat like a stag
among hounds at the bay, and was fired and
fought with, in turn, by fifteen great ships.
Bacon's War with Spain.

Fair liberty, pursued and meant a prey
To lawless power, here turn'd, and stood at bay.
Dennis.

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Embolden'd by despair, he stood at bay;
Resolv'd on death, he dissipates his fears,
And bounds aloft against the pointed spears.
Dryden.

2. Some writers, perhaps mistaking the
meaning, have used *bay* as referred to
the assailant, for distance beyond which
no approach could be made.

All, field with noble emulation, strive;
And with a storm of darts to distance drive
The Trojan chief; who, held at bay, from far
On his Vulcanian orb sustain'd the war. *Dryden.*
We have now, for ten years together, turned
the whole force and expence of the war, where
the enemy was best able to hold us at a bay.
Swift.

**BAY. n. f. In architecture, a term used to
signify the magnitude of a building;**
as, if a barn consists of a floor and two
heads, where they lay corn, they call it
a barn of two bays. These bays are
from fourteen to twenty feet long, and
floors from ten to twelve broad, and
usually twenty feet long, which is the
breadth of the barn. *Builder's Dict.*

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent
the fairest house in it after threepence a bay.
Shakspeare.

There may be kept one thousand bushels in
each bay, there being sixteen bays, each eighteen
feet long, about seventeen wide, or three hun-
dred square feet in each bay. *Mortimer.*

BAY Tree. [laurus, Lat.] The tree, as is
generally thought, which is translated
laurel, and of which honorary garlands
were anciently made.

I have seen the wicked in great power, and
spreading himself like a green bay tree. *J'shu's.*

**BAY. n. f. A poetical name for an hono-
rary crown or garland, bestowed as a
prize for any kind of victory or excel-
lence.**

Beneath his reign shall Eusden wear the bays.
Pope.

To BAY. v. n. [aboyer, Fr.]

1. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the
game which he pursues.

And all the while she stood upon the ground,
The wakeful dogs did never cease to bay.
Fairy Queen.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bay'd;
The hunter close pursued the visionary maid;
She rent the heav'n with loud laments, imploring
aid. *Dryden's Fables.*

B E

2. [from bay, an enclosed place.] To en-
compass about; to shut in.

We are at the stake,
And bay'd about with many enemies. *Shaksp.*
To BAY. v. a. To follow with barking;
to bark at.

I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in the wood of Crete they bay'd the boar
With hounds of Sparta. *Shakspeare.*

If he should do so,
He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and
Welsh

Baying him at the heels. *Shakspeare.*

BAY Salt. Salt made of sea water, which
receives its consilience from the heat of
the sun, and is so called from its brown
colour. By letting the sea water into
square pits or basons, its surface being
struck and agitated by the rays of the
sun, it thickens at first imperceptibly,
and becomes covered over with a slight
crust, which hardening by the continu-
ance of the heat, is wholly converted into
salt. The water in this condition is
scalding hot, and the crystallization is
perfected in eight, ten, or at most fif-
teen days. *Chambers.*

All eruptions of air, though small and slight,
give sound, which we call crackling, puffing,
spitting, &c. as in bay salt and bay leaves cast into
fire. *Bacon.*

BAY Window. A window jutting out-
ward, and therefore forming a kind of
bay or hollow in the room.

It hath bay windows transparent as baricadoes.
Shakspeare.

BAY Tarn. A denomination sometimes
used promiscuously with woollen yarn.
Chambers.

BA'YARD. n. f. [from bay.] A bay horse.
Blind bayard moves the mill. *Philips.*

BA'YONET. n. f. [bayonette, Fr.] A short
sword or dagger fixed at the end of a
musket, by which the foot hold off the
horse.

One of the black spots is long and slender, and
resembles a dagger or bayonet. *Woodward.*

BAYZE. See **BAIZE.**

BDELLIUM. n. f. [βδέλλιον; ברלה.]
An aromatic gum brought from the
Levant, used as a medicine, and a per-
fume. *Bdellium* is mentioned both by
the ancient naturalists and in Scripture;
but it is doubtful whether any of these
be the same with the modern kind.

Chambers.
This *bdeillum* is a tree of the bigness of an
olive, whereof Arabia hath great plenty, which
yieldeth a certain gum, sweet to smell to, but
bitter in taste, called also *bdeillum*. The Hebrews
take the loadstone for *bdeillum*. *Raleigh.*

**To BE. v. n. [This word is so remarkably
irregular, that it is necessary to set down
many of its terminations.]**

Present. *I am, thou art, he is, we are, &c.*
com, east, is, upon, Sax.

Præter. *I was, thou wast or wert, he was,*
was, were, &c.
pæron, Sax.

The conjunctive mood.
I be, thou beest, he be, we be, &c.
beo, byt, beo, beon, Sax.]

1. To have some certain state, condition,
quality, or accident; as, the man is
wife.

Seventy senators died
By their precriptions, Cicero being one. *Shaksp.*
He hath to-night been in unusual pleasure.

Shaksp.
Be what thou hop'st to be, or what thou art, I
Refign to death, it is not worth enjoying. *Shaksp.*
Be but about

To say she is a goodly lady, and
The justice of your hearts will add thereto,
'Tis pity she is not honest, honourable. *Shaksp.*
Let them shew the former things what they be,
that we may consider them. *Isaiah.*

Therefore be sure,
Thou, when the bridegroom with his feastful friends
Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wife and pure. *Milton.*

It is not easy to discern what such men would
be at. *Stillingfleet.*

To say a man has a clear idea of quantity,
without knowing how great it is, is to say, he
has the clear idea of the number of the sands,
who knows not how many they be. *Locke.*

2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the
verb passive is formed.

The wine of life is drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shaksp.*

3. To exist; to have existence.

The times have been,
That when the brains were out the man would
die. *Macbeth.*

Here cease, ye pow'rs, and let your vengeance
end,

Troy is no more, and can no more offend. *Dryd.*
All th' impossibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of loose description,
Shall sooner be. *Rowe.*

To be, contents his natural desire;
He asks no angel's wing, nor seraph's fire. *Pope.*

4. To have something by appointment or
rule.

If all political power be derived only from Adam,
and be to descend only to his successive heirs, by
the ordinance of God, and divine institution,
this is a right antecedent and paramount to all gov-
ernment. *Locke.*

5. Let be. Do not meddle with; leave
untouched.

Let be, said he, my prey. *Dryden.*

BEACH. *n. f.* The shore, particularly
that part that is dashed by the waves;
the strand.

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice. *Shaksp.*

Deep to the rocks of hell the gather'd beach
They fasten'd, and the mole immense wrought on
Over the foaming deep. *Milton.*

They find the washed amber further out upon
the beaches and shores, where it has been longer
exposed. *Woodward.*

BE'ACHEN. *adj.* [from beach.] Exposed to
the waves.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beached verge of the salt flood;
Which, once a day, with his embossed froth
The turbulent surge shall cover. *Shaksp.*

BE'ACHY. *adj.* [from beach.] Having
beaches.

The beachy girdle of the ocean
Too wide for Neptune's hips. *Shaksp.*

BE'ACON. *n. f.* [beacon, Sax. from becn,
a signal, and becan, whence beckon, to
make a signal.]

1. Something raised on an eminence, to
be fired on the approach of an enemy,
to alarm the country.

His blazing eyes, like two bright shining
shields,

Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;
As two broad beacons set in open fields
Send forth their flames. *Fairy Queen.*

Modest doubt is call'd
The beacon of the wife. *Shaksp.*

The king seemed to account of Perkin as a
May-game; yet had given order for the watching
of beacons upon the coasts, and erecting more
where they stood too thin. *Bacon.*

No flaming beacons cast their blaze afar,
The dreadful signal of invasive war. *Gay.*

2. Marks erected, or lights made in the
night, to direct navigators in their
courses, and warn them from rocks,
shallows, and sandbanks.

BEAD. *n. f.* [beade, prayer, Saxon.]

1. Small globes or balls of glass or pearl,
or other substance, strung upon a thread,
and used by the Romanists to count
their prayers; from which the phrase
to tell beads, or to be at one's beads, is
to be at prayer.

That aged dame, the lady of the place,
Who all this while was busy at her beads. *Fairy Queen.*

Thy voice I seem in every hymn to hear,
With ev'ry bead I drop too soft a tear. *Pope.*

2. Little balls worn about the neck for
ornament.

With scarfs and fans, and double charge of
brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all such knav'ry. *Shaksp.*

3. Any globular bodies.

Thy spirit within thee hath been so at war,
That beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow. *Shaksp.*

Several yellow lumps of amber, almost like
beads, with one side flat, had fastened themselves
to the bottom. *Boyle.*

BEAD Tree. [acedarach.] A plant.

BE'ADLE. *n. f.* [byrdel, Sax. a messenger;
bedeau, Fr. bedel, Span. bedelle, Dutch.]

1. A messenger or servitor belonging to a
court.

2. A petty officer in parishes, whose busi-
ness it is to punish petty offenders.

A dog's obey'd in office.
Thou rascal beadle, hold thy bloody hand;
Why dost thou lash that whore? *Shaksp.*

They ought to be taken care of in this condition,
either by the beadle or the magistrate. *Spectator.*

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The beadle's lash still flagrant on their back. *Prior.*

BE'ADROLL. *n. f.* [from bead and roll.] A
catalogue of those who are to be men-
tioned at prayers.

The king, for the better credit of his espials
abroad, did use to have them cursed by name
amongst the beadrill of the king's enemies. *Bacon.*

BE'ADSMAN. *n. f.* [from bead and man.]
A man employed in praying, generally
in praying for another.

An holy hospital,
In which seven headsmen, that had vowed all
Their life to service of high heav'n's king. *Fairy Queen.*

In thy danger,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer;
For I will be thy beadrman, Valentine. *Shaksp.*

BE'AGLE. *n. f.* [bigle, Fr.] A small
hound with which hares are hunted.

The rest were various huntings.
The graceful goddess was array'd in green;
About her feet were little beagles seen,
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of
their queen. *Dryden's Fables.*

To plains with well-lined beagles we repair,
And trace the mazes of the circling hare. *Pope.*

BEAK. *n. f.* [bec, Fr. pig, Welsh.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

He saw the ravens with their horny beaks
Food to Elijah bringing. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

The magpie, lighting on the flock,
Stood chattering with incessant din,

And with her beak gave many a knock. *Swift.*

2. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at
the end of the ancient galleys, with
which they pierced their enemies. It
can now be used only for the forepart of
a ship.

With boiling pitch another near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the seams instop;
Which, well laid on'er, the salt sea waves withstand,
And shake them from the rising break in drops. *Dryden.*

3. A beak is a little shoe, at the toe about
an inch long, turned up and fastened
in upon the forepart of the hoof. *Furrier's Dict.*

4. Any thing ending in a point like a beak;
as, the spout of a cup; a prominence
of land.

Cuddenbeak, from a well advanced promon-
tory, which entitled it beak, taketh a prospect of
the river. *Carver's Survey.*

BE'AKED. *adj.* [from beak.] Having a
beak; having the form of a beak.

And question'd ev'ry gulf of rugged winds,
That blows from off each beaked promontory. *Milton.*

BE'AKER. *n. f.* [from beak.] A cup with
a spout in the form of a bird's beak.

And into pikes and musqueteers
Stamp'd beakers, cups, and porringers. *Hudibras.*

With dulcet bev'rage this the beaker crown'd,
Fair in the midst, with gilded cups around. *Pope.*

BEAL. *n. f.* [bolla, Ital.] A whelk or
pimple.

To BEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
ripen; to gather matter, or come to a
head, as a sore does.

BEAM. *n. f.* [beam, Sax. a tree.]

1. The main piece of timber that supports
the house.

A beam is the largest piece of wood in a build-
ing, which always lies cross the building or the
walls, serving to support the principal rafters of
the roof, and into which the feet of the princi-
pal rafters are framed. No building has less than
two beams, one at each head. Into these, the
girders of the garret floor are also framed; and,
if the building be of timber, the tassel-tensons of
the posts are framed. The proportions of beams,
in or near London, are fixed by act of parlia-
ment. A beam, fifteen feet long, must be seven
inches on one side its square, and five on the
other; if it be sixteen feet long, one side must be
eight inches, the other six; and so proportionable
to their lengths. *Builder's Dict.*

The building of living creatures is like the
building of a timber house; the walls and other
parts have columns and beams, but the roof is tile,
or lead, or stone. *Bacon.*

He heav'd, with more than human force, to
move

A weighty stone, the labour of a team,
And rais'd from thence he reach'd the neighb'ring
beam. *Dryden.*

2. Any large and long piece of timber: a
beam must have more length than thick-
ness, by which it is distinguished from a
block.

But Lyeus, swifter,
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And snatches at the beam he first can find. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. That part of a balance, at the ends of
which the scales are suspended.

Poise the cause in justice' equal scales,
Whose beam stands sure, whose rightful cause pre-
vails. *Shaksp.*

If the length of the sides in the balance, and the weights at the ends, be both equal, the beam will be in horizontal situation: but if either the weights alone be unequal, or the distances alone, the beam will accordingly decline. *Wilkins.*

4. The horn of a stag.

And taught the woods to echo to the beam
His dreadful challenge, and his clashing beam. *Denham.*

5. The pole of a chariot; that piece of wood which runs between the horses.

Future heard, and seiz'd with mortal fear,
Flew'd from the beam her brother's charioteer. *Dryden.*

6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.

The staff of his spear was like a weaver's beam. *Chen.*

7. BEAM of an Anchor. The straight part or shank of an anchor, to which the hooks are fastened.

8. BEAM Compasses. A wooden or brass instrument, with sliding sockets, to carry several shifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii; and useful in large projections, for drawing the furniture on wall dials. *Harris.*

9. [sunbeam, Sax. a ray of the sun.] The ray of light emitted from some luminous body, or received by the eye.

Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downstretch
Below the beam of light. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Pleasant, yet cold, like Cynthia's silver beam. *Dryden.*

As heav'n's blest beam turns vinegar more
sour. *Pope.*

To BEAM. v. n. [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams.

Each emanation of his fires
That beams on earth, each virtue he inspires. *Pope.*

BEAM Tree. A species of wild service.

BEAMY. adj. [from beam.]

1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams.

All-seeing sun!
Hide, hide in shameful night thy beamy head. *Smith.*

2. Having the weight or massiness of a beam.

His double-biting axe, and beamy spear;
Each asking a gigantic force to rear. *Dryden.*

3. Having horns or antlers.

Rouze from their desert dens the bristled rage
Of boars, and beamy stags in toils engage. *Dryd.*

BEAN. n. f. [fabo, Lat.] A plant.

The species are, 1. The common garden bean.
2. The horse bean. There are several varieties of the garden beans, differing either in colour or size. The principal sorts which are cultivated in England, are the Mazagan, the small Lisbon, the Spanish, the Tokay, the Sandwich, and Windsor beans. The Mazagan bean is brought from a settlement of the Portuguese, on the coast of Africa, of the same name; and is by far the best sort to plant for an early crop. *Miller.*
His allowance of oats and beans for his horse was greater than his journey required. *Swift.*

BEAN Caper. [fabago.] A plant.

BEAN Tressel. An herb.

To BEAR. v. a. pret. I bore, or bare; part. pass. bore, or born. [beoan, bepan, Sax. bairan, Gothick. It is sounded as bare, as the are in care and dare.]

1. This is a word used with such latitude, that it is not easily explained.

We say to bear a burden, to bear sorrow, or

reproach, to bear a name, to bear a grudge, to bear fruit, or to bear children. The word bear is used in very different senses. *Watts.*

2. To carry as a burden.

They bear him upon the shoulder; they carry him and set him in his place. *Isaiah.*
And Solomon had threethree and ten thousand that bare burdens. *1 Kings.*

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings. *Deuteronomy.*
We see some, who we think have been less of the burden, rewarded above ourselves. *Decay of Poetry.*

3. To convey or carry.

My message to the ghost of Priam bear;
Tell him a new Achilles sent thee there. *Dryden.*
A guest like him, a Trojan guest before,
In shew of friendship, fought the Spartan shore,
And ravish'd Helen from her husband bore. *Garth.*

4. To carry as a mark of authority.

I do commit into your hand
Th' unstained sword that you have us'd to bear. *Shakspere.*

5. To carry as a mark of distinction.

He may not bear so fair and so noble an image of the divine glory, as the universe in its full system. *Hale.*

His pious brother, sure the best
Who ever bore that name. *Dryden.*

The sad spectators stiffen'd with their fears
She sees, and sudden every limb she smears;
Then each of savage beasts the figure bears. *Garth.*

His supreme spirit of mind will bear its best
resemblance, when it represents the supreme infinite. *Cheyne.*

So we say, to bear arms in a coat.

6. To carry, as in show.

Look like the time; bear welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower,
But be the serpent under't. *Shakspere.*

7. To carry, as in trust.

He was a thief, and had the bag, and bare what was put therein. *John.*

8. To support; to keep from falling: frequently with up.

Under colour of rooting out popery, the most effectual means to bear up the state of religion may be removed, and so a way be made either for paganism, or for barbarism, to enter. *Hooker.*
And Samson took hold of the two middle pillars, upon which the house stood, and on which it was borne up. *Judges.*

A religious hope does not only bear up the mind under her sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. *Addison.*

Some power invisible supports his soul,
And bears it up in all its wanted greatness. *Addison.*

9. To keep afloat; to keep from sinking: sometimes with up.

The waters increased, and bare up the ark,
and it was lifted up above the earth. *Genesis.*

10. To support with proportionate strength.

Animals that use a great deal of labour and exercise, have their solid parts more elastic and strong: they can bear and ought to have, stronger food. *Airbuthnot on Aliments.*

11. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.

How did the open multitude reveal
The wondrous love they bear him under hand! *Daniel.*

They bear great faith and obedience to the kings. *Bacon.*

Darah, the eldest, bears a generous mind,
But to implacable revenge inclin'd. *Dryden.*

The coward bare the man immortal spite. *Dryden.*

As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, the
bareth him an unchangeable hatred. *Swift.*

That inviolable love I bear to the land of my
nativity, prevailed upon me to engage in so bold
an attempt. *Swift.*

12. To endure, as pain, without sinking.

It was not an enemy that reproached me, then
I could have borne it. *Psalms.*

13. To suffer; to undergo, as punishment or misfortune.

I have borne chastisements, I will not offend
any more. *Job.*

That which was torn of beasts I brought not
unto thee, I bare the loss of it; of my hand didst
thou require it. *Genesis.*

14. To permit; to suffer without resentment.

To reject all orders of the church which men
have established, is to think worse of the laws of
men, in this respect, than either the judgment of
wise men alloweth, or the law of God itself will
bear. *Hosier.*

Not the gods, nor angry Jove, will bear
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in upper air. *Dryd.*

15. To be capable of; to admit.

Being the son of one earl of Pembroke, and
younger brother to another, who liberally sup-
plied his expence, beyond what his annuity from
his father could bear. *Clarendon.*

Give his thought either the same turn, if our
tongue will bear it, or, if not, vary but the drefs. *Dryden.*

Do not charge your coins with more uses than
they can bear. It is the method of such as love
any science, to discover all others in it. *Addison.*

Had he not been eager to find mistakes, he
would not have strained my works to such a sense
as they will not bear. *Attributed.*

In all criminal cases, the most favourable in-
terpretation should be put upon words that they
possibly can bear. *Swift.*

16. To produce, as fruit.

There be some plants that bear no flower, and
yet bear fruit: there be some that bear flowers,
and no fruit: there be some that bear neither
flowers nor fruit. *En. vi.*

They wing'd their flight aloft; then stooping
low,
Perch'd on the double tree that bears the golden
bough. *Dryden.*

Say, shepherd, say, in what glad soil appears
A wondrous tree that sacred monarchs bears. *Pope.*

17. To bring forth, as a child.

The queen that bare thee,
Often upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakspere.*

Ye know that my wife bare two sons. *Genesis.*
What could the muse herself that Orpheus bore,
The muse herself for her enchanting son? *Milton.*

The same Aeneas, whom fair Venus bore
To sam'd Anchises on th' Idan shore. *Dryden.*

18. To give birth to; to be the native place of.

Here dwelt the mandivine whom Samoa bare,
But now fell-banish'd from his native shore. *Dryden.*

19. To possess, as power or honour.

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*

20. To gain; to win; commonly with away.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question bear it;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace. *Shakspere.*

Because the Greek and Latin have ever borne
away the prerogative from all other tongues, they
shall serve as touchstones to make our trials by. *Camden.*

Some think to bear it by speaking a great word,
and being peremptory; and go on, and take by
admittance that which they cannot make good. *Bacon.*

21. To maintain; to keep up.

- He finds the pleasure and credit of bearing a part in the conversation, and of hearing his reason approved. *Locke*
22. To support any thing good or bad.
I was carried on to observe, how they did bear their fortunes, and how they did employ their times. *Bacon.*
23. To exhibit.
Ye Trojan names, your testimony bears,
What I perform'd, and what I suffer'd there. *Dryden.*
24. To be answerable for.
If I bring him not unto thee, let me bear the blame. *Greys.*
O more than madmen! you yourselves shall bear the guilt of blood and sacrilegious war. *Dryden.*
25. To supply.
What have you under your arm? Somewhat that will bear your charges in your pilgrimage? *Dryden.*
26. To be the object of. This is unusual.
I'll be your father and your brother too:
Let me but bear your love, I'll bear your cares. *Shakspeare.*
27. To behave; to act in any character.
Some good instruction give,
How I may bear me here. *Shakspeare.*
Hath he borne himself penitent in prison? *Shak.*
28. To hold; to restrain: with off.
Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble, that it cannot bear off a greater blow than this? *Hayward.*
29. To impel; to urge; to push: with some particle noting the direction of the impulse; as, down, on, back, forward.
The residue were so disorder'd as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only justied and bore down one another, but, in their confused tumbling back, brake a part of the avant guard. *Sir John Hayward.*
Contention, like a horse
Full of high feeding, madly hath broke loose,
And bears down all before him. *Shakspeare.*
Their broken oars, and floating planks, withstand
Their passage, while they labour to the land:
And ebbing tides bear back upon th' uncertain sand. *Dryden.*
Now with a noiseless gentle course
It keeps within the middle bed;
Anon it lifts aloft the head,
And bears down all before it with impetuous force. *Dryden.*
Truth is borne down, attentions neglected,
The testimony of sober persons despised. *Swift.*
The hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would soon bear down all considerations, and be an effectual incitement to their perversion. *Swift.*
30. To conduct; to manage.
My hope is
So to bear through, and out, the consulship,
As spite shall ne'er wound you, though it may me. *Ben Jonson.*
31. To press.
Cæsar doth bear me hard; but he loves Brutus. *Shakspeare.*
Though he bear me hard,
I yet must do him right. *Ben Jonson.*
These men bear hard upon the suspected party, pursue her close through all her windings. *Addison.*
32. To incite; to animate.
But confidence then bore thee on; secure
Enter to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton.*
33. To bear a body. A colour is said to bear a body in painting, when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixing with the oil so intirely, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same colour.
34. To bear date. To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written.

35. To bear a price. To have a certain value.
36. To bear in hand. To amuse with false pretences; to deceive.
Your daughter, whom she bore in hand to love
With such integrity, she did confess,
Was as a scorpion to her sight. *Shakspeare.*
His sickness, age, and impotence,
Was falsely borne in hand. *Shakspeare.*
He repaired to Bruges, desiring of the states of Bruges to enter peaceably into their town, with a retinue fit for his estate; and bearing them in hand, that he was to communicate with them of matters of great importance, for their good. *Bacon.*
It is no wonder, that some would bear the world in hand, that the apostle's design and meaning is for prelbytery, though his words are for episcopacy. *South.*
37. To bear off. To carry away.
I will respect thee as a father, if
Thou bear'st my life off hence. *Shakspeare.*
The sun views half the earth on either way,
And here brings on, and there bears off the day. *Greec.*
Give but the word, we'll snatch this damsel up,
And bear her off. *Cato.*
My soul grows desperate.
I'll bear her off. *A. Philips.*
38. To bear out. To support; to maintain; to defend.
I hope your warrant will bear out the deed. *Shakspeare.*
I can once or twice a quarter bear out a knave against an honest man. *Shakspeare.*
Changes are never without danger, unless the prince be able to bear out his actions by power. *Sir J. Hayward.*
Quoth Sidrophel, I do not doubt
To find friends that will bear me out. *Hudibras.*
Company only can bear a man out in an ill thing. *South.*
I doubted whether that occasion could bear me out in the confidence of giving your ladyship any farther trouble. *Temple.*
- TO BEAR. v. n.
1. To suffer pain.
Stranger, cease thy care;
Wife is the foul; but man is born to bear:
Jove weighs affairs of earth in dubious scales,
And the good suffers while the bad prevails. *Pope.*
They bore as heroes, but they felt as man. *Pope.*
2. To be patient.
I cannot, cannot bear; 'tis past, 'tis done;
Perish this impious, this detested son! *Dryden.*
3. To be fruitful or prolifick.
A fruit tree hath been blown up almost by the roots, and set up again, and the next year bear exceedingly. *Bacon.*
Betwixt two seasons comes th' auspicious air,
This age to blossom, and the next to bear. *Dryden.*
Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And, strangers to the sun, yet ripen here. *Granville.*
4. To take effect; to succeed.
Having pawned a full suit of clothes for a sum of money, which my operator assured me was the last, he should want to bring all our matters to bear. *Guardian.*
5. To act in any character.
Instruct me
How I may formally in person bear
Like a true friar. *Shakspeare.*
6. To tend; to be directed to any point: with a particle to determine the meaning; as, up, away, onward.
The oily drops, swimming on the spirit of wine, moved restlessly to and fro, sometimes bearing up to one another, as if all were to unite into one body; and then sailing off, and continuing to that places. *Boyle.*

- Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to fly:
With such alacrity they bore away. *Dryden.*
Whose navy like a stiff-stretch'd cord did shew,
Till he bore in, and bent them into flight. *Dryden.*
On this the hero fix'd an oak in fight,
The mark to guide the manners aright:
To bear with this, the seamen stretch their oars,
Then round the rock they steer, and seek the former shores. *Dryden.*
In a convex mirror, we view the figures and all other things, which bear out with more life and strength than nature itself. *Dryden.*
7. To act as an impellent, opponent, or as a reciprocal power: generally with the particles upon or against.
We were encounter'd by a mighty rock,
Which being violently borne upon,
Our helpless ship was splitted in the midst. *Shakf.*
Upon the tops of mountains, the air which bears against the stagnant quicksilver is less pressed. *Boyle.*
The sides bearing one against the other, they could not lie so close at the bottoms. *Burnet.*
As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented bears against his prey,
Sideling to seize. *Dryden.*
Because the operations to be performed by the teeth require a considerable strength in the instruments which move the lower jaw, nature hath provided this with strong muscles, to make it bear forcibly against the upper jaw. *Ray.*
The weight of the body doth bear most upon the knee joints, in raising itself up; and most upon the muscles of the thighs, in coming down. *Wilkins.*
The waves of the sea bear violently and rapidly upon some shores, the waters being pent up by the land. *Brown.*
8. To act upon.
Spinola, with his shot, did bear upon those within, who appeared upon the walls. *Hayward.*
9. To be situate with respect to other places; as, this mountain bears well of the promontory.
10. To bear up. To stand firm without falling; not to sink; not to faint or fail.
So long as nature
Will bear up with this exercise, so long
I daily vow to use it. *Shakspeare.*
Persons in distress may speak of themselves with dignity; it shews a greatness of soul, that they bear up against the storms of fortune. *Brown.*
The consciousness of integrity, the sense of a life spent in doing good, will enable a man to bear up under any change of circumstances. *Atterbury.*
When our commanders and soldiers were raw and unexperienced, we lost battles and towns: yet we bore up then, as the French do now; nor was there any thing decisive in their successes. *Swift.*
11. To bear with. To endure an unpleasant thing.
They are content to bear with my absence and folly. *Steele.*
Though I must be content to bear with those that say you are reverend grave men; yet they lie deadly, that tell you, you have good favours. *Shakspeare.*
Look you lay home to him;
Tell him his pranks have been too broad to bear with. *Shakspeare.*
Bear with me then, if lawful what I ask. *Milton.*
- BEAR. n. f. [bena, Saxon; urfus, Lat.]
1. A rough savage animal.
Some have falsely reported, that bears bring their young into the world shapeless, and that their dams lick them into form. The dams go no longer than thirty days, and generally produce two young ones. In the winter, they be had and asleep, the male forty days, and the female

male four months; and so soundly for the first fourteen days, that blows will not wake them. In the sleepy season, they are said to have no nourishment but from licking their feet. This animal has naturally an hideous look, but when enraged it is terrible; and, as rough and stupid as it seems to be, it is capable of discipline; it leaps, dances, and plays a thousand little tricks at the sound of a trumpet. They abound in Poland. In the remote northern countries the species is white. *Calmet.*

Call hither to the stake my two brave bears,
Bid Salisbury and Warwick come to me.—
—Are these thy bears? we'll bait thy bears to death,

And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shak.*

Thou'dst shun a bear;
But if thy flight by tow'rd the raging sea,
Thou'dst meet the bear i' th' mouth. *Shak.*

2. The name of two constellations, called the greater and lesser bear: in the tail of the lesser bear, is the polestar.

E'en then when Troy was by the Greeks o'erthrown,

The bear oppos'd to bright Orion shone. *Creech.*

BEAR-BIND. *n. f.* [from *bear* and *bind*.] A species of bindweed.

BEAR-FLY. *n. f.* [from *bear* and *fly*.] An insect.

There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies, and bear-flies. *Bacon.*

BEAR-GARDEN. *n. f.* [from *bear* and *garden*.]

1. A place in which bears are kept for sport.

Hurrying me from the play-house, and the fenc'd there, to the bear-garden, to the axes, and asses, and tygers. *Stillindale.*

2. A place of tumult or misrule.

I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the gallantry of Britons, namely to the bear-garden. *Speutator.*

BEAR-GARDEN. *adj.* A word used in familiar or low phrase for rude or turbulent; as, a bear-garden fellow; that is, a man rude enough to be a proper frequenter of the bear-garden. *Bear-garden sport*, is used for gross inelegant entertainment.

BEAR'S-BREECH. *n. f.* [*acanthus*.] A plant.

The species are, 1. The smooth-leaved garden bear's-breech. 2. The prickly bear's-breech. 3. The middle bear's-breech, with short spines, &c. The first is used in medicine, and is supposed to be the *mollis acanthus* of Virgil. The leaves of this plant are cut upon the capitals of the Corinthian pillars, and were formerly in great esteem with the Romans. *Miller.*

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Auricula*. [*auricula urfi*, Lat.] A plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Sanicle*. [*cortusa*, Lat.] A plant.

BEAR'S-FOOT. *n. f.* A species of hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT. *n. f.* An herb.

BEARD. *n. f.* [beard, Saxon.]

1. The hair that grows on the lips and chin.

Ere on thy chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful down, and promise man. *Prior.*

2. *Beard* is used for the face; as, to do any thing to a man's beard, is to do it in defiance, or to his face.

Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
Their rev'rend perfous to my beard. *Hudibras.*

3. *Beard* is used to mark age or virility; as, he has a long beard, means he is old.

This ancient ruffian, fir, whose life I have spared at suit of his grey beard. *Shakspere.*
Some thin remains of chastity appear'd
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a beard. *Dryden.*

Would it not be insufferable for a professor to have his authority, of forty years standing, confirmed by general tradition and a reverend beard, overturned by an upstart novelist? *Locke.*

4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn.

The ploughman lost his sweat, and the green corn
Hath rotted ere its youth attain'd a beard. *Shak.*

A certain farmer complained, that the beards of his corn cut the reapers and threshers fingers. *L'Estrange.*

5. A barb on an arrow.

6. The beard or chuck of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle.

Farrier's Dict.

TO BEARD. *v. a.* [from *beard*.]

1. To take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger.

No man so potent breathes upon the ground,
But I will beard him. *Shakspere.*

2. To oppose to the face; to set at open defiance.

He, whensoever he should swerve from duty,
may be able to beard him. *Spenser.*

I have been bearded by boys. *Moor.*

The design of utterly extirpating monarchy and episcopacy, the presbyterians alone begun, continued, and would have ended, if they had not been bearded by that new party, with whom they could not agree about dividing the spoil. *Swift.*

BE'ARDED. *adj.* [from *beard*.]

1. Having a beard.

Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd,
May draw with you. *Shakspere.*

Old prophecies foretel our fall at hand,
When bearded men in floating castles land. *Dryd.*

2. Having sharp prickles, as corn.

As when a field
Of Ceres, ripe for harvest, waving bends
Her bearded grove of ears, which way the wind
Sways them. *Milton.*

The fierce virago
Flew o'er the field, nor hurt the bearded grain. *Dryden.*

3. Barbed or jagged.

Thou should'st have pull'd the secret from my breast,
Turn out the bearded steel to give me rest. *Dryd.*

BE'ARDLESS. *adj.* [from *beard*.]

1. Without a beard.

There are some coins of Cunobelin, king of Essex and Middlesex, with a beardless image, inscribed Cunobelin. *G Camden.*

2. Youthful.

And, as young striplings whip the top for sport
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admire'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dryden.*

BE'ARER. *n. f.* [from *To bear*.]

1. A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place or person to another.

He should the bearers put to sudden death,
Not shirving time allow'd. *Shakspere.*
Forgive the bearer of unhappy news;
Your alter'd father openly pursues
Your ruin. *Dryden.*

No gentleman sends a servant with a message, without endeavouring to put it into terms brought down to the capacity of the bearer. *Swift.*

2. One employed in carrying burdens.

And he set three score and ten thousand of them to be bearers of burdens. *a Chronicles.*

3. One who wears any thing.

O majesty!

When thou dost pinch thy bearer, thou dost fit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That scalds with safety. *Shakspere.*

4. One who carries the body to the grave.

5. A tree that yields its produce.

This way of procuring autumnal roses, in some that are good bearers, will succeed. *Boyle.*
Reprune apicots, saving the young shoots;
for the raw bearers commonly perish. *Evelyn.*

6. [In architecture.] A post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber, to shorten its bearing; or to prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.

7. [In heraldry.] A supporter.

BE'ARHERD. *n. f.* [from *bear* and *herd*, as *shepherd* from *sheep*.] A man that tends bears.

He that is more than a youth, is not for me;
and he that is less than a man, I am not for him; therefore I will even take hapness in earnest of the bearherd, and lead his apes into hell. *Shakspere.*

BE'ARING. *n. f.* [from *bear*.]

1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else.

But of this frame, the bearing and the ties,
The strong connections, nice dependencies,
Gradations just, has thy pervading soul
Look'd through? or can a part contain the whole? *Page.*

2. Cellure; mien; behaviour.

That is Claudio; I know him by his bearing. *Shakspere.*

3. [In architecture.] *Bearing* of a piece of timber, with carpenters, is the space either between the two fixt extremes thereof, or between one extreme and a post or wall, trimmed up between the ends, to shorten its bearing.

Builder's Dict.

BE'ARWARD. *n. f.* [from *bear* and *ward*.]

A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shak.*

The bear is led after one manner, the multitude after another; the bearward leads but one brute, and the mountebank leads a thousand. *L'Estrange.*

BEAST. *n. f.* [*bestia*, Fr. *bestia*, Lat.]

1. An animal, distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man.

The man that once did sell the lion's skin
While the beast liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him. *Shakspere.*

Beasts of chase are the buck, the doe, the fox, the marten, and the roe. *Beasts* of the forest are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. *Beasts* of warren are the hare and coney. *Conwall.*

2. An irrational animal, opposed to man; as, man and beast.

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more, is none.—
—What beast was 't then
That made you break this enterprize to me? *Marbeth.*

Medea's charms were there, Cicean feasts,
With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youths to beasts. *Dryden.*

3. A brutal savage man; a man acting in any manner unworthy of a reasonable creature.

TO BEAST. *v. a.* A term at cards.

BE'ASTINGS. See *BERSTINGS*.

BE'ASTLINESS. *n. f.* [from *beastly*.] Brutality; practice of any kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

They held this land, and with their filthiness
Polluted this same gentle soil long time :
That their own mother loath'd their *beastliness*,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime.
Fairy Queen.

BE'ASTLY. *adj.* [from *beast*.]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. It is used commonly as a term of reproach.

Wouldst thou have thyself fall in the confusion
of men, or remain a beast with beasts?—*Ay—a*
beastly ambition. *Shakespeare.*

You *beastly* knave, know you no reverence?

With lewd, prophane, and *beastly* phrase,
To catch the world's loose laughter, or vain gaze.
Ben Jonson.

It is charged upon the gentlemen of the army,
that the *beastly* vice of drinking to excess hath
been lately, from their example, restored among
us. *Swift.*

2. Having the nature or form of beasts.

Beastly divinities, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

To BEAT. *v. a.* pret. *beat*; part. pass.

beat, or *beaten*. [*battre*, French.]

1. To strike; to knock; to lay blows

upon.

So fight I, not as one that *beats* the air

He rav'd with all the madness of despair;
He roar'd, he *beat* his breast, he tore his hair.
Dryden.

2. To punish with stripes or blows.

They've chose a council that will from them

take
Their liberties; make them of no more voice
Than dogs, that are often *beat* for barking. *Shak.*

Mistress Ford, good heart, is *beaten* black
and blue, that you cannot see a white spot about
her. *Shakespeare.*

There is but one fault for which children
should be *beaten*; and that is obstinacy or re-
bellion. *Locke.*

3. To strike an instrument of musick.

Bid them come forth and hear,
Or at their chamber door I'll *beat* the drum,
Till it cry, sleep to death. *Shakespeare.*

4. To break; to bruise; to spread; to com-
minute by blows.

The people gathered manna, and ground it in
mills, or *beat* it in a mortar, and baked it.
Numbers.

They did *beat* the gold into thin plates, and
cut it into wires, to work it. *Exodus.*

They save the laborious work of *beating* of
temp, by making the axle-tree of the main
wheel of their corn mills longer than ordinary,
and placing of pins in them, to raise large ham-
mers like those used for paper and fulling mills,
with which they *beat* most of their hemp.
Mortimer.

Smith furnished the gold, and he *beat* it into
leaves, so that he had occasion to use his anvil
and hammer. *Brown.*

5. To strike bushes or ground, or make a
motion to rouse game.

It is strange how long some men will lie in
want to speak, and how many other matters they
will *beat* over to come near it. *Bacon.*

When from the cave thou risest with the day
To *beat* the woods, and rouse the bounding prey.
Prior.

Together let us *beat* this ample field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield. *Pope.*

6. To thrash; to drive the corn out of the
hulk.

She gleaned in the field, and *beat* out that she
had gleaned. *Ruth.*

7. To mix things by long and frequent
agitation.

By long *beating* the white of an egg with a
lump of alum, you may bring it into white
curds. *Boyle.*

8. To batter with engines of war.

And he *beat* down the tower of Penuel, and
slew the men of the city. *Judges.*

9. To dash as water, or brush as wind.

Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies dark and wild; *beat* with perpetual storms
Of whirlwind and dire hail. *Milton.*

With tempests *beat*, and to the winds a scorn.
Roscommon.

While winds and storms his lofty forehead
beat,
The common fate of all that's high or great.
Denham.

As when a lion in the midnight hours,
Beat by rude blasts, and wet with wintry
show'rs,
Descends terrific from the mountain's brow.
Pope.

10. To tread a path.

While I this unexampled task assay,
Pass awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way,
Celestial dove! divine assistance bring. *Blackmore.*

11. To make a path by marking it with
tracks.

He that will know the truth of things, must
leave the common and *beaten* track. *Locke.*

12. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice,
Which is the better man? The greater throw
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides *beaten* by his page. *Shakespeare.*

You souls of geese,
That bear the shapes of men, how have you run
From slaves that apes would *beat*? *Shaksp.*

Five times, Marcius,
I have fought with thee, so often hast thou *beat*
me. *Shakespeare.*

I have discern'd the foe securely lie,
Too proud to fear a *beaten* enemy. *Dryden.*

The common people of Lucca are firmly
persuaded, that one Luquade can *beat* five Flo-
rentines. *Addison.*

Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, joining his ships to
those of the Syracusians, *beat* the Carthaginians
at sea. *Ascham.*

13. To harass; to overlabour.

It is no point of wisdom for a man to *beat*
his brains, and spend his spirits, about things
impossible. *Hakewill.*

And as in prisons mean rogues *beat*
Hemp, for the service of the great;
So Whacum *beat* his dirty brains
T'advance his master's fame and gains. *Hudibras.*

Why any one should waste his time, and *beat*
his head, about the Latin grammar, who does
not intend to be a critic. *Locke.*

14. To lay, or press, as standing corn by
hard weather.

Her own shall bless her;
Her foes shake like a field of *beaten* corn,
And hang their heads with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

15. To depress; to crush by repeated op-
position: usually with the particle *down*.

Albeit a pardon was proclaimed, touching
any speech tending to treason, yet could not the
boldness be *beaten down* either with that severity,
or with this lenity abated. *Hayward.*

Our warriors propagating the French lan-
guage, at the same time they are *beating down*
their power. *Addison.*

Such an unlook'd-for storm of ills falls on me,
It *beats down* all my strength. *Addison.*

16. To drive by violence: with a particle.

Twice have I fall'd, and was twice *beat* back.
Dryden.

He that proceeds upon other principles in his
inquiry, does at least put himself in a party,
which he will not quit till he be *beaten out*.
Locke.

He cannot *beat* it out of his head, but that it
was a cardinal who picked his pocket. *Addison.*

The younger part of mankind might be *beat*
off from the belief of the most important points
even of natural religion, by the impudent jests
of a profane wit. *Harris.*

17. To move with fluttering agitation.

Thrice have I *beat* the wing, and rid with night
About the world. *Dryden.*

18. To beat down. To endeavour by treaty
to lessen the price demanded.

Surveyers rich moveables with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy.
Dryden.

She persuaded him to trust the renegade with
the money he had brought over for their ransom;
as not questioning but he would *beat down* the
terms of it. *Addison.*

19. To beat down. To sink or lessen the
value.

Usury *beats down* the price of land; for the
employment of money is chiefly either merchan-
dizing or purchasing; and usury waylays both.
Bacon.

20. To beat up. To attack suddenly; to
alarm.

They lay in that quiet posture, without
making the least impression upon the enemy by
beating up his quarters, which might easily have
been done. *Clarendon.*

Will fancies he should never have been the
man he is, had not he knocked down Contem-
ples, and *beat up* a lewd woman's quarters, when
he was a young fellow. *Addison.*

21. To beat the hoof. To walk; to go on
foot.

To BEAT. *v. n.*

1. To move in a pulsatory manner.

I would gladly understand the formation of a
soul, and see it *beat* the first conscious pulse.
Collier.

2. To dash as a flood or storm.

Public envy seemeth to *beat* chiefly upon mi-
nisters. *Bacon.*

Your brow, which does no fear of thunder
know,
Sees rowling tempests vainly *beat* below. *Dryden.*

One sees many hollow spaces worn in the bot-
toms of the rocks, as they are more or less able
to resist the impressions of the water that *beats*
against them. *Addison.*

3. To knock at a door.

The men of the city beset the house round
about, and *beat* at the door, and spake to the
master of the house. *Judges.*

4. To move with frequent repetitions of
the same act or stroke.

No pulse shall keep
His nat'ral progress, but surcease to *beat*. *Shaksp.*

My temperate pulse does regularly *beat*:
Feel and be satisfy'd. *Dryden.*

A man's heart *beats* and the blood circulates,
which it is not in his power, by any thought or
volition, to stop. *Locke.*

5. To throb; to be in agitation, as a sore
swelling.

A turn or two I'll walk,
To still my *beating* mind. *Shakespeare.*

6. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.

The tempest in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what *beats* there. *Shakespeare.*

7. To try different ways; to search: with
about.

I am always *beating about* in my thoughts for
something that may turn to the benefit of my
dear countrymen. *Addison.*

To find an honest man, I *beat about*,
And love him, court him, praise him, in or out.
Pope.

8. To act upon with violence.

The sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he
fainted, and wished in himself to die. *Jonah.*

9. To speak frequently; to repeat; to en-
force by repetition: with upon.

We are drawn on into a larger speech, by rea-
son of their too great earnestness, who *beat* more
and more upon these last alleged words. *Hosker.*

8

BEA

How frequently and fervently doth the scripture *beat* upon this cause! *Hakewill.*
 10. *To beat up*; as, *to beat up* for soldiers.
 The word *up* seems redundant, but enforces the sense; the technical term being, *to raise* soldiers.

BEAT. part. passive. [from the verb.]
 Like a rich vessel *beat* by storms to shore,
 'Twere madness should I venture out once more. *Dryden.*

BEAT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.

2. Manner of striking.

Albeit the base and treble strings of a viol be tuned to an unison, yet the former will still make a bigger sound than the latter, as making a broader *beat* upon the air. *Grew.*

He, with a careless *beat*,

Struck out the mute creation at a *beat*. *Dryden.*

3. Manner of being struck; as, the *beat* of the pulse, or a drum.

BEATEN. part. adj. [from *To beat*.]

What makes you, sir, so late abroad
 Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road? *Dryden.*

BEATER. n. f. [from *beat*.]

1. An instrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled.

Beat all your mortar with a *beater* three or four times over, before you use it; for thereby you incorporate the sand and lime well together. *Maxon.*

2. A person much given to blows.

The best schoolmaster of our time was the greatest *beater*. *Afham's Schoolmaster.*

BEATIFIC. } adj. [*beatificus*, low Lat.]

BEATIFICK. } from *beatus*, happy.] That

has the power of making happy, or completing fruition; blissful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death.

Admiring the riches of heaven's pavement
 Than aught divine or holy else, enjoy'd
 In vision *beatifick*. *Milton.*

It is also their felicity to have no faith; for enjoying the *beatifick* vision in the fruition of the object of faith, they have received the full evacuation of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We may contemplate upon the greatness and strangeness of the *beatifick* vision; how a created eye should be so fortified, as to bear all those glories that stream from the fountain of uncreated light. *South.*

BEATIFICALLY. adv. [from *beatifical*.] In such a manner as to complete happiness.

Beatifically to behold the face of God, in the fulness of wisdom, righteousness, and peace, is blessedness no way incident unto the creatures beneath man. *Hakewill.*

BEATIFICA'TION. n. f. [from *beatifick*.]

A term in the Romish church, distinguished from canonization. *Beatification* is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be revered as blessed; but is not a concession of the honours due to saints, which are conferred by canonization.

To BEATIFY. v. a. [*beatifico*, Lat.]

1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

The use of spiritual conference is unimagable and unspeakable, especially if free and uncontrained, bearing an image of that conversation which is among angels and *beatified* saints. *Hammond.*

We shall know him to be the fullest good the nearest to us, and the most certain; and consequently, the most *beatifying* of all others. *Brown.*

BEA

I wish I had the wings of an angel, to have ascended into Paradise, and to have beheld the forms of those *beatified* spirits, from which I might have copied my archangel. *Dryden.*

2. To settle the character of any person by a publick acknowledgment that he is received in heaven, though he is not invested with the dignity of a saint.

Over against this church stands an hospital erected by a shoe-maker, who has been *beatified* though never sainted. *Addison.*

BEATING. n. f. [from *beat*.] Correction; punishment by blows.

Playwright, convict of publick wrongs to men,
 Takes private *beatings*, and begins again. *Ben Jonson.*

BEATITUDE. n. f. [*beatitudo*, Lat.]

1. Blessedness; felicity; happiness: commonly used of the joys of heaven.

The end of that government, and of all men's aims, is agreed to be *beatitudo*; that is, his being completely well. *Digby.*

This is the image and little representation of heaven; it is *beatitudo* in picture. *Taylor.*

We set out the felicity of his heaven, by the delights of sense; slightly passing over the accomplishment of the soul, and the *beatitudo* of that part which earth and visibilities too weakly affect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU. n. f. [*beau*, Fr. It is founded like *bo*, and has often the French plural *beaux*, founded as *boes*.] A man of dress; a man whose great care is to deck his person.

What will not *beaux* attempt to please the fair? *Dryden.*

The water nymphs are too unkind
 To Vill'roy; are the land nymphs so?
 And fly they all, at once combin'd
 To shame a general, and a *beau*? *Prior.*

You will become the delight of nine ladies in ten, and the envy of ninety-nine *beaux* in a hundred. *Swift.*

BEAVER. n. f. [*bievre*, French; *fibre*.]

1. An animal, otherwise named the *castor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; of which many wonderful accounts are delivered by travellers. His skin is very valuable on account of the fur.

The *beaver* being hunted, huteh off his stones, knowing that for them only his life is fought. *Hakewill.*

They placed this invention upon the *beaver*, for the sagacity and wisdom of that animal; indeed from its artifice in building. *Brown.*

2. A hat of the best kind, so called from being made of the fur of *beaver*.

You see a smart rhetorician turning his hat, moulding it into different cocks, examining the lining and the button during his harangue: a deaf man would think he was cheapening a *beaver*, when he is talking of the fate of a nation. *Addison.*

The broker here his spacious *beaver* wears,
 Upon his brow his jealousies and cares. *Gay.*

3. The part of a helmet that covers the face. [*baviere*, Fr.]

His dreadful hideous head,
 Close couched on the *beaver*, seem'd to throw
 From flaming mouth bright sparkles fiery red. *Spenser.*

Big Mars seems bankrupt in their beggar'd host,
 And faintly through a rusty *beaver* peeps. *Shaks.*

He was slain upon a course at tilt, the splinters of the staff going in at his *beaver*. *Bacon.*

BEA

BE'AVERED. adj. [from *beaver*.] Covered with a *beaver*; wearing a *beaver*.

His *beaver*'d brow a birch's garland bears,
 Dropping with infants blood, and mothers tears. *Pope.*

BEAU'ISH. adj. [from *beau*.] Befitting a *beau*; foppish.

BEAU'TEOUS. adj. [from *beauty*.] Fair; elegant in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful. This word is chiefly poetical.

I can, Petruchio, help thee to a wife,
 With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous*. *Shakspeare.*

Alas! not hoping to subdue,
 I only to the flight aspire'd;
 To keep the *beauteous* foe in view,
 Was all the glory I desir'd. *Prior.*

BEAU'TEOUSLY. adv. [from *beauteous*.] In a *beauteous* manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look *beauteously*; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed. *Taylor.*

BEAU'TEOUSNESS. n. f. [from *beauteous*.] The state or quality of being *beauteous*; beauty.

From less virtue, and less *beauteousness*,
 The gentiles stam'd them gods and goddesses. *Dante.*

BEAU'TIFUL. adj. [from *beauty* and *full*.] Fair; having the qualities that constitute beauty.

He stole away and took by strong hand all the *beautiful* women in his time. *Raleigh.*

The most important part of painting, is to know what is most *beautiful* in nature, and most proper for that art; that which is the most *beautiful*, is the most noble subject: so, in poetry, tragedy is more *beautiful* than comedy, because the persons are greater whom the poet instructs, and consequently the instructions of more benefit to mankind. *Dryden.*

Beautiful looks are rul'd by fickle minds,
 And summer seas are turn'd by sudden winds. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULLY. adv. [from *beautiful*.] In a *beautiful* manner.

No longer shall the boddice, aptly lac'd
 From thy rusticoson to thy slender wail,
 That air and harmony of shape express,
 Fine by degrees, and *beautifully* less. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULNESS. n. f. [from *beautiful*.] The quality of being *beautiful*; beauty; excellence of form.

To BEAU'TIFY. v. a. [from *beauty*.] To adorn; to embellish; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to.

Never was sorrow more sweetly set forth;
 their faces seeming rather to *beautify* their sorrow,
 than their sorrow to cloud the beauty of their faces. *Hayward.*

Suffereeth not that we are brought to Rome,
 To *beautify* thy triumphs and return,
 Captive to thee and to thy Roman yoke? *Shaks.*

These were not created to *beautify* the earth alone, but for the use of man and beast. *Raleigh.*

How all conspire to grace
 Th' extended earth, and *beautify* her face. *Blackmore.*

There is charity and justice: and the one serves to brighten and *beautify* the other. *Atterbury.*

To BEAU'TIFY. v. n. To grow *beautiful*; to advance in beauty.

It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself, to see his creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes, and drawing nearer to him by greater degrees of resemblance. *Addison.*

BEAUTY. n. f. [*beauté*, Fr.]

1. That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the eye.

Beauty consists of a certain composition of colour and figure, causing delight in the beholder. *Locke.*

Your *beauty* was the cause of that effect,
Your *beauty*, that did haunt me in my sleep.—
If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,
Tis face should send that *beauty* from my cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

Beauty is best in a body that hath rather dignity of presence than *beauty* of aspect. The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit, and study for the most part rather behaviour than virtue. *Bacon.*

The best part of *beauty* is that which a picture cannot express. *Ramus.*

Of the *beauty* of the eye I shall say little, leaving that to poets and orators; that it is a very pleasant and lovely object to behold, if we consider the figure, colour, splendour of it, is the least I can say. *Ray.*

He view'd their twining branches with delight,
And prais'd the *beauty* of the pleasing sight. *Pope.*

2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament.

The ancient pieces are beautiful, because they resemble the *beauties* of nature; and nature will ever be beautiful, which resembles those *beauties* of antiquity. *Dryden.*

Wherever you place a patch, you destroy a *beauty*. *Addison.*

3. Any thing more eminently excellent than the rest of that with which it is united.

This gave me an occasion of looking backward on some *beauties* of my author in his former books. *Dryden.*

With incredible pains have I endeavoured to copy the several *beauties* of the ancient and modern historians. *Arbutnot.*

4. A beautiful person.

Remember that Pellean conquerour,
A youth, how all the *beauties* of the east
He slightly view'd, and slightly overpass'd. *Milt.*
What can thy ends, malicious *beauty*, be?
Can he, who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryden.*

- To BEAU'TY. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify; to embellish. Not in use.

The harlot's cheek, *beautied* with plaistering art,
Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it,
Than is my deed to your most painted word. *Shakespeare.*

- BEAU'TY-SPOT. n. f. [from *beauty* and *spot*.] A spot placed to direct the eye to something else, or to heighten some *beauty*; a foil; a patch.

The filthiness of swine makes them the *beauty-spot* of the animal creation. *Grew.*

- BECAFI'CO. n. f. [*becafico*, Span.] A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes; a figpecker. *Pineda.*

The robin-redbreast, till of late, had rest,
And children sacred held a martin's nest;
Till *becaficos* fold to devilish dear,
To one that was, or would have been, a peet. *Pope.*

- To BECA'LM. v. a. [from *calm*.]

1. To still the elements.

The moon shone clear on the *becalm'd* flood. *Dryden.*

2. To keep a ship from motion.

A man *becalm'd* at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day, may look on the sun, or sea, or ship, a whole hour, and perceive no motion. *Locke.*

3. To quiet the mind.

Soft whisp'ring airs, and the lark's morn'g song,
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Then woo to musing, and *becalm* the mind
Perplex'd with irksome thoughts. *Philips.*

Banish his sorrows, and *becalm* his soul
With easy dreams. *Addison.*

Perhaps prosperity *becalm'd* his breast;
Perhaps the wind just shifted from the east. *Pope.*

4. To *becalm* and to *calm* differ in this, that to *calm* is to stop motion, and to *becalm* is to withhold from motion.

BECA'ME. The preterit of *become*.

BECA'USE. conjunct. [from *by* and *cause*.]

1. For this reason that; on this account that; for this cause that. It makes the first part of an illative proposition, either expressly or by implication, and is answered by *therefore*; as, *I fled because I was afraid*; which is the same with, *because I was afraid, therefore I fled*.

How great soever the sins of any person are, Christ died for him, *because* he died for all; and he died for those sins, *because* he died for all sins: only he must reform. *Hammond.*

Men do not so generally agree in the sense of these as of the other, *because* the interests, and huts, and passions of men are more concerned in the one than the other. *Tillotson.*

2. It has, in some sort, the force of a *preposition*; but, because it is compounded of a noun, has *of* after it.

Infancy demands aliment, such as lengthens fibres without breaking, *because* of the state of accretion. *Arbutnot.*

To BECA'HCE. v. n. [from *be* and *chance*.]

To *becal*; to happen to: a word proper, but now in little use.

My sons, God knows what has *bechanced* them. *Shakespeare.*

All happiness *bechance* to thee at Milan. *Shak.*

- BE'CHICKS. n. f. [*βήχια*, of βήξ, a cough.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs. *Diét.*

To BECK. v. n. [beacn, Sax. *bee*, Fr. head.] To make a sign with the head.

- To BECK. v. a. To call or guide, as by a motion of the head.

Bell, book, and candle, shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver *beck* me to come on. *Shak.*
Oh this false soul of Egypt, this gay charm,
Whose eye *beck'd* forth my wars, and call'd them home. *Shaksp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

BECK. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A sign with the head; a nod.

Hail thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and *becks*, and wreathed smiles. *Milton.*

2. A nod of command.

Neither the lusty kind shew'd any roughness,
nor the easier any idleness; but still like a well-obeyed master, whose *beck* is enough for discipline. *Sidney.*

Then forthwith to him takes a chosen band
Of spirits, liket to himself in guile,
To be at hand, and at his *beck* appear. *Milton.*

The menial fair, that round her wait,
At Helen's *beck* prepare the room of state. *Pope.*

- To BE'CKON. v. n. To make a sign without words.

Alexander *beckoned* with the hand, and would have made his defence unto the people. *Acts.*

When he had raised my thoughts by those transporting airs, he *beckoned* to me, and, by the waving of his hand, directed me to approach. *Addison.*

Sudden you mount, you *beckon* from the skies;
Clouds interpose, waves swell, and winds arise! *Pope.*

- To BE'CKON. v. a. [from *beck*, or *beacn*, Sax. a sign.] To make a sign to.

With her two crooked hands the signs did make,
And *beckon'd* him. *Fairy Queen.*

It *beckons* you to go away with it,
As if it some impartment did desire
To you alone. *Shakespeare.*

With this his distant friends he *beckons* near,
Provokes their duty, and prevents their fear. *Dryden.*

To BECLI'P. v. a. [of *be clyppan*, Sax.]

To embrace. *Diét.*

To BECO'ME. v. n. pret. *I became*; comp. pret. *I have become*. [from *by* and *come*.]

1. To enter into some state or condition, by a change from some other.

The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man *became* a living soul. *Genesis.*

And unto the Jews I *became* a Jew, that I might gain the Jews. *1 Corin.*

A smaller pear, grafted upon a stock that beareth a greater pear, will *become* great. *Bacon.*

My voice thou oft hast heard, and hast not fear'd.

But still rejoice'd; how is it now *become* so dreadful to thee? *Milton.*

So the least faults, if mix'd with fairest deed,
Of future ill *become* the fatal seed. *Prior.*

2. To *become* of. To be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the subsequent or final condition of. It is observable, that this word is never, or very seldom, used but with *what*, either indefinite or interrogative.

What is then *become* of so huge a multitude, as would have overspread a great part of the continent? *Raleigh.*

Perplex'd with thoughts, *what* would *become* of me, and all mankind. *Milton.*

The first hints of the circulation of the blood were taken from a common person's wondering *what* *became* of all the blood that issued out of the heart. *Graunt.*

What will *become* of me then? for, when he is free, he will infallibly accuse me. *Dryden.*

What *became* of this thoughtful busy creature, when removed from this world, has amazed the vulgar, and puzzled the wise. *Rogers.*

3. In the following passage, the phrase, *where is he become?* is used for, *what is become of him?*

I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd
Where our right valiant father is *become*. *Shaksp.*

To BECO'ME. v. a. [from *be* or *by*, and *comen*, Sax. to please.]

1. Applied to persons, to appear in a manner suitable to something.

If I *become* not a cart as well as another man, a plague on my bringing up. *Shakespeare.*

Why would I be a queen? because my face
Would wear the title with a better grace;
If I *became* it not, yet it would be
Part of your duty then to flatter me. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to things, to be suitable to the person; to best; to be congruous to the appearance, or character, or circumstances, in such a manner, as to add grace; to be graceful.

She to her fire made humble reverence,
And bowed low, that her right well *became*,
And added grace unto her excellence. *F. Queen.*

I would I had some flowers o' th' spring that might

Become your time of day; and your's, and your's,
That wear upon your virgin branches yet
Your maidenheads growing. *Shakespeare.*

Yet be sad, good brothers;
For, to speak truth, it very well *becomes* you. *Shakespeare.*

Your dishonour

Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should *become* it. *Shak.*

B E D

Wickerly was of my opinion, or rather I of his : for it *becomes* me to speak of so excellent a poet. *Dryden.*

He utterly rejected their fables concerning their gods, as not *becoming* good men, much less those which were worshipped for gods. *Stillingfleet.*

BECOM'ING. *particip. adj.* [from *become*.]

That pleases by an elegant propriety; graceful. It is sometimes used with the particle *of*; but generally without any government of the following words.

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white
To make up my delights,
No odd *becoming* graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what, in faces. *Shaksp.*

Their discourses are such as belong to their age, their calling and their breeding; such as are *becoming* of them, and of them only. *Dryden.*

Yet some *becoming* boldness I may use;
I've well deserv'd, nor will be now refuse. *Dryd.*
Make their pupils repeat the action, that they may correct what is constrained in it, till it be perfected into an habitual and *becoming* easiness. *Locke.*

BECOM'ING. *n. f.* [from *become*.] Ornament. Not in use.

Sir, forgive me,
Since my *becomings* kill me when they not
Eye well to you. *Shaksp.*

BECOM'INGLY. *adv.* [from *becoming*.]

After a becoming or proper manner.

BECOM'INGNESS. *n. f.* [from *becoming*.]

See **TO BECOME**.] Decency; elegant congruity; propriety.

Nor is the majesty of the divine government greater in its extent, than the *becomingness* hereof is in its manner and form. *Crow.*

BED. *n. f.* [bed, Sax.]

1. Something made to sleep on.

Lying not erect, but hollow, which is in the making of the bed; or with the legs gathered up, which is in the posture of the body, is the more wholesome. *Bacon.*

Rigour now is gone to bed,
And Advice with scrupulous head *Milton.*
Those houses then were caves, or homely sheds,
With twining ozers fenc'd, and moss their beds. *Dryden.*

2. Lodging; the convenience of a place to sleep in.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food. *Shaksp.*

3. Marriage.

George, the eldest son of this second bed, was, after the death of his father, by the singular care and affection of his mother, well brought up. *Clarendon.*

4. Bank of earth raised in a garden.

Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of beds, when they are newly come up, and remove them into pots, with better earth. *Bacon.*

5. The channel of a river, or any hollow.

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad, and deep,
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is supposed to be the bed of the Tiber. We may be sure, when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city sacked by a barbarous enemy, that they would take care to bestow such of their riches that way, as could best bear the water. *Addison.*

6. The place where any thing is generated, or repputed.

See hoary Aibula's infested tide
O'er the warm bed of smould'ring sulphur glide. *Addison.*

B E D

7. A layer; a stratum; a body spread over another.

I see no reason, but the surface of the land should be as regular as that of the water, in the first production of it; and the strata, or beds within, lie as even. *Burnet.*

8. To bring to BED. To deliver of a child.

It is often used with the particle *of*;
as, *she was brought to bed of a daughter.*

Ten months after Florimel happen'd to wed,
And was brought in a laudable manner to bed. *Prize.*

9. To make the BED. To put the bed in order after it has been used.

I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew,
bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself. *Shaksp.*

BED of a Mortar. [with gunners.] A solid piece of oak, hollowed in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions. *Dict.*

BED of a great Gun. That thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage. *Dict.*

TO BED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to bed with.
They have married me :
I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never bed her. *Shaksp.*

2. To place in bed.

She was publicly contracted, stated as a bride, and solemnly bedded; and, after she was laid, Maximilian's ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the espousal sheets. *Bacon.*

3. To make partaker of the bed.

There was a doubt ripp'd up, whether Arthur was bedded with his lady. *Bacon.*

4. To sow, or plant in earth.

Lay the turf with the graft side downward, upon which lay some of your best mould to bed your quick in, and lay your quick upon it. *Mortimer.*

5. To lay in a place of rest, or security.

Let coarse bold hands, from slimy nest,
The bedded fish in banks outwrest. *Dunne.*
A snake bedded himself under the threshold of a country-house. *L'Estrange.*

6. To lay in order; to stratify.

And as the sleeping soldiers in th' alarm,
Your bedded hairs, like life in excrements,
Start up, and stand on end. *Shaksp.*

TO BED. *v. n.* To cohabit.

If he be married, and bed with his wife, and afterwards relapse, he may possibly fancy that the infected him. *Wifeman.*

TO BEDDABLE. *v. a.* [from *dabble*.] To wet; to besprinkle. It is generally applied to persons, in a sense including inconvenience.

Never so weary, never so in woe,
Bedabbled with the dew, and torn with briars,
I can no further crawl, no further go. *Shaksp.*

TO BEDD'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To bemire; to soil clothes, by letting them reach the dirt in walking.

TO BEDD'ISH. *v. a.* [from *dash*.] To bemire by throwing dirt; to bespatter; to wet with throwing water.

When thy watlike father, like a child,
Told the sad story of my father's death,
That all the slanders-by had wet their cheeks,
Like trees bedash'd with rain. *Shaksp.*

TO BEDD'UB. *v. a.* [from *daub*.] To daub over; to besmear; to soil, with spreading any viscous body over it.

A piteous corse, a bloody piteous corse,
Pale, pale as ashes, all bedaub'd in blood,
All in gore blood. *Shaksp.*

B E D

TO BEDD'ZZLE. *v. a.* [from *dazzle*.] To make the sight dim by too much lustre.

My mistaken eyes,
That have been so bedazzled by the sun,
That every thing I look on seemeth green. *Shak.*

BEDCHAMBER. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *chamber*.] The chamber appropriated to rest.

They were brought to the king, abiding them in his bedchamber. *Clarendon.*

He was now one of the bedchamber to the prince. *Clarendon.*

BEDCLOTHES. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *clothes*.] It has no singular.] Coverlets spread over a bed.

For he will be swine drunk, and in his sleep he does little harm, save to his bedclothes about him. *Shaksp.*

BEDDER. *n. f.* [from *bed*.] The ne-
BEDD'TTER. } ther-stone of an oil-mill.

BEDDING. *n. f.* [from *bed*.] The materials of a bed; a bed.

There be no inns where meet bedding may be had; so that his mantle serves him then for a bed. *Spenser.*

First, with assiduous care from winter keep,
Well foster'd in the stable, thy tender sheep;
Then spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

Arcite return'd, and, as in honour tied,
His sue with bedding and with food supply'd. *Dryden.*

TO BEDD'CK. *v. a.* [from *deck*.] To deck; to adorn; to grace.

Thou sham'st thy shape, thy love, thy wit,
And usest none in that true use indeed,
Which should bedeck thy shape, thy love, thy wit. *Shaksp.*

Female it seems,
That so bedeck'd, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way. *Milton.*

With ornamental drops bedeck'd I flood,
And writ my victory with my enemy's blood. *Norris.*

Now Ceres, in her prime,
Smiles fertile, and with ruddiest freight bedecks. *Philips.*

BEDHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *bebe*, Sax. a prayer, and *house*.] A hospital or almshouse, where the poor people prayed for their founders and benefactors.

BEDD'TTER. See **BEDDER**.

TO BEDD'W. *v. a.* [from *dew*.] To moisten gently, as with the fall of dew.

Bedeew her pasture's grass with English blood. *Shaksp.*

Let all the tears, that should bedew my herse,
Be drops of balm to sanctify thy head. *Shaksp.*
The countess received a letter from him, whereunto all the while she was writing her answer, she bedewed the paper with her tears. *Wotton.*

What slender youth, bedew'd with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roses, in some pleasant cave? *Milton.*

Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall all bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground. *Dryden.*

He said: and falling tears his face bedew. *Dryden.*

BEDFELLOW. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the same bed.

He loves your people,
But tie him not to be their bedfellow. *Shaksp.*
Misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellows. *Shaksp.*

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being so troublesome a bedfellow? *Shaksp.*

A man would as soon choose him for his bedfellow as his playfellow. *L'Estrange.*
What charming bedfellows, and companions for life, men choose out of such women! *Addison.*

B E D

To BEDIGHT. *v. a.* [from *disht.*] To adorn; to dress; to set off: an old word, now only used in humorous writings.

A maiden fine *bedight* he hapt to love;
The maiden fine *bedight* his love retains;
And for the village he forsakes the plains. *Guy.*

To BEDIM. *v. a.* [from *dim.*] To make dim; to obscure; to cloud; to darken.

I have *bedim'd*
The noontide sun, call'd forth the mutinous winds,
And 'twixt the green sea and the azure vault
Set roaring war. *Shakespeare.*

To BEDIZEN. *v. a.* [from *dizen.*] To dress out: a low word.

BEDLAM. *n. f.* [corrupted from *Beithlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, converted afterward into a hospital for the mad and lunatick.]

1. A madhouse; a place appointed for the cure of lunacy.

2. A madman; a lunatick, an inhabitant of Bedlam.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the *bedlam*
To lead him where he would; his roguish mad-
ness

Allows itself to any thing. *Shakespeare.*

BEDLAM. *adj.* [from the noun.] Belonging to a madhouse; fit for a madhouse.

The country gives me proof and precedent
Of *bedlam* beggars, who with roaring voices
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks. *Shakespeare.*

BEDLAMITE. *n. f.* [from *bedlam.*] An inhabitant of Bedlam; a madman.

If wild ambition in thy bosom reigns;
Alas! thou boast'st thy sober sense in vain;
In these poor *bedlamites* thyself's survey,
Thyself's less innocently mad than they. *Fitzgerald.*

BEDMAKER. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *make.*] A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds, and clean the chambers.

I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker*, upon
which I was ridiculed for ever. *Spektator.*

BEDMATE. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *mate.*] A bedfellow; one that partakes of the same bed.

Had I to good occasion to lie long
As you, prince Paris, nought but heav'nly bu-
siness

Should rob my *bedmate* of my company. *Shak.*

BEDMOULDING. } *n. f.* [from *bed*
BEDDING MOULDING. } and *mould.*] A

term used by workmen, to signify those members in the cornice, which are placed below the coronet. *Builder's Dict.*

BEDPOST. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *post.*] The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy.

I came the next day prepared, and placed her
in a clear light, her head leaning to a *bedpost*,
another standing behind, holding it steady.

Wife's Surgery.

BEDPRESSER. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *press.*] A heavy lazy fellow.

This languine coward, this *bedpresser*, this
hoof-buck breaker, this huge hill of flesh. *Shak.*

To BEDRAGGLE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *draggel.*] To soil the clothes, by suffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.

Poor Patty Blount, no more to be seen
Bedraggled in my walks to green. *Swift.*

To BEDRENCH. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench.*] To drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture.

Far off from the mind of Bolingbroke

B E D

It is, such crimson tempest should *bedrench*;
The fresh green lap of fair king Richard's land. *Shakespeare.*

BEDRID. *adj.* [from *bed* and *ride.*] Con-
fined to the bed by age or sickness.

Norway, uncle of young Fontinbras,
Who, impotent and *bedrid*, scarcely hears
Of this his nephew's purpose. *Shakespeare.*
Lies he not *bedrid*? and again does nothing,
But what he did being childish? *Shakespeare.*

Now, as a myriad
Of ants dusth' emperor's lov'd snake invade;
The crawling galleries, seagulls, finny chips,
Might brave our pinnaces, our *bedrid* ships. *Danne.*

Hanging old men, who were *bedrid*, because
they would not discover where their money was. *Clarendon.*

Infirm persons, when they come to be so weak
as to be fixed to their beds, hold out many years;
some have lain *bedrid* twenty years. *Ray.*

BEDRITE. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *rite.*] The
privilege of the marriage bed.

Whose vows are, that no *bedrite* shall be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted. *Shakespeare.*

To BEDROP. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop.*] To besprinkle; to mark with spots or drops; to speckle.

Not so thick swarm'd once the foil
Bedrop'd with blood of Gorgon. *Milton.*
Our pientous streams a various race supply
The silver eel, in shining volumes roll'd;
The yellow carp, in scales *bedrop'd* with gold. *Pope.*

BEDSTAFF. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *staff.*] A
wooden pin stuck anciently on the sides
of the bedstead, to hold the clothes from
slipping on either side.

Hostels, accommodate us with a *bedstaff*.
Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humour.

BEDSTEAD. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *stead.*] The
frame on which the bed is placed.
Chimnies with scorn rejecting smoke;
Stools, tables, chairs, and *bedsteads* broke. *Swift.*

BEDSTRAW. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *straw.*] The
straw laid under a bed to make it
soft.

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where
there hath been a little moisture; or the chamber
or *bedstraw* kept close, and not aired. *Bacon.*

BEDSWERVER. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *swerve.*] One
that is false to the bed; one that
ranges or swerves from one bed to an-
other.

She's a *bedswerver*, even as bad as those
That vulgar give the boldest titles to. *Shakespeare.*

BEDTIME. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *time.*] The
hour of rest; sleeping time.

What malks, what dances shall we have,
To wear away this long age of three hours,
Between our after-supper and *bedtime*? *Shaksp.*
After evening repasts, till *bedtime*, their
thoughts will be best taken up in the easy
grounds of religion. *Milton.*
The scouring drunkard, if he does not fight
Before his *bedtime*, takes no rest that night. *Dryden.*

To BEDUNG. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dung*] To
cover, or manure with dung.

To BEDUST. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dust.*] To
sprinkle with dust.

BEDWARD. *adv.* [from *bed* and *ward.*] Toward
bed.

In heart
As merry as when our nuptial day was done,
And tapers burnt to *bedward*. *Shakespeare.*

To BEDWARF. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dwarf.*] To
make little; to hinder in growth;
to stunt.

B E E

'Tis thinking, not close weaving, that hath
thus

In mind and body both *bedwarfed* us. *Danne.*

BEDWORK. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *work.*] Work
done in bed; work performed
without toil of the hands.

The still and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands shall strike,
When fulness call them on, and know, by
measure

Of their obsevant toil, the enemy's weight:
Why this hath not a finger's dignity,
They call this *bedwork*, mapp'ry, closet war. *Shakespeare.*

BEE. *n. f.* [beo, Saxon.]

1. The animal that makes honey, remark-
able for its industry and art.

So work the honey *bees*,
Creatures that, by a ruling nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shak.*

From the Moorish camp
There has been heard a distant humming noise,
Like *bees* disturb'd, and arming in their lives. *Dryden.*

A company of poor insects, whereof some are
bees, delighted with flowers, and their sweetness;
others beetles, delighted with other viands. *Locke.*

2. An industrious and careful person. This
signification is only used in familiar lan-
guage.

BEE-EATER. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *eat.*] A
bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *flower.*] A
species of foolitones. *Miller.*

BEE-GARDEN. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *garden.*] A
place to set hives of bees in.

A convenient and necessary place ought to be
made choice of for your apiary, or *bee-garden*. *Mortimer.*

BEE-HIVE. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *hive.*] The
case, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *master.*] One
that keeps bees.

They that are *bee-masters*, and have not care
enough of them, must not expect to reap any
considerable advantage by them. *Mortimer.*

BEECH. *n. f.* [bece, or boc, Saxon;
fagus.] A tree that bears mast.

There is but one species of this tree at present
known, except two varieties, with striped leaves.
It will grow to a considerable stature, though the
soil be stony and barren; as also, upon the de-
clivities of mountains. The shade of this tree
is very injurious to plants, but is believed to be
very salubrious to human bodies. The timber is
of great use to turners and joiners. The mast is
very good to fatten swine and deer. *Miller.*
Black was the forest, thick with *beech* it stood. *Dryden.*

Not is that sprightly wildness in their notes,
Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the *beech*. *Thomson.*

BEECHEN. *adj.* [bucene, Sax.] Consist-
ing of the wood of the beech; belong-
ing to the beech.

With diligence he'll serve us when we dine,
And in plain *beechen* vessels fill our wine. *Dryden.*

BEEF. *n. f.* [bauf, French.]

1. The flesh of black-cattle prepared for
food.

What say you to a piece of *beef* and mustard? *Shakespeare.*

The fat of roasted *beef* falling on birds, will
baste them. *Swift.*

2. An ox, bull, or cow, considered as fit
for food. In this sense it has the plural
beeves; the singular is seldom found.

A pound of man's flesh
Is not so estimable of profitable,
As flesh of muttons, *beeves*, or goats. *Shakespeare.*

BEE

Alcious flew twelve sheep, eight white-tooth'd
(wine,
Two cross-haunch'd *bees*. Chapman.
There was not any captain, but had credit for
more victuals than we spent there; and yet they
had of me fifty *bees* among them.

Sir Walter Raleigh.

On hides of *bees* before the palace gate.
Sad spoils of luxury! the suitors fate. Pope.

BEEF. *adj.* [from the substantive.] Con-
sisting of the flesh of black-cattle.

If you are employed in marketing, do not ac-
cept of a treat of a *beef* stake, and a pot of ale
from the butcher. Swift.

BEEF-EATER. *n. f.* [from *beef* and *eat*,
because the commons is *beef* when on
waiting. Mr. Steevens derives it thus:
Beef-eater may come from *beaufetier*,
one who attends at the sideboard, which
was anciently placed in a *beaufet*. The
business of the *beef-eaters* was, and per-
haps is still, to attend the king at meals.]
A yeoman of the guard.

BEEF-WITTED. *adj.* [from *beef* and *wit*.]
Dull; stupid; heavy-headed.
Beef-witted lord. Shakspeare.

BEE-MOL. *n. f.* This word I have found
only in the example, and know nothing
of the etymology, unless it be a corrup-
tion of *bymodule*, from *by* and *module*,
a note; that is, a note out of the regular
order.

There be intervenient in the rise of eight, in
tones, two *beemols*, or half notes; so as, if you
divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven
whole and equal notes. Bacon.

BEEN. [beon, Saxon.] The participle pre-
terit of *To Be*.

Enough that virtue fill'd the space between,
Prov'd by the ends of being to have *been*. Pope.

BEER. *n. f.* [*bir*, Welsh.] Liquor made of
malt and hops. It is distinguished from
ale, either by being older or smaller.

Here's a pot of good double *beer*, neighbour;
drink. Shakspeare.

Try clarifying with almonds in new *beer*.
Bacon.

Flow, Welfed! flow, like thine inspirer, *beer*;
Tho' stale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never clear;
So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull;
Heady, not strong; and foaming, tho' not full.
Pope.

BE-ESTINGS. See **BIESTINGS**.

BEE-T. *n. f.* [*beta*, Lat.] A plant.

The species are, 1. The common white *bee-t*.
2. The common green *bee-t*. 3. The common
red *bee-t*. 4. The turnep-rooted red *bee-t*. 5.
The great red *bee-t*. 6. The yellow *bee-t*. 7.
The Swirl or Chard *bee-t*. Miller.

BEETLE. *n. f.* [byzel, Saxon.]

1. An insect distinguished by having hard
cases or sheaths, under which he folds
his wings.

They are as shards, and he their *beetle*. Shakspeare.
The poor *beetle* that we tread upon;
In corporal suff'rance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies. Shakspeare.

Others come sharp of fight, and too provident
for that which concerned their own interest; but
as blind as *beetles* in foreseeing this great and
common danger. Kneller's History of the Turks.

A great there was with hoary mofs o'ergrown,
The clasping ivies up the ruins creep,
And there the bat and drowsy *beetle* sleep.
The butterflies and *beetles* are such numerous
tribes, that I believe, in our own native coun-
try alone, the species of each kind may amount
to one hundred and fifty, or more. Ray.

2. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer,

BEF

with which wedges are driven, and pave-
ments rammed.

If I do, fillip me with a three man *beef*.
Shakspeare.

When, by the help of wedges and *beetles*, an
image is cleft out of the trunk of some well-
grown tree; yet, after all the skill of artificers to
set forth such a divine block, it cannot one mo-
ment secure itself from being eaten by worms,
or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes.
Stillingfleet.

TO BE-ETLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
jut out; to hang over.

What if it tempt you tow'rd the flood, my
lord?

Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
That *beetles* o'er his base into the sea. Shakspeare.

Or where the hawk

High in the *beetling* cliff his airy builds. Thomson.

BEETLEBROWED. *adj.* [from *beetle* and
brow.] Having prominent brows.

Enquire for the *beetle-brow'd* critic, &c.
Swift.

BEETLE-HEADED. *adj.* [from *beetle* and
head.] Loggerheaded; wooden-headed;
having a head stupid, like the head of a
wooden beetle.

A whorlson, *beetle-headed*, flap-ear'd knave.
Shakspeare.

BE-ETLESTOCK. *n. f.* [from *beetle* and *stock*.]
The handle of a beetle.

BE-TRAVE. } *n. f.* A plant.

BE-TRADISH. }

BE-VERES. *n. f.* [the plural of *beef*.] Black-
cattle; oxen.

One way, a band select from forage drives
A herd of *beveres*, fair oxen, and tall kine,
From a fat meadow ground. Milton.

Others make good the paucity of their breed
with the length and duration of their days;
whereof there want not examples in animals uni-
parous, first, in bafulous or cloven-hoofed, as
camels; and *beveres*, whereof there is above a
million annually slain in England. Brown.

Beveres, at his touch, at once to jelly turn,
And the huge boar is thrunk into an urn. Pope.

TO BE-FALL. *v. n.* [from *fall*.] It befell,
it bath befallen.]

1. To happen to; used generally of ill.

Let me know
The worst that may *be-fall* me in this case. Shakspeare.
Other doubt possesses me, lest harm
Be-fall thee, fever'd from me. Milton.

This venerable person, who probably heard
our Saviour's prophecy of the destruction of Je-
rusalem, drew his congregation out of these un-
paralleled calamities, which *be-fall* his country-
men. Addison.

This disgrace has *be-fallen* them, not because
they deserved it, but because the people love
new faces. Addison.

2. To happen to, as good or neutral.

Bion siked an envious man, that was very sad,
what harm had *be-fallen* unto him, or what good
had *be-fallen* unto another man? Bacon.

No man can certainly conclude God's love or
hatred to any person, from what *be-falls* him in
this world. Tukefon.

3. To happen; to come to pass.

But since th'affairs of men are still uncertain,
Let's reason with the worst that may *be-fall*.
Shakspeare.

I have reveal'd
This discord which *be-fell*, and was in heav'n
Among th' angelick powers. Milton.

4. It is used sometimes with *to* before the
person to whom any thing happens:
this is rare.

Some great mischief hath *be-fall'n*
To that meek man. Paradise Lost.

5. To befall of. To become of; to be

BEF

the state or condition of: a phrase little
used.

Do me the favour to dilate at full
What hath *be-fall'n* of them; and thee, till now.
Shakspeare.

TO BE-FIT. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fit*.] To
suit; to be suitable to; to become.

Blind is his love, and best *be-fits* the dark.
Shakspeare.

Out of my fight, thou serpent!—that name best
Be-fits thee, with him leagu'd; thyself as false.
Paradise Lost.

I will bring you where the fits,
Clad in splendour, as *be-fits*
Her deity. Milton.

Thou, what *be-fits* the new lord mayor,
Art anxiously inquisitive to know. Dryden.

TO BE-FOL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fol*.] To
infatuate; to fool; to deprive of un-
derstanding; to lead into error.

Men *be-fol* themselves infinitely, when, by
venting a few fighs, they will needs persuade
themselves that they have repented. Saurd.

Jeroboam thought policy the best piety, though
in nothing more *be-fol'd*; the nature of sin being
not only to defile, but to infatuate. Saurd.

BE-FORE. *prep.* [bygonan, Sax.]

1. Further onward in place.

Their common practice was to look no further
before them than the next line; whence it will
follow that they can drive to no certain point.
Dryden.

2. In the front of; not behind.

Who should go
Before them, in a cloud and pillar of fire,
By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire,
To guide them in their journey, and remove
Behind them, while the obdurate king pursues.
Milton.

3. In the presence of: noting authority
or conquest.

Great queen of gathering clouds,
See we fall *before* thee!
Prostrate we adore thee!
The Alps and Pyrenean sink *before* him.
Addison.

4. In the presence of: noting respect.

We see that blessing, and casting down of the
eyes, both are more when we come *before* many.
Bacon.

They represent our poet betwixt a farmer and
a courtier, when he dress himself in his best habit,
to appear *before* his patron. Dryden.

5. In sight of.

Before the eyes of both our armies here,
Let us not wrangle. Shakspeare.

6. Under the cognizance of: noting juris-
diction.

If a suit be begun *before* an archdeacon, the
ordinary may license the suit to an higher court.
Ayliffe.

7. In the power of; noting the right of
choice.

The world was all *before* them, where to chuse
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide.
Milton.

Give us this evening; thou hast morn and night,
And all the year, *before* thee for delight. Dryd.

He hath put us in the hands of our own coun-
sel. Life and death, prosperity and destruction,
are *before* us. Tillotson.

8. By the impulse of something behind.

Her part, poor soul! seeming as burdened
With lesser weight, but not with lesser woe,
Was carried with more speed *before* the wind.
Shakspeare.

Hurried by fate, heeries, and home *before*
A furious wind, we leave the faithful shore. Dryd.

9. Preceding in time.

Particular advantages it has *before* all the books
which have appeared *before* it in this kind. Dryd.

10. In preference to.

B E F

We should but presume to determine which should be the fittest, till we see he hath chosen some one, which one we may then boldly say to be the fittest, because he hath taken it *before* the rest. *Hooker.*

We think poverty to be infinitely desirable *before* the torments of covetousness. *Taylor.*

11. Prior to; nearer to any thing; as, the eldest son is *before* the younger in succession.

12. Superior to; as, he is *before* his competitors both in right and power.

BEFORE. *adv.*

1. Sooner than; earlier in time.

Heavily born,
Before the hills appear'd, or fountain flow'd,
Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse. *Milton.*
Before two months their orb with light adorn,
If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

2. In time past.

Such a plentiful crop they bore
Of purest and well winnow'd grain,
As Britain never knew *before*. *Dryden.*

3. In some time lately past.

I shall resume somewhat which hath been *before* said, touching the question foregoing. *Hale.*

4. Previously to; in order to.

Before this elaborate treatise can become of use to my country, two points are necessary. *Swift.*

5. To this time; hitherto.

The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian shore,
Lull'd in her ease, and undisturb'd *before*,
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*

6. Already.

You tell me, mother, what I knew *before*,
The Phrygian fleet is landed on the shore. *Dryden.*

7. Further onward in place.

Thou'rt to far *before*,
The swiftest wing of recompence is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakespeare.*

BEFOREHAND. *adv.* [from *before* and *hand*.]

1. In a state of anticipation, or preoccupation: sometimes with the particle *with*.

Quoth Hudibras, I am *beforehand*,
In that already, *with* your command. *Hudibras.*
Your soul has been *beforehand* *with* your body,
And drunk to deep a draught of promis'd blis,
She slumbers o'er the cup. *Dryden.*
I have not room for many reflections; the last cited author has been *beforehand* *with* me, in its proper moral. *Addison.*

2. Previously; by way of preparation, or preliminary.

His profession is to deliver precepts necessary to eloquent speech; yet so, that they which receive them, may be taught *beforehand* the skill of speaking. *Hooker.*

When the lawyers brought extravagant bills,
Sir Roger us'd to bargain *beforehand*, to cut off
A quarter of a yard in any part of the bill. *Arbutnot.*

3. Antecedently; aforetime.

It would be refuted by such as had *beforehand* refuted the general proofs of the gospel. *Atterbury.*

4. In a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended.

Stranger's house is at this time rich, and much *beforehand*; for it hath laid up revenue these thirty-seven years. *Bacon.*

5. At first; before any thing is done.

What is a man's contending with insuperable difficulties, but the rolling of Sisyphus' stone up the hill, which is soon *beforehand* to return upon him again? *L'Estrange.*

BEFORETIME. *adv.* [from *before* and *time*.] Formerly; of old time.

Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake. *Samuel.*

B E G

TO BEFO'RTUNE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *fortune*.] To happen to; to betide.

I give consent to go along with you;
Reckling as little what betideth me,
As much I with all good *befortune* you. *Shak.*

TO BEFO'UL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *foul*.] To make foul; to soil; to dirt.

TO BEFRI'END. *v. a.* [from *be* and *friend*.] To favour; to be kind to; to countenance; to show friendship to; to benefit.

If it will please Cæsar
To be so good to Cæsar, as to hear me,
I shall beseech him to *befriend* himself. *Shakf.*
Now, if your plots be ripe, you are *befriended*
With opportunity. *Danham.*

See them embarked,
And tell me if the winds and seas *befriend* them. *Addison.*

Be thou the first true merit to *befriend*;
His praise is lost, who stays till all commend. *Pope.*

Brother-servants must *befriend* one another. *Swift.*

TO BEFRING'E. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fringe*.] To decorate, as with fringes.

When I flatter, let my dirty leaves
Clothe spice, line trunks, or flut'ring in a row,
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Solio. *Pope.*

TO BEG. *v. n.* [*beggeren*, Germ.] To live upon alms; to live by asking relief of others.

I cannot dig; to *beg* I am ashamed. *Luke.*

TO BEG. *v. a.*

1. To ask; to seek by petition.

He went to Pilate, and *begged* the body. *Matthew.*

See how they *beg* an alms of flattery. *Young.*

2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof.

We have not *begged* any principles or suppositions, for the proof of this; but taking that common ground, which both Moses and all antiquity present. *Burnet.*

TO BEG'ET. *v. a.* I *begot*, or *begat*; I have *begotten*, or *begot*. [*begettan*, Saxon, to obtain. See *TO GET*.]

1. To generate; to procreate; to become the father of, as children.

But first come the hours, which we *begot*
In Jove's sweet paradise, of day and night,
Which do the seasons of the year allot. *Spenser.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Engot of nothing but vain phantasy. *Shakespeare.*

Who hath *begotten* me these, seeing I have lost
My children, and am desolate? *Isaiah.*

'Twas he the noble Claudian race *begat*. *Dryden.*

Love is *begot* by fancy, bred
By ignorance, by expectation fed. *Granville.*

2. To produce, as effects.

If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget your happiness, be happy then;
For it is done. *Shakespeare.*

My whole intention was to *beget*, in the minds of men, magnificent sentiments of God and his works. *Chyane.*

3. To produce, as accidents.

Is it a time for story, when each minute
Begets a thousand dangers? *Denham.*

4. It is sometimes used with *on*, or *upon*, before the mother.

Begot upon
His mother Martha by his father John. *Spellator.*

BEGETTER. *n. s.* [from *beget*.] He that procreates, or begets; the father.

For what their prowess gain'd, the law declares
It to themselves alone, and to their heirs:
No share of that goes back to the *begetter*,
But if the son fights well, and plunders better—
Dryden.

B E G

Men continue the race of mankind, commonly without the intention, and often against the consent and will, of the *bigetter*. *Locke.*

BEGGAR. *n. s.* [from *beg*.] It is more properly written *begger*; but the common orthography is retained, because the derivatives all preserve the *a*.]

1. One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is given him.

He raiseth up the poor out of the dust, and lifteth up the *beggar* from the dunghill, to let them among princes. *Samuel.*

We see the whole equipage of a *beggar* (as drawn by Homer, as even to retain a nobleness and dignity. *Rousseau.*

2. One who supplicates for any thing; a petitioner: for which, *beggar* is a harsh and contemptuous term.

What subjects will precarious kings regard?
A *beggar* speak too softly to be heard. *Dryden.*

3. One who assumes what he does not prove.

These shameful *beggars* of principles, who give this precarious account of the original of things, assume to themselves to be men of reason. *Tillotson.*

TO BEGGAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish.

Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And *beggar'd* yours for ever. *Shakespeare.*

They shall spoil the clothiers wool, and *beggar* the present spinners. *Graunt.*

The miser

With heav'n, for two-pence, cheaply wipes his

score,

Lifts up his eyes, and hastes to *beggar* more. *Gay.*

2. To deprive.

Necessity, of matter *beggar'd*,
Will nothing stick our persons to arraign
In car and ear. *Shakespeare.*

3. To exhaust.

For her person,
It *beggar'd* all description; she did lie
In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tissue,
O'er-picturing Venus. *Shakespeare.*

BEGGARLINESS. *n. s.* [from *beggarly*.]

The state of being *beggarly*; meanness; poverty.

BEGGARLY. *adj.* [from *beggar*.] Mean;

poor; indigent; in the condition of a *beggar*: used both of persons and things.

I ever will, though he do shake me off
To *beggarly* divorcement, love him dearly. *Shak.*

A *beggarly* account of empty boxes. *Shakf.*

Who, that beheld such a bankrupt *beggarly* fellow as Cromwell entering the parliament house, with a thread-bare, torn cloak, and greasy hat, could have suspected that he should, by the murder of one king and the banishment of another, ascend the throne? *South.*

The next town has the reputation of being extremely poor and *beggarly*. *Addison.*

Corulodes, by extreme parsimony, saved thirty-four pounds out of a *beggarly* fellowship. *Swift.*

BEGGARLY. *adv.* [from *beggar*.] Meanly;

despicably; indigently.

Touching God himself, hath he revealed, that it is his delight to dwell *beggarly*? and that he taketh no pleasure to be worshipped, saving only in poor cottages? *Hooker.*

BEGGARY. *n. s.* [from *beggar*.] Indigence; poverty in the utmost degree.

On he brought me into so bare a house, that it was the picture of miserable happiness and rich *beggary*. *Sidney.*

While I am a *beggar*, I will say,
And say there is no sin but to be rich:
And being rich, my virtue then shall be,
To say there is no vice but *beggary*. *Shakespeare.*

B E G

We must become not only poor for the present, but reduced, by further mortgages, to a state of beggary for endless years to come. *Swift.*

To BEGIN. *v. n.* I began, or begun; I have begun. [beginnan, Sax. from *be*, or *by* to, and *gangan*, *gaan*, or *gan*, to go.]

1. To enter upon something new: applied to persons.

Begin every day to repent; not that thou shouldst at all desist; but all that is past ought to seem little to thee, seeing it is so in itself. *Begin* the next day with the same zeal, fear, and humility, as if thou hadst never begun before. *Taylor.*

2. To commence any action or state; to do the first act, or first part of an act; to make the first step from not doing to doing.

They *begin* at the ancient men which were before the house. *Ezekiel.*

By peace we will *begin*. *Shakespeare.*

I'll sing of heroes and of kings: *Begin*, my rascal! *Cowley.*

Of these no more you hear him speak;

He now *begins* upon the Greek:

These, rang'd and shov'd, shall in their turns

Remain obscure as in their urns. *Prior.*

Beginning from the rural gods, his hand

Was liberal to the powers of high command. *Dryden.*

Rapt into future times, the bard *began*,

A virgin shall conceive. *Pope.*

3. To enter upon existence; as, the world *began*; the practice *began*.

I am as free as Nature first made man,

Ere the base laws of servitude *began*,

When wild in woods the noble savage ran. *Dryd.*

4. To have its original.

And thus the hard and stubborn race of man

From animated rock and flint *began*. *Blackmore.*

From Nimrod first the savage chase *began*;

A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope.*

5. To take rise; to commence.

Judgment must *begin* at the house of God. *1 Peter.*

The song *began* from Jove. *Dryden.*

All ends, in love of God and love of man. *Pope.*

6. To come into act.

Now and then a sigh he stole,

And tears *began* to flow. *Dryden.*

To BEGIN. *v. a.*

1. To do the first act of any thing; to pass from not doing to doing, by the first act.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the song. *Pope.*

They have been awaked, by these awful scenes,

to *begin* religion; and afterwards, their virtue

has improved itself into more refined principles,

by divine grace. *Watts.*

2. To trace from any thing, as the first ground.

The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the crea-

tures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

3. To begin with. To enter upon; to fall to work upon.

A lesson which requires so much time to learn,

had need be early *begun* with. *Gou. of Tongue.*

BEGINNER. *n. f.* [from *begin*.]

1. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing.

Thus heaping crime on crime, and grief on

grief,

To loss of love adjoining loss of friend,

I meant to purge both with a third mischief,

And, in my woe's *beginner*, it to end. *Spenser.*

Socrates maketh Ignatius, the bishop of Anti-

och, the first *beginner* thereof, even under the

apostles themselves. *Hacker.*

B E G

2. An unexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

Palladius, behaving himself nothing like a *beginner*, brought the honour to the Iberian side. *Sidney.*

They are, to *beginners*, an easy and familiar

introduction; a mighty augmentation of all vir-

tue and knowledge in such as are entered before. *Hacker.*

I have taken a list of several hundred words

in a term of a new *beginner*, which not one

hearer could possibly understand. *Swift.*

BEGINNING. *n. f.* [from *begin*.]

1. The first original or cause.

Wherever we place the *beginning* of motion,

whether from the head or the heart, the body

moves and acts by a consent of all its parts. *Swift.*

2. The entrance into act, or being.

In the *beginning* God created the heavens and

the earth. *Genesis.*

3. The state in which any thing first is.

Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth

show; *Wernay* our end by our *beginning* know. *Denham.*

4. The rudiments, or first grounds or ma-

terials.

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art,

Makes mighty things from small *beginnings* grow:

Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,

Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

The understanding is passive; and whether or

not it will have these *beginnings*, and materials

of knowledge, is not in its own power. *Locke.*

5. The first part of any thing.

The causes and designs of an action, are the

beginning; the effects of these causes, and the

difficulties that are met with in the execution of

these designs, are the middle; and the unravelling

and resolution of these difficulties, are the

end. *Brocme.*

To BEGIN. *v. a.* I *begin*, or *begin*ed;

I have *begun*. [from *be* and *gird*.]

1. To bind with a girdle.

2. To surround; to encircle; to encom-

pass.

Begin th' Almighty throne,

Beleeching, or beleeching. *Milton.*

Or should she, confident

As sitting queen adorn'd on beauty's throne,

Descend, with all her winning charms *begin*,

T' enamour. *Milton.*

At home surrounded by a servile crowd,

Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud:

Abroad *begin* with men, and swords, and spears;

His very state acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

3. To shut in with a siege; to beleague; to block up.

It was so closely *begin* before the king's march

into the west, that the council humbly desired

his majesty, that he would relieve it. *Clarendon.*

To BEGIRT. *v. a.* [This is, I think, only

a corruption of *begin*; perhaps by the

printer.] To *begin*. See **BEGIRD**.

And, Lentulus, *begin* you Pompey's house,

To seize his sons alive; for they are they

Must make our peace with him. *Ben Jonson.*

BEGLERBEG. *n. f.* [Turkish.] The

chief governor of a province among

the Turks.

To BEGAW. *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw*.]

To bite; to eat away; to corrode; to

nibble.

His horse is stark spoiled with the flangers,

begnawn with the bots, waid in the back, and

shoulder-shotten. *Shakespeare.*

The worm of conscience still *begnaw* thy soul.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

BEGONE. *interj.* [only a coalition of the

BEH

words *be gone*.] Go away; hence; hie away.

Begone! the goddess cries with stern disdain,

Begone! nor dare the hollow'd stream to swim.

She fled, for ever banish'd from the train. *Addis.*

BEGOT. } The participle passive of

BEGOTTEN. } *beget*.

Remember that thou wast *begot* of them. *Exclus.*

The first he met, Antiphates the brave,

But late *begotten* on a Thracian slave. *Dryden.*

To BEGREASE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grease*.]

To soil or daub with unctuous or fat

matter.

To BEGRIME. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grime*.

See **GRIME** and **GRIM**.] To soil

with dirt deep impressed; to soil in such

a manner that the natural hue cannot

easily be recovered.

Her name, that was as fresh

As Dian's visage, is now *begrim'd*, and black

As my own face. *Shakespeare.*

To BEGUILE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile*.]

1. To impose upon; to delude; to cheat.

This I say, lest any man should *beguile* you

with enticing words. *Catholics.*

The serpent me *beguil'd*, and I did eat! *Mist.*

Whoever sees a man, who would have *be-*

guil'd and imposed upon him by making him

believe a lye, he may truly say, that is the man

who would have ruined me. *Smith.*

2. To deceive; to evade.

Is wretchedness depriv'd that benefit,

To end itself by death? 'Tis yet some comfort,

When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,

And frustrate his proud will. *Shakespeare.*

3. To deceive pleasantly; to amuse.

Sweet, leave me here awhile;

My spirits grow dull, and fain I would *beguile*

The tedious day with sleep. *Shakespeare.*

With these sometimes the doth her time *beguile*;

These do by fits her phantasy possess. *Davies.*

BEGUN. The participle passive of *begin*.

But thou, bright morning star, thou rising sun,

which in these latter times hail brought to light

Those mysteries, that since the world *began*

Lay hid in darkness and eternal night. *Davies.*

BEHALF. *n. f.* [This word *Skinner* de-

rives from *half*, and interprets it, for

my *half*; as, for my *part*. It seems to

me rather corrupted from *beboof*, profit;

the pronunciation degenerating easily

to *beboof*; which, in imitation of other

words so sounded, was written, by those

who knew not the etymology, *beboof*.]

1. Favour; cause favoured; we say in *be-*

half, but for the sake.

He was in confidence with those who designed

the destruction of Strafford; against whom he

had contracted some prejudice, in the *behalf*

of his nation. *Clarendon.*

Were but my heart as naked to thy view,

Marcus would see it bleed in his *behalf*. *Addis.*

Never was any nation blessed with more fre-

quent interpositions of divine providence in its

behalf. *Atterbury.*

2. Vindication; support.

He might, in his presence, defy all Arcadian

knights, in the *behalf* of his mistress's beauty. *Sidney.*

Left the fiend,

Or in *behalf* of man, or to invade

Vacant possession, some new troubles raise. *Milton.*

Others believe that, by the two Fortunes,

were meant prosperity or affliction; and pro-

duce, in their *behalf*, an ancient monument. *Addis on Italy.*

To BEHALVE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *have*.]

1. To carry; to conduct: used almost always with the reciprocal pronoun.

We *behaved* not ourselves disorderly among you. *Thiff.*

Manifest signs came from heaven unto those that *behaved* themselves manfully. 2 *Maccabees.*

To their wills wedded, to their errors slaves, No man like them, they think, himself *behaves*. *Denham.*

We so live, and so act, as if we were secure of the final issue and event of things, however we may *behave* ourselves. *Atterbury.*

2. It seems formerly to have had the sense of, to govern; to subdue; to discipline: but this is not now used.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind *Behaves* with cares, cannot so easily miss. *Fairy Q.*

With such sober and unnoted passion He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent, As if he had but prov'd an argument. *Shakspeare.*

- To BEH'VE. v. s. To act; to conduct one's self. It is taken either in a good or a bad sense; as, he *behaved* well or ill.

BEH'VIOUR. n. s. [from *behave*.]

1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; manners; carriage, with respect to propriety.

Mopsa, curious in any thing but her own good *behaviour*, followed Zelmire. *Sidney.*

2. External appearance with respect to grace.

He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handsome *behaviour*. *Sidney.*

3. Gesture; manner of action, adapted to particular occasions.

Well witnessing the most submissive *behaviour* that a thrall'd heart could express. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the *behaviour* of humility. *Hooker.*

One man fees how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his *behaviour* to love. *Shakspeare.*

And he changed his *behaviour* before them, and ferged himself mad in their hands. 1 *Samuel.*

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness.

The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit; and study, for the most part, rather *behaviour* than virtue. *Bacon.*

He who advieth the philosopher, altogether devoted to the Muses, sometimes to offer sacrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without *behaviour*. *Wotton.*

5. Conduct; general practice; course of life.

To him, who hath a prospect of the state that attends men after this life, depending on their *behaviour* here, the measures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

6. To be upon one's behaviour. A familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution; a state in which a failure in *behaviour* will have bad consequences.

Tyrants themselves are upon their *behaviour* to a superiour power. *L'Estrange.*

- To BEH'AD. v. a. [from *be* and *head*.] To deprive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.

His *beheading* he underwent with all christian magnanimity. *Clarendon.*

On each side they fly, By chains connext, and with destructive sweep, *Behad* whole troops at once. *Philips.*

Mary, queen of Scots, was *beheaded* in the reign of queen Elizabeth. *Adelison.*

- BEHOLD. The participle passive of *behold*.

All hail ye virgin daughters of the main! Ye streams, beyond my hopes *behold* again! *Pope.*

BE'HEMOTH. n. s. *Behemoth*, in Hebrew, signifies beasts in general, particularly the larger kind, fit for service. But Job speaks of an animal *behemoth*, and describes its properties. *Bochart* has taken much care to make it the *hippopotamus*, or river horse. *Santius* thinks it is an ox. The fathers suppose the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, that it is the elephant. *Calmet.*

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox. *Job.*

Behold! in plaited mail *Behemoth* rears his head. *Thomson.*

BE'HEM. } n. s. Valerian roots. Also a BEN. } fruit resembling the tamarisk, from which perfumers extract an oil. *DiD.*

BEH'ET. n. s. [from *be* and *hest*; hæp, Saxon.] Command; precept; mandate.

Her tender youth had obediently lived under her parents *behests*, without framing, out of her own will, the forechoosing of any thing. *Sidney.*

Such joy he had their stubborn hearts to quell, And sturdy courage tame with dreadful awe, That his *behests* they fear'd as a proud tyrant's law. *Spenser.*

I, messenger from everlasting Jove, In his great name thus his *behests* do tell. *Fairfax.*

To visit oft those happy tribes, On high *behests* his angels to and fro Pass'd frequent. *Milton.*

In heav'n God ever blest, and his divine *Behests* obey, worthiest to be obey'd! *Milton.*

To BEH'GHT. v. a. pret. *bebot*, part. *behght*. [from *hazan*, to promise, Sax.] This word is obsolete.

1. To promise.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vow yplight, Up rose from drowsy couch, and him address Unto the journey which he had *behght*. *Fairy Q.*

2. To entrust; to commit.

That most glorious house that glitt'reth bright, Whereof the keys are to thy hand *behght* By wife Fidelia. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Perhaps to call; to name: *hgts* being often put, in old authors, for *named*, or *was named*.

BEH'ND. prep. [hinban, Saxon.]

1. At the back of another.

Acomates basted with harquebushers, which he had caused his horsemen to take *behind* them upon their horses. *Kneller.*

2. On the back part; not before.

She came in the pews *behind*, and touched him. *Mark.*

3. Toward the back.

The Benjamites looked *behind* them. *Judges.*

4. Following another.

Her husband went with her, weeping *behind* her. *Samuel.*

5. Remaining after the departure of something else.

He left *behind* him myself and a sister, both born in one hour. *Shakspeare.*

Pity and virtue are not only delightful for the present, but they leave peace and contentment *behind* them. *Tillotson.*

6. Remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged.

What he gave me to publish, was but a small part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope.*

7. At a distance from something going before.

Such is the swiftness of your mind, That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense *behind*. *Dryden.*

8. Inferiour to another; having the postriour place with regard to excellence.

After the overthrow of this first house of God, a second was erected; but with so great odds, that they wept, which beheld how much this latter came *behind* it. *Hooker.*

9. On the other side of something.

From light retir'd *behind* his daughter's bed, He, for approaching sleep, compos'd his head. *Dryden.*

BEH'ND. adv.

1. Out of sight; not yet produced to view; remaining.

We cannot be sure that we have all the particulars before us, and that there is no evidence *behind*, and yet unseen, which may call the probability on the other side. *Locke.*

2. Most of the former senses may become adverbial, by suppressing the accusative case; as, I left my money *behind*, or *behind* me.

BEH'NDHAND. adv. [from *behind* and *hand*]

1. In a state in which rent or profit, or any advantage, is anticipated, so that less is to be received, or more performed, than the natural or just proportion.

Your trade would suffer, if your being *behind-hand* has made the natural use so high, that your tradesman cannot live upon his labour. *Locke.*

2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness. In this sense, it is followed by *with*.

Consider, whether it is not better to be half a year *behindhand* with the fashionable part of the world, than to strain beyond his circumstances. *Spenser.*

3. *Shakspeare* uses it as an adjective, but licentiously, for backward; tardy.

And these thy offices, So rarely kind, are at interpreters Of my *behindhand* slackness. *Shakspeare.*

To BEHO'LD. v. a. pret. *I beheld*, *I have beheld*, or *beholden*. [behealdan, Saxon.] To view; to see; to look upon: to *behold* is to *see*, in an emphatical or intensive sense.

Son of man, *behold* with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears. *Ezekiel.*

When Thebaitians on horseback were *beheld* afar off, while their horses watered, while their heads were depressed, they were conceived by the spectators to be one animal. *Brown.*

Man looks aloft, and, with erected eyes, *Beholds* his own hereditary skies. *Dryden.*

At this the former tale again he told, With thund'ring tone, and dreadful to *behold*. *Dryden.*

The Saviour comes, by ancient bards foretold, Hear him ye deaf, and all ye blind *behold*! *Pope.*

BEHO'LD. interj. [from the verb.] See; lo: a word by which attention is excited, or admiration noted.

Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee. *Genesis.*

When out of hope, *behold* her! not far off, Such as I saw her in my dream, adorn'd With what all earth or heaven could bestow, To make her amiable. *Milton.*

BEHO'LDEN. particip. adj. [gehouden, Dutch; that is, held in obligation. It is very corruptly written *beholding*.] Obliged; bound in gratitude: with the particle *to*.

Horns, which such as you are fain to be *beholden* to your wives for. *Shakspeare.*

Little are we *beholden* to your love, And little look'd for at your helping hands. *Shakspeare.*

I found you next, in respect of bond both of near alliance, and particularly of communication in studies; wherein I must acknowledge myself beholden to you. *Baron.*

I thank myself mightily beholden to you for the reprehension you then gave us. *Addison.*

We, who see men under the awe of justice, cannot conceive what savage creatures they would be without it; and how much beholden we are to that wise contrivance. *Atterbury.*

BEHOLDER. *n. f.* [from *behold.*] Spectator; he that looks upon any thing.

Was this the face,
That, like the sun, did make beholders wink?
Shakespeare.

These beasts among,
Beholders rude, and shallow to discern
Half what in thee is fair, one man except,
Who sees thee?
Things of wonder give no less delight
To the wise Maker's than beholder's sight.
Denham.

The jutting chiefs in rude encounters join,
Each fair beholder trembling for her knight.
Granville.

The charitable foundations, in the church of Rome, exceed all the demands of charity; and raise envy, rather than compassion, in the breasts of beholders. *Atterbury.*

BEHOLDING. *adj.* [corrupted from *beholden.*] Obligated. See **BEHOLDEN.**

BEHOLDING. *n. f.* Obligation.

Love to virtue, and not to any particular belongings, hath expressed this my testimony. *Carew.*

BEHOLDINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *beholding.*] The state of being obliged.

The king invited us to his court, so as I must acknowledge a *beholdingness* unto him. *Sidney.*

In this my debt I seem'd loth to confess,
In that I shunn'd *beholdingness.* *Donne.*

BEHOOF. *n. f.* [from *behoove.*] That which behooves; that which is advantageous; profit; advantage.

Her majesty may alter any thing of those laws, but her own behoof, and for the good of the people. *Spenser.*

No mean recompence it brings
To your behoof: if I that region lost,
All usurpation thence expell'd, reduce
To her original darkness, and your way. *Milton.*

Wert thou some star, which from the ruin'd roof
Of shak'd Olympus by mischance didst fall;
Which careful Jove, in nature's true behoof,
Took up, and in fit place did reinstate. *Milton.*

Because it was for the behoof of the animal, that upon any sudden accident, it might be awakened, there were no fluts or floppies made for the ears. *Ray.*

It would be of no behoof, for the settling of government, unless there were a way taught, how to know the person to whom belonged this power and dominion. *Locke.*

TO BEHOVE. *v. n.* [behogan, Saxon, *it is a duty.*] To be fit; to be meet; either with respect to duty, necessity, or convenience. It is used only impersonally with *it*.

For better examination of their quality, *it behooveth* the very foundation and root, the highest well-spring and fountain of them, to be discovered. *Hooker.*

He did so prudently temper his passions, as that none of them made him wanting in the offices of life, which *it behooved* or became him to perform. *Atterbury.*

But should you lure the monarch of the brook,
Behoves you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson.*

BEHOVEFUL. *adj.* [from *behoove.*] Useful; profitable; advantageous. This word is somewhat antiquated.

It is very *behoeful* in this country of Ireland, where there are waste deserts full of grain, that the same should be eaten down. *Spenser.*

Laws are many times full of imperfections; and that which is supposed *behoeful* unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. *Hooker.*

Madam, we have cull'd such necessities
As are *behoeful* for our state to-morrow. *Shak.*

It may be most *behoeful* for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publickly; so it is as requisite, in matters of judgment, punishment, and censure, that the same be transacted privately. *Clarendon.*

BEHOVEFULLY. *adv.* [from *behoeful.*] Profitably; usefully.

Tell us of more weighty dislikes than these, and that may more *behoefully* import the reformation. *Spenser.*

BEHO'T. [preterit, as it seems, of *bebigbt*, to promise.]

With sharp intended sting so rude him smote,
That to the earth him drove as stricken dead,
No living wight would have him life *beho't*.
Fairy Queen.

BE'ING. *particip.* [from *be.*]

Those, who have their hope in another life, look upon themselves as *being* on their passage through this. *Atterbury.*

BE'ING. *n. f.* [from *be.*]

1. Existence: opposed to *nonentity*.
Of him all things have both received their first *being*, and their continuance to be that which they are. *Hooker.*

Yet is not God the author of her ill,
Though author of her *being*, and being there. *Davies.*

There is none but he,
Whose *being* I do fear: and under him
My genius is rebuked. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

These, Father, first they sung, omnipotent,
Immutable, immortal, infinite,
Eternal king! Thee, Author of all *being*,
Fountain of light! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us *being*,
raising us from nothing to be an excellent creation. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Consider every thing as not yet in *being*; then examine, if it must needs have been at all, or what other ways it might have been. *Bentley.*

2. A particular state or condition.

Those happy spirits which, ordain'd by fate,
For future *being* and new bodies wait. *Dryden.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate;
From brutes what men, from men what spirits
know:
Or who could suffer *being* here below? *Pope.*

As now your own, our *beings* were of old,
And once inclos'd in woman's beauties mould. *Pope.*

3. The person existing.

Ah fair, yet false! ah *being* form'd to cheat
By seeming kindness, mixt with deep deceit!
Dryden.

It is folly to seek the approbation of any *being*, besides the Supreme; because no other *being* can make a right judgment of us, and because we can procure no considerable advantage from the approbation of any other *being*. *Addison.*

BE'ING. *conjunct.* [from *be.*] Since. *DiD.*

BE IT SO. A phrase of anticipation, *supposes it be so*; or of permission, *let it be so*.

My gracious duke,
Be't so she will not here, before your grace,
Consent to marry with Demetrius,
I beg the ancient privilege of Athens. *Shakespeare.*

TO BELA'BOUR. *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour.*]

To beat; to thump: a word in low speech.

What several madnesses in men appear!
Orestes runs from fancy'd furies here;
Ajax *belabours* there an harmless ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks. *Dryden.*

He sees virago Nell *belabour*,
With his own staff, his peaceful neighbour. *Swift.*

TO BELA'CE. *v. a.* [a sea term.] To fall in; as, to *belace* a rope. *DiD.*

BE'LAMIE. *n. f.* [*bel amie*, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. Out of use.

Wife Socrates
Pour'd out his life, and last philosophy,
To the fair Critias, his dearest *belamie*. *F. Queen.*

BE'LAMOUR. *n. f.* [*bel amour*, Fr.] Gallant; comfort; paramour. Obsolete.

Lo, lo, how brave she decks her bounteous bow'r
With silken curtains, and gold coverlets,
Therein to shroud her sumptuous *belamour*. *Fairy Queen.*

BELA'TED. *adj.* [from *be* and *late.*] Be-nighted; out of doors late at night.

Fairy elves,
Whose midnight revels, by a forest side,
Or fountain, some *belated* peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Or near Fleetditch's noisy brinks,
Belated, seems on watch to lie. *Swift.*

TO BELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lay*; as, to *waylay*, to lie in wait, to lay wait for.]

1. To block up; to stop the passage.
The speedy horse all passages *belays*,
And spur their smacking steeds to cross their way. *Dryden.*

2. To place in ambush.
'Gainst such strong castles needeth greater might,
Than those small forces ye were wont *belay*. *Spenser.*

TO BELAY a rope. [a sea term.] To splice; to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

TO BELCH. *v. n.* [bealcan, Saxon.]

1. To eject the wind from the stomach; to eruct.

The symptoms are, a sour smell in their faces, *belchings*, and distensions of the bowels. *Arbuth.*

2. To issue out, as by eructation.

The waters boil, and, *belching* from below,
Black sands as from a forceful engine throw. *Dryd.*

A triple pile of plumes his crest adorn'd,
On which with *belching* flames Chimæra burn'd. *Dryden.*

TO BELCH. *v. a.* To throw out from the stomach; to eject from any hollow place. It is a word implying coarseness, hatefulness, or horror.

They eat us hungrily, and when they're full,
They *belch* us. *Shakespeare.*

The bitterness of it I now *belch* from my heart. *Shakespeare.*

Immediate in a flame,
But soon obscur'd with smoke, all heav'n appear'd,
From those deep-throated engines *belch'd*. *Milton.*

The gates that now
Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame
Far into chaos, since the fiend pass'd through. *Milton.*

Rough as their savage lords who rang'd the wood,
And, fat with acorns, *belch'd* their windy food. *Dryden.*

There *belch'd* the mingled streams of wind and blood,
And human stench, his indigested food. *Pope.*

When I an am'rous kils design'd,
I *belch'd* an hurricane of wind. *Swift.*

BELCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of eructation.

2. A cant term for malt liquor.

A sudden reformation would follow, among all sorts of people; porters would no longer be drunk with *belch*. *Dryden.*

BEL'DAM. *n. f.* [*belie dame*, which, in old French, signified probably an old woman, as *belle age*, old age.]

1. An old woman; generally a term of contempt, marking the last degree of old age, with all its faults and miseries.

Thou'ning of secret things that came to pass,
When *bel'dam* Nature in her cradle was. *Milton.*

2. A hag.

Why, how now, Herat? you look angrily.—
—Have I not reason, *bel'dams*, as you are,
Saucy and overbold? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The really sieve wagg'd ne'er the more;
I weep for what the telly *bel'dam* swore. *Dryden.*

TO BELEAGUER. *v. a.* [*belegeren*, Dutch.] To besiege; to block up a place; to lie before a town.

Their business, which they carry on, is the general concernment of the Trojan camp, then beleagu'ed by Turnus and the Latins. *Dryden.*

Against *belager*'d heav'n the giants move:
Hills pill'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the sky. *Dryd.*

BELEAGUERER. *n. f.* [from *beleuguer*.] One that besieges a place.

TO BELEE. *v. a.* [a term in navigation.] To place in a direction unsuitable to the wind.

BELMINTES. *n. f.* [from *Belus*, a dart or arrow, because of its resemblance to the point of an arrow.] Arrowhead, or finger-stone, of a whitish and sometimes a gold colour.

BELFLOWER. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *flower*, because of the shape of its flower; in Latin *campanula*.] A plant.

There is a vast number of the species of this plant. 1. The tallest pyramidal *bellflower*. 2. The blue peach-leaved *bellflower*. 3. The white peach-leaved *bellflower*. 4. Garden *bellflower*, with oblong leaves and flowers; commonly called *Campanula*. 5. Canary *bellflower*, with orchid leaves, and a tuberoso root. 6. Blue *bellflower*, with edible roots, commonly called *campanula*. 7. Venus looking glass *bellflower*, &c. *Miller.*

BELFOUNDER. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *found*.] He whose trade it is to found or cast bells.

Those that make recorders know this, and likewise *bellfounders* in fitting the tune of their bells. *Bacon.*

BELFRY. *n. f.* [*bellfroy*, in French, is a tower; which was perhaps the true word, till those, who knew not its original, corrupted it to *bellfry*, because bells were in it.] The place where the bells are rung.

Fetch the leathern bucket that hangs in the *bellfry*; that is curiously painted before, and will make a figure. *Gay.*

BELGARD. *n. f.* [*belle gard*, Fr.] A soft glance; a kind regard: an old word, now wholly disused.

Upon her eyelids many graces far,
Under the shadow of her even brows,
Working *belgards*, and amorous retreats. *Fairy Queen.*

TO BELIE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie*.]

1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimic.

Which durt, with horrid howls that beat the ground,
And martial brags, *belie* the thunder's sound. *Dryden.*

The shape of man, and imitated beast,
The walk, the words, the gesture could supply,
The habit mimic, and the mien *belie*. *Dryden.*

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falsehood.

Sure there is none but fears a future state;
And when the most obdurate swear they do not,
Their trembling hearts *belie* their boastful tongues. *Dryden.*

Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,
At night astronomers agree;
The evening has the day *belied*,
And Pallas is tonic forty-three. *Prior.*

3. To calumniate; to raise false reports of any man.

Thou dost *belie* him, Piercy, thou *beliest* him;
He never did encounter with Grendower. *Shak.*

4. To give a false representation of any thing.

Uncle, for heav'n's sake, comfortable words.—
—Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts. *Shakespeare.*

Tuscan Valerius by force o'ercame,
And not *belied* his mighty father's name. *Dryden.*

In the dispute what's to be said,
My heart was by my tongue *belied*;
And in my looks you might have read
How much I argued on your side. *Prior.*

5. To fill with lies. This seems to be its meaning here.

'Tis slander, whose breath,
Rides on the posting winds, and doth *belie*
All corners of the world. *Shakespeare.*

BELIEF. *n. f.* [from *believe*.]

1. Credit given to something, which we know not of ourselves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.

Those comforts that shall never cease,
Future in hope, but present in *belief*. *Warton.*

Faith is a firm *belief* of the whole word of God, of his gospel, commands, threats, and promises. *Wake.*

2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.

No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth; for that they neither are sufficient to give us as much as the least spark of light concerning the very principal mysteries of our faith. *Hobbes.*

3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of faith.

In the heat of general persecution, whereunto christian *belief* was subject upon the first promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the sufferings of martyrs. *Hobbes.*

4. Persuasion; opinion.

He can, I know, but doubt to think he will;
Yet hope would gain subscriber, and tempt *belief*. *Milton.*

All treaties are grounded upon the *belief*, that states will be found in their honour and observance of treaties. *Temple.*

5. The thing believed; the object of belief.

Superstitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk sometimes of wise men. *Bacon.*

6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELIEVABLE. *adj.* [from *believe*.] Credible; that may be credited or believed.

TO BELIEVE. *v. a.* [Gelyfan, Saxon.]

1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from some other reason than our personal knowledge.

Adherence to a proposition which they are persuaded, but do not know, to be true, is not *belief*, but *believing*. *Locke.*

Ten thousand things there are, which we *believe* merely upon the authority of credit; those who have spoken or written of them. *Warton.*

2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.

The people may hear when I speak with thee,
and *believe* thee for ever. *Exodus.*

TO BELIEVE. *v. n.*

1. To have a firm persuasion of any thing.

They may *believe* that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto them. *Genesis.*

2. To exercise the theological virtue of faith.

Now God be prais'd, that to *believing* souls
Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair. *Shakespeare.*

For with the heart man *believeth* unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. *Romans.*

3. With the particle *in*, to hold as an object of faith.

Believe in the Lord your God, to shall you be established. *2 Chron.*

4. With the particle *on*, to trust; to place full confidence in; to rest upon with faith.

To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name. *John.*

5. *I believe*, is sometimes used as a way of slightly noting somewhat of certainty or exactness.

Though they are, *I believe*, as high as most steeples in England, yet a person, in his drink, fell down, without any other hurt than the breaking of an arm. *Addison.*

BELIEVER. *n. f.* [from *believe*.]

1. He that believes, or gives credit.

Discipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity, had been *believers* of it. *Hobbes.*

2. A professor of christianity.

Infidels themselves did discern, in matters of life, when *believers* did well, when otherwise. *Hobbes.*

If he which writeth do that which is forcible, how should he which readeth be thought to do that, which, in itself, is of no force to work *belief*, and to save *believers*? *Hobbes.*

Mysteries held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the universal body of true *believers*, from the days of the apostles, and will be to the resurrection, neither will the gates of hell prevail against them. *Swift.*

BELIEVINGLY. *adv.* [from *To believe*.] After a believing manner.

BELIKE. *adv.* [from *like*, as *by likelihood*.]

1. Probably; likely; perhaps.

There came out of the same woods a horrible foul bear, which feasting, *belike*, while the lion was present, came furiously towards the place where I was. *Sidney.*

Lord Angelo, *belike*, thinking me remiss in my office, awakens me with this unwonted putting on. *Shakespeare.*

Josephus affirmeth, that one of them remained in his time; meaning, *belike*, some ruin or remembrance thereof. *Rustic.*

2. It is sometimes used in a sense of irony, as it may be supposed.

We think, *belike*, that he will accept what the meanest of them would disdain. *Hobbes.*

God appointed the sea to one of them, and the land to the other, because they were to great, that the sea could not hold them both; or else, *belike*, if the sea had been large enough, we might have gone a fishing for elephants. *Ben Jonson's Language.*

BELIVE. *adv.* [*belive*, Sax. probably from *bi* and *live*, in the sense of vivacity, speed, quickness.] Speedily; quickly.

Out of use.

BEL

By that same way the direful dames to drive
Their mournful chariot, fill'd with rusty blood,
And down to Pluto's house are come *belove*.

Fairy Queen.

BELL. *n. f.* [bel, Saxon; supposed, by
Skinner, to come from *pelvis*, Lat. a bas-
sin. See **BALL**.]

1. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal,
formed to make a noise by the act of
a clapper, hammer, or some other in-
strument striking against it. *Bells* are
in the towers of churches, to call the
congregation together.

Your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you to hear with reverence. *Shak.*

Get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself,
And bid the merry bells ring to thy ear,
That thou art crowned, not that I am dead.

Shakespeare.

Four bells admit twenty-four changes in ring-
ing, and five bells one hundred and twenty.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

He has no one necessary attention to any thing
but the bell, which calls to prayers twice a-day.

Addison's Spectator.

2. It is used for any thing in the form of
a bell, as the cups of flowers.

Where the bee sucks, there suck I,
In a cowslip's bell I lie. *Shakespeare.*

The humming bees, that hunt the golden dew,
In summer's heat on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their bells to suck the balmy
feed. *Dryden.*

3. A small hollow globe of metal perfor-
ated, and containing in it a solid ball;
which, when it is shaken, by bounding
against the sides, gives a sound.

As the ox hath his yoke, the horse his curb,
and the falcon his bells, so hath man his desires.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

4. To bear the bell. To be the first: from
the wether, that carries a bell among the
sheep, or the first horse of a drove that
has bells on his collar.

The Italians have carried away the bell from all
other nations, as may appear both by their books
and works. *Hakewill.*

5. To shake the bells. A phrase in *Shak-
speare*, taken from the bells of a hawk.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him bell,
The proudest he that holds up Lancaster,
Dares stir a wing, if Warwick shakes his bells.

Shakespeare.

To **BELL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow
in buds or flowers, in the form of a
bell.

Hops, in the beginning of August bell, and
are sometimes ripe. *Mortimer.*

BELL-FASHIONED. *adj.* [from bell and
fashion.] Having the form of a bell;
campaniform.

The thorn-apple rises with a strong round stalk,
having large bell-fashioned flowers at the joints.

Mortimer.

BELLE. *n. f.* [beau, belle, Fr.] A young
lady.

What motive could compel
A well-bred lord t' assault a gentle belle?
O say, what stranger cause, yet unexplor'd,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord? *Pope.*

BELLES LETTRES. *n. f.* [Fr.] Polite
literature. It has no singular.

The exactness of the other, is to admit of
something like discourse, especially in what re-
gards the belles lettres. *Tatler.*

BELLIBONE. *n. f.* [from bellus, beauti-
ful, and bonus, good, Lat. bella & bonne,
Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty
and goodness. Out of use.

BEL

Pan may be proud that ever he begot

Such a bellibone,

And Syriax rejoice that ever was her lot

To bear such a one. *Spenser.*

BELLIGERANT. *adj.* [belliger, Lat.]

BELLIGEROUS. *adj.* Waging war. *DiD.*

BELLING. *n. f.* A hunting term, spoke
of a roe, when she makes a noise in rut-
ting time. *DiD.*

BELLIPOTENT. *adj.* [bellipotent, Lat.]

Puissant; mighty in war. *DiD.*

To **BELLOW.** *v. n.* [bellan, Saxon.]

1. To make a noise as a bull.

Jupiter became a bull, and bellowed; the green

Neptune a ram, and bleated. *Shakespeare.*

What bull dares bellow, or what sheep dares

bleat,

Within the lion's den? *Dryden.*

But now the husband of a herd must be

Thy mate, and bellowing sons thy progeny.

Dryden.

2. To make any violent outcry.

He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out,

As he'd burst heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this sense
it is a word of contempt.

The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep

throat,

Would bellow out a laugh in a base note. *Dryden.*

This gentleman is accustomed to roar and bel-
low so terribly loud that he frightens us. *Tatler.*

4. To roar as the sea in a storm, or as the
wind; to make any continued noise, that
may cause terror.

Till, at the last, he heard a dead sound,

Which thro' the wood loud bellowing did rebound.

Spenser.

The rising rivers float the nether ground;

And rocks the bellowing voice of boiling seas re-
bound. *Dryden.*

BELLOWS. *n. f.* [bilg, Sax. perhaps it is
corrupted from bellies, the wind being
contained in the hollow, or belly. It has
no singular; for we usually say, a pair
of bellows; but *Dryden* has used bellows
as a singular.]

1. The instrument used to blow the fire.

Since sighs, into my inward furnace turn'd,

For bellows serve to kindle more the fire. *Sidney.*

One, with great bellows, gather'd filling air,

And with forc'd wind the fuel did entame.

Fairy Queen.

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,

While the lung'd bellows hissing fire provoke.

Dryden.

The lungs, as bellows, supply a force of breath;

and the *aspara arteria* is as the nose of bellows,

to collect and convey the breath. *Holder.*

2. In the following passage it is singular.

Thou neither, like a bellows, swell't thy face,

As if thou wert to blow the burning mass

Of melting ore. *Dryden.*

BELLUINE. *adj.* [belluinus, Lat.] Beasily;
belonging to a beast; savage; brutal.

If human actions were not to be judged, men
would have no advantage over beasts. At this
rate, the animal and belluine life would be the
best. *Atterbury.*

BELLY. *n. f.* [balg, Dutch; bol, bola,
Welsh.]

1. That part of the human body which
reaches from the breast to the thighs,
containing the bowels.

The body's members

Rebell'd against the belly; thus accus'd it;—

That only like a gulph it did remain,

Still aboarding the viand, never bearing

Like labour with the rest. *Shakespeare.*

2. In beasts, it is used, in general, for that
part of the body next the ground.

BEL

And the Lord said unto the serpent, Upon thy
belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the
days of thy life. *Genesis.*

3. The womb: in this sense, it is com-
monly used ludicrously or familiarly.

I shall answer that better, than you can the
getting up of the negro's belly: the Moor is with
child by you. *Shakespeare.*

The secret is grown too big for the pretence like
Mrs. Primly's big belly. *Congreve.*

4. That part of man which requires food,
in opposition to the back, or that which
demands clothes.

They were content with a licentious life,
wherein they might fill their bellies by spoil, ra-
ther than by labour. *Hayward.*

Whose god is their belly. *Phil.*

He that sows his grain upon marble, will have
many a hungry belly before harvest. *Arbutnot.*

5. The part of any thing that swells out
into a larger capacity.

Fortune sometimes turneth the handle of the
bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and
after the belly, which is hard to grasp. *Bacon.*

An Irish harp hath the concave, or belly, not
along the strings, but at the end of the strings.

Bacon.

6. Any place in which something is en-
closed.

Out of the belly of hell cried I, and thou
heardst my voice. *Jonah.*

To **BELLY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
swell into a larger capacity; to hang
out; to bulge out.

Thus by degrees day wastes, signs cease to rise,
For bellying earth, still rising up, denies
Their light a passage, and confines our eyes.

Greuch's Mantua.

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds suffic'd the

tail,

The bellying canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryd.*

Loud rattling shakes the mountains and the

plain,

Heav'n bellies downwards, and descends in rain.

Dryden.

'Midst these disports, forget they not to drench

Themselves with bellying goblets. *Phillips.*

BELLYACHE. *n. f.* [from belly and ache.]

The colick; or pain in the bowels.

BELLYBOUND. *adj.* [from belly and bound.]

Diseased, so as to be costive, and shrunk

in the belly.

BELLY-PRETTING. *n. f.* [from belly and
fret.]

1. [With farriers.] The chafing of a horse's
belly with a foregirt.

2. A great pain in a horse's belly, caused
by worms. *DiD.*

BELLYFUL. *n. f.* [from belly and full.]

1. As much food as fills the belly, or sa-
tisfies the appetite.

2. It is often used ludicrously for more than
enough: thus, king James told his son
that he would have his bellyful of par-
liamentary impeachments.

BELLYGOD. *n. f.* [from belly and god.]

A glutton; one who makes a god of his
belly.

What infinite waste they made this way, the
only story of Apicius, a famous bellygod, may
suffice to shew. *Hakewill.*

BELLY-PINCHED. *adj.* [from belly and
pinch.] Starved.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would

couch,

The lion and the belly-pinched wolf

Keep their fur dry, unbonneted he runs. *Shaksp.*

BELLYROLL. *n. f.* [from belly and roll.]

A roll so called, as it seems, from entering into the hollows.

They have two small harrows that they clap on each side of the ridge, and so they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a *belly-roll*, that goes between the ridges, when they have sown it. *Mortimer*

BELLY-TIMBER. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *timber*.] Food; materials to support the belly.

Where *belly-timber* above ground Or under, was not to be found. *Hudibras*

The strength of every other member Is founded on your *belly-timber*. *Prior*

BELLY-WORM. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *worm*.] A worm that breeds in the belly.

BELMAN. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *man*.] He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal *belman* Which gives the stern'st good night. *Shakespeare*

Where Tician's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,

Now hangs the *belman's* song, and posted here The colour'd prints of Overton appear. *Gay*

The *belman* of each parish, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, Past twelve o'clock. *Swift*

BELMETAL. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *metal*.] The metal of which bells are made, being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.

Belmetal has copper one thousand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, brass one hundred and fifty pounds. *Bacon*

Colours which arise on *belmetal*, when melted and poured on the ground, in open air, like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. *Newton*

TO BELO'CK. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lock*.] To fasten as with a lock.

This is the hand, which with a vow'd contract Was fast *belock'd* in thine. *Shakespeare*

BELLOMANCY. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *man*.] *Belomancy*, or divination by arrows, hath been in request with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and Turks of Algier.

Brown's Vulgar Errors

TO BELO'NG. *v. n.* [*belangen*, Dutch.]

1. To be the property of.

To light on a part of a field *belonging* to Boaz. *Ruth*

2. To be the province or business of.

There is no need of such redress; Or if there were, it not *belongs* to you. *Shaksp.*

The declaration of these latent philosophers *belongs* to another paper. *Bayle*

To love the care of heav'n and earth *belongs*. *Dryden*

3. To adhere, or be appendant to.

He went into a desert *belonging* to Bethesda. *Luke*

4. To have relation to.

To whom *belongest* thou? whence art thou? *1 Samuel*

5. To be the quality or attributes of.

The faculties *belonging* to the supreme spirit, are unlimited and boundless, fitted and designed for infinite objects. *Chrys.*

6. To be referred to; to relate to.

He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord. *1 Corin.*

BEL'OVED. *participle*. [from *belove*, derived of *love*.] It is observable, that though the *participle* *be* of very frequent use, the *verb* is seldom or never admitted; as we

say, you are much *belov'd* by me, but not, *I belove* you.] Loved; dear.

I think it is not meet, Mark Antony, so well *belov'd* of Cæsar, Should outlive Cæsar.] *Shaksp.*

In likeness of a dove The Spirit descended, while the Father's voice From heav'n pronounc'd him his *belov'd* Son. *Milton*

BELO'W. *prep.* [from *be* and *low*.]

1. Under in place; not so high.

For all *below* the moon I would not leap. *Shak.*

He'll beat Aufidius' head *below* his knee, And tread upon his neck. *Shaksp.*

2. Inferiour in dignity.

The noble Venetians think themselves equal at least to the electors of the empire, and but one degree *below* kings. *Addison*

3. Inferiour in excellence.

His Idylliums of Theocritus are as much *below* his Manilius, as the fields are below the stars. *Fulton*

4. Unworthy of; unbecomming.

'Tis much *below* me on his throne to sit; But when I do, you shall petition it. *Dryden*

BELO'W. *adv.*

1. In the lower place; in the place nearest the centre.

To men standing *below* on the ground, those that lie on the top of Paul's seem much less than they are, and cannot be known; but, to men above, those *below* seem nothing so much lessened, and may be known. *Bacon*

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of the tempests and winds before the air here *below*; and therefore the obscuring of the smaller stars, is a sign of tempest following. *Bacon*

His sultry heat infects the sky; The ground *below* is parch'd, the heav'n's above us fry. *Dryden*

This said, he led them up the mountain's brow, And shew'd them all the shining fields *below*. *Dryden*

2. On earth, in opposition to *heaven*.

And let no tears from erring pity flow, For one that's bless'd above, immortalis'd *below*. *Smith*

The fairest child of Jove, *Below* for ever sought, and bless'd above. *Prior*

3. In hell; in the regions of the dead: opposed to *heaven* and *earth*.

The gladsome ghosts in circling troops attend; Delight to hover near, and long to know What business brought him to the realms *below*. *Dryden*

When suff'ring souls aloft in beams shall glow, And prosperous traitors gnash their teeth *below*. *Ticket*

TO BELO'WT. *v. a.* [from *be*, and *low*, a word of content.] To treat with opprobrious language; to call names. Obsolete.

Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report, that at a supper they had not only good cheer, but also savoury epigrams, and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and *below'd* his cook, as an ignorant scullion, that never dressed him either epigrams or anagrams. *Camden*

BELSWA'GOER. *n. f.* A cant word for a whoremaster.

You are a charitable *belswagger*; my wife cried out fire, and you cried out for engines. *Dryden*

BELT. *n. f.* [*belt*, Sax. *baltheus*, Lat.] A girdle; a cincture in which a sword, or some weapon, is commonly hung.

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause Within the *belt* of rule. *Shaksp.*

Ajax slew himself with the sword given him by Hector, and Hector was dragged about the walls of Troy by the *belt*, given him by Ajax. *South*

Then snatch'd the shining *belt*, with gold inlaid; The *belt* Eurytion's artful hands had made. *Dryden*

BELWE'THER. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *weather*.] A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

The fox will serve my sheep to gather, And drive to follow after their *belweather*. *Spenser*

To offer to get your living by the copulation of cattle; to be a bawd to a *belweather*. *Shaksp.*

The flock of sheep and *belweather* thinking to break into another's pasture, and being to pass over another bridge, jostled till both fell into the ditch. *Houel*

TO BELY'. See *BELIE*.

TO BEMA'D. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mad*.] To make mad; to turn the brain.

Making just report, Of how unnatural and *bemadding* sorrow The king hath cause to plain. *Shaksp.*

TO BEMI'RE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mir*.] To drag or incumber in the mire; to soil by passing through dirty places.

Away they rode in lonely suit, Their journey long, their money short; The loving couple well *bemir'd*; The horse and both the riders ur'd. *Swift*

TO BEMO'AN. *v. a.* [from *To moan*.] To lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for.

He falls, he fills the house with heavy groans, Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans*. *Dryden*

The gods themselves the ruin'd seats *bemoan*, And blame the mischiefs that themselves have done. *Addison*

BEMO'ANER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A lamenter; the person that laments.

TO BEMO'CK. *v. a.* [from *mock*.] To treat with mock.

Bemock the modest moon. *Shaksp.*

TO BEMO'IL. *v. a.* [*be*, and *moil*, from *mouiller*, Fr.] To bedraggle; to bemire; to encumber with dirt and mire.

Thou shouldst have heard in how miry a place, how she was *bemoiled*, how he left her with the horse upon her. *Shaksp.*

TO BEMO'NSTER. *v. a.* [from *be* and *monster*.] To make monstrous.

Thou chang'd and self converted thing! for shame, *Bemonger* not thy feature. *Shaksp.*

BEMO'SED. *adj.* [from *To muse*.] Overcome with musing; dreaming: a word of contempt.

Is there a parson much *bemoil'd* in bees, A maudling poetess, a rhiming peer? *Pope*

BENCH. *n. f.* [*henc*, Sax. *banc*, Fr.]

1. A seat, distinguished from a *stool* by its greater length.

The seats and benches shone of ivory, An hundred nymphs sat side by side about *Spenser*

All Rome is pleas'd when Statius will rehearse; And longing crowds expect the promis'd verse; His lofty numbers with so great a guilt They hear, and swallow with such eager lust: But while the common suffrage crown'd his cause; And broke the benches with their loud applause, His muse had starv'd, had not a piece unread, And by a player bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryden*

2. A seat of justice; the seat where judges sit.

To pluck down justice from your awful bench; To trip the course of law. *Shaksp.*

Cyriac, whose grandfire on the royal bench Of British Themis, with no mean applause, Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws, Which others at their bar so often wrench. *Milton*

3. The persons sitting on a *bench*; as, the whole *bench* voted the same way.

Fools to popular praise aspire
Of publick speeches, which worse fools admire;
While, from both benches, with redoubled sounds,
Th' applause of lords and commoners abounds.

Dryden.

To BENCH. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with benches.

'Twas *benched* with turf, and goodly to be seen,
The thick young grass arose in frether green.

Dryden.

2. To seat upon a bench.

His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *benched* and rear'd to worship.

Shakspere.

BENCHER. n. f. [from *bench*.] Those gentlemen of the inns of court are called

benchers, who have been readers; they being admitted to plead within the bar, are also called inner barristers. The *benchers*, being the seniors of the house, are intrusted with its government and direction, and out of them is a treasurer yearly chosen.

Blount, Chambers.

I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn, a favour that is indulged me by several *benchers*, who are grown old with me.

Tatler.

To BEND. v. a. pret. *bended*, or *bent*; part. pass. *bended*, or *bent*. [benban, Saxon; *lander*, Fr. as *Skinner* thinks, from *pandure*, Lat.]

1. To make crooked; to crook; to inflect.

The rainbow compasseth the heavens with a glorious circle, and the hands of the Most High hath *bended* it.

Eccles.

They *bend* their bows, they whirl their slings around:

Heaps of spent arrows fall, and strew the ground;
And helms, and shields, and rattling arms resound.

Dryden.

2. To direct to a certain point.

Octavius and Mark Antony
Came down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi. *Shaksp.*
Why dost thou *bend* thy eyes upon the earth,
And that to often, when thou stir'st alone? *Shak.*
Your gracious eyes upon this labour *bend*

Fairfax.

To that sweet region was our voyage bent,
When winds, and ev'ry warring element,
Disturb'd our course.

Dryden.

Then, with a rushing sound, th' assembly *bend*
Diverted their steps; the rival rout alread
The royal dome.

Pope.

3. To apply to a certain purpose; to intend the mind.

Men will not *bend* their wits to examine, whether things, wherewith they have been accustomed, be good or evil.

Hobbes.

He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely *bent* to meditation.

Shakspere.

When he fell into the gout, he was no longer able to *bend* his mind or thoughts to any publick business.

Temple.

4. To put any thing in order for use: a metaphor taken from bending the bow.

I'm settled, and *bend* up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. *Shaksp.*
As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing? *L'Estrange.*

5. To incline.

But when to mischief mortals *bend* their will,
How soon they find fit instruments of ill! *Pope.*

6. To subdue; to make submissive; as, war and famine will *bend* our enemies.

7. To bend the brow. To knit the brow; to frown.

Some have been seen to bite their pen, scratch their head, *bend* their brows, bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their paper.

London.

To BEND. v. n.

1. To be incurvated.

2. To lean or put over.

There is a wife, whose high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep. *Shakspere.*

3. To resolve; to determine: in this sense the participle is commonly used.

N^o time, for once, indulg'd they twerp the main,
Deaf to the call, or hearing, hear in vain;
But, *bent* on mischief, beat the waves below.

Dryden.

While good, and anxious for his friend,
He's still severely *bent* against himself;
Renouncing sleep, and rest, and food, and ease

Addison.

A state of slavery, which they are *bent* upon
With too much eagerness and obstinacy. *Addison.*
He is every where *bent* on instruction, and avoids all manner of digressions.

Addison.

4. To be submissive; to bow.

The sons of them that afflicted thee shall come
bending unto thee.

Isaiah.

BEND. n. f. [from *To bend*.]

1. Flexure; incurvation.

'Tis true, this god did strike;
His coward lips did from their colour fly;
And that same eye, whole *bend* with awe the world,
Did lose its lustre.

Shakspere.

2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship.

Skinner.

3. [With heralds.] One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged; but, when charged, a third part of the escutcheon. It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the sinister base point.

Harris.

BE'NDABLE. adj. [from *bend*.] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.

BE'NDER. n. f. [from *To bend*.]

1. The person who bends.

2. The instrument with which any thing is bent.

These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's immature strength, without the help of any *bender*, or sack, that are used to others.

Wright's Mathematical Mapish.

BE'NDWITH. n. f. An herb.

Dur.

BENE'PED. adj. [from *neap*.] A ship is said to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock.

Dict.

BEN'ATH. prep. [beneoð, Sax. *beneden*, Dutch.]

1. Under; lower in place: opposed to above.

Their woolly fleeces, at the rites requir'd,
He laid *beneath* him, and to rest retir'd. *Dryden.*
Ages to come might O'mond's picture know;
And palms for thee *beneath* his laurels grow.

Prior.

2. Under, as overborn or overwhelmed by some pressure.

Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash
Is added to her wounds. *Shakspere.*
And oft on rocks their tender wings they
tear,
And sink *beneath* the burdens which they bear.

Dryden.

3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reason to be persuaded, that there are far more species of creatures above us, than there are *beneath*.

Locke.

4. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station, nor omit doing any thing which becomes it.

Atterbury.

BEN'ATH. adv.

1. In a lower place; under.

I destroyed the Ammonite before them; I destroyed his fruits from above, and his root from *below*.

The earth which you take from *beneath*, will be barren and unfruitful.

Mortimer.

2. Below, as opposed to heaven.

Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth *beneath*.

Exodus.

Trembling I view the dread abodes *beneath*,
Heav's horrid mansions, and the realms of death.

Valer.

BE'NE'DICT. adj. [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and salubrious qualities: an old physical term.

It is not a small thing won in physick, if you can make rhubarb, and other medicines that are *benedict*, as strong purgers as those that are not without toxic malignity.

Bacon.

BENEDI'CTION. n. f. [*benedictio*, Lat.]

1. Blessing; a decretory pronounciation of happiness.

A frowning frown so bows him; his unkindness,

That strip her from his *benediction*, turn'd her
To foreign calamities, gave her dear rights
To his doghearted daughters.

Shakspere.

A mighty nation; and upon him shew'd
His *benediction*, that, in his need,
All nations shall be blest.

Milton.

2. The advantage conferred by blessing.

Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New; which carrieth the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour.

Bacon.

3. Acknowledgments for blessings received; thanks.

Could he less expect
Than glory and *benediction*, that is, thanks?

Milton.

Such ingenious and industrious persons are delighted in searching out natural rarities; reflecting upon the Creator of them: his due praises and *benedictions*.

Ray.

4. The form of instituting an abbot.

What consecration is to a bishop, that *benediction* is to an abbot; but in a different way: for a bishop is not properly such, till consecration; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed, is properly such before *benediction*.

Ashmole.

BENEFAC'TION. n. f. [from *benefacius*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.

2. The benefit conferred: which is the more usual sense.

One part of the *benefactions*, was the expression of a generous and grateful mind.

Atterbury.

BENEFAC'TOR. n. f. [from *benefacio*, Lat.]

He that confers a benefit; frequently he that contributes to some public charity: it is used with *of*, but oftener with *to*, before the person benefited.

Then swell with pride, and must be titled gods,
Great *benefactors* of mankind, deliverers,
Worship'd with temple, priest, and sacrifice.

Milton.

From that preface he took his hint, though he had the balances not to acknowledge his *benefactor*.

Dryden.

I cannot but look upon the writer as my *benefactor*, if he conveys to me an improvement of my understanding.

Addison.

Whoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor*, must needs be a common enemy to mankind.

Swift.

BENEFAC'TRESS. n. f. [from *benefactor*.]

A woman who confers a benefit.

BENEFICE. *n. f.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all ecclesiastical livings, be they dignities or others.

Cowell.

And of the priest's effrons 'gan to enquire,
How to a benefice might aspire.

Spenser.

Much to himself he thought, but little spoke,
And, undepair'd, his benefice forsook.

Dryden.

BENEFICIAL. *adj.* [from *benefice*.] Possessed of a benefice, or church preferment.

The use rare between the beneficed man and the religious person, was one moiety of the benefice.

Aviliffe.

BENEFICENCE. *n. f.* [from *beneficent*.] The practice of doing good; active goodness.

You could not extend your beneficence to so many persons; yet you have lost as few days as Aeneas.

Dryden.

Love and charity extends our beneficence to the miseries of our brethren.

Rogers.

BENEFICENT. *adj.* [from *beneficus*, *beneficentior*, Lat.] Kind; doing good. It differs from *benign*, as the act from the disposition; *beneficence* being kindness, or *benignity* exerted in action.

Such a creature could not have his origination from any less than the most wise and beneficent being, the great God.

Hale.

But Phaulus, thou, to man beneficent,
Delight'st in building cities.

Prior.

BENEFICIAL. *adj.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; useful: with *to* before the person benefited.

Not any thing is made to be *beneficial* to him, but all things for him, to show beneficence and grace in them.

Hesher.

This supposition grants the opinion to conduce to order in the world, consequently to be very *beneficial* to mankind.

Tillotson.

The war, which would have been most *beneficial* to us, and destructive to the enemy, was neglected.

Swift.

Are the present revolutions in circular cities more *beneficial* than the other would be?

Beaulty.

2. Helpful; medicinal.

In the first access of such a disease, any decoction, without much acrimony, is *beneficial*.

Arbuthnot.

BENEFICIAL. *n. f.* An old word for a benefice.

For that the groundwork is, and end of all,
How to obtain a *beneficial*.

Spenser.

BENEFICIALLY. *adv.* [from *beneficial*.]

Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

BENEFICIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *beneficial*.]

Usefulness; profit; helpfulness.

Though the knowledge of these objects be commendable for their contentment and curiosity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us, upon the account of their usefulness and *beneficialness*.

Hale.

BENEFICIARY. *adj.* [from *benefice*.] Holding something in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession, without sovereign power.

The duke of Parma was tempted by no less promise, than to be made a feudatory, or *beneficiary* king of England, under the feignory in chief of the pope.

Huon.

BENEFICIARY. *n. f.* He that is in possession of a benefice.

A benefice is either said to be a benefice with the cure of souls, or otherwise. In the first case, if it be annexed to another benefice, the *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person.

Aviliffe.

BENEFIT. *n. f.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. A kindness; a favour conferred; an act of love.

When noble *benefits* shall prove
Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious turns.

Shakespeare.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits*.

Psalms.

Offer'd life

Neglect not, and the *benefit* embrace
By faith, not void of works.

Milton.

2. Advantage; profit; use.

The creature abateth his strength for the *benefit* of such as put their trust in thee.

Wislum.

3. In law.

Benefit of clergy is an ancient liberty of the church, when a priest, or one within orders, is arraigned of felony before a secular judge, he may pay his clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordinary, to purge himself of the offence objected to him; and this might be done in case of murder. The ancient law, in this point of *clergy*, is much altered; for clerks are no more delivered to their ordinaries to be purged, but now every man, though not within orders, is put to read at the bar, being found guilty, and convicted of such felony as this *benefit* is granted for; and so burnt in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the ordinary's commissioner, or deputy, standing by, do say, *Legit ut clerus*; or, otherwise, suffereth death for his transgression.

Cowell.

TO BENEFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun] To do good to; to advantage.

What course I mean to hold,
Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge.

Shakespeare.

He was so far from *benefiting* trade, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a famine.

Arbuthnot.

TO BENEFIT. *v. n.* To gain advantage; to make improvement.

To tell you therefore what I have *benefited* herein, among old renowned authors, I shall spare.

Milton.

BENEFIT. *adj.* [See *NEMPT*.] Named;

marked out. Obsolete.

Much greater gifts for guerdon thou shalt gain,
Than kid or colley, which I thee *benefit*;

Spenser.

TO BENEFIT. *v. a.* [from *net*.] To ensnare; to surround as with toils.

Being thus *benefited* round with villains,
Ere I could mark the prologue, to my hane
They had begun the play.

Shakespeare.

BENEVOLENCE. *n. f.* [from *benivolentia*, Lat.]

Disposition to do good; kindness; charity; good-will.

Grasp the whole worlds of reason, life, and sense,

In one elastic system of *benivolence*.

Pope.

2. The good done; the charity given.

3. A kind of tax.

This tax, called a *benivolence*, was devised by Edward IV. for which he sustained much envy. It was abolished by Richard III.

Bacon.

BENEVOLENT. *adj.* [from *benivolens*, *benivolentia*, Lat.] Kind; having good-will, or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man, *benivolent* as wife.

Pope.

Is blooming and *benivolent* like thee.

Thomson.

BENEVOLENTNESS. *n. f.* Benevolence.

BENGAL. *n. f.* [from *Bengal* in the East Indies.] A sort of thin slight stuff, made of silk and hair, for women's apparel.

BENJAMIN. *n. f.* A plant.

BENJAMIN. *n. f.* A gum. See *BENZOIN*.

TO BENIGHT. *v. a.* [from *night*.]

1. To involve in darkness; to darken; to shroud with the shades of night.

He that has light within his own clear breast
May sit i' the center, and enjoy bright days;
But he that hides a dark soul, and foul thoughts,
Benighted walks under the mid-day sun;
Himself is his own dungeon.

Milton.

Those bright stars that did adorn our hemisphere, as those dark shades that did *benight* it, vanish.

Hayes.

A storm begins, the raging waves run high,
The clouds look heavy, and *benight* the sky.

Garrick.

The miserable race of men, that live
Benighted half the year, benum'd with frosts
Under the polar Bear.

Philips.

2. To surprise with the coming on of night.

Being *benighted*, the sight of a candle, I saw a good way off, directed me to a young shepherd's house.

Stany.

Here some *benighted* angel, in his way,
Might ease his wings; and, seeing heav'n appear
In its best work of mercy, think it there.

Dryden.

3. To debar from intellectual light; to cloud with ignorance.

But what so long is vain, and yet unknown
By poor mankind's *benighted* wit, is sought,
Shall in this age to Britain first be shown.

Dryden.

BENIGN. *adj.* [from *benignus*, Lat.] It is pronounced without the *g*, as if written *benine*; but the *g* is preserved in *benignity*.

1. Kind; generous; liberal; actually good. See *BANEFICENT*.

This turn hath made amends! Thou hast fulfilled

Thy words, Creator hounteous and *benign*!
Giver of all things fair.

Milton.

So shall the world go on,

To good malignant, to bad men *benign*.

Milton.

We owe more to Heav'n, than to the sword,

Waller.

The wish'd return of so *benign* a lord.
What Heav'n bestows upon the earth, in kind influences and *benign* aspects, is paid it back in sacrifice and adoration.

South.

They who delight in the suffering of inferior creatures, will not be very compassionate or *benign*.

Locke.

Different are thy names,
As thy kind hand has founded many cities,
Or dealt *benign* thy various gifts to men.

Prior.

2. Wholesome; not malignant.

These salts are of a *benign* mild nature, in healthy persons; but, in others, retain their original qualities, which they discover in cachexies.

Arbuthnot.

BENIGN Disease, is when all the usual symptoms appear in the small-pox, or any acute disease, favourably, and without any irregularities, or unexpected changes.

Quincy.

BENIGNITY. *n. f.* [from *benign*.]

1. Graciousness; goodness.

It is true, that his mercy will forgive offenders, or his *benignity* co-operate to their conversion.

Erasmus.

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned to value the *benignity* of him that does it.

South.

2. Actual kindness.

He which useth the benefit of any special *benignity*, may enjoy it with good conscience.

Hesher.

The king was desirous to establish peace rather by *benignity* than blood.

Hayward.

3. Salubrity; wholesome quality; friendliness to vital nature.

Bones receive a quicker agglutination in sanguine than in cholerick bodies, by reason of the *benignity* of the serum, which lendeth out better matter for a callus.

Wijeman.

BENIGNLY. *adv.* [from *benign*.] Favourably; kindly; graciously.

'Tis amazement, more than love,
Which her radiant eyes do move;
If less splendour wait on thine,
Yet they so benignly shine,
I would turn my dazzled sight
To behold their milder light.

Waller.

Oh, truly good, and truly great!
For glorious as the rose, benignly so he set.

BENISON. *n. f.* [*benir*, to bless; *benifious*, Fr.] Blessing; benediction: not now used, unless ludicrously.

We have no such daughter; nor shall ever see
That face of hers again; therefore, begone
Without our grace, our love, our *benifon*. *Shak.*
Unmuffle, ye fair stars, and thou fair moon,
That won'tst to love the traveller's *benifon*. *Milt.*

BENNET. *n. f.* An herb; the same with *avenet*.

BENT. *n. f.* [from the verb *To bend*.]

1. The state of being bent; a state of flexure; curvity.

Strike gently, and hold your rod at a *bent* a little.

Walton.

2. Degree of flexure.

There are divers subtle inquiries concerning the strength required to the bending of bows; the force they have in the discharge, according to the several *bents*; and the strength required to be in the string of them.

Wilkins.

3. Declivity.

A mountain flood,

Threat'ning from high, and overlook'd the wood;
Beneath the lowering brow, and on a *bent*,
The temple flood of Mars armipotent.

Dryd.

4. Utmost power, as of a bent bow.

Then let thy love be younger than thyself,
Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent*.

Shaksp.

We both obey,

And here give up ourselves, in the full *bent*,
To lay our service freely at your feet.

Shaksp.

5. Application of the mind; strain of the mental powers.

The understanding should be brought to the knotty parts of knowledge, that try the strength of thought, and a full *bent* of the mind, by insensible degrees.

Locke.

6. Inclination; disposition toward something.

O who does know the *bent* of women's fantasy!

Spenser.

To your own *bents* dispose you; you'll be found
Be you beneath the sky.

Shaksp.

He knew the strong *bent* of the country towards the house of York.

Bacon.

Soon inclin'd t' admit delight,

The *bent* of nature!

Milton.

The golden age was first; when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted reason knew;

And, with a native *bent*, did good pursue.

Dryd.

Let there be propensity and *bent* of will to religion, and there will be the same sedulity and indefatigable industry.

South.

'Tis odds but the scale turns at last on nature's side, and the evidence of one or two senses gives way to the united *bent* and tendency of all the five.

Atterbury.

7. Determination; fixed purpose.

Their unbelief we may not impute into insufficiency in the mean which is used, but to the wilful *bent* of their obstinate hearts against it.

Hooker.

Yet we saw them forced to give way to the *bent*, and current humour of the people, in favour of their ancient and lawful government.

Temple.

8. Turn of the temper, or disposition; shape, or fashion, superinduced by art.

Not a courtier,

Although they wear their faces to the *bent* of the king's look, but hath a heart that's Glad at the thing they frown at.

Shaksp.

Two of them have the very *bent* of honour.

Shaksp.

Then thy straight rule set virtue in my fight,
The crooked line reforming by the right;
My reason took the *bent* of thy command,
Was form'd and polish'd by thy skilful hand.

Dryden.

9. Tendency; flexion; particular direction.

The exercising the understanding in the several ways of reasoning, teacheth the mind suppleness, to apply itself more dexterously to *bents* and turns of the matter, in all its researches.

Locke.

10. A stalk of grass, called *bent-grass*.

His spear, a *bent* both stiff and strong,
And wet near of two inches long;
The pile was of a horse-fly's tongue,
Whose sharpness nought reversed.

Dryden.

Then the flowers of the vines; it is a little dust, like the dust of a *bent*, which grows upon the cluster, in the first coming forth.

Bacon.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass-green, upon his head a garland of *bents*, kingcups, and maidenhair.

Precium.

BENTING Time. [from *bent*.] The time when pigeons feed on *bents* before peas are ripe.

Barre *benting times*, and moulting months may come,

When, lagging late, they cannot reach their home.

Dryden.

TO BENU'M. *v. a.* [*beumen*, Saxon.]

1. To make torpid; to take away the sensation and use of any part by cold, or by some obstruction.

So stings a snake that to the fire is brought,
Which harmless lay with cold *benuum'd*, before.

Fairfax.

The winds blow moist and keen, which bids us seek
Some better *thruw*, some better warmth, to cherish

Our limbs *benuum'd*.

Milton.

My sinews slacken, and an icy stiffness

Benuum's my blood.

Draham.

It seizes upon the vitals, and *benuum's* the senses; and where there is no sense, there can be no pain.

South.

Will they be the less dangerous, when warmth shall bring them to themselves, because they were once frozen and *benuum'd* with cold?

South.

L'Estrange.

2. To stupify.

These accents were her last: the creeping death
Benuum'd her senses first, then *Sopp'd* her breath.

Dryden.

BENZO'IN. *n. f.* A medicinal kind of resin imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. It is procured by making an incision in a tree, whose leaves resemble those of the lemon tree. The best comes from Siam, and is called *amygdaloides*, being interspersed with white spots, resembling broken almonds.

Trevoux. Chambers.

The liquor we have distilled from *benzoin*, is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and fixaeness.

Boyle.

TO BEPA'INT. *v. a.* [from *paint*.] To cover with paint.

Thou know'st, the mask of night is on my face,

Else would a maiden blush *depaint* my cheek.

Shaksp.

TO BEPI'NCH. *v. a.* [from *pinch*.] To mark with pinches.

In their sides, arms, shoulders, all *bepincht*,
Ran thick the weals, red with blood, ready to start out.

Chapman

TO BEPI'SS. *v. a.* [from *piss*.] To wet with urine.

One caused, at a feast, a bagpipe to be played,

which made the knight *bepi'ss* himself, to the great diversion of all then present, as well as consolation of himself.

Draham.

TO BEQUEATH. *v. a.* [*cpide*, Sax. a will.] To leave by will to another.

She had never been disinherited of that goodly portion, which nature had so liberally *bequeath'd* to her.

Sidney.

Let's choose executors, and talk of wills;
And yet not to—for what can we *bequeath*,
Save our deposed bodies to the ground? *Shaksp.*

My father *bequeath'd* me by will but a poor thousand crowns.

Shaksp.

Methinks this age seems resolved to *bequeath* posterity somewhat to remember it.

Glanville.

For you, whom best I love and value most,
But to your service I *bequeath* my ghost.

Dryd.

BEQUEATHMENT. *n. f.* [from *bequeath*.]

A legacy.

Diä.

BEQUEST. *n. f.* [from *bequeath*.] Something left by will; a legacy.

He claimed the crown to himself; pretending an adoption or *bequest*, of the kingdom unto him by the Councilor.

Hale.

TO BERR'ATTLE. *v. a.* [from *rattle*.] To fill with noise; to make a noise at in contempt.

These are now the fashion, and so *berrattle* the common stages, so they call them, that many wearing rapiers are afraid of goosequills, and dare scarce come thither.

Shaksp.

BERR'BERRY. *n. f.* [*berberis*, sometimes written *barberry*, which see.] A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles.

Some never ripen to be sweet, as tamarinds, *berberies*, crabs, floes, &c. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

TO BERE'AVE. *v. n.* pret. *bereaved*, or *berest*; part. pass. *berest*. [*bepeorian*, Saxon.]

1. To strip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle *of* before the thing taken away.

Madam, you have *berest* me of all words,
Only my blood speaks to you in my veins.

Shaksp.

That when thou com'st to kneel at Henry's feet,

Thou may'st *berave* him of his wits with wonder.

Shaksp.

There was never a prince *bereaved* of his dependencies by his council, except there hath been an over greatness in one councillor. Bacon's Essays.

The sacred priests with ready knives *berave* The beasts of life.

Dryden.

To deprive us of metals, is to make us mere savages; it is to *berave* us of all arts and sciences, of history and letters, nay of revealed religion too, that inestimable favour of Heaven.

Bentley's Sermons.

2. Sometimes it is used without *of*.

Bereave me not

Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress.

Milton.

3. To take away from.

All your interest in those territories
Is utterly *berest* you, all is lost.

Shaksp.

BERE'AVEMENT. *n. f.* [from *berave*.] Deprivation.

Diä.

BERE'FT. The part. pass. of *berave*.

The chief of either side *berest* of life,
Or yielded to the foe, concludes the strife.

Dryden.

BERG. See **BURROW**.

BERGAMOT. *n. f.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]

1. A sort of pear, commonly called *burgamot*. See **PEAR**.

2. A sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon-tree on a bergamot pear stock.

3. A sort of snuff, which is only clean to-

BER

bacco, with a little of the essence rubbed into it.

BERGMASTER. n. f. [from *berg*, Sax. and *master*.] The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyshire miners.

BERGMOTE. n. f. [of *berg*, a mountain, and *mote*, a meeting, Saxon.] A court held upon a hill for deciding controversies among the Derbyshire miners.

Blount.

To BERRYME. v. a. [from *rhyme*.] To mention in rhyme, or verses: a word of contempt.

Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch show'd in: Laura to his lady was but a kitchen-wench; warry, she had a better love to *berry* her.

I fought no homage from the race that write; I kept, like Asian monarchs, from their sight: Poems I heeded, now *berym'd* so long, No more than thou, great George! a birthday song.

Pope.

BERLIN. n. f. [from *Berlin*, the city where they were first made.] A coach of a particular form.

Beware of Latin authors all! Nor think your verses sterling, Though with a golden pen you scrawl, And scribble in a *berlin*.

Swift.

BERME. n. f. [Fr. in fortification.] A space of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without, between the foot of the rampart and the side of the mote, to prevent the earth from falling down into the mote; sometimes palisaded. Harris.

To BEROB. v. a. [from *rob*.] To rob; to plunder; to wrong any, by taking away something from him by stealth or violence. Not used.

She said, ah dearest lord! what evil star On you hath frown'd, and pour'd his influence bad,

That of yourself you thus *berobbed* are? F. Queen.

BERRY. n. f. [from *berig*, Sax. from *bepan*, to bear.] Any small fruit, with many seeds or small stones.

She snote the ground, the which straight forth did yield

A fruitful olive tree, with *berries* spread, That all the gods admir'd.

Spenser.

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle, And wholesome *berries* thrive and ripen best, Neighbour'd by fruit of basest quality.

To BERRY. v. n. [from the noun.] To bear berries.

BERRY-BEARING Cedar. [*cedrus baccifera*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are squamose, somewhat like those of the cypress. The katkins, or male flowers, are produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The fruit is a berry, including three hard seeds in each. The wood is of great use in the Levant, is large timber, and may be thought the shittim-wood mentioned in the Scripture, of which many of the ornaments to the famous temple of Solomon were made.

Miller.

BERRY-BEARING Orach. See MULBERRY BLIGHT.

BERT, is the same with our *bright*; in the Latin, *illustris* and *clarus*. So *Ebert*, eternally famous or bright; *Sigbert*, famous conqueror. And she who was termed by the Germans *Beriba*, was by the Greeks called *Eudoxia*, as is observed by *Linsprandus*. Of the same sort were these, *Phadrus*, *Epiphanus*, *Photius*, *Lampridius*, *Fulgentius*, *Illustris*.

Gibson's Camden.

BES

BERTH. n. f. [with sailors.] See BIRTH.

BERTRAM. n. f. [*pyrethrum*, Lat.] A sort of herb, called also *bastard pellitory*.

BE'RYL. n. f. [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious stone.

May thy billows roul ashore The *beryl* and the golden ore. The *beryl* of our lapidaries is only a fine sort of cornelian, of a more deep bright red, sometimes with a cast of yellow, and more transparent than the common cornelian.

Milton.

Woodward.

To BESCREEN. v. a. [from *screen*.] To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal.

What manart thou, that thus *bescreen'd* in night, So stumblest on my counsel?

Shakspeare.

To BESE'CH. v. a. pret. I *besought*; I have *besought*. [from *recan*, Sax. *werfoeken*, Dutch.]

1. To entreat; to supplicate; to implore: sometimes before a person.

I *beseech* you, sir, pardon me; it is only a letter from my brother, that I have not all over-read.

Shakspeare.

I *beseech* thee for my son Onesimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds.

Philemon.

I, in the anguish of my heart, *beseech* you To quit the dreadful purpose of your soul.

Addison.

2. To beg; to ask: before a thing.

But Eve fell humble, and *besought* His peace, and thus proceeded in her plaint.

Milton.

Before I come to them, I *beseech* your patience, whilst I speak something to ourselves here present.

Spratt.

To BESE'EM. v. n. [*beziemen*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit; to be decent for.

What form of speech, or behaviour, *besee*-*em* us in our prayers to Almighty God?

Hooder.

This oversight *Beseems* thee not, in whom such virtues spring.

Fairfax.

Verona's ancient citizens Cast by their brave *besee*ming ornaments.

Shakspeare.

What thoughts he had, *besee*ms not me to say; Though some surmise he went to fast and pray.

Dryden.

BES'EM. particip. [from *besie*, Skinner.

This word I have only found in *Spenser*.] Adapted; adjusted; becoming.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen, Armed in antique robes down to the ground,

And sad habiliments right well *beset*.

F. Queen.

To BES'E. v. a. pret. I *beset*; I have *beset*. [*besettan*, Sax.]

1. To besiege; to hem in; to enclose; as with a siege.

Follow him that's fled; The thicket is *beset*, he cannot 'scape.

Shakspeare.

Now, Caesar, let thy troops *beset* our gates, And bar each avenue—

Cato shall open to himself a passage.

Addison.

I know thou look'st on me as on a wretch

Beset with ills, and cover'd with misfortunes.

Addison.

2. To waylay; to surround.

Draw forth thy weapons, we're *beset* with thieves;

Rescue thy mistrefs.

Shakspeare.

The only righteous in a world perverse, And therefore hated, therefore so *beset*

With foes, for daring single to be just.

Milton.

True fortitude I take to be the quiet possession of a man's self, and an undisturbed doing his duty,

whatever ill *besets*, or danger lies in his way.

Locke.

3. To embarrass; to perplex; to entangle without any means of escape.

Now, daughter Sylvia, you are hard *beset*.

Shakspeare.

BES

Thus Adam, sore *beset*, reply'd. Milton.

Sure, or I read her visage much amiss, Or grief *besets* her hard.

Rowe.

We be in this world *beset* with sundry uneasinesses, distracted with different desires.

Locke.

4. To fall upon; to harass. Not used.

But they him spying, both with greedy force At once upon him ran, and him *beset*

With strokes of mortal steel.

Fairy Queen.

To BESHRE'W. v. a. [The original of this word is somewhat obscure: as it evidently implies to *wish ill*, some derive it from *beschryen*, Germ. to enchant. *Topfel*, in his *Book of Animals*, deduces it from the *sbrew mouse*, an animal, says he, so poisonous, that its bite is a severe curse. A *sbrew* likewise signifies a scolding woman; but its origin is not known.]

1. To wish a curse to.

Nay, quoth the cock, but I *besREW* us both, If I believe a saint upon his oath.

Dryden.

2. To happen ill to.

BesREW thee, cousin, which didst lead me forth Of that sweet way I was in to despair.

Shakspeare.

Now much *besREW* my manners, and my pride, If *Hermia* meant to say *Lyfander* lied.

Shakspeare.

BES'DE. } prep. [from *be* and *side*.]

BES'DES. }

1. At the side of another; near.

Beside the hearse a fruitful palmtree grows, Ennobled since by this great funeral.

Fairfax.

He caused me to sit down *beside* him.

Bacon.

At his right hand, Victory Sat eagle-wing'd: *beside* him hung his bow.

Milt.

Fair *Livia* fled the fire Before the gods, and stood *beside* her fire.

Dryden.

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows; Fair is the daisy that *beside* her grows.

Gay.

Now under hanging mountains, *Beside* the falls of fountains,

Unheard, unknown, He makes his moan.

Pope.

2. Over and above.

Doubtless, in man there is a nature sound, *Beside* the senses, and above them far.

Davies.

In brutes, *besides* the exercise of sensitive perception, and imagination, there are lodged in-
sistents antecedent to their imaginative faculty.

Hale.

We may be sure there were great numbers of wise and learned men, *beside* those whose names are in the christian records, who took care to examine our Saviour's history.

Addison on *Christ*. Religion.

Precepts of morality, *besides* the natural corruption of our tempers, are abstracted from ideas of sense.

Addison.

3. Not according to, though not contrary; as we say, some things are *beside* nature, some are *contrary* to nature.

The Stoicks did hold a necessary connexion of causes; but they believed, that God doth act

præter & contra naturam, *besides* and against nature.

Bramhall.

To say a thing is a chance, as it relates to second causes, signifies no more, than that there are some events *beside* the knowledge, purpose, expectation, and power of second causes.

South.

Providence often disposes of things by a method *beside*, and above, the discoveries of man's reason.

Smith.

It is to *file* my present business to enlarge upon this speculation.

Locke.

4. Out of; in a state of deviating from.

You are too wilful blame, And, since your coming here, have done

Enough to put him quite *beside* his patience.

Shakspeare.

Of vagabonds we say, That they are ne'er *beside* their way.

Hudibras.

These may serve as landmarks, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite *beside* it.

Locke.

5. Before a reciprocal pronoun, out of; as, *beside himself*; out of the order of rational beings; out of his wits.

They be carried *beside themselves*, to whom the dignity of publick prayer doth not discover somewhat more fitness in men of gravity, than in children. *Hosker.*

Only be patient, till we have appeas'd The multitude, *beside themselves* with fear. *Shak.*
Folius said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art *beside thyself*; much learning doth make thee mad. *Asch.*

BESIDE. } *adv.*

1. More than that; over and above.

If Cassio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me ugly; and, *besides*, the Moor
May unfold me to him; there stand I in peril. *Shakspere.*

Besides, you know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy rate of your unhappy friend. *Dryden.*

That man that doth not know those things,
which are of necessity for him to know, is but
an ignorant man, whatever he may know *besides*. *Tillotson.*

Some wonder, that the Turk never attacks
this treasury. But, *besides* that he has attempted
it formerly with no success, it is certain the Venetians
keep too watchful an eye. *Addison.*

2. Not in this number; out of this class;
not included here.

The men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any
besides.
Outlaws and robbers, who break with all the
world *besides*, must keep faith among themselves. *Locke.*

All that we feel of it, begins and ends
In the small circle of our ties or friends;
To all *besides* as much an empty shade,
An Eugene living, as a Caesar dead. *Pope.*
And dead, as living, 'tis our author's pride
Still to charm those who claim the world *beside*. *Pope.*

BESIEDERY. *n. f.* A species of pear.

To BESIEGE. *v. a.* [from *siege*.] To be-
leaguer; to lay siege to; to beset with
armed forces; to endeavour to win a
town or fortress, by surrounding it with
an army, and forcing the defendants,
either by violence or famine, to give ad-
mission.

And he shall *besiege* thee in all thy gates, until
thy high and fenced walls come down. *Deuter.*
The queen, with all the northern eads and
lords,

Intends here to *besiege* you in your castle. *Shakf.*

BESIEGER. *n. f.* [from *besiege*.] One
employed in a siege.

There is hardly a town taken, in the common
forms, where the *besiegers* have not the worse of
the bargain. *Swift.*

To BESLU'BBER. *v. a.* [from *slubber*.] To
daub; to smear.

He persuaded us to tickle our noses with
speargrass, and make them bleed; and then *beslubber*
our garments with it, and swear it was
the blood of true men. *Shakspere.*

To BESMEAR. *v. a.* [from *smear*.]

1. To bedaub; to overspread with some-
thing that sticks on.

He lay as in a dream of deep delight,
Besmeared with precious balm, whose virtuous
might

Did heal his wounds. *Fairy Queen.*

That face of his I do remember well;

Yee when I saw it last, it was *besmeared*

As black as Vulcan. *Shakspere.*

First Moloch, horrid king! *besmeared* with
blood

Of human sacrifice, and parents tears. *Par. Lest.*

Her fainting hand let fall the sword, *besmeared* /
With blood. *Deukem.*

Her gushing blood the pavement all *besmeared*.
Dryden.

2. To soil; to foul.

My honour would not let ingratitude
So much *besmear* it. *Shakspere.*

To BESMURCH. *v. a.* To soil; to discolour.
Not in use.

Perhaps he loves you now,

And now no toil or cautel doth *besmurch*

The virtue of his wit. *Shakspere.*

Our gaynels and our gift are all *besmurch'd*

With rancie marching in the painful field. *Shakf.*

To BESMOKE. *v. n.* [from *smoke*.]

1. To foul with smoke.

2. To harden or dry in smoke.

To BESMUT. *v. a.* [from *smut*.] To
blacken with smoke or soot.

BESOM. *n. f.* [*besim*, *berma*, Sax.] An
instrument to sweep with.

Bacon commended an old man that fold
besoms: a proud young fellow came to him for
a *besom* upon which the old man said, Borrow of
thy back and belly, they will never ask thee
again; I shall dun thee every day. *Bacon.*

I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction,
saith the Lord of hosts. *Isaiah.*

To BESORT. *v. a.* [from *fort*.] To suit;
to fit; to become.

Such men as may *besort* your age,
And know themselves and you. *Shakspere.*

BESORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Com-
pany; attendance; train.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
With such accommodation and *besorts*,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakspere.*

To BESOT. *v. a.* [from *sol*.]

1. To insatuate; to stupify; to dull; to
take away the senses.

Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidst his gorgeous feast,
But, with *besotted* base ingratitude,
Grains, and blasphemes his feeder. *Milton.*

Or fools *besotted* with their crimes,
That know not how to shift betimes. *Hudibras.*

He is *besotted*, and has lost his reason; and
what then can there be for religion to take hold
of him by? *Swift.*

2. To make to doat, with on. Not much
used.

Paris, you speak
Like one *besotted* on your sweet delights. *Shaksp.*

Fruit not thy beauty; but reduce the prize

Which he, *besotted* on that face and eyes,

Would rend from us. *Dryden.*

BESOTTED. The preterit and part. pas-
sive of *besot*.

Hasten to appease
Th' incensed Father, and th' incensed Son,
While pardon may be found, in time *besought*. *Milton.*

To BESPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from *spangle*.]

To adorn with spangles; to besprinkle
with something shining.

Not Berenice's locks first rose so bright,

The heav'n's *bespangling* with diaphanous light. *Pope.*

To BESPA'TTER. *v. a.* [from *spatter*.]

1. To soil by throwing filth; to spot or
sprinkle with dirt or water.

Those who will not take vice into their bosoms,
shall yet have it *bespatter* their faces.

Government of the Tongue.

His weapons are the same which women and
children use; a pin to scratch, and a squirt to
bespatter.

Swift.

2. To asperse with reproach.

Fair Britain, in the monarch's blast

Whom never faction could *bespatter*. *Swift.*

To BESPA'VE. *v. a.* [from *spave*.] To
daub with spittle.

To BESPEAK. *v. a.* I *bespeak*, or *bespeak*;
I have *bespoke*, or *bespoken*. [from *speak*.]

1. To order, or entreat any thing before-
hand, or against a future time.

If you will marry, make your loves to me;
My lady is *bespoke*. *Shakspere.*

There is the cap your worship did *bespeak*. *Shak.*

When Babylon came to Strutt's estate, his
undefinen waited upon him to *bespeak* his cur-
tem. *Arbutnot.*

A heavy writer was to be encouraged, and
accordingly many thousand copies were *bespoke*. *Swift.*

2. To make way by a previous apology.

My preface looks as if I were afraid of my
reader, by tedious a *bespeaking* of him. *Dryden.*

3. To forbode; to tell something before-
hand.

They started fears, *bespoke* dangers, and formed
ominous prognosticks, in order to scare the ai-
ries. *Swift.*

4. To speak to; to address. This sense
is chiefly poetical.

With hearty words her knight the 'gan to
cheer,

And, in her modest manner, thus *bespoke*,
Dear knight. *Fairy Queen.*

At length with indignation thus he broke

His awful silence, and the powers *bespoke*. *Dryd.*

Then staring on her with a ghastly look,

And hollow voice, he thus the queen *bespoke*. *Dryden.*

5. To betoken; to show.

When the abbott of St. Martin was born, he
had to little of the figure of a man, that it *bespoke*
him rather a monstee. *Locke.*

He has dispatch'd me hence,

With orders that *bespeak* a mind compos'd. *Addison.*

BESPEAKER. *n. f.* [from *bespeak*.] He
that bespeaks any thing.

They mean not with love to the *bespeaker* of
the work, but delight in the work itself. *Watson.*

To BESPECKLE. *v. a.* [from *speckle*.]

To mark with speckles, or spots.

To BESPEW. *v. a.* [from *spew*.] To

daub with spew or vomit.

To BESPICE. *v. a.* [from *spice*.] To sea-
son with spices.

Thou might'st *bespice* a cup

To give mine enemy a lasting wick. *Shakspere.*

To BESPIE. *v. a.* I *bespie*, or *bespie*; I

have *bespied*, or *bespied*. [from *spie*.] To

daub with spittle.

To BESPIE. *v. a.* [from *bespeak*;

which see.]

To BESPO'T. *v. a.* [from *spot*.] To mark
with spots.

Mildew rests on the wheat, *bespott*ing the
stalks with a different colour from the natural.

Moetimer.

To BESPRE'AD. *v. a.* preterit *bespread*;

part. pass. *bespread*. [from *spread*.] To

spread over; to cover over.

His nuptial bed,

With curious needles wrought, and painted
flowers *bespread*. *Dryden.*

The globe is equally *bespread*; so that no
place wants proper inhabitants. *Derham.*

To BESPRINKLE. *v. a.* [from *sprinkle*.]

To sprinkle over; to scatter over.

Herodotus, imitating the father poet, whole
life he had writte, hath *besprinkled* his work
with many fol ulosities. *Brown.*

A purple flood

Flows from the trunk, that welters in the blood;

The bed *besprinkles*, and bedews the ground. *Dryden.*

To BESPU'TTER. v. a. [from *sputter*.] To sputter over something; to daub any thing by sputtering, or throwing out spittle upon it.

BEST. adj. the superlative from good. [bet, betena, bette, good, better, best, Saxon.]

1. Most good; that has good qualities in the highest degree.

And he will take your fields, even the best of them, and give them to his servants. *Samuel.*

When the best things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are. *Hooker.*

When he is best, he is little more than a man; and when he is worst, he is little better than a beast. *Shakespeare.*

I think it a good argument to say, the infinitely wise God hath made it so, and therefore it is best. But it is too much confidence of our own wisdom, to say, I think it best, and therefore God hath made it so. *Locke.*

An evil intention perverts the best actions, and makes them sins. *Addison.*

2. The best. The utmost power; the strongest endeavour; the most; the highest perfection.

I profess not talking: only this, Let each man do his best. *Shakespeare.*

The duke did his best to come down. *Bacon.*

He does this to the best of his power. *Locke.*

My friend, said he, our sport is at the best. *Addison.*

3. To make the best. To carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost.

Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may make the best of them, except there be some special cause of caution. *Bacon.*

His father left him an hundred drachmas; Alnabbar, in order to make the best of it, laid it out in glasses. *Addison.*

We set sail, and made the best of our way, till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo. *Addison.*

BEST. adv. [from *well*.] In the highest degree of goodness.

We shall dwell in this place where he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh thee best. *Deuteronomy.*

BEST is sometimes used in composition.

These latter best-be trust spies had some of them further instructions, to draw off the best friends and servants of Perkin, by making remonstrances to them, how weakly his enterprize and hopes were built. *Bacon.*

By this law of loving even our enemies, the christian religion discovers itself to be the most generous and best-natured institution that ever was in the world. *Tillotson.*

To BESTAIN. v. a. [from *stain*.] To mark with stains; to spot.

We will not line his thin bestained cloke With our pure honours. *Shakespeare.*

To BESTEAD. v. a. I bested; I have bested. [from *stead*.]

1. To profit.

Hence, vain deluding joys! The brood of folly, without father bred; How little you bested, Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys! *Milton.*

2. To treat; to accommodate. This should rather be bested.

They shall pass through it hardly bested, and hungry. *Isaiah.*

BESTIAL. adj. [from *beast*.]

1. Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts.

His wild disorder'd walk, his haggard eyes, Did all the bestial citizens surprise. *Dryden.*

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2. Having the qualities of beasts; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal.

I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Moreover urge his hateful luxury, And bestial appetite, in change of lust. *Shaksp.*

For those, the race of Israel oft forgot Their living strength, and unfrequented left His righteous altar, bowing lowly down To bestial gods. *Milton.*

The things promised are not gross and carnal, such as may count and gratify the most bestial part of us. *Decay of Piety.*

BESTIALITY. n. f. [from *bestial*.] The quality of beasts; degeneracy from human nature.

What can be a greater absurdity, than to affirm bestiality to be the essence of humanity, and darkness the centre of light? *Arbuth. and Pope's Mure. Scribl.*

BESTIALLY. adv. [from *bestial*.] Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

To BESTICK. v. a. preterit, I bestuck; I have bestuck. [from *stick*.] To stick over with any thing; to mark any thing by infixing points or spots here and there.

Truth shall retire, Bestuck with stand'rous darts; and works of faith Rarely to be found. *Milton.*

To BESTIR. v. a. [from *stir*.]

1. To put into vigorous action. It is seldom used otherwise than with the reciprocal pronoun.

As when men went to watch On duty, sleeping sound by whom they dread, Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake. *Milton.*

Bestirs her then, and from each tender stalk Whatever earth, all-bearing mother yields, She gathers. *Paradise Lost.*

But, as a dog that turns the spit Bestirs himself, and plies his feet To climb the wheel, but all in vain, His own weight brings him down again. *Hudibras.*

What aileth them, that they must needs bestir themselves to get in air, to maintain the creature's life? *Ray.*

2. It is used by *Shakespeare* with a common word.

I am scarce in breath, my lord.—No marvel you have to bestirred your valour, you cowardly rascal! *Shakespeare.*

To BESTOW. v. a. [besteden, Dutch.]

1. To give; to confer upon: commonly with *upon*.

All men would willingly have yielded him praise; but his nature was such as to bestow it upon himself, before any could give it. *Sidney.*

All the dedicated things of the house of the Lord did they bestow upon Baalim. *2 Chronicles.*

2. Sometimes with *to*.

Sir Julius Cesar had, in his office, the disposition of the six clerks' places; which he had bestowed to such persons as he thought fit. *Clarendon.*

3. To give as charity or bounty.

Our Saviour doth plainly witness, that there should not be as much as a cup of cold water bestowed for his sake, without reward. *Hooker.*

And though he was unsatisfied in getting, Which was a sin; yet in bestowing, madam, He was most princely. *Shakespeare.*

Spain to your gift alone her Indies owes; For what the powerful takes not, he bestows. *Dryden.*

You always exceed expectations: as if yours was not your own, but to bestow on wanting merit. *Dryden.*

4. To give in marriage.

Good rev'rend father, make my person yours; And tell me how you would bestow yourself. *Shakespeare.*

I could have bestowed her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admired her. *Tatler.*

5. To give as a present.

Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw, And fat of victims which his friends bestow. *Dryden.*

6. To apply.

The sea was not the duke of Marlborough's element; otherwise the whole force of the war would infallibly have been bestowed there. *Swift.*

7. To lay out upon.

And thou shalt bestow that money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, sheep, or for wine. *Deuteronomy.*

8. To lay up; to stow; to place.

And when he came to the tower, he took them from their hand, and bestowed them in the house. *2 Kings.*

BESTOWER. n. f. [from *bestow*.] Giver; he that confers any thing; disposer.

They all agree in making one supreme God; and that there are several beings that are to be worshipped under him; some as the bestowers of thrones, but subordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

BESTRAUGHT. part. [Of this participle I have not found the verb; by analogy we may derive it from *bestrad*; perhaps it is corrupted from *distracted*.] Distracted; mad; out of one's senses; out of one's wits.

Ask Marian, the fat alewife, if she knew me not. What! I am not bestraught. *Shakespeare.*

To BESTREW. v. a. part. pass. bestrewn, or bestrown. [from *strew*.] To sprinkle over.

So thick bestrown, Abject and lost lay these, covering the flood. *Milton.*

To BESTRIDE. v. a. I bestrid; I have bestrid, or bestridden. [from *stride*.]

1. To stride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs.

Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world Like a colossus. *Shakespeare.*

Make him bestride the ocean, and mankind Ask his consent to use the sea and wind. *Waller.*

2. To step over.

That I see thee here, Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart, Than when I first my wedded mistress saw Bestride my threshold. *Shakespeare.*

3. It is often used, in the consequential sense, for to ride on.

He bestrides the lazy pacing clouds, And tails upon the bosom of the air. *Shakespeare.*

That horse, that thou too often hast bestrid; That horse, that I so carefully have drest, *Shakespeare.*

Venetians do not more uncouthly ride, Than did their lubber state mankind bestride. *Dryden.*

The bounding fleet you pompously bestride Shares with his lord the pleasure and the pride. *Pope.*

4. It is used sometimes of a man standing over something which he defends: the present mode of war has put this sense out of use.

He bestrid An overpreid Roman, and 'th' consul's view Slew three opposers: Tarquin's self he met, And struck him on his knees. *Shakespeare.*

If thou see me down in the battle, and bestride me, so; 'tis a point of friendship. *Shakespeare.*

He doth bestride a bleeding hand, Gaping for life under great Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare.*

To BESTUD. v. a. [from *stud*.] To adorn with studs, or shining prominences.

BET

Th' unsought diamonds
Would so embleme the forehead of the deep,
And so bright with stars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

BET. *n. f.* [peddian, to wager; ped, a
wager, Sax. from which the etymolo-
gists derive *bet*. I should rather imagine
it to come from *betan*, to mend, increase,
or *better*, as a *bet* increases the original
wager.] A wager; something laid to
be won upon certain conditions.

The hoary fool, who many days
Has struggled with continued sorrow,
Renews his hope, and blindly lays
The desperate bet upon to-morrow. *Prior.*

His pride was in piquette,
Newmarket fame, and judgment at a *bet*. *Pope.*

To BET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
wager; to stake at a wager.

He drew a good bow: and dead? John of
Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much upon
his head. *Shakspeare.*

He dies the court for want of clothes;
Cries out 'gainst cocking, since he cannot *bet*.
Ben Jonson.

The god, unhappily engag'd,
Complain'd, and sigh'd, and cry'd, and fretted,
Lost every earthly thing he *betted*. *Prior.*

BET. The old preterit of *beat*.
He staid for a better hour, till the hammer had
wrought and *bet* the party more pliant. *Boon.*

To BETAKE. *v. a.* pret. I *betook*; part.
pass. *betaken*. [from *take*.]

1. To take; to seize: an obsolete sense.
Then to his hands that writ he did *betake*,
Which he disclosing read. *Spenser.*

2. To have recourse to: with the reciprocal
pronoun.

The adverse party *betaking itself* to such prac-
tices as men embrace, when they behold things
brought to desperate extremities. *Hooker.*

Thou tyrant!
Do not repent these things; for they are heavier
Than all thy woes can stir; therefore *betake thee*
To nothing but despair. *Shakspeare.*

The rest, in imitation, to like arms
Betook them, and the neighbouring hills up tore.
Milton.

3. To apply: with the reciprocal pro-
noun.

With ease such fond chimeras we pursue,
As fancy frames for fancy to subdue:
But when ourselves to action we *betake*,
It thins the mint, like gold that chymists make.
Dryden.

As my observations have been the light where-
by I have steer'd my course, so I *betake myself*
to them again. *Woodward.*

4. To move; to remove.
Soft she withdrew; and, like a wood nymph
light,
Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton.*

They both *betook* them several ways;
Both to destroy. *Milton.*

To BETEEM. *v. a.* [from *teem*.] To bring
forth; to beflow; to give.

So would I, said th' enchanter, glad and fair
Beteem to you his sword, you to defend;
But that this weapon's pow'r I well have kenn'd,
To be contrary to the work that ye intend.
Fairy Queen.

Rain, which I could well
Beteem them from the tempest of mine eyes.
Shakspeare.

To BETHINK. *v. a.* I *bethought*; I have
bethought. [from *think*.] To recal to re-
flection; to bring back to consideration,
or recollection. It is generally used
with the reciprocal pronoun, and of
before the subject of thought.

BET

They were sooner in danger than they could al-
most *bethink themselves* of change. *Sidney.*

I have *bethought me* of another fault. *Shakspeare.*
I, better *bethinking myself*, and mulling his
determination, gave him this order. *Raleigh.*

Hethimself,
Insatiable of glory, had lost all:
Yet of another plea *bethought* him soon. *Milton.*

The nets were laid, yet the birds could never
bethink themselves till hampered, and past recu-
very. *L'Estrange.*

Cherippus, then in time *yourself* *bethought*,
And what your rage will yield by auction sink.
Dryden.

A little consideration may allay his heat, and
make him *bethink himself*, whether this attempt
be worth the venture. *Locke.*

BETHLEHEM. *n. f.* [See *BEDLAM*.]
A hospital for lunatics.

BETHLEHEMITE. *n. f.* [See *BEDLAMITE*.]
A lunatick; an inhabitant of a mad-
house.

BETHOUGHT. *participle*. [from *betink*;
which see.]

To BETHRAL. *v. a.* [from *thrall*.] To
enslave; to conquer; to bring into sub-
jection.

No let that wicked woman 'scape away,
For he it is that did my lord *bethral*. *Shakspeare.*

To BETHUMP. *v. a.* [from *thump*.] To
beat; to lay blows upon: a ludicrous
word.

I was never so *bethumped* with words,
Since first I call'd my brother's father dead.
Shakspeare.

To BETIDE. *v. n.* pret. It *betided*, or
beid; part. pass. *betid*. [from *tide*,
Sax. See *TIDE*.]

1. To happen to; to befall; to bechance,
whether good or bad: with the person.
Said he then to the palmers, reverend fire,
What great misfortune hath *betid* this knight?
Spenser.

But say, if our deliverer up to heav'n
Must reascend, what will *betide* the few,
His faithful, left among th' unfaithful herd,
The enemies of truth? *Milton.*

2. Sometimes it has to.
Neither know I
What is *betid* to Cloten; but remain
Perplex'd in all. *Shakspeare.*

3. To come to pass; to fall out; to hap-
pen: without the person.

She, when her turn was come her tale to tell,
Told of a strange adventure that *betid*.
Betwixt the fox, and th' ape by him misguided.
Spenser.

In winter's tedious nights, sit by the fire
With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales
Of woeful ages, long ago *betid*. *Shakspeare.*

Let me hear from thee by letters
Of thy success in love; and what news else
Betide here in absence of thy friend. *Shakspeare.*

4. To become; to be the fate: with *of*.
If he were dead, what would *betide* of thee?
Shakspeare.

BETINE. } *adv.* [from *by* and *time*;
BETIMES. } that is, by the proper time.]

1. Seasonably; early; before it is late.
Send succours, lords, and stop the rage *betime*.
Shakspeare.

To measure life learn thou *betimes*, and know
Toward solid good what leads the nearest way.
Milton.

2. Soon; before long time has passed.
Whiles they are weak, *betimes* with them
contend;
For when they once to perfect strength do grow,
Strong wars they make. *Spenser.*

He tues *betimes*, that spots too fast *betime*.
Shakspeare.

BET

There be some have an over early ripeness in
their years, which sadeth *betimes*: these are first,
such as have brittle wits, the edge whereof is
soon turned. *Bacon.*

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy
youth; that is, enter upon a religious course
betimes. *Tilghson.*

Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes;
And 'tis but just to let them live *betimes*. *Pope.*

3. Early in the day.

He that drinks all night, and is hanged *be-
times* in the morning, may sleep the founder next
day. *Shakspeare.*

They rose *betimes* in the morning, and offered
sacrifice. *Marcellus.*

BETLE. } *n. f.* [piper *adulterinum*.] An
BETRE. } Indian plant, called water pep-
per. *DiL.*

To BETOKEN. *v. a.* [from *token*.]

1. To signify; to mark; to represent.

We know not wherefore churches should be
the worse, if, at this time, when they are deli-
vered into God's own possession, ceremonies fit to
betoken such intents, and to accompany such
actions, be usual. *Hooker.*

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conspicuous with three lighted colours gay,
Betokening peace from God. *Milton.*

2. To forebode; to prefigure.

The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken glad. *Thomson.*

BETONY. *n. f.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant,
greatly esteemed as a vulnerary herb.
Miller.

BETO'OK. *irreg. pret.* [from *betake*; which
see.]

To BETO'SS. *v. a.* [from *tefs*.] To disturb;
to agitate; to put into violent motion.
What said my man, when my *beto'ss'd* soul
Did not attend him as we rode? *Shakspeare.*

To BETRAY. *v. a.* [*trahir*, Fr.]

1. To give into the hands of enemies by
treachery, or breach of trust: with *to*
before the person, otherwise *into*.

If ye be come to *betray* me to mine enemies,
seeing there is no wrong in mine hands, the God
of our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it.
Chronicles.

Jesus said unto them, The Son of man shall be
betrayed into the hands of men. *Matthew.*

For fear of nothing else but a *betraying* of the
succours which reason offereth. *Wistom.*

He was not to be won, either by promise or
reward, to *betray* the city. *Knollys.*

2. To discover that which has been en-
trusted to secrecy.

3. To expose to evil by revealing some-
thing entrusted.

How would'st thou again *betray* me,
Bearing my words and doings to the Lord!
Milton.

4. To make known something that were
better concealed.

Be swift to hear, but be cautious of your
tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance. *Watts.*

5. To make liable to fall into something
inconvenient.

His abilities created him great confidence; and
this was like enough to *betray* him to great
errors. *King Charles.*

The bright genius is ready to be so forward,
as often *betrays* itself into great errors in judg-
ment. *Watts.*

6. To show; to discover.

Ire, envy, and despair,
Which marr'd his borrow'd visage, and *betray'd*
him counterfeits, if any eye beheld. *Milton.*

The Veil and the Gabian twain shall fall,
And our promiscuous rum cover all;

Nor, after length of years, a stone betray

The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addison.*

BETRAY'ER. *n. s.* [from *betray*.] He that betrays; a traitor.

The wife man doth so say of fear, that it is a betrayal of the forces of reasonable understanding. *Hooker.*

You cast down your courage through fear, the betrayer of all succours which reason can afford. *Sir J. Hayward.*

They are only a few betrayers of their country; they are to purchase coin, perhaps at half price, and vend it among us, to the ruin of the publick. *Swift.*

TO BETRIM. *v. a.* [from *trim*.] To deck; to dress; to grace; to adorn; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate.

Thy banks with pioned and twilted brims, Which spongy April at thy best betrim, To make cold nymphs chaste crowns. *Shaksp.*

TO BETROTH. *v. a.* [from *troth*; *betrouwen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract to any one, in order to marriage; to affianc: used either of men or women.

He, in the first flower of my freshest age, Betroth'd me unto the only heir Of a most mighty king, most rich and sage. *Spenser.*

To her my lord, Was I betroth'd, ere I Herminia saw. *Shaksp.*

By foul's publick promise the Was sold then, and betroth'd to victory. *Cowley.*

2. To have, as affianced by promise of marriage.

And what man is there that hath betroth'd a wife, and hath not taken her? let him go and return into his house. *Demetrius.*

3. To nominate to a bishoprick, in order to consecration.

If any person be consecrated a bishop to that church, whereunto he was not before betroth'd, he shall not receive the habit of consecration, as not being canonically promoted. *Styliffe.*

TO BETRUST. *v. a.* [from *trust*.] To entrust; to put into the power of another, in confidence of fidelity.

Betrust him with all the good which our own capacity will allow us, or his sufficiency encourage us, to hope for, either in this life, or that to come. *Grew.*

Whatsoever you would betrust to your memory, let it be disposed in a proper method. *Watts.*

BETTER. *adj.* The comparative of good. [bet, good, betera, better, Sax.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else. See GOOD.

He has a horse better than the Neapolitan's; a better bad habit of frowning than the count palatine. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

I have seen better faces in my time, Than stand on any shoulders that I see Before me at this instant. *Shaksp.*

Having a desire to depart, and be with Christ; which is far better. *Philippians.*

THE BETTER.

1. The superiority; the advantage: with the particle of before him, or that, over which the advantage is gained.

The Corinthians that morning, as the days before, had the better. *Sidney.*

The voyage of Drake and Hawkins, was unfortunate; yet, in such sort, as doth not break our prescription, to have had the better of the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

Dionysius, his countryman, in an epistle to Pompey, after an express comparison, affords him the better of Thucydides. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

You think fit To get the better of me, and you shall; Since you will have it so—I will be yours. *Southern.*

The gentleman had always so much the better of the fatality, that the persons touched did not know where to fix their resentment. *Prior.*

2. Improvement; as, for the better, so as to improve it.

If I have altered him any where for the better, I must at the same time acknowledge, that I could have done nothing without him. *Dryden.*

BETTER. *adv.* [comparative of well.] Well, in a greater degree.

Then it was better with me than now. *Hesca.*

Better a mechanic rule were stretched or broken, than a great beauty were omitted. *Dryd.*

The better to understand the extent of our knowledge, one thing is to be observed. *Locke.*

He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot do better, than by considering to what infinity is attributed. *Locke.*

TO BETTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To improve; to meliorate.

The cause of his taking upon him our nature, was to better the quality and to advance the condition thereof. *Hooker.*

He is furnished with my opinion, which is better'd with his own learning. *Shaksp.*

Heir to all his lands and goods, Which I have better'd rather than decreas'd. *Shaksp.*

But Jonathan, to whom both hearts were known, With well-tim'd zeal, and with an artful care, Restor'd and better'd soon the nice affair. *Cowley.*

The church of England, the purest and best reformed church in the world; so well reformed, that it will be found easier to alter than better its constitution. *South.*

The Romans took pains to hew out a passage for these lakes to discharge themselves for the bettering of the air. *Addison.*

2. To surpass; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot be better'd. *Hooker.*

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age; he hath, indeed, better better'd expectation, than you must expect of me to tell you. *Shaksp.*

What you do Still better what is done; when you speak sweet, I'd have you do it ever. *Shaksp.*

3. To advance; to support.

The king thought his honour would suffer, during a treaty, to better a party. *Bacon.*

BETTER. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Superior; one to whom precedence is to be given.

Their betters would be hardly found, if they did not live among men, but in a wilderness by themselves. *Hooker.*

The courtesy of nations allows you my better, in that you are the first-born. *Shaksp.*

That ye thus hospitably live, Is mighty grateful to your betters, And makes e'en gods themselves your debtors. *Prior.*

I have some gold and silver by me, and shall be able to make a shift, when many of my betters are starving. *Swift.*

BETTOR. *n. s.* [from *To bet*.] One that lays bets or wagers.

I observed a stranger among them of a gentler behaviour than ordinary; but, notwithstanding he was a very fair bettor, nobody would take him up. *Addison.*

BETTY. *n. s.* [probably a cant word, signifying an instrument which does what is too often done by a maid within.]

An instrument to break open doors. Record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal scalades of needy heroes, describing the powerful betty, or the artful pick-lock. *Arbutnot.*

BETWEEN. *prep.* [betpeonan, betpinan,

Saxon; from the original word *twā*, two.]

1. In the intermediate space.

What modes Of smell the headlong lions betwixt, And bound sagacious on the tainted green? *Pope.*

2. From one to another: noting intercourse.

He should think himself unhappy, if things should go to between them, as he should not be able to acquit himself of ingratitude towards them both. *Bacon.*

3. Belonging to two in partnership.

I ask whether Castor and Pollux, with only one soul between them, which thinks and perceives in one what the other is never conscious of, are not two distinct persons? *Locke.*

4. Bearing relation to two.

If there be any discord or suits between them and any of the family, they are compounded and appeased. *Bacon.*

Friendship requires, that it be between two at least; and there can be no friendship where there are not two friends. *South.*

5. Noting difference, or distinction of one from the other.

Their natural constitutions put so wide a difference between some men, that art would never master. *Locke.*

Children quickly distinguish between what is required of them, and what not. *Locke.*

6. Between is properly used of two, and among of more; but perhaps this accuracy is not always preserved.

BETWIXT. *prep.* [betpyx, Saxon. It has the same signification with between, and is indifferently used for it.]

1. In the midst of two.

Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes From betwixt two aged oaks. *Milton.*

Metheinks, like two black storms, on either hand, Our Spanish army and your Indians stand; This only place betwixt the clouds is clear. *Dryd.*

If contradicting interest could be must, Nature herself has cast a bar betwixt. *Dryden.*

2. From one to another.

Five years since there was some speech of marriage Betwixt myself and her. *Shaksp.*

BEVEL. } *n. s.* In masonry and joinery,

BEVIL. } a kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is moveable on a point or centre, and so may be set to any angle. An angle that is not square, is called a bevil angle, whether it be more obtuse, or more acute, than a right angle. *Builder's Dict.*

Their houses are very ill built, their walls bevil, without one right angle in any apartment. *Swift.*

TO BEVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle.

These rabbits are ground square; but the rabbits on the ground are bevel'd downwards, that rain may the freelier fall off. *Moxon.*

BEVER. See BEAVER.

BEVERAGE. *n. s.* [from *betere*, to drink, Ital.]

1. Drink; liquor to be drank in general.

I am his cupbearer; If from me he have wholesome beverage, Account me not your servant. *Shaksp.*

Grains, pulses, and all sorts of fruits, either bread or beverage may be made almost of all. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before Of wine and honey mix'd. *Dryden.*

The coarse lean gravel on the mountain sides Scarce dewy beverage for the bees provides. *Dryd.*

2. *Bewrags*, or water cyder, is made by putting the mure into a fat, adding water, as you desire it stronger or smaller. The water should stand forty-eight hours on it, before you press it; when it is pressed, tun it up immediately.

Mortimer.

3. A treat upon wearing a new suit of clothes.

4. A treat at first coming into a prison, called also *garnish*.

BE'VY. *n. f.* [*beva*, Ital.]

1. A flock of birds.

2. A company; an assembly.

And in the midst thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely *bevy* of fair ladies sat,
Court'd of many a jolly paramour. *F. Queen.*
They on the plain
Long had not walk'd, when, from the tents, behold
A *bevy* of fair women. *Milton.*

Nor rode the nymph alone;
Around a *bevy* of bright damicls shone. *Pope.*

TO BEWA'IL. *v. a.* [*from wail*.] To bemoan; to lament; to express sorrow for.

In this city he
Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shaksp.*
Yet wiser Ennius gave command to all
His friends, not to bewail his funeral.

Sr. John Denham.
I cannot but bewail, as in their first principles,
the miseries and calamities of our children.

Addison.

TO BEWA'IL. *v. n.* To express grief.

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet sin, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham, my father-in-law. *Shak.*

TO BEWA'RE. *v. n.* [*from be* and *ware*, or *vary*; that is, cautious: thus, in an old treatise, I have found *be ye ware*. See WARY. Trepurian, Saxon; *warer*, Danish.]

1. To regard with caution; to be suspicious of danger from: generally the particle of *go* before the thing which excites caution.

You must beware of drawing or painting clouds,
winds, and thunder, towards the bottom of your piece. *Dryden.*

Every one ought to be very careful to beware
what he admits for a principle. *Locke.*

Warn'd by the fylph, oh pious maid, beware!
This to disolse is all thy guardian can;
Beware of all, but most beware of man. *Pope.*

2. It is observable, that it is only used in such forms of speech as admit the word *be*: thus we say, *be may beware*, *let him beware*, *he will beware*; but not, *he did beware*, or *he has been ware*.

TO BEWE'EP. *v. a.* [*from weep*.] To weep over or upon; to bedew with tears.

Old fond eyes,
Bewep this cause again; I'll pluck ye out,
And cast you, with the waters that ye lose,
To temper clay. *Shakspere.*

Larded all with sweet flowers,
Which beweept to the grave did go
With true love showers. *Shakspere.*

TO BEWE'T. *v. a.* [*from wet*.] To wet; to moisten; to bedew; to water.

His napkin, with his true tears all bewet,
Can do no service on her sorrowful cheeks.

Shakspere's Titus Andronicus.

TO BEWIL'DER. *v. a.* [*from wild*.] To lose in pathless places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex; to entangle; to puzzle.

We parted thus; I homeward sped my way,
Bewild'rd in the wood till dawn of day. *Dryden.*

We no solution of our question find;
Your words bewilder, not direct the mind. *Blackmore.*

Our understanding traces 'em in vain,
Lost and bewild'rd in the fruitless search. *Addis.*
It is good sometimes to lose and bewilder our-
selves in such studies. *Watts.*

TO BEWITCH. *v. a.* [*from witch*.]

1. To injure by witchcraft, or fascination, or charms.

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is like a blasted sapling wither'd up. *Shaksp.*
I have forsworn his company hourly this twenty years, and yet I am bewitched with the rogue's company. If the rascal has not given me medicines to make me love him, I'll be hang'd!

Shakspere.

My flocks are free from love, yet look to this;
What magic has bewitch'd the woolly dams,
And what ill eyes beheld the tender lambs?

Dryden.

2. To charm; to please to such a degree, as to take away the power of resistance.

Doth even beauty bewitch,
And most bewitch the wretched eye. *Sidney.*

The charms of poetry our souls bewitch;
The curse of writing is an endless itch. *Dryden.*

I do not know, by the character that is given
of her works, whether it is not for the benefit
of mankind that they were lost; they were filled
with such bewitching tenderness and rapture, that
it might have been dangerous to have given them
a reading. *Addison.*

BEWITCHERY. *n. f.* [*from bewitch*.] Fascination; charm; resistless prevalence.

There is a certain bewitchery, or fascination, in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can give an account of. *South.*

BEWITCHMENT. *n. f.* [*from bewitch*.] Fascination; power of charming.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it hountfully to the de-
ficers. *Shakspere.*

TO BEWRA'Y. *v. a.* [*pnegan*, *bepnegan*, Saxon.]

1. To betray; to discover perfidiously.

Fair feeling words be wisely 'gan display,
And, for her humour fitting purpose, vain
To tempt the cause itself for to bewray. *F. Queen.*

2. To show; to make visible: this word is now little in use.

She saw a pretty blush in Philodæ's cheeks
Bewray a modest discontentment. *Sidney.*

Men do sometimes bewray that by deeds,
which to confess they are hardly drawn. *Hooker.*

Next look on him that seems for counsel fit,
Whose silver locks bewray his store of days.

Fairfax.

BEWRA'YER. *n. f.* [*from bewray*.] Betrayer; discoverer; divulger.

When a friend is turned into an enemy, and a *bewrayer* of secrets, the world is just enough to accuse the perfidiousness of the friend.

Addison.

BEYO'ND. *prep.* [*begeonb*, *begeonban*, Saxon.]

1. Before; at a distance not yet reached.

What's fame? a fancy'd life in other's breath,
A thing beyond us, ev'n before our death:
Just what you hear you have. *Pope.*

2. On the further side of.

Neither is it beyond the sea, that thou should'st
say, Who shall go over the sea for us, and bring
it unto us? *Deuteronomy.*

Now we are on land, we are but between
death and life; for we are beyond the old world
and the new. *Bacon.*

We cannot think men beyond sea will part with
their money for nothing. *Locke.*

3. Further onward than.

He that sees a dark and shady grove,
Stays not, but looks beyond it on the sky.

Herbert.

4. Past; out of the reach of.

Beyond the infinite and boundless reach
Of mercy, if thou didst this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakspere.*

Yet these declare

Thy goodness bys'd thought, and pow'r divine.

Milton.

The just, wife, and good God neither does nor
can require of man any thing that is impossible,
or naturally beyond his power to do. *South.*

Consider the situation of our earth; it is placed
so conveniently, that plants flourish, and animals
live: this is matter of fact, and beyond all dis-
pute. *Bentley.*

5. Above; proceeding to a greater de-
gree than.

Timotheus was a man both in power, riches,
parentage, goodness, and love of his people,
beyond any of the great men of my country.

Sidney.

One thing, in this enormous accident, is, I
must confess, to me beyond all wonder. *Watson.*

To his expences, beyond his income, add de-
bauchery, idleness, and quarrels amongst his ser-
vants, whereby his manufactures are disturbed,
and his business neglected. *Locke.*

As far as they carry conviction to any man's
understanding, my labour may be of use: be-
yond the evidence it carries with it, I advise
him not to follow any man's interpretation. *Locke.*

6. Above in excellence.

His satires are incomparably beyond Juvenal's,
if to laugh and rally, is to be preferred to railing
and declaiming. *Dryden.*

7. Remote from; not within the sphere
of.

With equal mind what happens, let us bear;
Nor joy, nor grieve, too much for things beyond
our care. *Dryden's Fables.*

8. To go beyond, is to deceive; to circum-
vent.

She made earnest benefit of his jest, forcing
him to do her such services, as were both cum-
bersome and costly; while he still thought he
went beyond her, because his heart did not com-
mit the idolatry. *Sidney.*

That no man go beyond, and defraud his brother
in any matter. *1 Thessalonians.*

BE'ZEL. } *n. f.* That part of a ring in
Be'zil. } which the stone is fixed.

BEZOAR. *n. f.* [*from pa*, against, and
zahar, poison, Persian.] A stone, for-
merly in high esteem as an antidote,
and brought from the East Indies,
where it is said to be found in the dung
of an animal called *pazan*; the stone
being formed in its belly, and growing
to the size of an acorn, and sometimes
to that of a pigeon's egg. Its forma-
tion is now supposed to be fabulous.
The name is applied to several chymi-
cal compositions, designed for anti-
dotes; as mineral, solar, and jovial be-
zoars. *Savary. Chambers.*

BEZOARDICK. *n. f.* [*from bezoar*.] A
medicine compounded with bezoar.

The bezoardicks are necessary to promote sweat,
and drive forth the putrid particles. *Floyer.*

BIA'NGULATED. } *adj.* [*from binus* and
BIA'NGULOUS. } *angulus*, Lat.] Having
two corners or angles. *DiD.*

BI'AS. *n. f.* [*bias*, Fr. said to come from
bibay, an old Gaulish word, signifying
cross or *thwart*.]

1. The weight lodged on one side of a
bowl, which turns it from the straight
line.

Madam, we'll play at bowls—

—'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,
And that my fortune runs against the bias. *Shaksp.*

2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular course, or gives the direction to his measures.

You have been misook:

But nature to her bias drew in that. *Shaksp.*

This is that boasted bias of thy mind,

By which one way to dulness 'tis inclin'd. *Dryd.*

Morality influences men's lives, and gives a bias to all their actions. *Locke.*

Wit and humour, that expose vice and folly, furnish useful diversions. Railery, under such regulations, unbends the mind from severer contemplations, without throwing it off from its proper bias. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Thus nature gives us, let it check our pride,

The virtue nearest to our vice ally'd;

Reason the bias turns to good or ill. *Pope.*

3. Propension; inclination.

As for the religion of our poet, he seems to have some little bias towards the opinions of Wickliff. *Dryden.*

- To Bi'AS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incline to some side; to balance one way; to prejudice.

Were I in no more danger to be misled by ignorance, than I am to be *biased* by interest, I might give a very perfect account. *Locke.*

A definite leaning to either side, *biases* the judgment strangely; by indifference for every thing but truth, you will be excited to examine. *Watts.*

- Bi'AS. *adv.* It seems to be used *adverbially* in the following passage, conformably to the French *mettre une chose de biais*, to give any thing a wrong interpretation.

Every action that hath gone before,
Whereof we have record, trial did draw,
Bias and thwart, not answering the aim. *Shaksp.*

In the following passage it seems to be an adjective. Swelled, as the bowl on the *biased* side. This is not used.

Blow till thy bias cheek
Outwell the cholic of puff Aquilon. *Shaksp.*

- BiB. *n. f.* A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children over their clothes.

I would fain know, why it should not be as noble a task to write upon a *bib* and hanging-sleeves, as on the *bulbs* and *præterita*. *Addison.*

- To BiB. *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tippie; to sip; to drink frequently.

He playeth with *bibbing* mother Mercur, as though *fo* named, because he would drink mere wine without water. *Camden.*

To appease a froward child, they gave him drink as often as he cried; so that he was constantly *bibbing*, and drank more in twenty-four hours than I did. *Locke.*

- BiB'CIous. *adj.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Addicted to drinking. *DiD.*

- BiB'CIty. *n. f.* [*bibacitas*, Lat.] The quality of drinking much.

- BiB'BER. *n. f.* [from *To bib*.] A tippler; a man that drinks often.

- BiB'LE. *n. f.* [from *βιβλος*, a book; called, by way of excellence, *The Book*.] The sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.

If we pass from the apostolick to the next ages of the church, the primitive christians looked on their *bibles* as their most important treasure.

Government of the Tongue.

We must take heed how we accustom ourselves to a slight and irreverent use of the name of God, and of the phrases and expressions of the holy *bible*, which ought not to be applied upon every slight occasion. *Tillotson.*

In questions of natural religion, we should

confirm and improve, or connect our reasonings by the divine assistance of the *bible*. *Watts.*

- BIBLIO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *βιβλος*, and *γραφω*, to write.] A man skilled in literary history, and in the knowledge of books; a transcriber. *DiD.*

- BIBLIOTHE'CAL. *adj.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a library. *DiD.*

- Bi'BULous. *adj.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That has the quality of drinking moisture; spongy. Strow'd *bibulous* above, I see the sands,
The pebbly gravel next, and gutter'd rocks. *Thomson.*

- BiCAP'SULAR. *adj.* [*bicapsularis*, Lat.] Having the seed vessel divided into two parts.

- BICE. *n. f.* The name of a colour used in painting. It is either green or blue.

Take green *bice*, and order it as you do your blue *bice*; you may diaper upon it with the water of deep green. *Peachment.*

- BiCIP'ITAL. } *adj.* [*biceps*, *bicipitis*, Lat.]
BiCIP'ITous. }

1. Having two heads.

While men believe *bicipitous* conformation in any species, they admit a gemination of principal parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

A piece of flesh it exchanged from the *bicipital* muscle of either party's arm. *Brown.*

- To Bi'CKER. *v. n.* [*bicere*, Welsh, a contest.]

1. To skirmish; to fight without a set battle; to fight off and on.

They fell to such a *bickering*, that he got a halting, and lost his picture. *Sidney.*

In thy face
I see thy fury; if I longer stay,
We shall begin our ancient *bickerings*. *Shaksp.*

2. To quiver; to play backward and forward.

And from about him fierce effusion row'd
Of smoke, and *bickering* flame, and sparkles dire. *Milton.*

An icy gale, oft shifting o'er the pool,
Breathes a blue film, and, in its and career,
Arreits the *bickering* stream. *Thomson.*

- Bi'CKERER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

- Bi'CKERN. *n. f.* [apparently corrupted from *beakiron*.] An iron ending in a point.

A blacksmith's anvil is sometimes made with a pike, or *bickern*, or *beakiron*, at one end. *Moxon.*

- BiCO'RNÉ. } *adj.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Hav-
BiCO'RNous. } ing two horns.

We should be too critical, to question the letter Y, or *bicornus* element of Pythagoras; that is, the making of the horns equal. *Brown.*

- BiCO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.

- To BiD. *v. n. pret.* I *bid*, *bad*, *bade*; I have *bid*, or *bidden*. [*bidban*, Saxon.]

1. To desire; to ask; to call; to invite.

I am *bid* forth to suffer, Jessica;
There are my keys. *Shaksp. Much. of Venice.*
Go ye into the highway, and, as many as you shall find, *bid* to the marriage. *Matt.*

We ought, when we are *bidden* to great feasts and meetings, to be prepared beforehand. *Hakewill.*

2. To command; to order: before things or persons.

Saint Withold footed thrice the world,
He met the nightmare, and her nine told,
Brat her alight, and her truth-plight. *Shaksp.*

He clad the sisters,
When first they put the name of king upon me,
And *bade* them speak to him. *Shaksp.*

Haste to the house of sleep, and *bid* the god,
Who rules the nightly visions with a nod,
Prepare a dream. *Dryden's Fables.*

Curse on the tongue that *bids* this general joy.
—Can they be friends of Antony, who revel
When Antony 's in danger? *Dryd. All for Love.*
Thames heard the numbers, as he flow'd along,
And *bade* his willows learn the moving song. *Pope.*

Acquire a government over your ideas, that they may come when they are called, and depart when they are *bidden*. *Watts.*

3. To offer; to propose; as, to *bid* a price.

Come, and be true.—

—Thou *bidst* me to my loss; for true to thee
Were to prove false. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

When a man is resolute to keep his fins while he lives, and yet unwilling to relinquish all hope, he will embrace that profession which *bids* fairest to the reconciling those to distant interests. *Decay of Piety.*

As when the goddesses came down of old,
With gifts their young Dardanian judge they try'd,
And each *bade* high to win him to their side. *Granville.*

To give interest a share in friendship, is to sell it by inch of candle; he that *bids* most shall have it; and when it is mercenary, there is no depending on it. *Collier on Friendship.*

4. To proclaim; to offer, or to make known by some public voice.

Our bans thence *bid*! and for our wedding day
My kerchief bought! then press'd, then forc'd
away. *Gay.*

5. To pronounce; to declare.

You are retir'd,

As if you were a scathed one, and not
The hostess of the meeting; pray you *bid*
These unknown friends to 's welcome. *Shaksp.*
Divers, as we pass'd by them, put their arms
a little abroad; which is their gesture, when they *bid* any welcome. *Bacon.*

How, Didius, shall a Roman, sore repuls'd,
Greet your arrival to this distant ill?
How *bid* you welcome to these shatter'd legions? *A. Philips.*

6. To denounce.

Thyself and Oxford, with five thousand men,
Shall cross the seas, and *bid* false Edward battle. *Shakspere's Henry vi.*

She *bid* war to all that durst supply
The place of those her cruelty made die. *Waller.*
The captive cannibal, oppress with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdain;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He *bids* defiance to the gaping crowd,
And, spent at last and speechless as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville.*

7. To pray. See BEAD.

If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither *bid* him God speed. *John.*

When they desired him to tarry longer with them, he consented not, but *bade* them farewell. *Acts.*

8. To *bid beads*, is to distinguish each bead by a prayer.

By some haycock, or some shady thorn,
He *bids* his beads both even song and morn. *Dryden.*

- Bi'DALE. *n. f.* [from *bid* and *ale*.] An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute charity. *DiD.*

- Bi'DDEN. *part. pass.* [from *To bid*.]

1. Invited.

There were two of our company *bidden* to a feast of the family. *Rare.*

Madam, the *bidden* guests are come. *A. Philips.*

2. Commanded.

'Tis these that early taint the female soul,
Instruct the eyes of young coquettes to roll,

B I F

- Teach infants cheeks a *bidden* blush to know,
And little hearts to flutter at a beau. *Pope.*
- BIDDER.** *n. f.* [from *To bid.*] One who offers or proposes a price.
He looked upon several dresses which hung there, exposed to the purchase of the best bidder. *Addison.*
- BIDDING.** *n. f.* [from *bid.*] Command; order.
How, say'st thou that Macduff denies his person At our great bidding? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
At his second bidding, darkness fled,
Light shone, and order from disorder sprung. *Milton.*
- To BIDE.** *v. a.* [*biban*, Saxon.] To endure; to suffer; commonly to abide.
Poor naked wretches, whosoever you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!
Shakespeare.
The wary Dutch, this gathering storm forebaw,
And durst not bide it on the English coast. *Dryden.*
- To BIDE.** *v. n.*
1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit.
All knees to thee shall bow, of them that bide
In heav'n or earth, or under earth in hell. *Milton.*
 2. To remain in a place.
Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty trenched gashes on his head,
The least a death to nature. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To continue in a state.
And they also, if they bide not still in unbelief, shall be grafted in. *Romans.*
 4. It has probably all the significations of the word *abide*; which see: but it being grown somewhat obsolete, the examples of its various meanings are not easily found.
- BIDENTAL.** *adj.* [*bidens*, Lat.] Having two teeth.
Ill management of forks is not to be helped, when they are only bidental. *Swift.*
- BIDING.** *n. f.* [from *bide*.] Residence; habitation.
At Antwerp has my constant biding been. *Romew.*
- BIENNIAL.** *adj.* [*biennis*, Lat.] Of the continuance of two years.
Then why should some be very long lived,
Others only annual or biennial? *Ray on the Creation.*
- BIER.** *n. f.* [from *To bear*, as *feretrum*, in Latin, from *fero*.] A carriage, or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried to the grave.
And now the prey of fowls he lies,
Nor wait'd of friends, nor laid on groaning bier. *Spenser.*
They bore him barefaced on the bier,
And on his grave rain'd many a tear. *Shakspeare.*
He must not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unwept. *Milton.*
Griefs always green, a household still in tears,
Sad pomps, a threshold throng'd with daily biers,
And liveries of black. *Dryden's Farnal.*
Make as if you hanged yourself, they will convey your body out of prison in a bier. *Arbutnot.*
- BIRSTINGS.** *n. f.* [*býrtung*, Saxon.] The first milk given by a cow after calving, which is very thick.
And twice besides, her birstings never fail
To store the dairy with a brimming pail. *Dryd.*
- BIFURIOUS.** *adj.* [*bifurius*, Lat.] Two-fold; what may be understood two ways. *DiD.*
- BIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*biferens*, Lat.] Bearing fruit twice a year.
- BIFID.** *adj.* [*bifidus*, Lat. a botanical term.] Divided into two; split in two; opening with a cleft.
- BIFOLD.** *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold*.] Twofold; double.

B I G

- If beauty have a soul, this is not she;
If souls guide vows, if vows are sanctimony,
If sanctimony be the gods' delight,
If there be rule in unity itself,
This is not she: O madness of discourse!
That cause sets up with and against itself!
Bifold authority. Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.
- BI'FORMED.** *adj.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Compounded of two forms, or bodies.
- BIFURCATED.** *adj.* [from *binus*, two, and *furca*, a fork, Lat.] Shooting out, by a division, into two heads.
A small white piece, bifurcated, or branching into two, and finely reticulated all over. *Woodward.*
- BIFURCATION.** *n. f.* [from *binus* and *furca*, Lat.] Division into two; opening into two parts.
The first catachrestical and far derived similitude, it holds with man; that is, in a bifurcation, or division of the root into two parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- BIG.** *adj.* [This word is of uncertain or unknown etymology. *Junius* derives it from *Sagitta*; *Skinner* from *big*, which, in *Danish*, signifies the belly.]
1. Having comparative bulk, greater or less.
A troubled ocean, to a man who sails in it, is, I think, the biggest object that he can see in motion. *Spektator.*
 2. Great in bulk; large.
Both in addition and division, either of space or duration, when the idea under consideration becomes very big, or very small, its precise bulk becomes obscure and confused. *Locke.*
 3. Teeming; pregnant; great with young; with the particle *with*.
A bear big with young hath seldom been seen. *Bacon.*
Lately on yonder swelling bush,
Big with many a common rose,
This early bud began to blush. *Waller.*
 4. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.
His gentle lady,
Big of this gentleman, our theme, deceas'd
As he was born. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*
 5. Full of something; and desirous, or about to give it vent.
The great, th' important day,
Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome. *Addison.*
Now big with knowledge of approaching woes,
The prince of augurs, Halitherses, rose. *Pope.*
 6. Distended; swollen; ready to burst: used often as the effects of passion, as grief, rage.
Thy heart is big; get thee apart, and weep. *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*
 7. Great in air and mien; proud; swelling; tumid; haughty; surly.
How else, said he, but with a good bold face,
And with big words, and with a stately pace? *Spenser.*
To the meaner man, or unknown in the court,
seem somewhat solemn, coy, big, and dangerous of look, talk, and answer. *Ascham.*
If you had looked big, and spit at him, he'd have run. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*
In his prosperous season, he fell under the reproach of being a man of big looks, and of a mean and abject spirit. *Clarendon.*
Or does the man i' th' moon look big,
Or wear a huger periwig
Than our own native lunatics? *Hudibras.*
Of governments that once made such a noise,
and looked so big in the eyes of mankind, as being founded upon the deepest counsels, and the strongest force; nothing remains of them but a name. *South.*
Thou thyself, thus insolent in state,
Art but perhaps some country magistrate,

B I G

- Whose power extends no farther than to speak
Big on the bench, and scanty weights to break. *Dryden.*
- To grant big Thraso valour, Phormio sense,
Should indignation give, at least offence. *Garrick.*
8. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.
What art thou? have not I
An arm as big as thine? a heart as big?
Thy words, I grant, are bigger: for I wear not
My dagger in my mouth. *Shakspeare's Cymb.*
- BI'GANIST.** *n. f.* [*bigamus*, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy. See **BI'GAMY.**
By the papal canons, a clergyman, that has a wife, cannot have an ecclesiastical benefice; much less can a bigamist have such a benefice according to that law. *Ayliffe.*
- BI'GAMY.** *n. f.* [*bigamia*, low Latin.]
1. The crime of having two wives at once.
A beauty-wining and distressed widow
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension, and loath'd bigamy. *Shakspeare.*
Randal determined to commence a suit against Martin, for bigamy and incest. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
 2. [In the canon law.] The marriage of a second wife, or of a widow, or a woman already debauched; which, in the church of Rome, were considered as bringing a man under some incapacities for ecclesiastical offices.
- BIGBELLIED.** *adj.* [from *big* and *belly*.] Pregnant; with child; great with young.
When we have laugh'd to see the sails conceive,
And grow bigbellied with the wanton wind. *Shakspeare.*
Children and bigbellied women require antidotes somewhat more grateful to the palate. *Harvey.*
So many well-shaped innocent virgins are blocked up, and waddle up and down like bigbellied women. *Addison.*
We pursued our march, to the terror of the market-people, and the miscarriage of half a dozen bigbellied women. *Addison.*
- BI'GGIN.** *n. f.* [*begin*, Fr.] A child's cap.
Sleep now!
Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow with homely biggin bound,
Snore out the watch of night. *Shakspeare.*
- BIGHT.** *n. f.* It is explained by *Skinner*, the circumference of a coil of rope.
- BI'GLY.** *adv.* [from *big*.] Tumidly; haughtily; with a blustering manner.
Would'st thou not rather choose a small renown,
To be the may'r of some poor paltry town;
Bigly to look, and bawl'rously to speak?
To pound false weights, and scanty measures break? *Dryden.*
- BI'GNESS.** *n. f.* [from *big*.]
1. Bulk; greatness of quantity.
If panic be laid below, and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an excessive bigness. *Bacon.*
People were surprised at the bigness and uncouth deformity of the camel. *L'Estrange.*
The brain of man, in respect of his body, is much larger than any other animal's; exceeding in bigness three oxen's brains. *Ray.*
 2. Size, whether greater or smaller; comparative bulk.
Several sorts of rays make vibrations of several bignesses, which, according to their bigness, excite sensations of several colours; and the air, according to their bigness, excite sensations of several sounds. *Newton's Opticks.*
- BIGOT.** *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is unknown; but it is supposed, by Camden and others, to take its rise from some occasional phrase.] A man de-

voted unreasonably to a certain party, or prejudiced in favour of certain opinions; a blind zealot. It is used often with to before the object of zeal; as, a *bigot* to the Cartesian tenets.

Religious spite and pious spleen bred first
This quarrel, which so long the *bigots* nurs'd. *Tate*.

In philosophy and religion, the *bigots* of all parties are generally the most positive. *Watts*.

Bi'GOTED. *adj.* [from *bigot*.] Blindly prepossessed in favour of something; irrationally zealous; with *to*.

Bi'goted to this idol, we disclaim
Rest, health, and ease, for nothing but a name. *Garth*.

Presbyterian merit, during the reign of that weak, *bi'gotted*, and ill-advised prince, will easily be computed. *Swift*.

Bi'GOTRY. *n. f.* [from *bigot*.]

1. Blind zeal; prejudice; unreasonable warmth in favour of party or opinions: with the particle *to*.

Were it not for a *bigotry* to our own tenets, we could hardly imagine, that so many absurd, wicked, and bloody principles, should pretend to support themselves by the gospel. *Watts*.

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot.

Our science makes our adversaries think we persist in those *bigotries*, which all good and sensible men despise. *Pope*.

Bi'GSWOLN. *adj.* [from *big* and *swoln*.] Turgid; ready to burst.

Might my *bigswoln* heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow. *Addison*.

BiG-UDDERED. *adj.* [from *big* and *udder*.] Having large udders; having dugs swelled with milk.

Now, driv'n before him through the arching rock,
Came tumbling heaps on heaps th' unnumber'd flock,
Big-udder'd ewes, and goats of female kind. *Pope*.

Bi'LANDER. *n. f.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A small vessel of about eighty tons burden, used for the carriage of goods. It is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and has masts and sails after the manner of a boy. They are used chiefly in Holland, as being particularly fit for the canals. *Savary. Trevoux*.

Like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep. *Dryd*.

Bi'LBERRY. *n. f.* [from *bilix*, Sax. a bladder, and *berry*, according to *Skinner*; *visus idea*.] A small shrub; and a sweet berry of that shrub; whortleberry.

Cricket, to Windfor's chimneys: shalt thou leap;
There pinch the maids as blue as *bilberries*. *Shakespeare*.

Bi'LBO. *n. f.* [corrupted from *Bilboa*, where the best weapons are made.] A rapier; a sword.

To be compassed like a good *bilbo*, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, beel to bead. *Shakespeare*.

Bi'LBOES. *n. f.* A sort of stocks, or wooden shackles for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea.

Metbought I lay
Worse than the mutinies in the *bilboes*. *Shaksp*.

BILE. *n. f.* [*bilis*, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum, by

the common duct. Its use is to sheathe or blunt the acids of the chyle, because they, being entangled with its sulphurs, thicken it so, that it cannot be sufficiently diluted by the succus pancreaticus, to enter the lacteal vessels. *Quincy*.

In its progression, from the labour'd chyle
Receives the confluent rills of bitter *bile*;
Which, by the liver sever'd from the blood,
And striving through the gall-pipe, here unload
Their yellow streams. *Blackmore*.

BILE. *n. f.* [*bile*, Sax. perhaps from *bilis*, Lat. This is generally spelt *boil*; but, I think, less properly.] A sore angry swelling.

But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter;
Or rather a disease that's in my flesh;
Thou art a *bile* in my corrupted blood. *Shaksp*.

Those *biles* did run—say so—did not the general run? were not that a botchy fore? *Shaksp*.

A furunculus is a painful tubercle, with a broad basis, arising in a cone. It is generally called a *bile*, and is accompanied with inflammation, pulsation, and tension. *Wise*.

BILGE. *n. f.* The compass or breadth of a ship's bottom. *Skinner*.

To BILGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spring a leak; to let in water, by striking upon a rock: a sea term; now *bugle*. *Skinner*.

Bi'LIARY. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile.

Voracious animals, and such as do not chew, have a great quantity of gall; and some of them have the *biliary* duct inserted into the pylorus. *Arbuthnot*.

Bi'LINGSATE. *n. f.* [A cant word, borrowed from *Bilinggate* in London, a place where there is always a crowd of low people, and frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language.

There dript, fair rhetoric languish'd on the ground,
And shameful *Bilinggate* her robes adorn. *Pope*.

Bi'LINGVOUS. *adj.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having, or speaking, two tongues.

Bi'LIUS. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Consisting of bile; partaking of bile.

Why *bilius* juice a golden light puts on,
And floods of chyle in silver currents run. *Garth*.
When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundancy of a *bilius* alkali. *Arbuth*.

To BILK. *v. a.* [derived by Mr. Lye from the Gothick *bilacan*.] To cheat; to defraud, by running in debt and avoiding payment.

Bilk'd stationers for yeomen stood prepar'd. *Dryden*.

What comedy, what farce can more delight,
Than grinning hunger, and the pleasing fight
Of your *bilk'd* hopes? *Dryden*.

BILL. *n. f.* [*bile*, Sax. See *BALL*.] The beak of a fowl.

Their *bills* were thwarted crossways at the end,
and with these they would cut an apple in two at one snap. *Carew*.

It may be tri'd, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *bills*, or greater or longer talons. *Bacon*.

In his *bill*
An olive leaf he brings, pacifick sign! *Milton*.
No crowing cock does there his wings display,
Nor with his horny *bill* provoke the day. *Dryden*.

BILL. *n. f.* [*bille*, Sax. *epibille*, a two edged axe.]

1. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point; used in country work, as a *bedging bill*;

so called from its resemblance in form to the beak of a bird of prey.

Standing troops are servants armed, who use the lance and sword, as other servants do the sickle or the *bill*, at the command of those who entertain them. *Temple*.

2. A kind of weapon anciently carried by the foot; a battle-axe.

Yea distaff women manage rusty *bills*;
Against thy feat both young and old rebel. *Shaksp*.

BILL. *n. f.* [*billet*, Fr.]

1. A written paper of any kind.

He does receive
Particular addition from the *bill*
That writes them all alike. *Shaksp*.

2. An account of money.

Ordinary expence ought to be limited by a man's estate, and ordered to the best, that the *bills* may be less than the estimation abroad. *Bacon*.

3. A law presented to the parliament, not yet made an act.

No new laws can be made, nor old laws abrogated or altered, but by parliament; where *bills* are prepared, and presented to the two houses. *Bacon*.

How now for mitigation of this *bill*,
Urg'd by the commons? doth his majesty
Incline to it or no? *Shaksp*.

4. An act of parliament.

There will be no way left for me to tell you that I remember you, and that I love you, but that one, which needs no open warrant, or secret conveyance; which no *bill* can preclude, nor no kings prevent. *Atterbury*.

5. A physician's prescription.

Like him that took the doctor's *bill*,
And swallow'd it instead o' th' pill. *Hudibras*.
The medicine was prepared according to the *bill*. *L'Estrange*.

Let them, but under your superiours, kill,
When doctors first have sign'd the bloody *bill*. *Dryden*.

6. An advertisement.

And in despair, their empty pit to fill,
Set up some foreign monster in a *bill*. *Dryden*.

7. In law.

1. An obligation, but without condition, or forfeiture for non-payment. 2. A declaration in writing, that expresseth either the grief and the wrong that the complainant hath suffered by the party complained of; or else some fault that the party complained of hath committed against some law. This *bill* is sometimes offered to justices errants in the general assizes; but most to the lord chancellor. It containeth the fact complained of, the damages thereby suffered, and petition of process against the defendant for redress. *Cowell*.

The fourth thing very maturely to be consulted by the jury, is, what influence their finding the *bill* may have upon the kingdom. *Swift*.

8. A bill of mortality. An account of the numbers that have died in any district.

Most who took in the weekly *bills* of mortality, made little other use of them, than to look at the foot, how the burials encreased or decreased. *Graunt*.

So liv'd our fires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with theirs the weekly *bill*. *Dryd*.

9. A bill of fare. An account of the season of provisions, or of the dishes at a feast.

It may seem somewhat difficult to make out the *bills* of fare for some of the forementioned suppers. *Arbuthnot*.

10. A bill of exchange. A note ordering the payment of a sum of money in one place, to some person assigned by the drawer or remitter, in consideration of the value paid to him in another place.

The comfortable sentences are *bills of exchange*, upon the credit of which we lay our cares down, and receive provisions. *Taylor.*

All that a *bill of exchange* can do, is to direct to whom money is due, or taken up upon credit, in a foreign country, shall be paid. *Locke.*

To BILL. v. n. [from *bill*, a beak.] To caw, as doves by joining bills; to be fond.

Doves, they say, will *bill*, after their pecking, and their innuming. *Ben Jonson.*

Still amorous, and fond, and *billing*,
Like Philip and Mary on a shilling. *Hudibras.*

They *bill*, they tread; Aye, one compress'd
Seven days fits blooding on her floating nest. *Dryden.*

He that hears th' artillery of Jove,
The strong pound'd eagle, and the *billing* dove. *Dryden.*

To BILL. v. a. [from *bill*, a writing.] To publish by an advertisement: a cant word.

His masterpiece was a composition that he *billet* about under the name of a sovereign antidote. *L'Estrange.*

BiLLET. n. f. [*billet*, French.]

1. A small paper; a note.

When he found this little *billet*, in which was only written *Remember Caesar*, he was exceedingly confounded. *Clarendon.*

2. A ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge.

3. *Billet-doux*, or a soft *billet*; a love letter.
'Twas then, Belinda! if report say true,
Thy eyes first open'd on a *billet-doux*. *Pope.*

4. [*bilot*, Fr.] A small log of wood for the chimney.

Let us then calculate, when the bulk of a sagot or *billet* is dilated and rarified to the degree of fire, how vast a place it must take up. *Digby on Bodies.*

Their *billet* at the fire was found. *Prior.*

To BiLLET. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To direct a soldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge.

Retire thee; go where thou art *billeted*:
Away, I say. *Shakespeare.*

2. To quarter soldiers.

They remembered him of charging the kingdom, by *billeting* soldiers. *Raleigh.*

The counties throughout the kingdom were so incensed, and their affections poisoned, that they refused to suffer the soldiers to be *billeted* upon them. *Clarendon.*

BiLLIARDS. n. f. without a singular. [*billard*, Fr. of which that language has no etymology; and therefore they probably derived from England both the play and the name, which is corrupted from *bal-yards*, yards or sticks with which a ball is driven along a table. Thus *Spenser*:

Bal-yards much unfit,
And shuttlecocks misseeming manly wit. *Hubbard's Tale*]

A game at which a ball is forced against another on a table.

Let it alone; let's to *billiards*. *Shakespeare.*

Even nose and cheek withal,
Smooth as is the *billiard* ball. *Ben Jonson*

Some are forced to bound or fly upwards, almost like ivory balls meeting on a *billiard* table. *Boyle.*

When the ball obeys the stroke of a *billiard* stick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare passion. *Locke.*

BILLOW. n. f. [*bilge*, Germ. *bolg*, Dan. probably of the same original with *bilg*, Sax. a bladder.] A wave swollen, and hollow.

From whence the river Dee, as silver clear,
His tumbling *billows* rolls with gentle roar. *Spenser.*

Billows sink by degrees, even when the wind is down that first stirred them. *Morton.*

Chasing Nereus with his trident throws
The *billows* from the bottom. *Denham.*

To BiLLOW. v. n. [from the noun.] To swell, or roll, as a wave.

The *billowing* snow, and violence of the snow,
That from the hills disperse their dreadful store,
And o'er the vales collected ruin pour. *Prior.*

BiLLOW. v. a. [from *billow*.] Swelling; turgid; wavy.

And whitening down the mossy-tinctur'd stream,
Descends the *billowy* foam. *Thomson.*

Bin. n. f. [binne, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is repositied.

The most convenient way of picking hops, is into a long square frame of wood, called a *bin*. *Mortimer.*

As when, from rooting in a *bin*,
A powder'd o'er from tail to chin,
A lively maggot fallies out,
You know him by his hazel snout. *Swift.*

BiNARY. adj. [from *binus*, Lat.] Two; dual; double.

BiNARY Arithmetick. A method of computation proposed by Mr. Leibnitz, in which, in lieu of the ten figures in the common arithmetick, and the progression from ten to ten, he has only two figures, and uses the simple progression from two to two. This method appears to be the same with that used by the Chinese four thousand years ago. *Chambers.*

To BIND. v. a. pret. bound; part. pass. bound, or bounden. [bindan, Sax.]

1. To confine with bonds; to enchain.

Wilt thou play with him as with a bird? or wilt thou *bind* him for thy maidens? *Job.*

2. To gird; to inwrap; to involve.

Who hath *bound* the waters in a garment? *Proverbs.*

3. To fasten to any thing; to fix by circumvolution.

Thou shalt *bind* this line of scarlet thread in the window, which thou didst let us down by. *Joshua.*

Keep my commandments, and live; and my law, as the apple of thine eye. *Bind* them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart. *Proverbs.*

4. To fasten together.

Gather ye together first the tares, and *bind* them in bundles, to burn them. *Matthew.*

5. To cover a wound with dressings and bandages: with up.

When he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him, and *bound* up his wounds. *Luke.*
Having filed up the bare cranium with our dressings, we *bound* up the wound. *Wise man.*

6. To oblige by stipulation, or oath.

If a man vow a vow, or swear an oath, to *bind* his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word. *Numbers.*

Swear by the solemn oath that *binds* the gods. *Pope.*

7. To oblige by duty or law; to compel; to constrain.

Though I am *bound* to every act of duty,
I am not *bound* to that all slaves are free to. *Shakespeare.*

Duties expressly required in the plain language of Scripture, ought to *bind* our consciences more than those that are but dutiously inferred. *Watts.*

8. To oblige by kindness.

9. To confine; to hinder: with *in*, if the

restraint be local; with *ap*, if it relate to thought or act.

Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in
To faucy doubts and fears. *Shakespeare.*

You will sooner, by imagination, *bind* a bird from singing, than from eating or flying. *Bacon.*

Though passion be the most obvious and general, yet it is not the only cause that *binds* up the understanding, and confines it, for the time, to one object, from which it will not be taken off. *Locke.*

In such a dismal place,
Where joy ne'er enters, which the sun ne'er cheers,
Bound in with darkness, overspread with damps. *Dryden.*

10. To hinder the flux of the bowels; to make costive.

Rhubarb hath manifestly in it parts of contrary operations; parts that purge, and parts that *bind* the body. *Bacon.*

The whey of milk doth loose, the milk doth *bind*. *Herbert.*

11. To restrain.

The more we are *bound* up to an exact narration, we want more life, and fire, to animate and inform the story. *Felton.*

12. To bind a book. To put it in a cover.

Was ever book, containing such vile matter,
So fairly bound? *Shakespeare.*

Those who could never read the grammar
When my dear volumes touch the hammer,
May think books best, as richest *bound*. *Prior.*

13. To bind to. To oblige to serve some one.

If still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Still thou art *bound* to vice, and still a slave. *Dryd.*

14. To bind to. To contract with any body.

Art thou *bound* to a wife, seek not to be loosed. *1 Corinthians.*

15. To bind over. To oblige to make appearance.

Sir Roger was staggered with the reports concerning this woman, and would have *bound* her over to the county sessions. *Addison.*

To BIND. v. n.

1. To contract its own parts together; to grow stiff and hard.

If the land rise full of clots, and if it is a *binding* land, you must make it free by narrowing of it. *Mortimer.*

2. To make costive.

3. To be obligatory.

Those canons, or imperial constitutions, which have not been received here, do not *bind*. *Hale.*

The promises and bargains for truck, between a Swiss and an Indian, in the woods of America, are *binding* to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

BIND. n. f. A species of hop.

The two best sorts are the white and the grey *bind*; the latter is a large square hop, and more harry. *Mortimer.*

BiNDER. n. f. [from *To bind*.]

1. A man whose trade it is to bind books.

2. A man that binds sheaves.

Three *binders* stood, and took the handfuls reapt
From boys that gathered quickly up. *Chapman.*

A man, with a *bind*, may reap an acre of wheat in a day, if it stand well. *Mortimer.*

3. A fillet; a shred cut to bind with.

A double cloth, of such length and breadth as might serve to encompass the fractured member, I cut from each end to the middle, into three *binders*. *Wise man.*

BiNDING. n. f. [from *bind*.] A bandage.

This beloved young woman began to take off the *binding* of his eyes. *Tatler.*

BI'NDWEED. *n. f.* [*convolvulus*, Lat.] A plant.

Bindweed is the larger and the smaller; the first sort flowers in September, and the last in June and July. *Mortimer.*

BI'NOCLE. *n. f.* [from *binus* and *oculus*.] A kind of dioptrick telescope, fitted so with two tubes joining together in one, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes together. *Harris.*

BI'NO'CLAR. *adj.* [from *binus* and *oculus*.] Having two eyes.

Most animals are *binocular*, spiders for the most part octonocular, and some senocular. *Derham.*

BI'NO'MIAL Root. [In algebra.] A root composed of only two parts, connected with the signs *plus* or *minus*. *Harris.*

BI'NO'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having two names.

BIO'GRAPHER. *n. f.* [*βίος* and *γράφω*.] A writer of lives; a relater not of the history of nations, but of the actions of particular persons.

Our Grubstreet *biographers* watch for the death of a great man, like so many undertakers, on purpose to make a penny of him. *Addison.*

BIO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [*βίος* and *γραφία*.] In writing the lives of men, which is called *biography*, some authors place every thing in the precise order of time when it occurred. *Watts.*

BI'OVAC. } *n. f.* [Fr. from *vey* wach, a double guard, German.]
BI'HOYAC. }
BI'VOUAC. } A guard at night performed by the whole army; which either at a siege, or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night in arms. Not in use. *Trevoux. Harris.*

BI'PAROUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BI'PARTITE. *adj.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Having two correspondent parts; divided into two.

BIPARTITION. *n. f.* [from *bipartite*.] The act of dividing into two; or of making two correspondent parts.

BI'PED. *n. f.* [*bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet.

No serpent, or fishes oviparous, have any bones at all; neither *biped* nor quadruped oviparous have any exteriorly. *Brown.*

BI'PEDAL. *adj.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] Two feet in length; or having two feet.

BIPENNATED. *adj.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Lat.] Having two wings.

All *bipennated* insects have poises joined to the body. *Derham.*

BIPETALOUS. *adj.* [of *bis*, Lat. and *πτερόν*.] Consisting of two flower leaves. *Dict.*

BIQUADRATE. } *n. f.* [In algebra.]
BIQUADRA'TICK. } The fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself. *Harris.*

BIRCH. *n. f.* [*birch*, Sax. *betula*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are like those of the poplar; the shoots are very slender and weak; the bark is produced at remote distances from the fruits, on the same tree; the fruit becomes a little squamose cone; the seeds are winged, and the tree casts its outer rind every year. *Miller.*

BI'RCHEN. *adj.* [from *birch*.] Made of birch.

His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland bears. *Pope.*

BIRD. *n. f.* [*byrd*, or *byrd*, a chick, Sax.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. In common talk, *fowl* is used for the larger, and *bird* for the smaller kind of feathered animals.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of *birds*, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shakespeare.*

Sh' had all the regal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward confessor's crown;
The rod and *bird* of peace, and all such emblems,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The *bird* of Jove stoop'd from his airy tour,
Two *birds* of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*

Hence men and beasts the breath of life obtain,
And *birds* of air, and monsters of the main. *Dryden.*

There are some *birds* that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish days. *Locke.*

To BIRD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch birds.

I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house, to breakfast; after we'll a *birding* together. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RDBOLT. *n. f.* [from *bird* and *bolt*, or *arrov*.] An arrow, broad at the end, to be shot at birds.

To be generous and of free disposition, is to take those things for *birdbolts* that you deem cannon bullets. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RDCAGE. *n. f.* [from *bird* and *cage*.] An enclosure, with interstitial spaces, made of wire or wicker, in which birds are kept.

Birdcages taught him the pulley, and tops the centrifugal force. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

BI'RDCATCHER. *n. f.* [from *bird* and *catch*.] One that makes it his employment to take birds.

A poor lark entered into a miserable expostulation with a *birdcatcher*, that had taken her in his net. *L'Estrange.*

BIRDER. *n. f.* [from *bird*.] A birdcatcher.

BI'RDLING-PIECE. *n. f.* [from *bird* and *piece*.] A fowling-piece; a gun to shoot birds with.

I'll creep up into the chimney.—There they always use to discharge their *birdling-pieces*; creep into the kill-hole. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RLIME. *n. f.* [from *bird* and *lime*.] A glutinous substance, which is spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

Birdlime is made of the bark of holly; they pound it into a tough paste, that no fibres of the wood be left; then it is washed in a running stream, till no motes appear, and put up for use; at which time they incorporate with it a third part of nut oil, over the fire. But the bark of our Lintone, or wayfaring thrub, will make very good *birdlime*. *Chambers.*

Holly is of so viscous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

With stores of gather'd glue contrive
To stop the vents and crannies of their hive;
Not *birdlime*, or Idæan pitch, produce
A more tenacious mass of clammy juice. *Dryd.*

I'm enur'd;
Heav'n's *birdlime* wraps me round, and glues my wings. *Dryden.*

The woodpecker, and other birds of this kind, because they prey upon flies which they catch with their tongue, have a couple of bags filled

with a viscous humour, as if it were a natural *birdlime*, or liquid glue. *Crow.*

BI'RDMAN. *n. f.* [from *bird* and *man*.] A birdcatcher; a fowler.

As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing: why, says he, I am laying the foundations of a city; and so the *birdman* drew out of sight. *L'Estrange.*

BI'RDS-CHERRY. *n. f.* [*padus Theophrasti*.] A plant.

BI'RDSYFF. *n. f.* [*adonis*, Lat.] A plant.

BI'RDSFOOT. *n. f.* [*ornithopodium*, Lat.] A plant.

BIRDSNEST. *n. f.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'RDESTARES. *n. f.* [*aracus*.] A plant.

BI'RDESTONGUE. *n. f.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'R GANDER. *n. f.* [*chenalopex*.] A fowl of the goose kind. *Dict.*

BIRT. *n. f.* A fish, the same with the *turbot*; which see.

BIRTH. *n. f.* [*beorð*, Sax.]

1. The act of coming into life.

But thou art fair, and at thy *birth*, dear boy,
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great. *Shakespeare's King John.*

In Spain, our springs like old men's children be,
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy;
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the seasons in a timely *birth*. *Dryden.*

2. Extraction; lineage.

Molt virtuous virgin, born of heavenly *birth*. *Spenser.*

All truth I shall relate; nor first can I
Myself to his of Grecian *birth* deny. *Denham.*

3. Rank which is inherited by descent.

He doth object, I am too great of *birth*. *Shak.*
Be just in all you say, and all you do;
Whatever be your *birth*, you're sure to be
A peer of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

4. The condition or circumstances in which any man is born.

High in his chariot then Halesus came,
A foe by *birth* to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryden.*

5. Thing born; production: used of vegetables, as well as animals.

The people fear me; for they do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly *births* of nature. *Shakespeare.*

That poets are far rather *births* than kings,
Your noblest father prov'd. *Bea Jonson.*

Who of themselves
Abhor to join; and, by imprudence mix'd,
Produce prodigious *births* of body or mind. *Milt.*

She, for this many thousand years,
Seems to have practis'd with much care
To frame the race of woman fair;
Yet never could a perfect *birth*
Produce before, to grace the earth. *Waller.*

His eldest *birth*
Flies, mark'd by heav'n, a fugitive o'er earth. *Prior.*

The vallies smile, and with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy *births*, confess the flood's embrace. *Blackmore.*

Others hatch their eggs, and tend the *births*,
till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison.*

6. The act of bringing forth.

That fair Syrian shepherdess
Who, after years of barrenness,
The highly favour'd Joseph bore
To him that serv'd for her before;
And at her next *birth*, much like thee,
Through pangs fled to sollicit. *Milton.*

7. The scamen call a due or proper distance between ships lying at an anchor, or under sail, a *birth*. Also the proper place on board for the masts to put their chests, &c. is called the *birth* of that masts. Also a convenient place to moor a ship in, is called a *birth*. *Harris.*

BIRTHDAY. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *day*.]

1. The day on which any one is born.

Orient light,
Exhaling first from darkness, they beheld
Birthday of heaven and earth. *Milton.*

2. The day of the year in which any one was born, annually observed.

This is my *birthday*; as this very day
Was *Cassius* born. *Shakspeare.*
They tell me 'tis my *birthday*, and I'll keep it
With double pomp of *ludnefs*:
'Tis what the day deserves, which gave me
breath. *Dryden.*

Your country dames,
Whose cloaths returning *birthday* claims. *Prior.*

BIRTHDOM. *n. f.* [This is erroneously, I think, printed in *Shakspeare*, *birthdom*. It is derived from *birth* and *dom* (see *Dom*) as *kingdom*, *dukedom*.] Privilege of birth.

Let us rather
Hold fast the mortal *towrd*; and, like good men,
Betwixt our down-fall *birthdom*. *Shakspeare.*

BIRTHNIGHT. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *night*.]

1. The night on which any one is born.
Th' angelick song in *Bethlehem* field,
On thy *birthnight*, that sung the Saviour born.
Paradise Regained.

2. The night annually kept in memory of any one's birth.

A youth more glitt'ring than a *birthnight* beau.
Pope.

BIRTHPLACE. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *place*.]

Place where any one is born.
My *birthplace* hate I, and my love's upon
This enemy's town. *Shakspeare.*
A degree of stupidity beyond even what we
have been charged with, upon the score of our
birthplace and climate. *Swift.*

BIRTHRIGHT. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *right*.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first-born.

Thy blood and virtue
Contend for empire in thee, and thy goodness
Shares with thy *birthright*. *Shakspeare.*
Thou hast been found
By merit, more than *birthright*, Son of God.
Milton.

I lov'd her first, I cannot quit the claim,
But will preserve the *birthright* of my passion.
Orway.

While no baseness in this breast I find,
I have not lost the *birthright* of my mind. *Dryden.*
To say that liberty and property are the *birthright* of the English nation, but that, if a prince invades them by illegal methods, we must upon no pretence resist, is to confound governments.
Addison.

BIRTHSTRANGLER. *adj.* [from *birth* and *strangle*.] Strangled or suffocated in being born.

Finger of *birthstrangled* babe,
Dutch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakspeare.*

BIRTHWORT. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *wort*; I suppose from a quality of hastening delivery: *aristolochia*, Lat.] A plant.

BISCOTIN. *n. f.* [French.] A confection made of flower, sugar, marmalade, eggs, &c.

BISCUIT. *n. f.* [from *bis*, twice, Lat. and *cuit*, baked, Fr.]

1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea: it is baked for long voyages four times.

The *biscuit* also in the ships, especially in the Spanish gallees, was grown hoarse and unwhole some. *Kneller's History.*

Many have been cured of dropsies by abstinence from drinks, eating dry *biscuit*, which

creates no thirst, and strong frictions four or five times a-day. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. A composition of fine flower, almonds, and sugar, made by the confectioners.

To **BISECT.** *v. a.* [from *bis* and *seco*, to cut, Lat.] To divide into two parts.

The rational horizon *bisecteth* the globe into two equal parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BISECTION. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BISHOP. *n. f.* [From *episcopus*, Lat. the Saxons formed *biscop*, which was afterward softened into *bishop*.] One of the head order of the clergy.

A *bishop* is an overseer, or superintendant, of religious matters in the christian church. *Ayliffe.*
You shall find him well accompany'd
With reverend fathers, and well learned *bishops*.
Shakspeare.

Their zealous superstition thinks, or pretends, they cannot do God a greater service, than to destroy the primitive, apostolical, and anciently universal government of the church by *bishops*.
K. Charles.

In case a *bishop* should commit treason and felony, and forfeit his estate, with his life, the lands of his bishoprick remain still in the church. *South.*

On the word *bishop*, in French *evêque*, I would observe, that there is no natural connexion between the sacred office and the letters or sound; for *evêque*, and *bishop*, signify the same office, though there is not one letter alike in them. *Watts' Logic.*

BISHOP. *n. f.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.

Fine oranges,
Well roasted, with sugar and wine in a cup,
They'll make a sweet *bishop*, when gentlefolks
sup. *Swift.*

To **BISHOP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church.

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad, Except confirm'd and *bishoped* by thee. *Donne.*

BISHOPRICK. *n. f.* [Biscoprice, Saxon.] The diocese of a bishop; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends.

It will be fit, that, by the king's supreme power in causes ecclesiastical, they be subordinate under some bishop, and *bishoprick*, of this realm. *Bacon's Advice to Fathers.*

A virtuous woman should reject marriage, as a good man does a *bishoprick*; but I would advise neither to persist in refusing. *Spectator.*

Those pastors had episcopal ordination, possessed preferments in the church, and were sometimes promoted to *bishopricks* themselves. *Swift.*

BISHOPSWEED. *n. f.* [*ammi*, Lat.] A plant.

BISK. *n. f.* [*bisque*, Fr.] Soup; broth made by boiling several sorts of flesh.

A prince, who in a forest rides astray,
And, weary, to some cottage finds the way,
Talks of no pyramids, or towers, or *bisks* of fish,
But hungry lups his cream serv'd up in earthen
dish. *King.*

BISKET. See **BISCUIT**.

BISMUTH. *n. f.* The same as *marecasite*; a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline nature, found at Misnia; supposed to be a recreationitious matter thrown off in the formation of tin. Some esteem it a metal *sui generis*; though it usually contains some silver. There is an artificial *bismuth* made, for the shops, of tin. *Quincy.*

BISSEXTILE. *n. f.* [from *bis* and *sextilis*, Lat.] Leap-year; the year in which the day, arising from six odd hours in each year, is intercalated.

The year of the sun consisteth of three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours omitted, will, in time, deprave the compute: and this was the occasion of *bissextile*, or leap year. *Brown.*

Towards the latter end of February is the *bissextile* or intercalary day; called *bissextile*, because the sixth of the calends of March is twice repeated. *Holder on Time.*

BISSON. *adj.* [derived by *Skinner* from *by* and *sin*.] Blind.

But who, oh! who hath seen the mobled queen
Run barefoot up and down, threat'ning the
flames

With *bisson* rheum? *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
What harm can your *bisson* conjunctivities glean
out of this character? *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

BISTRE. *n. f.* [French.] A colour made of chimney soot boiled, and then diluted with water; used by painters in washing their designs. *Trevoux.*

BISTORT. *n. f.* [*bistorta*, Lat.] A plant, called also *snakeweed*; which see.

BISTOURY. *n. f.* [*bistouri*, Fr.] A surgeon's instrument, used in making incisions, of which there are three sorts; the blade of the first turns like that of a lancet; but the straight *bistoury* has the blade fixed in the handle; the crooked *bistoury* is shaped like a half moon, having the edge on the inside. *Chambers.*

BISULCOUS. *adj.* [*bisulcus*, Lat.] Clovenfooted.

For the swine, although multiparous, yet being *bisulcus*, and only clovenfooted, are farrowed with open eyes, as other *bisulcus* animals.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

BIT. *n. f.* [bröl, Saxon.] Signifies the whole machine of all the iron appurtenances of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the fivel holes, the trancheil, and the cross chains; but sometimes it is used to signify only the bit-mouth in particular. *Farrier's Dict.*

They light from their horses, pulling off their *bits*, that they might something refresh their mouths upon the grass. *Sidney.*

We have strict statutes, and most biting laws,
The needful *bits* and curbs of headstrong steeds. *Shakspeare.*

He hath the *bit* between his teeth, and away he runs. *Swift.*

Unus'd to the restraint
Of curb and *bits*, and fleetest than the winds. *Addison.*

BIT. *n. f.* [from *bite*.]

1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once.

How many prodigal *bites* have slaves and peasants

This night englutted? *Shakspeare.*
Follow your function, go and batten on cold
bites. *Shakspeare.*

The mice found it troublesome to be still climbing the oak for every *bit* they put in their bellies. *L'Estrange.*

John was the darling; he had all the good *bites*, was crammed with good pullet, chicken, and capon. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A small piece of any thing.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd
And to the table sent the smoking lard;
A sav'ry *bit*, that serv'd to relish wine. *Dryden.*

BIT

Then clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That, lac'd with *bite* of rubick, makes a front.
Pope.

He bought at thousands, what with better wit
You purchase at a want, and *bit* by *bit*. *Pope.*

His majesty has power to grant a patent, for
stamping round *bite* of copper, to every subject
he hath. *Swift.*

3. A Spanish West Indian silver coin, va-
lued at sevenpence halfpenny.

4. *A bit the better or worse.* In the smallest
degree.
There are few that know all the tricks of these
lawyers; for aught I can see, your case is not a
bit clearer than it was seven years ago. *Arbutnot.*

To *BIT*. v. a. [from the noun.] To put
the bridle upon a horse.

BITE. n. f. [bitze, Saxon.]

1. The female of the canine kind; as the
wolf, the dog, the fox, the otter.
And at his feet a *bitch* wolf suck did yield
To two young babes. *Spenser.*
I have been credibly informed, that a *bitch*
will nurse, play with, and be fond of young
foes, as much as, and in place of, her puppies.
Locke.

2. A name of reproach for a woman.
Him you'll call a dog, and her a *bitch*. *Pope.*
John had not run a madding too long, had it
not been for an extravagant *bitch* of a wife.
Arbutnot.

To *BITE*. v. a. pret. I *bit*; part. pass.
I have *bit*, or *bitten*. [bican, Saxon.]

1. To crush, or pierce with the teeth.
My very enemy's dog,
Though he had *bit* me, should have stood that
night
Against my fire. *Shakspeare.*
Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft *bite* the holy cords in twain,
Too intricate to unloose. *Shakspeare.*
These are the youths that thunder at a play-
house, and fight for *bitten* apples. *Shakspeare.*
He falls; his arms upon the body found,
And with his bloody teeth he *bites* the ground.
Dryden.

There was lately a young gentleman *bit* to the
bone, who is now indeed recovered. *Tatler.*
Their soul mouths have not opened their lips
without a falsity; though they have showed their
teeth as if they would *bite* off my nose. *Arbutnot.*

2. To give pain by cold,
Here feel we the icy phang,
And churlish chiding, of the winter's wind;
Which when it *bites* and blows upon my body,
Even till I shrink with cold, I smile. *Shakspeare.*
Full fifty years, harness'd in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the *biting* winter's blast,
And the severer heats of parching summer. *Rome.*

3. To hurt or pain with reproach.
Each port with a different talent writes;
One praises, one instructs, another *bites*. *Ros.*

4. To cut; to wound.
I have seen the day, with my good *biting* fault-
chion
I would have made them skip. *Shakspeare.*

5. To make the mouth smart with an
acid taste.
It may be the first water will have more of
the scent, as more fragrant; and the second
more of the taste, as more bitter, or *biting*.
Bacon.

6. To cheat; to trick; to defraud: a
low phrase.
Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away:
He pledg'd it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was *bit*.
Pope.
If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen to
have conversed with you, they would have been
strangely *bit*, while they thought only to fall in
love with a fair lady. *Pope.*

BIT

BITE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The seizure of any thing by the teeth.
Does he think he can endure the everlasting
burnings, or arms himself against the *bites* of the
never-dying worm? *South.*
Nor dogdays parching hear, that splits the
rocks,
Is half so harmful as the greedy flocks;
Their venom'd *bite*, and scars indented on the
flocks. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

2. The act of a fish that takes the bait.
I have known a very good fisher angle dili-
gently four or six hours for a river carp, and not
have a *bite*. *Walton.*

3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud: in low
and vulgar language.
Let a man be ne'er so wise,
He may be caught with soter lies;
For, take it in its proper light,
'Tis just what coxcombs call a *bite*. *Swift.*

4. A sharper; one who commits frauds.

BITER. n. f. [from *bite*.]

1. He that bites.
Great barkers are no *biters*. *Camden.*

2. A fish apt to take the bait.
He is so bold, that he will invade one of his
own kind; and you may therefore easily believe
him to be a bold *biter*. *Walton.*

3. A tricker; a deceiver.
A *biter* is one who tells you a thing you have
no reason to disbelieve in itself, and perhaps has
given you, before he bit you, no reason to dis-
believe it for his saying it; and, if you give him
credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that
he has deceived you. He is one who thinks
you a fool, because you do not think him a knave.
Spenser.

BITTACLE. n. f. A frame of timber in
the steerage of a ship, where the com-
pafs is placed. *DiB.*

BITTEN. The part. pass. of *To bite*.

BITTER. adj. [bicep, Saxon.]

1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like
wormwood.
Bitter things are apt rather to kill than en-
gender putrefaction. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Though a man in a fever should, from sugar,
have a *bitter* taste, which, at another time, pro-
duces a sweet one; yet the idea of *bitter*, in
that man's mind, would be as distinct from the
idea of sweet, as if he had tasted only gall. *Locke.*

2. Sharp; cruel; severe.
Friends now fast sworn,
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a dissolution of a doir, break out
To *bitter* enmity. *Shakspeare.*
Husbands, love your wives, and be not *bitter*
against them. *Catharine.*
The word of God, instead of a *bitter*, teaches
us a charitable zeal. *Spence.*

3. Calamitous; miserable.
Noble friends and fellows, whom to leave
Is only *bitter* to me, only dying;
Go with me, like good angels, to my end. *Shak.*
A dire induction am I witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as *bitter*, black, and tragical. *Shakspeare.*
And thus the *bitter* consequence: for know,
The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgress, inevitably thou shalt die. *Par. Lost.*
Tell him, that it I bear my *bitter* fate,
'Tis to behold his vengeance for my son. *Dryden.*

4. Painful; inclement.
The fowl the borders fly,
And thus the *bitter* blast, and wheel about the
sky. *Dryden.*

5. Sharp; reproachful; satirical.
Go with me,
And, in the breath of *bitter* words, let's smother
My damned fun. *Shakspeare.*

6. Mournful; afflicted.
Wherefore is light given unto to him that is in
misery, and life unto the *bitter* in soul. *Job.*

BIT

7. In any manner unpleasing or hurtful.
Bitter is an equivocal word; there is *bitter*
wormwood, there are *bitter* words, there are
bitter enemies, and a *bitter* cold morning. *Watts.*

BITTERGOURD. n. f. [*colocynthis*, Lat.]
A plant.

BITTERLY. adv. [from *bitter*.]

1. With a bitter taste.

2. In a bitter manner; sorrowfully; ca-
lamitously.
I so lively acted with my tears,
That my poor mistress, moved therewithal,
Wept *bitterly*. *Shakspeare.*
Bitterly hath thou paid, and still art paying
That rigid score. *Milton.*

3. Sharply; severely.
His behaviour is not to censure *bitterly* the er-
rors of their zeal. *Spence.*

BITTERN. n. f. [*butour*, Fr.] A bird
with long legs, and a long bill, which
feeds upon fish; remarkable for the noise
which he makes, usually called *bumping*.
See *BITTOUR*.
The poor fish have enemies enough, besides
such unnatural fishermen as otters, the cornu-
rant, and the *bittern*. *Walton.*
So that scarce
The *bittern* knows his time, with bill ingulph'd,
To shake the sounding marsh. *Tamper.*

BITTERN. n. f. [from *bitter*.] A very
bitter liquor, which drains off in mak-
ing of common salt, and used in the
preparation of Epsom salt. *Quincy.*

BITTERNESS. n. f. [from *bitter*.]

1. A bitter taste.
The idea of whiteness, or *bitterness*, is in the
mind, exactly answering that power which is in
any body to produce it there. *Locke.*

2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacabi-
lity.
The *bitterness* and animosity between the com-
manders was such, that a great part of the army
was marched. *Clarendon.*

3. Sharpness; severity of temper.
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his weakness,
His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterness*? *Shakspeare.*
Pierpoint and Crew appeared now to have
contracted more *bitterness* and sourness than for-
merly, and were more relieved towards the
king's commissioners. *Clarendon.*

4. Satire; piquancy; keenness of reproach.
Some think their wits have been asleep, ex-
cept they dart out somewhat piquant, and to the
quick: men ought to find the difference between
sainness and *bitterness*. *Bacon.*

5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction.
There appears much joy in him, even so much,
that joy could not show itself modest enough,
without a badge of *bitterness*. *Shakspeare.*
They shall mourn for him, as one mourneth
for his only son, and shall he in *bitterness* see
him, as one that is in *bitterness* for his first-born.
Zech.
Must pursue the pleasures, as they call them,
of the natures, which begin in sin, are carried
on with danger, and end in *bitterness*. *Watts.*
I oft, in *bitterness* of soul, deploir'd
My absent daughter, and my dearest lord. *Pope.*

BITTERSWEET. n. f. [from *bitter* and
sweet.] An apple, which has a com-
pound taste of sweet and bitter.
It is but a *bittersweet* at best, and the fine
colours of the serpent do by no means make
amends for the smart and poison of his sting.
South.
When I express the taste of an apple, which
we call the *bittersweet*, none can mistake what I
mean. *Watts.*

BITTERVETCH. n. f. [*eruum*, Lat.] A
plant.

BITTERWORT. *n. f.* [*gentiana*, Lat.] An herb.

BITTOUR. *n. f.* [*butour*, Fr. *ardea stellaris*, Lat.] A bird, commonly called the *bittern* (see **BITTERN**) but perhaps as properly *bittour*.

Then to the water's brink she laid her head;
And, as a *bittour* bumps within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, she said, I tell. *Dryden*.

BITUME. *n. f.* [from *bitumen*.] Bitumen. Mix with these

Idrian pitch, quick sulphur, silver's spume,
Sea onion, hellebore, and black *bitume*. *May*.

BITUMEN. *n. f.* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes, as the Asphaltis in Judæa, of various kinds: some so hard as to be used for coal; others so glutinous as to serve for mortar. *Savary*.

It is reported, that *bitumen* mingled with lime, and put under water, will make as it were an artificial rock, the substance becometh so hard.

The fabrick seem'd a work of rising ground,
With sulphur and *bitumen* call between. *Dryden*.
Bitumen is a body that readily takes fire, yields an oil, and is soluble in water. *Woodward*.

BITUMINOUS. *adj.* [from *bitumen*.] Having the nature and qualities of bitumen; compounded of bitumen.

Naphtha, which was the *bituminous* mortar used in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire and very hard matter, like a stone. *Bacon*.

The sufrage fair to fight, like that which grew
Near that *bituminous* lake, where Sodom flam'd. *Milton*.

BIV'ALVE. *adj.* [from *bivus* and *valva*, Lat.] Having two valves or shutters: a term used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters; and of those plants whose seed pods open their whole length, to discharge their seed, as peas.

In the cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of *bivalve*, larger than could be introduced in at those holes. *Woodward*.

BIV'ALVULAR. *adj.* [from *bivalve*.] Having two valves. *Diß*.

BL'XWORT. *n. f.* An herb.

BL'ZANTINE. *n. f.* [more properly spelt *byzantine*; from *Byzantium*.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pound, which the king offereth upon high festival days; it is yet called a *brizantine*, which anciently was a piece of gold coined by the emperours of Constantinople. *Camden*.

To BLAB. *v. a.* [*blabber*, Dutch.]

1. To tell what ought to be kept secret: it usually implies rather thoughtlessness than treachery; but may be used in either sense.

The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shakespeare*.

They dues be done, and none left out,
Ere the blabbing eastern scow,
The nice morn on the Indian sleep,
From her cabin'd loophole peep. *Milton*.

Nature has made man's breath no windores,
To publish what he does within doors;
Nor what dark secrets there inhabit,
Unless his own rash folly blab it. *Hudibras*.

Sorrow nor joy can be disguis'd by art,
Our forehead blab the secrets of our heart. *Dryd*.

It is unlawful to give any kind of religious worship to a creature; but the very indices of the fathers cannot escape the index expurgatorius, for blabbing to great a truth. *Stirlingfleet*.

Nor whisper to the tattling reeds
The blackest of all female deeds;

Nor blab it on the lonely rocks,
Where echo sits, and list'ning mocks. *Swiss*.

2. To tell: in a good sense. Not used.

That delightful engine of her thoughts,
That blabb'd them with such pleasing eloquence,
Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cage. *Shak*.

To BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales.

Your mute I'll be;
When my tongue blabs, then let mine eyes not see. *Shakespeare*.

BLAB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A tattle; a thoughtless babbler; a treacherous betrayer of secrets.

The secret man heareth many confessions; for who will open himself to a *blab*, or babbler? *Bacon*.

To have reveal'd
Secrets of man, the secrets of a friend,
Contempt and scorn of all, to be excluded
All friendship, and avoided as a *blab*. *Milton*.

Whoever thence me a very inquisitive body,
I'll shew him a *blab*, and one that shall make
privacy as publick as a proclamation. *L'Estrange*.

I should have gone about shewing my letters,
under the charge of secrecy, to every *blab* of my acquaintance. *Swift*.

BLA'BBER. *n. f.* [from *blab*.] A tatter; a tattle.

To BLA'BBER. *v. n.* To whistle to a horse. *Skinner*.

BLA'BBERLIPPED. *Skinner*. See **BLONBERLIPPED**.

BLACK. *adj.* [blac, Saxon.]

1. Of the colour of night.

In the twilight in the evening, in the black and dark night. *Proverbs*.

Aristotle has problems which enquire why the sun makes man black, and not the fire; why it whitens wax, yet blacks the skin? *Brown*.

2. Dark.

The heaven was black with clouds and wind,
and there was a great rain. *1 Kings*.

3. Cloudy of countenance; sullen.

She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd black upon me. *Shakespeare*.

4. Horrible; wicked; atrocious.

Either my country never must be freed,
Or I consenting to so black a deed. *Dryden*.

5. Dismal; mournful.

A dire induction am I witness to;
And, will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and tragical. *Shak*.

6. Black and blue. The colour of a bruise; a stripe.

Mistress Ford, good heart, is beaten black and blue, that you cannot see a white spot about her. *Merry Wives of Windsor*.

And, wing'd with speed and fury, flew
To rescue knight from black and blue. *Hudibras*.

BLACK-BROWED. *adj.* [from *black* and *brow*.] Having black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal; threatening.

Come, gentle night; come, loving black-brow'd night,

Give me my Romeo. *Shakespeare*.

Thus when a black-brow'd gull begins to rise,
White foam at first on the curl'd ocean tries,

Then roars the main, the billows mount the skies. *Dryden*.

BLACK-BRYONY. *n. f.* [*tamnus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLACK-CATTLE. *n. f.* Oxen, bulls, and cows.

The other part of the grazier's business is what we call *black-cattle*, produces hides, tallow, and beef, for expatriation. *Swift*.

BLACK-EARTH. *n. f.* It is every where obvious on the surface of the ground, and what we call mould. *Woodward*.

BLACK-GUARD. *adj.* [from *black* and *guard*.] A cant word among the vul-

gar; by which is implied a dirty-fellow; of the meanest kind.

Let a *black-guard* boy be always about the house, to tend on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. *Swift*.

BLACK-LEAD. *n. f.* [from *black* and *lead*.] A mineral found in the lead-mines, much used for pencils; it is not fusible, or not without a very great heat.

You must first get your *black-lead* sharpened finely, and put fast into quills, for your rude and first draught. *Peacham*.

BLACK-MAIL. *n. f.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other consideration, paid to men allied with robbers, to be by them protected from the danger of such as usually rob or steal. *Cowell*.

BLACK-PUDDING. *n. f.* [from *black* and *pudding*.] A kind of food made of blood and grain.

Through they were tin'd with many a piece
Of ammunition bread and cheese,
And fat *black-puddings*, proper food
For warriors that delight in blood. *Hudibras*.

BLACK-ROD. *n. f.* [from *black* and *rod*.] The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the *black-rod* he carries in his hand. He is of the king's chamber, and likewise usher of the parliament. *Cowell*.

BLACK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. A black colour.
Black is the badge of hell,
The hue of dungeons, and the frown of night. *Shakespeare*.

For the production of *black*, the corpuscles must be less than any of those which exhibit colours. *Newton*.

2. Mourning.

Rise, wretched widow, rise; nor, undeplor'd,
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford;
But rise, prepar'd in *black* to mourn thy perish'd lord. *Dryden*.

3. A blackamoor.

4. That part of the eye which is black.
It suffices that it be in every part of the air,
which is as big as the *black* or light of the eye. *Boyle*.

To BLACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken.

Blackening over the paper with ink, not only the ink would be quickly dried up, but the paper, that I could not burn before, we quickly set on fire. *Boyle*.

Then in his fury *black'd* the raven o'er,
And bid him prate in his white plumes no more. *Adison*.

BLA'CKAMOOR. *n. f.* [from *black* and *moor*.] A man by nature of a black complexion; a negro.

They are no more afraid of a *blackamoor*, or a lion, than of a nurse or a cat. *Locke*.

BLA'CKBERRIED Heath. [*empetrum*, Lat.] A plant.

BLA'CKBERRY Bush. *n. f.* [*rubus*, Lat.] A species of bramble.

BLACKBERRY. *n. f.* The fruit of the bramble.

The policy of these crafty sneezing rascals, that stale old mould-eaten cheese Nestor, and that lame dog-fox Ulysses, is not proved worth a *black-berry*. *Shakespeare*.

Torn sad he sung the Children in the Wood;
How *blackberries* they pluck'd in defaute wild,
And fearlets at the glittering faulchion smil'd. *Gay*.

BLA'CKBIRD. *n. f.* [from *black* and *bird*.] A bird.

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*

A schoolboy ran unto 't, and thought
The crib was down, the blackbird caught. *Swift.*
TO BLA'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *black*.]

1. To make of a black colour.

Blefs'd by aspiring winds, he finds the strand
Blacken'd by crowds. *Prior.*
While the long sun's rays blacken all the way. *Pope.*

2. To darken; to cloud.

That little cloud that appeared at first to
Elijah's servant no bigger than a man's hand,
but presently after grew, and spread, and blacken'd
the face of the whole heaven. *South.*

3. To defame, or make infamous.

Let us blacken him what we can, said that mis-
creant Harison of the blessed king, upon the
wording and drawing up his charge against his
approaching trial. *South.*

The morals blacken'd, when the writings' scape,
The libell'd person, and the pictur'd shape. *Pope.*

TO BLA'CKEN. *v. n.* To grow black, or dark.

The hollow found
Sung in the leaves, the forest shook around,
As blacken'd, roll'd the thunder, groan'd the
ground. *Dryden.*

BLA'CKISH. *adj.* [from *black*.] Somewhat
black.

Part of it all the year continues in the form of
a black soil. *Boyle.*

BLA'CKMOOR. *n. f.* [from *black* and *moor*.]
A negro.

The land of Chus makes no part of Africa;
nor is it the habitation of blackmoors; but the
country of Arabin, especially the Happy and
Stony. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

More to west

The realm of Bacchus to the blackmoor sea. *Milton.*

BLA'CKNESS. *n. f.* [from *black*.]

1. Black colour.

Blackness is only a disposition to absorb, or
suck, without reflection, most of the rays of
every sort that fall on the bodies. *Locke.*

There would emerge one or more very black
spots, and, within those, other (spots of an intenser
blackness). *Newton.*

His tongue, his prating tongue, had chang'd
him quite

To sooty blackness from the purest white. *Milford.*

2. Darkeness.

His faults in him seem as the spots of heav'n,
More fiery by right's blackness. *Shakespeare.*

3. Atrociousness; horribleness; wicked-
ness.

BLA'CKSMITH. *n. f.* [from *black* and *smith*.]
A smith that works in iron; so called
from being very smutty.

The blacksmith may forge what he pleases.

Shut up thy doors with bars and bolts; it will
be impossible to the blacksmith to make them so
fast, but a cat and a whoremaster will find a way
through them. *Speutator.*

BLA'CKTAIL. *n. f.* [from *black* and *tail*.]
A fish; a kind of perch, by some called
ruffs, or popes. See *POPE*. *DiB.*

BLA'CKTHORN. *n. f.* [from *black* and *thorn*.]
The same with the *stoe*. See *PLUM*, of
which it is a species.

BLA'DDER. *n. f.* [bladder, Saxon; *blader*,
Dutch.]

1. That vessel in the body which contains
the urine.

The bladder should be made of a membra-
nous substance, and extremely dilatible for re-
ceiving and containing the urine till an opportu-
nity of emptying it. *Ray.*

2. It is often filled with wind, to which
allusions are frequently made.

That huge great body which the giant bore
Was vanquish'd quite, and of that monstrous
mass

Was nothing left, but like an empty bladder was. *Spenser.*

A bladder but moderately filled with air, and
strongly tied, being held near the fire, grew exceed-
ing turgid and hard; but being brought nearer to
the fire, it suddenly broke, with so loud a noise as
made us for a while after almost deaf. *Boyle.*

3. It is usual for those, that learn to swim,
to support themselves with blown blad-
ders.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
These many summers in a sea of glory,
But far beyond my depth: my high-blown pride
At length broke under me. *Shakespeare.*

4. A blister; a pustule.

BLA'DDER-NUT. *n. f.* [*Staphylocodendron*,
Lat.] A plant.

BLADDER-SENA. *n. f.* [*colutea*, Lat.] A
plant.

BLADE. *n. f.* [blad, bled, Sax. *bled*, Fr.]

The spire of grafs before it grows to
seed; the green shoots of corn which
rise from the seed. This seems to me
the primitive signification of the word
blade; from which, I believe, the *blade*
of a sword was first named, because of
its similitude in shape; and, from the
blade of a sword, that of other weapons
or tools.

There is hardly found a plant that yieldeth a
red juice in the blade or ear, except it be the
tree that beareth *sanguis dracanis*. *Bacon.*

Send in the feeding flocks betimes t' invade
The rising bulk of the luxuriant blade. *Dryden.*

If we were able to dive into her secret recesses,
we should find that the smallest blade of grass, or
most contemptible weed, has its particular use.

Hung on every spray, on every blade

Of grafs, the myriad dewdrops twinkle round. *Thomson.*

BLADE. *n. f.* [*blatte*, Germ. *blad*, Dutch.]

1. The sharp or striking part of a weapon
or instrument, distinct from the handle.
It is usually taken for a weapon, and so
called probably from the likeness of a
sword blade to a blade of grafs. It is
commonly applied to the knife.

He fought all round about, his thirsty blade
To bathe in blood of faithless enemy. *F. Queen.*

She knew the virtue of her blade, nor would
Pollute her sabre with ignoble blood. *Dryden.*

Be his this sword, whose blade of brass displays
A ruddy gleam, whose hilt a silver blaze. *Pope.*

2. A brisk man, either fierce or gay, called
so in contempt. So we say *mettle* for
courage.

You'll find yourself mistaken, Sir, if you'll
take upon you to judge of these blades by their
garbs, looks, and outward appearance.

Then turning about to the hangman, he said,
Dispatch me, I prithee, this troublesome blade. *Prior.*

BLADE of the shoulder. } *n. f.* The bone

BLADEBONE. } called by anatomi-
mists the scapula, or scapular bone.

He fell most furiously on the broiled relics of
a shoulder of mutton, and commonly called a *bladetomb*. *Pope.*

TO BLADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
furnish or fit with a blade.

BLA'DED. *adj.* [from *blade*.] Having
blades or spires.

Her silver visage in the wat'ry glass
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grafs, *Shakf.*

As where the lightning runs along the ground,
Nor bladed grafs, nor bearded corn succeeds,
But scales of scurf and putrefaction breeds. *Dryd.*

BLAIN. *n. f.* [blegene, Sax. *bleyne*, Dutch.]

A pustule; a botch; a blister.

Itches, blains,

Sow all th' Athenian bosoms, and the crop
Be general leprosy. *Shakespeare.*

Botches and blains must all his flesh imbosc,
And all his people. *Milton.*

Whence'er I hear a rival nam'd,
I feel my body all inflam'd;

Which breaking out in boils and blains,
Wish yellow with my linen stains. *Swift.*

BLA'MABLE. *adj.* [from *blame*.] Culpa-
ble; faulty.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which
are on both sides equally blamable. *Dryden.*

BLA'MABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *blamable*.]
Fault; the state of being liable to
blame; culpableness; faultiness.

BLA'MABLY. *adv.* [from *blamable*.] Cul-
pably; in a manner liable to censure.

A process may be carried on against a person,
that is maliciously or blamably absent, even to a
definitive sentence. *Argle.*

TO BLAME. *v. a.* [blamer, Fr.]

1. To censure; to charge with a fault; it
generally implies a slight censure.

Our pow'r

Shall do a court'sy to our wrath, which men
May blame, but not controul. *Shakespeare.*

Porphyrus, you too far did tempt your late;
'Tis true, your duty to me it became;

But, praising that, I must your conduct blame. *Dryden.*

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame, and something to commend. *Pope.*

2. To blame has usually the particle *for*
before the fault.

The reader must not blame me for making use
here all along of the word *sentiment*. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes, but rarely, *of*.

Tomorrow he blamed of inconsiderate rashness,
for that he would busy himself in matters not
belonging to his vocation. *Kestler's History of the Turks.*

BLAME. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Imputation of a fault.

In arms the praise of success is shared among
many; yet the blame of misadventures is charged
upon one. *Hayward.*

They lay the blame on the poor little ones,
sometimes passionately enough, to divert it from
themselves. *Locke.*

2. Crime; that which produces or de-
serves censure.

Who would not judge us to be discharged of all
blame, which are content to have no great fault,
even by their very word and testimony, in whose
eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been ac-
customed to seem small. *Hooke.*

I unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself,

For strangers to my nature. *Shakespeare.*

3. Hurt. Not in use.

Therewith upon his crest
With rigour so outrageous he smit,

That a large share it hew'd out of the rest,
And glancing down his shield, from blamewhim
fairly blest. *Fairy Queen.*

4. There is a peculiar structure of this
word, in which it is not very evident
whether it be a noun or a verb, but I
conceive it to be the noun. To blame,
in French a *fort*; culpable; worthy of
censure.

You were to blame, I must be plain with you,
To part so slightly with your wife's first gift. *Shakespeare.*

I do not ask whether they were mistaken; but, whether they were *so blame* in the manner.

Stirlingfleet.

Now we should hold them much *so blame*,
If they went back before they came. *Prior.*

BLAMEFUL. *adj.* [from *blame* and *full*.]

Criminal; guilty; meriting blame.

Is not the cause of these timeless deaths
As *blameful* as the executioner? *Shakespeare.*

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour,
If ever lady wrong'd her lord so much,
Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed
Some stern untutor'd churl. *Shakespeare.*

BLAMELESSLY. *adv.* [from *blameless*.] Innocently; without crime.

It is the wilful opposing explicit articles, and not the not believing them when not revealed, or not with that conviction, against which he cannot *blamelessly*, without pertinacy, hold out, that will bring danger of ruin on any. *Hammond.*

BLAMELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *blameless*.] Innocence; exemption from censure.

Having resolved with him in Homer, that all is chargeable on Jupiter and fate, they inter, with him, the *blameless* of the inferior agent. *Hammond.*

BLAMELESS. *adj.* [from *blame*.]

1. Guiltless; innocent; exempt from censure or blame.

She found out the righteous, and preserved him *blameless* unto God. *Wisdom.*

The flames ascend on either altar clear,
While thus the *blameless* maid address'd her pray'r. *Dryden.*

Such a lessening of our coin will deprive great numbers of *blameless* men of a fifth part of their estates. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes it is used with *of*.

We will be *blameless* of this thine oath. *Joshua.*

BLAMER. *n. f.* [from *blame*.] One that blames or finds fault; a censurer.

In me you've hallowed a pagan muse,
And denison'd a stranger, who mistaught
By *blamers* of the times they marr'd, hath sought
Virtues in corners. *Drum.*

BLAMEWORTHY. *adj.* [from *blame* and *worthy*.] Culpable; blamable; worthy of blame or censure.

Although the same should be *blameworthy*, yet this age hath forbore to incur the danger of any such blame. *Hooker.*

TO BLANCH. *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To whiten; to change from some other colour to white.

You can behold such fights,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine is *blanch'd* with fear. *Shakespeare.*

A way of whitening was cheaply may be of use;
and we have for down the practice of tradesmen who *blanch* it. *Boyle.*

And sin's black dye seems *blanch'd* by age to virtue. *Dryden.*

2. To strip or peel such things as have husks.

Their suppers may be husket, raisins of the sun,
and a few *blanched* almonds. *Wifeman.*

3. To slur; to balk; to pass over; to shift away. Not in use.

The judges thought it dangerous to admit ifs and ands, to qualify treason; whereby every one might express his malice, and *blanch* his danger. *Bacon.*

You are not transported in an action that warms the blood, and is appearing holy, to *blanch*, or take for admitted, the point of lawfulness. *Bacon.*

TO BLANCH. *v. n.* To evade; to shift; to speak soft.

Optimi consilii mortui; books will speak plain when counsellors *blanch*. *Bacon.*

BLANCHER. *n. f.* [from *blanch*.] A whitener. *Ditt.*

BLAND. *adj.* [*blandus*, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle.

In her face excuse

Came prologue, and apology too prompt;
Which, with *bland* words at will, she thus address'd. *Milton.*

And even calm
Perpetual reign'd, gave what the æthereal *bland*
Breath'd o'er the blue expanse. *Thomson.*

TO BLANDISH. *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Lat.] To smooth; to soften. I have met with this word in no other passage.

Mustering all her wiles,
With *blandish'd* parties, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries, she furcous'd not day nor night
To storm me over-watch'd, and weary'd out. *Milton.*

BLANDISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *blandish*; *blanditie*, Lat.]

1. Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by gesture.

The little babe up in his arms he hent,
Who, with sweet pleasure and bold *blandishment*,
"Gan smile. *Spenser.*

Each bird and beast, behold
Approaching two and two; these caw'ring low
With *blandishment*. *Milton.*

2. Soft words; kind speeches.

He was both well and fair spoken, and would use strange sweetness and *blandishment* of words, where he desired to effect or persuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

3. Kind treatment; care.

Him Dido now with *blandishment* detains;
But I suspect the town where Juno reigns. *Dryden.*
In order to bring those infidels within the wide circle of whiggish community, neither *blandishments* nor promises are omitted. *Swift.*

BLANK. *adj.* [*blanc*, Fr. derived by *Ménage* from *albianus*, thus: *albianus*, *albianicus*, *bianicus*, *biancus*, *bianco*, *blancus*, *blancus*, *blanc*; by others, from *blanc*, which, in Danish, signifies *shining*; in conformity to which, the Germans have *blancker*, to *shine*; the Saxons, *blæcan*; and the English, *bleach*, to whiten.]

1. White.

To the *blank* moon
Her office they prefer'd; to th' other five
Their planetary motions. *Milton.*

2. Without writing; unwritten; empty of all marks.

Our substitutes at home shall have *blank* characters,

Whereto, when they know that men are rich,
They shall subscribe them for large sums of gold. *Shakespeare.*

Upon the debtor side, I find innumerable articles; but, upon the creditor side, little more than *blank* paper. *Addison.*

3. Pale; confused; crushed; dispirited; subdued; depressed.

There without such boast, or sign of joy,
Solicitous and *blank*, he thus began. *Milton.*

Adam, soon as he heard
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,
Astonied stood, and *blank*, while horror chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton.*

But now no face divine contentment wears;
'Tis all *blank* sadness, or continual fears. *Pope.*

4. Without rhyme; where the rhyme is *blanched*, or missed.

The lady shall say her mind freely, or the *blank* verse shall halt for it. *Shakespeare.*

Long have your ears been fill'd with troick parts;
Blood and *blank* verse have harden'd all your hearts. *Addison.*

Our *blank* verse, where there is no rhyme to support the expression, is extremely difficult to such as are not masters in the tongue. *Addison.*

BLANK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A void space on paper.

I cannot write a paper full as I used to do; and yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you. *Swift.*

2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; which has no prize marked upon it.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome, And of his friends there, it is lots to *blanks*.
My name hath touch'd your ears. *Shakespeare.*

In fortune's lottery lies
A heap of *blanks*, like this, for one small prize. *Dryden.*

The world the coward will despise,
When life's a *blank*, who pulls not for a prize. *Dryden.*

3. A paper from which the writing is effaced.

She has left him
The *blank* of what he was;
I tell thee, eunuch, she has quite unmann'd him. *Dryden.*

4. A paper unwritten; any thing without marks or characters.

For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts,
Would they were *blanks*, rather than fill'd with me. *Shakespeare.*

Omission to do what is necessary,
Seals a commission to a *blank* of danger. *Shak.*

For the book of knowledge fair,
Presented with an universal *blank*
Of nature's works, to me expung'd and ras'd. *Milton.*

Life may be one great *blank*, which, though not blotted with sin, is yet without any characters of grace or virtue. *Rogers.*

5. The point to which an arrow is directed; so called, because, to be more visible, it was marked with white. Now disused.

Stander
Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter,
As level as the cannon to his *blank*
Transports its poison'd shot. *Shakespeare.*

6. Aim; shot. Not used.

The harlot king
Is quite beyond my aim; out of the *blank*
And level of my brain. *Shakespeare.*

I have spoken for you all my best,
And stood within the *blank* of his displeasure,
For my free speech. *Shakespeare.*

7. Object to which any thing is directed.

See better, Lear, and let me still remain
The true *blank* of thine eye. *Shakespeare.*

TO BLANK. *v. a.* [from *blank*; *blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To damp; to confuse; to dispirit.

Each opposite, that *blanks* the face of joy,
Meet what I would have well, and it destroy. *Shakespeare.*

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a discount, as shall quite despoil him
Of all these boasted trophies won on me,
And with confusion *blank* his worshippers. *Milt.*

If the atheist, when he dies, should find that his soul remains, how will this man be amazed and *blanked*? *Tilghson.*

2. To efface; to annul.

All former purposes were *blanked*, the government at a bay, and all that charge lost and cancelled. *Spenser.*

BLANKET. *n. f.* [*blanchette*, Fr.]

1. A woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven, spread commonly upon a bed, over the linen sheet, for the procurement of warmth.

Nor heaven peep through the *blankets* of the dark,
To cry hold! hold! *Shakespeare.*

The abilities of man must fall short on one side or other, like too scanty a *blanket* when you are

a-bed; if you pull it upon your shoulders, you leave your feet bare; if you thrust it down upon your feet, your shoulders are uncovered. *Temple.*
Himself among the storied chiefs he spies,
As from the blanket high in air he lies. *Pope.*

2. A kind of pear, sometimes written *blanquet*.

To BLANKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a blanket.

My face I'll grime with fith;
Blanket my loins; tie all my hair in knots. *Shakespeare.*

2. To toss in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.

Ah, ho! he cry'd, what street, what lane,
but knows

Our purgings, pumpings, blanketings, and blows? *Pope.*

BLANKLY. *adv.* [from *blank*.] In a blank manner; with whiteness; with paleness; with confusion.

To BLARE. *v. n.* [*blaren*, Dutch] To bellow; to roar. *Skinner.*

To BLASPHEME. *v. a.* [*blasphemo*, low Latin.]

1. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God.

2. To speak evil of.

The truest issue of thy throne

By his own interdiction stands accus'd,
And does *blasphemy* his breed. *Shakespeare.*

Those who from our labours reap their board,
Blaspheme their feeder, and forget their lord. *Pope.*

To BLASPHEME. *v. n.* To speak *blasphemy*.

Liver of *blaspheming Jew*. *Shakespeare.*
I punished them oft in every synagogue,
and compelled them to *blaspheme*. *Acts.*

BLASPHEMER. *n. s.* [from *blaspheme*.] A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

Who was before a *blasphemer*, and a persecutor, and injurious. *Timothy.*

Even that *blasphemer* himself would inwardly reverence his reprover, as he in his heart really despises him for his cowardly base silence. *Saunders.*

Deny the curst *blasphemer's* tongue to rage,
And turn God's fury from an impious age. *Ticket.*

Should each *blasphemer* quite escape the rod,
Because the insult's not to man, but God. *Pope.*

BLASPHEMOUS. *adj.* [from *blaspheme*.]

It is usually spoken with the accent on the first syllable, but used by *Milton* with it on the second.] Impiously irreverent with regard to God.

O man, take heed how thou the god dost move,
To cause full wrath, which thou can'st not resist;
Blasphemous words the speaker vain do prove. *Sidney.*

And dar'st thou to the Son of God propound,
To worship thee accurst; now more accurst
For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,
And more *blasphemous*. *Milton.*

A man can hardly pass the streets, without having his ears grated with horrid and *blasphemous* oaths and curses. *Tillotson.*

That any thing that wears the name of a christian, or but of man, should venture to own such a villainous, impudent, and *blasphemous* assertion in the face of the world, as this! *Saunders.*

BLASPHEMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *blaspheme*.] Impiously; with wicked irreverence.

Where is the right use of his reason, while he would *blasphemously* set up to controul the commands of the Almighty? *Swift.*

BLASPHEMY. *n. s.* [from *blaspheme*.]

Blasphemy, strictly and properly, is an offering of some indignity, or injury, unto God himself, either by words or writing. *Attyf.*

But that my heart's on future mischief set,
I would speak *blasphemy*, ere bid you fly;
But fly you must. *Shakespeare.*

Intrinsic goodness consists in accordance, and fits in contrariety, to the secret will of God; or else God could not be defined good, so far as his thoughts and secrets, but only superficially good, as far as he is pleased to reveal himself, which is perfect *blasphemy* to imagine. *Hammond.*

BLAST. *n. s.* [from *blæst*, Sax. *blasen*, Germ. to blow.]

1. A gust or puff of wind.

They that stand high have many *blasts* to shake them;

And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces. *Shakespeare.*

Welcome, then,
Thou unsubstantial air, that I embrace;
The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst
Owes nothing to thy *blasts*. *Shakespeare.*

Perhaps thy fortune doth controul the winds,
Doth loose or bind their *blasts* in secret cave. *Fairfax.*

Three ships were hurry'd by the southern *blast*,
And on the secret shelves with fury cast. *Dryden.*

2. The sound made by blowing any instrument of wind music.

In peace there's nothing to become a man,
As modest stillness and humility;
But when the *blast* of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tyger. *Shakespeare.*

He blew his trumpet—the angelic *blast*
Fill'd all the regions. *Milton.*

The Velline fountains, and sulphureous Nar,
Shake at the hallow *blast*, the signal of the war. *Dryden.*

Whether there be two different goddesses called Fame, or one goddess founding two different trumpets, it is certain villainy has as good a title to a *blast* from the proper trumpet, as virtue has from the former. *Swift.*

3. The stroke of a malignant planet; the infection of any thing pestilential. [from the verb *To blast*.]

By the *blast* of God they perish. *Job.*

To BLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To strike with some sudden plague or calamity.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her scornful eyes! infect her beauty,
You fensuck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,
To fail and *blast* her pride. *Shakespeare.*

Oh! Portius, is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the store of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to *blast* the man
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin? *Addison.*

2. To make to wither.

Upon this *blasted* heath you stop our way. *Shakespeare.*

And behold seven thin ears, and *blasted* with the east wind, sprung up after them. *Genesis.*

See, that like lightning shin'd while her face lasted,
The oak now resembles, which lightning had *blasted*. *Waller.*

To his green years your censures you would suit,
Not *blast* that blossom, but expect the fruit. *Dryden.*

Agony unmix'd, incessant gall
Corroding every thought, and *blasting* all
Love's paradise. *Thomas.*

3. To injure; to invalidate; to make infamous.

He shews himself weak, if he will take my word when he thinks I deserve no credit; or malicious, if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to *blast* it. *Stirling.*

4. To cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity.

This commerce Jehoshaphat king of Judea endeavoured to renew; but his enterprize was *blasted* by the destruction of vessels in the harbour. *Abraham.*

5. To confound; to strike with terror.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din *blast* you the city's ears;
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shakespeare.*

BLASTMENT. *n. s.* [from *blast*.] Blast; sudden stroke of infection. Not in use.

In the morn, and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious *blastments* are most imminent. *Shakespeare.*

BLATANT. *adj.* [*blatant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf.

You learn this language from the *blatant* beast. *Dryden.*

To BLATTER. *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Lat.] To roar; to make a senseless noise. Not used.

She rode at peace, through his only pains and excellent endurance, however envy hit to *blatter* against him. *Spenser.*

BLATTERATION. *n. s.* [*blateratio*, Lat.] Noise; senseless roar.

BLAY. *n. s.* [*alburnus*.] A small white river fish; called also a *bleak*.

BLAZE. *n. s.* [*blaze*, a torch, Saxon.]

1. A flame; the light of the flame: *blaze* implies more the light than the heat.

—The main *blaze* of it is past; but a small thing would make it flame again. *Shakespeare.*

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,
A *blaze* of glory that forbids the sight. *Dryden.*

What groans of men shall fill the martial field
How fierce a *blaze* his flaming pile shall yield!
What funeral pump shall floating Tiber see. *Dryden.*

2. Publication; wide diffusion of report.

For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame,
The people's praise, if always praise unmixt? *Milton.*

3. *Blaze* is a white mark upon a horse, descending from the forehead almost to the nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BLAZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flame; to show the light of a flame.

Thus you may long live an happy instrument for your king and country; you shall not be a meteor, or a *blazing* star, but *stella fixa*; happy here, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The third fair morn now *blaz'd* upon the main,
Then glossy smooth lay all the liquid plain. *Pope.*

2. To be conspicuous.

To BLAZE. *v. a.*

1. To publish; to make known; to spread far and wide.

The noise of this fight, and issue thereof, being *blazed* by the country people to some noblemen thereabouts, they came thither. *Sidney.*

My words, in hopes to *blaze* a steadfast mind;
This marble chafe, as of like temper known. *Sidney.*

Thou shalt live, till we can find a time
To *blaze* your marriage, reconcile your friends,
Beg pardon of thy prince, and call thee back. *Shakespeare.*

When beggars die, there are no comets seen;
The heav'n's themselves *blaze* forth the death of princes. *Shakespeare.*

But he went out, and began to publish it much, and to *blaze* abroad the matter. *Mark.*

Such musick worthiest were to *blaze*
The peerless height of her immortal praise,
Whose lute leads us. *Milton.*

Far beyond
The sons of Anak, famous now and *blaz'd*,
Fearless of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about. *Milton.*

Whose follies, *blaz'd* about, to all are known,
And are secret to himself alone. *Granville.*

But, mortals, know, 'tis still our greatest pride
To *blaze* those virtues which the good would hide. *L'opio*

2. To blazon; to give an account of ensigns armorial in proper terms. Not used.
This, in ancient times, was called a fierce; and you should then have *blazed* it thus: he bears a fierce, sable, between two fierce, or.
Peacham.

BLAZER. n. f. [from *blaze*.] One that spreads reports.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debar'd,
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime;
His jargon-bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cause requir'd, but never out of time;
Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime.
Spenser.

TO BLAZON. v. a. [*blasonner*, Fr.]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial.

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms,
Which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into
English.
Addison.

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.

She *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form;
So lightning gilds the unrelenting storm.
Garth.

3. To display; to set to show.

O thou goddess,
Thou divine nature! how thyself thou *blazon'st*
In these two princely boys! they are as gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet,
Not wagging his sweet head.
Shakespeare.

4. To celebrate; to set out.

One that excels the quirk of *blazoning* pens,
And, in th' essential vesture of creation,
Dues bear all excellency.
Shakespeare.

5. To blaze about; to make publick.

What's this but libelling against the senate,
And *blazoning* our injustice every where? *Shak.*

BLAZON. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.

Proceed unto heads that are given in arms,
And teach me what I ought to observe in their *blazon*.
Peacham.

2. Show; divulgation; publication.

But this eternal *blazon* must not be
To ears of flesh and blood.
Shakespeare.

3. Celebration; proclamation of some quality.

I am a gentleman—I'll be sworn thou art;
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, actions, and
spirit,
Do give thee five-fold *blazon*.
Men con over their pedigrees, and obtrude the
blazon of their exploits upon the company.
Collier.

BLAZONRY. n. f. [from *blazon*.] The art of blazoning.

Give certain rules as to the principles of *blazonry*.
Peacham on Drawing.

TO BLEACH. v. a. [*bleichen*, Germ.] To whiten; commonly to whiten by exposure to the open air.

When turtles tread, and rooks and daws;
And maidens *bleach* their summer smocks. *Shak.*

Should I not seek
The clemency of some more temp'rate clime,
To purge my gloom; and, by the sun refin'd,
Bask in his beams, and *bleach* me in the wind?
Dryden.

TO BLEACH. v. n. To grow white; to grow white in the open air.

The white sheet *bleaching* in the open field.
Shakespeare.

For there are various penances enjoind;
And some are hung to *bleach* upon the wind;
Some plung'd in waters.
Dryden.

The deadly winter seizes; shuts up sense;
Lays him along the snows, a stiffen'd corse,
Stretch'd out, and *bleaching* in the northern blast.
Thomson.

BLEAK. adj. [blac, blac, Saxon.]

1. Pale.
2. Cold; chill; cheerless.

Invent the north
To make his *bleak* winds kiss my parched lips,
And comfort me with cold. *Shakespeare.*

The goddess that in rural shrine
Dwell'd here with Pan, or Sylvan, by *bleak* song
Forbidding every *bleak* unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood.
Milton.

Her desolation presents us with nothing but
bleak and barren prospects. *Addison.*

Say, will ye bless the *bleak* Atlantick shore,
Or bid the furious Gaul be rode no more? *Pope.*

BLEAK. n. f. [*alburnus*, from his white or *bleak* colour.] A small river fish.

The *bleak*, or freshwater sprat, is ever in motion, and therefore called by some the river swallow. His back is of a pleasant, sad sea water green; his belly white and shining like the mountain snow. *Bleaks* are excellent meat, and in best season in August. *Walton.*

BLEAKNESS. n. f. [from *bleak*.] Coldness; chillness.

The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked, without complaining of the *bleakness* of the air; as the armies of the northern nations keep the field all winter. *Addison.*

BLEAKY. adj. [from *bleak*.] Bleak; cold; chill.

On shrubs they browse, and, on the *bleaky* top
Of rugged hills, the thorny Bramble crop. *Dryden.*

BLEAR. adj. [*blaar*, a blither, Dutch.]

1. Dim with rheum or water; sore with rheum.

It is a tradition that *blear* eyes affect sound eyes.
Bacon.

It is no more in the power of calumny to blast the dignity of an honest man, than of the *blear* eyed owl to cast scandal on the sun. *L'Estrange.*
His *blear* eyes ran in gutters to his chin;
His beard was stubble, and his cheeks were thin.
Dryden.

When thou shalt see the *blear* eyed fathers teach
Their sons this harsh and mouldy sort of speech.
Dryden.

2. Dim; obscure, in general, or that which makes dimness.

Thus I hurl
My dazzling spells into the spongy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion,
And give it false preferences.
Milton.

TO BLEAR. v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To make the eyes watery, or sore with rheum.

All tongues speak of him, and the *bleared* fights
Are spectacled to see him. *Shakespeare.*

The Dardanian wives,
With *bleared* villages, come forth to view
The issue of th' exploit. *Shakespeare.*

When I was young, I, like a lazy fool,
Would *blear* my eyes with oil to stay from school;
Averse to pains. *Dryden.*

2. To dim the eyes.

This may stand for a pretty superficial argument, to *blear* our eyes, and lull us asleep in security.

BLEAREDNESS. n. f. [from *bleared*.] The state of being *bleared*, or dimmed with rheum.

The defluxion falling upon the edges of the eyelids, makes a *blearedness*. *Wifeman.*

TO BLEAT. v. n. [*blatan*, Sax.] To cry as a sheep.

We were as twinn'd lambs, that did frisk i' th' sun,
And *bleat* the one at th' other. *Shakespeare.*

You may as well use question with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe *bleat* for the lamb.
Merchant of Venice.

While on sweet grass her *bleating* charge does lie,
Our happy lover feeds upon her eye. *Reverend.*
What bull dares bellow, or what sheep dares
bleat,
Within the lion's den? *Dryden.*

BLEAT. v. f. [from the verb.] The cry of a sheep or lamb.

Set in my ship, mine ear reach'd, where we rode,
The bellowing of oxen, and the *bleat*
Of fleecy sheep. *Chapman.*

BLEB. n. f. [*blam*, to swell, Germ.] A blister.

BLEB. The present and participle of To bleed.

TO BLEED. v. n. pret. I *bled*; I have *bled*. [*bledan*, Saxon.]

1. To lose blood; to run with blood.

I *bled* inwardly for my lord. *Shakespeare.*
Bled, bleed, poor country!

Great tyranny, lay thou thy basisure;
For goodness dare not check thee! *Shakespeare.*

Many, upon the seeing of others *bled*, or
strangled, or hanged, themselves are ready to
faint, as if they *bled*. *Bacon.*

2. To die a violent death.

The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to-day;
Had he thy reason, would he skip and play?
Pope.

3. To lose blood medicinally; as, he *bled* for a fever.

4. To drop, as blood. It is applied to any thing that drops from some body on incision, as blood from an animal.

For me the balsam shall *bleed*, and amber flow,
The coral redden, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

TO BLEED. v. a. To let blood; to take blood from.

That from a patriot of distinguish'd note,
Have *bled* and gurg'd me to a simple vote. *Pope.*

BLEIT. } adj. Bashful. It is used in Scotch.
BLATE. } land, and the bordering coun-
ties.

TO BLEMISH. v. a. [from *blame*, *Junius*; from *blime*, white, *It.* *Skinner.*]

1. To mark with any deformity.

Labeler that my outward face might have
been *blemish'd*, than that the face of so excellent
a mind could have been thus *blemish'd*. *Sidney.*

2. To defame; to tarnish, with respect to reputation.

Not that my verse would *blemish* all the fair;
But yet if some be bad, 'tis wisdom to beware.
Dryden.

Those, who, by concerted defamations, endeavour to *blemish* his character, incur the complicated guilt of slander and perjury. *Whitaker.*

BLEMISH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A mark of deformity; a scar; a diminution of beauty.

As he hath caused a *blemish* in a man, so shall
it be done to him again. *Lection.*

Open it so from the eye-lid, that you divide
not that; for, in so doing, you will leave a re-
mediless *blemish*. *Wifeman.*

2. Reproach; disgrace; imputation.

That you have been earnest, should be no *blemish*
or discredit at all unto you. *Hooker.*

And if we shall neglect to propagate these
blest dispositions, what others can undertake
it, without some *blemish* to us, some reflection
on our negligence? *Spenser.*

None more industriously publish the *blemishes*
of an extraordinary reputation, than such as lie
open to the same censure; raising applause to
themselves, for resembling a person of an exalted
reputation, though in the blameable parts of his
character. *Addison.*

3. A soil; turpitude; taint; deformity.

First shall virtue be vice, and beauty be counted
a *blemish*,
Ere that I leave with song of praise her praise to
solemnize. *Sidney.*

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest,
That clear she died from *blemish* criminal. *Fairy Q.*

To conformity with Rome a *blemish* unto the church of England, and unto churches abroad an ornament? *Hooker.*

Not a hair peris'd:

On their sustaining garments not a *blemish*,
But fresher than before. *Shakespeare.*

Evadne's husband! 'tis a fault

To love, a *blemish* to my thought. *Waller.*

That your duty may no *blemish* take,

I will myself your father's captive make. *Dryden.*

Such a mirth as this is capable of making a
leauty, as well as a *blemish*, the subject of de-
fession. *Addison.*

To BLEND. v. n. To shrink; to start
back; to give way. Not used.

I'll observe his looks;

I'll tent him to the quick; if he but *blend*,
I know my course. *Shakespeare.*

Patience herself, what goddesses'er she be,
Doth less'er *blend* at sufferance than I do. *Shaks.*

Hold you ever to our special drift;

Though sometimes you do *blend* from this to
that.

As cause doth minister. *Shakespeare.*

To BLEND. v. a. To hinder; to obstruct.
Not used.

The rebels besieged them, winning the even
ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses
of hay before them, to *blend* the defendants
fight, and dead their shot. *Carew.*

To BLEND. v. a. pret. I *blended*; an-
ciently, *blend*. [*blendan*, Saxon.]

1. To mingle together.

'Tis beauty truly *blend*, whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand hath laid
on. *Shakespeare.*

The mission taught by the ancients is too slight
or gross; for bodies mixed according to their
hypothesis, would not appear such to the acute
eyes of a lynx, who would discern the elements,
if they were no otherwise mingled, than but
blended but not united. *Boyle.*

He had his calmer influence, and his mien
Did love and majesty together *blend*. *Dryden.*

The grave, where even the great find rest,
And *blended* lie th' oppressor and th' oppress'd. *Pope.*

2. To confound.

The moon should wander from her beaten
way, the times and seasons of the year *blend* them-
selves by disordered and confused mixture. *Hooker.*

3. To pollute; to spoil; to corrupt. This
signification was anciently much in use,
but is now wholly obsolete.

Which when he saw, he burnt with jealous
fire;

The eye of reason was with rage *blend*. *Fairy Q.*

Regard of worldly muck doth foully *blend*,
And low abate the high heroic spirit. *Fairy Queen.*

The whilst thy kingdom from thy head is rent,
And thy throne royal with dishonour *blend*. *Spenser.*

BLENDER. n. f. [from *To blend*.] The
person that mingles.

BLENT. The obsolete participle of *blend*.

To BLESS. v. a. preterit and participle,
blest or *blest*. [*blerrian*, Saxon.]

1. To make happy; to prosper; to make
successful.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;

It droppeth as the gentle rain of heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice *blest*;

It *blest* him that gives, and him that takes. *Shakespeare.*

Had I but died an hour before this chance,

I had liv'd a *blest* time: for, from this instant,

There's nothing serious in mortality. *Shakespeare.*

This kingdom enjoyed the greatest calm, and
the fullest measure of felicity, that any people,
in any age, for so long time together, have been
blest with. *Clarendon.*

Happy this life, with such a hero *blest*;

What virtue dwells not in his loyal breast? *Waller.*

In vain with folding arms the youth assay'd
To stop her flight, and strain the flying shade;
But the return'd no more, to *blest* his longing
eyes. *Dryden.*

O hospitable Jove! we thus invoke,
Blest to both nations this auspicious hour. *Dryden.*

2. To wish happiness to another; to pro-
nounce a blessing upon him.

And this is the blessing wherewith Moses the
man of God *blest* the children of Israel, before
his death. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To consecrate by a prayer.

He *blest*, and brake, and gave the loaves. *Matthew.*

4. To praise; to glorify for benefits re-
ceived; to celebrate.

Unto us there is one only guide of all agents
natural, and he both the creator and worker of
all in all, alone to be *blest*, adored, and ho-
noured by all for ever. *Hooker.*

But *blest*'d be that great pow'r, that hath us
blest'd

With longer life than earth and heav'n can have. *Davies.*

5. It seems, in one place of *Spenser*, to
signify the same as *to waive*; *to brandish*;
to flourish. This signification is
taken from an old rite of our Romish
ancestors, who, *blest* a field, directed
their hands in quick succession to all
parts of it.

Whom when the prince to battle new address'd,
And threat'ning high his dreadful stroke did see,
His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*,
And smote off quite his right leg by the knee. *Fairy Queen.*

BLE'SSED. particip. adj. [from *To blest*.]

1. Happy; enjoying felicity.

Blest are the barren. *Luke.*

2. Holy and happy; happy in the favour
of God.

All generations shall call me *blest*. *Luke.*

3. Happy in the joys of heaven.

Blest are the dead which die in the lord. *Revelations.*

BLE'SSED Thistle. [*cnicius*, Lat.] A plant.

BLE'SSEDLY. adv. [from *blest*.] Hap-
pily.

This accident of Clitophon's taking, had so
blestly procur'd their meeting. *Sidney.*

BLE'SSEDNESS. n. f. [from *blest*.]

1. Happiness; felicity.

Many times have I, leaning to yonder palm,
admir'd the *blestness* of it, that it could bear
love without the sense of pain. *Sidney.*

His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the *blestness* of being little. *Shaks.*

2. Sanctity.

Earthlier happy is the rose distill'd,
Than that, which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in single *blestness*. *Shak.*

3. Heavenly felicity.

It is such an one, as, being begun in grace, passes
into glory, *blestness*, and immortality. *South.*

4. Divine favour.

BLE'SSER. n. f. [from *blest*.] He that
*blesse*s, or gives a blessing; he that makes
any thing prosper.

When thou receivest praise, take it indif-
ferently, and return it to God, the giver of the
gift, or *blesser* of the action. *Taylor.*

BLE'SSING. n. f. [from *blest*.]

1. Benediction; a prayer by which happi-
ness is implored for any one.

2. A declaration by which happiness is pro-
mised in a prophetic and authoritative
manner.

The person that is called, kneeleth down be-
fore the chair, and the father layeth his hand

upon his head, or her head, and giveth the
*bliss*ing. *Baron.*

3. Any of the means of happiness; a gift;
an advantage; a benefit.

Nor are his *bliss*ing, to his banks confin'd,
But free, and common, as the sea and wind. *Dankam.*

Political jealousy is very reasonable in persons
persuaded of the excellency of their constitution,
who believe that they derive from it the most va-
luable *bliss*ings of society. *Addison.*

A just and wise magistrate is a *bliss*ing as ex-
tensive as the community to which he belongs:
a *bliss*ing which includes all other *bliss*ings what-
soever, that relate to this life. *Atterbury.*

4. Divine favour.

My pretty cousin,
*Bliss*ing upon you! *Shakespeare.*

I had most need of *bliss*ing, and Amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shakespeare.*

Honour thy father and mother, both in word
and deed, that a *bliss*ing may come upon thee
from them. *Freder.*

He shall receive the *bliss*ing from the Lord. *Isa'ias.*

5. The Hebrews, under this name, often un-
derstood the presents which friends make
to one another; in all probability, be-
cause they are generally attended with
*bliss*ings and compliments both from those
who give, and those who receive. *Calmes.*

And Jacob said, receive my present at my
hand; take, I pray thee, my *bliss*ing that is
brought to thee. *Genesis.*

BLEST. The preterit and participle of
blest.

Peace to thy gentle shade, and endless rest!
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too *blest*! *Lope.*

BLEW. The preterit of *blow*.

The rest fled into a strong tower, where, see-
ing no remedy, they desperately *blew* up them-
selves, with a great part of the castle, with gun-
powder. *Kentler.*

BLEYME. n. f. An inflammation in the
foot of a horse, between the sole and
the bone. *Farrier's Dict.*

BLIGHT. n. f. [The etymology unknown.]

1. Mildew; according to *Skinner*: but it
seems taken by most writers, in a general
sense, for any cause of the failure of
fruits.

I complain'd to the oldest and best gardeners,
who often fell into the same misfortune, and
esteemed it some *blight* of the spring. *Temple.*

2. Any thing nipping, or blasting.

When you come to the proof once, the first
blight of frost shall most infallibly strip you of
all your glory. *L'Estrange.*

To BLIGHT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To corrupt with mildew.

This vapour bears up along with it any noxious
mineral steams; it then blasts vegetables, *blights*
corn and fruit, and is sometimes injurious even
to men. *Woodward.*

2. In general, to blast; to hinder from
fertility.

My country neighbours do not find it im-
possible to think of a lame horse they have, or
their *blighted* corn, till they have run over in t. car
minds all beings. *Lutke.*

But lest harsh care the lover's peace destroy,
And roughly *blight* the tender buds of joy,
Let reason teach. *Lytelton.*

BLIND. adj. [*blimb*, Saxon.]

1. Deprived of sight; wanting the sense
of seeing; dark.

The blind man that governs his steps by feel-
ing, in defect of eyes, receives advertisement of
things through a staff. *Digby.*

Those other two, equal'd with me in fate,
So were I equal'd with them in renewal

Blind Thamyris, and *blind* Mæonides;
And Terebas, and Phineas, prophets old. *Milton.*

2. Intellectually dark; unable to judge; ignorant: with *so* before that which is unseen.

All authors to their own defects are *blind*;
Hast thou but, Janus like, a face behind,
To see the people, what display mouths they
make;

To mark their fingers pointed at thy back. *Dryd.*

3. Sometimes of.

Blind of the future, and by rage misled,
He pulls his crimes upon his people's head. *Dryd.*

4. Unseen; out of the publick view; private: generally with some tendency to some contempt or censure.

To grievous and scandalous inconveniencies
they make themselves subject, with whom any
blind or secret corner is judged a fit house of
common prayer. *Hooker.*

5. Not easily discernible; hard to find; dark; obscure; unseen.

There be also *blind* fires under stone, which
flame not out; but oil being poured upon them,
they flame out. *Bacon.*

Where else
Shall I inform my unacquainted feet
In the blind mazes of this tangled wood? *Milton.*
How have we wander'd a long dismal night,
Led through *blind* paths by each deluding light.
Reformation.

Part creeping under ground, their journey
blind,
And climbing from below, their fellows meet.
Dryden.

So mariners mistake the promis'd gust,
And, with full sails, on the *blind* rocks are lost.
Dryden.

A postern door, yet unobserv'd and free,
Join'd by the length of a *blind* gallery,
To the king's closet led. *Dryden.*

6. *Blind Vessels*. [with chymists.] Such as have no opening but on one side.

To *BLIND*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make blind; to deprive of sight.

You nimble lightnings, dart your *blinding*
flames

Into her scornful eyes! *Shakspeare.*
Of whose hand have I received any bribe to
blind mine eyes therewith? and I will restore it.
Samuel.

A *blind* guide is certainly a great mischief;
but a guide that *blinds* those whom he should
lead, is undoubtedly a much greater. *South.*

2. To darken; to obscure to the eye.

So whirl the seas, such darkness *blinds* the
sky,

That the black night receives a deeper dye. *Dryd.*

3. To darken the understanding.

This my long-suffering, and my day of grace,
They who neglect and scorn shall never taste,
But hard be harden'd, *blind* be *blinded* more.
Milton.

4. To obscure to the understanding.

The state of the controversy between us he en-
deavour'd, with all his art, to *blind* and con-
found. *Seeling-fires.*

BLIND. *n. f.*

1. Something to hinder the sight.

Hardly any thing in our conversation is pure
and genuine; civility casts a *blind* over the duty,
under some customary words. *L'Estrange.*

2. Something to mislead the eye, or the understanding.

These discourses set an opposition between his
commands and decrees; making the one a *blind*
to the execution of the other. *Decay of Piety.*

To *BLINDFOLD*. *v. a.* [from *blind* and
fold.] To hinder from seeing, by
blinding the eyes.

When they had *blindfolded* him, they struck
him on the face. *Luke.*

BLINDFOLD. *adj.* [from the verb.] Hav-
ing the eyes covered.

And oft himself he chanc'd to hurt unwarer,
Whilst reason, blent through passion, nought de-
fied,

But, as a *blindfold* bull, at random fares,
And where he hits, nought knows, and where
he hurts, nought cares. *Fairy Queen.*

Who *blindfold* walks upon a river's brim,
When he should see, has he deserv'd to swim?
Dryden.

When lots are shuffled together, or a man
blindfold casts a dye, what reason can he have to
presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather
than a black? *South.*

The women will look into the state of the na-
tion with their own eyes, and be no longer led
blindfold by a male legislature. *Addison.*

BLINDLY. *adv.* [from *blind*.]

1. Without sight.

2. Implicitly; without examination.

The old king, after a long debate,
By his imperious mistress *blindly* led,
Has given Cydaria to Orbellan's bed. *Dryden.*

How ready zeal for interest and party, is to
charge atheism on those, who will not, without
examining, submit, and *blindly* swallow their
nonense. *Locke.*

3. Without judgment or direction.

How seas, and earth, and air, and æthereal
flame,
Fell through the mighty void; and, in their fall,
Were *blindly* gather'd in this goodly ball. *Dryd.*

BLINDMAN'S BUFF. *n. f.* A play in which
some one is to have his eyes covered,
and hunt out the rest of the company.

Disguis'd in all the mask of night,
We left our champion on his flight;
At *blindman's buff* to grope his way,
In equal fear of night and day. *Hudibras.*

He imagines I shut my eyes again; but surely
he fancies I play at *blindman's buff* with him; for
he thinks I never have my eyes open. *Seeling-f.*

BLINDNESS. *n. f.* [from *blind*.]

1. Want of sight.

I will smite every house of the people with
blindness. *Zechariah.*

2. Ignorance; intellectual darkness.

All the rest as born of savage brood,
But with base thoughts, are into *blindness* led,
And kept from looking on the luminous day.
Spenser.

Nor can we call it choice, when what we chuse,
Folly and *blindness* only could refuse. *Denham.*

Whenever we would proceed beyond these
simple ideas, we fall presently into darkness and
difficulties, and can discover nothing farther but
our own *blindness* and ignorance. *Locke.*

BLINDNETTLE. *n. f.* [*serofularia*.] A
plant.

BLINDSIDE. *n. f.* [from *blind* and *side*.]

Weakness; frailty; weak part.

He is too great a lover of himself; this is one
of his *blindnesses*; the test of men, I fear, are not
without them. *Swift.*

BLINDWORM. *n. f.* [*cecilia*; from *blind*
and *worm*.] A small viper, called like-
wise a slow worm; believed not to be
venomous.

You spotted snakes, with double tongue,
Thorny hedgehogs, be not seen;
Newts and *blindworms*, do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen. *Shakspeare.*

The greater slow worm, called also the *blind-
worm*, is commonly thought to be blind, because
of the littleness of his eyes. *Grew.*

To *BLINK*. *v. n.* [*blincken*, Danish.]

1. To wink, or twinkle with the eyes.

So wink, as if one eye
Upon the other were a spy;
That, to trepan the one to think
The other blind, both strive to *blink*. *Hudibras.*

2. To see obscurely.

What's here! the portrait of a *blinking* idiot.
Shakspeare.

Sweet and lovely wall,
Shew me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine
eye. *Shakspeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*
His figure (such as might his soul proclaim;
One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame. *Pope.*

BLINKARD. *n. f.* [from *blink*.]

1. One that has bad eyes.

2. Something twinkling.

In some parts we see many glorious and emi-
nent stars, in others few of any remarkable great-
ness, and in some none but *blinkards*, and obicure
ones. *Hakewell.*

BLISS. *n. f.* [*blisse*, Sax. from *blis*arian,
to rejoice.]

1. The highest degree of happiness; blef-
sedness; felicity: generally used of the
happiness of blessed souls.

A mighty Saviour hath witnessed of himself,
I am the way: the way that leadeth us from
misery into *bliss*. *Hookes.*

Dim sadness did not spare
That time celestial villages; yet, mix'd
With pity, visited not their *bliss*. *Milton.*

With me
All my redeem'd may dwell, in joy and *bliss*.
Milton.

2. Felicity in general.

Condition, circumstance is not the thing;
Bliss is the same in subject or in king. *Pope.*

BLISSFUL. *adj.* [from *bliss* and *full*.]
Full of joy; happy in the highest de-
gree.

Yet swimming in that sea of *blissful* joy,
He nought forgot. *Fairy Queen.*

The two saddest ingredients in hell, are de-
privation of the *blissful* vision, and confusion of
face. *Hammond.*

Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love,
Uninterrupted joy, unrival'd love,
In *blissful* solitude. *Milton.*

So peaceful shalt thou end thy *blissful* days,
And steal thyself from life by slow decays. *Pope.*
First in the fields I try the silvan strains,
Nor blush to sport in Windsor's *blissful* plains.
Pope.

BLISSFULLY. *adv.* [from *blissful*.] Hap-
pily.

BLISSFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *blissful*.]
Happiness; fulness of joy.

To *BLISSOM*. *v. n.* To caterwaul; to be
lullful. *Ditt.*

BLISTER. *n. f.* [*bluyser*, Dutch.]

1. A pustule formed by raising the cuticle
from the cutis, and filled with serous
blood.

In this state she gallops, night by night,
O'er ladies lips, who strain on kisses dream,
Which oft the angry Mab with *blister* plagues
Because their breaths with sweetmeats tainted are.
Shakspeare.

I found a great *blister* drawn by the garlick,
but had it cut, which run a good deal of water,
but filled again by next night. *Temple.*

2. Any swelling made by the separation of
a film or skin from the other parts.

Upon the leaves there riseth a tumour like a
blister. *Bacon.*

To *BLISTER*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
rise in blisters.

If I prove honey-mouth, let my tongue *blister*,
And never to my red-look'd anger be
The trumpet any more. *Shakspeare.*

Embrace thy knees with loathing hands,
Which *blister* a when they touch thee. *Dryden.*

To *BLISTER*. *v. a.*

1. To raise blisters by some hurt, as by a
burn, or rubbing.

Look, here comes one, a gentlewoman of mine,
Who falling in the flaws of her own youth,
Hath blifter'd her report. *Shakspeare.*

2. To raise blisters with a medical intention.

I blistered the legs and thighs; but was too late: he died howling. *Wijeman.*

BLITHE. *adj.* [*blithe*, Saxon.] Gay; airy; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

We have always one eye fixed upon the countenance of our enemies; and, according to the *hark* or heavy aspect thereof, our other eye sheweth some other suitable token either of dislike or approbation. *Huiker.*

Then fight not so, but let them go,
And be you *blithe* and bonny. *Shakspeare.*

For that fair female troop thou saw'st, that team'd

Of goddesses, so *blithe*, so smooth, so gay;
Yet empty of all good. *Milton.*

To whom the wily adder, *blithe* and glad:
Empire! the way is ready, and not long. *Milton.*

And the milkmaid singeth *blithe*,
And the mower whets his scythe. *Milton.*

Should he return, that troop to *blithe* and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope.*

BLITHELY. *adv.* [from *blithe*.] In a blithe manner.

BLITHESS. } *n. f.* [from *blithe*.]
BLITHESSNESS. } The quality of being blithe.

BLITHESOME. *adj.* [from *blithe*.] Gay; cheerful.

Frosty blasts deface
The *blithesome* year: trees of their shrivell'd fruits
Are widow'd. *Philips.*

TO BLOAT. *v. a.* [probably from *blow*.]

To swell, or make turgid with wind: it has up, an intensive particle.

His rude essays
Encourage him, and *bloat* him up with praise,
That he may get more bulk before he dies. *Dryd.*

The strutting petticoat smooths all distinctions,
Levels the mother with the daughter. I cannot
but be troubled to see so many well shaped innocent virgins, *bloated up*, and waddling up
and down like big-bellied women. *Addison.*

TO BLOAT. *v. n.* To grow turgid:

If a period of a firm constitution begins to *bloat*,
from being warm grows cold, his fibres grow weak. *Arbutnot.*

BLOAT. *adj.* Swelled with intemperance; turgid.

The *bloat* king. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

BLOATEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *bloat*.] Turgidness; swelling; tumour.

Laziness, laziness, *bloatedness*, and scorbatical spots, are symptoms of weak liver. *Arbutnot.*

BLOBBY. *n. f.* [from *blob*.] A word used in some counties for a bubble.

There twinneth also in the sea a round slimy substance, called a *blobber*, reputed noisome to the fish. *Carew.*

BLOBBERY. *n. f.* [from *blob*, or *blobber*, and *lip*.] A thick lip.

They make a wit of their intipid friend,
His *blobber* and beetle brows commend. *Dryd.*

BLOBBY. *adj.* Having swelled

BLOBBY. } or thick lips.
BLOBBY. } A *blobber* (lip), seemeth to be a kind of mousetail. *Grew.*

His person deformed to the highest degree;
But-moiled, and *blobber*ed. *L'Estrange.*

BLACK. *n. f.* [*black*, Dutch; *blac*, Fr.]

1. A heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long.

2. A mass of matter.

Homer's apothecis consists of a groupe of figures, cut in the time *black* of mark, and rising one above another. *Shakspeare.*

3. A massy body.

Small causes are sufficient to make a man uneasy, when great ones are not in the way: for want of *black*, he will stumble at a straw. *Swift.*

4. A rude piece of matter: in contempt.

When, by the help of waxes and beetles, an image is cleft out of the trunk of some tree, yet, after the skill of artificers to set forth such a divine *black*, it cannot one moment secure itself from being eaten by worms. *Strillingfleet.*

5. The piece of wood on which hats are formed. Some old writers use *block* for the hat itself.

He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat: it ever changes with the next *block*. *Shakspeare.*

6. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.

Some guard these traitors to the *block* of death,
Treason's true bed, and yielder-up of breath. *Shakspeare.*

At the instant of his death, having a long beard, after his head was upon the *block*, he gently drew his beard aside, and said, this hath not offended the king. *Bacon.*

I'll drag him thence,
Even from the holy altar to the *block*. *Dryden.*

7. An obstruction; a stop.

Can he ever dream, that the suffering for righteousness sake is our felicity, when he sees us run from it, that no crime is *black* enough in our way to stop our flight? *Decay of Piety.*

8. A sea term for a pully.

9. A blockhead; a fellow remarkable for stupidity.

The country is a desert, where the good
Gain'd inhabits not; born's not understood;
There men become beasts, and prone to all evils;
In cities, *black*. *Dante.*

What tongueless *black* were they, would they not speak?
Shakspeare's Richard III.

TO BLOCK. *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.]

1. To shut up; to enclose, so as to hinder egress; to obstruct.

The states about them should neither by encroach of dominion, nor by blocking of trade, have it in their power to hurt or annoy. *Clarendon.*

They *block* the castle kept by Beirtram;
But now they cry, down with the palace, fire it. *Dryden.*

2. It has often up, to note clause.

Recommend it to the governor of Abingdon, to send some troops to *block* it up, from infecting the great road. *Clarendon.*

The abbot raises an army, and *blocks up* the town on the side that faces his dominions. *Addison.*

BLOCK-HOUSE. *n. f.* [from *block* and *house*.]

A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass, commonly to defend a harbour.

His entrance is guarded with *block-houses*, and that on the town's side fortified with ordnance. *Carew.*

Rochester water reacheth far within the land, and is under the protection of some *block-houses*. *Raileigh.*

BLOCK-TIN. *n. f.* [from *block* and *tin*.]

Tin which is pure or unmixed, and yet unwrought. *Boyle.*

BLOCKADE. *n. f.* [from *block*.] A siege carried on by shutting up the place.

The enemy was necessitated wholly to abandon the *blockade* of Olivenza. *Taiter.*

Round the goddess's roll
Broad hats and hoods, and caps, a sable shoal;
Thick, and more thick, the *black blockade* ex-
tends. *Pope.*

TO BLOCKADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To shut up by obstruction.

Huge bales of British cloth *blockade* the door,
A hundred oars at your levee roar. *Pope.*

BLOCKHEAD. *n. f.* [from *block* and *head*.]

A stupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts.

Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will; it is strongly wedged up in a *block-head*. *Shakspeare.*

We idly sit like stupid *blockheads*,
Our hands committed to our pockets. *Hudibras.*

A *blockhead* rubs his thoughtless skull,
And thanks his stars he was not born a fool. *Pope.*

BLOCKHEADED. *adj.* [from *blockhead*.]

Stupid; dull.

Says a *blockheaded* boy, these are villainous creatures. *L'Estrange.*

BLOCKISH. *adj.* [from *block*.] Stupid; dull.

Make a lottery,
And, by device, let *blockish* Ajax draw
The sort to fight with Hector. *Shakspeare.*

BLOCKISHLY. *adv.* [from *blockish*.] In a stupid manner.

BLOCKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *blockish*.] Stupidity; dullness.

BLOMARY. *n. f.* The first forge in the iron mills, through which the metal passes, after it has been first melted from the mine. *Ditt.*

BLOKKET. *n. f.* I suppose for *blanket*.

Our kitchener livery's been all too sad
For thilke same reason, when all is yelad
With pleasure. *Spenser.*

BLOOD. *n. f.* [*blob*, Saxon.]

1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals.

But flesh, with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall you not eat. *Genesis.*

2. Child; progeny.

We'll no more meet, no more see one another:
But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter. *Shakspeare.*

3. Family; kindred.

As many and as well born *bloods* as these,
Stand in his face, to contradict his claim. *Shakspeare.*

O! what an happiness is it to find
A friend of our own *blood*, a brother kind. *Waller.*

According to the common law of England, in administrations, the whole *blood* is preferred to the half *blood*. *Ayliffe.*

4. Descent; lineage.

Epithets of flattery, deserved by few of them; and not running in a *blood*, like the perpetual gentleness of the Ormond family. *Dryden.*

5. Blood royal; royal lineage.

They will almost
Give us a prince o' th' *blood*, a son of Priam,
In change of him. *Shakspeare.*

6. Birth; high extraction.

I am a gentleman of *blood* and breeding. *Shakspeare.*

7. Murder; violent death.

It will have *blood*; they say, *blood* will have *blood*. *Shakspeare.*

The voice of thy brother's *blood* crieth unto me from the ground. *Genesis.*

8. Life.

When wicked men have slain a righteous person in his own house, upon his bed, shall I not therefore now require his *blood* at your hand? *2 Samuel.*

9. For *blood*. Though his blood or life was at stake: a low phrase.

A crow lay hatching upon a muske, and could not, for his *blood*, break the shell to come at the fish. *L'Estrange.*

10. The carnal part of man.

Flesh and *blood* hath not revealed it unto thee, but my father which is in heaven. *Matthew.*

11. Temper of mind; state of the passions.

Will you, great sir, that glory blot,
In cold *blood*, which you gain'd in hot? *Hudibras.*

12. Hot spark; man of fire.

The news put divers young *blacks* into such a fury, as the ambassadors were not, without peril, to be outraged. *Bacon.*

13 The juice of any thing.

He washed his garments in wine, and his clothes in the blood of grapes. *Genesis.*

To BLOOD, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To stain with blood.

Then all approach the slain with vast surprise, And, scarce secure, reach out their spears afar, And blood their points, to prove their partnership in war. *Dryden's Fables.*

He was *blooded* up to his elbows by a couple of Moors, whom he butchered with his own imperial hands. *Addison.*

2. To enter; to enure to blood, as a hound.

Fairer than fairest, let none ever say, That ye were *blooded* in a yielded prey. *Spenser.*

3. To blood, is sometimes to let blood medically.

4. To heat; to exasperate.

When the faculties intellectual are in vigour, not drenched, or, as it were, *blooded* by the affections. *Bacon's Aphorisms.*

By this means, matters grew more exasperate; the auxiliary forces of French and English were much *blooded* one against another. *Bacon.*

BLOOD-BOLTERED. *adj.* [from blood and bolter.] Blood sprinkled.

The blood-bolter'd Banquo smiles upon me. *Macbeth.*

BLOOD-HOT. *adj.* [from blood and hot.] Hot in the same degree with blood.

A good piece of bread first to be eaten, will gain time to warm the beer *blood-hot*, which then he may drink safely. *Locke.*

To BLOOD-LET. v. n. [from blood and let.] To bleed; to open a vein medically.

The chyle is not perfectly assimilated into blood, by its circulation through the lungs, as is known by experiments in *blood-letting*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BLOOD-LETTER. n. f. [from blood-let.] A phlebotomist; one that takes away blood medically.

This mischief, in aneurisms, proceedeth from the ignorance of the *blood-letter*, who, not considering the error committed in letting blood, binds up the arm carelessly. *Wise man.*

BLOOD-STONE. n. f. [bematites; from blood and stone.] A stone.

There is a stone, which they call the *blood-stone*, which, worn, is thought to be good for them that bleed at the nose; which, no doubt, is by attraction, and cooling of the spirits. *Bacon.*
The *blood-stone* is green, spotted with a bright blood red. *Woodward on Fossils.*

BLOOD-THIRSTY. *adj.* [from blood and thirst.] Desirous to shed blood.

And high advancing his *blood-thirsty* blade, Struck one of those deformed heads. *Fairy Q.*
The image of God the *blood-thirsty* have not; for God is charity and mercy itself. *Raleigh.*

BLOOD-VESSEL. n. f. [from blood and vessel.] A vessel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood.

The skins of the forehead were extremely tough and thick, and had not in them any *blood-vessel*, that we were able to discover. *Addison.*

BLOODFLOWER. n. f. [bambabus, Lat.] A plant.

BLOODGUILTYNESS. n. f. [from blood and guilty.] Murder; the crime of shedding blood.

And were there rightful cause of difference, Yet were 't not better, fair it to accord, Than with *bloodguiltiness* to heap offence, And mortal vengeance join to crime abhor'd? *Fairy Queen.*

BLO'ODHOUND. n. f. [from blood and bound.] A hound that follows by the scent, and seizes with great fierceness.

Hear this, hear this, thou tribune of the people;

Thou zealous, publish *bloodhounds*, hear and melt. *Dryden.*

Where are those rav'ning *bloodhounds*, that pursue

In a full cry, gaping to swallow me? *Southern.*
A *bloodhound* will follow the track of the person he pursues, and all bounds the particular game they have in chase. *Arbuthnot.*

And though the villain 'scape a while, he feels Slow vengeance, like a *bloodhound*, at his heels. *Swift.*

BLO'ODILY. *adv.* [from bloody.] With disposition to shed blood; cruelly.

I told the purfivant,
As too triumphing, how mine enemies To-day at Pomfret *bloodily* were butcher'd. *Shak.*
This day the poet, *bloodily* inclin'd,
Has made me die, full fuse against my mind. *Dryden.*

BLO'ODINESS. n. f. [from bloody.] The state of being bloody.

It will manifest itself by its *bloodiness*; yet sometimes the fault is so thin as not to admit of any. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BLO'ODLESS. *adj.* [from blood.]

1. Without blood; dead.

He cheer'd my furrows, and for sums of gold,
The *bloodless* carcase of my Hector sold. *Dryden.*

2. Without slaughter.

War brings ruin where it should amend;
But beauty, with a *bloodless* conquest, finds
A welcome sovereignty in rude minds. *Waller.*

BLO'ODSHED. n. f. [from blood and shed.]

1. The crime of blood, or murder.

Full many mischiefs follow cruel wrath;
Abhorred *bloodshed*, and tumultuous strife,
Unmanly murder, and unthrifty death. *Fairy Q.*
All murders past do stand excus'd in this;
And this so sole, and so unmatchable,
Shall prove a deadly *bloodshed* but a jest,
Exemplified by this heinous spectacle. *Shakespeare.*

A man, under the transports of a vehement rage, passes a different judgment upon murder and *bloodshed*, from what he does when his revenge is over. *South.*

2. Slaughter; waste of life.

So by him Cæsar got the victory,
Through great *bloodshed*, and many a sad assay. *Fairy Queen.*

Of wars and *bloodshed*, and of dire events,
I could with greater certainty foretell. *Dryden.*

BLO'ODSHEDDER. n. f. [from bloodshed.]

Murderer.

He that taketh away his neighbour's living,
Slayeth him; and he that defraudeth the labourer of his hire, is a *bloodshedder*. *Eccles.*

BLO'ODSHOT. } *adj.* [from blood andBLOODSHOTTEN. } *part.* Filled with blood bursting from its proper vessels.

And that the winds their bellowing throats would try,

When redd'ning clouds reflect his *bloodshot* eye. *Garth.*

BLO'ODSUCKER. n. f. [from blood and suck.]

1. A leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood.

2. A cruel man; a murderer.
God keep the prince from all the pack of you;
A knot you are of damned *bloodsuckers*. *Shak.*
The nobility cried out upon him, that he was a *bloodsucker*, a murderer, and a parricide. *Hayward.*

BLO'ODWIT. n. f. A fine anciently paid as a compensation for blood.

BLO'ODWORT. n. f. A plant.

BLO'ODY. *adj.* [from blood.]

1. Stained with blood.

2. Cruel; murderous: applied either to men or facts.

By continual martial exercises, without blood, she made them perfect in that *bloody* art. *Sidney.*
Fate of heart, light of ear, *bloody* of hand. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I grant him *bloody*,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful. *Shaksp.*

Thou *bloody* villain,

Than terms can give thee out. *Shaksp.*

Alas! why gnaw you to your nether lip!
Some *bloody* passion shakes your very frame;

These are portents; but yet I hope, I hope,
They do not point on me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The *bloody* fact
Will be aveng'd; and th' other's faith approv'd
Lose no reward; though here thou see him die,
Rolling in dust and gore. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The *bloodiest* vengeance which she could pursue,
Would be a trifle to my loss of you. *Dryden.*

Proud Nimrod first the *bloody* chase began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man. *Pope.*

BLOODY-FLUX. n. f. The dysentery; a disease in which the excrements are mixed with blood.

Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood,
and suppressing perspiration, produces giddiness,
sleepiness, pains in the bowels, weakness, *bloody*
flux. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

BLOODY-MINDED. *adj.* [from bloody and mind.] Cruel; inclined to bloodshed.

I think you'll make me mad: truth has been
at my tongue's end this half hour, and I have
not the power to bring it out, for fear of this
bloody-minded colonel. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

BLOOM. n. f. [blum, Germ. bloom, Dutch.]

1. A blossom; the flower which precedes the fruit.

How nature paints her colours, how the bee
Sits on her *bloom*, extracting liquid sweet. *Paradise Lost.*

A medlar tree was planted by;
The spreading branches made a goodly show,
And full of opening *blooms* was ev'ry bough. *Dryd.*

Haste to yonder woodbine bow'rs;
The turf with rural dainties shall be crown'd,
While opening *blooms* diffuse their sweets around. *Pope.*

2. The state of immaturity; the state of any thing improving, and ripening to higher perfection.

Where I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,
My youth in *bloom*, your age in its decay. *Dryd.*

3. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.

4. [In the iron works.] A piece of iron wrought into a mass, two feet square.

To BLOOM. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To bring or yield blossoms.

The rod of Aaron for the house of Levi
was budded, and brought forth buds, and
bloomed blossoms, and yielded almonds. *Numbers.*

It is a common experience, that if you do not
pull off some blossoms the first time a tree *bloometh*,
it will blossom itself to death. *Bacon.*

2. To produce, as blossoms.

Rites and customs, now superstitious, when
the strength of virtuous, devout, or charitable
affection *bloomed* them, no man could justly have
condemned as evil. *Hunter.*

3. To be in a state of youth and improvement.

Beauty, frail flow'r, that every season fears,
Blooms in thy colours for a thousand years. *Pope.*

O greatly blest'd with every *blossoming* grace!
With equal steps the paths of glory trace. *Pope.*

BLO'OMY. *adj.* [from bloom.] Full of blossoms; flowery.

O nightingale! that on yon *bloomy* spray
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still.
Milton.

Departing spring could only stay to shed
Her *bloomy* beauties on the genial bed,
But left the manly summer in her stead. *Dryd.*

Hear how the birds, on ev'ry *bloomy* spray,
With joyous music wake the dawning day. *Pope.*

BLORE. n. f. [from *blow*.] Act of blowing; blast: an expressive word, but not used.

Out rush, with an unmeasured roar,
Those two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps;
Others to either's *blow*. *Chapman's Illad.*

BLOSSOM. n. f. [*blōsme*, Sax.] The flower that grows on any plant, previous to the seed or fruit. We generally call those flowers *blossoms*, which are not much regarded in themselves, but as a token of some following production.

Cold news for me:

Thus are my *blossoms* blasted in the bud,
And caterpillars eat my leaves away. *Shaksp.*

Merrily, merrily, shall I live now,
Under the *blossom* that hangs on the bough. *Shaksp.*

The pulling off many of the *blossoms* of a fruit tree, doth make the fruit fairer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To his green years your century you would suit,
Not blast the *blossom*, but expect the fruit. *Dryd.*

To BLOSSOM. v. n. [from the noun.] To put forth blossoms.

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow *blossoms*,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him.

Shakspere's Henry VIII.

Although the fig-tree shall not *blossom*, neither
shall fruit be in the vines, yet will I rejoice in the
Lord.

Habakkuk.

The want of rain, at *blossoming* time, often
occasions the dropping off of the blossoms for want of sap.

Nestimer.

To BLOT. v. a. [from *blotir*, Fr. to hide.]

1. To obliterate; to make writing invisible by covering it with ink.

You that are king

Have caus'd him, by new act of parliament,
To blot out me, and put his own sun in. *Shaksp.*

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to blot. *Pope.*

A man of the most understanding will find it
impossible to make the best use of it, while he
writes in constraint, perpetually softening, correcting, or blotting out expressions. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to erase.

O Bertram, oh no more my foe, but brother!
One act like this blots out a thousand crimes.

Dryden.

These simple ideas, offered to the mind, the
understanding can no more refuse, nor alter, nor
blot out, than a mirror can refuse, alter, or
obliterate, the images which the objects produce.

Locke.

3. To make black spots on a paper; to blur.

Hands overfull of matter, be like pens overfull
of ink, which will sooner blot than make any
fair letter. *Alpham.*

O sweet Portia!

Here are a few of the unpleasant words
That ever blotted paper. *Shaksp. Merc. of Ven.*

4. To disgrace; to disfigure.

Unkind that threatening unkind brow;
It blots thy beauty, as frost bites the meads,
Confounds thy fame. *Shaksp. Teming of the Shrew.*

My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;
My blackness blotted thy unblemish'd name.

Dryden's Æneid.

For mercy's sake refrain thy hand,
Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rousse.*

5. To darken.

He sung how earth blots the moon's gilded
waist,
Whilst foolish men beat sounding brass in vain.

Cowley.

BLOT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. An obliteration of something written.

Let flames on your unlucky papers prey;
Your wits, your loves, your praises be forgot,
And make of all an universal blot. *Dryden.*

2. A blur; a spot upon paper.

3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach.

Make known,

It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,
That hath depriv'd me. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

A lie is a foul blot in a man; yet it is continually in the mouth of the untaught. *Æchus.*

A disappointed hope, a blot of honour, a strain of conscience, an unfortunate love, will serve the turn. *Temple.*

4. [At backgammon.] When a single man lies open to be taken up; whence, to hit a blot.

He is too great a master of his art, to make
a blot which may so easily be hit. *Dryden.*

BLOTCH. n. f. [from *blot*.] A spot or pustule upon the skin.

Spots and blotches, of several colours and
figures, straggling over the body; some are
red, others yellow, or black. *Harvey.*

To BLOTE. v. a. To smoke, or dry by the smoke; as *bloted* herrings, or red herrings.

BLOW. n. f. [*bloue*, Dutch.]

1. The act of striking.

2. A stroke.

A most poor man, made tame to fortune's
blows,
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakspere.*

A woman's tongue,

That gives not half so great a blow to th' ear,
As will a chestnut. *Shakspere.*

Words of great contempt commonly finding a
return of equal scorn, blows were fastened upon
the most pragmatical of the crew. *Clarendon.*

3. The fatal stroke; the stroke of death.

Assuage your thirst of blood, and strike the
blow. *Dryden.*

4. An act of hostility: blows are used for combat or war.

Be most abated captives to some nation
That won you without blows. *Shakspere.*

Unarm'd if I should go,

What hope of mercy from this dreadful foe,
But woman-like to fall, and fall without a blow?

Pope.

5. A sudden calamity; an unexpected evil.

People is broken with a grievous blow. *Jerem.*

To all but thee in fits he seem'd to go,
And 'twas my ministry to deal the blow. *Parnel.*

6. A single action; a sudden event.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town;
but if they are once defeated, they lose a province at a blow. *Dryden.*

7. The act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.

I much fear, lest with the *blows* of flies
His brags-inflicted wounds are fill'd. *Chapman's Illad.*

To BLOW. v. n. pret. blew; part. pass. blown. [*blāpan*, Sax.]

1. To make a current of air.

At his sight the mountains are shaken, and at
his will the south wind bloweth. *Æchus.*

Fruits, for long keeping, gather before they
are full ripe, and in a day, towards noon,
and when the wind bloweth not south; and when
the moon is in decrease. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

By the fragrant winds that blow
O'er th' Elysian flow'rs. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

2. This word is used sometimes impersonally with it.

It blew a terrible tempest at sea once, and
there was one seaman praying. *L'Estrange.*

If it blows a happy gale, we must set up all
our sails; though it sometimes happens that our
natural heat is more powerful than our care and
correctness. *Dryden.*

3. To pant; to puff; to be breathless.

Here's Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and
blowing, and looking wildly. *Shakspere.*

Each aching nerve refuse the lance to throw,
And each spent courier at the chariot blow. *Pope.*

4. To breathe.

Says the satyr, if you have gotten a trick of
blowing hot and cold out of the same mouth,
I've e'en done with ye. *L'Estrange.*

5. To sound with being blown.

Nor with less dread the loud
Ethereal trumpet from an high 'gan blow.

Paradise Lost.

There let the prating organ blow
To the full-voic'd quire below. *Milton.*

6. To sound, or play musically by wind.

The priests shall blow with the trumpet. *Josiah.*

When ye blow an alarm, then the camps that
lie on the east parts shall go forward. *Numbers.*

7. To blow over. To pass away without effect.

Storms, though they blow over divers times,
yet may fall at last. *Bacon's Essays.*

When the storm is blown over,

How blest is the swain,
Who begins to discover

An end of his pain. *Cræmille.*

But those clouds being now happily blown over,
and our sun clearly shining out again, I have
recovered the scapula. *Denham.*

8. To blow up. To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

On the next day, some of the enemy's magazines
blew up; and it is thought they were
destroyed on purpose by some of their men.

Tatler.

To BLOW. v. a.

1. To drive by the force of the wind: with a particle to fix the meaning.

Though you untie the winds,
Though blasted corn be lodg'd, and trees blown
down,

Though castles topple on their warders heads.

Macbeth.

Fair daughter, blow away those mists and
clouds,
And let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre.

Denham.

These primitive heirs of the christian church
could not so easily blow off the doctrine of passive
obedience. *South.*

2. To inflate with wind.

I have created the smith that bloweth the coals.

Isaiah.

A fire not blown shall consume him.

Job.

3. To swell; to puff into size.

No blown ambition doth our arms incite,
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right.

King Lear.

4. To form into shape by the breath.

Spherical bubbles, that boys sometimes blow
with water, to which soap bath given a tenacity.

Boyle.

5. To sound an instrument of wind music.

Blow the trumpet among the nations. *Jeremiah.*

Where the bright seraphim, in burning row,
There loud uplifted angel trumpets blow. *Milton.*

6. To warm with the breath.

When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail.

Shaksp.

7. To spread by report.

But never was there a man, of his degree,
So much esteem'd, so well belov'd, as he:
So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courtesy was blown.

Dryden.

8. *To blow out.* To extinguish by wind or the breath.

Your breath first kindled the dead coal of war,
And brought in matter that should feed this fire:
And now 'tis far too huge to be *blown out*
With that same weak wind which enkindled it.

Moon, slip behind some cloud, some tempest
rife,
And *blow out* all the stars that light the skies.

9. *To blow up.* To raise or swell with breath.

A plague of fighting and grief! it *blows* a man
up like a bladder.
Before we had exhausted the receiver, the
bladder appeared as full as if *blown up* with a
quill.

It was my breath that *blew* this tempest up,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope.
An empty bladder gravitates no more than
when *blown up*, but somewhat less; yet descends
more easily, because with less resistance.

10. *To blow up.* To inflate with pride.

Blown up with the conceit of his merit, he did
not think he had received good measure from the
king.

11. *To blow up.* To kindle.

His presence soon *blows up* th' unkindly fight,
And his loud guns speak thick like angry men.

12. *To move by afflatus.*

When the mind finds herself very much in-
flamed with devotion, she is too much inclined
to think that it is *blown up* with something di-
vine within herself.

13. *To blow up.* To burst with gunpow-
der; to raise into the air.

The captains hoping, by a mine, to gain the
city, approached with soldiers ready to cater upon
blowing up of the mine.

Their chief *blown up* in air, not waves expir'd,
To which his pride presum'd to give the law.

14. *To infect with the eggs of flies.* I
know not how this sense belongs to the
word.

I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The flesh-fly *blow* my mouth.

Lay me stark naked, and let the water-flies
blow me into abhorring.

15. *To blow upon.* To make stale.

I am wonderfully pleased, when I meet with
any passage in an old Greek or Latin author,
that is not *blown upon*, and which I have never
met with in any quotation.

He will whisper an intrigue that is not yet *blown
upon* by common fame.

To Blow. v. n. [blōpan, Saxon.] To
bloom; to blossom.

We lose the prime, to mark how spring
Our tended plants, how *blows* the citron grove,
What drops the myrrish, and what the balmie reed.

This royal fair
Shall, when the blossom of her beauty's *blown*,
See her great brother on the British throne.

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow *blows*,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows.

For thee Idume's spicy forests *blow*,
And floods of gold in Ophir's mountains glow.

BLO'WER. n. f. [from *blow*.] A melter
of tin.

Add his care and cost in buying wood, and in
fetching the same to the blowing-house, together
with the *blowers'* two or three months extreme and
increasing labour.

BLOWS. The participle passive of *blow*.

All the sparks of virtue, which nature had
kindled in them, were so *blown* to give forth their
utmost heat, that justly it may be affirmed,
they inflamed the affections of all that knew
them.

The trumpets sleep, while cheerful horns are
blowing,
And arms employ'd on birds and beasts alone.

BLO'WPOINT. n. f. A child's play, per-
haps like *push-pin*.

Shortly boys shall not play
At (pancounter or *blowpoint*, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier.

BLOWTH. n. f. [from *blow*.] Bloom, or
blossom.

Ambition and covetousness being but green,
and newly grown up, the fresh and effects were
as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud.

BLOWZE. n. f. A ruddy fat-faced wench.

BLO'WZY. adj. [from *blowze*.] Sun-burnt;
high-coloured.

BLUBBER. n. f. [See *BLOB*.] The
part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLUBBER. v. n. [from the noun.] To
weep in such a manner as to swell the
cheeks.

Even to his she
blubb'ring and weeping, weeping and *blubb'ring*.
A thief came to a boy that was *blubbering* by
the side of a well, and asked what he cried for.

Soon as Glumdaleitch mis'd her pleasing care,
She wept, she *blubb'rd*, and she tore her hair.

To BLUBBER. v. a. To swell the cheeks
with weeping.

Fair streams represent unto me my *blubbered*
face; let tears procure your stay.
The wild wood gods, arrived in the place,
There find the virgin doleful, desolate,
With ruffled raiment, and fawn *blubb'rd* face,
As her outrageous foe had left her late.

Tu'd with the search, not finding what she
seeks,
With cruel blows she pounds her *blubb'rd* cheeks.

BLUBBERED. participial adj. [from *To
blubber*.] Swelled; big: applied com-
monly to the lip.

Thou sing with him, thou booby! never pipe
Was so profan'd, to touch that *blubb'rd* lip.

BLU'DGEON. n. f. A short stick, with
one end loaded, used as an offensive
weapon.

BLUE. adj. [blēp, Sax. *bleu*, Fr.] One
of the seven original colours.

There's gold, and here
My *blue* veins to kiss; a hand that kings
Have lipp'd, and trembled kissing.

Where fires thou had'st unbrak'd, and hearths
untwipt,
There pinch the maids as *blue* as bilberry.

O coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me!
The lights burn *blue*. Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh.

Why does one climate and one soil endure
The blushing poppy with a crimson hue,
Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet *blue*?

There was scarce any other colour sensible, be-
sides red and *blue*; only the *blue*, and prime pally
the second *blue*, inclined a little to green.

BLU'EBOTTLE. n. f. [*cyanus*; from *blue*
and *bottle*.]

1. A flower of the bell shape; a species of
bottleflower.

If you put *bluebottles*, or other blue flowers
into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red,
because the ants thrust their stings, and infuse
into them their stinging liquor.

2. A fly with a large blue belly.

Say, fire of insects, mighty Sol,
A fly upon the carriot pole
Cries out, What *bluebottle* alive
Did ever with such fury drive?

BLUE-EYED. adj. [from *blue* and *eye*.]
Having blue eyes.

Rise, then, fair *blue-eyed* maid, rise and discover
Thy silver brow, and meet thy golden lover.

Nor to the temple was she gone, to move
With prayers the *blue-eyed* progeny of Jove.

BLU'HAIR'D. adj. [from *blue* and *hair*.]
Having blue hair.

This place,
The greatest and the best of all the main,
He quarters to his *blue-hair'd* deities.

BLU'ELY. adv. [from *blue*.] With a blue
colour.

This squire he dropp'd his pen full soon,
While as the light burnt *blue*ly.

BLU'ENESS. n. f. [from *blue*.] The qua-
lity of being blue.

In a moment our liquor may be deprived of
its *blueness*, and restored to it again, by the af-
fusion of a few drops of liquor.

BLUFF. adj. Big; furly; blustering.

Like those whom Nature did to crowns prefer,
Black-brow'd and *bluff*, like Homer's Jupiter.

BLU'ISH. adj. [from *blue*.] Blue in a
small degree.

Side sleeves and skirts, round underborne with
a *bluish* tinct.

At last, as far as I could cast my eyes
Upon the sea, somewhat, methought, did rise
Like *bluish* mists.

Here, in tall light, the russet plains extend;
There, wrapt in clouds, the *bluish* hills ascend.

BLU'ISHNESS. n. f. [from *blue*.] A small
degree of blue colour.

I could make, with crude copper, a solution
without the *blueness* that is wont to accompany
its vulgar solutions.

To BLUNDER. v. n. [*blunderen*, Dutch;
perhaps from *blind*.]

1. To mistake grossly; to err very widely;
to mistake stupidly. It is a word im-
plying contempt.

It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and
another to *blunder* upon the reason of it.

The grandes and giants in knowledge, who
laughed at all besides themselves, as barbarous
and insignificant, yet *blundered*, and stumbled,
about their principal concern.

2. To flounder; to stumble.

He who now to sense, now nonsense leaning,
Means not, but *blunders* round about a meaning.

To BLUN'DER. v. a. To mix foolishly or
blindly.

He seems to understand no difference between
titles of respect and acts of worship; between
expressions of esteem and devotion: between
religious and civil worship: for he *blunders* and
confounds all these together; and whatever
proves one, he thinks, proves all the rest.

BLU'NDER. n. f. [from the verb.] A
gross or shameful mistake.

It was the advice of Schomberg to an histo-
rian, that he should avoid being particular in the
drawing up of an army, and other circumstances

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in the day of battle; for that he had observed notorious *blunders* and absurdities committed by writers not conversant in the art of war. *Addison*.

It is our own ignorance that makes us charge those works of the Almighty with defects or *blunders*, as ill-contrived or ill-made. *Dryden*.

BLUNDERBUSS. *n. f.* [from *blunder*.] A gun that is charged with many bullets, so that, without any exact aim, there is a chance of hitting the mark.

There are *blunderbusses* in every loophole, that go off of their own accord at the squeaking of a fiddle. *Dryden*.

BLUNDERER. *n. f.* [from *blunder*.] A man apt to commit blunders; a blockhead.

Another sort of judges will decide in favour of an author, or will pronounce him a mere *blunderer*, according to the company they have kept. *Watts*.

BLUNDERHEAD. *n. f.* [from *blunder* and *head*.] A stupid fellow.

At the rate of this thick-skulled *blunderhead*, every plow-jobber shall take upon him to read upon divinity. *L'Estrange*.

BLUNT. *adj.* [etymology uncertain.]

1. Dull on the edge or point; not sharp. Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge to the *bluntest* swords. *Sidney*.

If the iron be *blunt* and he do not wet the edge, then must he put to more strength. *Eccles*.

2. Dull in understanding; not quick.

Valentine being gone, I'll quickly cross, By some fly trick, *blunt* Thurio's dull proceeding. *Shakespeare*.

3. Rough; not delicate; not civil.

Whitehead, a grave divine, was of a *blunt* stoical nature. One day the queen happened to say, I like thee the better because thou livest unmarried. He answered, Madam, I like you the worse. *Bacon*.

The mayor of the town came to seize them in a *blunt* manner, alleging a warrant to stop them. *Hutton*.

'Tis not enough your counsel still be true: *Blunt* truths more mischief than nice falsehoods do. *Pope*.

4. Abrupt; not elegant.

To use too many circumstances, ere one come to the matter, is wearisome; to use none at all, is *blunt*. *Bacon*.

5. Hard to penetrate. This use is improper.

I and my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions; it will scarce receive or retain affections of yesterday. *Pope*.

TO BLUNT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dull the edge or point.

So sickening wailing moons too near the sun, And *blunt* their crescents on the edge of day. *Dryden*.

Earthy limbs and gross alloy *Blunt* not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day. *Dryden*.

He had such things to urge against our marriage, As, now declar'd, would *blunt* my sword in battle, And dauntize my courage. *Dryden*.

2. To repress or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind.

Blunt not his love; Nor lose the good advantage of his grace, By fretting cold. *Shakespeare*.

BLUNTLY. *adv.* [from *blunt*.]

1. In a blunt manner; without sharpness.

2. Coarsely; plainly; roughly.

I can keep honest counsels, marr a curious tale in telling it, and deliver a plain message *bluntly*. *Shakespeare*.

A man of honest blood, Who to his wife, before the time assign'd For chudbirth came, thus *bluntly* spoke his mind. *Dryden*.

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BLUNTNESS. *n. f.* [from *blunt*.]

1. Want of edge or point; dulness; obtuseness; want of sharpness.

The crafty boy, that had full oft essay'd To pierce my stubborn and resisting breast, But still the *bluntness* of his darts betray'd. *Suckling*.

2. Coarseness; roughness of manners; rude sincerity.

His silence grew wit, his *bluntness* integrity, his beauly ignorance virtuous simplicity. *Sidney*.

Manage disputes with civility; whence some readers will be affited to discern a difference betwixt *bluntness* of speech and strength of reason. *Boyle*.

False friends, his deadliest foes, could find no way, But shows of honest *bluntness* to betray. *Dryden*.

BLUNTWITTED. *adj.* [from *blunt* and *wit*.] Dull; stupid.

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour. *Shak*.

BLUR. *n. f.* [Portug. *blorra*, Span. a blot, *Skin-ner*.] A blot; a stain; a spot.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a great *blur*; a total universal pollution. *South*.

TO BLUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blot; to obscure, without quite effacing.

Such an act, That *blurs* the grace and bluffs of modesty, Calls virtue hypocrite. *Shakespeare*.

Long is it since I saw him; But time hath nothing *blur'd* those lines of favour, Which then he wore. *Shakespeare*.

Concerning innate principles, I desire these men to say whether they can, or cannot, by education and custom, be *blurred* and blotted out? *Locke*.

2. To blot; to stain; to sully.

Sarcasms may eclipse thine own, But cannot *blur* my lost renown. *Hudibras*.

TO BLURT. *v. a.* [without etymology.] To speak inadvertently; to let fly without thinking; commonly with *out* intensive.

Others cast out bloody and deadly speeches at random; and cannot hold, but *blurt out*, those words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewill*.

They had some belief of a Deity, which they, upon surprisal, thus *blurt out*. *Gov. of Tongue*.

They laugh if they *blurt out*, ere well aware, A swan is white, or Queensbury is fair. *Young*.

TO BLUSH. *v. n.* [*blofen*, Dutch.]

1. To betray shame, or confusion, by a red colour in the cheeks or forehead.

I have mark'd A thousand *blushing* apparitions To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames. *Shakespeare*.

In angel whiteness, bear away these blushes. *Shakespeare*.

I will go wash: And, when my face is fair, you shall perceive Whether I *blush* or no. *Shakespeare*.

All these things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are *blushing* in a man's own. *Bacon*.

Shame cometh *blushing*; *blushing* in the rector of the blood to the face; although *blushing* will be seen in the whole breast, yet that is but in passage to the face. *Bacon*.

Blush them, but *blush* for your destructive silence. *Swift*.

2. To carry a red colour, or any soft and bright colour.

To-day he puts forth The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms, And bears his *blushing* honours thick upon him. *Shakespeare*.

But here the roses *blush* so rare, Here the morning lilies so fair,

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As if neither cloud, nor wind, But would be courteous, would be kind. *Crossart*.

Along those *blushing* borders, bright with dew. *Thomson*.

3. It has *at* before the cause of shame.

He whin'd, and roar'd away your victory, That pages *blush'd* at him; and men of heart Look'd wond'ring at each other. *Shakespeare*.

You have not yet lost all your natural modesty, but *blush* at your vices. *Calamy's Sermons*.

TO BLUSH. *v. a.* To make red. Not used.

Pale and bloodless, Being all descended to the lab'ring heart, Which with the heart there cools, and ne'er returneth

To *blush* and beautify the cheek again. *Shakespeare*.

BLUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The colour in the cheeks, raised by shame or confusion.

The virgin's wish, without her fears, impart; Excuse the *blush*, and pour out all the heart. *Pope*.

2. A red or purple colour.

3. Sudden appearance: a signification that seems barbarous, yet used by good writers.

All purely identical propositions, obviously, and at first *blush*, appear to contain no certain instruction in them. *Locke*.

BLUSHY. *adj.* [from *blush*.] Having the colour of a blush.

Blossoms of trees, that are white, are commonly inodorous; those of apples, crabs, peaches, are *blushy*, and smell sweet. *Bacon*.

Stratonica entering, moved a *blushy* colour in his face; but deserting him, he relapsed into paleness and languor. *Harvey on Consumptions*.

TO BLUSTER. *v. n.* [supposed from *bluff*.]

1. To roar as a storm; to be violent and loud.

Earth his uncouth mother was, And *blust'ring* Aeolus his hoisted fire. *Spenser*.

So now he storms with many a sturdy spout; So now his *blust'ring* blast each coast doth scour. *Spenser*.

2. To bully; to puff; to swagger; to be tumultuous.

My heart 's too big to bear this, says a *blust'ring* fellow; I'll destroy myself. Sir, says the gentleman, here 's a dagger at your service: so the humour went off. *L'Estrange*.

Either he must sink to a downright confession, or must huff and *bluster*, till perhaps he raise a counter-storm. *Government of the Tongue*.

Virgil had the majesty of a lawful prince, and Statius only the *blustering* of a tyrant. *Dryden*.

There let him reign the jailor of the wind: With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call, And hail and *bluster* in his empty hall. *Dryden*.

BLUSTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Roar of storms; tempest.

The skies look grimly, And threaten present *blusters*. *Shakespeare*.

To the winds they set Their corners; when with *blusters* to confound Sea, air, and shore. *Milton*.

2. Noise; tumult.

So, by the brazen trumpet's *bluster*, Tronps of all tongues and nations muster. *Swift*.

3. Turbulence; fury.

Spare thy Athenian cradle, and those kin, Which in the *bluster* of thy wrath must fall With those that have offended. *Shakespeare*.

4. Boast; boisterousness.

A coward makes a great deal more *bluster* than a man of honour. *L'Estrange*.

BLUSTERER. *n. f.* [from *bluster*.] A swaggerer; a bully; a tumultuous noisy fellow.

BLU'STROUS. *adj.* [from *bluffer*.] Tumultuous; noisy.

The ancient heroes were illustrious
For being benign, and not *bluftrous*. *Hudibras*.

BLM. *n. f.* A note in music.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Bm, *Bianca*, take him for thy lord. *Shaksp.*

Bo. *interj.* A word of terror; from *Bo*,
an old northern captain, of such fame,
that his name was used to terrify the
enemy. *Temple*.

BO'AR. *n. f.* [bar, Saxon; beer, Dutch.]
The male swine.

To fly the *boar*, before the *boar* pursues,
Were to incite the *boar* to follow us. *Shaksp.*

She sped the *boar* away:
His eyeballs glare with fire, suffus'd with blood;
His neck shuts up a thickest thorny wood;
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryd.*

BO'AR-SPEAR. *n. f.* [from *boar* and *spear*.]
A spear used in hunting the *boar*.

And in her hand a sharp *boar-spear* she held,
And at her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with steel-headed darts. *Fairy Queen*.
Echion threw the first, but mis'd his mark,
And struck his *boar-spear* on a maple bark. *Dryd.*

BOARD. *n. f.* [baurd, Gothic; bræd, Saxon.]

1. A piece of wood of more length and
breadth than thickness.

With the law they fundered trees in *boards* and
planks. *Raleigh*.

Every house has a *board* over the door, whereon
is written the number, sex, and quality of the
persons living in it. *Temple*.

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four fingers from approaching death;
Or seven at most, when thickest is the *board*.
Dryden.

2. A table. [from *burdd*, Welsh.]

Soon after which, three hundred lords he flew,
Of British blood, all sitting at his *board*. *F. Queen*.
In bed he slept not, for my urging it;
At *board* he fed not, for my urging it. *Shaksp.*
I'll follow thee in funeral flames; when dead,
My ghost shall thee attend at *board* and bed.
Sir J. Denham.

Cleopatra made Antony a supper, which was
sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no ex-
traordinary service upon the *board*. *Hakewill*.
May every god his friendly aid afford;
Pan guard thy flock, and Ceres bless thy *board*.
Prior.

3. Entertainment; food.

4. A table at which a council or court is
held.

Both better acquainted with affairs, than any
other who sat then at that *board*. *Clarendon*.

5. An assembly seated at a table; a court
of jurisdiction.

I wish the king would be pleas'd sometimes to
be present at that *board*; it adds a majesty to it.
Bacon.

6. The deck or floor of a ship; on *board*
signifies in a ship.

Now *board* to *board* the rival vessels row,
The billows lave the skies, and ocean groans be-
low. *Dryden*.

Our captain thought his ship in so great
danger, that he confest himself to a capuchin,
who was on *board*. *Aldison*.

He ordered his men to arm long poles with
sharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the
tackling which held the mainyard to the mast of
their enemy's ship; then, rowing their own ship,
they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard
by the *board*. *Arbuthnot on Coins*.

To BOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enter a ship by force; the same as
storm, used of a city.

I *boarded* the king's ship: now on the beak,

Now in the waste, the deck, in every cabin,
I stam'd amazement. *Shakspare*.

He, not inclin'd the English ship to *board*,
More on his guns relies than on his sword,
From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd;
It mis'd the duke, but his great heart it griev'd.
Waller.

Arm, arm, she cry'd, and let our Tyrian *board*
With ours his fleet, and carry fire and sword.
Denham.

2. To attack, or make the first attempt
upon a man; *aborder quelqu'un*, Fr.

Whom, thus at gaze, the palmer 'gan to *board*
With goodly reason, and thus fair bespake.
Fairy Queen.

Away, I do beseech you both away;
I'll *board* him presently. *Shakspare's Hamlet*.
Sure, unless he knew some strain in me, that I
knew not myself, he would never have *boarded*
me in this fury. *Shakspare*.

They learn what associates and correspondents
they had, and how far every one is engaged, and
what new ones they meant afterwards to try or
board. *Bacon's Henry VII*.

3. To lay or pave with boards.

Having thus *boarded* the whole room, the edges
of some boards lie higher than the next *board*;
therefore they peruse the whole floor; and, where
they find any irregularities, plain them off.
Mason's Mechanical Exercises.

To BOARD. *v. n.* To live in a house,
where a certain rate is paid for eating.

That we might not part,
As we at first did *board* with thee,
Now thou wouldst taste our misery. *Herbert*.

We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies,
who *board* in the same house; and, after dinner,
one of our company stands up, and reads your
paper to us all. *Spectator*.

To BOARD. *v. n.* To place as a boarder
in another's house.

BOARD-WAGES. *n. f.* [from *board* and
wages.] Wages allowed to servants to
keep themselves in victuals.

What more than madness reigns,
When one short sitting many hundreds drains;
And not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery? *Dryden*.

BO'ARDER. *n. f.* [from *board*.] A table;
one that eats with another at a settled
rate.

BO'ARDING-SCHOOL. *n. f.* [from *board*
and *school*.] A school where the scho-
lars live with the teacher. It is com-
monly used of a school for girls.

A blockhead, with melitious voice,
In *boarding-schools* can have his choice. *Swift*.

BO'ARISH. *adj.* [from *boar*.] Swinish;
brutal; cruel.

I would not see thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce sister
In his anointed flesh sick *boarish* phangs. *Shaksp.*

To BOAST. *v. n.* [*böft*, Welsh.]

1. To brag; to display one's own worth,
or actions, in great words.

Let not him that putteth on his harness, *boast*
himself as he that putteth it off. *Kings*.

The spirits beneath,
Whom I seduc'd, *boasting* I could subdue
Th' Omnipotent. *Milton*.

2. To talk ostentatiously.

For I know the forwardness of your mind, for
which I *boast* of you to them of Macedonia. *1 Corinthians*.

3. It is used commonly with *of*.

My sentence is for open war; of wiles,
More inept, I *boast* not. *Milton*.

4. Sometimes with *in*.

They *boast in* mortal things, and wond'ring tell
Of Babel, and the works of Memphian kings.
Milton.

Some surgeons I have met, carrying bones
about in their pockets, *boasting in* that which was
their shame. *Hispan*.

5. To exalt one's self.

Thus with your mouth you have *boasted* against
me, and multiplied your words against me. *Ezek*.

To BOAST. *v. a.*

1. To brag of; to display with ostenta-
tious language.

For if I have *boasted* any thing to him of you,
I am not ashamed. *2 Corinthians*.

Neither do the spirits damn'd
Lose all their virtue, lest bad men should *boast*
Their specious deeds. *Milton*.

If they vouchsafed to give God the praise of his
goodness; yet they did it only, in order to *boast*
the interest they had in him. *Atterbury*.

2. To magnify; to exalt.

They that trust in their wealth, and *boast* them-
selves in the multitude of their riches. *Psalms*.

Confound'd be all them that serve graven
images, that *boast* themselves of idols. *Psalms*.

BOAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An expression of ostentation; a proud
speech.

Thou, that makest thy *boast* of the law, through
breaking the law dishonour'st thou God? *Rom*.

The world is more apt to find fault than to
commend; the *boast* will probably be censured,
when the great action that occasioned it is forgot-
ten. *Spectator*.

2. A cause of boasting; an occasion of
pride; the thing boasted.

Not Tyro, nor Mycene, match her name,
Nor great Alcmena, the proud *boasts* of fame.
Pope.

BO'ASTER. *n. f.* [from *boast*.] A brag-
ger; a man that vaunts any thing osten-
tationally.

Complaints the more candid and judicious of the
chymists themselves are wont to make of these
boasters, that confidently pretend that they have
extracted the salt or sulphur of quicksilver, when
they have disguised it by additaments, wherewith
it resembles the concretes. *Boyle*.

No more delays, vain *boaster*! but begin;
I prophesy beforehand I shall win;
I'll teach you how to brag another time. *Dryden*.

He the proud *boasters* sent, with stern assault,
Down to the realms of night. *Philips*.

BO'ASTFUL. *adj.* [from *boast* and *full*.]
Ostentatious; inclined to brag.

Boastful and rough, your first son is a 'squire;
The next a tradesman, muck, and much a liar.
Pope.

BO'ASTINGLY. *adv.* [from *boasting*.] O-
stentatiously.

We look on it as a pitch of impiety, *boastingly*
to avow our sins; and it deserves to be consider-
ed, whether this kind of confessing them, have
not some affinity with it. *Decay of Piety*.

BOAT. *n. f.* [bat, Saxon.]

1. A vessel to pass the water in. It is
usually distinguished from other vessels,
by being smaller and uncovered, and
commonly moved by rowing.

I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian
excepted, to whom the knowledge of the ark
came, did find out at once the device of either
ship or *boat*, in which they durst venture them-
selves upon the seas. *Raleigh's Essays*.

An effeminate scoundrel multitude!
Whole utmost daring is to cross the Nile,
In painted *boats*, to fright the crocodile.
Tate's Juvenal.

2. A ship of a small size; as, a *passage*
boat, *parquet boat*, *advice boat*, *fly boat*.

BOA'TION. *n. f.* [from *boare*, Lat.] Roar;
noise; loud sound.

In Messina insurrection, the guns were heard
from thence as far as Augusta and Syracuse, about
an hundred Italian miles, in loud *boations*. *Denham*.

BO'ATMAN. } *n. f.* [from *boat* and *man*.]

BO'ATSMAN. } He that manages a boat.

Boatsmen through the crystal water show,
To wond'ring passengers, the walls below. *Dry.*
That booby Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

BO'ATSWAIN. *n. f.* [from *boat* and *swain*.]

An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, sails, flags, colours, pendants, &c. He also takes care of the long-boat, and its furniture, and steers her either by himself or his mate. He calls out the several gangs and companies to the execution of their watches, works, and spells; and he is also a kind of provost-marshal, seizes and punishes all offenders, that are sentenced by the captain, or court-martial of the whole fleet. *Harris.*

Sometimes the meanest boatswain may help to preserve the ship from sinking.

Howell's Pre-eminence of Parliament.

To BOB. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology: *Skinner* deduces it from *bobo*, foolish, Span.]

1. To cut. *Junius.* Whence *bobtail*.

2. To beat; to drub; to bang.

Those bastard Britons, whom our fathers
Have in their own land beaten, *bob'd*, and
thump'd. *Shakspere.*

3. To cheat; to gain by fraud.

I have *bobbed* his brain more than he has beat
my bones. *Shaksp.*

Live, Rodrigo!

He calls me to a restitution large
Of gold and jewels that I *bob'd* from him,
As gifts to Desdemona. *Shakspere.*

Here we have been worrying one another, who
should have the booty, till this cursed fox has
bobbed us both on't. *L'Estrange.*

To BOB. *v. n.* To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing.

And sometimes tuck I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab;
And when she drinks against her lips I *bob*,
And on her wither'd dowlap pour the ale. *Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear. *Dryden.*

You may tell her,
I'm rich in jewels, rings, and *bobbing* pearls,
Pluck'd from Mours ears. *Dryden.*

BOB. *n. f.* [from the verb neuter.]

1. Something that hangs so as to play loosely; generally an ornament at the ear; a pendant; an ear-ring.

The gaudy gossip, when she's set agog,
In jewels dress'd, and at each ear a *bob*. *Dryden.*

2. The words repeated at the end of a stanza.

To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the song. *L'Estrange.*

3. A blow.

I am sharply taunted, you sometimes with
pinches, nips, and *bobs*. *Ascham's Scholemaster.*

4. A mode of ringing.

BOBBIN. *n. f.* [*bobine*, Fr. from *bombyx*, Lat.] A small pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about when women weave lace.

The things you follow, and make songs on now,
Should be sent to knit, or sit down to *bobbing*, or
bonelace. *Tatler.*

BOBBINWORK. *n. f.* [from *bobbin* and *work*.] Work woven with bobbins.

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Not netted nor woven with warp and wool,
but after the manner of *bobbinwork*. *Grew.*

BO'BERRY. *n. f.* [from *bob* and *cherry*.]

A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.

Bobbery teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and constancy; the first, in adhering to the pursuit of one end; the latter, in bearing a disappointment. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

BO'BTAIL. *n. f.* [from *bob*, in the sense of cut.] Cut tail; short tail.

Avaunt, you cur!

Be t'y mouth or black or white,
Or *bobtail* tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakspere.*

BO'TAILED. *adj.* [from *bobtail*.] Having a tail cut, or short.

There was a *bobtailed* cur cried in a gazette, and one that found him brought him home to his master. *L'Estrange.*

BO'BWIG. *n. f.* [from *bob* and *wig*.] A short wig.

A young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a *bobwig* and a black silken bag tied to it, stopt short at the coach, to ask us how far the judges were behind. *Spectator.*

BO'CASINE. *n. f.* A sort of linen cloth; a fine buckram. *Dict.*

BO'CKLEET. } *n. f.* A kind of long-winged

BO'CKERET. } hawk. *Dict.*

To BODE. *v. a.* [*bobian*, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. It is used in a sense of either good or bad.

This *bodes* some strange eruption to our state. *Hamlet.*

You have oppos'd their false policy with true and great wisdom; what they *boded* would be a mischief to us, you are providing shall be one of our principal strengths. *Spenser's Sermons.*

It happen'd once, a *boding* prodigy!
A swarm of bees that cut the liquid sky
Upon the topmast branch in clouds alight. *Dryd.*

If fiery red his glowing globe descends,
High winds and furious tempests he portends;
But if his cheeks are twain with livid blue,
He *bodes* wet weather by his wat'ry hue. *Dryden.*

To BODE. *v. n.* To be an omen; to foreshow.

Sir, give me leave to say, whatever now
The omen prove, it *boded* well to you. *Dryden.*

BO'DEMENT. *n. f.* [from *bode*.] Portent; omen; prognostick.

This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl
Makes all these *bodements*. *Shakspere.*
Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Birnam wood to Dunsinane's high hill
Shall come against him—

That will never be:
Sweet *bodements*, good. *Shakspere.*

To BODGE. *v. n.* [a word in *Shakspere*, which is perhaps corrupted from *boggle*.]

To *boggle*; to stop; to fail.

With this we charg'd again; but out alas!
We *bodg'd* again: as I have seen swan,
With bootless labour, swim against the tide. *Shakspere.*

BO'DICE. *n. f.* [from *bodies*.] Stays; a waistcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women.

Her *bodice* half way she unlac'd;
About his arms she flung it fast
The filken band, and held him fast. *Prior.*
This conformation should keep ignorant nurses
and *bodice* makers from meddling. *Lodge.*

BO'DILESS. *adj.* [from *body*.] Incorporal; having no body.

They *bodiless* and immaterial are,
And can be unity lodg'd within our minds. *Dewar.*

This is the very coinage of our brain;

This *bodiless* creation scantly
Is very cunning in. *Shakspere.*

These are but shadows,
Phantoms *bodiless* and vain,
Empty visions of the brain. *Swift.*

BO'DILY. *adj.* [from *body*.]

1. Corporeal; containing body.

What resemblance could wood or stone bear to
a spirit void of all sensible qualities, and *bodily*
dimensions? *South.*

2. Relating to the body, not the mind.

Of such as referred to our Saviour Christ, being present on earth, there came not any unto him with better success, for the benefit of their souls everlasting happiness, than they whose *bodily* necessities gave occasion of seeking relief. *Hosier.*

Virtue atones for *bodily* defects; beauty is nothing worth, without a mind. *L'Estrange.*

As clearness of the *bodily* eye doth dispose it for a quicker sight; so doth freedom from lust and passion dispose us for the most perfect acts of reason. *Tillotson.*

I would not have children much heaten for their faults, because I would not have them think *bodily* pain the greatest punishment. *Lodge.*

3. Real; actual.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state,
That could be brought to *bodily* act, ere Rome
Had circumvention. *Shakspere.*

BO'DILY. *adv.* Corporeally; united with matter.

It is his human nature, in which the godhead dwells *bodily*, that is advanced to their honours, and to this empire. *Watts.*

BO'DKIN. *n. f.* [*boddiken*, or small body; *Skinner*.]

1. An instrument with a small blade and sharp point, used to bore holes.

Each of them had *bodkins* in their hands,
wherewith continually they pricked him. *Sidney.*

2. An instrument to draw a thread or ribband through a loop.

Or plung'd in lakes of bitter waters lies
Or wedg'd whole ages in a *bodkin's* eye. *Pope.*

3. An instrument to dress the hair.

You took constant care
The *bodkin*, comb, and essence to prepare:
For this your locks in paper durance bound. *Pope.*

BO'DY. *n. f.* [*bodix*, Saxon; it originally signified the height or stature of a man.]

1. The material substance of an animal, opposed to the immaterial soul.

All the valiant men arose, and went all night,
and took the *body* of Saul, and the *bodies* of his
sons, from the wall. *Samuel.*

Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat,
or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your *body*,
what ye shall put on. *Matthew.*

By custom, practice, and patience, all difficulties and hardships, whether of *body* or of fortune, are made easy. *L'Estrange.*

2. Matter; opposed to spirit.

3. A person; a human being; whence *somebody* and *nobody*.

Surely, a wife *body's* part it were not to put
out his fire, because his foolish neighbour, from
whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might
say, were it not for me thou wouldst freeze. *Hosier.*

A deslow'rd maid!
And by an eminent *body*, that enfore'd
The law against it! *Shakspere.*

'Tis a passing shame,
That I, unworthy *body* as I am,
Should censure thus on lovely gentlemen. *Shak.*

No *body* seeth me; what need I to fear? the
Most High will not remember my sins. *Ecclus.*

All civility and reason obliged every body to submit. *Clarendon.*

Good may be drawn out of evil, and a body's life may be saved without having any obligation to his preserver. *L'Estrange.*

4. Reality : opposed to representation. A scriptural sense.

A shadow of things to come ; but the body is of Christ. *Coleffins.*

5. A collective mass ; a joint power.

There is in the knowledge both of God and man this certainty, that life and death have divided between them the whole body of mankind. *Hooker.*

There were so many disaffected persons of the nobility, that there might a body start up for the king. *Clarendon.*

When pigmies pretend to form themselves into a body, it is time for us, who are men of figure, to look about us. *Addison's Guardian.*

6. The main army ; the battle : distinct from the wings, van, and rear.

The van of the king's army was led by the general and Wilnot ; in the body was the king and the prince ; and the rear consisted of one thousand foot, commanded under colonel Thelwell. *Clarendon.*

7. A corporation : a number of men united by some common tie.

I shall now mention a particular wherein your whole body will be certainly against me ; and the laity, almost to a man, on my side. *Swift.*

Nothing was more common, than to hear that reverend body charged with what is inconsistent ; despised for their poverty, and hated for their riches. *Swift.*

8. The main part ; the bulk : as, the body, or hull, of a ship ; the body of a coach ; the body of a church ; the body, or trunk, of a man ; the body, or trunk, of a tree.

Thence sent rich merchandizes by boat to Babylon ; from whence, by the body of Euphrates, as far as it tended westward ; and, afterward, by a branch thereof. *Raleigh.*

This city has navigable rivers, that run up into the body of Italy ; they might supply many countries with fish. *Addison.*

9. A substance ; matter, as distinguished from other matter.

Even a metalline body, and therefore much more a vegetable or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water. *Boyle.*

10. [In geometry.] Any solid figure.

11. A pandect ; a general collection : as, a body of the civil law ; a body of divinity.

12. Strength ; as, wine of a good body.

- BODY-CLOTHES. *n. f.* [from *body* and *clothes*.] Clothing for horses that are dieted.

I am informed, that several asses are kept in body-cloaths, and sweated every morning upon the beach. *Addison.*

- To Bo'DY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To produce in some form.

As imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shape. *Shakespeare.*

- BOG. *n. f.* [*bog*, soft, Irish ; *baguë*, Fr.]

A marsh ; a morass ; a ground too soft to bear the weight of the body.

Through fire and through flame, through ford and whirlpool, o'er bog and quagmire. *Shaksp.*

A gulf profound ! as that Serbonian bog,
Betwixt Damietta and mount Casius old. *Milton.*

He walks upon bogs and whirlpools ; wherefore-
ever he treads, he sinks. *Smith.*

Learn from to great a wit, a land of bogs
With ditches fenced, a heaven fat with fogs. *Dryden.*

He is drawn, by a sort of ignis fatuus, into
bogs and mire almost every day of his life. *Watts.*

- BOG-TROTTER. *n. f.* [from *bog* and *trot*.]
One that lives in a boggy country.

- To BOGGLE. *v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch, a spectre, a bugbear, a phantom.]

1. To start ; to fly back ; to fear to come forward.

You boggle shrewdly ; every feather starts you. *Shakespeare.*

We start and boggle at every unusual appearance, and cannot endure the sight of the bugbear. *Granville.*

Nature, that rude, and in her first essay,
Stood begging at the roughness of the way ;
Us'd to the road, unknowing to return,
Goes boldly on, and loves the path when worn. *Dryden.*

2. To hesitate ; to be in doubt.

And never boggle to retire
The members you deliver o'er,
Upon demand. *Hudibras.*

The well-shaped changeling is a man that has a rational soul, say you ? Make the ears a little longer, and more pointed, and the nose a little flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to boggle. *Locke.*

3. To play fast and loose ; to dissemble.

When summoned to his last end, it was no time for him to boggle with the world. *Howell.*

- BO'GGLER. *n. f.* [from *boggle*.] A doubter ; a timorous man.

You have been a boggler ever. *Shakespeare.*

- BO'GGY. *adj.* [from *bog*.] Marshy ; swampy.

Their country was very narrow, low, and boggy, and, by great industry and expences, defended from the sea. *Arbutnot.*

- BO'GHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *bog* and *house*.]
A house of office.

- BOHE'A. *n. f.* [an Indian word.] A species of tea, of higher colour, and more astringent taste, than green tea.

Coarse pewter, consisting chiefly of lead, is part of the sales in which bohea tea was brought from China. *Woodward.*

As some frail cup of China's fairest mold
The tumults of the boiling bohea braves,
And holds secure the coffee's fable waves. *Tickel.*

She went from opera, park, assembly, play,
To morning walks, and pray'rs three hours a day ;
To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,
To muse, and sip her solitary tea. *Pope.*

- To BOIL. *v. n.* [*bouiller*, Fr. *bullio*, Lat.]

1. To be agitated by heat ; to fluctuate with heat.

He saw there boil the fiery whirlpools. *Chapman.*

Suppose the earth removed, and placed nearer to the sun, in the orbit of Mercury, there the whole ocean would boil with extremity of heat. *Bentley.*

2. To be hot ; to be fervent, or effervescent.

That strength with which my boiling youth was fraught,
When in the vale of Balafor I fought. *Dryden.*
Well I knew
What perils youthful ardour would pursue,
That boiling blood would carry thee too far. *Dryden.*

3. To move with an agitation like that of boiling water.

Then heading shoots beneath the dashing tide,
The trembling fins the boiling waves divide. *Gay.*

4. To be in hot liquor, in order to be made tender by the heat.

Filler of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakespeare.*

5. To cook by boiling.

If you live in a rich family, roasting and boiling are below the dignity of your office, and which it becomes you to be ignorant of. *Swift.*

6. To boil over. To run over the vessel with heat.

A few soft words and a kiss, and the good man melts ; see how nature works and boils over in him. *Congreve.*

This hollow was a vast cauldron, filled with melted matter, which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain. *Addison.*

- To BOIL. *v. a.* To heat, by putting into boiling water ; to seeth.

To try whether seeds be old or new, the sense cannot inform ; but if you boil them in water, the new seeds will sprout sooner. *Bacon.*

In eggs boiled and roasted, into which the water entereth not at all, there is scarce any difference to be discerned. *Bacon.*

- BOIL. *n. f.* See BILE.

- BO'ILARY. *n. f.* [from *To boil*.] A place at the salt works where the salt is boiled.

- BO'ILER. *n. f.* [from *boil*.]

1. The person that boils any thing.

That such alterations of terrestrial matter are not impossible, seems evident from that notable practice of the boilers of salt-petre. *Boyle.*

2. The vessel in which any thing is boiled.

This coffee room is much frequented ; and there are generally several pots and boilers before the fire. *Woodward.*

- BO'ISTEROUS. *adj.* [*byster*, furious, Dutch.]

1. Violent ; loud ; roaring ; stormy.

By a divine instinct, men's minds mistrust
Ensuing danger ; as by proof we see
The waters swell before a boisterous storm. *Shakespeare.*

As when loud winds a well-grown oak would rend
Up by the roots, this way and that they bend
His reeling trunk, and with a boisterous found,
Scatter his leaves, and strew them on the ground. *Wallier.*

2. Turbulent ; tumultuous ; furious.

Spirit of peace,
Wherefore do you to ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war ? *Shakespeare.*

His sweetness won a more regard
Unto his place, than all the boisterous moods
That ignorant greatness practiseth. *Ben Jonson.*

God into the hands of their deliverer.
Puts invincible might,
To quell the mighty of the earth, th' oppressor,
The brute and boisterous force of violent men. *Milton.*

Still must I beg thee not to name Sempromius :
Lucia, I like not that loud boisterous man. *Addison.*

3. Unwieldy ; clumsily violent.

His boisterous club, so buried in the ground,
He could not rear up again so light,
But that the knight him at advantage found. *Fairy Queen.*

4. It is used by Woodward of heat ; violent.

When the sun had gained a greater strength,
the heat becomes too powerful and boisterous for them. *Natural History.*

- BO'ISTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *boisterous*.]

Violently ; tumultuously.

A sceptre, snatch'd with an unruly hand,
Must be as boisterously maintain'd as gain'd. *Shak.*

Those are all remains of the universal deluge,
when the water of the ocean, being boisterously
turned out upon the earth, bore along with it all
moveable bodies. *Woodward.*

Another faculty of the intellect comes boisterously in, and wakes me from so pleasing a dream. *Swift.*

- BO'ISTEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *boisterous*.]

The state or quality of being boisterous ; tumultuousness ; turbulence.

- BO'LARY. *adj.* [from *bole*.] Partaking of the nature of bole, or clay.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, with a few magnetical lines, but chiefly consisting of a *bolus* and clammy substance. *Brown.*

BOLD. *adj.* [bold, Saxon.]

1. Daring; brave; stout; courageous; magnanimous; fearless; intrepid.

The wicked see when no man pursueth; but the righteous are bold as a lion. *Proverbs.*

I have seen the councils of a noble country grow bold, or timorous, according to the fits of his good or ill health that managed them. *Temple.*

2. Executed with spirit, and without mean caution.

These nervous, bold; those, languid and remiss. *Reverend.*

The cathedral church is a very bold work, and a master-piece of Gothic architecture. *Addis.*

3. Confident; not scrupulous; not timorous.

We were bold in our God to speak unto you the gospel of God with much contention. *1 Thes.*

I can be bold to say, that this age is adorned with some men of that judgment, that they could open new and undiscovered ways to knowledge. *Locke.*

4. Impudent; rude.

In thy prosperity he will be as thyself, and will be bold over thy servants. If thou be brought low, he will be against thee. *Eccles.*

5. Licentious; such as show great liberty of fiction, or expression.

The figures are bold even to temerity. *Cowley.*
Which no bold tales of gods or monsters swell,
But human passions, such as with us dwell. *Walker.*

6. Standing out to the view; striking to the eye.

Catachreses and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows in painting, to make the figure bolder, and cause it to stand off to fight. *Dryden.*

7. Open; smooth; even; level: a sailor's term.

Her dominions have bold accessible coasts. *Howell.*

8. To make bold. To take freedoms: a phrase not grammatical, though common. To be bold is better; as, I was bold to tell the house, that scandalous livings make scandalous ministers.

I have made bold to send to your wife;
My suit is, that the will to Desdemona
Procure me some access. *Shakespeare.*

Making so bold,
My fears forgetting manners, to unseal
Their grand commission. *Shakespeare.*

And were y' as good as George a Green,
I shall make bold to turn agen. *Hudibras.*
I durst not make thus bold with Ovid, lest some
future Milbourn should arise. *Dryden.*

Some men have the fortune to be esteemed
wits, only for making bold to scold at these things,
which the greatest part of mankind reverence. *Tillotson.*

To **BO'LDEN.** *v. a.* [from bold.] To make bold; to give confidence.

Quick inventors, and fair ready speakers, being
boldened with their present abilities to say more,
and perchance better too, at the sudden for that
present, than any other can do, use less help of
diligence and study. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

I am much too vent'rous
In tempting of your patience, but am bolden'd
Under your promis'd pardon. *Shakespeare.*

BO'LDFACE. *n. f.* [from bold and face.] Impudence; sauciness: a term of reproach and reprehension.

How now, boldface! cries an old trot: firrah,
we eat our own lens, I'd have you know;
was you eat, you steal. *L'Estrange.*

BO'LD Faced. *adj.* [from bold and face.] Impudent.

I have seen those filliciest of creatures; and, seeing their rare works, I have seen enough to confute all the boldfaced atheists of this age. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

BO'LDLY. *adv.* [from bold.]

1. In a bold manner; with courage; with spirit.

Thus we may boldly speak, being strengthened with the example of so reverend a prelate. *Hooker.*

I speak to subjects, and a subject speaks,
Stir'd up by heav'n, thus boldly for his king. *Shakespeare.*

2. It may perhaps be sometimes used, in a bad sense, for impudently.

BO'LDNESS. *n. f.* [from bold.]

1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringness.

Her horse she rid so, as might shew a fearful boldness, daring to do that which she knew not how to do. *Sidney.*

2. Exemption from caution and scrupulous nicety.

The boldness of the figures is to be hidden sometimes in the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Freedom; liberty.

Great is my boldness of speech toward you;
great is my glorying in you. *2 Corinthians.*

4. Confident trust in God.

Our fear excludeth not that boldness which becometh saints. *Hooker.*
We have boldness and access with confidence,
by the faith of him. *Ephesians.*

Having therefore boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus. *Hebrews.*

5. Assurance; freedom from bashfulness; confident mien.

Wonderful is the case of boldness in civil business: what first? Boldness. What second and third? Boldness. And yet boldness is a child of ignorance and baseness, far inferior to other parts. *Bacon.*

Sure, if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee
With such a gallant boldness; if 'twere thine,
Thou couldst not bear't with such a silent scorn. *Drumham.*

His distance, though it does not instruct him to think wiser than other princes, yet it helps him to speak with more boldness what he thinks. *Temple.*

Boldness is the power to speak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder. *Locke.*

6. Impudence.

That moderation, which useth to suppress boldness, and to make them conquer that suffer. *Hooker.*

BOLE. *n. f.*

1. The body or trunk of a tree.

All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks, and down their curled bows
Fell hussling to the earth; and up went all the boles and boughs. *Chapman.*

But when the smoother bole from knots is free,
We make a deep incision in the tree. *Dryden.*

View well this tree, the queen of all the grove;
How vast her bole, how wide her arms are spread;
How high above the rest she shoots her head! *Dryden.*

2. A kind of earth.

Bole Armeniack is an astringent earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. *Woodward.*

3. A measure of corn, containing six bushels.

Of good barley put eight boles, that is, about six English quarters, in a stone trough. *Moretime.*

BO'LLIS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

Bollis is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Aristotle calls it *capra*. There have often been immense balls of this kind. *Musebroeck.*

BOLL. *n. f.* A round stalk or stem; as, a boll of flax.

To **BOLL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in a stalk.

And the flax and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was balled. *Exodus.*

BO'LLSTER. *n. f.* [bolytpe, Sax. *bollster*, Dutch.]

1. Something laid on the bed, to raise and support the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.

Pethaps some cold bank is her bollster now,
Or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm
Leans her unpillow'd head. *Milton.*

This arm shall be a bollster for thy head;
I'll fetch clean straw to make a soldier's bed. *Gay.*

2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any pressure, or fill up any vacancy.

Up goes her hand, and off the slip
The bollsters that supply her hips. *Swift.*

3. A pad, or compress, to be laid on a wound.

The bandage is the girt, which hath a bollster in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together. *Wifeman.*

4. In horsemanship.

The bollsters of a saddle are those parts raised upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **BO'LLSTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support the head with a bollster.

2. To afford a bed to.

Mortal eyes do see them bollster,
More than their own. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. To hold wounds together with a compress.

The practice of bollstering the cheeks forward, does little service to the wound, and is very uneasy to the patient. *Sharp.*

4. To support; to hold up; to maintain. This is now an expression somewhat coarse and obsolete.

We may be made wiser by the publick persuasions grafted in men's minds, so they be used to further the truth, not to bollster error. *Hooker.*

The lawyer sets his tongue to file for the bollstering out of unjust causes. *Hatfield.*

It was the way of many to bollster up their crazy doating consciences with confidences. *South.*

BOLT. *n. f.* [boul, Dutch; *bolus*.]

1. An arrow; a dart shot from a cross-bow.

Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell;
It fell upon a little western flower,
Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound. *Shakespeare.*

The blunted bolt against the nymph he dress'd;
But with the sharp transfix'd Apollo's breast. *Dryden.*

2. Lightning; a thunderbolt.

Sing'd with the flames, and with the boles
transfix'd,
With native earth your blood the monsters mix'd. *Dryden.*

3. Bolt upright; that is, upright as an arrow.

Brush iron, native or from the mine, consisteth of long striz, about the thickness of a small knitting needle, bolt upright, like the bristles of a stiff brush. *Grew.*

As I stood bolt upright upon one end, one of the ladies burst out. *Addison.*

4. The bar of a door, so called from being straight like an arrow. We now say,

shoot the bolt, when we speak of fastening or opening a door.

*'Tis not in thee, to oppose the bolt
Against my coming in.* *Shakespeare.*

5. An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner. This is, I think, corrupted from *bought*, or link.

Away with him to prison; lay bolts enough upon him. *Shakespeare.*

To BOLT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with a bolt.

The bolted gates flew open at the blast;
The storm rush'd in, and Aëte stood aghast. *Dryden.*

2. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly.

I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. *Milton.*

3. To fasten, as a bolt or pin; to pin; to keep together.

That I could reach the axle, where the pins are
Which bolt this frame, that I might pull them out! *Ben Jonson.*

4. To fetter; to shackle.

It is great
To do that thing that ends all other deeds,
Which shackles accidents, and bolts up change. *Shakespeare.*

5. To sift, or separate the parts of any thing with a sieve. [*blater*, Fr.]

He now had bolted all the flour. *Spenser.*
In the bolting and sifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal. *Wotton.*

I cannot bolt this matter to the bray,
As Bradwardin and holy Austin can. *Dryden.*

6. To examine by sifting; to try out; to lay open.

It would be well *bol't* out, whether great resolutions may not be made upon reflections, as upon direct beams. *Bacon.*

The judge, or jury, or parties, or the council, or attorneys, propounding questions, beats and *bolts* out the truth much better than when the witness delivers only a formal series. *Hale.*

Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things, through all disguises. *L'Estrange.*

7. To purify; to purge. This is harsh.

The fanned snow,
That's *bolted* by the northern blast twice o'er. *Shakespeare.*

To BOLT. *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness; to start out with the quickness of an arrow.

This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt,
Still walking like a ragged colt,
And oft out of a bush duth bolt,
Of purpose to deceive us. *Drayton.*

They erected a fort, and from thence they *bolted* like beasts of the forest, sometimes into the forest, sometimes into the woods and fallows, and sometimes back to their den. *Rassau.*

As the house was all in a flame, out *bolted* a mouse from the ruins to save herself. *L'Estrange.*
I have reflected on those men who, from time to time, have shot themselves into the world. I have seen many successions of them; some *bolting* out upon the stage with vast applause, and others hissed off. *Dryden.*

The birds to foreign seats repair'd;
And beasts, that *bolted* out, and saw the forest hard. *Dryden.*

BOLT-ROPE. *n. f.* [from *bolt* and *rope*.]

The rope on which the sail of a ship is sewed and fastened. *Sea Dict.*

Bo'LTEN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sieve to separate meal from bran or husks; or to separate finer from coarser parts.

Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made *bolters* of them. *Shakespeare.*

With a good strong chopping-knife mince the two capons, bones and all, as small as ordinary minced meat; put them into a large neat *bolter*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When superciliously he sits

Through coarsest *bolter* others gifts. *Hudibras.*

2. A kind of net.

These hakes, and divers others, of the fore-cited, are taken with threads, and some of them with the *bolter*, which is a spuller of a bigger size. *Carew.*

Bo'LTHEAD. *n. f.* A long strait-necked glass vessel, for chymical distillations, called also a *matrass*, or *receiver*.

This spirit abounds in salt, which may be separated, by putting the liquor into a *bolthead* with a long narrow neck. *Boyle.*

Bo'LYING-HOUSE. *n. f.* [from *bolt* and *house*.] The place where meal is sifted.

The jade is returned as white, and as powdered, as if she had been at work in a *bolting-house*. *Dennis.*

Bo'LTSPRIT. *n. f.* A mast running out

Bo'WSPRIT. } at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aloope. The but end of it is generally set against the foot of the foremast; so that they are a stay to one another. The length without board is sufficient to let its sails hang clear of all incumbrances. If the *boltsprit* fail in bad weather, the foremast cannot hold long after. *Bowspit* is perhaps the right spelling. *Sea Dictionary.*

Sometimes I'd divide,
And burn in many places; on the topmast,
The yards and *boltsprit* would I flame distinctly. *Shakespeare.*

Bo'LVUS. *n. f.* [*βλαβη*.] A form of medicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a soft mass, larger than pills, to be swallowed at once.

Keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters, lenitive *boluses* of cassia and manna, with syrup of violets. *Hicman.*

By poets we are well assur'd,
That love, alas! can never be cur'd;
A complicated heap of pills,
Despising *boluses* and pills. *Swift.*

BOMB. *n. f.* [*bombus*, Lat.]

1. A loud noise.

An upper chamber being thought weak, was supported by a pillar of iron, of the bigness of one's arm in the middle; which, if you had struck, would make a little flat noise in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath. *Bacon.*

2. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube filled with combustible matter, to be thrown out from a mortar, which had its name from the noise it makes. The fusee, being set on fire, burns slowly till it reaches the gunpowder, which goes off at once, bursting the shell to pieces with incredible violence: whence the use of *bombs* in besieging towns. The largest are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented is not known, and the time is uncertain; some fixing it to 1588, and others to 1495. *Chambers.*

The loud cannon misfire iron pours,
And in the slaughter-ring *bomb* Gradivus roars. *Rowe.*

To BOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall upon with bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Namur,
Whilst Villeroi, who ne'er afraid is,
To Beauclerc marches on secure,
To bomb the monks, and scare the ladies. *Prior.*

BOMB-CHEST. *n. f.* [from *bomb* and *chest*.] A kind of chest filled usually with bombs, and sometimes only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to tear and blow it up in the air, with those who stand on it. *Chambers.*

BOMB-KETCH. *n. f.* A kind of ship,

BOMB-VESSEL. } strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town.

Nor could an ordinary fleet, with *bomb-vessels*, hope to succeed against a place that has in its arsenal gallees and men of war. *Adisson.*

Bo'MBARD. *n. f.* [*bombardus*, Latin.]

1. A great gun; a cannon. Obsolete.

They planted in divers places twelve great *bombards*, wherewith they threw huge stones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houses. *Kooler.*

2. A barrel. Obsolete.

To BOMBA'RD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs.

A medal is struck on the English sailing in their attempts on Dunkirk, when they endeavoured to blow up a fort, and *bombard* the town. *Adisson.*

BOMBARDIER. *n. f.* [from *bombard*.] The engineer whose employment is to shoot bombs.

The *bombardier* tosses his ball sometimes into the middle of a city, with a design to fill all around him with terror and combustion. *Tatler.*

BOMBA'RDMENT. *n. f.* [from *bombard*.] An attack made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it.

Genoa is not yet secure from a *bombardment*, though it is not so exposed as formerly. *Adisson.*

BOMBASIN. *n. f.* [*bombasin*, Fr. from *bombicinus*, silken, Latin.] A slight silken stuff, for mourning.

BOMBA'ST. *n. f.* [A stuff of soft loose texture used formerly to swell the garment, and thence used to signify bulk or show without solidity.] Fustian; big words, without meaning.

Not pedants motley tongue, soldiers *bombast*, Mountebanks drug-tongue, nor the terms of law, Are strong enough preparatives to draw Me to hear this. *Donne.*

Are all the flights of heroic poetry to be concluded *bombast*, unnatural, and mere madrics, because they are not affected with their excellencies? *Dryden.*

Bo'MBAST. *adj.* [from the substantive.] High sounding; of big sound without meaning.

Ho, as loving his own pride and purpose, Evades them with a *bombast* circumstance, Horribly stuff'd with epithets of war. *Shaksp.*

BOMBILA'TION. *n. f.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] Sound; noise; report.

How to abate the vigour, or silence the *bombilation* of guns, a way is bid to be by bombs and butter, mixt in a due proportion, which will almost take off the report, and also the force of the charge. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BOMBY'CINOUS. *adj.* [*bombycinus*, Lat.] Silken; made of silk.

BONA ROBA. *n. f.* [Ital. a fine gown.] A showy wanton.

We knew where the *bona roba* were. *Shaksp.*

BONASUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

BONCHRETIEN. *n. f.* [French.] A species of pear, so called, probably, from the name of a gardener.

BOND. *n. f.* [bond, Sax. *bound*; it is written indifferently, in many of its senses, *bond*, or *band*. See **BAND**.]

1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound.

There left me, and my man, both bound together;

Till, gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* asunder, I gain'd my freedom. *Shaksp.*

2. Ligament that holds any thing together.

Let any one send his contemplation to the extremities of the universe, and see what conceivable hopes, what *bond* he can imagine, to hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together. *Locke*.

3. Union; connexion: a workman's term.

Observe, in working up the walls, that no side of the house, nor any part of the walls, be brought up three feet above the other, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, so that they may all be joined together, and make a good *bond*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

4. [In the plural.] Chains; imprisonment; captivity.

Whom I perceived to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death, or of *bonds*. *Acts*.

5. Cement of union; cause of union; link of connexion.

Wedding is great Juno's crown; O blessed *bond* of board and bed! *Shaksp.*

Love cools, brothers divide, and the *bond* is cracked 'twixt fun and father. *Shaksp.*

6. A writing of obligation to pay a sum, or perform a contract.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there Your single *bond*. *Shaksp.*

What if I ne'er consent to make you mine; My father's promise ties me not to time; And *bonds* without a date, they say, are void. *Dryden*.

7. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

Unhappy that I am! I cannot heave My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty According to my *bond*, no more nor less. *Shaksp.*

Take which you please, it dissolves the *bonds* of government and obedience. *Locke*.

BOND. *adj.* [from *bind*, perhaps for *bound*; from *zēbon*, Saxon.] Captive; in a servile state.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. *1 Corinthians*.

BONDAGE. *n. f.* [from *bond*.]

1. Captivity; imprisonment; state of restraint.

You only have overthrown me, and in my *bondage* consists my glory. *Sidney*.

Say, gentle prince, would you not suppose Your *bondage* happy, to be made a queen? —To be a queen in *bondage*, is more vile Than is a slave in base servility. *Shaksp.*

Our cage We make a choir, as doth the prison'd bird, And sing our *bondage* freely. *Shaksp.*

The king, when he design'd you for my guard, Relov'd he would not make my *bondage* hard. *Dryden*.

2. Obligation; tie of duty.

If he has a struggle for honour, he is in a *bondage* to love; which gives the story its turn that way. *Pope*.

He must refuse by no means to be enslaved, and brought under the *bondage* of obsequy.

oaths, which ought to vanish when they stand in competition with eating and drinking, or taking money. *Savch*.

BONDMAID. *n. f.* [from *bond*, captive, and *maid*.] A woman slave.

Good sister, wrong me not, nor wrong yourself, To make a *bondmaid* and a slave of me. *Shaksp*.

BONDMAN. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *man*.] A man slave.

Amongst the Romans, in making of a *bondman* free, was it not wondered wherefore so great ado should be made? the master to present his slave in some court, to take him by the hand, and not only to say, in the hearing of the publick magistrate, I will that this man become free; but, after those solemn words uttered, to strike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be shaved off, the magistrate to touch him thrice with a rod; in the end, a cap and a white garment given him. *Hooker*.

O freedom! first delight of human kind; Not that which *bondmen* from their masters find. *Dryden*.

BONDSE'RVANT. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *servant*.] A slave; a servant without the liberty of quitting his master.

And if thy brother, that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bondservant*. *Leviticus*.

BONDSE'RVICE. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *service*.] The condition of a bondservant; slavery.

Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of *bondservice*. *Kings*.

BONDSLAVE. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *slave*.] A man in slavery; one of servile condition, who cannot change his master.

Love enjoined such diligence, that no apprentice, no, no *bondslave*, could ever be, by fear, more ready at all commands than that young prince's was. *Sidney*.

All her ornaments are taken away; of a free-woman she is become a *bondslave*. *Milne*.

Commonly the *headslave* is fed by his lord, but here the lord was fed by his *bondslave*. *Sir J. Davies*.

BONDSMAN. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *man*.]

1. A slave.

Carnal greedy people, without such a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor *bondsmen* and beafts. *Derham*.

2. A person bound, or giving security, for another.

BONDSWOMAN. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *woman*.] A woman slave.

My lords, the senators Are sold for slaves, and their wives for *bondswomen*. *Ben Jonson's Cataline*.

BONE. *n. f.* [ban, Saxon.]

1. The solid part of the body of an animal.

The *bones* are made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by small transverse fibres, as those of the muscles. In a fetus they are porous, soft, and easily discerned. As their pores fill with a substance of their own nature, to they increase, harden, and grow close to one another. They are all spongy, and full of little cells; or are of a considerable firm thickness, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated, they are covered with a thin and strong membrane, called the periosteum. Each *bone* is much bigger at its extremity than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm, and the *bones* not easily put out of joint. But, because the middle of the *bone* should be strong, to sustain its allotted weight, and resist accidents, the fibres are there more closely compacted together, supporting one another; and the *bone* is made hollow, and consequently not so easily broken, as it must have been had it been solid and smaller. *Quincy*.

Thy *bones* are marrowless, thy blood is cold. *Macbeth*.

There was lately a young gentleman bit to the bone. *Tatler*.

2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it.

Like *Atop's* hounds contending for the *bone*, Each pleaded right, and would be sold alone. *Dryden*.

3. To be upon the bones. To attack.

Puffs had a month's mind to be upon the bones of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel. *L'Estrange*.

4. To make no bones. To make no scruple; a metaphor taken from a dog, who readily swallows meat that has no bones.

5. Bones. A sort of bobbins, made of trotter bones, for weaving bonelace.

6. Bones. Dice.

But then my study was to cog the dice, And dextrously to throw the lucky dice:

To thum ames ace, that swept my stakes away; And watch the box, for fear they should convey False bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryd*.

To BONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the flesh; as, the cooks *boned* the veal.

BONELACE. *n. f.* [from *bone* and *lace*; the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, such as women wear on their linen.

The things you follow, and make songs on now, should be sent to knit, or sit down to bobbins or bonelace. *Tatler*.

We destroy the symmetry of the human figure, and foolishly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties, to childish gewgaw ribbands and bonelace. *Spectator*.

BONELESS. *adj.* [from *bone*.] Wanting bones.

I would, while it was smiling in my face, Have plucked my nipple from his *boneless* gums, And dash'd the brains out. *Shaksp.*

To BONESET. *v. n.* [from *bone* and *set*.] To restore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part.

A fractured leg set in the country by one pretending to *bone-setting*. *Wise man's Surgery*.

BONESETTER. *n. f.* [from *bone* and *set*.] A chirurgeon; one who particularly professes the art of restoring broken or luxated bones.

At present my desire is to have a good *bonesetter*. *Denham*.

BONFIRE. *n. f.* [from *bon*, good, Fr. and *fire*.] A fire made for some public cause of triumph or exultation.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away, And *bonfires* make all day. *Spenser*.

How came to many *bonfires* to be made in queen Mary's days? Why, the had abused and deceived her people. *South*.

Full soon by *bonfire* and by bell, We learnt our liege was passing well. *Gay*.

BONGRACE. *n. f.* [bonne grace, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead. Not used.

I have seen her beset all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about her cawl, her peruke, her *bongrace*, and chaplet. *Hakewill*.

BONNET. *n. f.* [bonet, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap.]

Go to them with this *bonnet* in thy hand, And thus far having stretch'd it, here be with them,

Thy knee huffing the stones; for, in such business, Action is eloquence. *Shaksp.*

They had not probably the ceremony of vaulting the *bonnet* in their salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads. *Addison*.

BO'NNET. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the salient angles of the glacis.

BO'NNET à presle, or priest's cap, is an outwork, having at the head three salient angles, and two inwards.

BO'NNETS. [In the sea language.] Small sails set on the courses on the mizzen, mainfail, and forefail of a ship, when these are too narrow or shallow to clothe the mast, or in order to make more way in calm weather. *Chambers.*

BO'NNILY. *adv.* [from *bonny*.] Gayly; handsomely; plumply.

BO'NNINESS. *n. f.* [from *bonny*.] Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness.

BO'NNY. *adj.* [from *bon, bonne*, Fr.] It is a word now almost confined to the Scottish dialect.

1. Handsome; beautiful.

Match to match I have encountered him,
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,
Ev'n of the *bonny* beall he lov'd to well. *Shaksp.*
Thus wail'd the louts in melancholy strain,
Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain. *Gay.*

2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.

Then sigh not so, but let them go,
And be you blithe and *bonny*. *Shaksp.*

3. It seems to be generally used in conversation for *plump*.

BONNY-CLABBER. *n. f.* A word used in Ireland for four buttermilk.

We scorn, for want of talk, to jabber
Of parties o'er our *bonny-clabber*;
Nor are we studious to enquire,
Who votes for manners, who for hire. *Swift.*

BONUM MAGNUM. *n. f.* A species of plum.

BO'NY. *adj.* [from *bone*.]

1. Consisting of bones.

At the end of this hole is a membrane, fastened to a round *bonny* limb, and stretched like the head of a drum; and therefore, by anatomists, called *tympanum*. *Ray.*

2. Full of bones.

BO'BY. *n. f.* [a word of no certain etymology. *Henshaw* thinks it a corruption of *bull-beef*, ridiculously; *Skinner* imagines it to be derived from *bobo*, foolish, Spanish. *Junius* finds *bowbard* to be an old Scottish word for a coward, a contemptible fellow; from which he naturally deduces *booby*: but the original of *bowbard* is not known.] A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a lubber.

But one exception to this fact we find;
That *booby* Phaan only was unkind.
An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

Young master next must rise to fill him wine,
And starve himself to see the *booby* dine. *King.*

BOOK. *n. f.* [*boc*, Sax. supposed from *bee*, a beech, because they wrote on beechen boards; as *liber*, in Latin, from the rind of a tree.]

1. A volume in which we read or write.

See a book of prayer in his hand;
True ornaments to know a holy man. *Shaksp.*
Receive the sentence of the law for sins,
Such as by God's book are adjudg'd to death. *Shaksp.*

In the coffin that had the books, they were found
As fresh as if they had been but newly written;

being written on parchment, and covered over with wax candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Books are a sort of dumb teachers; they cannot answer sudden questions, or explain present doubts: this is properly the work of a living instructor. *Watts.*

2. A particular part of a work.

The first book we divide into sections; whereof the first is these chapters past. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. The register in which a trader keeps an account of his debts.

This life
Is nobler than attending for a hauberk;
Prouder than rustling in unpaid-for silk;
Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his book uncerof'sd. *Shaksp.*

4. In books. In kind remembrance.

I was so much in his books, that, at his decease,
he left me the lamp by which he used to write
his lucubrations. *Adelphon.*

5. Without book. By memory; by repetition; without reading.

Sermons read they abhor in the church; but
sermons without book, sermons which spend their
life in their birth, and may have publick audience
but once. *Hesker.*

To BOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To register in a book.

I beseech your grace, let it be book'd with the
rest of this day's deeds; or I will have it in a particular
ballad else, with mine own picture on the
top of it. *Shaksp.*

He made wilful murder high treason; he caused
the marchers to book their men, for whom they
should make answer. *Darvies on Ireland.*

BOOK-KEEPING. *n. f.* [from *book* and *keep*.] The art of keeping accounts, or recording pecuniary transactions, in such a manner, that at any time a man may thereby know the true state of the whole, or any part of his affairs, with clearness and expedition. *Harris.*

BO'OKBINDER. *n. f.* [from *book* and *bind*.] A man whose profession it is to cover books.

BO'OKFUL. *adj.* [from *book* and *full*.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested knowledge.

The beautiful blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head,
With his own tongue still edifies his ears,
And always listening to himself appears. *Pope.*

BO'OKISH. *adj.* [from *book*.] Given to books; acquainted only with books. It is generally used contemptuously.

I'll make him yield the crown,
Whole *bookish* rule hath pull'd fair England down. *Shaksp.*

I'm not *bookish*, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the 'scape. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

Xanthippe follows her manelike; being married to a *bookish* man, who has no knowledge of the world. *Spektator.*

BO'OKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *bookish*.] Much application to books; over-studiousness.

BOOKLEARNED. *adj.* [from *book* and *learned*.] Versed in books, or literature: a term implying some slight contempt.

Whate'er these *booklearn'd* blockheads say,
Solon's the veriest fool in all the play. *Dryden.*
He will quote passages out of Plato and Pindar,
at his own table, to some *booklearned* companion,
without blushing. *Swift.*

BOOKLEARNING. *n. f.* [from *book* and *learning*.] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books; a term of some contempt.

They might talk of *booklearning* what they would, but he never saw more uneasy fellows than great clerks. *Steele.*

Neither does it so much require *booklearning* and scholarship, as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false, and to discern what is well proved, and what is not. *Burnet's Theory.*

BO'OKMAN. *n. f.* [from *book* and *man*.] A man whose profession is the study of books.

This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his *bookmen*; for here 'tis abus'd. *Shaksp.*

BO'OKMATE. *n. f.* [from *book* and *mate*.] Schoolfellow.

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court,
A phantasm, a monarch, and one that makes sport
To the prince and his *bookmates*. *Shaksp.*

BO'OKSELLER. *n. f.* [from *book* and *sell*.] He whose profession it is to sell books.

He went to the *bookseller*, and told him in anger,
he had sold a book in which there was
f'lic divinity. *Malton.*

BO'OKWORM. *n. f.* [from *book* and *worm*.]

1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp.

My lion, like a moth or *bookworm*, feeds upon
nothing but paper, and I shall beg of them to diet
him with wholesome and substantial food. *Garard.*

2. A student too closely given to books; a reader without judgment.

Among those venerable galleries and solitary
scenes of the university, I wanted but a black
gown, and a salary, to be as mere a *bookworm* as
any there. *Pope's Letters.*

BO'OLY. *n. f.* [An Irish term.]

All the Tartarians, and the people about the
Caspian Sea, which are naturally Scythians, live
in hordes; being the very same that the Irish
boobies are, driving their cattle with them, and
feeding only on their milk and white meat. *Spenser.*

BOOM. *n. f.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch.]

1. [In sea language.] A long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding sail; and sometimes the clues of the mainfail and forefail are boomed out.

2. A pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to show the sailors how to steer in the channel, when a country is overflown. *Sea Dictionary.*

3. A bar of wood laid across a harbour, to keep off the enemy.

As his heroick worth struck envy dumb,
Who took the Dutchman and who cut the boom. *Dryden.*

To-BOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun. A sea term.]

1. To rush with violence; as a ship is said to come booming, when she makes all the sail she can. *Dict.*

2. To swell and fall together.
Booming o'er his head
The billows clos'd; he's number'd with the dead. *Young.*

Forlook by thee, in vain I sought thy aid,
When booming billows clos'd above my head. *Pope.*

BOON. *n. f.* [from *bene*, Sax. a petition.] A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present.

Vouchsafe me for my meed but one fair look:
A smaller boon than this I cannot beg,
And less than this, I'm sure, you cannot give. *Shaksp.*

That courtier, who obtained a boon of the emperor,
that he might every morning whisper him
in the ear, and say nothing, asked no unprofitable
suit for himself. *Bacon.*

The bluffing fool has satisfy'd his will;
His *boon* is given; his knight has gain'd the day,
But lost the prize. *Dryden's Fables.*

What rhetoric dost thou use
To gain this mighty *boon*? the pities me! *Addis.*
Boon. adj. [*bon, Fr.*] Gay; merry: as,
a *boon* companion.

Satiate at length,
And heighten'd as with wine, jocund and *boon*,
Thus to herself she pleadingly began. *Par. Lost.*
I know the inhrmity of our family; we play
the *boon* companion, and throw our money away
in our cups. *Arbuthnot.*

BOOR. n. f. [*beer, Dutch; gebuene, Sax.*] A ploughman; a country fellow; a lout; a clown.

The bare sense of a calamity is called
grumbling; and if a man does but make a face
upon the *boor*, he is presently a malecontent.

He may live as well as a *boor* of Holland,
whose cases of growing still richer waste his life.

To one well-born, th' affront is worse and more,
When he's abus'd and ham'd by a *boor*. *Dryden.*

Bo'ORISH. adj. [*from boor.*] Clownish; rustic; untaught; uncivilized.

Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is, in
the vulgar, leave the society, which, in the
boorish, is company of this female. *Shakespeare.*

Bo'ORISHLY. adv. [*from boorish.*] In a
boorish manner; after a clownish man-
ner.

Bo'ORISHNESS. n. f. [*from boorish.*] Clown-
ishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

Boose. n. f. [*boorix, Sax.*] A stall for
a cow or an ox.

To BOOT. v. a. [*buten, to profit, Dutch;*
bot, in Saxon, is recompence, repent-
ance, or fine paid by way of expiation;
botan is, to repent, or to compensate; as,
He is þyr þ bre and bote,
And bet hivopen bome.]

2. To profit; to advantage: it is common-
ly used in these modes, *it boots*, or *what*
boots it.

It shall not *boot* them, who derogate from
reading, to excuse it, when they see no other
remedy; as if their intent were only to deny
that aliens and strangers from the family of God
are won, or that belief doth use to be wrought at
the first in them without sermons. *Hooder.*

For what I have, I need not to repeat;
And what I want, it *boots* not to complain. *Shaksp.*

If we shun
The purpos'd end, or here lie, fixed all,
What *boots* it us these wars to have begun? *Fairfax.*
What *boots* the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he trails his pompous robe? *Pope.*

2. To enrich; to benefit.

And I will *boot* thee with what gift beside,
That modesty can beg. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Boot. n. f. [*from the verb.*]

1. Profit; gain; advantage; something
given to mend the exchange.

My gravity
Wherein let no man hear me, I take pride,
Could I, with *boot*, change for an idle plume,
Which the air beats for vain. *Shakespeare.*

2. To boot. With advantage; over and
above; besides.

Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet seaboy, in an hour so rude;
And, in the calmest and the stillest night,
With all appliances and means to boot,
Deny it to a king? *Shakespeare.*

Man is God's image; but a poor man is
Chink's stamp to boot: both images regard.
Herbert.

He might have his mind and manners formed,
and be instructed to *boot* in several sciences. *Locke.*

3. It seems, in the following lines, used
for *booty*, or plunder.

Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings,
Make *boot* upon the summer's velvet buds. *Shaksp.*
BOOT. n. f. [*bottas, Armorick; botes, a*
shoe, Welsh; botte, French.]

1. A covering for the leg, used by horse-
men.

That my leg is too long—
—No; that it is too little—
I'll wear a *boot* to make it somewhat rounder.

Shakespeare.
Shew'd him his room, where he must lodge
that night,

Pull'd off his *boots*, and took away the light. *Milt.*
Bishop Wilkins says, he does not question but
it will be as usual for a man to call for his wings,
when he is going a journey, as it is now to call
for his *boots*. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly
used in Scotland for torturing criminals.

Boot of a coach. The space between
the coachman and the coach.

To Boot. v. a. [*from the noun.*] To
put on boots.

Boot, boot, master Shallow; I know the young
king is sick for me: let us take any man's horses.
Shakespeare.

BOOT-HOSE. n. f. [*from boot and hose.*]
Stockings to serve for boots; spatter-
dashes.

His lacquey withalinen stock on one leg, and
a *boot-hose* on the other, gartered with a red and
blue list. *Shakespeare.*

BOOT-TREE. n. f. [*from boot and tree.*]
Two pieces of wood, shaped like a leg,
to be driven into boots, for stretching
and widening them.

Bo'OTCATCHER. n. f. [*from boot and*
catch.] The person whose business at
an inn is to pull off the boots of passen-
gers.

The ostler and the *bootcatcher* ought to partake
Swift.

Bo'OTED. adj. [*from boot.*] In boots; in
a horseman's habit.

A *booted* judge shall sit to try his cause,
Not by the statute, but by martial laws. *Dryden.*

BOOTH. n. f. [*boed, Dutch; booth, Welsh.*] A house built of boards, or
boughs, to be used for a short time.

The clothiers found means to have all the
quest made of the northern men, such as had
their *booths* in the fair. *Camden.*

Much mischief will be done at Bartholomew
fair by the fall of a *booth*. *Swift.*

Bo'OTLESS. adj. [*from boot.*]

1. Useless; unprofitable; unavailing;
without advantage.

When those accursed messengers of hell
Came to their wicked man, and 'gan to tell
Their *bootless* pains and ill succeeding night. *Spenser.*

God did not suffer him, being desirous of the
light of wisdom, with *bootless* expense of travel
to wander in darkness. *Hooder.*

Bootless speed,
When cowardice pursues, and valour flies. *Shaksp.*

Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with *bootless* pray'rs:
He seeks my life. *Shakespeare.*

2. Without success.

Doth not Brutus *bootless* kneel? *Shakespeare.*
Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And sandy bottom'd Severn, have I sent
Him *bootless* home, and weather beaten back. *Shakespeare.*

Bo'ORY. n. f. [*buyl, Dutch; butin, Fr.*]

1. Plunder; pillage; spoils gained from
the enemy.

One way a band select from forage drives
A herd of bees, fair oxen, and fair kine,
Their *booty*. *Milton.*

His conscience is the hue and cry that pursues
him; and when he reckons that he has gotten a
booty, he has only caught a Tartar. *L'Estrange.*

For, should you to extortion be inclin'd,
Your cruel guilt will little *booty* find. *Dryden.*

2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honest, I see fortune
would not suffer me; she drops *booties* in my
mouth. *Shakespeare.*

3. To play *booty*. To play dishonestly,
with an intent to lose. The French use,
Je suis botté, when they mean to say, *I*
will not go.

We understand what we ought to do; but
when we deliberate, we play *booty* against our-
selves: our consciences direct us one way, our
corruptions hurry us another. *L'Estrange.*

I have set this argument in the best light, that
the ladies may not think that I write *booty*.
Dryden.

BOPE'EP. n. f. [*from bo and peep.*] The
act of looking out, and drawing back
as if frightened, or with the purpose to
fright some other.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play *bopercp*,
And go th' fools among. *Shakespeare.*

Rivers,
That serve instead of peaceful barriers,
To part th' engagements of their warriours,
Where both from side to side may slip,
And only encounter at *bopercp*. *Hudibras.*

There devil plays at *bopercp*, puts out his horns
to do mischief, then shrinks them back for safety.
Dryden.

Bo'RABLE. adj. [*from bore.*] That may
be bored.

BORACHIO. n. f. [*borraccho, Span.*] A
drunkard.

How you stink of wine! D'ye think my
niece will ever endure such a *borachio*? you're an
absolute *borachio*. *Congrave.*

Bo'RAGE. n. f. [*from borago, Lat.*] A
plant. *Miller.*

Bo'RAMEZ. n. f. The Scythian lamb,
generally known by the name of *Agnus*
Scythicus.

Much wonder is made of the *boramez*, that
strange plant-animal, or vegetable lamb of Tar-
tary, which wolves delight to feed on; which
hath the shape of a lamb, affordeth a bloody
juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants
be consumed about it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BURAX. n. f. [*borax, low Latin.*] An
artificial salt, prepared from sal ammo-
niac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt,
and alum, dissolved in wine. It is prin-
cipally used to solder metals, and some-
times an uterine ingredient in medicine.
Quincy.

Bo'RDEL. } n. f. [*bordeel, Teut. bordel,*
BORDE'LO. } [*Armorick.*] A brothel;
a bawdy-house.

From the *bordello* it might come as well,
The spital, or pishatch. *Ben Jonson.*

Making even his own house a stew, a *borde*,
and a school of lewdness, to insill vice into the
unwary ears of his poor children. *South.*

BORDER. n. f. [*bord, Germ. bord, Fr.*]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing.
They have looking-glasses bordered with broad
borders of crystal, and great counterfeit precious
stones. *Baron.*

The light must strike on the middle, and ex-
tend its greatest clearness on the principal figures;

diminishing by degrees, as it comes nearer and nearer to the borders. *Dryden.*

2. The march or edge of a country; the confine.

If a prince keep his residence on the border of his dominions, the remote parts will rebel; but if he make the centre his seat, he shall easily keep them in obedience. *Spenser.*

3. The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needlework, or ornaments.

4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or flowers.

There he arriving, round about doth fly
From bed to bed, from one to other border;
And takes survey, with curious busy eye,
Of every flower and herb there set, in order.

Spenser.

All with a border of rich fruit-trees crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound;
Such various ways the spacious alleys lead,
My doubtful muse knows not what path to tread.

Waller.

To Bo'RDER. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon; to touch something else at the side or edge: with upon.

It bordereth upon the province of Croatia, which, in time past, had continual wars with the Turks' garriſons.

Kneller.

Virtue and honour had their temples bordering on each other, and are sometimes both on the same coin.

Addison.

2. To approach nearly to.

All wit, which borders upon profaneness, and makes bold with those things to which the greatest reverence is due, deserves to be branded with folly.

Tillotson.

To Bo'RDER. v. a.

1. To adorn with a border of ornaments.

2. To reach; to touch; to confine upon; to be contiguous to.

Sheba and Raamah are those parts of Arabia, which border the sea called the Persian gulf.

Raleigh.

Bo'RDERER. n. f. [from border.] He that dwells on the borders, extreme parts, or confines; he that dwells next to any place.

They of those marches, gracious sovereign!
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pattering borderers.

Shakspeare.

An ordinary horse will carry two sacks of sand; and, of such, the borderers on the sea do bestow fifty at least in every acre; but most husbands double that number.

Carew.

The easiest to be drawn
To our society, and to aid the war;
The rather for their seat being next borderers
On Italy; and that they abound with horse.

Ben Jonson.

The king of Scots in person, with Perkin in his company, entered with a great army, though it chiefly consisted of borderers, being raised somewhat suddenly.

Bacon.

Volga's stream
Sends opposite, in shaggy armour clad,
Her borderers; on mutual slaughter bent,
They rend their countries.

Philips.

To Bo'RDRAKE. v. n. [from border.] To plunder the borders. Not in use.

Long time in peace his realm established,
Yet oft annoy'd with sundry borderings
Of neighbour Scots, and foreign scatterings.

Spenser.

To BORE. v. a. [borean, Sax.]

1. To pierce in a hole.

I'll believe as soon,
This whole earth may be bor'd; and that the moon
May through the centre creep.

Shakspeare.

Musberries will be fairer, if you bore the trunk of the tree through, and thrust, into the places bor'd, wedges of some hot wood.

Bacon.

But Cypri, and the graver sort, thought fit
The Greeks suspected pretent to commit
To scab or flames; at least, to search and bore
The sides; and what that space contains to explore.

Denham.

2. To hollow.

Take the barrel of a long gun, perfectly bored, and set it upright, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; and then, if you suck at the mouth of the barrel never so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth.

Digby.

3. To make by piercing.

These diminutive caterpillars are able, by degrees, to pierce or bore their way into a tree, with very small holes; which, after they are fully entered, grow together.

Ray.

4. To pierce; to break through.

Consider, reader, what fatigues I've known,
What riots seen, what bustling crowds I bor'd,
How oft I cross'd where cists and coaches roar'd.

Gay.

To BORE. v. n.

1. To make a hole.

A man may make an instrument to bore a hole an inch wide, or half an inch, not to bore a hole of a foot.

Hulme.

2. To push forward toward a certain point.

Those milk paps,
That through the window bars bore at men's eyes,
Are not within the leaf of pity writ.
Nor southward to the raining regions run;
But boring to the west, and how'ring there,
With gaping mouths they draw prolific air.

Dryden.

To BORE. v. n. [with farriers.] Is when a horse carries his nose near the ground.

Did.

BORE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The hole made by boring.

Into hollow engines long and round,
Thick ram'm'd, at th' other bore with touch of fire
Dilated, and infuriate.

Milton.

2. The instrument with which a hole is bored.

So shall that hole be fit for the file, or square bore.

Moron.

3. The size of any hole; the cavity; the hollow.

We took a cylindrical pipe of glass, whose bore was about a quarter of an inch in diameter.

Boyle.

Our careful monarch stands in person by,
This new-cast cannon's firmness to explore;
The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and cartridge foets for every bore.

Dryden.

It will best appear in the bores of wind instruments; therefore cause pipes to be made with a single, double, and so on, to a sextuple bore; and mark what tone every one giveth.

Bacon.

BORE. The preterit of bear.

The father bore it with undaunted soul,
Like one who durst his destiny controul;
Yet with becoming grief he bore his part,
Resign'd his son, but not resign'd his heart.

Dryden.

'Twas my fate
To kill my father, and pollute his bed
By marrying her who bore me.

Dryden.

Bo'REAL. adj. [borealis, Lat.] Northern; septentrional.

Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye;
Before the boreal blasts the vessels fly.

Pope.

Bo'REAS. n. f. [Lat.] The north wind.

Boreas, and Caecus; and Argæus loud,
And Thracias, rend the woods, and tear up-tuin.

Milton.

Bo'REE. n. f. A kind of dance.

Dick could natty dance a jig;
But Tom was best at bores.

Swift.

Bo'RER. n. f. [from bore.] A piercer; an instrument to make holes with.

The master-bricklayer must try all the foundations with a borer, such as well-diggers use to try the ground.

Moron.

BORN. The participle passive of bear.

Their charge was always born by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer.

Bacon.

The great men were enabled to oppress their inferiours; and their followers were born out and countenanced in wicked actions.

Darwin.

Upon some occasions, Clodius may be bold and insolent, born away by his passion.

Swift.

To be BORN. v. n. pass. [derived from the word To bear, in the sense of bringing forth: as, my mother bore me twenty years ago; or, I was born twenty years ago.]

1. To come into life.

When we are born we cry, that we are come
To this great stage of fools.

Shakspeare.

The new born babe by nurses overlaid.
Nor nature's law with fruitless sorrow mourn,
But die, O mortal man! for thou wast born.

Priser.

All that are born into the world are surrounded with bodies, that perpetually and diversly afflict them.

Locke.

2. It is usually spoken with regard to circumstances: as, he was born a prince; he was born to empire; he was born for greatness; that is, formed at the birth.

The stranger, that dwelleth with you, shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself.

Leviticus.

Yet man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward.

Job.

A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity.

Proverbs.

Either of you knights may well deserve
A prince's born; and such is the you serve.

Dryden.

Two rising crests his royal head adorn;
Born from a god, himself to godhead born.

Dryden.

Both must alike from heaven derive their light;
These born to judge, as well as those to write.

Pope.

For all mankind alike require their grace;
All born to want; a miserable race!

Pope.

I was born to a good estate, although it now turneth to little account.

Swift.

Their lands are let to lords, who, never designed to be tenants, naturally murmur at the payment of rents, as a suberviency they were not born to.

Swift.

3. It has usually the particle of before the mother.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute; laugh to scorn
The pow'r of man; for none of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth.

Shakspeare.

I being born of my father's first wife, and she of his third, the conversees with me rather like a daughter than a sister.

Tatler.

Bo'ROUGH. n. f. [bophoe, Saxon.]

1. It signified anciently a surety, or a man bound for others.

A borough, as I have use it, and as the old laws still use, is not a borough town, that is, a franchised town; but a main pledge of an hundred free persons, therefore called a free borough, or, as you say, francplegium. For both, in old Saxon, signifieth a pledge or surety: and yet it is so used with us in some speeches, as Chaucer saith, *St. John to Boek*; that is, for assurance and warranty.

Spenser.

2. A town with a corporation.

And if a borough chafe him not undone.

Pope.

Bo'ROUGH English, is a customary descent of lands or tenements, whereby, in all places where this custom holds, lands and tenements descend to the youngest

- Ion; or, if the owner have no issue, to his youngest brother. *Conwell.*
- BORREL.** *n. f.* [it is explained by *Junius* without etymology.] A mean fellow.
Sister thou speak'st like a lewd foel,
Or hearken to decem to:
Howe I am but rude and borrel,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser.*
- TO BORROW.** *v. a.* [*borgen*, Dutch; *borgian*, Sax.]
1. To take something from another upon credit: opposed to *lend*.
He *borrowed* a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakespeare.*
We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. *Nehem.*
 2. To ask of another the use of something for a time.
Then he said, go, *borrow* thee vessels abroad of all thy neighbours. *2 Kings.*
Where darkness and surprize made conquest cheap!
Where virtue *borrowed* the arms of chance,
And struck a random blow! *Dryden.*
 3. To take something belonging to another.
A *borrow'd* title hast thou bought too dear;
Why didst thou tell me that thou wert a king?
They may *borrow* something of instruction even from their past guilt. *Decay of Piety.*
I was engaged in the translation of Virgil, from whom I have *borrowed* only two months. *Dryd.*
These verbal signs they sometimes *borrow* from others, and sometimes make themselves; as one may observe among the new names children give to things. *Locke.*
Some persons of bright parts have narrow remembrance; for, having riches of their own, they are not solicitous to *borrow*. *Watts.*
 4. To use as one's own, though not belonging to one.
Unkind and cruel, to deceive your son
In *borrow'd* shapes, and his embrace to thum. *Dryden.*
- BORROW.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] The thing borrowed.
Yet of your royal pre'ence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shakespeare.*
- BORROWER.** *n. f.* [from *borrow*.]
1. He that borrows; he that takes money upon trust: opposed to *lender*.
His talk is of nothing but of his poverty, for fear belike lest I should have proved a young *borrower*. *Sidney.*
Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. *Shakespeare.*
Go not my horse the better,
I must become a *borrower* of the night
For a dark hour or twain. *Shakespeare.*
But you invert the cov'nants of her trust,
And harshly deal, like an ill *borrower*,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms. *Milton.*
 2. He that takes what is another's, and uses it as his own.
Some say, that I am a great *borrower*; however, none of my creditors have challenged me for it. *Pope.*
- BOS'PAGE.** *n. f.* [*bofage*, Fr.]
1. Wood, or woodlands.
We bent our course thither, where we saw the appearance of land: and, the next day, we might plainly discern that it was a land flat to our sight, and full of *bofage*, which made it show the more dark. *Bacon.*
 2. The representation of woods.
Cheerful paintings in feasting and banqueting rooms; *bofage* flourishes in galleries; landkips and

- bofage*, and such wild works, in open towncs, or summer houses. *Wotton.*
- BO'SKY.** *adj.* [*bofque*, Fr.] Woody.
And with each end of thy blue bow dost crown
My *bofky* acres, and my unthrubb'd down. *Shakespeare.*
- I know each land, and every alley green,
Dingle, or lathy dell, of this wild wood,
And every *bofky* bourn from side to side. *Milton.*
- BOSOM.** *n. f.* [*boyme*, *boyom*, Sax.]
1. The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breast.
 2. The breast; the heart.
Our good old friend,
Lay comforts to your *bosom*; and bestow
Your needful counsels to our businesses. *Shak.*
 3. The folds of the drefs that cover the breast.
Put now thy hand into thy *bosom*; and he put
his hand into his *bosom*: and when he took it out, behold his hand was leprous as snow. *Ezra.*
 4. Enclosure; compass; embrace.
Unto laws thus received by a whole church, they which live within the *bosom* of that church, must not think it a matter indifferent, either to yield, or not to yield, obedience. *Hooker.*
 5. The breast, as the seat of the passions.
Anger refteth in the *bosoms* of fools. *Eccles.*
From jealousy's tormenting strife
For ever be thy *bosom* freed. *Prior.*
Unfortunate Fallard! O, who can name
The pangs of rage, of sorrow, and of shame,
That with mix'd tumult in thy *bosom* swell'd,
When first thou saw'st thy brave troops repell'd? *Addifon.*
Here ading *bosoms* wear a visage gay,
And stiled groans frequent the hall and play. *Young.*
 6. The breast, as the seat of tenderness.
Their soul was pour'd out into their mother's *bosom*. *Lam.*
No further seek his virtues to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The *bosom* of his father and his God. *Gray.*
 7. The breast, as the receptacle of secrets.
If I cover'd my transgression as Adam, by hiding my iniquity in my *bosom*. *Job.*
 8. Any receptacle close or secret; as, the *bosom* of the earth; the *bosom* of the deep.
 9. The tender affections; kindness; favour.
Whose age has charms in it, whose title more,
To pluck the common *bosoms* on his side. *Shak.*
To whom the great Creator thus reply'd:
O Son, in whom my soul hath chief delight,
Son of my *bosom*, Son who art alone
My word, my wisdom, and effectual might! *Paradise Lost.*
 10. Inclination; desire. Not used.
If you can pace your wisdom
In that good path that I could wish it go,
You shall have your *bosom* on this wretch. *Shak.*
- BOSOM**, in composition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondness.
No more that Thane of Cawdor shall deceive
Our *bosom-intent*; go, pronounce his death. *Shakespeare.*
- This Antonio,
Being the *bosom-lover* of my lord,
Must needs be like my lord. *Shakespeare.*
Those domestic traitors, *bosom-thieves*,
Whom custom hath call'd wives; the readiest
helps
To betray the heady husbands, rob the easy.
He sent for his *bosom-friends*, with whom he
most confidently consulted, and shew'd the paper
to them; the contents whereof he could not con-
ceive. *Clarendon.*
The fourth privilege of friendship is that which

- is here specified in the text, a communication of secrets. A *bosom-secret*, and a *bosom-friend*, are usually put together. *South.*
She, who was a *bosom-friend* of her royal mistress, he calls an insolent woman, the worth of her sex. *Addifon.*
- TO BOSOM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To enclose in the bosom.
Bosom up my counsel;
You'll find it wholesome. *Shakespeare.*
I do not think my sister so to seek,
Or so unprincipled in virtue's book,
And the sweet peace that *bosoms* goodness ever. *Milton.*
 2. To conceal in privacy.
The groves, the fountains, and the flow'rs,
That open now their choicest *bosom's* smells,
Reserv'd for night, and kept for thee in store. *Paradise Lost.*
Towers and battlements it sees,
Bosom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*
To happy convents, *bosom'd* deep in vines,
Where flumter abbots, purple as their wines. *Pope.*
- BOS'ON.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *boafswain*.]
- The barks upon the billows ride,
The master will not slay;
The merry *boson* from his side
His whistle takes, to check and chide
The ling'ring lad's delay. *Dryden.*
- BOSS.** *n. f.* [*boffe*, Fr.]
1. A stud; an ornament raised above the rest of the work; a shining prominence.
What signifies beauty, strength, fortune, embroidered furniture, or gaudy *bosses*? *L'Estrange.*
This ivory, intended for the *bosses* of a bridle, was laid up for a prince, and a woman of Caria or Maonia dyed it. *Pope.*
 2. The part rising in the midst of any thing.
He runneth upon him, even on his neck,
upon the thick *bosses* of his bucklers. *Job.*
 3. A thick body of any kind.
A *boss* made of wood, with an iron hook, to hang on the laths, or on a ladder, in which the labourer puts the mortar at the breaches of the tiles. *Moxon.*
If a close appulfe be made by the lips, then is framed M; if by the *boss* of the tongue to the palate, near the throat, then K. *Halter.*
- BOS'SAGE.** *n. f.* [In architecture.]
1. Any stone that has a projecture, and is laid in a place in a building to be afterward carved.
 2. Rullick work, which consists of stones, which seem to advance beyond the naked of a building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joinings; these are chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called rullick quoins. *Builder's Dict.*
- BOS'VEL.** *n. f.* A species of *crowfoot*.
- BOTANICAL.** } *adj.* [from *botan*, an herb.]
BOTANICK. } Relating to herbs; skill-
ed in herbs.
Some botanical critics tell us, the poets have not tightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphosing the fifters of Phaeton into yappins. *Addifon.*
- BOTANIST.** *n. f.* [from *botany*.] One skilled in plants; one who studies the various species of plants.
The ubiquitous lacteous matter, taken notice of by that diligent *botanist*, was only a collection of coists. *Hutchinson.*
Then spring the living herbs, beyond the power
Of *botanist* to number up their tribes. *Thomson.*
- BOTANOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*Botanologia*.] A discourse upon plants. *Did.*

BOTANY. *n. f.* [from *botanē*, an herb.]

The science of plants; that part of natural history which relates to vegetables.

BOTARGO. *n. f.* [*botarga*, Span.] A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet fish; much used on the coasts of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink. *Chambers.*

BOTCH. *n. f.* [*bozza*, pronounced *botza*, Ital.]

1. A swelling or eruptive discoloration of the skin.

Time, which rots all, and makes *botches* pos,
And, plodding on, must make a calf an ox,
Hath made a lawyer. *Donne.*

Botches and blains must all his flesh imbosh,
And all his people. *Milton.*

It proves far more incommodious, which, if it
were propelled in boils, *botches*, or ulcers, as in
the scurvy, would rather conduce to health. *Hursey.*

2. A part in any work ill finished, so as to appear worse than the rest.

With him
To leave no rubs or *botches* in the work,
Fieance, his son, must embrace the fate. *Shaksp.*

3. An adfiftitious, adventitious part, clumsily added.

If both those words are not notorious *botches*,
I am deceived, though the French translator
thinks otherwise. *Dryden.*

A comma ne'er could claim
A place in any British name;
Yet, making here a perfect *botch*,
Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch. *Swift.*

To BOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mend or patch clothes clumsily.

Their coats, from *botching* newly brought,
are torn. *Dryden.*

2. To mend any thing awkwardly.

To *botch* up what th' had torn and rent,
Religion and the government. *Hudibras.*

3. To put together unsuitably, or unskillfully; to make up of unsuitable pieces.

Go with me to my house,
And hear thou there, how many fruitless pranks
This ruffian hath *botch'd* up, that thou therewith
May smile at this. *Shaksp.*

Her speech is nothing,
Yet the unshaped use of it doth move
The hearers to collection; they aim at it,
And *botch* the words up fit to their own thoughts. *Shaksp.*

For treason *botch'd* in rhyme will be thy bane;
Rhyme is the rock on which thou art to wreck. *Dryden.*

4. To mark with botches.

Young Hylas, *botch'd* with stains too foul to
name,
In cradle here renews his youthful frame. *Garrh.*

BO'TCHER. *n. f.* [from *botch*.] A mender of old clothes; the same to a tailor as a cobbler to a shoemaker.

He was a *botcher's* apprentice in Paris, from
whence he was whipt for getting the thief's
fool with child. *Shaksp.*

Botchers left old cloaths in the hire;
And fell to turn and patch the church. *Hudibras.*

BO'TCHY. *adj.* [from *botch*.] Marked with botches.

And those bites did run—say so—Did not the
general run? Were not that a *botchy* sore? *Shak.*

BOTE. *n. f.* [*boze*, Sax. a word now out of use.]

1. A compensation or amends for a man slain, which is bound to another.

Cowell.

2. It was used for any payment.

BOTH. *adj.* [*bazu*, *batpa*, Sax.] The

two; as well the one as the other. *Et
l'un & l'autre*, Fr. It is used only of
two. *Cowell.*

And the next day, *both* morning and afternoon,
he was kept by our party. *Sidney.*

Moses and the prophets, Christ and his apostles,
were in their times all preachers of God's
truth; some by word, some by writing, some by
both. *Hooker.*

Which of them shall I take?
Both? one? or neither? neither can he enjoy'd,
If *both* remain alive. *Shaksp.*

Two lovers cannot share a single bed;
As therefore *both* are equal in degree,
The lot of *both* he left to destiny. *Dryden.*

A Venus and a Helen have been seen
Both perjur'd wives, the goddess and the queen. *Granville.*

BOTH. *conj.* [from the adjective.] As well; it has the conjunction *and* to correspond with it.

A great multitude *both* of the Jews and also
of the Greeks believed. *Acts.*

Pow'r to judge *both* quick and dead. *Milton.*

Both the boy was worthy to be prais'd,
And Stimulation has often made me long
To hear, like him, so sweet a song. *Dryden.*

BO'TRYOID. *adj.* [*Bōtrionē*.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

The outside is thick set with *botryoid* efflorescences,
or small knobs, yellow, bluish, and
purple; all of a shining metallic hue. *H. Sachs.*

BOTS. *n. f.* [without a singular.] A species of small worms in the entrails of horses; answering, perhaps, to the *ascarides* in human bodies.

Pease and beans are as dank here as a dog,
and that is the next way to give poor jades the
bots. *Shaksp.*

BOTTLE. *n. f.* [*bouteille*, Fr.]

1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter, with a narrow mouth, to put liquor in.

The shepherd's lonely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather *bottle*,
Is far beyond a prince's delicates. *Shaksp.*

Many have a manner, after other men's speech,
to shake their heads. A great officer would say,
it was as men shake a *bottle*, to see if their was
any wit in their heads or no. *Ruon.*

Then if thy ale in glass thou wouldst confine,
Let thy clean *bottle* be entirely dry. *King.*

He threw into the enemy's ships earthen *bottles*
filled with serpents, which put the crew in disorder. *Arbutnot on Cain.*

2. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart.

Sir, you shall say, and take t'other *bottle*. *Spectator.*

3. A quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle* of
hay; good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow. *Shak.*
But I should wither in one day, and pass
To a lock of hay, that am a *bottle* of grass. *Donne.*

To BOTTL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in bottles.

You may have it a most excellent cyder royal,
to drink or to *bottle*. *Admirer.*

When wine is to be *bottled* off, wash your
bottles immediately before you begin; but be
sure not to drain them. *Swift.*

BOTTLE is often compounded with other words; as, *bottle-friend*, a drinking-friend; *bottle-companion*.

Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*,
has been the diversion of his friends. *Addison.*

BOTTLE-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*cyanus*, Lat.] A plant.

BOTTLESCREW. *n. f.* [from *bottle* and *screw*.] A screw to pull out the cork.

A good butler always breaks off the point of his *bottlescrew* in two days, by trying which is hardest, the point of the screw, or the neck of the bottle. *Swift.*

BOTTOM. *n. f.* [*botm*, Saxon; *bodem*, Germ.]

1. The lowest part of any thing.

2. The ground under the water.

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear,
The *bottom* did the top appear. *Dryden.*

3. The foundation; the groundwork.

On this supposition my reasonings proceed,
and cannot be affected by objections which are
far from being built on the same *bottom*. *Sitterb.*

4. A dale; a valley; a low ground.

In the purlieu stands a sheep-cote,
West of this place; down in the neighbour *bot-*
tom. *Shaksp.*

On both the shores of that fruitful *bottom*, are
still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices. *Addison on Italy.*

Equal convexity could never be seen: the in-
habitants of such an earth could have only the
prospect of a little circular plain, which would
appear to have an acclivity on all sides; so that
every man would fancy himself the lowest, and
that he always dwelt and moved in a *bottom*. *Bentley.*

5. The part most remote from the view; the deepest part.

His proposals and arguments should with
freedom be examined to the *bottom*, that if there
be any mistake in them, no body may be misled
by his reputation. *Lache.*

6. Bound; limit.

But there's no *bottom*, none,
In my voluptuousness. *Shaksp.*

7. The utmost extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or shallow.

I will fetch off these justices: I do see the
bottom of justice Shallow: how subject we old
men are to lying! *Shaksp.*

8. The last resort; the remotest cause; first motion.

He wrote many things which are not pub-
lished in his name; and was at the *bottom* of
many excellent counsels, in which he did not
appear. *Addison.*

9. A ship; a vessel for navigation.

A bawling vessel was he captain of,
With which such fearful grapple did he make
With the most noble *bottom* of our fleet. *Shaksp.*

My ventures are not in one *bottom* traffick;
Nor to one place. *Shaksp.*

We have memory not of one ship that ever re-
turned, and but of thirteen persons only, at se-
veral times, that chose to return in our *bottoms*. *Bacon.*

He's a foolish seaman,
That, when his ship is sinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another *bottom*. *Denham.*

He puts to sea upon his own *bottom*; holds the
stem himself; and now, if ever, we may expect
new discoveries. *Norris.*

He spreads his canvas, with his pole he steers,
The freight of flitting ghosts in his thin *bottom*
bears. *Dryden.*

10. A chance; an adventure; state of hazard.

He began to say, that himself and the prince
were too much to venture in one *bottom*. *Claver.*

We are embarked with them on the same
bottom, and must be partakers of their happiness
or misery. *Spectator.*

11. A ball of thread wound up together.

This whole argument will be like *bottoms* of
thread, close wound up. *Bacon.*

Silkworms finish their *bottoms* in about fifteen
days. *Mortimer.*

Each Christmas they accounts did clear,
And wound their *bottom* round the year. *Prior.*

12. **BOTTOM** of a lane. The lowest end.
 13. **BOTTOM** of beer. The grounds, or dregs.

To BOTTOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a support: with *on*.

They may have something of obscurity, as being *bottomed upon*, and fetched from the true nature of the things. *Hale.*

Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind; it is *bottomed upon* self-love. *Collier.*

The grounds upon which we *bottom* our reasoning, are but a part; something is left out, which should go into the reckoning. *Locke.*

Action is supposed to be *bottomed upon* principle. *Atterbury.*

2. To wind upon something; to twill thread round something.

Therefore, as you unwind your love for him, Let it should ravel, and be good to none, You must provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shaks.*

To BOTTOM. *v. n.* To rest upon, as its ultimate support.

Find out upon what foundation any proposition advanced, *bottom*; and observe the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected. *Locke.*

BOTTOMED. *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Having a bottom: it is usually compounded.

There being prepared a number of *flat-bottomed* boats, to transport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy. *Bacon.*

BOTTOMLESS. *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Without a bottom; fathomless.

Wickedness may well be compared to a *bottomless* pit, into which it is easier to keep one's self from falling, than, being fallen, to give one's self any day from falling infinitely. *Sidney.*

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom?

Then let my passions *bottomless* with them. *Shak.*

Him the Almighty Pow'r

Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' ethereal sky

To *bottomless* perdition. *Milton.*

BOTTOMRY. *n. f.* [In navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom; that is, by engaging the vessel for the repayment of it, so as that, if the ship miscarry, the lender loses the money advanced; but, if it arrives safe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or interest agreed on; and this on pain of forfeiting the ship. *Harris.*

BOUCHET. *n. f.* [French.] A sort of pear.

BOUD. *n. f.* An insect which breeds in malt; called also a *weevil*. *Diß.*

To BOUGE. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To swell out.

BOUGH. *n. f.* [box, Sax. the *gh* is mute.] An arm or large shoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always distinguished from it.

A vine-labourer, finding a *bough* broken, took a branch of the same *bough*, and tied it about the place broken. *Sidney.*

Their lord and patron loud did him proclaim, And at his feet their laurel *boughs* did throw. *Fairy Queen.*

From the *bough*

She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. *Milton.*

As the dove's flight did guide *Aeneas*, now

May thine conduct me to the golden *bough*. *Denham.*

Under some fav'rite myrtle's shady *boughs*,

They speak their passions in repeated vows. *Roscommon.*

See how, on every *bough*, the birds express,

In their sweet notes, their happiness. *Dryden.*

'Twas all her joy the ripening fruits to tend,
 And see the *boughs* with happy burdens bend. *Pope.*

BOUGHT. The pret. and part. of *To buy*.

The chief were these who not for empire

fought,

But with their blood their country's safety *bought*. *Pope.*

BOUGHT. *n. f.* [from *To buy*.]

1. A twill; a link; a knot.

His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds,
 Whose wreathed *boughts* when ever he unfolds,
 And thick entangled knots adown does slack. *Fairy Queen.*

Immortal verse,
 Such as the melting soul may pierce,
 In notes, with many a winding *bought*
 Of linked sweetness, long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. A flexure.

The flexure of the joints is not the same in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but nearer unto those of a man; the *bought* of the fore-legs not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BOUILLON. *n. f.* [French.] Broth; soup; any thing made to be supped: a term used in cookery.

Bo'ULDER Walls. [In architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar; used where the sea has a beach call up, or where there are plenty of flints. *Builder's Dictionary.*

To BOULT. *v. a.* See *To BOLT*.

To BOUNCE. *v. n.* [a word formed, says *Skinner*, from the sound.]

1. To fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to rebound.

The fright awaken'd *Arcite* with a start,
 Against his bosom *bounc'd* his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

2. To spring; to make a sudden leap.

High nonsense is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality, no strength and spirit, but froths, and fizzes, and *bounces*, and imitates the passions of a much nobler liquor. *Addison.*

They *bounce* from their nest,

No longer will tarry. *Swift.*

Out *bounc'd* the mastiff of the triple head;

Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*

3. To make a sudden noise.

Just as I was putting out my light, another

bounces as hard as he could knock. *Swift.*

4. To boast; to bully: a sense only used in familiar speech.

5. To be bold, or strong.

Forsooth the *bouncing* Amazon,

Your butkin'd midress, and your warrior love,

To Theseus must be wedded. *Shakspeare.*

BOUNCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A strong sudden blow.

The *bounce* burst ope the door; the scornful

fair

Relentless look'd. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden crack or noise.

What cannoner begot this lusty blood?

He speaks plain cannon fire, and smoke, and

bounce; *Shakspeare.*

He gives the bassinado with his tongue. *Shaks.*

Two hazel-nuts I threw into the flame,

And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name;

This with the loudest *bounce* me fore amaz'd,

That in a flame of brightest colour blaz'd. *Gay.*

3. A boast; a threat: in low language.

Bo'UNCER. *n. f.* [from *bounce*.] A

boaster; a bully; an empty threatener:

in colloquial speech.

BOUND. *n. f.* [from *bind*.]

1. A limit; a boundary; that by which

any thing is terminated.

Illimitable ocean! without *bound*,
 Without dimension; where length, breadth, and

height, *Milton.*

And time, and place, are lost.

Those vast Scythian regions were separated by

the natural *bounds* of rivers, lakes, mountains,

woods, or marshes. *Temple.*

Indus and Ganges, our wide empire's *bound*,

Swell their dy'd currents with their natives

wounds. *Dryden.*

Through all th' infernal *bounds*,

Which flaming Phlegethon surrounds,

Sad Orpheus fought his comfort lost. *Pope.*

2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained.

Hath he set *bounds* between their love and me?

I am their mother, who shall bar me from them. *Shakspeare.*

Stronger and fiercer by restraint he roars,

And knows no *bound*, but makes his pow'r his

shores. *Denham.*

Any *bounds* made with body, even adamantine

walls, are far from putting a stop to the mind, in

its progress in space. *Locke.*

3. [from *To bound*, *v. n.*] A leap; a

jump; a spring.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,

Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,

Fetching mad *bounds*, bellowing, and neighing

loud. *Shakspeare.*

The horses started with a sudden *bound*,

And flung the reins and chariot to the ground. *Aldrich.*

Dextrous he 'scapes the coach with nimble

bounds,

Whilst ev'ry honest tongue Stop thief refunds. *Gay.*

4. A rebound; the leap of something

flying back by the force of the blow.

These inward disgusts are but the first *bound*

of this ball of contention. *Decay of Piety.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To limit; to terminate.

A lusty tow'r, and strong on every side

With treble walls, which Phlegethon surrounds,

Whose fiery flood the burning empire *bounds*. *Dryden.*

2. To restrain; to confine.

Take but degree away,

The *bounded* waters

Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,

And make a top of all this solid globe. *Shak.*

3. Sometimes with *in*.

My mother's blood

Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister

bounds in my fire's. *Shakspeare.*

To BOUND. *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]

1. To jump; to spring; to move forward

by leaps.

Torissmond appear'd,

Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er,

Leaping and *bounding* on the billows heads. *Dryd.*

Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds*;

Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds. *Pope.*

When sudden through the woods a *bounding*

stag

Rush'd headlong down, and plung'd amidst the

river. *Rowe.*

Warbling to the vary'd strain, advance

Two sprightly youths, to form the *bounding* dance. *Pope.*

2. To rebound; to fly back by repercus-

sion.

Mark then a *bounding* valour in our English,

That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,

Breaks out into a second course of mischief. *Shakspeare.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* To make to bound.

If I might buffet for my love, or *bound* my

horse for her favours, I would lay on like a

butcher, and sit like a jackanapes, never off. *Shakspeare.*

If love, ambitious, fought a match of birth,
Whose veins *bound* richer blood than lady Blamont.
Shakespeare.
BOUND. The pret. and part. pass. of *bind*.
Nay, said Pamela, none shall take that office
from myself, being to much *bound* as I am for
my education. *Sidney*

This is Antonio,
To whom I am to infinitely *bound*.—
—You should in all sense be much *bound* to him;
For, as I hear, he was much *bound* for you.
Shakespeare.

The gentleman is learn'd, a most rare speaker,
To nature none more *bound*. *Shakespeare.*
The bishops of Hungary, being wonderfully
rich, were *bound* to keep great numbers of house-
men, which they used to bring into the field.
Kneller.

They summoned the governor to deliver it to
them, or else they would not leave one stone upon
another. To which the governor made no other
reply, than that he was not *bound* to repair it;
but, however, he would, by God's help, keep the
ground afterwards. *Clarendon.*

BOUND. *adj.* [a word of doubtful etymo-
logy.] Defined; intending to come
to any place.

His be that care, whom most it doth concern,
Said he; but whither with such hasty flight
Art thou now *bound*? for well might I discern
Great cause, that carries thee so swift and light.
Fairy Queen.

To be *bound* for a port one desires extremely,
and sail to it with a fair gale, is very pleasant.
Temple.

Willing we fought your shores, and hither
bound,
The port so long desir'd at length we found.
Dryden.

BO'UNDARY. *n. f.* [from *bound*.] Limit;
bound.

He suffers the confluence and clamours of the
people to pass all *boundaries* of laws, and reve-
rence to his authority. *King Charles.*
Sensation and reflection are the *boundaries* of
our thoughts; beyond which the mind, whatever
efforts it would make, is not able to advance.
Locke.

Great part of our sins consist in the irregu-
larities attending the ordinary pursuits of life; so
that our reformation must appear, by pursuing
them within the *boundaries* of duty. *Rogers.*

BO'UNDEN. The part. pass. of *bind*. Not
now much in use.

Hereafter, in a better world than this,
I shall desire more love and knowledge of you.—
—I rest much *bounden* to you: fare you well.
Shakespeare.

We also most humbly besought him to accept
of us as his true servants, by as just a right as ever
men on earth were *bounden*. *Bacon.*

To be careful for a provision of all necessities
for ourselves, and those who depend on us, is a
bounden duty. *Rogers.*

BO'UNDING-STONE. } *n. f.* A stone to
BOUND-STONE. } play with.

I am past a boy;
A sceptre's but a play-thing, and a globe
A bigger *bounding-stone*. *Dryden.*

BO'UNDLESS. *adj.* [from *bound*.] Unli-
mited; unconfin'd; immeasurable; il-
limitable.

Beyond the infinite and *boundless* reach
Of mercy, if thou dost this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakespeare.*

Heav'n has of right all victory design'd;
Whence *boundless* power dwells in a will confin'd.
Dryden.

Man seems as *boundless* in his desires, as God
is in his being; and therefore nothing but God
himself can satisfy him. *South.*

Though we make duration *boundless* as it is,
we cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills
eternity, and it is hard to find a reason why any
one should doubt that he fills immensity. *Locke.*

Some guide the course of wand'ring orbs on
high,
Or roll the planets through the *boundless* sky.
Pope.

BO'UNDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *boundless*.]
Exemption from limits.

God has corrected the *boundlessness* of his vo-
luptuous desires, by limiting his capacities. *South.*
BO'UNTEOUS. *adj.* [from *bounty*.] Liberal;
kind; generous; munificent; benefi-
cent: a word used chiefly in poetry for
bountiful.

Every one,
According to the gift which *bounteous* nature
Hath in him plac'd. *Shakespeare.*

Her soul abhorring avarice,
Bounteous; but almost *bounteous* to a vice. *Dryden.*

BO'UNTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *bounteous*.]
Liberal; generously; largely.

He *bounteously* bestow'd unenvy'd good
On me. *Dryden.*

BO'UNTEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *bounteous*.]
Munificence; liberality; kindness.

He beth all things living with *bounteousness*.
Psalmist.

BO'UNTIFUL. *adj.* [from *bounty* and *full*.]
1. Liberal; generous; munificent.

As *bountiful* as rains of India. *Shakespeare.*
If you will be rich, you must live frugal; if
you will be popular, you must be *bountiful*.
Taylor.

I am obliged to return my thanks to many,
who, without considering the man, have been
bountiful to the poet. *Dryden.*

God, the *bountiful* author of our being. *Locke.*

2. It has of before the thing given, and
to before the person receiving.

Our king spares nothing, to give them the
share of that felicity, of which he is so *bountiful*
to his kingdom. *Dryden.*

BO'UNTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *bountiful*.] Li-
berally; in a bountiful manner; largely.

And now thy alms is given,
And thy poor starveling *bountifully* fed. *Denne.*
It is affirmed, that it never raineth in Egypt;
the river *bountifully* requiting it in its inundation.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

BO'UNTIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *bountiful*.]
The quality of being bountiful; gene-
rosity.

Enriched to all *bountifulness*. *2 Corinthians.*

BO'UNTIEAD. } *n. f.* [from *bounty* and
BO'UNTINEDE. } head, or hood. See
BO'UNTITUDE. } HOOD.] Goodness;
virtue. Out of use.

This goodly frame of temperance,
Formerly ground'd, and fast settled
On firm foundation of true *bountiead*. *Fairy Q.*

How shall frail pen, with fear disparaged,
Conceive such sovereign glory, and great *bounti-
hood*? *Fairy Queen.*

BOUNTY. *n. f.* [from *bounté*, Fr.]

1. Generosity; liberality; munificence.

We do not so far magnify her exceeding
bounty, as to affirm, that she bringeth into the
world the sons of men, adorned with gorgeous
attire. *Hooker.*

If you knew to whom you shew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than customary *bounty* can enforce you. *Shaksp.*

Such moderation with thy *bounty* join,
That thou may'st nothing give that is not thine.
Denham.

Those godlike men, to wanting virtue kind,
Bounty well plac'd prefer'd, and well design'd,
To all their titles. *Dryden.*

2. It seems distinguished from charity, as
a present from an alms; being used
when persons, not absolutely necessitous,
receive gifts; or when gifts are given
by great persons.

Tell a miser of *bounty* to a friend, or mercy to
the poor, and he will not understand it. *South.*
Her majesty did not see this assembly so pro-
per to excite charity and compassion; though I
question not but her royal *bounty* will extend itself
to them. *Aldison.*

To BO'URGEON. *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.]

To sprout; to shoot into branches; to
put forth buds.

Long may the dew of heaven distil upon them,
to make them *bourgeon* and propagate among
themselves. *Howell.*

O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra,
That one might *bourgeon* where another fell!
Still would I give thee work. *Dryden.*

BOURN. *n. f.* [*borne*, Fr.]

1. A bound; a limit.

Born, bound of land, till, vineyard, none.
Shakespeare.

That undiscover'd country, from whose *borne*
No traveller returns. *Shakespeare.*

False,
As dice are to be with'd by one that fixes
No *borne* 'twixt his and mine. *Shakespeare.*

I know each lane, and every alley *borne*,
And every bosky *borne* from side to side. *Milton.*

2. [from *burn*, Saxon.] A brook; a
torrent: whence many towns, seated
near brooks, have names ending in
bourne. It is not now used in either
sense; though the second continues in
the Scottish dialect.

Ne swelling Neptune, ne loud thund'ring
Jove,
Can change my cheer, or make me ever mourn:
My little boat can safely pass this perilous *borne*.
Spenser.

To BOUSE. *v. n.* [*buyzen*, Dutch.] To
drink lavishly; to tope.

As he rode, he somewhat still did eat,
And in hand did bear a *housing* can,
Of which he sipp'd. *Fairy Queen.*

BOU'SY. *adj.* [from *bouze*.] Drunken.

With a long legend of romantick things,
Which in his cup the *bouzy* poet sings. *Dryden.*

The guests upon the day appointed came,
Each *bouzy* farmer with his simpling dame. *King.*

BOUR. *n. f.* [*botta*, Ital.] A turn; as
much of an action as is performed at
one time, without interruption; a sin-
gle part of any action carried on by
successive intervals.

The play began: Pas durst not Colma chace;
But did intend next *bout* with her to meet. *Sidney.*

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagued with corns, we'll have a *bout*. *Shaksp.*

When in your motion you are hot,
As make your *bouts* more violent to that end,
He calls for drink. *Shakespeare.*

If he chance to 'scape this dismal *bout*,
The former legates are blotted out. *Dryden.*

A weasel seized a bat; the bat begged for life:
says the weasel, I give no quarter to birds: says
the bat, I am a mouse; look on my body: so
he got off for that *bout*. *L'Estrange.*

We'll see when 'tis enough,
Or if it want the nice concluding *bout*. *King.*

BOUTEFEU. *n. f.* [French.] An in-
cendiary; one who kindles feuds and
discontents. Now disused.

Animated by a false fellow, called John à
Chamber, a very *boutefeu*, who bore much sway
among the vulgar, they entered into open rebel-
lion. *Bacon.*

Nor could ever any order be obtained impar-
tially to punish the known *boutefeus*, and open
incendiaries. *King Charles.*

Besides the herd of *boutefeus*,
We set on work within the boule. *Hudibras.*

BO'UTISALE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *bouty*
or *booty*, and *sale*.] A sale at a cheap

rate, as booty or plunder is commonly sold.

To speak nothing of the great *hautefale* of colleges and chaotries. *Sir J. Hayward.*

BOUTS RIMEZ. [French.] The last words or rhymes of a number of verses given to be filled up.

To BOW. v. a. [bugen, Saxon.]

1. To bend, or inflect. It sounds as *now*, or *bow*.

A threepence *bow'd* would hire me,
Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakespeare.*

Orpheus, with his lute, made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakespeare.*

Some *baw* the vines, which bury'd in the plain,
Their tops in distant arches rise again. *Dryden.*
The mind has not been made obedient to discipline, when at first it was most tender and most easy to be *bowed*. *Locke.*

2. To bend the body in token of respect or submission.

They came to meet him, and *bowed* themselves to the ground before him. *2 Kings.*
Is it to *bow* down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him? wilt thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day to the Lord? *Isaiah.*

3. To bend, or incline, in condescension.

Let it not grieve thee to *bow* down thine ear to the poor, and give him a friendly answer. *Ecclesi.*

4. To depress; to crush.

Are you to *gospell'd*,
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whole heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave
And beggar'd yours for ever? *Shakespeare.*

Now wasting years my former strength confound,
And added woes may *bow* me to the ground. *Pope.*

To Bow. v. n.

1. To bend; to suffer flexure.

2. To make a reverence.

Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, than these knees *bow* to any,
Save to the God of heav'n, and to my king. *Shakespeare.*

This is the great idol to which the world *bows*;
to this we pay our devoutest homage. *D. of Petty.*
Admir'd, ador'd, by all the circling crowd,
For wherefore'er the turn'd her face, they *bow'd*. *Dryden.*

3. To stoop.

The people *bowed* down upon their knees to drink. *Judges.*

4. To sink under pressure.

They stoop, they *bow* down together; they could not deliver the burden. *Isaiah.*

Bow. n. f. [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as *now*, *bow*.] An act of reverence or submission, by bending the body.

Some clergy to the would allow,
Nor quarrel'd at their awkward *bows*. *Swift.*

Bow. n. f. [pronounced as *wo*, *lo*, without any regard to the *w*.]

1. An instrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a string, which, by its spring, shoots arrows with great force.

Take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver, and thy *bow*, and go out to the field, and take me some venison. *Genesis.*

The white faith of his'try cannot show,
That e'er the mulket yet could beat the *bow*. *Allyn's Henry VII.*

2. A rainbow; a coloured arch in the clouds.

I do set my *bow* in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. *Genesis.*

3. The instrument with which string-instruments are struck.

Their instruments were various in their kind; Some for the *bow*, and some for breathing wind: The sawtry, pipe, and hautboy's noisy band, And the soft lute trembling beneath the touching hand. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. The doubling of a string in a slip-knot. This is perhaps corruptly used for *bought*.

Make a knot, and let the second knot be with a *bow*. *Wife-man.*

5. A yoke.

As the ox hath his *bow*, sir, the horse his curb, and the faucon his belts, so man hath his desire. *Shakespeare.*

6. **Bow of a saddle.** The *bows* of a saddle are two pieces of wood laid arch-wise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight. *Farrier's Dict.*

7. **Bow of a ship.** That part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the sternmost parts of the forecattle. If a ship hath a broad bow, they call it a *broad bow*; if a narrow thin bow, they say she hath a *lean bow*. The piece of ordnance that lies in this place, is called the *bow-piece*; and the anchors that hang here, are called her *great* and *little bows*.

8. **Bow** is also a mathematical instrument, made of wood, formerly used by seamen in taking the sun's altitude.

9. **Bow** is likewise a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that direct a lath of wood or steel to any arch; used commonly to draw draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, or wherever it is requisite to draw long arches. *Harris.*

Bow-BEAKER. n. f. [from *bow* and *bear*.] An under officer of the forest. *Cowell.*

Bow-BENT. adj. [from *bow* and *bent*.] Crooked.

A fhyld old, *bow-bent* with crouked age,
That far events full wisely could preface. *Milton.*

Bow-HAND. n. f. [from *bow* and *hand*.] The hand that draws the bow.

Surely he shoots wide on the *bow-hand*, and very far from the mark. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Bow-LEGGED. adj. [from *bow* and *leg*.] Having crooked legs.

Bow-SHOT. n. f. [from *bow* and *shot*.] The space which an arrow may pass in its flight from the bow.

Though he were not then a *bow-shot* off, and made haste; yet, by that time he was come, the thing was no longer to be seen. *Boyle.*

BOW-ELS. n. f. [*loyaux*, Fr.]

1. Intestines; the vessels and organs within the body.

He smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his *bowsels*. *2 Samuel.*

2. The inner parts of any thing.

Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all From twelve to seventy; and pouring war Into the *bowsels* of ungrateful Rome, Like a bold flood appear. *Shakespeare.*

His soldiers (spying his undaunted spirit, A Talbot! Talbot! cried out again, And rush'd into the *bowsels* of the battle. *Shakespeare.*

As he saw drops of water distilling from the rock, by following the veins, he has made himself two or three fountains in the *bowsels* of the mountain. *Addison.*

3. The seat of pity, or kindness.

His *bowl's* did yearn upon him. *Genesis.*

4. **Tendernefs; compassion.**

He had no other consideration of money, than for the support of his lustre; and whilst he could do that, he cared not for money; having no *bowl's* in the point of running in debt, or borrowing all he could. *Clarendon.*

5. This word seldom has a singular, except in writers of anatomy.

Bo'WER. n. f. [from *bough* or *branch*, or from the verb *bow* or *bend*.]

1. An arbour; a sheltered place covered with green trees, twined and bent.

But, O sad virgin, that thy power
Might raise Mulciber from his *bow'r*. *Milton.*

To gods appealing, when I reach their *bow'rs*
With loud complaints, they answer mein *show'rs*. *Walter.*

Refresh'd, they wait them to the *bow'rs* of fate,
Where, circled with his peers, Atreides sat. *Pope.*

2. It seems to signify, in *Spenser*, a blow;

a stroke; *bourrer*, Fr. to fall upon.

His rawbone arms, whose mighty brawned *bowsers*

Were wont to rive steel plates, and helmets hew,
Were clean consum'd, and all his vital powers
Decay'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Bo'WER. n. f. [from the *bow* of a ship.]

Anchors so called. See **Bow**.

To Bo'WER. v. a. [from the noun.] To

embower; to enclose.

Thou didst *bow'r* the spirit
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh. *Shakespeare.*

BOWERY. adj. [from *bow'r*.] Full of bows.

Landships how gay the *bow'ry* grotto yields,
Which thought creates, and lavish fancy builds! *Tickell.*

Snatch'd through the verdant maze, the hurried eye

Distracted wanders: now the *bow'ry* walk
Of covert close, where scarce a speck of day
Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted sweeps. *Thomson.*

To BOWGE. See **To BOUGE**.

BOWL. n. f. [*buellin*, Welsh; which signifies, according to *Junius*, any thing made of horn, as drinking cups anciently were. It is pronounced *bole*.]

1. A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; distinguished from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

Give me a *bowl* of wine;

I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakespeare.*

If a piece of iron be fastened on the side of a *bowl* of water, a loadstone, in a boat of cork, will make unto it. *Brown.*

The facted priests, with ready knives, bereave
The beasts of life, and in full *bowls* receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden.*

While the bright Sein, t' exalt the soul,
With sparkling plenty crowns the *bowl*,
And wit and social mirth inspires. *Fenton.*

2. The hollow part of any thing.

If you are allowed a large silver spoon for the kitchen, let halt the *bowl* of it be worn out with continual scraping. *Swift.*

3. A basin, or fountain.

But the main matter is to convey the water, as it never stay either in the *bowl* or in the cistern. *Bacon.*

BOWL. n. f. [*boule*, French. It is pronounced as *cow*, *booul*.] A round mass, which may be rolled along the ground.

Like to a *bowl* upon a subtle ground,
I've tumbled past the throw. *Shakespeare.*

How finely dost thou times and seasons spin!
And make a twist checker'd with night and day!
Whence, as it lengthens, winds, an' winds us in,
As *bowls* go on, but turning all the way. *Herbert.*
Like him, who would lodge a *bowl* upon a precipice, either my praise falls back, or stays not on the top, but rolls over. *Dryden.*

Men may make a game at *bowls* in the summer, and a game at whiff in the winter. *Dennis.*
Though that piece of wood, which is now a *bowl*, may be made square, yet, if roundness be taken away, it is no longer a *bowl*. *Watts.*

TO BOWL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To roll as a bowl.

2. To pelt with any thing rolled.

Alas! I had rather be set quick i' th' earth,
And bowl'd to death with turnips. *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

BO'WLDER-STONES. *n. f.* Lumps or fragments of stones or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the water; whence their name. *Woodward.*

BO'WLER. *n. f.* [from *bowl*.] He that plays at bowls.

BO'WLINE. *n. f.* [sea term.] A rope

BO'WLING. *n. f.* fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail; it is fastened in three or four parts of the sail, called the *bowling bridle*. The use of the *bowling* is to make the sails stand sharp or close to a wind. *Harris.*

BOWLING-GREEN. *n. f.* [from *bowl* and *green*.] A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

A bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain *bowling-green*, will run necessarily in a direct line. *Bentley.*

BO'WMAN. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *man*.] An archer; he that shoots with a bow.

The whole city shall see, for the noise of the horsemen and *bowmen*. *Jeremiah.*

BO'WSPLIT. *n. f.* [from the *bow* of a ship.] This word is generally spelt *bolisprit*; which see.

TO BO'WSSEN. *v. a.* [probably of the same original with *boyle*, but found in no other passage.] To drench; to soak.

The water fell into a close walled plot; upon this wall was the frantick person set, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong fellow tossed him up and down, until the patient, by foregiving his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury; but if there appeared small amendment, he was *bowsfenned* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life, for recovery. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BO'WSTRING. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *string*.] The string by which the bow is kept bent.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's *bowstring*, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him. *Shakespeare.*

Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by striking upon a *bowstring*, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear. *Bacon.*

BO'WYER. *n. f.* [from *bow*.]

1. An archer; one that uses the bow.

Call for vengeance from the *bowyer* king. *Dryd.*

2. One whose trade is to make bows.

BOX. *n. f.* [box, Saxon; *buxus*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are pennated, and evergreen; it hath male flowers, that are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is shaped like a porridge-pot inverted, and is divided into three cells, containing two seeds in each, which, when ripe, are cast forth by the elasticity of the vessels. The wood is very useful for engravers, and mathematical instrument

makers; being so hard, close, and ponderous, as to sink in water. *Milner.*

There are two sorts; the dwarf box, and a taller sort. The dwarf box is good for borders, and is easily kept in order, with one clipping in the year. It will increase of slips set in March, or about Bartholomew tide; and will prosper on cold barren hills, where nothing else will grow. *Mortimer.*

BOX. *n. f.* [box, Sax. *buxle*, Germ.]

1. A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. It is distinguished from *chest*, as the *less* from the *greater*. It is supposed to have its name from the *box* wood.

A magnet, though but in an ivory *box*, will, through the *box*, send forth his embracing virtue to a beloved needle. *Sidney.*

About his shelves

A beggarly account of empty *boxes*. *Shakespeare.*

The lion's head is to open a most wide voracious mouth, which shall take in letters and papers. There will be under it a *box*, of which the key will be kept in my custody, to receive such papers as are dropped into it. *Steele.*

This casket India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder *box*. *Pope.*

2. The case of the mariners compass.

3. The chest into which money given is put.

So many more, so every one was us'd,
That to give largely to the *box* refus'd. *Spenser.*

4. The seats in the playhouse, where the ladies are placed.

'Tis left to you; the *boxes* and the pit
Are sovereign judges of this sort of wit. *Dryden.*
She glares in balls, front *boxes*, and the ring;
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope.*

TO BOX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a box.

Box'd in a chair, the beau impatient sits,
While spouts run clatt'ring o'er the roof by fits. *Swift.*

BOX. *n. f.* [box, a cheek, Welsh.] A blow on the head given with the hand.

For the *box* o' th' ear that the prince gave you,
he gave it like a rude prince. *Shakespeare.*

If one should take my hand perforce, and give another a *box* on the ear with it, the law punisheth the other. *Bramhall.*

There may happen concussions of the brain from a *box* on the ear. *Wise man's Surgery.*

Olphis, the fisherman, received a *box* on the ear from Thestylis. *Spectator.*

TO BOX. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fist.

The als very fairly looked on, till they had beat themselves a-weary, and then left them fairly in the lurch. *L'Estrange.*

A leopard is like a cat; he *boxes* with his forefeet, as a cat doth her kittens. *Greav.*

The fighting with a man's shadow consists in brandishing two sticks, laden with plugs of lead; this gives a man all the pleasure of *boxing*, without the blows. *Spectator.*

He hath had six duels, and four-and-twenty *boxing* matches, in defence of his majesty's title. *Spectator.*

TO BOX. *v. a.* To strike with the fist.

BO'XEN. *n. f.* [from *box*.]

1. Made of box.

The young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon tablets of *boxen* wood. *Dryden.*

As lads and lasses stood around,
To hear my *boxen* hauboy sound. *Gay.*

2. Resembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue,
And in her eyes the tears are ever new. *Dryden.*

BO'XER. *n. f.* [from *box*.] A man who fights with his fist.

BOY. *n. f.* [bub, Germ. The etymology is not agreed on.]

1. A male child; not a girl.

The streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing. *Leharis's*

2. One in the state of adolescence; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.

Speak thou, boy;

Perhaps thy childishness will move him more than can our reasons. *Shakespeare.*

Sometimes forgotten things, long cast behind,
Rush forward in the brain, and come to mind:

The muse's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the man dreams but what the boy believ'd. *Dryden.*

3. A word of contempt for young men, as noting their immaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of *boys*, who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

The pale boy senator yet tingling stands,
And holds his breeches close with both his hands. *Pope.*

TO BOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To treat as a boy.

Anthony
Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness
I' th' posture of a whore. *Shakespeare.*

BO'YHOOD. *n. f.* [from *boy*.] The state of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys. This is perhaps an arbitrary word.

If you should look at him, in his *boyhood*, through the magnifying end of a perspective, and, in his manhood, through the other, it would be impossible to spy any difference: the same air, the same strut. *Swift.*

BO'YISH. *adj.* [from *boy*.]

1. Belonging to a boy.

I ran it through, e'en from my *boyish* days,
To th' very moment that he bade me tell it. *Shakespeare.*

2. Childish; trifling.

This unhair'd sauciness, and *boyish* troops,
The king doth smile at, and is well prepar'd
To whip this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms. *Shakespeare.*

Young men take up some English poet for their model, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective, where he is *boyish* and trifling. *Dryden.*

BO'YISHLY. *adv.* [from *boyish*.] Childishly; triflingly.

BO'YISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *boyish*.] Childishness; trifling manner.

BO'YISM. *n. f.* [from *boy*.] Puerility; childishness.

He had complained he was farther off, by being so near, and a thousand such *boyisms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the subject. *Dryden.*

BR. An abbreviation of bishop.

BRA'BBLE. *n. f.* [brabbelm, Dutch.] A clamorous contest; a squabble; a broil. Here in the streets, desperate in shame and state,

In private *brabble* did we apprehend him. *Shakespeare.*

TO BRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To clamour; to contest noisily.

BRA'BBLER. *n. f.* [from *brabble*.] A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

TO BRACE. *v. a.* [embrasser, Fr.]

1. To bind; to tie close with bandages.

The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*

2. To intend; to make tense; to strain up.

The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is *braced*. *Holder.*

The diminution of the force of the preface of

BRA

the external air in *bracing* the fibres, must create a debility in muscular motion. *Arbutnot.*

BRACE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cincture; bandage.
2. That which holds any thing tight.
The little bones of the ear-drum do in straining and relaxing it, as the *braces* of the war-drum do in that. *Darham.*

3. **BRACE.** [In architecture.] A piece of timber framed in with bevil joints, used to keep the building from swerving either way. *Builder's Dict.*

4. **BRACES.** [a sea term.] Ropes belonging to all the yards, except the mizen. They have a pendant to the yard-arm, two *braces* to each yard; and, at the end of the pendant, a block is seized, through which the rope called the *brace* is reeved. The *braces* serve to square and traverse the yards. *Sea Dict.*

5. **BRACES of a coach.** Thick straps of leather on which it hangs.

6. Harness.

7. **BRACE.** [In printing.] A crooked line enclosing a passage, which ought to be taken together, and not separately; as in a triplet.

Charge Venus to command her son,
Wherever else she lets him rove,
To thum my house, and field, and grove;
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love. *Prior.*

8. Warlike preparation: from *bracing* the armour; as we say, *girded for the battle*.
As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he wish more facile question bear it;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace,
But altogether lacks th' abilities
That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shakespeare.*

9. Tension; tightness.
The most frequent cause of deafness is the laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its *brace* or tension. *Holder.*

BRACE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology, probably derived from *two braced together*.]

1. A pair; a couple. It is not *braces*, but *brace*, in the plural.
Down from a hill the beards that reign in woods,
Fur hunter then, pursued a gentle *brace*,
Godliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Milton.*
Ten *brace* and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as flags, ran loose, and cou'd not round
his chair. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. It is used generally in conversation as a sportsman's word.

He is said, this summer, to have shot with his own hands fifty *brace* of pheasants. *Adison.*

3. It is applied to men in contempt.
But you, my *brace* of lords, were I so minded,
I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you. *Shakespeare.*

BRA'CELET. *n. f.* [*bracelet*, French.]

1. An ornament for the arms.
Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn *bracelets* of gold about his wrists. *S. J. Hayward.*

Tie about our tawny wrists
bracelets of the fairy twills. *Ben Jonson.*
A very ingenious lady used to wear, in rings and *bracelets*, stone of those gems. *Boyle.*

2. A piece of defensive armour for the arm.

BRA'CE. *n. f.* [from *brace*.]

1. A cincture; a bandage.
When they affect the bully, they may be restrained by a *brace*, without much trouble. *Milman.*

2. A medicine of constringent power.

BRACH. *n. f.* [*brague*, Fr.] A bitch hound.

BRA

Truth 's a dog must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when the lady *brach* may stand by the fire, and sink. *Shakespeare.*

BRA'CHIAL. *adj.* [from *brachium*, an arm, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

BRACHYGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*βραχυς*, short, and *γραφω*, to write.] The art or practice of writing in a short compass.

All the certainty of those high pretenders, bating what they have of the first principles, and the word of God, may be circumscribed by as small a circle as the circle, when *brachygraphy* had confined it within the compass of a penny. *Glanville.*

BRACK. *n. f.* [from *break*.] A breach; a broken part.

The place was but weak, and the *bracks* fair; but the defendants, by resolution, supplied all the defects. *Hayward.*

Let them compare my work with what is taught in the schools, and if they find in theirs many *bracks* and short ends, which cannot be spun into an even piece; and, in mine, a fair coherence throughout; I shall promise myself an acquiescence. *Digby.*

BRA'CKET. *n. f.* [a term of carpentry.] A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

Let your selves be laid upon *brackets*, being about two feet wide, and edged with a small lath. *Mortimer.*

BRA'CKISH. *adj.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt; somewhat salt; it is used particularly of the water of the sea.

Pits upon the sea shore turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand; but it is farther noted, after a time, the water in such pits will become *brackish* again. *Bacon.*

When I had gain'd the brow and top,
A lake of *brackish* waters on the ground
Was all I found. *Herbert.*

The wife contriver, on his end intent,
Mix'd them with salt, and season'd all the sea.
What other cause could this effect produce?
The *brackish* tincture through the main diffuse? *Blackmore.*

BRA'CKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *brackish*.] Saltiness in a small degree.

All the artificial strainings hitherto leave a *brackishness* in salt water, that makes it unfit for animal uses. *Cheyne.*

BRAD, being an initial, signifies *broad*, *spacious*, from the Saxon *brad*, and the Gothick *braid*. *Giffon.*

BRAD. *n. f.* A sort of nail to floor rooms with. They are about the size of a tenpenny nail, but have not their heads made with a shoulder over their shank, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, and the very top may be driven into, and buried in, the board they nail down; so that the tops of these *brads* will not catch the thumbs of the mops, when the floor is washing. *Moxon.*

To BRAG. *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.]
1. To boast; to display ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories.

Thou coward! art thou *bragging* to the stars?
Telling the bushes that thou look'st for wars,
And wilt not come? *Shakespeare.*

Mark me, with what violence the first loved the Moor, but for *bragging*, and telling her fantastical lies. *Shakespeare.*

In *bragging* out some of their private tenets, as if they were the established doctrine of the church of England. *Sunderfen.*

The rebels were grown so strong there, that they intended then, as they already *bragged*, to come over and make this the seat of war. *Co. end.*

BRA

Mrs. Bull's condition was looked upon as desperate by all the men of art; but there were those that *bragged* they had an infallible ointment. *Arbutnot.*

2. It has of before the thing boasted.
Knowledge being the only thing *whereof* we poor old men can *brag*, we cannot make it known but by utterance. *Sidney.*

Verona *brags* of him,
To be a virtuous and well-govern'd youth. *Shak.*

Every busy little scribbler now
Swells with the praises which he gives himself,
And taking sanctuary in the crowd,
Brags of his impudence, and scorns to mend. *Reformers.*

3. *On* is used, but improperly.
Yet lo! in me what authors have to *brag on*,
Reduc'd at last to his in my own dragon. *Pope.*

BRA'G. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A boast; a proud expression.
A kind of conquest

Cæsar made here; but made not here his *brag*.
Of came, and saw, and overcame. *Shakespeare.*

It was such a new thing for the Spaniards to receive so little hurt, upon dealing with the English, as Avellaneda made great *brags* of it, for no greater matter than the waiting upon the English afar off. *Bacon.*

2. The thing boasted.
Beauty is nature's *brag*, and must be shown
In courts, at feasts, and high solemnities,
Where most may wonder. *Milton.*

BRAGGADO'GIO. *n. f.* [from *brag*.] A puffing, swelling, boasting fellow.

The world abounds in terrible *braggados*, in the masque of men of honour; but these *braggados* are easy to be detected. *L'Estrange.*

By the plot, you may guess much of the characters of the persons; a *braggadocio* captain, a parasite, and a lady of pleasure. *Dryden.*

BRA'GGARDISM. *n. f.* [from *brag*.] Boastfulness; vain ostentation.

BRA'GGART. *adj.* [from *brag*.] Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

Shall I, none's slave, of high born or rain'd men
Fear frowns; and my mistress, truth, betray thee
To th' bustling, *braggart*, put nobility? *Donne.*

BRA'GGART. *n. f.* [from *brag*.] A boaster.
Who knows himself a *braggart*
Let him fear this; for it will come to pass,
That every *braggart* shall be found an ass. *Shakespeare.*

BRA'GGER. *n. f.* [from *brag*.] A boaster; an ostentatious fellow.

Such as have had opportunity to found these *braggers* thoroughly, by having sometimes endured the penance of their sottish company, have found them, in converse, empty, and insipid. *South.*

BRA'GLESS. *adj.* [from *brag*.] Without a boast; without ostentation.

The brut is, Hector's slain, and by Achilles.—
If it is so, *bragless* let it be,
Great Hector was as good a man as he. *Shaksp.*

BRA'GLY. *adv.* [from *brag*.] Finely; so as it may be bragged.

Seest not thine hawk-thorn stud,
How *bragly* it begins to lard,
And utter his tender head?
Flora now calleth forth each flower,
And bids him make ready Main's bower. *Spenser.*

To BRAID. *v. a.* [*brædan*, Saxon.] To weave together.

Close the serpent fly,
Insinuating, wove with gaudian twine
His *braided* train, and of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton.*

Other wands, lying loosely, may each of them be easily dislocated from the rest; but, when *braided* into a basket, they cohere strongly. *Deyle.*

A ribband did the braided tresses bind,
The rest was loose, and wanton'd in the wind.
Dryden.

Since in braided gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing manteau sweeps the ground,
Her shoe disdains the street.
Gay.

BRAID. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A texture;
a knot, or complication of something
woven together.

Litten where thou art sitting,
Under the glossy, cool, translucent wave,
In twisted braids of lilacs knitting
The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair.
Milton.

No longer shall thy comely tresses break
In flowing ringlets on thy snowy neck,
Or sit behind thy head, an ample round,
In graceful braid, with various ribbon bound.
Prior.

BRAID. *adj.* [To *brede*, in *Chaucer*, is to
deceive.] An old word, which seems
to signify *deceitful*.

Since Frenchmen are so *braided*,
Marry 'em that will. I'll live and die a maid.
Shakespeare.

BRAILS. *n. f.* [sea term.] Small ropes
reeved through blocks, which are seized
on either side the ties, a little off upon
the yard; so that they come down be-
fore the sails of a ship, and are fastened
at the skirt of the sail to the crengles.
Their use is, when the sail is furled
across, to haul up its bunt, that it may
the more readily be taken up or let fall.
Harris.

BRAIN. *n. f.* [*brægen*, Sax. *breyne*,
Dutch.]

1. That collection of vessels and organs in
the head, from which sense and motion
arise.

The brain is divided into *cerebrum* and *cerebel-
lum*. *Cerebrum* is that part of the brain which
possesses all the upper and forepart of the *cran-
ium*, being separated from the *cerebellum* by the
second process of the *dura mater*, under which
the *cerebellum* is situated. The substance of the
brain is distinguished into outer and inner; the
former is called *corticalis*, *cinnerea*, or *glandu-
losa*; the latter, *medullaris*, *alba*, or *nervosa*.
Chester.

If I be served such another trick, I'll have
my brains taken out, and buttered, and give them
to a dog for a new year's gift.
Shakespeare.

That man proportionably hath the largest brain,
I did, I confess, somewhat doubt, and conceived
it might have failed in birds, especially such as
having little bodies, have yet large cranies, and
seem to contain much brain, as snipes and wood-
cocks; but, upon trial, I find it very true.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. That part in which the understanding
is placed; therefore taken for the un-
derstanding.

The force they are under is a real force, and
that of their fate but an imaginary conceived
one; the one but in their brains, the other on
their shoulders.
Hammond.

A man is first a geometrician in his brain, be-
fore he be such in his hand.
Hate.

3. Sometimes the affections: this is not
common, nor proper.

My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this, a
heart and brain to breed it in?
Shakespeare.

TO BRAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
dash out the brains; to kill by beat-
ing out the brains.

Why, as I told thee, 'tis a custom with him
i' th' afternoon to sleep; there thou may'st brain
him.
Shakespeare.

Outlaws of nature,
Fit to be shot and brain'd, without a process,

To stop infection; that's their proper death.
Devin.

Next seiz'd two wretches more, and headlong
call,

Brain'd on the rock, his second due repast. *Pope.*
BRAINISH. *adj.* [from *brain*.] Hotheaded;
furious; as *cerebrosus* in Latin.

In his lawless fits,
Behind the arras hearing something stir,
He whips his rapier out, and cries, a rat!
And in his brainish apprehension, kills
The unseen good old man.
Shakespeare.

BRAINLESS. *adj.* [from *brain*.] Silly;
thoughtless; witless.

Some brainless men have, by great travel and
labour, brought to pass, that the church is now
ashamed of nothing more than of faults. *Hosker.*
If the dull brainless Ajax come late off,
We'll dress him up in vines.
Shakespeare.

The brainless stripling, who expell'd the town,
Damn'd the stiff college and pedantic gown,
Aw'd by thy name, is dumb.
Ticket.

BRAINPAN. *n. f.* [from *brain* and *pan*.]
The skull containing the brains.

With those huge bellows in his hands, he blows
New fire into my head; my brainpan glows.
Dryden.

BRAINICK. *adj.* [from *brain* and *sick*.]
Diseased in the understanding; addle-
headed; giddy; thoughtless.

Nor once deject the courage of our minds,
Because Callandra's mad; her brainick raptures
Cannot disturb the goodness of a quarrel. *Shaksp.*
They were brainick men, who could neither
endure the government of their king, nor yet
thankfully receive the authors of their deliver-
ance.
Kneller.

BRAINICKLY. *adv.* [from *brainick*.]
Weakly; headily.

Why, worthy Thane,
You do unbend your noble strength to think
So brainickly of things.
Shakespeare.

BRAINICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *brainick*.]
Indiscretion; giddiness.

BRAIT. *n. f.* [among jewellers.] A
rough diamond.
DiD.

BRAKE. The preterit of *break*.

He thought it sufficient to correct the multi-
tude with sharp words, and brake out into this
choleric speech.
Kneller.

BRAKE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A thicket of brambles, or of thorns.

A dog of this town used daily to fetch meat,
and to carry the same unto a blind mastiff, that
lay in a brake without the town.
Carew.

If I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither
know

My faculties nor person; let me say,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through.
Shakespeare.

In every bush and brake, where hap may find
The serpent sleeping.
Milton.

Full little thought of him the gentle knight,
Who, flying death, had there conceal'd his flight;
In brakes and brambles hid, and shunning mortal
sight.
Dryden's Fables.

2. It is said originally to mean *fern*.

BRAKE. *n. f.*

1. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax.

2. The handle of a ship's pump.

3. A baker's kneadingtrough.

4. A sharpbit or snaffle for horses. *DiD.*
A smith's brake is a machine in which
horses, unwilling to be shod, are con-
fined during that operation.

BRA'KY. *adj.* [from *brake*.] Thorny;
prickly; rough.

Redeem arts from their rough and braky fests,
where they be hid and overgrown with thorns,
in a pure open light, where they may take the
eye, and may be taken by the hand. *Ben Jonson.*

BRA'MBLE. *n. f.* [*bræmblar*, Sax. *rubus*,
Lat.]

1. The blackberry bush; the raspberry
bush, or hindberry. *Müller.*

Content with food which nature freely gives,
On withings and on straw berries they fed:
Cornels and bramble berries gave the rest,
And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast. *Dryden.*

2. It is taken, in popular language, for
any rough prickly shrub.

The bush my bed, the bramble was my bow'r,
The woods can witness many a woful store.
Spenser.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses
our young plants with carving Rosalind on
their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and
elegies on brambles; all, foolscap, deifying the
name of Rosalind. *Shakespeare.*

Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but just awake,
No shrillies thrill the bramble bush forsake. *Gay.*

BRA'MBLING. *n. f.* A bird, called also a
mountain chaffinch. *DiD.*

BRAN. *n. f.* [*branna*, Ital.] The husks
of corn ground; the refuse of the sieve.

From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakespeare.*

The citizens were driven to great distress for
want of victuals; bread they made of the coarsest
bran, moulded in cloaths; for otherwise it would
not cleave together. *Hayward.*

In the sitting of fourteen years of power and
favour, all that came out could not be pure meal,
but must have among it a certain mixture of
padar and bran, in this lower age of human fra-
gility. *Holten.*

Then water him, and drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirst again with bran. *Dryden.*

BRANCH. *n. f.* [*branche*, French.]

1. The shoot of a tree from one of the
main boughs.

Why grow the brantles, when the root is gone?
Why wither not the leaves that want their sap?
Shakespeare.

2. Any member or part of the whole; any
distinct article; any section or subdivi-
sion.

Your oaths are past, and now subscribe your
names,

That his own hand may strike his honour down,
That violates the smallest branch herein. *Shaksp.*

The helix of this was of special importance,
to confirm our hopes of another life, on which
so many branches of christian piety do immedi-
ately depend. *Humana.*

In the several branches of justice and charity,
comprehended in those general rules, of loving
our neighbour as ourselves, and of doing to others
as we would have them do to us, there is nothing
but what is most fit and reasonable. *Tillotson.*

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty,
according to the nature of the various branches of
it. *Rogers.*

3. Any part that shoots out from the rest.

And six branches shall come out of the sides of
it; three branches of the candlestick out of the
one side, and three branches of the candlestick
out of the other side. *Exodus.*

His blood, which disperseth itself by the
branches of veins, may be resembled to waters
carried by brooks. *Raleigh.*

4. A smaller river running into, or pro-
ceeding from, a larger.

If, from a main river, any branch be separated
and divided, then, where that branch doth first
bound itself with new banks, there is that part
of the river, where the branch forsaketh the main
stream, called the head of the river. *Raleigh.*

5. Any part of a family descending in a
collateral line.

His father, a younger branch of the ancient
stock planted in Somersetshire, took to wife the
widow. *Carew.*

6. The offspring; the descendant.

Great Anthony! Spain's well-beseeming pride,
Thou mighty *branch* of emperours and kings!
Crashaw.

7. The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.

8. The *branches* of a bridle are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other.

Farrier's Dict.

9. [In architecture.] The arches of Gothic vaults; which arches transverfing from one angle to another, diagonal wife, form a cross between the other arches, which make the sides of the square, of which the arches are diagonals.

Harris.

To BRANCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To spread in branches.

They were trained together in their childhoods,
and there rooted betwixt them such an affection,
which cannot choofe but *branch* now. *Shakspeare.*

The cause of scattering the boughs, is the hasty breaking forth of the sap; and therefore those trees rise not in a body of any height, but *branch* near the ground. The cause of the pyramis, is the keeping in of the sap, long before it *branch*, and the spending of it, when it beginneth to *branch*, by equal degrees. *Bacon.*

Plant it round with shade

Of laurel, evergreen, and *branching* plain. *Milt.*

Straight as a line in beauteous order stood

Of oaks unshorn a venerable wood;

Fish was the grafs beneath, and every tree

At distance planted, in a due degree,

Their *branching* arms in air, with equal space,

Stretch'd to their neighbours with a long embrace. *Dryden.*

One fees her thighs transform'd, another views

Her arms shot out, and *branching* into boughs. *Addison.*

2. To spread into separate and distinct parts and subdivisions.

The Alps at the one end, and the long range of Appenines that passes through the body of it, *branch* out, on all sides, into several different divisions. *Addison.*

If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what it is we are considering, that would best instruct us when we should, or should not, *branch* into farther distinctions. *Locke.*

3. To speak diffusively, or with the distinction of the parts of a discourse.

I have known a woman *branch* out into a long dissertation upon the edging of a petticoat. *Speator.*

4. To have horns shooting out into antlers.

The swift stag from under ground

Bore up his *branching* head. *Milton.*

To BRANCH. *v. a.*

1. To divide as into branches.

The spirits of things animate are all continued within themselves, and are *branched* into canals, as blood is; and the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or seats, where the principal spirits do reside. *Bacon.*

2. To adorn with needlework, representing flowers and sprigs.

In robe of lily white she was array'd,
That from her shoulder to her heel down raught,
The train whercof look'd far behind her stray'd,
Branch'd with gold and pearl, most richly wrought. *Spenser.*

BRANCHER. *n. f.* [from *branch*.]

1. One that shoots out into branches.

If their child be not such a speedy spreader and *brancher*, like the vine, yet he may yield, with a little longer expectation, as a useful and more sober fruit than the other. *Hutton.*

2. [*branchier*, Fr.] In falconry, a young hawk.

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I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the cires, the *brancher*, and the two sorts or lentners. *Walton.*

BRANCHINESS. *n. f.* [from *branchy*.] Fullness of branches.BRANCHLESS. *adj.* [from *branch*.]

1. Without shoots or boughs.

2. Without any valuable product; naked.

If I lose mine honour,
I lose myself; better I were not yours,
Than yours to *branchless*. *Shakspeare.*

BRANCHY. *adj.* [from *branch*.] Full of branches; spreading.

Trees on trees o'erthrown
Fall crackling round him, and the forests groan;
Sudden full twenty on the plain are strow'd,
And lopp'd and lighten'd of their *branchy* load. *Pope.*

What carriage can bear away all the various,
rude, and unwieldy loppings of a *branchy* tree at once? *Watts.*

BRAND. *n. f.* [*brand*, Saxon.]

1. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted, in the fire.

Have I caught thee?
He that parts us shall bring a *brand* from heav'n,
And fire us hence. *Shakspeare.*

Take it, the said, and when your needs require,
This little *brand* will serve to light your fire. *Dryden.*

If, with double diligence, they labour to retrieve the hours they have lost, they shall be saved; though this is a service of great difficulty, and like a *brand* plucked out of the fire. *Rogers.*

2. [*brando*, Ital. *brandar*, Runick.] A sword, in old language.

They looking back, all th' eastern side beheld
Of Paradise, so late their happy seat,
Wav'd over by that flaming *brand*; the gate
With dreadful faces throng'd, and fiery arms. *Milton.*

3. A thunderbolt.

The fire omnipotent prepares the *brand*,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand. *Granville.*

4. A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, to note him as infamous; a stigma.

Clerks convicted should be burned in the hand,
both because they might tattle of some corporal punishment, and that they might carry a *brand* of infamy. *Bacon.*

The rules of good and evil are inverted, and a *brand* of infamy passes for a badge of honour. *L'Estrange.*

5. Any note of infamy.

Where did his wit on learning fix a *brand*,
And rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*

To BRAND. *v. a.* [*branden*, Dutch.] To mark with a brand, or note of infamy.

Have I liv'd thus long a wife, a true one,
Never yet *branded* with suspicion? *Shakspeare.*

The king was after *branded*, by Perkin's proclamation, for an execrable breaker of the rights of holy church. *Bacon.*

Brand not their actions with so foul a name;
Pity, at least, what we are forc'd to blame. *Druid.*

Had I dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare not

To *brand* the spotless virtue of my prince. *Rowe.*

Our Punick faith
Is infamous, and *branded* to a proverb. *Addison.*

The spreader of the pardons answered him an easier way, by *branding* him with heresy. *Atterb.*

BRANDGOOSE. *n. f.* A kind of wild fowl, less than a common goose, having its breast and wings of a dark colour. *Dict.*To BRANDISH. *v. a.* [from *brand*, a sword.]

1. To wave, or shake, or flourish, as a weapon.

Brave Macbeth,
Disdaining fortune, with his *brandish'd* steel;
Like valour's minion, carved out his passage. *Shakspeare.*

He said, and *brandishing* at once his blade,
With eager pace pursued the flaming shade. *Dryd.*
Let me march their leader, not their prince:
And at the head of your renown'd Cydonians
Brandish this sword. *Smith.*

2. To play with; to flourish.

He, who shall employ all the force of his reason only in *brandishing* of syllogisms, will discover very little. *Locke.*

BRANDLING. *n. f.* A particular worm.

The dew-worm, which some also call the lob-worm, and the *brandling*, are the chief. *Walton.*

BRANDY. *n. f.* [contracted from *brandy-wine*, or *burnt wine*.] A strong liquor distilled from wine.

If your master lodgeth at inn, every dram of *brandy* extraordinary that you drink, raise his character. *Swift's Footman.*

BRANDY-WINE. The same with *brandy*.

It has been a common saying, A hair of the same dog; and thought that *brandy-wine* is a common relief to such. *Wifeman.*

BRANGLE. *n. f.* [uncertainly derived.]

Squabble; wrangle; litigious contest.

The payment of tythes is subject to many frauds, *brangles*, and other difficulties, not only from papists and dissenters, but even from those who profess themselves protestants. *Swift.*

To BRANGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To wrangle; to squabble.

When polite conversing shall be improved, company will be no longer pestered with dull story-tellers, nor *brangling* disputers. *Swift.*

BRANGLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *brangle*.]

The same with *brangle*.

BRANK. *n. f.* Buckwheat, or *brank*, is a grain very useful and advantageous in dry barren lands. *Mortimer.*BRANNY. *adj.* [from *bran*.] Having the appearance of bran.

It became serpiginous, and was, when I saw it, covered with white *branny* scales. *Wifeman.*

BRASER. *adj.* [from *brass*.] Made of bras. It is now less properly written, according to the pronunciation, *brazen*.BRASIER. *n. f.* [from *brass*.]

1. A manufacturer that works in bras.

There is a fellow somewhat near the door, he should be a *brasier* by his face. *Shakspeare.*

Brasiers that turn andirons, pots, kettles, &c. have their lathe made different from the common turners lathe. *Mason.*

2. A pan to hold coal. [probably from *embrafer*, Fr.]

It is thought they had no chimneys, but were warmed with coals on *brasiers*. *Arbuthnot.*

BRASIL. } *n. f.* An American wood,

BRASIL. } commonly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brasil, though Huett shews it had been known by that name many years before the discovery of that country; and the best sort comes from Fernambuc. It is used by turners, and takes a good polish; but chiefly in dying, though it gives but a spurious red. *Chambers.*

BRASS. *n. f.* [*bray*, Sax. *præs*, Welsh.]

1. A yellow metal made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. It is used, in popular language, for any kind of metal in which copper has a part.

Brass is made of copper and calaminaris. *Bacon.*

B R A

Men's evil manners live in *brass*, their virtues
We write in water. *Shakspeare.*

Let others mold the running mass
Of metals, and inform the breathing *brass*. *Dryd.*

2. Impudence.

BRA'SSINESS. *n. f.* [from *brassy*.] An appearance like *brass*; some quality of *brass*.

BRA'SSY. *adj.* [from *brass*.]

1. Partaking of brass.

The part in which they lie, is near black, with
some sparks of a *brassy* pyrites in it. *Woodward.*

2. Hard as brass.

Lothes,
Enough to press a royal merchant down,
And pluck commiseration of his state
From *brassy* bosoms, and rough hearts of flint. *Shakspeare.*

3. Impudent.

BRAST. *particip. adj.* [from *burst*.] Burst;
broken. Obsolete.

Their creature never past,
That back returned without heavenly grace,
But dreadful furies which their chains have *brast*,
And dunn'd lightnings sent forth to make ill men
again. *Spenser.*

BRA-T. *n. f.* [its etymology is uncertain;
bratt, in Saxon, signifies a blanket;
from which, perhaps, the modern signi-
fication may have come.]

1. A child, so called in contempt.

He leads them like a thing
Made by some other deity than nature,
That shames man better; and they follow him,
Against us *brats*, with no less confidence,
Than boys pursuing summer butterflies. *Shakspeare.*

This *brat* is none of mine:
Hence with it, and, together with the dam,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakspeare.*

The friends, that got the *brats*, were poison'd
too;

In this sad case what could our vermin do? *Roscom.*

Jupiter summoned all the birds and beasts be-
fore him, with their *brats* and little ones, to see
which of them had the prettiest children. *L'Estr.*

I shall live to see the invisible lady, to whom
I was obliged, and whom I never beheld since
she was a *brat* in hanging sleeves. *Swift.*

I give command to kill or save,
Can grant ten thousand pounds a-year,
And make a beggar's *brat* a peer. *Swift.*

2. The progeny; the offspring.

The two late conspiracies were the *brats* and
offspring of two contrary factions. *South.*

BRAVA'DO. *n. f.* [from *bravado*, Span.]
A boast; a brag.

Spain, to make good the *bravado*,
Names it the invincible Armado. *Anonymous.*

BRAVE. *adj.* [*brave*, Fr.]

1. Courageous; daring; bold; generous; high-spirited.

An Egyptian footsayer made Antonius be-
lieve, that his genius, which otherways was
brave and confident, was, in the presence of
Octavius Cæsar, poor and cowardly. *Bacon.*

From armed foes to bring a royal prize,
Shows your *brave* heart victorious as your eyes. *Waller.*

2. Gallant; having a noble mien; lofty; graceful.

I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,
And wear my dagger with a *braver* grace. *Shakspeare.*

3. Magnificent; grand.

Rings put upon his fingers,
And *brave* attendants near him, when he wakes;
Would not the beggar than forget himself? *Shakspeare.*
But wholoe'er it was sature design'd
First a *brave* place, and then as *brave* a mind. *Denham.*

4. Excellent; noble; it is an indetermi- nate word, used to express the super-

B R A

abundance of any valuable quality in
men or things.

Let not old age disgrace my high desire,
O heavenly soul, in human shape contain'd!
Old wood inflam'd doth yield the *bravest* fire,
When younger doth in smoke his virtue spend. *Sidney.*

If there be iron ore, and mills, iron is a *brave*
commodity where wood aboundeth. *Bacon.*

If a statesman has not this science, he must be
subject to a *braver* man than himself, whose
province it is to direct all his actions to this end. *Digby.*

BRAVE. *n. f.* [*brave*, Fr.]

1. A hector; a man daring beyond de- cency or discretion.

Hot *braves*, like thee, may fight, but know
not well

To manage this, the last great stake. *Dryden.*

Morat's too insolent, too much a *brave*,
His courage to his envy is a slave. *Dryden.*

2. A boast; a challenge; a defiance.

There end thy *brave*, and turn thy face in peace:

We grant thou canst outcild us. *Shakspeare.*

TO BRAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To defy; to challenge; to set at defiance.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
brave me upon the watch. *Shakspeare.*

My nobles leave me, and my state is *brav'd*,
Ev'n at my gates, with ranks of foreign powers. *Shakspeare.*

The ills of love, not those of fate, I fear;
These I can *brave*, but those I cannot bear. *Dryden.*

Like a rock unmov'd, a rock that *braves*
The raging tempest, and the rising waves. *Dryden.*

2. To carry a boasting appearance of.

Both particular persons and factions are apt
enough to flatter themselves, or, at least, to *brave*
that which they believe not. *Bacon.*

BRA'VELY. *adv.* [from *brave*.] In a *brave*
manner; courageously; gallantly; splen-
didly.

Martin Swart, with his Germans, performed
bravely. *Bacon.*

No fire, nor foe, nor fate, nor night,
The Trojan hero did affright,

Who *bravely* twice renew'd the fight. *Denham.*

Your valour *bravely* did th' assault sustain,
And fill'd the moats and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*

BRA'VERY. *n. f.* [from *brave*.]

1. Courage; magnanimity; generosity; gallantry.

It denotes no great *bravery* of mind, to do
that out of a desire of fame, which we could not
be prompted to by a generous passion for the
glory of him that made us. *Spectator.*

Juba, to all the *bravery* of a hero,
Adds softest love and more than female sweetness. *Addison.*

2. Splendour; magnificence.

Where all the *bravery* that eye may see,
And all the happiness that heart desire,
Is to be found. *Spenser.*

3. Show; ostentation.

Let princes choose ministers more sensible of
duty than of rising, and such as love business
rather upon conscience than upon *bravery*. *Bacon.*

4. Bravado; boast.

Never could man, with more unmanlike *brav-
ery*, use his tongue to her disgrace, which lately
had sung sonnets of her praises. *Sidney.*

For a *bravery* upon this occasion of power,
they crowned their new king in the cathedral
church of Dublin. *Bacon.*

There are those that make it a point of *bravery*,
to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revela-
tion. *L'Estrange.*

BRA'VO. *n. f.* [*bravo*, Ital.] A man who
murders for hire.

For boldness, like the *bravos* and banditti, is
seldom employed, but upon desperate services.
Government of the Tongue.

B R A

No *bravos* here profess the bloody trade,
Nor is the church the murderer's refuge made. *Gay.*

TO BRAWL. *v. n.* [*brouiller*, or *brauler*,
French.]

1. To quarrel noisily and indecently.

She troubled was, alas! that it might be,
With tedious *brawlings* of her parents dear. *Sidney.*

Here comes a man of comfort, whose advice
Hath often still'd my *brawling* discontent. *Shakspeare.*

How now? Sir John! what, are you *brawling*
here?

Does this become your place, your time, your
business? *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*

Their batt'ring cannon charged to the mouths,
Till their soul-scaring clamours have *braw'd*
down

The stony ribs of this contemptuous city. *Shakspeare.*

In council she gives licence to her tongue,
Loquacious, *brawling*, even in the wrong. *Dryden.*

Leave all noisy contest, all immodest clamours,
brawling language, and especially all personal
scandal and scurrility, to the meanest part of the
vulgar world. *Watts.*

2. To speak loud and indecently.

His divisions, as the times do *brawl*,
Are in three heads; one pow'r against the French,
And one against Glendower. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make a noise. This is little used.

As he lay along
Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that *brawls* along this wood. *Shakspeare.*

BRAWL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Quarrel;
noise; scurrility.

He findeth, that controversies thereby are
made but *brawls*; and therefore wisheth, that,
in some lawful assembly of churches, all these
strifes may be decided. *Hooker.*

Never since that middle summer's spring
Met we on bill, in dale, forest, or mead,
But with thy *brawls* thou hast disturb'd our sport. *Shakspeare.*

That bonum is an animal,
Made good with stout polemick *brawl*. *Hudibras.*

BRA'WLER. *n. f.* [from *brawl*.] A
wrangler; a quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

An advocate may incur the censure of the
court, for being a *brawler* in court, on purpose
to lengthen out the cause. *Aylmer.*

BRAWN. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The fleshy or muscular part of the body.

The *brawn* of the arm must appear full,
Shadowed on one side; then show the wrist-bone
thereof. *Peachment.*

But most their looks on the black monarch
bend,

His rising muscles and his *brawn* commend;
His double biting ax, and beamy spear;

Each asking a gigantic force to rear. *Dryden.*

2. The arm, so called for its being mus- culous.

I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vanitance put this wither'd *brawn*. *Shakspeare.*

I had purpose
Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Bulk; muscular strength.

The both'rous hands are then of use, when I,
With this directing head, those hands apply;
Brawn without brain is thine. *Dryden.*

4. The flesh of a boar.

The best age for the boar is from two to five
years, at which time it is best to geld him, or
sell him for *brawn*. *Mortimer.*

5. A boar.

BRA'WTER. *n. f.* [from *brawn*.] A boar
killed for the table.

At Christmas time be careful of your fame,
See the old tenant's table be the same;

Then if you would fend up the *bratuner* head,
Sweet rosemary and hays around it spread. *King.*
BRA'WNINESS. *n. f.* [from *brawny*.]
Strength; hardiness.

This *bratuniness* and insensibility of mind, is
the best armour against the common evils and ac-
cidents of life. *Locke.*

BRA'WNY. *adj.* [from *brawn*.] Muscu-
lous; fleshy; bulky; of great muscles
and strength.

The *brawny* fool, who did his vigour boast,
In that presuming confidence was lost. *Dryden.*

The native energy
Turns all into the substance of the tree,
Starves and destroys the fruit, is only made
For *brawny* bulk, and for a barren shade. *Dryden.*

TO BRAY. *v. a.* [hycan, Sax. *braier*,
Fr.] To pound, or grind small.

I'll bray him; I will bray
His bones as in a mortar. *Chapman.*

Except you would bray Christendom in a
mortar, and mould it into a new paste, there is
no possibility of a holy war. *Bacon.*

TO BRAY. *v. n.* [*broire*, Fr. *barrio*, Lat.]

1. To make a noise as an ass.

Laugh, and they

Return it louder than an ass can bray. *Dryden.*

'Agad if he should hear the lion roar, he'd
cudgel him into an ass, and to his primitive
braying. *Congreve.*

2. To make an offensive, harsh, or dis-
agreeable noise.

What, shall our feast be kept with slaughter'd
men?

Shall braying trumpets, and loud churlish drums,
Clamorous of hell, be measures to our pomp? *Shakespeare.*

Arms on armour clashing, bray'd
Horrible discord. *Milton.*

BRAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Voice of an ass.

2. Harsh sound.

Boil'd rous untun'd drums,
And harsh rebounding trumpets dreadfull bray. *Shakespeare.*

BRA'YER. *n. f.* [from *bray*.]

1. One that brays like an ass.

Hold! cried the queen; a cat-call each shall
win;

Equal your merits, equal is your din!
But that this well-disputed game may end,
Sound forth my brayers! and the welkin rend. *Pope.*

2. [With printers; from *To bray*, or
beat.] An instrument to temper the
ink.

TO BRAZE. *v. a.* [from *brass*.]

1. To solder with brass.

If the nut be nut to be cast in brass, but only
hath a worm brazed into it, this niceness is not
so absolutely necessary, because that worm is first
turned up, and howed into the grooves of the
spindle; and you may try that before it is brazed
in the nut. *Moxon.*

2. To harden to impudence.

I have so often blushed to acknowledge him,
that now I am braz'd to it. *Shakspeare. H. Lear.*

It damned custom hath not braz'd it so,
That it is proof and bulwark against sense. *Shakspeare.*

BRA'ZEN. *adj.* [from *brass*.]

1. Made of brass. It was anciently and
properly written *brassen*.

Get also a small pair of *brassen* compasses, and
a fine ruler for taking the distance. *Prædum.*

A tough his *brassen* helmet did sustain;
His heavier arms lay scatter'd on the plain. *Dryden.*

2. Proceeding from brass: a poetical use.

Trumpeters,
With *brassen* din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shakspeare.*

3. Impudent.

TO BRA'ZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to
bully.

When I reprimanded him for his tricks, he
would talk saucily, lye, and *brazen* it out, as if
he had done nothing amiss. *Arbutnot.*

BRA'ZENFACE. *n. f.* [from *brazen* and
face.] An impudent wench: in low lan-
guage.

You do, if you suspect me in any dishonesty.
—Well fard, *brazenface*—hold it out. *Shakspeare.*

BRA'ZENFACED. *adj.* [from *brazenface*.]
Impudent; shameless.

What *brazenfac'd* varlet art thou, to deny thou
knowest me? Is it two days ago, since I tript up
thy heels, and beat thee before the king? *Shakspeare.*

Quick-witted, *brazenfac'd*, with fluent tongues,
Patient of labours, and dissembling wrongs. *Dryden.*

BRA'ZENNESS. *n. f.* [from *brazen*.]

1. Appearance like brass.

2. Impudence.

BRA'ZIER. *n. f.* See *BRASIER*.

The halpence and farthings in England, if you
should sell them to the *brazier*, you would not
lose above a penny in a shilling. *Swift.*

BREACH. *n. f.* [from *break*; *breche*, Fr.]

1. The act of breaking any thing.

This tempest

Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden *breach* on't. *Shakspeare.*

2. The state of being broken.

O you kind gods!

Cure this great *breach* in his abused nature. *Shakspeare.*

3. A gap in a fortification made by a bat-
tery.

The wall was blown up in two places; by
which *breach* the Turks seeking to have entered,
made bloody fight. *Knotley.*

Till mad with rage upon the *breach* he fir'd,
Slew friends and foes, and in the smoke retir'd. *Dryden.*

4. The violation of a law or contract.

That oath would sure contain them greatly, or
the *breach* of it bring them to shorter vengeance. *Spenser.*

What are those *breaches* of the law of nature
and nations, which do forfeit all right in a nation
to govern? *Bacon.*

Breach of duty towards our neighbours, still
involves in it a *breach* of duty towards God. *South.*

The laws of the gospel are the only standing
rules of morality; and the penalties affixed by
God to the *breach* of those laws, the only guards
that can effectually restrain men within the true
bounds of decency and virtue. *Rogers.*

5. The opening in a coast.

But th' heedful boatman strongly forth did
stretch

His brawny arms, and all his body strain;
That th' utmost sandy *breach* they shortly fetch,
While the dread danger does behind remain. *Spenser.*

6. Difference; quarrel; separation of kind-
ness.

It would have been long before the jealousies
and *breaches* between the armies would have been
composed. *Clarendon.*

7. Infraction; injury.

This *breach* upon kingly power was without
precedent. *Clarendon.*

BREAD. *n. f.* [bneob, Saxon.]

1. Food made of ground corn.

Mankind have found the means to make grain
into *bread*, the lightest and properest aliment for
human bodies. *Arbutnot.*

Bread, that decaying man with strength sup-
plies,

And generous wine, which thoughtful sorrow flies. *Pope.*

2. Food in general, such as nature re-
quires: to get *bread*, implies, to get suf-
ficient for support without luxury.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat *bread*. *Genesis.*

If pretenders were not supported by the sim-
plicity of the inquisitive fools, the trade would
not find them *bread*. *L'Estrange.*

This dowager, on whom my tale I found,
A simple sober life in patience led,

And had but just enough to buy her *bread*. *Dryden.*

When I submit to such indignities,
Make me a citizen, a senator of Rome;

To sell my country, with my voice, for *bread*. *Pamph.*

I neither have been bred a scholar, a soldier,
nor to any kind of business; this creates uneasi-
ness in my mind, fearing I shall in time want
bread. *Spectator.*

3. Support of life at large.

God is pleased to try our patience by the in-
gratitude of those who, having eaten of our
bread, have lift up themselves against us. *King Charles.*

But sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed;
What then? is the reward of virtue *bread*? *Pope.*

BREAD-CHIPPER. *n. f.* [from *bread* and
chip.] One that chips bread; a baker's
servant; an under butler.

No abuse, Hal, on my honour; no abuse.—
Not to dispraise me, and call me pantler, and
bread-chipper, and I know not what? *Shakspeare.*

BREAD-CORN. *n. f.* [from *bread* and *corn*.]

Corn of which bread is made.

There was not one drop of beer in the town;
the *bread*, and *bread-corn*, sufficed not for six
days. *Hayward.*

When it is ripe, they gather it, and, bruising
it among *bread-corn*, they put it up into a vessel,
and keep it as food for their slaves. *Broome.*

BREAD-ROOM. *n. f.* [In a ship.] A part
of the hold separated by a bulkhead
from the rest, where the bread and
biscuit for the men are kept.

BREADTH. *n. f.* [from *brab*, broad,
Saxon.] The measure of any plain su-
perficies from side to side

There is, in Ticinum, a church that hath win-
dows only from above; it is in length an hun-
dred feet, in *breadth* twenty, and in height near
fifty; having a door in the midst. *Bacon.*

The river Ganges, according unto later rela-
tions, is not in length, yet in *breadth* and depth,
may excel it. *Brown.*

Then all approach the slain with vast surprise,
Admire on what a *breadth* of earth he lies. *Dryden.*

In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowness of
the arch makes it rise in height; the lowliness
opens it in *breadth*. *Childson.*

TO BREAK. *v. a.* pret. I broke, or brake;
part. pass. broke, or broken. [hneccan,
Saxon.]

1. To part by violence.

When I brake the five leaves among five thou-
sand, how many baskets of fragments took ye
up? *Mark.*

Let us *break* their bands asunder, and cast
away their cords from us. *Plinius.*

A bruised reed shall he not *break*. *Isaiah.*

See, said the fire, how soon 'tis done;

The flocks he then *break* one by one;
So strong you'll be, in friendship tied;
So quickly broke, if you divide. *Swift.*

2. To hurt or open by force.

O could we *break* our way by force! *Milton.*

Moses tells us, that the fountains of the earth
were *break* open, or clove asunder. *Barnes's Th.*

Into my hand he forc'd the tempting gold,
While I with modest struggling *break* his snail. *Gay.*

3. To pierce; to divide, as light divides darkness.

By a dim winking lamp, which feebly broke
The gloomy vapour, he lay stretch'd along. *Dryd.*

4. To destroy by violence.

This is the fabrick, which, when God break-
eth down, none can build up again. *Barnet.*

5. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in.

I'd give bay Curtal, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were broken than these boys,
And writ as little heard. *Shakspeare.*

6. To crush or destroy the strength of the body.

O father abbot!
An old man, broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakspeare.*

The breaking of that parliament
Broke him; as that dishonest victory
At Cheronæ, fatal to liberty,
Kill'd with report that old man eloquent. *Milton.*
Have not some of his vices weaken'd his
body, and broke his health? have not others dis-
franchis'd his estate, and reduced him to want? *Tillotson.*

7. To sink or appal the spirit.

The defeat of that day was much greater than
it then appeared to be; and it even broke the
heart of his army. *Clarendon.*

I'll brave her to her face;
I'll give my anger its free course against her:
Thou shalt see, Phœnix, how I'll break her pride. *Philips.*

8. To crush; to shatter.

Your hopes without are vanish'd into smoke;
Your captains taken, and your armies broke. *Dryden.*

9. To weaken the mental faculties.

Opprest nature sleeps;
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses,
Which, if convenience will not allow,
Stand in hard cure. *Shakspeare.*
If any dabbler in poetry dares venture upon
the experiment, he will only break his brains. *Fulton.*

10. To tame; to train to obedience; to enure to docility.

What boots it to break a colt, and to let him
straight run loose at random? *Spenser.*
Why then thou can't but break her to the
lute—
—Why, no; for she hath broke the lute to me. *Shakspeare.*

So fed before he's broke, he'll bear
Too great a stomach patiently to feel
The lashing whip, or chew the curbing steel. *May.*
That hot-mouth'd beast that bears against the
curb,
Hard to be broken even by lawful kings. *Dryd.*
No sports but what belong to war they know,
To break the stubborn colt, to bend the bow. *Dryden.*

Virtues like these
Make human nature thine, reform the soul,
And break our fierce barbarians into men. *Addis.*
Behold young Juba, the Numidian prince,
With how much care he forms himself to glory,
And breaks the fierceness of his native temper! *Addis.*

11. To make bankrupt.

The king's grown bankrupt, like a broken man. *Shakspeare.*
For this few know themselves: for merchants
broke
View their estate with discontent and pain. *Davies.*
With arts like these rich Matho, when he
speaks,
Attracts all eyes, and little lawyers break. *Dryd.*
A command or call to be liberal, all of a sud-
den impoverishes the rich, breaks the merchant,
and shuts up every private man's exchequer. *South*

12. To discard; to dismiss.

- I see a great officer broken. *Swift.*
13. To crack or open the skin, so that the blood comes.

She could have run and waddled all about,
even the day before she broke her brow; and then
my husband took up the child. *Shakspeare.*
Weak soul! and blindly to destruction led:
She break her heart, she'll sooner break your head. *Dryden.*

14. To make a swelling or imposthume open.

15. To violate a contract or promise.
Lovers break not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time. *Shakspeare.*
Pardon this fault, and by my soul I swear,
I never more will break an oath with thee. *Shak.*
Did not our worthies of the house,
Before they broke the peace, break vows? *Hudibras.*

16. To infringe a law.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause. *Dryden.*

17. To stop; to make cease.

Break their talk, mistress Quickly; my kins-
man shall speak for himself. *Shakspeare.*

18. To intercept.

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water,
yet so as if the first fall be broken, by means of a
top, or otherwise, it stayeth above. *Bacon.*
Think not my sense of virtue is so small;
I'll rather leap down first, and break your fall. *Dryden.*

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short, and looks about for some kind shrub
To break his dreadful fall. *Dryden.*

She held my hand, the destin'd blow to break,
Then from her rosy lips began to speak. *Dryden.*

19. To interrupt.

Some solitary cloister will I choose,
Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,
Break by the melancholy midnight bell. *Dryden.*
The father was so moved, that he could only
command his voice, broke with sighs and sob-
bings, so far as to bid her proceed. *Addis.*
The poor shade shiv'ring stands, and must not
break
His painful silence, till the mortal speak. *Tichel.*
Sometimes in broken words he sigh'd his care,
Look'd pale, and trembled, when he view'd the
fair. *Gay.*

20. To separate company.

Did not Paul and Barnabas dispute with that
vehemence, that they were forced to break com-
pany? *Atterbury.*

21. To dissolve any union.

It is great folly, as well as injustice, to break off
sonable a relation. *Collier.*

22. To reform: with of.

The French were not quite broken of it, until
some time after they became christians. *Grew.*

23. To open something new; to propound something by an overture: as if a seal were opened.

When any new thing shall be propounded, no
counsellor should suddenly deliver any positive
opinion, but only hear it, and, at the most, but
to break it, at first, that it may be the better un-
derstood at the next meeting. *Bacon.*
I, who much defin'd to know
Of whence she was, yet fearful how to break
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak. *Dryden.*

24. To break the back. To strain or dis-
locate the vertebres with too heavy bur-
dens.

I'd rather crack my sinews, break my back,
Than you should such dishonour undergo. *Shakspeare.*

25. To break the back. To disable one's
fortune.

O many
Have broke their backs with laying manors on 'em,
For this great journey. *Shakspeare.*

26. To break a deer. To cut it up at table.

27. To break fast. To eat the first time in the day.

28. To break ground. To plough.
When the price of corn falleth, men generally
give over surplus tillage, and break no more
ground than will serve to supply their own turn. *Carew.*

The husbandman must first break the land,
before it be made capable of good feed. *Davies.*

29. To break ground. To open trenches.

30. To break the heart. To destroy with grief.

Good my lord, enter here.—
—Will 't break my heart?
I'd rather break mine own. *Shakspeare.*
Should not all relations bear a part?
It were enough to break a single heart. *Dryden.*

31. To break a jest. To utter a jest un-
expected.

32. To break the neck. To lux, or put
out the neck joints.

I had as lief thou didst break his neck, as his
fingers. *Shakspeare.*

33. To break off. To put a sudden stop;
to interrupt.

34. To break off. To preclude by some
obstacle suddenly interposed.
To check the starts and sallies of the soul,
And break off all its commerce with the tongue. *Addis.*

35. To break up. To dissolve; to put a
sudden end to.

Who cannot rest till he good fellows find;
He breaks up house, turns out of doors his mind. *Herbert.*

He threatened, that the tradesmen would beat
out his teeth, if he did not retire, and break up
the meeting. *Arbutnot.*

36. To break up. To open; to lay open.
Shells being lodged amongst mineral matter,
when this comes to be broke up, it exhibits im-
pressions of the shells. *Woodward.*

37. To break up. To separate or disband.

After taking the strong city of Belgrade, Soly-
man, returning to Constantinople, broke up his
army, and there lay still the whole year follow-
ing. *Kneller.*

38. To break upon the wheel. To punish
by stretching a criminal upon the wheel,
and breaking his bones with bats.

39. To break wind. To give vent to
wind in the body.

TO BREAK. v. n.

1. To part in two.
Give sorrow words; the grief that does not
speak
Whispers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it break. *Shakspeare.*

2. To burst.
The clouds are still above; and, while I
speak,
A second deluge o'er our heads may break. *Dryden.*

The Roman camp
Hangs o'er us black and threat'ning, like a storm
Just breaking on our heads. *Dryden.*

3. To spread by dashing, as waves on a
rock.

At last a falling billow stops his breath,
Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him under-
neath. *Dryden.*

He could compare the confusion of a multi-
tude to that tumult in the Icarian sea, dashing
and breaking among its crowd of islands. *Pope.*

4. To break as a swelling; to open, and
discharge matter.

Some hidden abscess in the mesentery, *breaking* some few days after, was discovered to be an abscess. *Harvey.*

Ask one, who had subdued his natural rage, how he likes the change; and undoubtedly he will tell you, that it is no less happy than the ease of a broken imposthume, as the painful gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To open as the morning.

The day *breaks* not, it is my heart,
Because that I and you must part.
Stay, or else my joys will die,
And perish in their infancy. *Donne.*

When a man thinks of any thing in the darkness of the night, whatever deep impressions it may make in his mind, they are apt to vanish as the day *breaks* about him. *Addison.*

6. To burst forth; to exclaim.

Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, *broke*
Into a general prophecy. *Shakespeare.*

7. To become bankrupt.

I did mean, indeed, to pay you with this;
which, if, like an ill venture, it come unluckily
home, I *break*, and you, my gentle creditors, lose. *Shakespeare.*

He that puts all upon adventures, duth oftentimes *breaks*, and come to poverty. *Bacon.*
Cutler saw tenants *break*, and houses fall,
For every want he could not build a wall. *Pope.*

8. To decline in health and strength.

Yet thus, methinks, I hear them speak:
See how the dean begins to *break*;
Poor gentleman! he droops apace. *Swift.*

9. To issue out with vehemence.

Whole wounds, yet fresh, with bloody hands
he strook,
While from his breast the dreadful accents *broke*. *Pope.*

10. To make way with some kind of suddenness, impetuosity, or violence.

Calamities may be nearest at hand, and readiest
to *break* in suddenly upon us, when we, in regard
of times or circumstances, may imagine to be farthest off. *Hosier.*

The three mighty men *break* through the host
of the Philistines. *Samuel.*
They came unto Judah, and *break* into it. *Chronicles.*

Or who shut up the sea within doors, when it
breaks forth, as if it had issued out of the womb? *Job.*

This, this is he; softly awhile,
Let us not *break* in upon him. *Milton.*
He resolv'd that Balfour should use his utmost
endeavour to *break* through with his whole body
of horse. *Clarendon.*

When the channel of a river is overcharged
with water, more than it can deliver, it necessarily
breaks over the banks to make itself room. *Haie.*

Sometimes his anger *breaks* through all disguises,
And spares not gods nor men. *Denham.*
Till through those clouds the sun of knowledge
breaks,
And Europe from her lethargy did wake. *Denham.*

O! couldst thou *break* through fate's severe decrees,
A new Marcellus should arise in thee. *Dryden.*
At length I've acted my severest part!

I feel the woman *breaking* in upon me,
And melt about my heart, my tears will flow. *Addison.*

How does the lustre of our father's actions,
Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him,
Break out, and burn with more triumphant blaze! *Addison.*

And yet, methinks, a beam of light *breaks* in
On my departing soul. *Addison.*

There are some who, struck with the usefulness
of these charities, *break* through all the difficulties
and obstructions that now lie in the way towards
advancing them. *Atterbury.*

Almighty Pow'r, by whose most wife command
Helpless, forsorn, uncertain here I stand;

Take this faint glimmering of thyself away,
Or *break* into my soul with perfect day! *Arbutnot.*
See heav'n its sparkling portals wide display,
And *break* upon thee in a flood of day! *Pope.*
I must pay her the last duty of friendship
wherever she is, though I *break* through the
whole plan of life which I have formed in my
mind. *Swift.*

11. To come to an explanation.

But perceiving this great alteration in his
friend, he thought fit to *break* with him thereof. *Sidney.*

Stay with me awhile;
I am to *break* with thee of some affairs
That touch me near. *Shakespeare.*
Break with them, gentle love,
About the drawing as many of their husbands
Into the plot as can. *Ben Jonson.*

12. To fall out; to be friends no longer.

Be not afraid to *break*
With murderers and traitors, for the saving
A life to near and necessary to you,
As is your country's. *Ben Jonson.*
To *break* upon the score of danger or expense,
is to be mean and narrow-spirited. *Collier.*
Sighing, he says, we must certainly *break*,
And my cruel unkindness compels him to speak. *Prior.*

13. To break from. To go away with some vehemence.

How didst thou scorn life's meaner charms,
Thou who couldst *break* from Laura's arms! *Rowson.*
Thus radiant from the circling crowd he *broke*;
And thus with manly modesty he spoke. *Dryden.*
This custom makes bigots and scepticks; and
those that *break* from it, are in danger of heresy. *Locke.*

14. To break in. To enter unexpectedly, without proper preparation.

The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep
voice, and a magisterial air, *breaks* in upon conversation,
and drives down all before him. *Addison.*

15. To break loose. To escape from captivity.

Who would not, finding way, *break* loose from
hell,
And boldly venture to whatever place
Farthest from pain? *Milton.*

16. To break loose. To shake off restraint.

If we deal falsely in covenant with God, and
break loose from all our engagements to him, we
release God from all the promises he has made to us. *Tillotson.*

17. To break off. To desist suddenly.

Do not peremptorily *break* off, in any business,
in a fit of anger; but, howsoever you then bit-
terness, do not act any thing that is not revocable. *Bacon.*

Pius Quintus, at the very time when that me-
morable victory was won by the christians at
Lepanto, being then hearing of noises in con-
sistory, *breaks* up suddenly, and said to those about
him, It is now more time we should give thanks
to God. *Bacon.*

When you begin to consider, whether you
may safely take one draught more, let that be
accounted a sign late enough to *break* off. *Taylor.*

18. To break off from. To part from with violence.

I must *break* from this enchanting queen *break* off. *Shakespeare.*

19. To break out. To discover itself in sudden effects.

Let not one spark of filthy lustful fire
Break out, that may her sacred peace molest. *Spenser.*

They smother and keep down the flame of
the mischief, so as it may not *break* out in their
time of government; what comes afterwards,
they care not. *Spenser.*

Such a deal of wonder has *broken* out within

this hour, that ballad makers cannot be able to
express it. *Shakespeare.*

As fire *breaks* out of flint by percussion, so
wisdom and truth issue out by the agitation of
argument. *Howell.*

Fully ripe, his swelling fate *breaks* out,
And hurries him to mighty mischiefs on. *Dryden.*
All turn'd their sides, and to each other spoke;
I saw their words *break* out in fire and smoke. *Dryden.*

Like a ball of fire, the further thrown,
Still with a greater blaze she shone,
And her bright soul *broke* out on ev'ry side. *Milton.*

There can be no greater labour, than to be al-
ways dissembling; there being so many ways by
which a smothered truth is apt to blaze, and *break*
out. *South.*

There are men of concealed fire, that doth not
break out in the ordinary circumstances of life. *Addison.*

A violent fever *broke* out in the place, which
swept away great multitudes. *Addison.*

20. To break out. To have eruptions from the body, as pustules or sores.

He *broke* not out into his great excesses, while he
was restrained by the councils and authority of
Seneca. *Dryden.*

21. To break up. To cease; to intermit.

It is credibly affirmed, that, upon that very day
when the river first rieth, great plagues in Cairo
use suddenly to *break* up. *Bacon.*

22. To break up. To dissolve itself.

These, and the like conceits, when men have
cleared their understanding by the light of expe-
rience, will scatter and *break* up like mist. *Bacon.*

The speedy depredation of air upon watery
moisture, and vesition of the same into air, ap-
peareth in nothing more visible than the sudden
discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath,
or vapour, from glass, or any polish'd body; for
the mistiness scattereth, and *breaketh* up suddenly. *Bacon.*

But, ere he came near it, the pillar and cross of
light *break* up, and call itself abroad, as it were,
into a firmament of many stars. *Bacon.*

What we obtain by conversation, is oftentimes
lost again, as soon as the company *breaks* up, or,
at least, when the day vanishes. *Harris.*

23. To break up. To begin holidays; to be dismissed from business.

Our army is dispers'd already:
Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their
course
East, west, north, south; or, like a school *broken* up,
Each hurries tow'rd his home and sporting place. *Shakespeare.*

24. To break with. To part friendship with any.

There is a slave, whom we have put in prison,
Reports, the Volsicians, with two federal powers,
Are enter'd in the Roman territories.—
Go see this rumourer whipt. It cannot be.

The Volsians dare *break* with us. *Shakespeare.*
Can there be any thing of friendship in wars,
hooks, and traps? Whatsoever *breaks* with his
friend upon such terms, has enough to warrant
him in so doing, both before God and man. *South.*

Inven' some apt pretence
To *break* with Beitram. *Dryden.*

25. To break with. To part friendship with any.

There is a slave, whom we have put in prison,
Reports, the Volsicians, with two federal powers,
Are enter'd in the Roman territories.—
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him in so doing, both before God and man. *South.*
Inven' some apt pretence
To *break* with Beitram. *Dryden.*

26. It is to be observed of this extensive and perplexed verb, that in all its signi- fications, whether active or neutral, it has some reference to its primitive mean- ing, by implying either detriment, sud- denness, violence, or separation. It is used often with additional particles, up, out, in, off, forth, to modify its signi- fication.

BREAK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. State of being broken; opening.

From the break of day until noon, the roaring of the cannon never ceased. *Kneller.*

For now, and since first break of day, the fiend, Mere serpent in appearance, forth was come. *Milton.*

They must be drawn from far, and without breaks, to avoid the multiplicity of lines. *Dryd.*
The fight of it would be quite lost, did it not sometimes discover itself through the breaks and openings of the woods that grow about it. *Addison.*

2. A pause; an interruption.

3. A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.

All modern trash is

Set forth with numerous breaks and dashes. *Swift.*

BRE'AKER. *n. f.* [from *break*.]

1. He that breaks any thing.

Cardinal, I'll be no breaker of the law. *Shak.*
If the churches were not employed to be places to hear God's law, there would be need of them to be prisons for the breakers of the laws of men. *South.*

2. A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks: a term of navigation.

TO BRE'AKFAST. *v. n.* [from *break* and *fast*.] To eat the first meal in the day.

As soon as Phebus' rays inspect us,
First, fir, I read, and then I breakfast. *Prior.*

BRE'AKFAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The first meal in the day.

The duke was at breakfast, the last of his repasts in this world. *Hutton.*

2. The thing eaten at the first meal.

Hope is a good breakfast, but it is a bad supper. *Bacon.*

A good piece of bread would be often the best breakfast for my young master. *Locke.*

3. A meal, or food in general.

Had I been seized by a hungry lion,
I would have been a breakfast to the beast. *Shak.*
I lay me down to gasp my latest breath,
The wolves will get a breakfast by my death,
Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply. *Dryd.*

BRE'AKNECK. *n. f.* [from *break* and *neck*.]

A fall in which the neck is broken; a sleep place endangering the neck.

I must

Forfake the court; to do 't or no, is certain
To me a breakneck. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'AKPROMISE. *n. f.* [from *break* and *promise*.] One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.

I will think you the most atheistical break-promise, and the most hollow lover. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'AKVOW. *n. f.* [from *break* and *vow*.]

He that practises the breach of vows.
That daily breakvow, he that wins of all,
Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men,
maids. *Shakespeare.*

BREAM. *n. f.* [*brame*, Fr. *cyprius latus*, Lat.] A fish.

The bream, being at full growth, is a large fish; he will breed both in rivers and ponds, but loves best to live in ponds. He is, by *Gesner*, taken to be more elegant than whole-some. He is long in growing, but breeds exceedingly in a water that pleases him, and in many ponds so fast as to overstock them, and starve the other fish. He is very broad, with a forked tail, and his scales set in excellent order. He hath large eyes, and a narrow sucking mouth, two sets of teeth, and a luring bone, to help his grinders. The male is observed to have two large mells, and the female two large bags of eggs or spawn. *Walton's Angler.*

A broad bream, to please some curious taste,
While yet alive in boiling water cast,
Vex'd with unseasoned heat, boils, sings about
Waller.

BREAST. *n. f.* [*bneort*, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.

No, traitress! angry Love replies,
She's hid somewhere about thy breast;
A place nor God nor man denies,
For Venus' dove the proper nest. *Prior.*

2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk.

They pluck the fatherless from the breast. *Job.*

3. Breast was anciently taken for the power of singing.

The better breast,
The lesser rest. *Tuffer of Singing Boys.*

4. The part of a beast that is under the neck, between the forelegs.

5. The disposition of the mind.

I not by wants, or fears, or age oppress,
Stem the wild torrent with a dauntless breast. *Dryden.*

6. The heart; the conscience.

Needles was written law, where none oppress,
The law of man was written in his breast. *Dryden.*

7. The seat of the passions.

Margarita first possess'd,
If I remember well, my breast. *Cowley.*
Each in his breast the secret sorrow kept,
And thought it safe to laugh, though Cæsar wept. *Rome.*

TO BREAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front; to oppose breast to breast.

The threaten sails
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,
Breasting the lofty surge. *Shakespeare.*

The hardy Swift
Breasts the keen air, and carols as he goes. *Goldsmith.*

BRE'ASTBONE. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *bone*.] The bone of the breast; the sternum.

The belly shall be eminent, by shadowing the flank, and under the breastbone. *Peacham.*

BRE'ASTCASKET. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *casket*.] With mariners, the largest and longest caskets, which are a sort of strings placed in the middle of the yard.

BRE'ASTFAST. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *fast*.] In a ship, a rope fastened to some part of her forward on, to hold her head to a warp, or the like. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTHIGH. *adj.* [from *breast* and *high*.] Up to the breast.

The river itself gave way unto her, so that she was straight breasthigh. *Sidney.*
Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun,
Breasthigh in sand. *Dryden's Fables.*

BRE'ASTHOOKS. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *hook*.] With shipwrights, the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the fore-part of the ship. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTKNOT. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *knot*.] A knot or bunch of ribands worn by women on the breast.

Our ladies have still faces, and our men hearts;
why may we not hope for the same achievements
from the influence of this breastknot? *Addison.*

BRE'ASTPLATE. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *plate*.] Armour for the breast.

What stronger breastplate than a heart untainted?

Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel just. *Shakespeare.*

'Grin'st shield, helm, breastplate, and, instead of those,
Five sharp smooth stones from the next brook he chose. *Cowley.*

This venerable champion will come into the field, armed only with a pocket-pistol, before his

old rusty breastplate could be scoured, and his cracked cappiece mended. *Swift.*

BRE'ASTPLOUGH. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *plough*.] A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast.

The breastplough which a man shoves before him. *Mortimer.*

BRE'ASTROPES. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *rope*.] In a ship, those ropes which fasten the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrels, hold the yards fast to the mast. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTWORK. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *work*.] Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants; the same with *parapet*.

Sir John Astley cast up breastworks, and made a redoubt for the defence of his men. *Clarendon.*

BREATH. *n. f.* [*bnaðe*, Saxon.]

1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals.

Whither are they vanish'd?
Into the air: and what seem'd corporal
Melted, as breath into the wind. *Shakespeare.*

2. Life.

No man has more contempt than I of breath?
But whence hast thou the pow'r to give me death? *Dryden.*

3. The state or power of breathing freely; opposed to the condition in which a man is breathless and spent.

At other times, he casts to sue the chase
Of swift wild beasts, or run on foot a race,
T' enlarge his breath, large breath in arms most needful,
Or else, by wrestling, to wax strong and heedful. *Spenser.*

What is your difference? speak.—
—I am scarce in breath, my lord. *Shakespeare.*

Spaniard, take breath; some respite I'll afford;
My cause is more advantage than your sword. *Dryden.*

Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,
That they, at length, grew weary to destroy;
Refus'd the work we brought, and, out of breath,
Made sorrow and despair attend our death. *Dryd.*

4. Respite; pause; relaxation.

Give me some breath, some little pause, dear lord,
Before I positively speak. *Shakespeare.*

5. Breeze; moving air.

Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock
Calm and unshuffled as a summer's sea,
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its surface. *Addison's Cato.*

6. A single act; an instant.

You menace me, and court me, in a breath;
Your Cupid looks as dreadfully as death. *Dryd.*

BRE'ATHABLE. *adj.* [from *breath*.] That may be breathed; as, *breathable air*.

TO BREATHE. *v. n.* [from *breath*.]

1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to inspire and expire.

He safe return'd, the race of glory past,
New to his friends embrace, had breath'd his last. *Pope.*

2. To live.

Let him breathe, between the heav'n and earth,
A private man in Athens. *Shakespeare.*

3. To take breath; to rest.

He pretently followed the victory so hot upon
the Scots, that he suffered them not to breathe,
or gather themselves together again. *Spenser.*

Three times they breath'd, and three times did
they drink,
Upon agreement. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

Rest, that gives all men life, gave him his death,
And too much breathing put him out of breath. *Milton.*

BRE

When France had *breath'd* after intestine broils,
And peace and conquest crown'd her foreign toils.

Reformation.

4. To pass as air.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air *breathes*
in,
And there be strangled ere my Romeo comes?

Shakespeare.

TO BREATHE. v. a.

1. To inspire or inhale into one's own body, and eject or expire out of it.

They with to live,
To view the light of heav'n, and *breathe* the vital
air.

Dryden.

They here began to *breathe* a most delicious
kind of ether, and saw all the fields about them
covered with a kind of purple light.

Tatler.

2. To inject by breathing: with into.

He *breathed* into us the breath of life, a vital
active spirit; whose motions, he expects, should
own the dignity of its original. *Decay of Piety.*
I would be young, be handsome, be belov'd,
Could I but *breathe* myself into Adonis.

Dryden.

3. To expire; to eject by breathing: with out.

She is called, by ancient authors, the tenth
muse; and by Plutarch is compared to Caius,
the son of Vulcan, who *breathed* out nothing but
flame.

Spectator.

4. To exercise; to keep in breath.

Thy greyhounds are as swift as *breathed* flags.

Shakespeare.

5. To inspire; to move or actuate by breath.

The artful youth proceed to form the quire;
They *breath* the flute, or strike the vocal wire.

Prior.

6. To exhale; to send out as breath.

His altar *breathes*
Ambrosial odours, and ambrosial flow'rs. *Milt.*

7. To utter privately.

I have to'ward heav'n *breath'd* a secret vow,
To live in pray'r and contemplation. *Shakespeare.*

8. To give air or vent to.

The ready cure to cool the raging pain,
Is underneath the foot to *breathe* a vein. *Dryden.*

BREATH. n. f. [from breathe.]

1. One that breathes, or lives.

She shows a body rather than a life,
A statue than a *breather*. *Shakespeare.*
I will chide no *breather* in the world but my-
self. *Shakespeare.*

2. One that utters any thing.

No particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the *breather*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Inspire; one that animates or infuses by inspiration.

The *breather* of all life does now expire:
His milder father summons him away. *Morris.*

BREATHING. n. f. [from breathe.]

1. Aspiration; secret prayer.

While to high heav'n his pious *breathings* turn'd,
Weeping he hop'd, and sacrificing mourn'd.

Prior.

2. Breathing place; vent.

The warmth diffends the chinks, and makes
New *breathings*, whence new nourishment the
takes. *Dryden.*

BREATHLESS. adj. [from breathe.]

1. Out of breath; spent with labour.

Well knew
The prince, with patience and sufferance fly,
So hasty heat soon cooled to suldrue;
Tho' when he *breathless* was, that battle 'gan
renew. *Fairy Queen.*

I remember, when the fight was done,
When I was dry with rage and extreme toil,
Breathless, and faint, leaning upon my sword,
Came there a certain lord. *Shakespeare.*

Many so strained themselves in their race, that
they fell down *breathless* and dead. *Hayward.*

BRE

Breathless and tir'd, is all my fury spent?
Or does my glutted spleen at length relent?

Dryden.

2. Dead.

Kneeling before this ruin of sweet life,
And breathing to this *breathless* excellence
The incense of a vow, a holy vow. *Shakespeare.*
Yielding to the sentence, *breathless* thou
And pale shall lie, as what thou buriest now.

Prior.

BRED. The part. pass. of To breed.

Their malice was *bred* in them, and their cogi-
tation would never be changed. *Wisdom.*

BREDE. n. f. See BRAID.

In a curious *brede* of needle-work, one colour
falls away by such just degrees, and another
rises so insensibly, that we see the variety, with-
out being able to distinguish the total vanishing
of the one from the first appearance of the other.

Addison.

BREECH. n. f. [supposed from brycan, Sax.]

1. The lower part of the body; the back part.

When the king's pardon was offered by a
herald, a lewd boy turned towards him his
naked *breech*, and used words suitable to that
figure. *Hayward.*

The storks devour snakes and other serpents;
which when they begin to creep out at their
breeches, they will presently clap them close to a
wall, to keep them in. *Grew's Museum.*

2. Breeches.

Ah! that thy father had been so resolved!—
—That thou might still have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er had stol'n the *breech* from Lancaster.

Shakespeare.

3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

So cannons, when they mount vast pitches,
Are tumbled back upon their *breeches*. *Anon.*

4. The hinder part of any thing.

TO BREECH. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To put into breeches.

2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to breech a gun.

BREECHES. n. f. [brycc, Sax. from
bracca, an old Gaulish word; so that
Skinner imagines the name of the part
covered with *breeches*, to be derived
from that of the garment. In this sense
it has no singular.]

1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.

Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old
jerkin, and a pair of old *breeches*, thrice turned.

Shakespeare.

Rough satires, fly remarks, ill-natur'd speeches,
Are always aim'd at poets that wear *breeches*.

Prior.

Give him a single coat to make, he'd do 't;
A vest or *breeches*, singly; but the brute
Could ne'er contrive all three to make a suit.

King.

2. To wear the breeches, is, in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.

The wife of Xanthus was domineering, as if
her fortune, and her extraction, had entitled her
to the *breeches*. *L'Estrange.*

TO BREED. v. a. pret. I bred, I have bred. [brydan, Sax.]

1. To procreate; to generate; to produce more of the species.

None heretofore in Numidia *bred*,
With Carthage were in triumph led. *Reformation.*

2. To produce from one's self.

Children would *breed* their teeth with lefts dan-
ger. *Locke.*

3. To occasion; to cause; to produce.

Thereto he roared for exceeding pain,
That to have heard, great horror would have
bred. *Fairy Queen.*

BRE

Our own hearts we know, but we are not cer-
tain what hope the rites and orders of our church
have *bred* in the hearts of others. *Hosker.*

What hurt ill company, and overmuch liberty,
breedeth in youth! *Alpham's Schoolmaster.*

Intemperance and lust *breed* infirmities and
diseases, which, being propagated, spoil the frame
of a nation. *Tillotson.*

4. To contrive; to hatch; to plot.

My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this?
a heart and brain to *breed* it in? *Shakespeare.*

5. To give birth to; to be the native place; so, there are breeding ponds, and feeding ponds.

Mr. Harding, and the worthiest divine chris-
tendom hath *bred* for the space of some hundreds
of years, were brought up together in the same
university. *Hosker.*

Hail, foreign wonder!

Whom certain these rough shades did never *breed*.
Milton.

6. To educate; to form by education.

Who'er thou art, whoso forward ears are bent
On state affairs, to guide the government;
Hear first what Socrates of old has said
To the lov'd youth whom he at Athens *bred*.

Dryden.

To *breed* up the son to common sense,
Is ever more the parent's least expense. *Dryden.*
And lest their pillagers, to rapine *breed*,
Without controul to strip and spoil the dead.

Dryden.

His farm may not remove his children too far
from him, or the trade he *breeds* them up in.

Locke.

7. To bring up; to take care of from infancy.

Ah wretched me! by fates averse decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*.

Dryden.

8. To conduct through the first stages of life.

Bred up in grief, can pleasure be our theme?
Our endless anguish does not nature claim?
Reason and sorrow are to us the same. *Prior.*

TO BREED. v. n.

1. To bring young.

Lucina, it seems, was *breeding*, as she did no-
thing but entertain the company with a discourse
upon the difficulty of reckoning to a day. *Spens.*

2. To be increased by new production.

But could youth last, and love still *breed*;
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then these delights my mind might move
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. To be produced; to have birth.

Where they most *breed* and haunt, I have ob-
serv'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The air is delicate. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
There is a worm that *breedeth* in old snow, and
dieth soon after it cometh out of the snow. *Bacon.*

The caterpillar is one of the most general of
worms, and *breedeth* of dew and leaves. *Bacon.*
It hath been the general tradition and belief,
that maggots and flies *breed* in putrid carcases.
Bentley.

4. To raise a breed.

In the choice of swine, choose such to *breed* of
as are of long large bodies. *Mortimer.*

BREED. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A cast; a kind; a subdivision of species.

I bring you witnesses,
Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's *breed*.

Shakespeare.

The horses were young and handsome, and of
the best *breed* in the north. *Shakespeare.*

Walled towns, stored arsenals, and ordnance;
all this is but a sheep in a lion's skin, except the
breed and disposition of the people be stout and
warlike. *Bacon.*

Infectious streams of crowding sins began,
And thro' the spurious *breed* and guilty nation
ran. *Reformation.*

- Rode fair Afcanius on a fiery breed,
Queen Dido's gift, and of the Tynan breed. *Dryd.*
2. A family; a generation: in contempt.
A cousin of his last wife's was propoled; but
John would have no more of the breed. *Arbutnot.*
3. Progeny; offspring.
If thou wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend; for when did friendship take
A breed of barren metal of his friend. *Shakespeare.*
4. A number produced at once; a hatch.
She lays them in the sand, where they lie till
they are hatched; sometimes above an hundred
at a breed. *Grew.*

BREEDBATE. n. f. [from *breed* and *bate*.]
One that breeds quarrels; an incendiary.
An honest, willing, kind fellow, as ever ser-
vant shall come in house withal; and, I warrant
you, no tale, nor no breedbater. *Shakespeare.*

BREEDER. n. f. [from *breed*.]
1. That which produces any thing.
Time is the nurse and breeder of all good. *Shakespeare.*

2. The person which brings up another.
Time was, when Italy and Rome have been
the best breeders and bringers up of the worthiest
men. *Afcanus's Schoolmaster.*

3. A female that is prolific.
Get thee to a nunnery; why would'st thou be
a breeder of sinners? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Here is the habes, as loathsome as a toad,
Amongst the fairest breeders of our time. *Shakf.*
Let there be an hundred persons in London,
and as many in the country, we say, that if
there be sixty of them breeders in London, there
are more than sixty in the country. *Growth.*

Yet, if a friend a night or two should need her,
He'd recommend her as a special breeder. *Pope.*

4. One that takes care to raise a breed.
The breeders of English cattle turned much to
dairy, or else kept their cattle to six or seven years
old. *Temple.*

BREEDING. n. f. [from *breed*.]
1. Education; instruction; qualifications.
She had her breeding at my father's charge,
A poor physician's daughter. *Shakespeare.*
I am a gentleman of blood and breeding. *Shakf.*
I hope to see it a piece of none of the meanest
breeding, to be acquainted with the laws of nature. *Gianville's Scipio, Pref.*

2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony.
As men of breeding, sometimes men of wit,
To avoid great errors, must the less commit. *Pope.*

The Graces from the court did next provide
Breeding, and wit, and art, and decent pride. *Swift.*

3. Nurture; care to bring up from the
infant state.
Why was my breeding order'd and prescrib'd,
As of a person separate to God,
Design'd for great exploits? *Milton's Agonistes.*

BREESE. n. f. [briosa, Saxon.] A sting-
ing fly; the gadfly.
Cleopatra,

The breeze upon her, like a cow in June,
Huffs sail, and flies. *Shakespeare.*

The learned write, the infest breeze
Is but the mongrel prince of bees. *Hudibras.*

A fierce loud buzzing breeze, their stings draw
blood,
And drive the cattle gadding through the wood. *Dryden.*

BREEZE. n. f. [bressa, Ital.] A gentle
gale; a soft wind.

We find that these hottest regions of the
world, seated under the equinoctial line, or near
it, are so refreshed with a daily gale of easterly
wind, which the Spaniards call breeze, that doth
ever more blow stronger in the heat of the day. *Raleigh.*

From land a gentle breeze arose by night,
Serenely shone the stars, the moon was bright,
And the sea trembled with her silver light. *Dryd.*

Gradual sinks the breeze
Into a perfect calm; that not a breath
Is heard to quiver through the closing wood. *Thomson.*

BRE'EZY. adj. [from *breeze*.] Fanned with
gales.

The feet, while zephyrs curl the swelling deep,
Risks on the breezy shore, in grateful sleep,
His oozy limbs. *Pope.*

BRE'HON. n. f. An Irish word.

In the case of murder, the *brehon*, that is, their
judge, will compound between the murderer and
the party murdered, which prosecute the action,
that the murderer shall give unto them, or to
the child or wife of him that is slain, a recom-
pense, which they call an eric. *Spenser.*

BREME. adj. [from *brennan*, Sax. to burn.]
To rage or fume.] Cruel; sharp; severe.
Not used.

And when the shining sun laugheth once,
You deem the spring come at once:
But erst, when you count, you freed from fear,
Comes the breem winter with charmed brows,
Full of wrinkles, and frothy furrows. *Spenser.*

BRENT. adj. [from *brennan*, Sax. to burn.]
Burnt. Obsolete.

What flames, quoth he, when I thee present see
In danger rather to be dead than *brent*. *F. Queen.*

BREST. n. f. [In architecture.] That
member of a column, called also the
torus, or torc.

BREST Summers. The pieces in the out-
ward parts of any timber building, and
in the middle floors, into which the
girders are framed. *Harris.*

BRET. n. f. A fish of the turbot kind,
also *burt* or *brut*. *Dill.*

BRETHREN. n. f. [The plural of *brother*.]
See *BROTHER*.

All these sects are brethren to each other in
faction, ignorance, iniquity, perverseness, pride. *Swift.*

BREVE. n. f. [In musick.] A note or
character of time, equivalent to two
measures or minims. *Harris.*

BREVIARY. n. f. [breviare, Fr. brevian-
rium, Lat.]

1. An abridgment; epitome; a compen-
dium.

Cicconius, an African bishop, has given us
an abridgment, or *breviary* thereof. *Bayly.*

2. The book containing the daily service
of the church of Rome.

BREVIAT. n. f. [from *brevis*, *brevio*, Lat.]
A short compendium.

It is obvious to the shallowest discusser, tha
the whole counsel of God, as far as it is incum-
berent for man to know, is comprised in one
breviat of evangelical truth. *Decay of Piety.*

BREVIATURE. n. f. [from *brevio*, Lat.]
An abbreviation.

BRE'VIER. n. f. A particular size of
letter used in printing; so called, proba-
bly, from being originally used in
printing a *breviary*.

BRE'VITY. n. f. [brevitas, Lat.] Concise-
ness; shortness: contraction into few
words.

Virgil, studying *brevity*, and having the com-
mand of his own language, could bring those
words into a narrow compass, which a translator
cannot render without circumlocutions. *Dryden.*

TO BREW. v. a. [brouwen, Dutch;
bräuen, German; *brüpan*, Saxon.]

1. To make liquors by mixing several in-
gredients.

We have drinks also brewed with several
herbs, and roots, and spices. *Bacon.*

Mercy guard me!
Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul de-
ceiver! *Milton.*

2. To put into preparation.
Here's neither bush nor shrub to bear off any
weather at all, and another storm brewing. *Shakespeare.*

3. To mingle.
Take away these chalices; go, brew me a
pottle of sack finely. *Shakespeare.*

4. *Pope* seems to use the word indetermin-
ately.

Or brew fierce tempests on the watery main,
Or o'er the globe distill the kindly rain. *Pope.*

5. To contrive; to plot.

I found it to be the most malicious and fran-
tick furnise, and the most contrary to his nature,
that, I think, had ever been brewed from the
beginning of the world, howsoever countenanced
by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive physician,
even in print. *Hester.*

TO BREW. v. a. To perform the office of
a brewer.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, brew,
bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds,
and do all myself. *Shakespeare.*

BREW. n. f. [from the verb.] Manner of
brewing; or thing brewed.

Trial would be made of the like *brew* with
potatoe roots, or turn roots, or the pith of arti-
chokes, which are nourishing meats. *Bacon.*

BREWAGE. n. f. [from *brew*.] Mixture
of various things.

Go, brew me a pottle of sack finely.
—With eggs, sir?—

—Simple of itself: I'll no pullet-sperm in my
brewage. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'WER. n. f. [from *brew*.] A man
whose profession it is to make beer.

When brewers malt their malt with water. *Shakespeare.*

Men every day eat and drink, though I think
no man can demonstrate out of Euclid, or Apol-
lonius, that his baker, or brewer, or cook,
has not conveyed poison into his meat or drink. *Tillotson.*

BRE'WHOUSE. n. f. [from *brew* and
house.] A house appropriated to brew-
ing.

In our *brewhouses*, bakehouses, and kitchens,
are made divers drink, breads, and meats. *Bacon.*

BREWING. n. f. [from *brew*.] Quan-
tity of liquor brewed at once.

A brewing of new beer, set by old beer,
maketh it work again. *Bacon.*

BRE'WIS. n. f.

1. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat
pottage, made of salted meat.

2. It seems anciently to have meant broth.

What an ocean of *brewis* shall I swim in?
Beau. and Flacc. Dior.

BRI'AR. n. f. See *BRIER*.

BRIBE. n. f. [*Bribe*, in French, originally
signifies a piece of bread, and is applied
to any piece taken from the rest; it is
therefore likely, that a *bribe* originally
signified, among us, a share of any thing
unjustly got.] A reward given to per-
vert the judgment, or corrupt the con-
duct.

You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella,
For taking *bribes* here of the Sardinians. *Shaksp.*

Nor lets my Jupiter to gold ascribe,
When he turn'd himself into a *bribe*. *Waller.*

If a man be covetous, profits or *bribes* may
put him to the test. *L'Estrange.*

There's joy when to wild will you laws pre-
scribe;

When you bid fortune carry back her *bribe*. *Dryden.*

To BRIBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gain by bribes; to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purposes.

The great, 'tis true, can still th' electing bribe;
The bard may supplicate, but cannot bribe.

Prologue to Good-natured Man.

2. It is seldom, and not properly, used in a good sense.

How powerful are chaste vows! the wind and tide

You *brib'd* to combat on the English side. *Dryd.*

BRIBER. *n. f.* [from *bribe*.] One that pays for corrupt practices.

Affection is still a *briber* of the judgment; and it is hard for a man to admit a reason against the thing he loves; or to confess the force of an argument against an interest. *South.*

BRIBERY. *n. f.* [from *bribe*.] The crime of taking or giving rewards for bad practices.

There was a law made by the Romans, against the *bribery* and extortion of the governors of provinces: before, says Cicero, the governors did bribe and extort as much as was sufficient for themselves; but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for themselves, but for judges, jurors, and magistrates. *Bacon.*

No *bribery* of courts, or cabals of factions, or advantages of fortune, can remove him from the solid foundations of honour and fidelity. *Dryden.*

BRICK. *n. f.* [*brick*, Dutch; *brigue*, Fr. according to *Menage*, from *imbrex*, Lat. whence *brica*.]

1. A mass of burnt clay, squared for the use of builders.

For whatsoever doth so alter a body, as it turneth not again to that it was, may be called *alteratio major*; as coals made of wood, or bricks of earth. *Bacon.*

They generally gain enough by the rubbish and bricks, which the present architects value much beyond those of a modern make, to defray the charges of their search. *Addison.*

But spread, my sons, your glory thin or thick,
On passive paper, or on solid brick. *Pope.*

2. A loaf shaped like a brick.

To BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks.

The sexton comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or *bricked*. *Swift.*

BRICKBAT. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *bats*.] A piece of brick.

Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a sweat more daintily than *brick-bats* hot. *Bacon.*

BRICKCLAY. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *clay*.] Clay used for making brick.

I observed it in pits wrought for tile and *brick-clay*. *Woodward.*

BRICKDUST. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *dust*.] Dust made by pounding bricks.

This ingenious author, being thus sharp set, got together a convenient quantity of *brickdust*, and disposed of it into several papers. *Spectator.*

BRICK- EARTH. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *earth*.] Earth used in making bricks.

They grow very well both on the hazelly *brick-earth*, and on gravel. *Mortimer.*

BRICK-KILN. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *kiln*.] A kiln; a place to burn bricks.

Like the *blacksmith* in the *brick-kiln*, they multiplied the more for their oppression. *Dean of Ficty.*

BRICKLAYER. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *lay*.] A man whose trade it is to build with bricks; a brick-mason.

The elder of them, being put to nurse, And ignorant of his birth and parentage,
Become a *bricklayer* when he came to age. *Shaksp.*

If you had liv'd, Sir,

Time enough to have been interpreter

To Babel's bricklayers, sure the tow'r had stood. *Donne.*

BRICKMAKER. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *make*.] One whose trade it is to make bricks.

They are common in clay pits; but the *brick-makers* pick them out of the clay. *Woodward.*

BRIDAL. *adj.* [from *bride*.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Our wedding cheer to a sad funeral feast,

Our solemn hymns to sullen dirges change,

Our *bridal* flowers serve for a buried ear. *Shaksp.*

Come, I will bring thee to thy *bridal* chamber. *Shaksp.*

The amorous bird of night

Sung spousal, and bid haste the evening star,

On his hill-top to light the *bridal* lamp. *Milton.*

Your ill-meaning politician lords,

Under pretence of *bridal* friends and guests,

Appointed to await me thirty spies. *Milton.*

When to my arms thou brought'st thy virgin love,

Fair angels sung our *bridal* hymn above. *Dryden.*

With all the pomp of woe, and sorrow's pride!

Oh early lost! oh bitter to be led

In cheerful splendour to the *bridal* bed! *Walsh.*

For her the spouse prepares the *bridal* ring,

For her white virgins hymeneals sing. *Pope.*

BRIDAL. *n. f.* The nuptial festival.

Nay, we must think men are not gods;

Nor of them look for such observance always,

As fits the *bridal*. *Shaksp.*

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,

The *bridal* of the earth and sky,

Sweet dews shall weep thy fall to-night;

For thou must die. *Herbert.*

In death's dark bow'rs our *bridal* we will keep,

And his cold hand

Shall draw the curtain when we go to sleep. *Dryden.*

BRIDE. *n. f.* [*brȳd*, Saxon; *bruder*, in Runick, signifies a beautiful woman.]

A woman new married.

Help me mine own love's praises to rebound,

Ne let the fame of any be envy'd;

So Orpheus did for his own *bride*. *Spenser.*

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide

Th' important enterprize, and give the *bride*. *Dryden.*

These are tributes due from pious *brides*,

From a chaste matron, and a virtuous wife. *Smith.*

BRIDEBED. *n. f.* [from *bride* and *bed*.] Marriage-bed.

Now until the break of day,

Through this house each fairy stay;

To the left *bridebed* will we,

Which by us shall blessed be. *Shaksp.*

Would David's son, religious, just, and brave,

To the full *bridebed* of the world receive

A foreigner, a heathen, and a slave? *Prior.*

BRIDECAKE. *n. f.* [from *bride* and *cake*.] A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding.

With the phant'ies of hey-troll,

Troll about the *bridal* bowl,

And divide the broad *bridecake*

Round about the *bridecake*. *Ben Jonson.*

The writer, resolved to try his fortune, fasted

all day, and, that he might be sure of dreaming

upon something at night, procured an handsome

slice of *bridecakes*, which he placed very conveniently under his pillow. *Shaksp.*

BRIDEGROOM. *n. f.* [from *bride* and *groom*.] A new married man.

As we those dulcet sounds in break of day,

Ta' thence up into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,

And summon him to marriage. *Shaksp.*

Why, happy *bridegroom*!

Why dost thou stand so long away to bed? *Dryd.*

BRIDEMEN. } *n. f.* The attendants on

BRIDEMAIDS. } the bride and bride-

groom.

BRIDESTAKE. *n. f.* [from *bride* and *stake*.]

It seems to be a post set in the ground, to dance round, like a maypole.

Round about the *bridestake*. *Ben Jonson.*

BRIDEWELL. *n. f.* [The palace built by St. *Bride's*, or *Bridget's* well, was turned into a workhouse.] A house of correction.

He would contribute more to reformation than all the workhouses and *bridewells* in Europe. *Spectator.*

BRIDGE. *n. f.* [*bric*, Saxon.]

1. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage.

What need the *bridge* much broader than the flood. *Shaksp.*

And proud *Ajaxes*, whom no *bridge* could bind. *Dryden.*

2. The upper part of the nose.

The raising gently the *bridge* of the nose, doth prevent the deformity of a saddle nose. *Bacon.*

3. The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of musick.

To BRIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raise a bridge over any place.

Came to the sea; and over *Hellepont*

Bridging his way, Europe with Asia join'd. *Milton.*

BRIDLE. *n. f.* [*bride*, Fr.]

1. The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed.

They seiz'd at last

His courtesey's *bridle*, and his feet embac'd. *Dryd.*

2. A restraint; a curb; a check.

The king resolv'd to put that piece, which some men fancied to be a *bride* upon the city, into the hands of such a man as he might rely upon. *Clarendon.*

A bright genius often betrays itself into many errors, without a continual *bridle* on the tongue. *Watson.*

To BRIDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To restrain, or guide by a bridle.

I *bridle* in my struggling mind with pain,

That longs to launch into a boister strain. *Addison.*

2. To put a bridle on any thing.

The queen of beauty stop'd her *bridled* doves;

Approv'd the little labour of the Loves. *Prior.*

3. To restrain; to govern.

The disposition of things is committed to them,

whom law may at all times *bridle*, and superior power controul. *Hobbes.*

With a strong, and yet a gentle hand,

You *bridle* faction, and our hearts command. *Waller.*

To BRIDLE. *v. n.* To hold up the head.

BRIDLEHAND. *n. f.* [from *bridle* and *hand*.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

In the training, one might perceive the *bridle*

hand something gently stir; but, indeed, so gently, as it did rather civil virtue than use violence. *Sidney.*

The heat of summer put his blood into a ferment, which affected his *bridlehand* with great pain. *St. John.*

BRIEF. *adj.* [*brevis*, Lat. *brief*, Fr.]

1. Short; concise. It is now seldom used but of words.

A play there is my lord, some ten words long,

Which is as *brief* as I have known a play;

But by ten words, my lord, it is too long,

Which makes it tedious. *Shaksp.*

I will be mild and gentle in my words.

—And *brief*, good masters, for I am in haste. *Shaksp.*

I must begin with rudiments of art,

To teach you gamut in a *bracket* four,

More pleasant, pretty, and *bracket*ual. *Shaksp.*

They nothing doubt prevailing, and to make

it *brief* wars. *Shaksp.*

The *brief* style is that which expresth much in little. *Ben Jonson.*

If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more profumeness; and therefore Mr. Congreve has reason to thank me for being *brief*. *Catlier.*

2. Contracted; narrow.

The shrine of Venus, or straight pight Minerva, Pustures beyond *brief* nature. *Shakespeare.*

BRIEF. *n. f.* [*brief*, Dutch, a letter.]

1. A writing of any kind.

There is a *brief*, how many sports are ripe: Make choice of which your nightgowns will ice first. *Shakespeare.*

The apostolical letters are of a twofold kind and difference; *viz.* some are called *briefs*, because they are comprised in a short and compendious way of writing. *Asyliffe.*

2. A short extract, or epitome.

But how you must begin this enterprise, I will your highness thus in *brief* advise. *F. Queen.* I doubt not but I shall make it plain, as far as a sum or *brief* can make a cause plain. *Bacon.*

The *brief* of this transfection is, these springs that arise here are impregnated with vitriol. *Woodward.*

3. In law.

A writ whereby a man is summoned to answer to any action; or it is any precept of the king in writing, issuing out of any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done. *Cowell.*

4. The writing given the pleaders, containing the case.

The *brief* with weighty crimes was charg'd, On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

5. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any publick or private loss.

6. [In music.] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*

BRIEFLY. *adv.* [from *brief*.] Concisely; in few words.

I will speak in that manner which the subject requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and *briefly*. *Bacon.*

The modest queen awhile, with downcast eyes, Ponder'd the speech; then *briefly* thus replies. *Dryden.*

BRIEFNESS. *n. f.* [from *brief*.] Conciseness; shortness.

They excel in grandity and gravity, in smoothness and propriety, in quickness and *briefness*. *Camden.*

BRIER. *n. f.* [*briær*, Saxon.] A plant. The sweet and the wild sorts are both species of the *rose*.

What subtle hole is this, Whose mouth is cover'd with rude growing *briers*. *Shakespeare.*

Then thrice under a *brier* doth creep, Which at both ends was rooted deep, And over it three times doth leap; Her magick much availing. *Drapton's Nymphid.*

BRIERY. *adj.* [from *brier*.] Rough; thorny; full of *briers*.

BRIG, and possibly also BRIX, is derived from the Saxon *brycg*, a bridge, which, to this day, in the northern counties, is called a *brigg*, and not a *bridge*. *Gibson's Camden.*

BRIGADE. *n. f.* [*brigade*, Fr.] It is now generally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable.] A division of forces; a body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of foot.

On fronted *brigades* form. *Milton.* Here the Bavarian duke his *brigades* leads, Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold. *Philips.*

BRIGADE Major. An officer appointed by the brigadier to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as a major does in an army. *Harris.*

BRIGADIER General. An officer who commands a brigade of horse or foot in an army; next in order below a major general.

BRIGAND. *n. f.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber; one that belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a root of such barbarous thievish *brigands* in some rocks; but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

BRIGANDINE. } *n. f.* [from *brigand*.]
BRIGANTINE. }

1. A light vessel; such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates.

Like as a warlike *brigandine*, apply'd To fight, lays forth her threatful pikes afore The engines, which in them sad death do hide. *Spenser.*

In your *brigantine* you sail'd to see The Adriatick wedded. *Osway's Venice Pref.* The consul obliged him to deliver up his fleet, and restore the ships, reserving only to himself two *brigantines*. *Arbutnot.*

2. A coat of mail.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet And *brigandine* of brass, thy broad habergeon, Vambrails, and greaves. *Milton's Samson Agonistes.*

BRIGHT. *adj.* [beopt, Saxon.]

1. Shining; full of light.

Through a cloud Drawn round about the like a radiant shrine, Dark, with excessive *bright* thy skirts appear. *Milton.*

Then shook the sacred shrine and sudden light Sprung through the roof, and made the temple *bright*. *Dryden.*

2. Shining, as a body reflecting light.

Bright brass, and *brighter* domes. *Chapman.* Thy eyes are seen in diamonds *bright*. *Gay.* *Bright* as the sun her eyes the gazers strike. *Pope.*

3. Clear; transpicious.

From the *brightest* wines He'd turn abhorrent. *Thomson.* While the *bright* Scine, t' exalt the soul, With sparkling plenty crowns the bowl. *Fenton.*

4. Clear; evident.

He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease, with *brighter* evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on. *Watts.*

5. Resplendent with charms.

Thy beauty appears, In its graces and airs, All *bright* as an angel new dropt from the sky. *Parrel.*

O Liberty, thou goddess heav'nly *bright*, Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight! *Adelphi.*

Bright as the sun, and like the morning fair, Such *Chloe* is, and common as the air. *Grayville.* To-day black opens threat the *brightest* fair That e'er engag'd a watchful spirit's care. *Pope.* Thou more crested foe, *bright* beauty, shine. *Young.*

6. Illuminated with science; sparkling with wit.

Gen'rous, gay, and gallant nation, Great in arms, and *bright* in art. *Anonymous.* If parts allure thee, think how *Bacon* shin'd, The wisest, *brightest*, meanest of mankind. *Pope.*

7. Illustrious; glorious.

This is the world, if not the only stain, I'th' *brightest* annals of a female reign. *Cotton.*

To BRIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *bright*.]

1. To make bright; to make to shine.

The purple morning, rising with the year, Salutes the spring, as her celestial: yes Adorn the world, and *brighten* up the skies. *Dryden.*

2. To make luminous by light from without.

An ecstasy, that mothers only feel, Plays round my heart, and *brightens* all my sorrow, Like gleams of sunshine in a lowering sky. *Philips.*

3. To make gay, or cheerful.

Hope elevates, and joy *Brightens* his crest. *Milton's Paradise L.*

4. To make illustrious.

The present queen would *brighten* her character, if she would exert her authority to instil virtues into her people. *Swift.*

Yet time ennobles or degrades each line; It *brighten'd* Craggs's, and may darken thine. *Pope.*

5. To make acute, or witty.

To BRIGHTEN. *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up: as, the sky *brightens*.

But let a lord once own the happy lists, How the *shile brightens*, how the sense refines! *Pope.*

BRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *bright*.] Splendidly; with lustre.

Safely I sleep, till *brightly* dawning shone The morn, conspicious on her golden throne. *Pope.*

BRIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *bright*.]

1. Lustre; splendour; glitter.

The blazing *brightness* of her beauty's beam, And glorious light of her sun-shining face, To tell, were as to strive against the stream. *Fairy Queen.*

A sword, by long lying still, will contract a rust, which shall deface its *brightness*. *South.* The moon put on her veil of light, Mysterious veil, of *brightness* made, That 's both her lustre and her shade. *Hudibras.*

Vex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom, Why seek we *brightness* from the years to come? *Prior.*

2. Acuteness.

The *brightness* of his parts, the solidity of his judgment, and the candour and generosity of his temper, distinguished him in an age of great politeness. *Prior.*

BRI'LLIANCY. *n. f.* [from *brilliant*.] Lustre; splendour.

BRILLIANT. *adj.* [*brillant*, Fr.] Shining; sparkling; splendid; full of lustre.

So have I seen in darker dark Of veal a lucid loin, Replete with many a *brilliant* spark, As wife philosophers remark, At once both sink and shine. *Dorset.*

BRILLIANT. *n. f.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light, and shine more.

In deference to his virtues, I forbear To shew you what the rest in orders were; This *brilliant* is so spotless and so bright, He needs not foil, but shines by his own proper light. *Dryden.*

BRILLIANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *brilliant*.] Splendour; lustre.

BRILLS. *n. f.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse. *Did.*

BRIM. *n. f.* [*brim*, Icelandic.]

1. The edge of any thing.

His hat being in the form of a turban, daintily made, the locks of his hair came down about the *brims* of it. *Bacon.*

2. The upper edge of any vessel.

How my head in vintment swims! How my cup o'erlooks her *brims*! *Crafter.* So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries, The bubbling waters from the bottom rise, Above the *brims* they force their fiery way. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

Thus in a basin drop a shilling,
Then fill the vessel to the brim,
You shall observe as you are filling,
The ponderous metal seems to swim. *Swift.*

3. The top of any liquor.

The feet of the priests, that bare the ark,
were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *J. Ash.*

4. The bank of a fountain.

It told me it was Cynthia's own,
Within whose cheerful *brims*
That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her snowy limbs. *Drayton.*

To BRIM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill
to the top.

May thy *brimmed* waves for this,
Their full tribute never miss,
From a thousand rills. *Milton.*

This said, a double wreath Evander twin'd;
And poplars black and white his temples bind;
Then *brims* his ample bowl; with like design,
The rest invoke the gods with sprinkled wine. *Dryden.*

To BRIM. *v. n.* To be full to the brim.

Now horrid frays
Commence, the *brimming* glasses now are hurl'd
With dire intent. *Philips.*

BRIMFUL. *adj.* [from *brim* and *full*.]

Full to the top; overcharged.
Measure my case, how by thy vessel's filling
With seed of woes my heart *brimful* is charg'd. *Sidney.*

We have tri'd the utmost of our friends;
Our legions are *brimful*, our cause is ripe. *Shaksp.*
Her *brimful* eyes, that ready flood,
And only wanted will to keep a flood,
Reveas'd their watry hue. *Dryden's Fables.*

The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes *brimful* of tears; then sighing cry'd,
Pruthee, be caeful of my son. *Addison's Cato.*

BRIMFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *brimful*.] Ful-
ness to the top.

The Scot on his unfurnish'd kingdom
Came pouring like a tide into a beach,
With ample and *brimfulness* of his force. *Shaksp.*

BRIMMER. *n. f.* [from *brim*.] A bowl
full to the top.

When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers*
flow,
Till the fresh garlands on their foreheads glow. *Dryden.*

BRIMMING. *adj.* [from *brim*.] Full to the
brim.

And twice besides her beesings never fail,
To store the dairy with a *brimming* pail. *Dryden.*

BRIMSTONE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *brin*
or *breinstone*, that is, fiery stone.] Sul-
phur. See SULPHUR.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimm'd all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in dusky smoke and *brimstone* blue. *Fairy Queen.*

The vapour of the *grotto del Cane* is generally
supposed to be sulphureous, though I can see no
reason for such a supposition: I put a whole
bundle of lighted *brimstone* matches to the smoke,
they all went out in an instant. *Addison on Italy.*

BRIMSTONY. *adj.* [from *brimstone*.] Full
of brimstone; containing sulphur; sul-
phureous.

BRINDLED. *adj.* [*brim*, Fr. a branch.]

Streaked; tabby; marked with streaks.

Twice the *brindled* cat hath mew'd. *Shaksp.*
She ran'd the *brindled* lions
And spotted mountain pard. *Milton.*

My *brindled* heifer to the stake I lay;
Two thriving calves she suckles twice a-day. *Dryden.*

BRINDLE. *n. f.* [from *brindled*.] The state
of being brindled.

A natural *brindle*. *Clavissa.*

BRINDLED. *adj.* [from *brindle*.] Brindled;
streaked.

The boar, my sisters! aim the fatal dart,
And strike the *brindled* monster to the heart. *Addison's Ovid.*

BRINE. *n. f.*

1. Water impregnated with salt.

The encraving of the weight of water will
encrease its power of bearing; as we see *brine*,
when it is salt enough, will bear an egg. *Bacon.*

Dissolve sheeps dung in water, and add to it
as much salt as will make a strong *brine*; in this
liquor steep your corn. *Martinet.*

2. The sea, as it is salt.

All but mariners,
Plung'd in the foaming *brine*, did quit the vessel,
Then all ashore with me. *Shakspere's Tempest.*

The air was calm, and on the level *brine*
Sleek Panope, with all her sisters, play'd. *Milton.*

As, when two adverse winds
Engage with horrid shock, the ruffled *brine*
Rears stormy. *Philips.*

3. Tears, as they are salt.

What a deal of *brine*
Hath wash'd thy fallow cheeks for Rosaline! *Shakspere.*

BRINEPIT. *n. f.* [from *brine* and *pit*.]
Pit of salt water.

Then I lov'd thee,
And shew'd thee all the qualities o' th' isle,
The fresh springs, *brinepits*, barren place, and
fertile. *Shakspere.*

To BRING. *v. a.* [byungan, Sax. pret.
I brought; part. pass. brought; byoht,
Saxon.]

1. To fetch from another place: distin-
guished from to carry, or convey, to
another place.

I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to bring him down again. *Shakspere.*

And as she was going to fetch it, he called to
her, and said, bring me, I pray thee, a morsel
of bread in thy hand. *Kings.*

A registry of lands may furnish easy securities
of money, that shall be brought over by strangers. *Temple.*

2. To convey in one's own hand; not to
send by another.

And if my wish'd alliance please your king,
Tell him he should not send the peace, but bring. *Dryden.*

3. To produce; to procure, as a cause.

There is nothing will bring you more honour,
and more ease, than to do what right in justice
you may. *Bacon.*

4. To reduce; to recal.

Bring back gently their wandering minds, by
going before them in the train they should pursue,
without any rebuke. *Locke.*

Nathan's fable had so good an effect, as to
bring the man after God's own heart to a right
sense of his guilt. *Spettator.*

5. To attract; to draw along.

In distillation, the water ascends difficultly,
and brings over with it some part of the oil of
vitriol. *Newton's Opticks.*

6. To put into any particular state or cir-
cumstances; to make liable to any thing.

Having got the way of reasoning, which that
study necessarily brings the mind to, they might
be able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge,
as they shall have occasion. *Locke.*

The question for bringing the king to justice
was immediately put, and carried without any
opposition, that I can find. *Swift.*

7. To lead by degrees.

A due consideration of the vanities of the
world, will naturally bring us to the contempt of
it; and the contempt of the world will as cer-
tainly bring us home to ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

The understanding should be brought to the
difficult and knotty parts of knowledge by
insensible degrees. *Locke.*

8. To recal; to summons.

But those, and more than I to mind can bring,
Menelaus has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden.*

9. To induce; to prevail upon.

The nature of the things, contained in those
words, would not suffer him to think otherwise,
how, or whensoever, he is brought to reflect on
them. *Locke.*

It seems so preposterous a thing to men, to
make themselves unhappy in order to happiness,
that they do not easily bring themselves to it. *Locke.*

Profitable employments would no less a di-
version than any of the idle sports in fashion, if
men could be brought to delight in them. *Locke.*

10. To bring about. [See ABOUT.] To
bring to pass; to effect.

This he conceives not hard to bring about,
If all of you would join to help him out. *Dryden.*

Thus turn of mind threw off the oppositions of
envy and competition; it enabled him to gain
the most vain and impracticable into his designs,
and to bring about several great events, for the
advantage of the publick. *Addison's Freuchades.*

11. To bring forth. To give birth to; to
produce.

The good queen,
For she's good, hath brought you forth a daughter:
Here 'tis; commend it to your blessing. *Shaksp.*

More wonderful
Than that which, by creation, first brought forth
Light out of darkness! *Paradise Lost.*

Bewail thy falsehood, and the pious works
It hath brought forth, to make thee memorable
Among illustrious women, faithful wives. *Milton's Aganistes.*

Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand;
Another queen brings forth another brand,
To burn with foreign fires her native land! *Dryd.*

Idleness and luxury bring forth poverty and
want; and this tempts men to injustice, and that
causeth enmity and animosity. *Tillotson.*

The value of land is raised, when it is fitted to
bring forth a greater quantity of any valuable
product. *Locke.*

12. To bring forth. To bring to light.

The thing that is hid bringeth he forth to light. *Job.*

13. To bring in. To place in any condi-
tion.

He protests he loves you,
And needs no other suitor, but his liking,
To bring you in again. *Shakspere's Othello.*

14. To bring in. To reduce.

Send over into that realm such a strong power
of men, as should perforce bring in all that re-
bellious rout, and loose people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

15. To bring in. To afford gain.

The sole measure of all his courtesies is, what
return they will make him, and what revenue
they will bring him in. *Scarth.*

Trade brought us in plenty and riches. *Locke.*

16. To bring in. To introduce.

Entertain no long discourse with any; but, if
you can, bring in something to season it with re-
ligion. *Taylor.*

There is but one God who made heaven and
earth, and sea and winds; but the folly and mad-
ness of mankind brought in the images of gods. *Sevincfleet.*

The fruitfulness of Italy, and the like, are
not brought in by force, but naturally rise out of
the argument. *Addison.*

Since he could not have a seat among them
himself, he would bring in one who had more
merit. *Tatler.*

Quotations are best brought in to confirm some
opinion controverted. *Swift.*

17. To bring off. To clear; to procure
to be acquitted; to cause to escape.

I trusted to my head, that has betrayed me;
and I found fault with my legs, that would other-
wise have brought me off. *L'Estrange.*

Set a kite upon the bench, and it is forty to one
he'll bring off a crow at the bar. *L'Estrange.*

The best way to avoid this imputation, and to bring off the credit of our understanding, is to be truly religious. *Tillotson.*

18. *To bring on.* To engage in action.

If there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on. *Bacon.*

19. *To bring on.* To produce as an occasional cause.

The fountains of the great deep being broke open, so as a general deludation and devastation was brought upon the earth, and all things in it. *Burns's Theory.*

The great question, which in all ages has disturbed mankind, and brought on them those miseries. *Locke.*

20. *To bring over.* To convert; to draw to a new party.

This liberty should be made use of upon few occasions of small importance, and only with a view of bringing over his own side, another time, something of greater and more public moment. *Swift.*

The protestant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to bring great numbers over to the church. *Swift.*

21. *To bring out.* To exhibit; to show.

If I make not this cheat bring out another, and the theaters prove sheep, let me be unlook'd.

Which he could bring out, where he had, And what he bought them for, and paid. *Hudib.*

These shake his soul, and, as they boldly press, Bring out his crimes, and force him to confess. *Dryden.*

Another way made use of, to find the weight of the denari, was by the weight of Greek coins; but those experiments bring out the denarius heavier. *Arbutnot.*

22. *To bring under.* To subdue; to repress.

That sharp course which you have set down, for the bringing under of these rebels of Ulster, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation. *Spenser.*

To say, that the more capable, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily bring under the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

23. *To bring up.* To educate; to instruct; to form.

The well bringing up of the people, serves as a most sure bond to hold them. *Sidney.*

He that takes upon him the charge of bringing up young men, especially young gentlemen, should have something more in him than Latin. *Locke.*

They frequently conversed with this lovely virgin, who had been brought up by her father in knowledge. *Andison's Guardian.*

24. *To bring up.* To introduce to general practice.

Several obliging deferences, condescensions, and submissions, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were first of all brought up among the politer part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities. *Spenser.*

25. *To bring up.* To cause to advance.

Bring up your army; but I think you'll find, They've not prep'rd for us. *Shakespeare.*

26. *Bring retains,* in all its senses, the idea of an agent, or cause, producing a real or metaphorical motion of something toward something; for it is oft said, that he brought his companion out. The meaning is, that he was brought to something that was like wife without.

BRINGER. *n. f.* [from *bring.*] The person that brings any thing.

Yet the first bringer of unwelcome news Hath but a long office; and his tongue Sound never alters a fullen bell, But murther's tolling a dead friend. *Shakespeare.*

Best you see safe the bringer
Out of the host: I must attend mine office. *Shakespeare.*

BRINGER UP. Instructor; educator.

Italy and Rome have been breeders and bringers up of the worthiest men. *Johnson.*

BRINISH. *adj.* [from *brine.*] Having the taste of brine; salt.

Nero would be tainted with remorse
To hear and see her plaints, her bringish tears. *Shakespeare.*

For now I stand, as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderness of fear,
Who marks the warring tide grow wave by wave;
Expelling ever when some envious surge
Will, in his bringish bowels, swallow him. *Shaks.*

BRINISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *brinisk.*] Saltiness; tendency to saltiness.

BRINK. *n. f.* [*brink*, Danish.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

Th' amazed flames stand gather'd in a heap,
And from the precipice's brink retire,
Afraid to venture on so large a leap. *Dryden.*

We stand therefore on the brink and confines
Of those states at the day of doom. *Atterbury.*

So have I seen, from Severn's brink,
A flock of geese jump down together;
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And, swimming, never wet a feather. *Swift.*

BRINY. *adj.* [from *brine.*] Salt.

He, who first the passage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide;
Or lay, at least, in hollow wood,
Who tempted first the briny flood. *Dryden.*

Then, briny seas, and rapturous springs, farewell!
Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereids,
dwell. *Addison.*

A muttick or briny taste seems to be produced by a mixture of an acid and alkaline salt; for spirit of salt, and salt of tartar, mixed, produce a salt like sea salt. *Arbutnot.*

BR'ONY. See **BRYONY.**

BRISK. *adj.* [*brusque*, French.]

1. Lively; vivacious; gay; sprightly: applied to men.

Pythee, die, and set me free,
Or else lie,
Kind and brisk and gay like me. *Denham.*

A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a brisk gamester's lady, was so altered in a few days, that he was like a skeleton than a living man.

Why should all honour then be taken
From lower parts to load the brain;
When other limbs we plainly see,
Each in his way, as brisk as he? *Prior.*

2. Powerful; spirituous.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine:
Some form, when old, continue brisk and fine. *Denham.*

Under ground, the rude Riphæan race
Mimick brisk cyder, with the brake's product wild,
Sloes pounded, hips, and servus' hardest juice. *Phillips.*

It must needs be some exterior cause, and the brisk acting of some objects without me, whose efficacy I cannot resist. *Locke.*

3. Vivid; bright. Not used.

Objects appeared much darker, because my instrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more brisk and pleasant. *Newton.*

TO BRISK UP. *v. n.* To come up briskly.

BRISKET. *n. f.* [*brisset*, Fr.] The breast of an animal.

See that none of the wool be wanting, that the rums be red, teeth white and even, and the brisket flannelled. *Mortimer.*

BRISKLY. *adv.* [from *brisk.*] Actively; vigorously.

We have seen the air in the bladder suddenly expand itself so much, and so briskly, that it manifestly lifted up some light bodies that leaned upon it. *Boyle.*

I could plainly perceive the creature to suck in many of the most minute animalcula, that were swimming briskly about in the water. *Ray.*

BRISKNESS. *n. f.* [from *brisk.*]

1. Liveliness; vigour; quickness.

Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguish, yet will slacken and abate, the vigour and briskness of the renewed principle. *South.*

2. Gayety.

But the most distinguishing part of his character seems to me to be his briskness, his jollity, and his good humour. *Dryden.*

BRISTLE. *n. f.* [*bristl*, Sax.] The stiff hair of swine.

I will not open my lips so wide as a bristle may enter. *Shakespeare.*

He is covered with hair, and not, as the boar, with bristles, which probably spend more upon the same matter, which, in other creatures, makes the horns; for bristles seem to be nothing else but a horn split into a multitude of little ones. *Grew.*

Two boars whom love to battle draws,
With rising bristles, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverse breasts with tusks oblique they wound. *Dryden.*

TO BRISTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in bristle.

Now for the bare pickt bone of majesty,
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shaks.*

Which makes him plume himself, and bristle up
The crest of youth against your dignity. *Shaks.*

TO BRISTLE. *v. n.* To stand erect as bristles.

Be it ounce, or cat, or bear,
Pard, or boar with bristled hair,
In thy eye that shall appear,
When thou wak'st, it is thy dear. *Shakespeare.*

Stood Theodore surpriz'd in deadly fright,
With chattering teeth, and bristling hair upright;
Yet arm'd with inborn worth. *Dryden.*

Thy hair so bristles with unmanly fears,
As fields of corn that rise in bearded ears. *Dryd.*

TO BRISTLE A THREAD. To fix a bristle to it.

BRISTLY. *adj.* [from *bristle.*] Thick set with bristles.

The leaves of the black mulberry are somewhat bristly, which may help to preserve the dew. *Bacon.*

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest microscope, the sight of our own selves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be beset with rugged scales and bristly hairs. *Bentley.*

Thus manifold beech the bristly chestnut bears,
And the wild ash is white with bloomy pears. *Dryden.*

The careful master of the swine,
Forth hasteth he to tend his bristled care. *Pope.*

BRISTOL-STONE. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.

Of this kind of crystal are the better and larger sort of Bristol-stones, and the Kerry Stones of Ireland. *Woodward.*

BRIT. *n. f.* A fish.

The pilchards were wont to pursue the brit, upon which they feed, into the heavens. *Carew.*

TO BRITE. *v. n.* Barley, wheat, or

TO BRIGHT. } hops, are said to brite,

when they grow over-ripe.

BRITTLE. *adj.* [*brretan*, Sax.] Fragile; apt to break; not tough.

The wood of vines is very durable; though as tree hath the twigs, while they are green, so brittle yet the wood dried is extremely tough. *Bacon.*

From earth all came, to earth must all return,
Fragile as the cord, and brittle as the urn. *Prior.*

Of airy pomp, and fleeting joys,
What does the busy world conclude at best,
But brittle goods, that break like glass? *Grave.*
If the stone is brittle, it will often crumble,
and pass in the form of gravel. *Arbutnot.*

BRITTLENESS. *n. f.* [from *brittle*.] Apt-
ness to break; fragility.

A wit quick without brightness, sharp without
brittleness. *Alchem's Schoolmaster.*

Artificers, in the tempering of steel, by hold-
ing it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the
flame, give it very differing tempers, as to
brittleness or toughness. *Boyle.*

BRIZE. *n. f.* The gadfly.

A brize, a scorned little creature,
Through his fair hide his angry sting did threaten. *Spenser.*

BROACH. *n. f.* [*broche*, French.]

1. A spit.

He was taken into service to a bafe office in
his kitchen; so that he turned a broach, that had
worn a crown. *Bacon.*

Whose offered entrails shall his crime reproach,
And dip their fatness from the hazle broach. *Dryden.*

2. A musical instrument, the sounds of
which are made by turning round a
handle. *DiD.*

3. [With hunters.] A start of the head
of a young stag, growing sharp like
the end of a spit. *DiD.*

To BROACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To spit; to pierce as with a spit.

Were now the general of our gracious emperors,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
Bringing rebellion broached on his sword. *Shakspeare.*

He felled men as one would mow hay, and
sometimes broached a great number of them upon
his pike, as one would carry little birds spitted
upon a stick. *Hakewill.*

2. To pierce a vessel in order to draw
the liquor; to tap.

3. To open any store.

I will notably provide, that you shall want
neither weapons, victuals, nor aid: I will open
the old armouries, I will broach my store, and
bring forth my stores. *Knotter.*

4. To let out any thing.

And now the field of death, the lists,
Were enter'd by antagonists,
And blood was ready to be broach'd,
When Hudibras in haste approach'd. *Hudibras.*

5. To give out, or utter any thing.

This error, that Pison was Ganges, was first
broach'd by Josephus. *Raleigh.*

Those who were the chief instruments of
raising the noise, made use of these very opinions
themselves had broach'd, for arguments to prove,
that the change of ministers was dangerous. *Swift's Examiner.*

BRO'ACHER. *n. f.* [from *broach*.]

1. A spit.

The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it
burn'd,

On five sharp broachers tank'd, the roast they
turn'd; *Dryden.*

These morsels stay'd their stomachs.

2. An opener, or utterer of any thing;
the first author.

There is much pride and vanity in the affec-
tation of being the first broacher of an heretical
opinion. *L'Estrange.*

Numerous parties denominate themselves, not
from the grand Author and Finisher of our faith,
but from the first broacher of their idolized opi-
nions. *Deany of Pity.*

This opinion is commonly, but falsely, af-
tributed to Aristotle, not as its first broacher, but
as its ablest patron. *Chryse.*

BROAD. *adj.* [broad, Saxon.]

1. Wide; extended in breadth, distin-
guished from length; not narrow.

The weeds that his broad spreading leaves did
shelter

Are pull'd up, root and all. *Shakspeare.*

The top may be justly said to grow broader,
as the bottom narrower. *Temple.*

Of all your knowledge this vain fruit you have,
To walk with eyes broad open to your grave. *Dryden.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,
With vigour drawn, must send the shaft below;

The bottom was full twenty fathom broad. *Dryd.*

He launch'd the fiery bolt from pole to pole,
Broad burst the lightnings, deep the thunders roll. *Bye.*

2. Large.

To keep him at a distance from falsehood, and
cunning, which has always a broad mixture of
falseness; this is the finest preparation of a
child for wisdom. *Locke.*

3. Clear; open; not sheltered; not af-
fording concealment.

In mean time he, with cunning to conceal
All thought of this from others, himself bore
In broad house, with the woovers, us before. *Chapman.*

It no longer seeks the shelter of night and
darkness, but appears in the broadest light. *Deany of Pity.*

If children were left alone in the dark, they
would be no more afraid than in broad sunshine. *Locke.*

4. Gross; coarse.

The reeve and the miller are distinguished from
each other, as much as the lady purports and the
broad-speaking, gap toothed wife of Bath. *Dryd.*

Love made him doubt his broad barbarian
sound;

By love, his want of words and wit he found. *Dryden.*

If open vice be what you drive at,
A name so broad will ne'er connive at. *Dryden.*

The broadest mirth unfeeling folly wears,
Less pleasing far than virtue's very tears. *Pope.*

Room for my lord! three jockeys in his train;
Six huntmen with a shout precede his chair;
He grins, and looks broad nonsense with a stare. *Pope.*

5. Obscene; fulsome; tending to obsec-
nity.

As chaste and modest as he is esteemed, it can-
not be denied, but in some places he is broad and
fulsome. *Dryden.*

Though now arraign'd, he read with some de-
light;

Because he seems to chew the cud again,
When his broad comment makes the text too
plain. *Dryden.*

6. Bold; not delicate; not reserved.

Who can speak bolder than he that has no
house to put his head in? Such may rail against
great buildings. *Shakspeare.*

From broad words, and 'cause he fail'd
His presence at the tyrant's feast, I hear,
Maeduff lives in disgrace. *Shakspeare.*

BROAD as long. Equal upon the whole.

The mobile are still for levelling; that is to say,
for advancing themselves: for it is as broad as
long, whether they rise to others, or bring others
down to them. *L'Estrange.*

BROAD-CLOTH. *n. f.* [from *broad* and
cloth.] A fine kind of cloth.

Thus, a wife tailor is not pinching,
But turns at ev'ry seam an inch in:
Or else, be sure, your broad-cloth breeches
Will ne'er be smooth, nor hold their stitches. *Swift.*

BROAD-EYED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *eye*.]
Having a wide survey.

In despite of broad-eyed watchful day,
I would into thy bosom pour my thoughts:
But, ah! I will not. *Shakspeare.*

BROAD-LEAVED. *adj.* [from *broad* and
leaf.] Having broad leaves.

Narrow and broad-leaved cypress grafts.
Woodward on Fossils.

To BRO'ADEN. *v. n.* [from *broad*.] To
grow broad. I know not whether this
word occurs, but in the following pas-
sage.

Low walks the sun, and broadens by degrees,
Just o'er the verge of day. *Thomson.*

BRO'ADLY. *adv.* [from *broad*.] In a broad
manner.

BRO'ADNESS. *n. f.* [from *broad*.]

1. Breadth; extent from side to side.

2. Coarseness; fulsome-ness.

I have used the cleanest metaphor I could find,
to palliate the broadness of the meaning. *Dryden.*

BRO'ADSHOULDERED. *adj.* [from *broad*
and *shoulder*.] Having a large space
between the shoulders.

Big-boned, and large of limbs, with sinews
strong;

Broadshoulder'd, and his arms were round and
long. *Dryden.*

I am a tall, broadshoulder'd, impudent, black
fellow; and, as I thought, every way qualified
for such widow. *Spectator.*

BRO'ADSIDE. *n. f.* [from *broad* and *side*.]

1. The side of a ship, distinct from the
head or stern.

From valier hopes than this he seem'd to fall,
That durst attempt the British admiral:
From her broadside a rider flame is thrown,
Than from the fiery chariot of the sun. *Waller.*

2. The volley of shot fired at once from
the side of a ship.

3. [In printing.] A sheet of paper con-
taining one large page.

BRO'ADSWORD. *n. f.* [from *broad* and
sword.] A cutting sword, with a broad
blade.

He, in fighting a duel, was run through the
thigh with a broadsword. *Hijman.*

BRO'ADWISE. *adv.* [from *broad* and *wise*.]

According to the direction of the breadth.

If one should, with his hand, thrust a piece of
iron broadwise against the flat ceiling of his cham-
ber, the iron would not fall as long as the force
of the hand perseveres to press against it. *Bayle.*

BROCA'DE. *n. f.* [*brocado*, Span.] A
silken stuff, variegated with colours of
gold or silver.

I have the conveniency of buying and import-
ing rich brocades. *Spectator.*

Or stain her honour, or her new brocade;
Forget her pray'rs, or miss a masquerade. *Pope.*

BROCA'DED. *adj.* [from *brocade*.]

1. Drest in brocade.

2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.

Should you the rich brocaded suit unfold,
Where rising flow'rs grow stiff with frosted gold. *Gay.*

BRO'CAGE. *n. f.* [from *broke*.]

1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains.

Yet sure his honesty,
Got him small gains, but shameless flattery,
And filthy brocage, and unseemly shifts,
And borrow bate, and some good ladies gifts. *Spenser.*

2. The hire given for any unlawful office.

As for the politick and wholesome laws, they
were interpreted to be but brocage of an usurer,
thereby to woo and win the hearts of the people. *Bacon.*

3. The trade of dealing in old things; the
trade of a broker.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are e'en the snappery of wits,
From brocage is become to hold a thief,
As we, the rabbi'd, leave rage, and pity it. *Ben Jonson.*

4. The transaction of business for other
men.

So much as the quantity of money is lessened, so much must the share of every one that has a right to this money be the less; whether he be landholder, for his goods; or labourer, for his hire; or merchant, for his *broage*. *Locke.*
BRUCOLI. n. f. [Italian.] A species of cabbage.

Content with little, I can piddle here
 On *brocoli* and mutton round the year;
 But ancient friends, tho' poor or out of play,
 That touch my bell, I cannot turn away. *Pope.*
To BROCH. See To BROACH.

So Geoffrey of Bouillon, at one draught of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, *broched* three feeble birds. *Camden.*

BROCK. n. f. [broc, Sax.] A badger.

BROCKET. n. f. A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE. n. f. [brog, Irish.]

1. A kind of shoe.

I thought he slept; and put
 My clouded *brogues* from off my feet, whose rude-
 ness

Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakespeare.*
 Sometimes it is given out, that we must either
 take these half-perce, or eat our *brogues*. *Swift.*

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or
 manner of pronunciation.

His *brogue* will detect mine. *Farquhar.*

To BROIDER. v. a. [*broidir*, Fr.] To
 adorn with figures of needlework.

A robe, and a *broided* coat, and a girdle.
Exodus.

Infant Albion lay
 In mantle *broider'd* o'er with gorgeous pride.
Tickel.

BROIDERY. n. f. [from *broider*.] Em-
 broidery; flower-work; additional or-
 naments wrought upon cloth.

The golden *broidery* tender Milkah wove,
 The breast to Kenna sacred, and to love,
 Lie rent and mangled. *Tickel.*

BROIL. n. f. [*brouiller*, Fr.] A tumult;
 a quarrel.

Say to the king thy knowledge of the *broil*,
 As thou didst leave it. *Shakespeare.*

He has sent the sword both of civil *broils*, and
 public war, amongst us. *Wake.*

Rude were their revels, and obscene their joys;
 The *broils* of drunkards, and the lust of boys.
Granville.

To BROIL. v. a. [*bruler*, Fr.] To dress
 or cook by laying on the coals, or be-
 fore the fire.

Some strip the skin, some portion out the
 (spoil),

Some on the fire the reeking entrails *broil*. *Dryd.*

To BROIL. v. n. To be in the heat.

Where have you been *broiling*?
 —Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a
 finger

Could not be wedg'd in more. *Shakespeare.*

Long ere now all the planets and comets had
 been *broiling* in the sun, had the world lasted
 from all eternity. *Chryme.*

To BROKE. v. n. [Of uncertain etymo-
 logy. Skinner seems inclined to derive
 it from *To break*, because *broken* men
 turn factors or brokers. Casaubon, from
apartum. Skinner thinks, again, that it
 may be contracted from *procurer*. Lye
 more properly deduces it from *brucean*,
 Sax. to be busy.] To transact business
 for others, or by others. It is used ge-
 nerally in reproach.

He does, indeed,
 And *breaks* with all that can, in such a suit,
 Corrupt the tender honour of a maid. *Shaf.*

The gains of bargains are of a more doubtful
 nature, when men should wait upon others ne-
 cessity; *break* by servants and instruments to draw
 them on. *Baron.*

BRO'KEN. The part. pass. of break.

Preferre men's wits from being *broken* with
 the very bent of so long attention. *Hester.*

**BRO'KEN MEAT. Fragments; meat that
 has been cut.**

Get three or four chairwomen to attend you
 constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay at small
 charges; only with the *broken meat*, a few coals,
 and all the cinders. *Swift.*

BRO'KENHEARTED. adj. [from *broken* and
heart.] Having the spirits crushed by
 grief or fear.

He hath sent me to bind up the *broken-hearted*.
Isaiah.

BRO'KENLY. adv. [from *broken*.] With-
 out any regular series.

Sir Richard Hopkins hath done somewhat of
 this kind, but *break* off and glancingly; intending
 chiefly a disservice of his own voyage. *Hakewill.*

BRO'KER. n. f. [from *To broke*.]

1. A factor; one that does business for
 another; one that makes bargains for
 another.

Brokers, who, having no stock of their own,
 set up and trade with that of other men; buying
 here, and selling there, and commonly abusing
 both sides, to make out a little poultry gain.
Temple.

Some South-sea *broker*, from the city,
 Will purchase me, the more 's the pity;
 Lay all my fine plantations waste,
 To fit them to his vulgar taste. *Swift.*

2. One who deals in old household goods.

3. A pimp; a matchmaker.

A goodly *broker*!
 Dare you presume to harbour wanton lines;
 To whisper and conspire against my youth?
Shakespeare.

In chusing for yourself, you shew'd your judg-
 ment;

Which being shallow, you shall give me leave
 To play the *broker* in mine own behalf. *Shaf.*

BRO'KERAGE. n. f. [from *broker*.] The
 pay or reward of a broker. See BRO-
 CAGE.

BRO'KING. particip. adj. Practised by
 brokers.

Redem from *breaking* pawn the blemish'd
 crown,
 Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt.
Shakespeare.

BRO'NCIAL. } adj. [3 *bronchi*.] Belonging
BRO'NCICK. } to the throat.

Inflammation of the lungs may happen either
 in the *bronchial* or pulmonary vessels, and may
 soon be communicated from one to the other,
 when the inflammation affects both the lobes.
Arbutnot.

BRO'NCHOELE. n. f. [3 *bronchion*.] A tu-
 mour of that part of the *aspera arteria*,
 called the *bronchus*. *Quincy.*

BRONCHO'TOMY. n. f. [2 *bronch* and
tomos.] That operation which opens
 the windpipe by incision, to prevent
 suffocation in a quinsey. *Quincy.*

The operation of *bronchotomy* is an incision into
 the *aspera arteria*, to make way for the air into
 the lungs, when respiration is obstructed by any
 tumour compressing the larynx. *Sharp.*

BROND. n. f. See BRAND. A sword.

Foolish old man, said then the pagan wroth,
 That weenest words or charms may force with-
 stand;

Soon shalt thou see, and then believe for troth,
 That I can carve with this enchanted *brond*.
Spenser.

BRONTO'LOGY. n. f. [2 *bront* and *logia*.] A
 dissertation upon thunder. *DiB.*

BRONZE. n. f. [*bronze*, Fr.]

1. Brass.

Imbrownd with native *bronz*, lo! Henley
 stands,

Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands. *Pope.*

2. Relief, or statue, cast in brass.

I view with anger and disdain,
 How little gives thee joy or pain;
 A peat, a *bronze*, a flower, a root,
 A shell, a butterfly can do 't. *Pope.*

BROOCH. n. f. [*broek*, Dutch.]

1. A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

Ay, marry, our chains and our jewels—
 Your *brooches*, pearls, and owches. *Shakespeare.*
 Richly lusted, but unseasonable; just like the
brooch and the toothpick, which we wear not now.
Shakespeare.

I know him well; he is the *brooch*, indeed,
 And gem of all the nation. *Shakespeare.*

2. [With painters.] A painting all of
 one colour. *DiB.*

To BROOCH. v. a. [from the noun.] To
 adorn with jewels.

Not th' imperious show
 Of the full-figur'd *Cæsar*, ever shall
 Be *brooch'd* with me. *Shakespeare.*

To BROOD. v. n. [*brædan*, Sax.]

1. To sit as on eggs, to hatch them.

Thou from the first
 Wast present, and, with mighty wings outspread,
 Dove-like sat 't *brooding* on the vast abyss,
 And mad'st it pregnant. *Milton.*

Here nature spreads her fruitful sweetness
 round,
 Breathes on the air, and *broods* upon the ground.
Dryden.

2. To cover chickens under the wing.

Exalted hence, and drunk with secret joy,
 Their young successful all their cares employ;
 They breed, they *brood*, instruct, and educate;
 And make provision for the future state. *Dryd.*

Find out some w-broth cell,
 Where *brooding* darkness spreads his jealous wings,
 And the night raven sings. *Milton.*

3. To remain long in anxiety, or solici-
 tous thought.

Defraud their clients, and, to lucre sold,
 Sit *brooding* on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

As rejoicing misers
Brood o'er their precious stores of secret gold.
Smith.

4. To mature any thing by care.

It was the opinion of Climas, as if there were
 ever amongst nations a *brooding* of a war, and
 that there is no sure league but impuissance to do
 hurt. *Bacon.*

To BROOD. v. a. To cherish by care.

Of crowds afraid, yet anxious when alone,
 You'll sit and *brood* your sorrows on a throne.
Dryden.

BROOD. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Offspring; progeny. It is now hardly
 used of human beings, but in contempt.

The heavenly father keep his *brood*
 From foul infection of so great a vice. *Fairfax.*
 With terrors and with clamours compass'd
 round,

Of mine own *brood*, that on my bowels feed.
Milton.

Or any other of that heavenly *brood*,
 Let down in cloudy throne to do the world some
 good. *Milton.*

Asian discourses of flocks, and their affection
 toward their *brood*, whom they instruct to fly.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. Thing bred; species generated.

Have you forgotten Lybia's burning wastes,
 Its barren rocks, parch'd earth, and hills of sand,
 Its tainted air, and all its *broods* of poison?
Addison.

3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.

I was wonderfully pleased to see the different
 workings of instinct in a hen followed by a
brood of ducks. *SpeBator.*

4. Something brought forth; a production.

Such things become the hatch and brood of time. *Shakespeare.*

5. The act of covering the eggs.

Something 's in his soul;
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;
And I doubt the hatch and the disclosure
Will be some danger. *Shakespeare.*

BROODY. *adj.* [from brood.] In a state of sitting on the eggs; inclined to sit.

The common hen, all the while she is broody, sits, and leads her chickens, and uses a voice which we call clucking. *Key.*

BROOK. *n. f.* [bꝛoc, or bꝛoca, Sax.] A running water, less than a river.

A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters. *Shakespeare.*

Or many grateful altars I would rear
Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook; in memory,
Of monument to ages. *Milton.*

And to Cephissus' brook their way pursue:
The stream was troubled, but the ford they knew. *Dryden.*

Springs make little rivulets; those united,
make brooks; and those coming together, make rivers, which empty themselves into the sea. *Locke.*

TO BROOK. *v. a.* [bꝛucan, Sax.] To bear; to endure; to support.

Even they, which brook it worst that men should tell them of their duties, when they are told the same by a law, think very well and reasonably of it. *Hooker.*

A thousand more mischances than this one
Have learned me to brook this patiently. *Shaksf.*

How use doth breed a habit in a man!
This shadowy desert, unfrequented woods,
I better brook than flourishing peopled towns. *Shaksf. & ar.*

Hear'n, the seat of bliss,
Brook not the works of violence and war. *Milton.*

Most men can much rather brook their being reputed knaves, than for their honesty be accounted fools. *South.*

Restraint thou wilt not brook; but think it hard,
Your prudence is not trusted as your guard. *Dryd.*

TO BROOK. *v. n.* To endure; to be content.

He, in these wars, had flatly refused his aid;
because he could not brook that the worthy prince
Plangus was, by his chosen Viridates, preferred
before him. *Sidney.*

BROOKLINE. *n. f.* [becabung, Lat.] A sort of water speedwell, very common in ditches.

BROOM. *n. f.* [genifla; bꝛom, Saxon.]

1. A small tree.
Ev'n humble broom and osiers have their use,
And shade for sheep, and food for flocks, produce. *Dryden.*

2. A besom: so-called from the matter of which it is sometimes made.

Not a mouse
Shall disturb this hollow'd house;
I am sent with broom before,
To sweep the dust behind the door. *Shakespeare.*

If they came into the best apartment, to set any thing in order, they were saluted with a broom. *Arbutnot.*

BROOMLAND. *n. f.* [broom and land.] Land that bears broom.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, by being put into broomlands. *Mortimer.*

BROOMSTAFF. *n. f.* [from broom and staff.] The staff to which the broom is bound; the handle of a besom.

They fell on; I made good my place: at length they came to the broomstaff with me: I did not 'em fail. *Shakespeare.*

From the age
That children tread this worldly stage,
Broomstaff or poker they bestride,
And round the parlour love to ride. *Pear.*
Sir Roger pointed at something behind the door, which I found to be an old broomstaff. *Spekater.*

BROOMSTICK. *n. f.* The same as broomstaff.
When I beheld this, I fighed, and said within myself, SURELY MORTAL MAN IS A BROOMSTICK! *Swift.*

BROOMY. *adj.* [from broom.] Full of broom.
If land grow molly or broomy, then break it up again. *Mortimer.*

The youth with broomy stumps began to trace
The kennel edge, where wheels had worn the place. *Swift.*

BROTH. *n. f.* [bꝛoð, Sax.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled.

You may make the broth for two days, and take the one half every day. *Bacon.*
Instead of light dainties and luscious froth,
Our author treats to-night with Spartan broth. *Southern.*

If a nurse, after being sucked dry, eats broth,
the infant will suck the broth, almost unaltered. *Arbutnot.*

BROTHER. } *n. f.* [bꝛodel, Fr.] A
BROTHERHOUSE. } house of lewd entertainment; a bawdy-house.

I saw him enter such a house of sale,
Videlicet, a brothel. *Shakespeare.*

Then courts of kings were held in high renown,
Ere made the common brothels of the town:
There virgins honourable vows receiv'd,
But chaste as maids in monasteries liv'd. *Dryden.*
From its old ruins brothelhouses rise,
Scenes of lewd loves and of polluted joys. *Dryden.*

The libertine retires to the stews and to the brothel. *Rogers.*

BROTHER. *n. f.* [bꝛoðen, bꝛoður, Sax.] Plural brothers, or brethren.

1. One born of the same father and mother.

Be sad, good brothers;
Sorrow so royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the fashion on. *Shakespeare.*
Whilst kin their kin, brother the brother soils,
Like ensigns all against like ensigns bend. *Daniel.*
These two are brethren, Adam, and to come
Out of thy loins. *Milton.*

Comparing two men, in reference to one common parent, it is very easy to form the ideas of brothers. *Locke.*

2. Any one closely united; associate.

We few, we happy few, we band of brothers;
For he to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother. *Shakespeare.*

3. Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession.

He also that is slothful in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster. *Proverbs.*
I will eat no meat while the world standeth, till I make my brother to offend. *Corinthians.*

4. Brother is used, in theological language, for man in general.

BROTHERHOOD. *n. f.* [from brother and hood.]

1. The state or quality of being a brother.

This deep disgrace of brotherhood
Touches me deeper than you can imagine. *Shaksf.*
Finds brotherhood in thee no deeper spirit? *Shakspeare.*

So it be a right to govern, whether you call it supreme fatherhood, or supreme brotherhood, will be all one, provided we know who has it. *Locke.*

2. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity.

There was a fraternity of men at arms, called the brotherhood of St. George, elected by parliament, consisting of thirteen the most noble and worthy persons. *Davies.*

3. A class of men of the same kind.

He was sometimes so engaged among the wheels, that not above half the poet appeared; at other times, he became as conspicuous as any of the brotherhood. *Addison.*

BROTHERLY. *adj.* [from brother.] Natural; such as becomes or befits a brother.

He was a priest, and looked for a priest's reward; which was our brotherly love, and the good of our souls and bodies. *B. ev.*

Though more our money than our cause
Their brotherly assistance draws. *Denham.*

They would not go before the laws, but follow them; obeying their superiors, and embracing one another in brotherly piety and concord. *Addf.*

BROTHERLY. *adv.* After the manner of a brother; with kindness and affection.

I speak but brotherly of him; but should I anatomize him to thee as he is, I must blith and weep. *Shakespeare.*

BROUGHT. The part. pass. of bring.

The Turks forsook the walls, and could not be brought again to the assault. *Kneller.*

The instances brought by our author are but slender proofs. *Locke.*

BROW. *n. f.* [bꝛowa, Saxon.]

1. The arch of hair over the eye.

'Tis now the hour which all to rest allow,
And sleep fits heavy upon every brow. *Dryden.*

2. The forehead.

She could have run, and waddled about;
For even the day before she broke her brow. *Shaksf.*
So we some antique hero's strength
Learn by his lance's weight and length;
As these vast beams express the beat
Whose shady brows alive they dress. *Waller.*

3. The general air of the countenance.

Then call them to our presence, face to face,
And frowning brow to brow. *Shakespeare.*
Though all things foul would bear the brow of grace,

Yet grace must look still so. *Shakespeare.*

4. The edge of any high place.

The earl, nothing dismayed, came forward
that day unto a little village, called Stoke, and
there encamped that night, upon the brow or
hanging of a hill. *Bacon.*

On the brow of the hill, beyond that city, they
were somewhat perplexed by espying the French
ambassador, with the king's coach, and others
attending him. *Watson.*

Them with fire, and hostile arms,
Fearless assault; and to the brow of heav'n
Pursuing, drive them out from God and bliss. *Milton.*

TO BROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bound; to limit; to be at the edge of.

Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly clefts
That brow this bottom glade. *Milton.*

TO BROWBEAT. *v. a.* [from brow and beat.] To depress with severe brows, and stern or lofty looks.

It is not for a magistrate to frown upon, and browbeat, those who are hearty and exact in their ministry; and, with a grave nod, to call a resolved zeal want of prudence. *Salut.*

What man will voluntarily expose himself to the imperious browbeating and scorns of great men? *L'Estrange.*

Count Tariff endeavoured to browbeat the plaintiff, while he was speaking; but though he was not so impudent as the count, he was every whit as sturdy. *Chaucer.*

BROWBEATEN. *adj.* [from brow and bound.]

Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem.

In that day's feats,
He proved the best man i' th' field; and, for his
meed,

Was brow-beaten with the oak. *Shakespeare.*

BROWSTER. *adj.* [from *brow* and *sick*.] Dejected; hanging the head.

But yet a gracious influence from you
May alter nature in our *browsick* crew. *Shakespeare.*

BROWN. *adj.* [brown, Saxon.] The name of a colour, compounded of black and any other colour.

Brown, in high Dutch, is called *brun*; in the Netherlands, *bruyen*; in French, *couleur brune*; in Italian, *bruno*. *Peachum.*

I like the new tire within excellently, if the hair were a little *browner*. *Shakespeare.*

From whence high *Ithaca* o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'ercharging shades and pendent woods. *Pope.*

Long untravell'd heaths,
With defolation *brown*, he wanders waste. *Thomson.*

BROWNBILL. *n. f.* [from *brown* and *bill*.]

The ancient weapon of the English foot: why it is called *brown*, I have not discovered; but we now say *brown musket* from it.

And *brownbill* levied in the city,
Made bills to pass the grand committee. *Hudibras.*

BROWNISH. *adj.* [from *brown*.] Somewhat brown.

A *brownish* grey iron-stone, lying in thin strata, is poor, but runs freely. *Woodward.*

BROWNNESS. *n. f.* [from *brown*.] A brown colour.

She would confess the contention in her own mind, between that lovely, indeed most lovely, *brownness* of *Mufidorus's* face, and this colour of mine. *Sidney.*

BROWNSTUDY. *n. f.* [from *brown* and *study*.] Gloomy meditations; study in which we direct our thoughts to no certain point.

They live retired, and then they daze away their time in drowsiness and *brownstudies*; or, if brisk and active, they lay themselves out wholly in making common places. *Norris.*

TO BROWSE. *v. a.* [*bronser*, Fr.] To cut branches, or shrubs.

And being down, is tread in the dust
Of cattle, and *browsed*, and solely hunt. *Spenser.*

Thy palate then did deign
The roughest berry on the rudest hedge;

Yea, like the flag, when snow the pasture sheets,
The barks of trees thou *browsedst*. *Shakespeare.*

TO BROWSE. *v. u.* To feed: it is used with the particle *on*.

They have scared away two of my best sheep;
if any where I have them, 'tis by the sea-side, *browsing* on ivy. *Shakespeare.*

A goat, hard pressed, took sanctuary in a vineyard; so soon as he thought the danger over, he fell presently a *browsing* upon the leaves. *L'Estrange.*

Could eat the tender plant, and, by degrees,
Browse on the shrubs, and crop the budding trees. *Blackmore.*

The Greeks were the descendants of savages, ignorant of agriculture, and *browsing* on herbage, like cattle. *Arbutnot.*

BROWSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Branches, or shrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals.

The greedy lioness the wolf pursues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the *browse*. *Dryden.*

On that cloud-piercing hill,
Pinnimmon, from afar, the traveller kens,
Attitud'd, how the goats their shrubby *browse*
Gnaw pendent. *Philips.*

TO BRUISE. *v. a.* [*briser*, Fr.] To crush or mangle with the heavy blow of something not edged or pointed; to crush by any weight; to beat into gross powder; to beat together coarsely.

Fellows in arms, and my most loving friends,
Brui'd underneath the yoke of tyranny. *Shaksp.*
And far deeper in his head their fangs,
Than temporal death shall *bruise* the victor's heel,
Or theirs whom he redeems. *Milton.*
As in old chaos heav'n with earth confus'd,
And flars wuh rocks together crush'd and *brui'd*. *Waller.*

They beat their breasts with many a *bruising* blow,

Till they turn livid and corrupt the snow. *Dryd.*

BRUISE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hurt with something blunt and heavy.

One arm'd with metal, the other with wood,
This fit for *bruise*, and that for blood. *Hudibras.*

I since have labour'd
To hind the *bruise* of a civil war,

And stop the illues of their wasting blood. *Dryd.*

BRUISEWORT. *n. f.* An herb; the same with *comfrey*.

BRUIT. *n. f.* [*bruit*, Fr.] Rumour; noise; report.

A *bruit* ran from one to the other, that the king was slain. *Sidney.*

Upon some *bruits* he apprehended a fear, which moved him to send to sir William Herbert to remain his friend. *Hayward.*

I am not
One that rejoices in the common wreck,

As common *bruit* doth put it. *Shakespeare.*

TO BRUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report; to noise abroad; to rumour.

Neither the verb nor the noun are now much in use.

His death,
Being *bruited* once, took fire and heat away
From the best temper'd courage in his troops. *Shakespeare.*

It was *bruited*, that I meant nothing less than to go to Guiana. *Relph.*

BRUMAL. *adj.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

About the *brumal* solstice, it hath been observed, even unto a proverb, that the sea is calm, and the winds do cease, till the young ones are excluded, and forsake their nests. *Brown.*

BRUN, BRAN, BORN, BOURN, BURN, are all derived from the Saxon, *born*, *bounn*, *brunna*, *bupna*; all signifying a river or brook. *Gibson.*

BRUNETT. *n. f.* [*brunette*, French.] A woman with a brown complexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion, to insult the olives and the *brunettes*. *Addison.*

BRUNION. *n. f.* [*brugnon*, Fr.] A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach.

Trevous.

BRUNT. *n. f.* [*brunst*, Dutch.]

1. Shock; violence.

Ereona chose rather to bide the *brunt* of war, than venture him. *Sidney.*

God, who caus'd a fountain, at thy pray'r,
From the dry ground to spring, thy thill t'allay
After the *brunt* of battle. *Milton.*

Faithful ramblers are to stand and endure the *brunt*: a common soldier may fly, when it is the duty of him that holds the standard to die upon the place. *South.*

2. Blow; stroke.

A wicked ambush, which lay hidden long
In the close covert of her guileful eyes,
Thencebreaking forth, did thick about me throng,
Too feeble I t'abide the *brunt* so strong. *Spenser.*

The friendly rug prefer'd the ground,
And headlong knight, from *bruit* or wound,
Like feathered betwixt a wall,
And heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball. *Hudibras.*

BRUSH. *n. f.* [*broffe*, Fr. from *bruscus*, Lat.]

1. An instrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or soil. It is generally made of brittles set in wood.

2. It is used for the larger and stronger pencils used by painters.

Whence comes all this rage of wit? this arming all the pencils and *brushes* of the town against me? *Stillingfleet.*

With a small *brush* you must smear the glue well upon the joint of each piece. *Mason.*

3. A rude assault; a shock; rough treatment; which, by the same metaphor, we call a *scouring*.

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war. *Shak.*

It could not be possible, that, upon so little a *brush* as Waller had sustained, he could not be able to follow and disturb the king. *Clarendon.*

Else, when we put it to the path,
They had not giv'n us such a *brush*. *Hudibras.*

TO BRUSH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sweep or rub with a brush.

If he be not in love with some woman, there is no believing old signs: he *brushes* his hat o'morning: what should that bode? *Shakespeare.*

2. To strike with quickness, as in brushing.

The wrathful beast about him turned light,
And him so rudely passing by, did *brush*

With his long tail, that horse and man to ground did rath. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Has Somnus *brush'd* thy eyelids with his rod? *Dryden.*

His son Cupavo *brush'd* the briny flood,
Upon his stern a brawny centaur stood. *Dryden.*

High o'er the billows flew the maily load,
And near the ship came thund'ring on the flood,
It almost *brush'd* the helm. *Pope.*

3. To paint with a brush.

You have commissioned me to paint your shop, and I have done my best to *brush* you up like your neighbours. *Pope.*

4. To carry away, by an act like that of brushing; to sweep.

And from the boughs *brush* off the evil dew,
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blow. *Milton.*

The receptacle of waters, into which the mouths of all rivers must empty themselves, ought to have so spacious a surface, that as much water may be continually *brush'd* off by the winds, and exhaled by the sun, as, besides what falls again, is brought into it by all the rivers. *Bentley.*

5. To move as the brush.

A thousand nights have *brush'd* their balmy wings
Over these eyes. *Dryden.*

TO BRUSH. *v. u.*

1. To move with haste: a ludicrous word, applied to men.

Nor wept his fate, nor cast a pitying eye,
Nor took him down, but *brush'd* regardless by. *Dryden.*

The French had gather'd all their force,
And William met them in their way;
Yet off they *brush'd*, both foot and horse. *Prior.*

2. To fly over; to skim lightly.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And, *brushing* o'er, adds motion to the pool. *Dryden.*

BRUSHER. *n. f.* [from *brush*.] He that uses a brush.

Sir Henry Wotton used to say, that critics were like *brushers* of noblemen's cloaths. *Bacon.*

BRUSHWOOD. *n. f.* [from *brush* and *wood*.] I know not whether it may not be corrupted from *brussetwood*. Rough, low, close, shrubby thickets; small wood fit for fire.

It smokes, and then with trembling breath she blows,
Till in a cheerful blaze the flames arose.

BRU

With *brushwood*, and with chips, the strengthens these,
And adds at last the boughs of rotten trees. *Dryden.*

BRUSHY. *adj.* [from *brush*.] Rough or shaggy, like a brush.

I suspected, that it might have proceeded from some small unheeded drop of blood, wiped off by the *brushy* subsidence of the nerve, from the knife, wherewith it was cut. *Boyle.*

TO BRU'STLE. *v. n.* [brastlan, Sax.] To crackle; to make a small noise. *Skinner.*

BRUTAL. *adj.* [brutal, French; from brute.]

1. That belongs to a brute; that we have in common with brutes.

There is no opposing *brutal* force to the stratagems of human reason. *L'Estrange.*

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman.

The *brutal* business of the war is managed by thy dreadful servants care. *Dryd.*

BRUTALITY. *n. f.* [brutalité, Fr.] Savageness; churlishness; inhumanity.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion, of *brutality*. *Locke.*

TO BRUTALIZE. *v. n.* [brutaliser, Fr.] To grow brutal or savage.

Upon being carried to the Cape of Good Hope, he mixed, in a kind of transport, with his countrymen, *brutalized* with them in their habit and manners, and would never again return to his foreign acquaintance. *Addison.*

TO BRUTALIZE. *v. a.* To make brutal or savage.

BRUTALLY. *adv.* [from *brutal*.] Churlishly; inhumanly; cruelly.

Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John, though John threw a bottle at her head, very *brutally* indeed. *Arbutnot.*

BRUTE. *adj.* [brutus, Latin.]

1. Senseless; unconscious.

Not yet are we so low and base as their atheism would depress us; not walking statues of clay, not the sons of *brute* earth, whose final inheritance is death and corruption. *Bentley.*

2. Savage; irrational; ferine.

Even *brute* animals make use of this artificial way of making divers motions, to have several significations to call, warn, chide, cherish, threaten. *Holder.*

In the promulgation of the Mosaic law, if so much as a *brute* beast touched the mountain, it was to be struck through with a dart. *South.*

3. Bestial; in common with beasts.

Then to subdue, and quell, through all the earth, *Brute* violence, and proud tyrannick pow'r. *Milt.*

4. Rough; ferocious; uncivilized.

The *brute* philosopher, who ne'er has prov'd the joy of loving, or of being lov'd. *Pope.*

BRUTE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An irrational creature; a creature without reason; a savage.

What may this mean? Language of man pronounced

By tongue of *brute* and human sense express'd? *Milton.*

To those three present impulses, of sense, memory, and instinct, most, if not all, the sagacities of *brutes* may be reduced. *Hale.*

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, aquatic, or amphibious. I call those aerial which have wings, wherewith they can support themselves in the air; terrestrial are those, whose only place of rest is upon the earth; aquatic are those, whose constant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate, All but the page prefer'd, this present state; From *brutes* what men, from men what spirits know;

Or who could suffer being here below? *Pope.*

VOL. I.

BUB

TO BRUTE. *v. a.* [written ill for *bruil*.] To report.

This, once *bruted* through the army, filled them all with heaviness. *Knotles.*

BRUTENESS. *n. f.* [from *brute*.] Brutality. Not used.

Thou dotard vile,
That with thy *bruteness* shend'st thy comely age. *Spenser.*

TO BRUTIFY. *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To make a man a brute.

O thou fallacious woman! am I then *brutified*?
Ay; I feel it here; I sprout, I bud, I am ripe horn mad. *Congreve.*

BRUTISH. *adj.* [from *brute*.]

1. Bestial; resembling a beast.

Ofis, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and forecies abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her priests, to seek
Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in *brutish* forms. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of a brute; rough; savage; ferocious.

Brutes, and *brutish* men, are commonly more able to bear pain than others. *Grew.*

3. Gross; carnal.

For thou thyself hast been a libertine,
As sensual as the *brutish* sting itself. *Shakespeare.*
After he has slept himself into some use of himself, by much ado he flatters to his table again, and there acts over the same *brutish* scene. *South.*

4. Ignorant; untaught; uncivilized.

They were not so *brutish*, that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God. *Hooker.*

BRUTISHLY. *adv.* [from *brutish*.] In the manner of a brute; savagely; irrationally; grossly.

I am not so diffident of myself, as *brutishly* to submit to any man's dictates. *King Charles.*
For a man to found a confident practice upon a disputable principle, is *brutishly* to outrun his reason. *South.*

BRUTISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *brutish*.] Brutality; savageness.

All other courage, besides that, is not true valour, but *brutishness*. *Spratt.*

BRUYONY. *n. f.* [bruyonia, Latin.] A plant.

BUB. *n. f.* [a cant word.] Strong malt liquor.

Or if it be his fate to meet
With folks who have more wealth than wit,
He loves cheap part, and double *bub*,
And settles in the humdrum club. *Prior.*

BUBBLE. *n. f.* [bobbet, Dutch.]

1. A small bladder of water; a film of water filled with wind.

Bubbles are in the form of a hemisphere; air within, and a little skin of water without; and it seemeth somewhat strange, that the air should rise so swiftly, while it is in the water, and when it cometh to the top, should be stayed by so weak a cover as that of the *bubble* is. *Bacon.*

The colours of *bubbles* with which children play, are various, and change their situation variously, without any respect to confine or shadow. *Newton.*

2. Any thing which wants solidity and firmness; any thing that is more specious than real.

The earl of Lincoln was induced to participate, not lightly upon the strength of the proceedings there, which was but a *bubble*, but upon letters from the lady Margaret. *Bacon.*

Then a soldier,
Seeking the *bubble* reputation,
Even in the cannon's mouth. *Shakespeare.*
War, he sung, is toil and trouble,
Honour but an empty *bubble*,
Fighting still, and still destroying. *Dryden.*

3. A cheat; a false show.

BU

The nation then too late will find,

Directors promises but wind,
South-sea at best a mighty *bubble*. *Swift.*

4. The person cheated.

Cease dearest mother, cease to chide;
Gany's a cheat, and I'm a *bubble*;
Yet why this great excess of trouble? *Prior.*
He has been my *bubble* these twenty years, and, to my certain knowledge, understands no more of his own affairs, than a child in swaddling clothes. *Dehobert.*

TO BU'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To rise in bubbles.

Alas! a crimson river of warm blood,
Like to a *bubbling* fountain stir'd with wind,
Doth rise and fall. *Shakespeare.*
Adder's fork, and blindworm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owl's wing;
For a charm of pow'ful trouble,
Like a hellbroth boil and *bubble*. *Shakespeare.*
Still *bubble* on, and pour forth blood and tears. *Dryden.*

The same spring suffers at some times a very manifest remission of its heat; at others, as manifest an increase of it; yea, sometimes to that excess, as to make it boil and *bubble* with extreme heat. *Woodward.*

2. To run with a gentle noise.

For thee the *bubbling* springs appear'd to mourn,
And whispering pines made vows for thy return. *Dryden.*

Not *bubbling* fountains to the thirsty swain,
Not show'rs to larks, or sunshine to the bee,
Are half so charming as thy sight to me. *Pope.*

TO BU'BBLE. *v. a.* To cheat; a cant word.

He tells me, with great passion, that he has *bubbled* him out of his youth; and has drilled him on to five and fifty. *Addison.*

Charles Mather could not *bubble* a young heau better with a toy. *Arbutnot.*

BU'BLER. *n. f.* [from *bubble*.] A cheat.

What words can suffice to express, how infinitely I esteem you, above all the great ones in this part of the world; above all the Jews, jobbers, and *bubblers*! *Digby to Pope.*

BU'BBY. *n. f.* A woman's breast.

Fuh! say they, to ice a handsome, brisk, genteel, young fellow, so much govern'd by a dotting old woman; why don't you go and suck the *bubby*? *Arbutnot.*

BU'BO. *n. f.* [Lat. from *bubō*, the groin.]

That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part are called *buboes*. *Quincy.*

I suppurated it after the manner of a *bubo*, opened it, and endeavoured dexterly. *W'sman.*

BUBONOCLE. *n. f.* [Lat. from *bubō*, the groin, and *κλῆ*, a rupture.] A particular kind of rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin. *Quincy.*

When the intestine, or omentum, falls through the rings of the abdominal muscles into the groin, it is called *hernia inguinalis*, or if into the scrotum, *scrotalis*: these two, though the first only is properly so called, are known by the name of *bubonocle*. *Sharp.*

BU'BUKLE. *n. f.* A red pimple.

His face is all *bubukles*, and wheels, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shakespeare.*

BUCANIERS. *n. f.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates of America.

BUCCELLATION. *n. f.* [buccella, a mouthful, Lat.] In some chymical authors, signifies a dividing into large pieces. *Harris.*

BUCK. *n. f.* [hauche, Germ. suls, or lie.]

1. The liquor in which clothes are washed.

Buck! I would I could wash myself of the buck: I warrant you, buck, and of the season too it shall appear. *Shakespeare.*

2. The clothes washed in the liquor.

BU C

- Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack,
she washes *bucks* here at home. *Shakspeare.*
- BUCK.** *n. f.* [*buech*, Welsh; *buck*, Dutch; *boue*, Fr.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals.
Buck, goats, and the like, are said to be tripping or salient, that is, going or leaping. *Prædham.*
- To BUCK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wash clothes.
Here is a bucket; he may creep in here, and throw foul linen upon him, as if it were going to *bucketing*. *Shakspeare.*
- To BUCK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To copulate as bucks and does.
The chief time of setting traps, is in their *bucketing* time. *Mortimer.*
- BUCKBASKET.** *n. f.* The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.
They conveyed me into a *bucket*; rammed me in with foul shirts, foul stockings, and greasy napkins. *Shakspeare.*
- BUCKBEAN.** *n. f.* [*buckboonen*, Dutch.] A plant; a sort of trefoil.
The bitter nauseous plants, as centaury, *buck-bear*, gentian, of which tea may be made, or wines by infusion. *Floyer.*
- BUCKET.** *n. f.* [*baquet*, French.]
1. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well.
Now is this golden crown like a deep well,
That owes two *buckets*, filling one another;
The emptier ever dancing in the air,
The other down unseen, and full of water. *Shak.*
Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be emptied with *buckets*? *Bentley.*
 2. The vessels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.
Now streets grow throng'd, and, busy as by day,
Some run for *buckets* to the hallow'd quire;
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play;
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*
The porringers, that in a row
Hung high, and made a glittering show,
To a lets noble substance chang'd,
Were now but leathern *buckets* rang'd. *Swift.*
- BUCKLE.** *n. f.* [*buccl*, Welsh, and the same in the Armorick; *boucle*, French.]
1. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch, made to fasten one thing to another.
Fair lined slippers for the cold,
With *buckles* of the purest gold. *Shakspeare.*
The chlamys was a sort of short cloak tied with a *buckle*, commonly to the right shoulder. *Arbuthnot.*
Three seal-rings; which after, melted down,
Form'd a vast *buckle* for his widow's gown. *Pope.*
 2. The state of the hair crisped and curled, by being kept long in the same state.
The greatest beau was dressed in a flaxen periwig: the wearer of it goes in his own hair at home, and lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year. *Speclator.*
That live-long wig, which Gorgon's self might own,
Eternal *buckle* takes in Perian stone. *Pope.*
- To BUCKLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with a buckle.
Like sapphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knight-hood's bending knee. *Shakspeare.*
France, whose armour conscience *buckled* on,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field. *Shakspeare.*
Thus ever, when I *buckle* on my helmet,
Thy fears afflict thee. *Philips.*
When you carry your master's riding coat
wrap your own in it, and *buckle* them up close
with a strap. *Swift.*
 2. To prepare to do any thing; the me-

BU C

- taphor is taken from *buckling* on the armour.
- The Saracen, this bearing, rose again,
And catching up in haste his three square shield,
And shining helmet, soon him *buckled* to the field. *Spenser.*
3. To join in battle.
The lord Gray, captain of the men at arms,
was forbidden to charge, until the foot of the
avantguard were *buckled* with them in front. *Hayward.*
 4. To confine.
How brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage!
That the stretching of a span
Buckles in his sum of age. *Shakspeare.*
- TO BUCKLE.** *v. n.* [*bucken*, Germ.]
1. To bend; to bow.
The wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,
Like strengthless hinges, *buckle* under life,
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fic
Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To buckle to. To apply to; to attend.
See the *advice*, 2d sense.
Now a covetous old crafty knave,
At dead of night, shall raise his son, and cry,
Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie!
Go, *buckle* to the law. *Dryden.*
This is to be done in children, by trying them,
when they are by lamels unbent, or by avoca-
tion bent another way, and endeavouring to
make them *buckle* to the thing proposed. *Locke.*
 3. To buckle with. To engage with; to encounter; to join in a close fight, like men locked or buckled together.
For single combat, thou shalt *buckle* with me. *Shakspeare.*
Yet thou, they say, for marriage dost provide;
Is this an age to *buckle* with a bride? *Dryden.*
- BUCKLER.** *n. f.* [*buccler*, Welsh; *bouclier*, Fr.] A shield; a defensive weapon buckled on the arm.
He took my arms, and while I forc'd my way
Through troops of foes, which did our passage
stay;
My *buckler* o'er my aged father cast,
Still fighting, still defending, as I past. *Dryden.*
This medal compliments the emperor as the
Romans did dictator Fabius, when they called
him the *buckler* of Rome. *Addison.*
- To BUCKLER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support; to defend.
Fear not, sweet wench, they shall not touch
thee, Kate;
I'll *buckler* thee against a million. *Shakspeare.*
Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,
Now *buckler* falsehood with a pedigree? *Shakspeare.*
- BUCKLER-THORN.** *n. f.* Christ's thorn.
- BUCKMAST.** *n. f.* The fruit or malt of the beech tree.
- BUCKRAM.** *n. f.* [*bougran*, Fr.] A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum, used by tailors and staymakers.
I have peppered two of them; two, I am sure,
I have paid, two rogues in *buckram* suits. *Shak.*
- BUCKRAMS.** *n. f.* The same with *will* gar-
lick.
- BUCKSHORN PLANTAIN.** *n. f.* [*coronopus*, Lat. from the form of the leaf.] A plant. *Miller.*
- BUCKTHORN.** *n. f.* [*rhamnus*, Lat. sup-
posed to be so called from *bucc*, Sax. the belly] A tree that bears a purging berry.
- BUCKWHEAT.** *n. f.* [*buckweitz*, Germ. *fagopyrum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- BUCCOLICK.** *adj.* [*bucconia*, from *bucconis*, a cowherd.] Pastoral.

BU F

- BUD.** *n. f.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; a gem.
Be as thou wast wont to be,
See as thou wast wont to see:
Dian's *bud* o'er Cupid's flower
Hath such force and blest power. *Shakspeare.*
Writers say, as the most forward *bud*
Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,
Even so by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly, blasting in the *bud*,
Losing his verdure even in the prime. *Shakspeare.*
When you the flow'rs for Chioe twine,
Why do you to her garland join
The meanest *bud* that falls from mine? *Prior.*
Infects wound the tender *bud*, with a long
hollow trunk, and deposit an egg in the hole,
with a sharp corroding liquor, that causeth a
swelling in the leaf, and closeth the orifice. *Bentley.*
- To BUD.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To put forth young shoots, or gems.
Bud forth as a rose growing by the brook of
the field. *Evel.*
 2. To rise as a gem from the stalk.
There the fruit, that was to be gathered from
such a confus, quickly *budded* out. *Clarendon.*
Heav'n gave him all at once, then snatch'd away,
Ere mortals all his beauties could survey:
Just like that flower that *buds* and withers in a
day. *Dryden.*
Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they fear'd,
And felt for *budding* horns on their smooth fore-
heads rear'd. *Dryden's Silienus.*
 3. To be in the bloom, or growing.
Young *budding* virgin, fair and fresh and sweet,
Whither away, or where is thy abode? *Shakspeare.*
- To BUD.** *v. a.* To inoculate; to graft by inserting a bud into the rind of another tree.
Of apricocks, the largest is much improved by
budding upon a peach stock. *Tropie.*
- To BUDGE.** *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To stir; to move off the place: a low word.
All your ridoers are
In the lime grove, which weatherfends your cell,
They cannot *budge* till your release. *Shakspeare.*
The mouse ne'er thunn'd the cat, as they did
budge
From ratsals worse than they. *Shakspeare.*
I thought th' hadst scorn'd to *budge*
For fear. *Hudibras.*
- BUDGE.** *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Surly; stiff; formal.
O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those *budge* doctors of the flock fur. *Muton.*
- BUDGE.** *n. f.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs. *Dia.*
- BUDGER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] One that moves or stirs from his place.
Let the first *budger* die the other's slave,
And the gods doom him after. *Shakspeare.*
- BUDGET.** *n. f.* [*bogette*, French.]
1. A bag, such as may be easily carried.
If tinkers may have leave to live,
And bear the fowlskin *budget*;
Then my account I will may give,
And in the books avouch it. *Shakspeare.*
Sir Robert Clifford, in whose bosom, or *budget*,
most of Perkin's secrets were laid up, was come
into England. *Bacon.*
His *budget* with corruptions cramm'd,
The contributions of the damn'd. *Swift.*
 2. It is used for a store, or stock.
It was nature, in fine, that brought off the
cat, when the fox's whole *budget* of inventions
failed him. *L'Estrange.*
- BUFF.** *n. f.* [from *buffalo*.]
1. A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist belts, pouches, and military accoutrements.
A rope chain of rheums, a visage rough,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of *buff*. *Dryd.*

B U F

2. The skins of elks, and oxen dressed in oil, and prepared after the same manner as that of the buffalo.
3. A military coat made of thick leather, so that a blow cannot easily pierce it.
A bend, a fairy, pitiless and rough,
A wolf, nay worse, a fellow all in buff. *Shaksp.*
7. **BUFF.** *v. a.* [*buffe*, Fr.] To strike. Not in use.

There was a shock,
To have buff'd out the blood
From aught but a black.

Ben Jonson.

BUFFALO. *n. f.* [*ital.*] A kind of wild ox.

Become the unworthy bawse
Of buffaloes, salt goats, and hungry cows. *Dryd.*

BUFFET. *n. f.* [*buffette*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or set of shelves, where plate is set out to show, in a room of entertainment.

The rich buffet well-colour'd serpents grace,
And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face.

Pope.

BUFFET. *n. f.* [*buffeto*, Ital.] A blow with the fist; a box on the ear.

O, I could divide myself, and go to buffets,
for roving such a dish of skimmed milk with so honourable an action. *Shaksp.*

A man that fortune's buffets and rewards
Has taken with equal thanks. *Shaksp.*

Go, baffest coward, lest I run upon thee,
And with one buffet lay thy structure low. *Milt.*

Round his hollow temples, and his ears,
His buckler beats; the sun of Neptune, slum'd
With these repeated buffets, quits the ground.

Dryden.

To BU'FFET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with the hand; to box; to beat.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old luns again; he so buffets himself on the forehead, crying, Peer out, peer out! that any madness, I ever yet beheld, seemed but tameness. *Shaksp.*

Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his
But buffets better than a fist of France. *Shaksp.*

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews; throwing it aside. *Shaksp.*

Instantly I plung'd into the sea,
And buffeting the billows to her rescue,
Redeem'd her life with half the blows of mine.

Orway.

To BU'FFET. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.

If I might buffet for my love, I could lay on like a butcher. *Shaksp.*

BU'FFETER. *n. f.* [from *buffet*.] A boxer; one that buffets.

BU'FFLE. *n. f.* [*beuffle*, Fr.] The same with *buffalo*; a wild ox.

To BU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a loss.

This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, buffing, well-meaning mortal Pitturides, who lies equally under the contempt of both parties.

Swift.

BU'FFLEHEADED. *adj.* [from *buffle* and *head*.] Having a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

BUFFOON. *n. f.* [*buffon*, French.]

1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antick postures; a jackpudding.

No prince would think himself greatly honoured, to have his proclamation canvassed on a publick stage, and become the sport of buffoons.

Watts.

2. A man that practises indecent railery.
It is the nature of drolls and buffoons, to be insolent to those that will bear it, and slavish to others.

L'Estrange.

B U G

The bold *buffoon* where'er they tread the green,
Their motion mimicks, but with jest obscene.

Garth.

BUFFOONERY. *n. f.* [from *buffoon*.]

1. The practice or art of a buffoon.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion, of brutality; learning becomes pedantry, and wit buffoonery. *Locke.*

2. Low jests; ridiculous pranks; scurrile mirth. *Dryden* places the accent improperly, on the first syllable.

Where publick ministers encourage buffoonery, it is no wonder if buffoons set up for publick ministers. *L'Estrange.*

And whilst it lasts, let buffoonery succeed,
To make us laugh; for never was more need.

Dryden.

BUG. *n. f.* A stinking insect bred in old household stuff. In the following passage, wings are erroneously ascribed to it.

Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, which stinks and stings.

Pope.

BUG. *n. f.* [It is derived by some from *big*, by others from *pug*; *bug*, in Welsh, has the same meaning.] A frightful object; a walking spectre, imagined to be seen; generally now used for a false terror to frighten babes.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,

As ghastly bug their hair on end does rear,
Yet both do drive their fearfulness to feign.

Fairy Queen.

Sir, spare your threats;
The bug which you would fright me with, I seek.

Shaksp.

Hast not slept to-night? would he not, naughty man, let it sleep? a bug-bear take him.

Shaksp.

We have a horror for uncouth monsters; but, upon experience, all these bugs grow familiar and easy to us.

L'Estrange.

Such bugbear thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, sink deep, so as not easily, if ever, to be got out again.

Locke.

To the world, no bugbear is so great,
As want of figure, and a small estate.

Pope.

BUGGINESS. *n. f.* [from *buggy*.] The state of being infested with bugs.

BUGGY. *adj.* [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.

BUGLE. *n. f.* [from *bugen*, Sax.]
BUGLEHORN. *n. f.* to bend, *Skinner*; from *bucula*, Lat. a heifer, *Junius*; from *bugle*, the bonafus, *Lyc.* A hunting horn.

Then took that squire an horny bugle small,
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold,
And tassels gay.

Fairy Queen.

I will have a recheate winded in my forehead,
or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick.

Shaksp.

He gave his bugle horn a blast,

That through the woodland echo'd far and wide.

Tickel.

BUGLE. *n. f.* A shining bead of black glass.

Bugle bracelets, necklace amber,
Perfum'd for a lady's chamber.

Shaksp.

'Tis not your inkybrows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eye balls, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your worship.

Shaksp.

BUGLE. *n. f.* [from *bugula*, Lat.] A plant.

Miller.

BUGLE. *n. f.* A sort of wild ox. *Phillips.*

B U I

BU'GLOSS. *n. f.* [from *buglossum*, Lat.] The herb ox-tongue.

To BUILD. *v. a.* pret. I built, I have built. [*bilden*, Dutch.]

1. To raise from the ground; to make a fabrick, or an edifice.

Thou shalt not build an house unto my name.

Chronicles.

When usurers tell their gold in the field,
And whores and bawds do churches build.

Shaksp.

2. To raise in any laboured form.
When the head-dress was built up in a couple of cones and spires, which stood so excessively high on the side of the head, that a woman, who was but a pigmy without her head-dress, appeared like a Colossus upon putting it on.

Spectator.

3. To raise any thing on a support or foundation.

Love built on beauty, soon as beauty dies;
Choose this face, chang'd by no deformities.

Downe.

I would endeavour to destroy those curious, but groundless structures, that men have built up of opinions alone.

Boyle.

To BUILD. *v. n.*

1. To play the architect.

To build, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend.

Pope.

2. To depend on; to rest on.

By a man's authority, we here understand the force which his word hath for the assurance of another's mind, that buildeth upon it.

Hobbes.

Some build rather upon the abusing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon foundations of their own proceedings.

Baron.

Even those who had not tasted of your favours, yet built so much on the same of your beneficence, that they bemoaned the loss of their expectations.

Dryden.

This is certainly a much surer way, than to build on the interpretations of an author, who does not consider how the ancients used to think.

Addison.

BUILDER. *n. f.* [from *build*.] He that builds; an architect.

But fore-accounting oft makes builders miss;
They found, they felt, they had no lease of bliss.

Sidney.

When they, which had seen the beauty of the first temple built by Solomon, beheld how far it excelled the second, which had not builders of like abilities, the tears of their grieved eyes the prophets endeavour'd, with comforts, to wipe away.

Hobbes.

Mark'd out for such an use, as if 'twere meant
T' invite the builder, and his choice prevent.

Danham.

Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her spread,
And, by her greatness, shew her builder's fame.

Prior.

BUILDING. *n. f.* [from *build*.] A fabrick; an edifice.

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Have cost a mass of publick treasury.

Shaksp.

View not this spire by measure giv'n
To buildings rais'd by common hands;

That fabrick rises high as heav'n,
Whose basis on devotion stands.

Prior.

Among the great variety of ancient coins which I saw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of such as relate to any of the buildings or statues that are still extant.

Addison.

BUILT. *n. f.* [from *build*.]

1. The form; the structure.

As is the built, so different is the fight;
Their mountain shot is on our sails design'd;

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find.

Dryden.

2. Species of building.

BUL

There is hardly any country, which has so little shipping as Ireland; the reason must be, the scarcity of timber proper for this built.

Temple.

BULB. *n. f.* [from *bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root.

Take up your early autumnal tulips, and bulbs, if you will remove them. Evelyn's Calendar.

If we consider the bulb, or ball of the eye, the exterior membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or strong, that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it. Ray.

BULBACEOUS. *adj.* [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] The same as *bulbous*. Diſt.

BULBOUS. *adj.* [from *bulb*.] Containing bulbs; consisting of bulbs; having round or roundish knobs.

There are of roots, *bulbous* roots, fibrous roots, and hirsute roots. And I take it, in the *bulbous*, the tap hirsute root to the air and sun. Bacon.

Set up your traps for vermin, especially amongst your *bulbous* roots. Evelyn's Calendar.

Their leaves, after they are swelled out, like a *bulbous* root, to make the bottle, bend inward, or come again close to the stalk. Ray.

TO BULGE. *v. n.* [It was originally written *bilge*: *bilge* was the lower part of the ship, where it swelled out; from *bilgi*, Sax. a bladder.]

1. To take in water; to founder.

Thrice round the ship was tost, Then bulg'd at once, and in the deep was lost. Dryden.

2. To jut out.

The side, or part of the side of a wall, or any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation, is said to batter, or hang over the foundation. Mason's Mechanical Exercises.

BULIMY. *n. f.* [*Bulimia*, from *Bul*, an ox, and *limos*, hunger.] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldness of the extremities. Diſt.

BULK. *n. f.* [*bulke*, Dutch, the breast, or largest part of a man.]

1. Magnitude of material substance; mass. Against these forces there were prepared near one hundred ships; not so great of *bulk* indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more serviceable. Bacon's War with Spain.

The Spaniards and Portuguese have ships of great *bulk*; but fitter for the merchant than the man of war, for burden than for battle. Raleigh.

Though an animal arrives at its full growth at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full *bulk* till the last period of life. Arbuthnot.

2. Size; quantity.

Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind as they fulfill in themselves, and by their own natural *bulk* pass into the apprehension; but they are taken in by their ideas. South.

3. The gross; the majority; the main mass.

Those very points, in which these wise men disagreed from the *bulk* of the people, are points in which they agreed with the received doctrines of our nature. Addison's Freethinker.

Change in property, through the *bulk* of a nation, makes slow marches, and its due power always attends it. Swift.

The *bulk* of the debt must be lessened gradually. Swift.

4. Main fabric.

He rais'd a fight to piteous and profound, That it did seem to shatter all his *bulk*, And end his being. Shakspeare.

5. The main part of a ship's cargo; as, to break *bulk*, is to open the cargo.

BULK. *n. f.* [from *bielike*, Dan. a beam.]

A part of a building jutting out.

Here stand behind this *bulk*. Straight will he come.

Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home. Shakspeare.

BUL

The keeper coming up, found Jack with no life in him; he took down the body, and laid it on a *bulke*, and brought out the rope to the company. Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.

BULKEHEAD. *n. f.* A partition made across a ship, with boards, whereby one part is divided from another. Harris.

BULKINESS. *n. f.* [from *bulky*.] Greatness of stature, or size.

Wheat, or any other grain, cannot serve instead of money because of its *bulkiness*, and change of its quantity. Locke.

BULKY. *adj.* [from *bulk*.] Of great size or stature.

Latreus, the *bulky* of the double race, Whom the spoil'd arms of slain Halesus grace. Dryden.

Huge Telephus, a formidable page, Cries vengeance; and Orestes' *bulky* rage, Unsatisfy'd with margins closely writ, Forms o'er the covers. Dryden.

The manner of sea engagements, which was to lare and sink the enemy's ships with the ruffia, gave *bulky* and high ships a great advantage. Arbuthnot.

BULL. *n. f.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]

1. The male of black-cattle; the male to a cow.

A gentlewoman, sir, and a kinwoman of my mother's.—Even such kin as the parish heifers are to the town *bull*. Shakspeare.

Bulls are more crisp upon the forehead than cows. Bacon.

Best age to go to *bull*, or calve we hold, Begins at four, and ends at ten years old. May.

2. In the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent.

Many *bulls* have compassed me: strong bulls of Bashan have beset me round. Psalm.

3. One of the twelve signs of the zodiack.

At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun, And the bright *Bull* receives him. Thomson.

4. A letter published by the pope.

A *bull* is letters called apostolick by the canonists, strengthened with a leaden seal, and containing in them the decrees and commandments of the pope or bishop of Rome. Asplife.

There was another sort of ornament wore by the young nobility, called *bulls*; round, or of the figure of a heart, hung about their necks like diamond crosses. Those *bulls* came afterwards to be hung to the diplomas of the emperors and popes, from whence they had the name of *bulls*. Arbuthnot.

It was not till after a fresh *bull* of Leo's had declared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the point of abuses. Atterbury.

5. A blunder; a contradiction.

I confess it is what the English call a *bull*, in the expression, though the sense be manifest enough. Pope's Letters.

BULL, in composition, generally notes the large size of any thing, as *bull-head*, *bulrush*, *bull-trout*; and is therefore only an augmentative syllable, without much reference to its original signification.

BULL-BAITING. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *bait*.] The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

What am I the wiser for knowing that Trajan was in the fifth year of his tribuneship, when he entertained the people with a horse-race or *bull-baiting*? Addison.

BULL-BEEF. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *beef*.]

Coarse beef; the flesh of bulls.

They want their porridge and their fat *bull-beef*. Shakspeare.

BULL-BEGGAR. *n. f.* [This word probably came from the insolence of those

BUL

who begged, or raised money by the pope's bull.] Something terrible; something to fright children with.

These fulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule; and, as they were called *bull-beggars*, they were used as words of scorn and contempt. Asplife.

BULL-CALF. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *calf*.]

A he-calf; used for a stupid fellow: a term of reproach.

And, Falstaff, you carried your guts away as nimbly, and roared for mercy, and still ran and roared, as ever I heard a *bull-calf*. Shakspeare.

BULL-DOG. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *dog*.]

A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. He is used in baiting the bull; and this species is so peculiar to Britain, that they are said to degenerate when they are carried to other countries.

All the harmless part of him is that of a *bull-dog*; they are tame no longer than they are not offended. Addison.

BULL-FINCH. *n. f.* [*rubicilla*.]

A small bird, that has neither long nor whistle of its own, yet is very apt to learn, if taught by the mouth. Phillips.

The blackbird whistles from the thorny brake, The mellow *bull-finch* answers from the grove. Thomson.

BULL-FLY. } *n. f.* An insect. Phillips.

BULL-BEE. }

BULL-HEAD. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *head*.]

1. A stupid fellow; a blockhead.

2. A fish.

The miller's thumb, or *bull-head*, is a fish of no pleasing shape; it has a head big and flat, much greater than suitable to its body; a mouth very wide, and usually gaping; he is without teeth, but his lips are very rough, much like a file; he hath two fins near to his gills, which are roundish or crested; two fins under his belly, two on the back, one below the vent, and the fin of the tail is round. Nature hath painted the body of this fish with whitish, blackish, brownish spots. They are usually full of spawn all the summer, which twells their vents in the form of a dug. The *bull-head* begins to spawn in April; in winter we know no more what becomes of them than of eels or swallows. Walton.

3. A little black water vermin. Phillips.

BULL-TROUT. *n. f.* A large kind of trout.

There is, in Northumberland, a trout called a *bull-trout*, of a much greater length and height than any in these southern parts. Wairon.

BULL-WEED. *n. f.* The same with *knop-weed*.

BULL-WORT. *n. f.* The same with *bisbopf-weed*.

BULLACE. *n. f.* A wild four plum.

In October, and the beginning of November, come services, medlars, *bullaces*; roses cut or removed, to come late; holyoaks, and such like. Bacon.

BULLET. *n. f.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal, usually shot out of guns.

As when the devilish iron engine, wrought In deepest hell, and fram'd by furies ill,

With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught, And ram'd with *bullet* round, ordain'd to kill.

Gaffer, their leader, desperately fighting amongst the foremost of the janizaries, was at once shot with two *bullets*, and slain. Kneller.

And as the *bullet*, so different is the fight; Their mounting shot is on our sails design'd; Deep in their hulls our deadly *bullets* light, And through the yielding planks a passage find. Dryden.

BULLION. *n. f.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or silver in the lump, unwrought, uncoined.

The balance of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or *bullion*. *Bacon.*

A second multitude,
With wondrous art, found out the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and scum'd the *bullion*
drofs. *Milton.*

Bullion is silver whose workmanship has no value. And thus foreign coin hath no value here for its stamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions. *Locke.*

In every vessel there is stowage for immense treasures, when the cargo is pure *bullion*. *Addison.*

BULLITION. *n. f.* [from *bullio*, Lat.] The act or state of boiling.

There is to be observed in these dissolutions, which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are, as the *bullition*, the precipitation to the bottom, the ejaculation towards the top, the suspension in the midst, and the like. *Bacon.*

BULLOCK. *n. f.* [from *bull*.] A young bull. Why, that's spoken like an honest drover: so they sell *bullocks*. *Shakespeare.*

Some drive the herds; here the fierce *bullock* scours

Th' appointed way, and runs with threat'ning horns. *Corneley.*

Until the transportation of cattle into England was prohibited, the quickest trade of ready money here was driven by the sale of young *bullocks*. *Temple.*

BULLY. *n. f.* [*Skinner* derives this word from *bulry*, as a corruption in the pronunciation; which is very probably right: or from *bulky*, or *bull-eyed*; which are less probable. May it not come from *bull*, the pope's letter, implying the insolence of those who came invested with authority from the papal court?] A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow: it is generally taken for a man that has only the appearance of courage.

Mine host of the garter!—What says my *bully* rock? Speak scholarly and wisely. *Shakespeare.*

All on a sudden the doors flew open, and in comes a crew of roaring *bullies*, with their wenches, their dogs, and their bottles. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis for ridick'ous, but so true withal,
A *bully* cannot sleep without a brawl. *Dryden.*

A scolding hero is, at the worst, a more tolerable character than a *bully* in petticoats. *Addison.*

The little man is a *bully* in his nature, but, when he grows choleric, I confine him till his wrath is over. *Addison.*

To BULLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noise or menaces.

Prentices, parish clerks, and hedgers meet,
He that is drunk, or *bully'd*, pays the treat. *King.*

To BULLY. *v. n.* To be noisy and quarrelsome.

BULLRUSH. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *rush*.] A large rush, such as grows in rivers, without knots; though *Dryden* has given it the epithet *knotty*; confounding it, probably, with the reed.

To make fine cages for the nightingale,
And baskets of *bulrushes*, was my wont. *Spenser.*

All my praises are but as a *bulrush* cast upon a stream; they are born by the strength of the current. *Dryden.*

The edges were with bending osiers crown'd;
The *bulrush* nest in order stood,
And all within of reeds, a trembling wood. *Dryden.*

BULLWARK. *n. f.* [*bolwerck*, Dutch; probably only from its strength and largeness.]

1. What is now called a bastion.

But him the squire made quickly to retreat,
Encountering fierce with single sword in hand,

And 'twixt him and his lord did like a *bulwark* stand. *Spenser.*

They oft repair
Their earthen *bulwarks* 'gainst the ocean flood. *Fairfax.*

We have *bulwarks* round us;
Within our walls are troops enur'd to toil. *Addison.*

2. A fortification.
Taking away needful *bulwarks*, divers were
demolish'd upon the sea coasts. *Hayward.*

Our naval strength is a *bulwark* to the nation. *Addison.*

3. A security; a screen; a shelter.

Some making the wars their *bulwark*, that have
before gored the gentle bosom of peace with
pillage and robbery. *Shakespeare.*

To BULLWARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To fortify; to strengthen with *bulwarks*.

And yet no *bulwark'd* town, or distant coast,
Preserves the beauteous youth from being seen. *Addison.*

BUM. *n. f.* [*bomme*, Dutch.] The buttocks; the part on which we sit.

The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale,
Sometime for threefoot stool mislakketh me,
Then slip I from her *bum*, down topples she. *Shakespeare.*

This said, he gently rais'd the knight,
And set him on his *bum* upright. *Hudibras.*

From dusty shops neglected authors come,
Martyrs of pie, and relics of the *bum*. *Dryden.*

The learned Sydenham does not doubt,
But proof and thought will bring the gout;
And that with *bum* on couch we lie,
Because our reason's soar'd too high. *W—n.*

BUMBA'LLIFF. *n. f.* [This is a corruption of bound bailiff, pronounced by gradual corruption *boun*, *bun*, *bum* bailiff.]

A bailiff of the meanest kind; one that is employed in arrests.

Go, sir Andrew, fetch me for him at the corner of the orchard, like a *bumbailiff*. *Shakespeare.*

BUM-BARD. *n. f.* [wrong written for *bombard*; which see.] A great gun; a black jack; a leather pitcher.

Yond lame black cloud, yond huge one looks
Like a foul *bumbard*, that would shed his liquor. *Shakespeare.*

BUM-BAST. *n. f.* [falsely written for *bombast*; *bombist* and *bombastine* being mentioned, with great probability, by *Junius*, as coming from *boom*, a tree, and *seis*, silk; the silk or cotton of a tree. Mr. *Stevens*, with much more probability, deduces them all from *bombycinus*.]

1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork.

The usual *bumbast* of black bits sewed into ermine, our English women are made to think very fine. *Grew.*

2. Linen stuffed with cotton; ruffling; wadding.

We have receiv'd your letters full of love,
And, in our maiden council, rated them
As courtship, pleasant jest, and courtesy,
As *bumbast*, and as lining to the time. *Shakespeare.*

BUMP. *n. f.* [perhaps from *bum*, as being prominent.] A swelling; a protuberance.

It had upon its brow a *bump* as big as a young cockrel's snout; a perilous knock, and it cried bitterly. *Shakespeare.*

Not though his teeth are beaten out, his eyes
Hang by a string, in *bumps* his forehead rise. *Dryden.*

To BUMP. *v. a.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] To make a loud noise, or bomb. [See *BOMB*.] It is applied, I think, only to the bitter.

Then to the water's brink she laid her head,
And as a bitour *bumps* within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, she laid— *Dryden.*

BUMPER. *n. f.* [from *bump*.] A cup filled till the liquor swells over the brim.

Places his delight
All day in playing *bumpers*, and at night
Reels to the bawls. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

BUMPKIN. *n. f.* [This word is of uncertain etymology; *Henshaw* derives it from *pumkin*, a kind of worthless gourd, or melon. This seems harsh; yet we use the word *cabbage-head* in the same sense. *Bump* is used among us for a knob, or lump: may not *bumpkin* be much the same with *clodpate*, *loggerhead*, *block*, and *blockhead*?] An awkward heavy rulkick; a country lout.

The poor *bumpkin*, that had never heard of such delights before, bliss'd herself at the change of her condition. *L'Estrange.*

A heavy *bumpkin*, taught with daily care,
Can never dance three steps with a becoming air. *Dryden.*

In his white cloak the magistrate appears;
The country *bumpkin* the same livery wears. *Dryden.*

It was a favour to admit them to breeding; they might be ignorant *bumpkins* and clowns, if they pleased. *Locke.*

BUMPKINLY. *adj.* [from *bumpkin*.] Having the manners or appearance of a clown; clownish.

He is a simple, blundering, and yet conceited fellow, who, aiming at description, and the rustick wonderful, gives an air of *bumpkinly* romance to all he tells. *Clarissa.*

BUNCH. *n. f.* [*bunker*, Danish, the crags of the mountains.]

1. A hard lump; a knob.

They will carry their treasures upon the *bunches* of camels to a people that shall not profit them. *Isaiah.*

He felt the ground, which he had wont to find even and soft, to be grown hard, with little round balls or *bunches*, like hard boiled eggs. *Boyle.*

2. A cluster; many of the same kind growing together.

Vines, with clust'ring *bunches* growing. *Shak.*

Titian said, that he knew no better rule for the distribution of the lights and shadows, than his observation drawn from a *bunch* of grapes. *Dryden.*

For thee, large *bunches* load the bending vine,
And the last blessings of the year are thine. *Dryden.*

3. A number of things tied together.

And on his arms a *bunch* of keys he bore. *Fairy Queen.*

All? I know not what you call all; but if I fought not with fifty of them, I am a *bunch* of rascals. *Shakespeare.*

Ancient Janus, with his double face
And *bunch* of keys, the porter of the place. *Dryden.*

The mother's *bunch* of keys, or any thing they cannot hurt themselves with, serves to divert little children. *Locke.*

4. Any thing bound into a knot: as, a *bunch* of ribband; a tuft.

Upon the top of all his lofty crest,
A *bunch* of hairs discover'd diversly,
With sprinkled pearl and gold full richly dress'd. *Spenser.*

To BUNCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell out in a bunch; to grow out in protuberances.

It has the resemblance of a champagne before it is opened, *bunching* out into a large round knob at one end. *Woodward.*

BUNCHBACKED. *adj.* [from *bunch* and *back*.] Having bunches on the back; crookbacked.

The day shall come, that thou shalt wish for me,
To help thee curie this pain'ous bun-bush'd
toad. *Shakspeare.*

BUNCHINESS. *n. f.* [from *bunchy*.] The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.

BUNCHY. *adj.* [from *bunch*.] Growing in bunches; having tufts.

He is more especially distinguished from other birds, by his *bunchy* tail, and the shortness of his legs. *Grew.*

BUNDLE. *n. f.* [byndle, Saxon, from bynd.]

1. A number of things bound together.

As to the *bundles* of petitions in parliament, they were, for the most part, petitions of private persons. *Hale.*

Try, lads, can you this *bundle* break;—

Then bids the youngest of the six

Take up a well-bound heap of sticks. *Swift.*

2. A roll; any thing rolled up.

She carried a great *bundle* of Flanders lace under her arm; but finding herself overladen, she dropped the good man, and brought away the *bundle*. *Spectator.*

TO BUNDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a bundle; to tie together: with *up*.

We ought to put things together as well as we can, *define causa*; but, after all, several things will not be *bundled* together, under our terms and ways of speaking. *Locke.*

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with flouts of frize;
As if a man, in making posies,
Should *bundle* thistles up with roses. *Swift.*

BUNG. *n. f.* [*bing*, Welsh.] A stopple for a barrel.

After three nights are expired, the next morning pull out the *bung* stick, or plug. *Mortimer.*

TO BUNG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop; to close up.

BUNG-HOLE. *n. f.* [from *bung* and *bole*.] The hole at which the barrel is filled, and which is afterward stopped up.

Why may not imagination trace the noblest dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a *bung-hole*? *Shakspeare.*

TO BUNGLE. *v. n.* [See **BUNGLER**.] To perform clumsily.

When men want light,
They make but *bungling* work. *Dryden.*

Letters to me are not seldom opened, and then sealed in a *bungling* manner before they come to my hands. *Swift.*

TO BUNGLE. *v. a.* To botch; to manage clumsily; to conduct awkwardly; with *up*.

Other devils, that suggest by treasons,
Do hatch and *bungle* up damnation,
With patches, colours, and with fumes, being fetcht
From glitt'ring semblances of piety. *Shakspeare.*
They make lame mischief, though they mean
it well:

Their interest is not finely drawn, and hid,
But seams are coarsely *bungled* up, and seen. *Dryden.*

BUNGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardness; an inaccuracy; a clumsy performance.

Errors and *bungles* are committed, when the matter is inapt or contumacious. *Ray.*

BUNGLER. *n. f.* [*bungler*, Welsh; *q. bôn y glér*, i. e. the last or lowest of the profession. *Davies.*] A bad workman; a clumsy performer; a man without skill.

Painters, at the first, were such *bunglers*, and so rude, that, when they drew a cow or a hog, they were fain to write over the head what it was; otherwise the beholder knew not what to make of it. *Prichard on Drawing.*

Hard features every *bungler* can command;
To draw true beauty shews a master's hand.

A *bungler* thus, who scarce the nail can hit,
With driving wrong will make the pannel split. *Dryden.*

BUNGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *bungling*.] Clumsily; awkwardly.

To denominate them monsters, they must have had some system of parts, compounded of solids and fluids, that executed, though but *bunglingly*, their peculiar functions. *Bentley.*

BUNN. *n. f.* [*bunelo*, Span.] A kind of sweet bread.

Thy songs are sweeter to mine ear,
Than to the thirsty cattle rivers clear,
Or winter porridge to the lab'ring youth,
Or *bunns* and sugar to the damsel's tooth. *Gay.*

BUNT. *n. f.* [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks, from *bent*.] A swelling part; an increasing cavity.

The wear is a tooth, reaching slopewise through the ooze, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a *bunt*, or cod, with an eye-hook, where the fish entering, upon the coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the ooze. *Cuvier.*

TO BUNT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell out: as, the sail *bunts* out.

BUNTER. *n. f.* A cant word for a woman who picks up rags about the street; and used, by way of contempt, for any low vulgar woman.

BUNTING. *n. f.* [*emberiza alba*.] A bird.

I took this lark for a *bunting*. *Shakspeare.*

BUNTING. *n. f.* The stuff of which a ship's colours are made.

BUOY. *n. f.* [*boué*, or *boge*, Fr. *boya*, Span.] A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom.

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark
Diminish'd to her cock; her cock a *buoy*,
Almost too small for sight. *Shakspeare.*

Like *buoys*, that never sink into the flood,
On learning's surface we but lie and nod. *Pope.*

TO BUOY. *v. a.* [from the noun. The *u* is mute in both.] To keep afloat; to bear up.

All art is used to sink episcopacy, and launch
presbytery, in England; which was lately *buoyed*
up in Scotland, by the like artifice of a covenant. *King Charles.*

The water which rises out of the alysis, for the supply of springs and rivers, would not have stopped at the surface of the earth, but marched directly up into the atmosphere, wherever there was heat enough in the air to continue its ascent, and *buoy* it up. *Woodward's Natural History.*

TO BUOY. *v. n.* To float; to rise by specifick lightness.

Rising merit will *buoy* up at last. *Pope.*

BUOYANCY. *n. f.* [from *buoyant*.] The quality of floating.

All the winged tribes owe their flight and
buoyancy to it. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

BUOYANT. *adj.* [from *buoy*.] Floating; light; that will not sink. *Dryden* uses the word, perhaps improperly, for something that has density enough to hinder a floating body from sinking.

I swam with the tide, and the water under me was *buoyant*. *Dryden.*

His once so vivid nerves,
So full of *buoyant* spirit, now no more
Inspire the courier. *Thomson's Autumn.*

BUR, BOUR, BOR, come from the Sax.

bur, an inner-chamber, or place of shade and retirement. *Giljon's Camden.*

BUR. *n. f.* [*lappa: bourre*, Fr. is *down*; the *bur* being filled with a soft tomentum, or down.] A rough head of a plant, called a *burdock*, which sticks to the hair or clothes.

Nothing terms

But hateful docks, rough thistles, keckles, *burs*,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakspeare.*

Hang off, thou cat, thou *bur*; vile thing, let loose!

Or I will shake thee from me like a serpent. *Shakspeare.*

Dependents and suitors are always the *burs*,
and sometimes the briars, of favourites. *Wotton.*

Whither betake her

From the chill dew, amongst rude *burs* and
thistles. *Milton.*

And where the vales with violets once were
crown'd,

Now knotty *burs* and thorns disgrace the ground. *Dryden.*

A fellow stuck like a *bur*, that there was no
shaking him off. *Richardson.*

BURBOT. *n. f.* A fish full of prickles. *Ditt.*

BURDELAIS. *n. f.* A sort of grape.

BURDEN. *n. f.* [*býrden*, Sax. and therefore properly written *burthen*. It is supposed to come from *burdo*, Lat. a mule.]

1. A load; something to be carried.

Camels have their provender
Only for bearing *burdens*, and sore blows
For finking under them. *Shakspeare.*

It is of use in lading of ships, and may help to
shew what *burden*, in the several kinds, they will
bear. *Baron's Physicall Remains.*

2. Something grievous or wearisome.

Couldst thou support
That *burden*, heavier than the earth to bear? *Paradise Lost.*

None of the things that are to learn, should
ever be made a *burden* to them, or imposed on
them as a task. *Locke.*

Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone,
To all my friends a *burden* grown. *Swift.*

3. A birth. Obsolete.

Thou hadst a wife once, call'd *Æmilia*,
That bore thee at a *burden* two fair sons. *Shakspeare.*

4. The verse repeated in a song; the *bur*;
the chorus.

At ev'ry close she made, th' attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the *burden* of the song. *Dryden.*

5. The quantity that a ship will carry,
or the capacity of a ship: as, a ship of
a hundred tons *burden*.

TO BURDEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To load; to incumber.

Burden not thyself above thy power. *Ecclesi.*
I mean not that other men be eased, and you
burdened. *Corinthians.*

With meats and drinks they had suffic'd,
Not *burden'd* nature. *Milton.*

BURDENER. *n. f.* [from *burden*.] A loader; an oppressor.

BURDENOUS. *adj.* [from *burden*.]

1. Grievous; oppressive; wearisome.

Make no jest of that which hath so earnestly
pierced me through, nor let that be light to thee
which to me is so *burdenous*. *Sidney.*

2. Useless; cumbersome.

To what can I be useful, wherein serve,
But to sit idle on the household hearth,
A *burdenous* drone, to visitants a gaze. *Milton.*

BURDENSOME. *adj.* [from *burden*.] Grievous; troublesome to be born.

His leisure told him that his time was come,
And lack of load made his life *burdensome*. *Milton.*
Could I but live till *burdensome* they prove,
My life would be immortal as my love. *Dryden.*

BUR

Assistances always attending us, upon the easy condition of our prayers, and by which the most burdensome duty will become light and easy.

Rogers.

BURDENSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *burden-some*.] Weight; heaviness; uneasiness to be born.

BURDOCK. *n. f.* [*scrofula*.] A plant.

BUREAU. *n. f.* [*bureau*, Fr.] A chest of drawers with a writing-board. It is pronounced as if it were spelt *bure*.

For not the desk with silver nails,

Nor bureau of expense,

Nor standish well japan'd, avails

To writing of good sense.

Swift.

BURG. *n. f.* See **BURROW**.

BURGAGE. *n. f.* [from *burg*, or *burrow*.]

A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men of cities or burrows hold their lands or tenements of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent.

Cowell.

The grofs of the borough is surveyed together in the beginning of the county; but there are some other particular *burgages* thereof, mentioned under the titles of particular men's possessions. *Hale*.

BURGAMOT. *n. f.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]

1. A species of pear.

2. A kind of perfume.

BURGANET. *n. f.* [from *burginote*, Fr.]

BURGONET. *n. f.* A kind of helmet.

Upon his head his glittering *burgonet*,

The which was wrought by wondrous device,

And curiously engraven, he did fit.

Spenser.

This day I'll wear aloft my *burgonet*,

Er'n to affright thee with the view thereof.

Shakespeare.

I was page to a footman, carrying after him

his pike and *burgonet*. *Halewell on Providence*.

BURGEON. *n. f.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a burgess.

It is a republick itself, under the protection of the eight ancient cantons. There are in it an hundred *burgess*, and about a thousand souls.

Addison on Italy.

2. A type of a particular sort, probably called so from him who first used it.

BURGESS. *n. f.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a freeman of a city or corporate town.

2. A representative of a town corporate.

The whole case was disputed by the knights of shires, and *burgesses* of towns, through all the veins of the land.

Watson.

BURGH. *n. f.* [See **BURROW**.] A corporate town, or borough.

Many towns in Cornwall, when they were first allowed to send *burgesses* to the parliament, bore another proportion to London than now; for several or twelve *burgs* send two *burgesses*, whereas London itself sends but four.

Graunt.

BURGER. *n. f.* [from *burgh*.] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place.

Locke.

It kills me, the poor dappled foal's, Being native *burghers* of this detest city, Should in their own confines, with forked heads, Have their round haunches gor'd.

Shakespeare.

After the multitude of the common people was dismissed, and the chief of the *burghers* sent for, the imperious letter was read before the better sort of citizens.

Knotley.

BURGHERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *burgher*.] The privilege of a burgher.

BURGMASER. See **BURGOMASTER**.

BURGLAR. *n. f.* One guilty of the crime of housebreaking.

BURGLARY. *n. f.* [from *burg*, a house, and *larron*, a thief.] In the natural

BUR

signification, is nothing but the robbing of a house; but, as it is a term of art, our common lawyers restrain it to robbing a house by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob, or do some other felony. The like offence, committed by day, they call house-robbing, by a peculiar name.

Cowell.

What say you, father? *Burglary* is but a venial sin among soldiers. *Dryden's Span. Prior*.

BURGOMASTER. *n. f.* [from *burgh* and *master*.] One employed in the government of a city.

They chuse their councils and *burgomasters* out of the bourgeois, as in the other governments of Switzerland.

Addison.

BURH. is a tower; and, from that, a defence or protection: so *Covenburh* is a woman ready to assist; *Cutburr*, eminent for assistance.

Gilson's Camden.

BURIAL. *n. f.* [from *To bury*.]

1. The act of burying; sepulture; interment.

Nor would we deign him *burial* of his men. *Shak.*

See my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,

Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,

To kiss her *burial*. *Shakespeare.*

Your body I fought, and, had I found,

Deign'd *fun burial* in your native ground. *Dryd.*

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water.

We have great lakes, both salt and fresh; we use them for *burials* of some natural bodies: for we find a difference of things buried in earth, and things buried in water.

Bacon.

3. The church service for funerals.

The office of the church is performed by the parish priest, at the time of interment, if not prohibited unto persons excommunicated, and laying violent hands on themselves, by a rubrick of the *burial* service.

Whitby's Patergon.

BURIER. *n. f.* [from *bury*.] He that buries; he that performs the act of interment.

Let one spirit of the first-born Cain Reign in all bosoms, that, each heart being set On bloody courses, the rude scene may end, And darkness be the *burier* of the dead. *Shak.*

BURINE. *n. f.* [French.] A graving tool; a graver.

Wit is like the graver's *burine* upon copper, or the scorings of aquatinta, which engrave and indent the characters, that they can never be defaced.

Government of the Tongue.

TO BURL. *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do.

Ditt.

BURLACE. *n. f.* [corruptly written for *burdelais*.] A sort of grape.

BURLESQUE. *adj.* [Fr. from *burlesque*, Ital. to jest.] Jocular; tending to raise laughter by unnatural or unsuitable language or images.

Homer, in his character of Vulcan and Thersites, in his story of Mars and Venus, in his behaviour of Iruy, and in other passages, has been observed to have tapped into the *burlesque* character, and to have departed from that serious air, essential to the magnificence of an epic poem.

Addison.

BURLESQUE. *n. f.* Ludicrous language or ideas; ridicule.

When a man lays out a twelvemonth on the spots in the sun, however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt to fall into *burlesque*.

Addison on Ancient Astrals.

TO BURLESQUE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To turn to ridicule.

Would Homer apply the epithet divine to a modern *burlesquer*? Alas, it is an evidence that

BUR

Eumens was a man of consequence; otherwise Homer would *burlesque* his own poetry. *Broom*.

BURLINESS. *n. f.* [from *burley*.] Bulk; bluster.

BURLY. *adj.* [*Junius*, has no etymology; *Skinner* imagines it to come from *boorlike*, clownish.] Great of size; bulky; tumid; falsely great.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the *burly* boned crown in chimes of beef, ere thou sleep in thy sheath, I beseech Jove, that thou may'st be turned into hobnails.

Shakespeare.

It was the orator's own *burly* way of nonsense.

Cowley.

Away with all your Carthaginian state, Let vanquish'd *Hannibal* without doors wait, Too *burly* and too big to pass my narrow gate.

Dryden.

Her husband being a very *burly* man, the thought it would be less trouble for her to bring away little *Cupid*.

Addison.

TO BURN. *v. a.* pret. and part. *burned*, or *burnt*. [Seyman, Saxon.]

1. To consume with fire.

They *burnt* Jericho with fire.

Psalm.

The fire *burneth* the wood.

Psalm.

Altar of Syrian mode, whereon to *burn*

His odious offerings. *Milton.*

That where the fed his amorous desires

With soft complaints, and felt his hottest fires,

There other flames might waft his earthly part,

And *burn* his limbs where love had *burn'd* his heart.

Dryden.

A fleshy excrescence, becoming exceeding hard, is supposed to demand extirpation, by *burning* away the induration, or amputating.

Sharp.

2. To wound or hurt with fire or heat.

Hand for hand, foot for foot, *burning* for *burning*, wound for wound, stripe for stripe. *Exodus.*

3. To exert the qualities of heat, as by drying or scorching.

O that I could but weep, to vent my passion!

But this dry sorrow *burns* up all my tears. *Dryd.*

TO BURN. *v. n.*

1. To be on fire; to be kindled.

A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame *burneth*; the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness.

Isaiah.

The mount *burned* with fire. *Exodus.*

O coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me!

The light *burns* blue. Is it not dead midnight?

Cold tearful drops stand on my trembling flesh.

Shakespeare.

2. To shine; to sparkle.

The large sea fat in, like a *burnish'd* throne,

Burnt on the water. *Shakespeare.*

Oh prince! oh wherefore *burn* your eyes and why

Is your sweet temper turn'd to fury? *Rome.*

3. To be inflamed with passion or desire.

When I *burnt* in desire to question them farther, they made themselves air, into which they vanished.

Shakespeare.

Tranio, I *burn*, I pine, I perish, *Tranio*,

If I achieve not this young man's right. *Shaksp.*

In Raleigh mark then every *burn* mix'd;

Raleigh, the scourge of Spain, whose breast with

all

The sage, the patriot, and the hero *burn'd*. *Tasso.*

4. To act with destructive violence: used of the passions.

Shall thy wrath *burn* like fire? *Psalm.*

5. To be in a state of destructive commotion.

The nations bled where'er her steps she turns, The ground thus deepens, and the combat *burns*.

Pope.

6. It is used particularly of love.

She *burns*, she raves, she dies, 'tis true;

But *burns*, and loves, and dies, for you. *Addison.*

BURN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hurt caused by fire.

We see the phlegm of vitriol is a very effectual remedy against *burns*. *Boyle.*

BURNER. *n. f.* [from *burn*.] A person that burns any thing.

BURNET. *n. f.* [*pimpinella*, Lat.] A plant. The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth The flecked cowslip, *burnet*, and green clover. *Shakespeare.*

BURNING. *n. f.* [from *burn*.] Fire; flame; state of inflammation.

The mind surely, of itself, can feel none of the *burnings* of a fever. *South.*

In liquid *burnings*, or on dry, to dwell, Is all the sad variety of hell. *Dryden.*

BURNING. *adj.* [from the participle.] Vehement; powerful.

These things sting him So venomously, that *burning* shame detains him From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare.*

I had a glimpse of him; but he shot by me Like a young bound upon a *burning* scent. *Dryd.*

BURNING-GLASS. *n. f.* [from *burning* and *glass*.] A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force.

The appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a *burning-glass*. *Shakespeare.*

Love is of the nature of a *burning-glass*, which, kept still in one place, fuses; changed often, it doth nothing. *Suckling.*

O diadem, thou centre of ambition, Where all its different lines are reconcil'd, As if thou wert the *burning-glass* of glory! *Dryd.*

TO BURNISH. *v. a.* [*burnir*, Fr.] To polish; to give a gloss to.

Mistake me not for my complexion, The shadow'd livery of the *burnish'd* sun, To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shakespeare.*

Make a plate of them, and *burnish* it as they do iron. *Bacon.*

The flame of *burnish'd* steel, that cast a glare From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden.*

TO BURNISH. *v. n.* To grow bright or glossy.

I've seen a snake in human form, All stain'd with infamy and vice, Leap from the dunghill in a trice, *Burnish*, and make a gaudy show, Become a gen'ral, peer, and hero. *Swift.*

TO BURNISH. *v. v.* [of uncertain etymology.] To grow; to spread out.

This they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne, See Juno *burnish'd*, or young Jove was grown. *Dryden.*

To shoot, and spread, and *burnish* into man. *Dryden.*

Mrs. Primley's great belly she may lace down before, but it *burnishes* on her hips. *Gangrene.*

BURNISHER. *n. f.* [from *burnish*.]

1. The person that burnishes or polishes.

2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books: it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.

BURNT. The part. pass. of *burn*: applied to liquors, it means made hot.

I find it very difficult to know, Who, to refresh th' attendants to a grave, *Burnt* claret fir'd, or Naples biscuit, gave. *King.*

BURR. *n. f.* The lobe or lap of the ear. *Diä.*

BURR Pump. [In a ship.] A pump by the side of a ship, into which a staff seven or eight feet long is put, having a burr or knob of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope fastened to the middle of it; called also a *bilge pump*. *Harris.*

BURRAS Pipe. [With surgeons.] An instrument or vessel used to keep cor-

roding powders in, as vitriol, precipitate. *Harris.*

BURREL. *n. f.* A sort of pear, otherwise called the red *butter pear*, from its smooth, delicious, and soft pulp. *Phillips.*

BURREL Fly. [from *burreler*, Fr. to execute, to torture.] An insect, called also *oxfly*, *gadbee*, or *brerze*. *Diä.*

BURREL Shot. [from *burreler*, to execute, and *shot*.] In gunnery, small bullets, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c. put into cases, to be discharged out of the ordnance; a sort of case-shot. *Harris.*

BURROCK. *n. f.* A small wear or dam, where wheels are laid in a river for catching of fish. *Phillips.*

BURROW, BERG, BURG, BURGH. *n. f.* [derived from the Saxon *bunx*, *bjnx*, a city, tower, or castle. *Gibson's Camden.*]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the parliament. All places that, in former days, were called *boroughs*, were such as were fenced or fortified. *Cowell.*

King of England shalt thou be proclaim'd In ev'ry *burrow*, as we pass along. *Shakespeare.*

Possession of land was the original right of election among the commons; and *boroughs* were entitled to sit, as they were possessed of certain tracts. *Temple.*

2. The holes made in the ground by conies.

When they shall see his crest up again, and the man in blood, they will out of their *burrows*, like cones after rain, and revel all with him. *Shakespeare.*

TO BURROW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make holes in the ground; to mine, as conies or rabbits.

Some flew land among their corn, which, they say, prevents mice and rats *burrowing* in it; because of its falling into their ears. *Mortimer.*

Little sinules would form, and *burrow* underneath. *Sharp.*

BURRER. *n. f.* [*burfarius*, Lat.]

1. The treasurer of a college.

2. Students sent as exhibitors to the universities in Scotland by each presbytery, from whom they have a small yearly allowance for four years.

BURSE. *n. f.* [*bourse*, Fr. *burfa*, Lat. a purse; or from *byrfa*, Lat. the exchange of Carthage.] An exchange where merchants meet, and shops are kept; so called, because the sign of the purse was anciently set over such a place. The exchange in the Strand was termed Britain's Bourse by James I. *Phillips.*

TO BURST. *v. n.* I *burst*; I have *burst*, or *bursten*. [*burstean*, Saxon.]

1. To break, or fly open; to suffer a violent disruption.

So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall *burst* out with new wine. *Prov.*

It is ready to *burst* like new bottles. *Job.*

Tn' eggs, that soon *Bursting* with kindly rupture, forth disgor'd The callow young. *Milton.*

2. To fly asunder.

Yet am I thankful; if my heart were great, 'T would *burst* at this. *Shakespeare.*

3. To break away; to spring.

You *burst*, ah cruel! from my arms, And swiftly shoot along the Mall, Or softly glide by the Canal. *Pope.*

4. To come suddenly.

A resolved villain, Whose bowels suddenly *burst* out; the king Yet speaks, and peradventure may recover. *Shakespeare.*

If the world's In worlds inclos'd should on his senses *burst* He would abhorrent turn. *Thomson.*

5. To come with violence.

Well didst thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice; For had the passions of thy heart *burst* out, I fear we should have seen decypher'd there More ranc'rous spite. *Shakespeare.*

Where is the notable passage over the river Euphrates, *bursting* out by the valleys of the mountain Antitaurus; from whence the plains of Mesopotamia, then part of the Persian kingdom, begin to open themselves. *Knolles.*

Young spring protrudes the *bursting* gems. *Thomson.*

6. To begin an action violently or suddenly. She *burst* into tears, and wrung her hands. *Arbutnot.*

TO BURST. *v. a.* To break suddenly; to make a quick and violent disruption.

My breast I'll *burst* with straining of my courage, And from my shoulders crack my arms asunder, But I will chastise this high-musked Strumpet. *Shakespeare.*

He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out, As if he would *burst* heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

I will break thy yoke from off thy neck, and will *burst* thy bonds. *Jeremiah.*

Moses saith also, the fountains of the great abyss were *burst* asunder, to make the deluge; and what means this abyss, and the *bursting* of it, if retained to Judea? what appearance is there of this disruption there? *Barnes's Theory.*

If the juices of an animal body were, so as by the mixture of the opposites, to cause an ebullition, they would *burst* the vessels. *Arbutnot.*

BURST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sudden disruption; a sudden and violent action of any kind.

Since I was man, Such sheets of fire, such *burst* of horrid thunder, Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never Remember to have heard. *Shakespeare.*

Down they came, and drew The whole roof after them, with *burst* of thunder, Upon the heads of all. *Milton.*

Impriou'd fires, in the close dungeons pent, Roar to get loose, and struggle for a vent; Eating their way, and undermining all, Till with a mighty *burst* whole mountains fall. *Addison.*

BURST. } *particip. adj.* [from *burst*.]

BURSTEN. } Diseased with a hernia, or rupture.

BURSTENNESS. *n. f.* [from *burst*.] A rupture, or hernia.

BURSTWORT. *n. f.* [from *burst* and *wort*; *herniaria*, Latin.] An herb good against ruptures. *Diä.*

BURT. *n. f.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.

TO BURTHEN. *v. a.* } See **BURDEN.**

BURTHEN. *n. f.* } Sacred to ridicule his whole life long, And the sad *burthen* of some merry song. *Pope.*

BURTON. *n. f.* [In a ship.] A small tackle to be fastened any where at pleasure, consisting of two single pulleys, for hoisting small things in or out. *Phillips.*

BURY. *n. f.* [from *bunx*, Sax.] A dwelling-place: a termination still added to the names of several places; as, *Aldermanbury*, *St. Edmund's Bury*; sometimes written *bery*. *Phillips.*

BURY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *borough*.] It is his nature to dig himself *buried*, as the coney doth; which he doth with very great celerity. *Cicero.*

To BURY. *v. a.* [býpugean, Saxon.]

1. To inter; to put into a grave.

When he lies along,

After your way his tale pronounce'd, shall bury
His reasons with his body. *Shakspeare.*

2. To inter, with the rites and ceremonies
of sepulture.

Slave, thou hast slain me!

If ever thou wilt thrive, bury my body. *Shakspeare.*

If you have kindness left, there see me laid;

To bury decently the injur'd maid,
Is all the favour. *Waller.*

3. To conceal; to hide.

This is the way to make the city flat,
And bury all, which yet distinctly ranges,
In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shakspeare.*

4. To place one thing within another.

A tearing groan did break

The name of Antony; it was divided
Between her heart and lips; she render'd life,
Try name to bury'd in her. *Shakspeare.*

BURYING-PLACE. *n. f.* A place appointed
for the sepulture of dead bodies.

The place was formerly a church-yard, and
has still several marks in it of graves and burying-
places. *Spectator.*

BUSH. *n. f.* [*bois*, French.]

1. A thick shrub.

Exit through the thick they heard one rudely rush,
With noise whereof, he from his lofty steed
Down fell to ground, and crept into a bush,
To hide his coward head from dying dread. *Fairy Queen.*

The poller, and exacter of fees, justifies the
resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush,
whereunto while the sheep flies for defence from
the weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon's Essays.*

Her heart was that strange bush, whose sacred
fire

Religion did not consume, but inspire
Such piety, so chaste use of God's day,
That what we turn'd to feast, the turn'd to pray. *Donne.*

With such a care,

As roses from their stalks we tear,
When we would still prefer them new,
And fresh as on the bush they grew. *Waller.*

The sacred ground

Shall weeds and poisonous plants refuse to bear;
Each common bush shall Syrian roses wear. *Dryden.*

2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door,
to show that liquors are sold there.

If it be true that good wine needs no bush, 'tis
true that a good play needs no epilogue. *Shakspeare.*

To BUSH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
grow thick.

The roses bushing round

About her glow'd, half swooping to support
Each flower of tender talk. *Milton.*

A gushing fountain broke

Around it, and above, for ever green,
The bushing alders form'd a shady scene. *Pope.*

BU'SHEL. *n. f.* [*boisseau*, Fr. *buffellus*, low
Lat.]

1. A measure containing eight gallons; a
brike.

His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in
two bushels of chaff; you shall seek all day ere
you find them; and when you have them, they
are not worth the search. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is used, in common language, inde-
finitely for a large quantity.

The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest
pictures with bushels of gold, without counting
the weight or the number of pieces. *Dryden.*

3. *Bushels of a cart-wheel.* Irons within
the hole of the nave, to preserve it from
wearing. [from *bouche*, Fr. a mouth.] *Ditt.*

BU'SHINESS. *n. f.* [from *bushy*.] The qua-
lity of being bushy.

VOL. I.

BU'SHMENT. *n. f.* [from *bush*.] A thicket;
a cluster of bushes.

Princes thought how they might discharge the
earth of woods, brims, bushments, and waters,
to make it more habitable and fertile. *Raleigh.*

BU'SHY. *adj.* [from *bush*.]

1. Thick; full of small branches, not high.

The gentle shepherd sat beside a spring,
All in the shadow of a bushy brier. *Spenser.*

Generally the cutting away of boughs and
suckers, at the root and body, doth make trees
grow high; and, contrariwise, the polling and
cutting of the top, make them spread and grow
bushy. *Bacon.*

2. Thick like a bush.

Statues of this god, with a thick bushy beard,
are still many of them extant in Rome. *Addison.*

3. Full of bushes.

The kids with pleasure browse the bushy plain;
The show'rs are grateful to the swelling grain. *Dryden.*

BU'SIDELSS. *adj.* [from *bushy*.] At leisure;
without business; unemployed.

The sweet thoughts do even refresh my labour,
Most busidess when I do it. *Shakspeare.*

BU'SILY. *adv.* [from *bushy*.]

1. With an air of importance; with an
air of hurry.

2. Curiously; importunately.

Or if too busily they will enquire
Into a victory, which we disdain,
Then let them know, the Belgians did retire
Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*

BU'SINESS. *n. f.* [from *bushy*.]

1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs.

Must business thee from hence remove?
Oh! that's the worst disease of love. *Donne.*

2. An affair. In this sense it has a plural.

Below

Your needful counsel to our business
Which crave the instant use. *Shakspeare.*

3. The subject of business; the affair or
object that engages the care.

You are so much the business of our souls, that
while you are in sight we can neither look nor
think on any else; there are no eyes for other
beauties. *Dryden.*

The great business of the senses bring to take
notice of what hurts or advantages the body. *Locke.*

4. Serious engagement: in opposition to
trivial transactions.

I never knew one, who made it his business to
lash the faults of other writers, that was not
guilty of greater himself. *Addison.*

He had business enough upon his hands, and
was only a poet by accident. *Prior.*

When diversion is made the business and study
of life, though the actions chosen be in themselves
innocent, the excess will render them criminal. *Rogers.*

5. Right of action.

What business has the tortoise among the clouds?
L'Estrange.

6. A point; a matter of question; some-
thing to be examined or considered.

Fitly to govern, is a perplexed business; some
men, some nations, excel in the one ability, some
in the other. *Bacon.*

7. Something to be transacted.

They were far from the Zidonians, and had no
business with any one. *Judges.*

8. Something required to be done.

To those people that dwell under or near the
equator, this spring would be most pestilent; as
for those countries that are nearer the poles, in
which number are our own, and the most con-
siderable nations of the world, a perpetual spring
will not do their business; they must have longer
days, a nearer approach of the sun. *Bentley.*

9. To do one's business. To kill, destroy,
or ruin him.

BUSK. *n. f.* [*busque*, Fr.] A piece of steel
or whalebone, worn by women to
strengthen their stays.

Oh! with that happy busk which I envy,
That still can be and still can stand tonight. *Donne.*

BU'SKIN. *n. f.* [*brofsken*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot; a shoe which
comes to the midleg.

The foot was dressed in a short pair of velvet
buskins; in some places open, to shew the fair-
ness of the skin. *Silvery.*

Sometimes Diana he her takes to be,
But misseth low, and shafts, and buskins to her
knee. *Spenser.*

There is a kind of rusticity in all those pompous
verses; somewhat of a holiday shepherd strutting
in his country buskins. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of high shoe worn by the an-
cient actors of tragedy, to raise their
stature.

Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here,
No greater Jonson dears in socks appear. *Dryden.*
In her best light the comic muse appears,
When the with borrow'd pride the buskin wears. *Smith.*

BU'SKINED. *adj.* [from *buskin*.] Dressed
in buskins.

Or what, though rare, of later age,
Ennobled bath the buskin'd stage? *Milton.*

Here, arm'd with silver bows, in early dawn,
Her buskin'd virgins trac'd the dewy lawn. *Pope.*

BU'SKY. *adj.* [written more properly by
Milton, *bosky*. See *BOASKY*.] Woody;
shaded with woods; overgrown with
trees.

How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above yon busky hill! *Shakspeare.*

BUSS. *n. f.* [*bus*, the mouth, Irish; *bouche*,
French.]

1. A kiss; a salute with the lips.

Thou dost give me flattering busses.—By my
troth, I kiss thee with a most constant heart. *Shakspeare.*

Some squire perhaps you take delight to
rack,

Who visits with a gun, presents with birds,
Then gives a smacking buss. *Pope.*

2. A boat for fishing. [*busse*, German.]

If the king would enter towards building such
a number of boats and busses, as each company
could easily manage, it would be an encourage-
ment both of honour and advantage. *Temple.*

To BUSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
kiss; to salute with the lips.

Yonder walls, that partly front your town,
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do buss the
clouds,

Must kiss their feet. *Shakspeare.*

Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand,
Thy knee bussing the stones; for in such business,
Action is eloquence. *Shakspeare.*

BUST. *n. f.* [*busso*, Ital.] A statue re-
presenting a man to his breast.

Agrippa, or Caligula, is a common coin, but
a very extraordinary bust; and a Tiberius a rare
coin, but a common bust. *Addison on Italy.*

Ambition sigh'd: she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the crumbling bust. *Pope.*

BU'STARD. *n. f.* [*bisarde*, Fr.] A wild
turkey.

His sacrifices were phenicopters, peacocks,
bustards, turkeys, pheasants; and all these were
daily offered. *Hakewell.*

To BU'STLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymo-
logy; perhaps from *bushy*.] To be
busy; to stir; to be active.

Come, bustle, bustle—caption my horse. *Shakspeare.*

God take king Edward to his mercy,
And leave the world for me to bustle in. *Shakspeare.*

BUS

Sir Henry Vane was a *busy* and *bufling* man, who had credit enough to do his business in all places. *Clarendon.*

A poor abject worm,
That crawl'd awhile upon a *bufling* world,
And now am trampled to my dust again. *Southerne.*

Ye sov'reign lords, who sit like gods in state,
Aving the world, and *bufling* to be great! *Granv.*

BUSTLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry; a commotion.

Willow's self,
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude:
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various *buffle* of resort
Were all too ruffled. *Milton.*

This is the creature that pretends to knowledge, and that makes such a noise and *bufling* of opinions. *Glauville.*

Such a doctrine made a strange *buffle* and disturbance in the world, which then fate warm and easy in a free enjoyment of their lusts. *South.*

If the count had given them a pot of ale after it, all would have been well, without any of this *buffle*. *Spectator.*

BUSTLER. *n. f.* [from *buffle*.] An active stirring man.

BUSY. *adj.* [byrgian, Sax. It is pronounced as *bissy*, or *bizzy*.]

1. Employed with earnestness.
My mistress sends you word that she is *busy*, and cannot come. *Shakspeare.*

2. *Bufling*; active; meddling.
The next thing which she waking looks upon,
On meddling monkey, or on busy ape,
She shall pursue it with the foul of love. *Shakspeare.*
Thus *busy* pow'r is working day and night;
For when the outward senses rest do take,
A thousand dreams, fantastical and light,
With flutt'ring wings, do keep her still awake. *Davies.*

The coming spring would first appear,
And all this place with roses flow,
If *busy* feet would let them grow. *Waller.*

All written since that time, seem to have little more than events we are glad to know, or the controversy of opinions, wherein the *busy* world has been so much employed. *Temple.*

Religious motives and instincts are so *busy* in the heart of every reasonable creature, that no man would hope to govern a society, without regard to those principles. *Addison.*

3. Troublesome; vexatiously importunate or intensive.

The christians, sometimes valiantly receiving the enemy, and sometimes charging them again, repulsed the proud enemy, still *busy* with them. *Knight's History of the Turks.*

To Bu'sy. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To employ; to engage; to make or keep busy.

He in great passion all this while did dwell,
More *busy* his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what she did tell. *Fairy Queen.*

The pleasure which I took at my friend's pleasure herein, idly *busied* me thus to express the same. *Garew's Survey.*

Be it thy course to *busy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels. *Shakspeare.*

While they were *busied* to lay the foundations, their buildings were overthrown by an earthquake, and many thousands of the Jews were overwhelmed. *Raleigh.*

The poems which *busied* the devotion of the first ages, and the curiosity of the latter. *Deane of Poetry.*

The ideas it is *busied* about, should be natural and congenial ones, which it had in itself. *Locke.*

The learning and disputes of the schools have been much *busied* about genius and spirit. *Locke.*

For the rest, it must be owned, he does not *busied* himself by entering deep into any party, but rather spends his time in acts of hospitality. *Swift.*

BUT

BUSYBODY. *n. f.* [from *busy* and *body*.]

A vain, meddling, and fantastical person.
Going from house to house, tattlers and *busybodies* are the canker and rust of idleness, as idleness is the rust of time. *Taylor.*

Busybodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous sort of people to have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*
She is well acquainted with all the favourite servants, *busybodies*, dependants, and poor relations, of all persons of condition in the whole town. *Spectator.*

BUT. *conjunct.* [bute, butan, Saxon.]

1. Except.
An omission of immaterial virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it is so prodigious: but that it is so constantly avouched by many. *Bacon.*

Who can it be, ye gods! but perjured Lycon?
Who can inspire such storms of rage, but Lycon?
Where as my sword left one so black, but Lycon? *Smith.*

Your poem hath been printed, and we have no objection but the obscurity of several passages, by our ignorance in facts and persons. *Swift.*

2. Except that; unless; had it not been that: in this sense we now write *but* that. See sense 11.

And but infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath something seized
His with'd ability, he had himself
The lands and waters measur'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. Yet; nevertheless. It sometimes only enforces yet.

Then let him speak, and any that shall stand without shall hear his voice plainly; but yet made extreme sharp and exile, like the voice of puppets: and yet the articulate sounds of the words will not be confounded. *Bacon.*

Our wants are many and grievous to be born, but quite of another kind. *Swift.*

4. The particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism; now.

If there be a liberty and possibility for a man to kill himself to-day, then it is not absolutely necessary that he shall live till to-morrow; but there is such a liberty, therefore no such necessity. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil. But there is little or no difference made in this world; therefore there must be another world, wherein this difference shall be made. *Watts's Logic.*

5. Only; nothing more than.

If my offence be of mortal kind,
That not my service, past or present sorrows,
Can ransom me into his love again;
But to know so, must be my benefit. *Shakspeare.*
What nymph softer his voice but hears,
Will be my rival, though she have but eyes. *Ben Jonson.*

No, Aurengzebe, you merit all my heart,
And I'm too noble but to give a part. *Dryden.*
Did but men consider the true notion of God,
he would appear to be full of goodness. *Tillotson.*
If we do but put virtue and vice in equal circumstances, the advantages of ease and pleasure will be found to be on the side of religion. *Tillotson.*

The mischiefs or harms that come by play, inadvertency or ignorance, are not at all, or but very gently, to be taken notice of. *Locke.*
If a reader examines Horace's Art of Poetry, he will find but very few precepts in it, which he may not meet with in Aristotle. *Addison.*
Prepar'd I stand: he was but born to try
The lot of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope.*

6. Than.

The full moon was no sooner up, and shining in all its brightness, but he opened the gate of Paradise. *Guardian.*

7. But that; without this consequence that.

BUT

Frosts that constrain the ground
Do seldom their usurping power withdraw,
But raging floods pursue their hasty hand. *Dryden.*

8. Otherwise than that.
It cannot be but nature hath some director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker.*

Who shall believe,
But you misuse the reverence of your place? *Shakspeare.*

9. Not more than; even.

A genius so elevated and unconfined as Mr. Cowley's, was but necessary to make Pindar speak English. *Dryden.*

10. By any other means than.
Beroc but now I left; whom, pin'd with pain,
Her age and anguish from these rites detain. *Dryden.*

It is evident, in the instance I gave but now, the consciousness went along
Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny; whose qualification shall come into no true taste again, but by transplanting of Cassio. *Shakspeare.*

11. If it were not for this; that; if it were not that. Obsolete.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse full of cruzades. And, but my noble Moor is true of mind, and made of no such hatefuls as jealous creatures are, it were enough to put him to ill-thinking. *Shakspeare.*

I here do give thee that with all my heart,
Which, but thou hadst already, with all my heart I would keep from thee. *Shakspeare.*

12. However; howbeit: a word of indeterminate connection.

I do not doubt but I have been to blame; but, to pursue the end for which I came, Unite your subjects first, then let us go And pour their common rage upon the foe. *Dryden.*

13. It is used after no doubt, no question, and such words, and signifies the same with that. It sometimes is joined with that.

They made no account, but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon.*
I fancied to myself a kind of ease in the change of the paroxysm; never suspecting but that the humour would have wasted itself. *Dryden.*

There is no question but the king of Spain will reform most of the abuses. *Addison.*

14. That. This seems no proper sense in this place.

It is not therefore impossible but I may alter the complexion of my play, to restore myself into the good graces of my fair critics. *Dryden.*

15. Otherwise than. Obsolete.

I should find

To think but nobly of my grandmother. *Shakspeare.*

16. A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing sentence is bounded or restrained; only.

Thus fights Ulysses, thus his fame extends;

A formidable man, but to his friends. *Dryden.*

17. A particle of objection; yet it may be objected: it has sometimes yet with it.

But yet, madam——
I do not like but yet; it does allay
The good precedence; lie upon but yet!
But yet is as a jailour, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakspeare.*

Must the heart then have been formed and constituted, before the blood was in being? But here again, the substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. *Bentley.*

18. But for; without; had not this been.

Rash man, forbear! but for some unbelief,

My joy had been as fatal as my grief. *Hudibras.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a simple knot was tied above. *Dryden.*

When the fair boy receiv'd the gift of night,
And, *but for* mischief, you had died for spite. *Dryd.*
BUT. *n. f.* [*bout*, French.] A boundary.
But, if I ask you what I mean by that word,
you will answer, I mean this or that thing, you
cannot tell which; but if I join it with the words
in construction and sense, as, *but I will not*, a
but of wine, *but and boundary*, the ram will *but*,
shoot at *but*, the meaning of it will be as ready
to you as any other word. *Holder.*
BUT. *n. f.* [In sea language.] The end
of any plank which joins to another on
the outside of a ship, under water. *Harris.*

BUT-END. *n. f.* [from *but* and *end*.] The
blunt end of any thing; the end upon
which it rests.

The reserve of foot galled their foot with
several volleys, and then fell on them with the
but-ends of their muskets. *Clarendon.*

Thy weapon was a good one when I wielded
it, but the *but-end* remains in my hands. *Arbuth.*
Some of the soldiers accordingly pushed them
forward, with the *but-ends* of their pikes, into
my reach. *Swift.*

BUTCHER. *n. f.* [*boucher*, Fr.]

1. One that kills animals to sell their flesh.

The shepherd and the butcher both may look
upon one sheep with pleasing conceits. *Sidney.*

Hence be learnt the butcher's guile,
How to cut your throat, and smile;
Like a butcher doom'd for life
In his mouth to wear his knife. *Swift.*

2. One that is delighted with blood.

Honour and renown are bestowed on conquer-
ors, who, for the most part, are but the great
butchers of mankind. *Locke.*

TO BUTCHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To kill; to murder.

In suffering thus thy brother to be slaughter'd
Thou shew'st the naked pathway to thy life,
Teaching stern murder how to butcher thee. *Shakespeare.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully by you my hopes are butcher'd. *Shakespeare.*

The poison and the dagger are at hand to
butcher a hero, when the poet wants brains to
save him. *Dryden.*

BUTCHERS-BROOM, OR KNEEHOLLY.

n. f. [*ruscus*, Lat.] A tree.

The roots are sometimes used in medicine, and
the green shoots are cut and bound into bundles,
and sold to the butchers, who use it as befoms
to sweep their blocks; from whence it had the
name of *butchers-broom*. *Miller.*

BUTCHERLINESS. *n. f.* [from *butcherly*.]

A brutal, cruel, savage, butcherly man-
ner.

BUTCHERLY. *adj.* [from *butcher*.] Cruel;

bloody; grossly and clumsily barbarous.

There is a way which, brought into schools,
would take away this *butcherly* fear in making of
Latin. *Ascham.*

What stratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*
This deadly counsel daily doth beget! *Shaksp.*

BUTCHERY. *n. f.* [from *butcher*.]

1. The trade of a butcher.

Yet this man, so ignorant in modern *butchery*,
has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered
five or six miserable lovers, in every tragedy he
has written. *Pope.*

2. Murder; cruelty; slaughter.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this patron of thy *butcheries*. *Shakespeare.*

The *butchery*, and the breach of hospitality,
is represented in this fable under the mask of
friendship. *L'Estrange.*

Can be a son to lost remorse incite,
Whom goats, and blood, and *butchery* delight? *Dryden.*

3. The place where animals are killed;
the place where blood is shed.

There is no place, this house is but a *butchery*;
Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it. *Shakespeare.*

BUTLER. *n. f.* [*bouteiller*, Fr. *boteler*,
or *botiller*, old English, from *bottle*; he
that is employed in the care of bottling
liquors.] A servant in a family employed
in furnishing the table.

Butlers forget to bring up the beer time enough. *Swift.*

BUTLERAGE. *n. f.* [from *butler*.] The
duty upon wines imported, claimed by
the king's butler.

Those ordinary finances are casual or uncer-
tain, as be the excise, the customs, *butlerage*,
and impost. *Bacon.*

BUTLERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *butler*.] The
office of a butler.

BUTMENT. *n. f.* [*abatement*, Fr.] That
part of the arch which joins it to the
upright pier.

The supporters or *butments* of the said arch
cannot suffer so much violence, as in the prece-
dent flat posture. *Wotton.*

BUT'SHAFT. *n. f.* [from *but* and *shaft*.]

An arrow.

The blind boy's *but'shaft*. *Shakespeare.*

BUTT. *n. f.* [*but*, Fr.]

1. The place on which the mark to be
shot at is placed.

He calls on Bacchus and propounds the prize;
The groom his fellow groom at *butts* desires,
And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes. *Dryden.*

2. The point at which the endeavour is
directed.

Be not afraid though you do see me weapon'd;
Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*,
The very sea-mark of my journey's end. *Shaksp.*

3. The object of aim; the thing against
which any attack is directed.

The papists were the most common-place, and
the *butt* against whom all the arrows were di-
rected. *Clarendon.*

4. A man upon whom the company breaks
their jests.

I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I
thought very smart, when my ill genius suggested
to him such a reply as got all the laughter on his
side. *Spectator.*

5. A blow given by a horned animal.

6. A stroke given in fencing.

If disputes arise

Among the champions for the prize;

To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,

John shews the chalk on Robert's coat. *Prior.*

BUTT. *n. f.* [*butz*, Saxon.] A vessel; a

barrel containing one hundred and
twenty-six gallons of wine; a butt con-
tains one hundred and eight gallons of
beer; and from fifteen to twenty-two
hundred weight, is a butt of currants.

I scraped upon a *butt* of sack, which the sailors
heaved overboard. *Shakespeare.*

TO BUTT. *v. a.* [*botten*, Dutch.] To

strike with the head, as horned animals.

Come, leave your tears: a brief farewell: the
beast

With many heads *butts* me away. *Shakespeare.*

Nor wars are seen,

Unloose, upon the green,

Two harmless lambs are *butting* one the other. *Wotton.*

A snow-white steer, before thy altar led,
Butts with his threatening brows, and bellowing
hands. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

A ram will *butt* with his head though he be
brought up tame, and never saw that manner of
fighting. *Ray.*

BUTTER. *n. f.* [*buttepe*, Saxon; *buty-
rum*, Lat.]

1. An unctuous substance made by agi-
tating the cream of milk, till the oil se-
parates from the whey.

And he took *butter* and milk, and the calf
which he had dressed, and set before them. *Genesis.*

2. *Butter of Antimony.* A chymical pre-
paration, made by uniting the acid spi-
rits of sublimate corrosive with regulus
of antimony. It is a great caustic. *Harris.*

3. *Butter of Tin*, is made with tin and
sublimate corrosive. This preparation
continually emits fumes. *Harris.*

TO BUTTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear, or oil, with butter.

'Twas her brother, that, in pure kindness to
his horse, *buttered* his hay. *Shakespeare.*

Words *butter* no passions. *L'Estrange.*

2. To increase the stakes every throw, or
every game: a cant term among game-
sters.

It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's
prologues, which compares a writer to a *butter-
ing* gamester, that stakes all his winning upon
one cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is
sure to be undone. *Addison.*

BUTTERBUMP. *n. f.* A fowl; the same
with *bittern*.

BUTTERBUR. *n. f.* [*petasiter*, Lat.] A
plant used in medicine, and grows wild
in great plenty by the sides of ditches. *Miller.*

BUTTERFLOWER. *n. f.* A yellow flower,
with which the fields abound in the
month of May.

Let weeds, instead of *butterflowers*, appear;
And meads, instead of daisies, hemlock bear. *Gay.*

BUTTERFLY. *n. f.* [*butteppleze*, Saxon.]
A beautiful insect, so named because it
first appears in the beginning of the sea-
son for butter.

Litfoons that daisies, by her heavenly might,
She turn'd into a winged *butterfly*,
In the wide air to make her wand'ring flight. *Spenser.*

Tell old tales, and laugh
At gilded *butterflies*; and bear poor rogues

Talk of court news. *Shakespeare.*

And to best, that as he cast his eye

Among the colworts on a *butterfly*,

He saw false Reynard. *Dryden.*

That which seems to be a powder upon the
wings of a *butterfly*, is an innumerable company
of extreme small feathers, not to be discerned
without a microscope. *Grew.*

BUTTERIS. *n. f.* An instrument of steel
set in a wooden handle, used in paring
the foot, or cutting the hoof, of a horse.

Farrier's Dictionary.

BUTTERMILK. *n. f.* [from *butter* and
milk.] The whey that is separated from
the cream when butter is made.

A young man, fallen into an ulcerous con-
sumption, devoted himself to *buttermilk*, by which
sole diet he recovered. *Harvey.*

The scurvy of mariners is cured by acids, as
fruits, lemons, oranges, *buttermilk*; and all saline
spirits hurt them. *Arbuthnot.*

BUTTERPRINT. *n. f.* [from *butter* and
print.] A piece of carved wood, used to
mark butter.

A *butterprint*, in which were engraven figures
of all sorts and sizes, applied to the lump of
butter, left on it the figure. *Lucie.*

BUTTERTOOTH. *n. f.* [from *butter* and
tooth.] The great broad foretooth.

BUTTERWOMAN. *n. f.* [from *butter* and
woman.] A woman that sells butter.

Tongue, I must put you into a *butterwoman's* mouth, and buy myself another of Bajazet's mate, if you prattle me into these perils. *Shaksp.*

BU'TTARWORT. *n. f.* A plant; the same with *sanicle*.

BU'TTERY. *adj.* [from *butter*.] Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

Nothing more convertible into hot choleric humour than its *buttery* parts. *Harvey.*

The best oils, thickened by cold, have a white colour; and milk itself has its whiteness from the caseous fibres, and its *buttery* oil. *Floyer.*

BU'TTERY. *n. f.* [from *butter*; or, according to *Skinner*, from *bouter*, Fr. to place or lay up.] The room where provisions are laid up.

Go, sirrah, take them to the *buttery*.

And give them friendly welcome every one. *Shak.*

All that need a cool and fresh temper, as cellars, pantries, and *butteries*, to the north. *Wilton.*

My guts ne'er suffer'd from a college-cook, My name ne'er enter'd in a *buttery* book. *Bramston.*

BU'TTOCK. *n. f.* [supposed, by *Skinner*, to come from *aboutir*, French; inserted by *Junius* without etymology.] The rump; the part near the tail.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all *buttocks*. *Shakspere.*

Such as were not able to stay themselves, should be holden up by others of more strength, riding behind them upon the *buttocks* of the horse. *Kneller.*

The tail of a fox was never made for the *buttocks* of an ape. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

BUTTON. *n. f.* [*bottun*, Welsh; *bouton*, French.]

1. A catch, or small ball, by which the drefs of man is fastened.

Pray you, undo this *button*. *Shakspere.*

I mention those ornaments, because of the simplicity of the shape, want of ornaments, *buttons*, loops, gold and silver lace, they must have been cheaper than ours. *Arbutnot.*

2. Any knob or ball fastened to a smaller body.

We fastened to the marble certain wires, and a *button*. *Boyle.*

Fair from its humble bed I rear'd this flow'r, Suckled and cheer'd with air and sun, and show'r; Soft on the paper rud' its leaves I spread, Bright with the gilded *button* tip its head. *Pope.*

3. The bud of a plant.

The canker galls the infants of the spring, Too oft before their *buttons* be difcol'd. *Shaksp.*

BU'TTON. *n. f.* [*echinus marinus*.] The sea-urchin, which is a kind of crabfish that has prickles instead of feet. *Ainsworth.*

To BU'TTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drefs; to clothe.

One whose hard heart is *button'd* up with steel. *Shakspere.*

He gave his legs, arms, and breast, to his ordinary servant, to *button* and drefs him. *Wilton.*

2. To fasten with buttons; as, he *buttons* his coat.

BU'TTONHOLE. *n. f.* [from *button* and *hole*.] The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught.

Let me take you a *buttonhole* lower. *Shakspere.*

I'll please the maids of honour, if I can: Without black velvet breeches, what is man? I will my skill in *buttonholes* display, And brag how oft I shut me ev'ry day. *Bramston.*

BU'TTRESS. *n. f.* [from *aboutir*, Fr.]

1. A prop; a wall built to support another wall, and standing out.

No jutting frieze,

Buttress, not coigne of vantage, but this bird Hath made his pendant bed, and pincereant cradle. *Shakspere.*

Fruit trees, set upon a wall against the sun, between elbows or *buttresses* of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

But we inhabit a weak city here, Which *buttresses* and props but scarcely bear. *Dryden.*

2. A prop; a support.

It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adversaries are still setting up against us, as the ground pillar and *buttress* of the good old cause of nonconformity. *South.*

To BU'TTRESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To prop; to support.

BU'TWINK. *n. f.* A bird. *Dist.*

BUTYRACEOUS. } *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat.

BUTYROUS. } butter.] Having the properties of butter.

Chyle has the same principles as milk; a viscosity from the caseous parts, and an oiliness from the *butyrous* parts. *Floyer.*

Its oily red part is from the *butyrous* parts of chyle. *Floyer.*

BU'XOM. *adj.* [*bucrum*, Sax. from *buxan*, to bend. It originally signified obedient; as *John de Trevisa*, a clergyman, tells his patron, that he is obedient and *buxom* to all his commands. In an old form of marriage, used before the reformation, the bride promised to be obedient and *buxom* in bed and at board; from which expression, not well understood, its present meaning seems to be derived.]

1. Obedient; obsequious.

He did tread down and disgrace all the English, and set up and countenance the Irish; thinking thereby to make them more tractable and *buxom* to his government. *Spenser.*

He, with broad sails,

Winnow'd the *buxom* air. *Milton.*

2. Gay; lively; brisk.

I'm born

Again a fresh child of the *buxom* morn, Heir of the sun's first beams. *Crahan.*

Zephyr, with Aurora playing, As he met her once a maying, Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair, So *buxom*, blithe, and dehonnair. *Milton.*

Sturdy swains, In clean array, for rustick dance prepare, Mixt with the *buxom* damsel's hand in band. *Philips.*

3. Wanton; jolly.

Almighty Jove descends, and pours Into his *buxom* bride his fruitful show'rs. *Dryden.* She feign'd the rites of Bacchus! cry'd aloud, And to the *buxom* god the virgin vow'd. *Dryden.*

BU'XOMLY. *adv.* [from *buxom*.] Wantonly; amorously.

BU'XOMNESS. *n. f.* [from *buxom*.] Wantonnefs; amoroufness.

To BUY. *v. a.* pret. I *bought*; I have *bought*. [*biezean*, Sax.]

1. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain for money, or something equivalent; to procure by sale, not gift or theft.

They must *buy* up no corn growing within twelve miles of Geneva, that is the filling of their magazines may not prejudice their market. *Addison.*

2. To procure some advantage by something that deserves it, or at some price.

I have *bought*

Golden opinions from all sorts of people. *Shaksp.*

Pent to linger

But with a grain a day, I would not *buy* Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shaksp.*

Picture with prate, and danger they would *buy*, And with a foe that would not only fly. *Denham.*

3. To regulate by money: in this sense it has particles annexed.

You, and all the kings of christendom, Are led to grossly by this meddling priest, Dreading the curse that money may *buy* out. *Shakspere.*

What pitiful things are power, rhetoric, or riches, when they would terrify, dissuade, or *buy* off conscience! *South.*

To BUY. *v. n.* To treat about a purchase.

I will *buy* with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following. *Shakspere.*

BUYER. *n. f.* [from *To buy*.] He that buys; a purchaser.

When a piece of art is set before us, let the first caution be, not to ask who made it, lest the fame of the author do captivate the fancy of the *buyer*. *Warton.*

To BUZZ. *v. n.* [*bixzen*, Teut. to growl. *Junius*.]

1. To hum; to make a noise like bees, flies, or wasps.

And all the chamber filled was with flies, Which *buzzed* all about, and made such found, That they encumber'd all men's ears and eyes. Like many swarms of bees assembled round. *Spenser.*

There be more wasps, that *buzz* about his nose, Will make this sting the sooner. *Shakspere.*

For fill the flowers ready stand, One *buzzes* round about,

One lights, one tattles, gets in, gets out. *Suckling.*

What though no bees around your cradle flew, Nor on your lips distill'd their golden dew; Yet have we oft discover'd, in their read, A swarm of diones that *buzz'd* about your head. *Pope.*

We join, like flies and wasps, in *buzzing* about wit. *Swift.*

2. To whisper; to prate to.

There is such confusion in my pow'r, As, after some oration fairly spoke By a beloved prince, there doth appear Among the *buzzing* multitude. *Shakspere.*

3. To found heavy and low.

Herewith arose a *buzzing* noise among them, as if it had been the rustling sound of the sea afar off. *Harward.*

To BUZZ. *v. a.* To whisper; to spread secretly.

Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity, That is not quickly *buzz'd* into his ears? *Shaksp.*

I will *buzz* abroad such prophecies, That Edward shall be fearful of his life. *Shaksp.*

Did you not hear

A *buzzing* of a separation Between the king and Catherine? *Shakspere.*

They might *buzz* and whisper it one to another, and, tacitly withdrawing from the presence of the apostles, they then lift their voices, and noise it about the city. *Bentley.*

BUZZ. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hum; a whisper; a talk with an air of secrecy. The live of a city or kingdom is in best condition when there is least noise or *buzz* in it. *Bacon.*

Where I found the whole outward room in a *buzz* of politicks. *Addison.*

BU'ZZARD. *n. f.* [*bufard*, Fr.]

1. A degenerate or mean species of hawk.

More pity that the eagle should be maw'd, While kites and *buzzards* prey at liberty. *Shaksp.*

The noble *buzzard* ever pleas'd me best; Of small renown, 'tis true: for, not to live, We call him but a hawk by courtesy. *Dryden.*

2. A blackhead; a dunce.

Those blind *buzzards*, who, in late years, of

willful maliciousness, would neither learn themselves, nor could teach others, any thing at all.

Ascham.

Buzzer. *n. f.* [from *buzz*.] A secret whisperer.

Her brother is in secret come from France,
And wants not buzzers to infect his ear
With petulant speeches of his father's death.

Shakespeare.

BY. *prep.* [bi, big. Saxon.]

1. It notes the agent.

The moon is with child *by* you, Launcelot.

Shakespeare.

The grammar of a language is sometimes to be carefully studied *by* a grown man.

Locke.

Death's what the guilty fear, the pious crave,
Sought *by* the wretch, and vanquish'd *by* the brave.

Garth.

2. It notes the instrument, and is commonly used after a verb neuter, where *with* would be put after an active; as, he killed her *with* a sword; she died *by* a sword.

But *by* Pelides' arms when Hector fell,
He chose *Aeneas*, and he chose *as well*.

Dryden.

3. It notes the cause of any effect.

I view, *by* no presumption led,
Your revels of the night.

Parael.

By woe the soul to daring action steals,
By woe in plaintive patience it excels.

Savage.

4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed, or obtained.

You must think, if we give you any thing, we hope to gain *by* you.

Shakespeare.

Happier! had it suffic'd him to have known
Good *by* itself, and evil not at all.

Paradise Lost.

The heart knows that *by* itself, which nothing
in the world besides can give it any knowledge of.

South.

We obtain the knowledge of a multitude of propositions *by* sensation and reflection.

Watts.

5. It shows the manner of an action.

I have not patience; she consumes the time
In idle talk, and owns her false belief:

Dryden.

Seize her *by* force, and tear her hence unheard.

Dryden.

This fight had more weight with him, as *by*
good luck not above two of that venerable body
were fallen asleep.

Addison.

By chance, within a neighbouring brook,
He saw his branching horns, and alter'd look.

Addison.

6. It has a signification, noting the method in which any successive action is performed with regard to time or quantity.

The best for you, is to re-examine the cause,
and to try it even point *by* point, argument *by* argument,
with all the exactness you can.

Hobbes.

We are not to stay all together, but to come
by him where he stands, *by* ones, *by* twos, and *by* threes.

Shakespeare.

He calleth them forth *by* one, and *by* one, *by*
the name, as he pleaseth, though seldom the order
be inverted.

Bacon.

The captains were obliged to break that piece
of ordinance, and so *by* pieces to carry it away, that
the enemy should not get so great a spoil.

Knotter.

Common prudence would direct me to take
them all out, and examine them one *by* one.

Boyle.

Others will soon take pattern and encourage-
ment *by* your building; and to house *by* house,
street *by* street, there will at last be finished a
magnificent city.

Spratt.

Explor'd her limb *by* limb, and fear'd to find
So rude a gripe had left a livid mark behind.

Dryden.

Thus year *by* year they pass, and day *by* day,
Till once, 'twas on the morn of cheerful May,
The young *Aminta*—

Dryden.

I'll gaze for ever on thy godlike father,
Transplanting one *by* one into my life
His bright perfections, till I thine like him.

Addison.

Let the blows *by* pauses laid on.

Locke.

7. It notes the quantity had at one time.

Bullion will sell *by* the ounce for six shillings
and five pence unclipp'd money.

Locke.

What we take daily *by* pounds, is at least of as
much importance as what we take seldom, and
only *by* grains and spoonfuls.

Arbutnot.

The North *by* myriads pours her mighty sons;
Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns.

Pope.

8. At, or in; noting place: it is now perhaps only used before the words *sea*, or *water*, and *land*. 'This seems a remnant of a meaning now little known. *By* once expressed situation; as *by* west, westward.

We see the great effects of battles *by* sea; the
battle of Actium decided the empire of the world.

Bacon.

Arms, and the man, I sing; who, forc'd *by*
fate,

Expell'd and exil'd, left the Trojan shore;

Long labours both *by* sea and land he bore.

I would have fought *by* land, where I was
stronger:

You hinder'd it: yet, when I fought at sea;

Forlook me fighting.

Dryden.

By land, *by* water, they renew their charge.

Pope.

9. According to; noting permission.

It is lawful, both *by* the laws of nature and
nations, and *by* the law divine, which is the per-
fection of the other two.

Bacon's Holy War.

10. According to; noting proof.

The present, or like, system of the world can-
not possibly have been eternal, *by* the first propo-
sition; and, without God, it could not naturally,
nor fortuitously, emerge out of chaos, *by* the third
proposition.

Bentley.

The faculty, or desire, being infinite, *by* the
preceding proposition, may contain or receive
both these.

Cheyne.

11. After; according to; noting imita-
tion or conformity.

The gospel gives us such laws, as every man,
that understands himself, would chuse to live *by*.

Tillotson.

In the divisions I have made, I have erdeavoured,
the best I could, to govern myself *by*
the diversity of matter.

Locke.

This ship, *by* good luck, fell into their hands
at last, and served as a model to build others *by*.

Arbutnot.

12. From; noting ground of judgment,
or comparison.

Thus, *by* the music, we may know,
When noble wits a hunting go

Through groves that on Parnassus grow.

Waller.

By what he has done, before the war in which
he was engaged, we may expect what he will do
after a peace.

Dryden.

The son of Hercules he justly seems,
By his broad shoulders and gigantic limbs.

Dryden.

Who's that stranger? *By* his warlike port,
His fierce demeanour, and crested look,

Dryden.

He's of no vulgar note.

Dryden.

Judge the event
By what has pass'd

Dryden.

The punishment is not to be measured *by* the
greatness or smallness of the matter, but *by* the
opposition it carries, and stands in, to that respect
and submission that is due to the father.

Locke.

By what description of the town, I imagine it to
lie under some great enchantment.

Pope.

By what I have always heard and read, I take
the strength of a nation—

Swift.

13. It notes the sum of the difference be-
tween two things compared.

Meantime she stands provided of a Lais,
More young and vigorous too *by* twenty springs.

Dryden.

Her brother Rivers,
Ere this, lies shorter *by* the head at Pomfret.

Rowe.

By giving the denomination to less quantities of
silver *by* one twentieth, you take from them their
due.

Locke.

14. It notes co-operation.

By her he had two children at one birth.

Shak.

15. For; noting continuance of time.
This sense is not now in use.

Ferdinand and Isabella recovered the kingdom
of Grenada from the Moors; having been in pos-
session thereof *by* the space of seven hundred
years.

Bacon.

16. As soon as; not later than; noting
time.

By this, the sons of Constantine which fled,
Ambrose and Uther, did ripe years attain.

Fairy Queen.

Hector, *by* the fifth hour of the sun,
Will with a trumpet, 'twixt our tents and Troy,
To-morrow morning call some knight to arms.

Shakespeare.

He err'd not; *for*, *by* this, the heav'nly bands
Down from a sky of jasper lighted now

In Paradise.

Milton.

These have their course to finish round the earth
By morrow evening.

Milton.

The angelic guards ascended, mute and sad
Forman: for of his state *by* this they knew.

Milton.

By that time a siege is carried on two or three
days, I was altogether lost and bewildered in it.

Addison.

By this time, the very foundation was re-
moved.

Swift.

By the beginning of the fourth century from
the building of Rome, the tribunes proceeded to
far, as to accuse and fine the consuls.

Swift.

17. Beside; noting passage.

Many beautiful places, standing along the
sea shore, make the town appear longer than it is
to cause that sail *by* it.

Addison.

18. Beside; near to; in presence; noting
proximity of place.

So thou may'st say, the king lies *by* a beg-
gar, if a beggar dwell near him; or the church
stands *by* thy tabour, if thy tabour stand *by* the
church.

Shakespeare.

Here he comes himself;
If he be worth any man's good voice,

That good man sit down *by* him.

Ben Jonson.

A spacious plain, whereon
Were tents of various hue: *by* some were herds
Of cattle grazing.

Milton.

Stay *by* me; thou art resolute and faithful;
I have employment worthy of thy arm.

Dryden.

19. Before himself, herself, or themselves.
it notes the absence of all others.

Sitting in some place, *by* himself, let him trans-
late into English his former lesson.

Ascham.

Solyman resolv'd to assault the breach, after
he had, *by* himself, in a melancholy mood, walk'd
up and down in his tent.

Knotter.

I know not whether he will annex his discourses
to his appendix, or publish it *by* itself, or at all.

Boyle.

He will imagine, that the king and his ministers
sat down and made them *by* themselves, and then
sent them to their allies to sign

Swift.

More pleas'd to keep it till their friends could
come,

Than eat the sweetest *by* themselves at home.

Pope.

20. At hand.

He kept then some of the spirit *by* him, to ve-
rify what he believes.

Boyle.

The merchant is not forced to keep so much
money *by* him, as in other places, where they
have not such a supply.

Locke.

21. It is the solemn form of swearing.

His godhead I invoke, *by* him I swear.

Dryden.

22. It is used in forms of adjuring, or ob-
testing.

Which, O! avert *by* yon eternal light,
Which I have loit for this eternal night;

Or, if by dearest ties you may be won,
By your dead fire, and *by* your living sun.

Dryden.

Now *by* your joys on earth, your hopes in
heav'n,

O spare this great, this good, this aged king!

Dryden.

O cruel youth!

By all the pains that wings thy tortur'd soul,
By all the dear deceitful hopes you gave me,
O cease! at least once more delude my sorrows.
Smith.

23. It signifies specification and particularity.

Uphraiding heav'n, from whence his lineage came,

And cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, *by name.*
Dryden.

24. By proxy of; noting substitution.

The gods were said to feast with Ethiopians; that is, they were present with them *by their statues.*
Broom.

25. In the same direction with.

They are also striated, or furrowed, *by the length,* and the sides curiously punched, or picked.
Grew.

By *adv.*

1. Near; at a small distance.

And in it lies the god of sleep;
And, snoring *by,*
We may descry
The monsters of the deep.
Dryden.

2. Beside; passing.

I did hear
The galloping of horse. Who was 't came *by?*
Shakespeare.

3. In presence.

The same words in my lady Philoclea's mouth,
as from one woman to another, so as there was
no other body *by,* might have had a better grace.
Sidney.

I'll not be *by* the while; my liege, farewell:
What will become hereof, there's none can tell.
Shakespeare.

There while I sing, if gentle youth be *by,*
That tunes my lute, and wands the strings so high.
Wallier.

Pris'ners and witnesses were waiting *by,*
These have been taught to live, and those to die.
Rusconian.

You have put a principle into him, which will
influence his actions when you are not *by.* *Locke.*

BY AND BY. In a short time.

He overtook Amphialus, who had been slain
here, and *by and by* called him to fight with him.
Sidney.

The noble knight alighted *by and by*
From lofty steed, and had the lady stay,
To see what end of fight should him befall that day.
Spenser.

In the temple, *by and by,* with us,
Their couples shall eternally be knit.
Shaksp.

O how the spring of love resembleth
The uncertain glory of an April day;
Which now shows all the beauty of the sun,
And *by and by* a cloud takes all away.
Shaksp.

Now a sensible man, *by and by* a fool, and
presently a beast.
Shakespeare's Othello.

By. *n. f.* [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard.

In this instance, there is, upon the *by,* to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood.
Bacon.

This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a sheep in private, *by the by.* *L'Estr.*

Hence we may understand, to add that upon the *by,* that it is not necessary.
Boyle.

So, while my lov'd revenge is full and high,
I'll give you back your kingdom *by the by.*
Dryden.

By, in composition, implies something out of the direct way, and consequently some obscurity, as a *by-road*; something irregular, as a *by-end*; or something collateral, as a *by-concernment*; or private, as a *by-law*. This composition is used at pleasure, and will be understood by the examples following.

BY-COFFEEHOUSE. *n. f.* A coffeehouse in an obscure place.

I afterwards entered a *by-coffeehouse*, that stood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a nonjuror.
Addison.

BY-CONCERNMENT. *n. f.* An affair which is not the main business.

Our plays, besides the main design, have under-plots, or *by-concernments*, or less considerable persons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot.
Dryden.

BY-DEPENDANCE. *n. f.* An appendage; something accidentally depending on another.

These,
And your three motives to the battle, with
I know not how much more, should be demanded;
And all the other *by-dependencies*,
From chance to chance.
Shakespeare.

BY-DESIGN. *n. f.* An incidental purpose.

And if she miss the mouse-trap lines,
They'll serve for other *by-designs*,
And make an artist understand
To copy out her seal or hand;
Or find void places in the paper,
To steal in something to entrap her.
Hudibras.

BY-END. *n. f.* Private interest; secret advantage.

All people that worship for fear, profit, or
some other *by-end*, fall within the intendment of
this fable.
L'Estrange.

BY-GONE. *adj.* [a Scotch word.] Past.

Tell him, you're sure
All in Bohemia 's well: this satisfaction
The *by-gone* day proclaim'd.
Shakespeare.

As we have a conceit of motion coming, as
well as *by-gone*; so have we of time, which
dependeth thereupon.
Grew.

BY-INTEREST. *n. f.* Interest distinct from that of the publick.

Various factions and parties, all aiming at *by-interest*, without any sincere regard to the publick good.
Atterbury.

BY-LAW. *n. f.*

By-laws are orders made in court-leets, or court-barons, by common assent, for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds.
Cowell.

There was also a law, to restrain the *by-laws* and ordinances of corporations.
Bacon.

In the beginning of this record is inserted the law or institution; to which are added two *by-laws*, as a comment upon the general law.
Addison.

BY-MATTER. *n. f.* Something incidental.

I knew one that, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a *by-matter.* *Bacon.*

BY-NAME. *n. f.* A nickname; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

Robert, eldest son to the Conqueror, used short hose, and thereupon was *by-named* Court-hose, and showed first the use of them to the English.
Camden.

BY-PAST. *adj.* Past: a term of the Scotch dialect.

Wars, pestilences, and diseases, have not been fewer for these three hundred years *by-past*, than ever they had been since we have had records.
Cheyne.

BY-PATH. *n. f.* A private or obscure path.

Heav'n knows, my son,
By what *by-paths*, and indirect crook'd ways,
I got this crown.
Shakespeare.

BY-RESPECT. *n. f.* Private end or view.

It may be that some, upon *by-respects*, find somewhat friendly usage in usance, at some of their hands.
Carriv.

The archbishops and bishops, next under the king, have the government of the church: be not you the men to prefer any to those places, for any *by-respect*, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth.
Bacon.

Augustus, who was not altogether so good as he was wife, had some *by-respects* in the enacting of this law; for to do any thing for nothing, was not his maxim.
Dryden.

BY-ROAD. *n. f.* An obscure unfrequented path.

Through slipp'ry *by-roads*, dark and deep,
They often climb, and often creep.
Swift.

BY-ROOM. *n. f.* A private room within another.

I prythe, do thou stand in some *by-room*, while I question my puny drawer to what end he gave the sugar.
Shakespeare.

BY-SPEECH. *n. f.* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point.

When they come to allege what word and what law they meant, their common ordinary practice is to quote *by-speeches*, in some historical narration or other, and to use them as, if they were written in most exact form of law.
Black.

BY-STANDER. *n. f.* A looker on; one unconcerned.

She broke her feathers, and, falling to the ground, was taken up by the *by-standers.* *L'Estr.*
The *by-standers* asked him, why he ran away, his head being weight?
Locke.

BY-STREET. *n. f.* An obscure street.

The broker here his spacious beaver wears,
Upon his brow sits jealousy and cares;
Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach,
He seeks *by-streets*, and saves the expensive coach.
Gay.

BY-VIEW. *n. f.* Private self-interested purpose.

No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him.
Atterbury.

BY-WALK. *n. f.* A private walk; not the main road.

He moves afterwards in *by-walks*, or under-plots, as diversions to the main design, lest it should grow tedious; though they are still naturally joined.
Dryden.

The chief avenue ought to be the most ample, and noble; but there should be *by-walks*, to retire into sometimes, for ease and refreshment.
Broom.

BY-WAY. *n. f.* A private and obscure way.

Night-steals are commonly driven in *by-ways*, and by blind fords, unused of any but such like.
Spenser on Ireland.

Other *by-ways* he himself betook,
Where never list of liking might did tread.
Spens.

Wholly abstain or wed: thy bounteous Lord
Allows thee choice of pating; take no *by-ways*,
But gladly welcome what he doth afford;
Not grudging that thy lust hath bounds and stays.
Hobbes.

A servant, or a favourite, if he be in want, and no other apparent cause of esteem, is commonly thought but a *by-way* to close corruption.
Bacon.

This is wonderfully diverting to the understanding, thus to receive a precept, as it were, through a *by-way*, and to apprehend an idea that draws a whole train after it.
Addison.

BY-WEST. *adv.* Westward; to the west of.

Whereupon grew that *by-word*, used by the Irish, that they dwell *by-west* the law, which dwell beyond the river of the Barrow.
Darwin.

BY-WORD. *n. f.* A saying; a proverb.

Rashly Henry he depos'd; whose cowardice
Hath made us *by-words* to our enemies.
Shaksp.

I knew a wife man, that had it for a *by-word*, when he saw men harken to a conclusion, Stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner.
Bacon.

We are become a *by-word* among the nations for our ridiculous feuds and animosities.
Addison.

It will be his lot often to look singular, in house and licentious times, and to become a *by-word* and a reproach among the men of wit and pleasure.
Atterbury.

BY-ASS. *n. f.* See BIAS.

Every inordinate lust is a false *by-ss* upon men's understandings, which naturally draws towards atheism.
Tillotson.

BYE, or BEE, come immediately from the Saxon *by*, bying, a dwelling.
Gibson.

BY'ZANTINE. See BIZANTINE. *Byzantine* is the true orthography.

C.

C A B

C, The third letter of the alphabet, has two sounds; one like *k*, as *call*, *clock*, *craft*, *coal*, *companion*, *cuneiform*; the other as *s*, as *Cesar*, *cessation*, *cinder*. It sounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant; and like *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

CAB. *n. f.* [קב] A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English, or the eighteenth part of the ephah.

CABAL. *n. f.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבלה, tradition.]

1. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins.

2. A body of men united in some close design. A *cabal* differs from a *party*, as *few* from *many*.

She often interposed her royal authority, to break the *cabals* which were forming against her first ministers. Addison.

3. Intrigue; something less than conspiracy.

When each, by cur'd *cabals* of women, strove To draw th' indulgent king to partial love. Dryd.

To CABAL. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form close intrigues; to intrigue; to unite in small parties.

His mournful friends, summon'd to take their leaves,

Are throng'd about his couch, and sit in council: What those *caballing* captains may design, I must prevent, by being first in action. Dryden.

CABALIST. *n. f.* [from *cabal*.] One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

Then Jove thus spake: with care and pain We form'd this name, renown'd in rhyme, Not thine, immortal Neugermain! Coit studious *cabalist*, more time. Swift.

CABALLISTICAL. *adj.* [from *cabal*.]

CABALLISTIC. *adj.* Something that has an occult meaning.

The letters are *caballistical*, and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with. Addison.

He taught him to repeat two *caballistical* words, in pronouncing of which the whole secret consisted. Spectator.

CABALLER. *n. f.* [from *cabal*.] He that engages with others in close designs; an intriguer.

Factions and rich, bold at the council board; But, caus'd in the field, he shunn'd the sword; A close *caballer*, and tongue-valiant lord. Dryd.

CABALLINE. *adj.* [*cabalinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horse; as, *caballine* aloes, or horse aloes.

CABARET. *n. f.* [French.] A tavern. Suppose this servant, passing by some *cabaret* or *branis-court* where his comrades were drinking or playing, should stay with them, and drink or play away his money. Brumh. against Hebbes.

CABBAGE. *n. f.* [*cabus*, Fr. *brassica*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are large, fleshy, and of a glaucous colour; the flowers consist of four leaves, which are succeeded by long taper pods, containing se-

veral round acid seeds. The species are, *cabbage*. Savoy *cabbage*. *Brussels*. The *cauliflower*. The *muik cabbage*. Branching tree *cabbage*, from the sea-coast. *Colewort*. Perennial Alpine *colewort*. Perfoliated wild *cabbage*, &c. Miller.

Cole cabbage, and *coleworts*, are soft and demulcent, without any acidity; the jelly or juice of red *cabbage*, baked in an oven, and mixed with honey, is an excellent pectoral. Arbuthnot.

To CABBAGE. *v. n.* To form a head; as, the plants begin to *cabbage*.

To CABBAGE. *v. a.* [a cant word among tailors.] To steal in cutting clothes.

Your taylor, instead of threads, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth. Arbuthnot.

CABBAGE-TREE. *n. f.* A species of palm-tree.

It is very common in the Caribbee islands, where it grows to a prodigious height. The leaves of this tree envelope each other, so that those which are inclosed, being deprived of the air, are blanched; which is the part the inhabitants cut for plaits for hats, and the young shoots are pickled: but whenever this part is cut out, the trees are destroyed; nor do they rise again from the old roots; so that there are very few trees left remaining near plantations. Miller.

CABBAGE-WORM. *n. f.* An insect.

CABIN. *n. f.* [*cabane*, Fr. *chabin*, Welsh, a cottage.]

1. A small room.

So long in secret *cabin* there he held Her captive to his sensual desire, Till that with timely fruit her belly swell'd, And bore a boy unto a savage fire. Spenser.

2. A small chamber in a ship.

Give thanks you have lived so long, and make yourself ready, in your *cabin*, for the mischance of the hour, if it so happen. Shakspeare. Men may not expect the use of many *cabins*, and safety at once, in the sea-service. Raleigh. The chess-board, we say, is in the same place it was, if it remain in the same part of the *cabin*, though the ship sails all the while. Locke.

3. A cottage, or small house.

Come from marble bow'rs, many times the gay harbour of anguish, Unto a silly *cabin*, though weak, yet stronger against woes. Sidney.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed, of laying off the green surface of the ground, to cover their *cabins*, and make up their ditches. Swift.

4. A tent, or temporary habitation.

Some of green loughs their slender *cabins* frame, Some lodged were Tortosa's streets about. Fairfax.

To CABIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin.

I'll make you feed on berries and on roots, And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat, And *cabin* in a cave. Shakspeare.

To CABIN. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.

Fleance is 'scap'd; I had else been perfect, As broad and general as the casing air; But now I'm *cabin'd*, crubb'd, confin'd, bound in, To saucy doubts and fear. Shakspeare.

CABINED. *adj.* [from *cabin*.] Belonging to a cabin.

C A C

The nice morn, on the Indian steep, From her *cabin'd* loophole peep. Milton.

CABINET. *n. f.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]

1. A closet; a small room.

At both corners of the farther side, let there be two delicate or rich *cabinnets*, daintily paved, richly hang'd, glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and all other elegancy that may be thought on. Bacon.

2. A hut or small house.

Hearken awhile in thy green *cabinnet*, The laurel song of careful Colinet. Spenser.

3. A private room in which consultations are held.

You began in the *cabinnet* what you afterwards practis'd in the camp. Dryden.

4. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; a private box.

Who sees a soul in such a body set, Might love the treasure for the *cabinnet*. Ben Jonson. In vain the workman shew'd his wit, With rings and hinges counterfeit, To make it seem, in this disguise, A *cabinnet* to vulgar eyes. Swift.

5. Any place in which things of value are hidden.

Thy breast hath ever been the *cabinnet*, Where I have lock'd my secrets. D. n. ham. We cannot discourse of the secret, but by describing our duty; but so much duty must needs open a *cabinnet* of mysteries. Taylor.

CABINET-COUNCIL. *n. f.*

1. A council held in a private manner, with unusual privacy and confidence.

The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, in some kings times, hath introduced *cabinet-councils*. Bacon.

2. A select number of privy counsellors supposed to be particularly trusted.

From the highest to the lowest it is universally read; from the *cabinnet-council* to the nursery. Gay to Swift.

CABINET-MAKER. *n. f.* [from *cabinet* and *make*.] One that makes small nice drawers or boxes.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs; so that they would be of great use for the *cabinet-makers*, as well as the turners, and others. Mortimer.

CABLE. *n. f.* [*cabl*, Welsh; *cabel*, Dutch.] The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

What though the mast be now blown over-board,

The cable broke, the holding anchor lost, And half our sailors swallow'd in the flood, Yet lives our pilot still? Shakspeare.

The length of the *cable* is the life of the ship in all extremities; and the reason is, because it makes so many bendings and waves, as the ship, riding at that length, is not able to stretch it; and nothing breaks that is not stretched. Raleigh.

The *cables* crack; the sailors fearful cries Ascend; and sable night involves the skies. Dryd.

CABLES. *n. f.* Small ropes used in ships.

Dis.

CACAO. See CHOCOLATE.

CAC

CACHECTICAL. } *adj.* [from *cachexy*.]
CACHECTICK. } Having an ill habit of body; showing an ill habit.

Young and florid blood, rather than rapid and cachectical. *Arbutnot on Air.*

The crude chyle swims in the blood, and appears as milk in the blood, of some persons who are cachectic. *Floyer.*

CACHEXY. *n. f.* [καχξία.] A general word to express a great variety of symptoms: most commonly it denotes such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions; proceeding from weakness of the fibres, and an abuse of the non-naturals, and often from severe acute distempers. *Arbutnot.*

CACHINNA'TION. *n. f.* [cachinnatio, Lat.] A loud laughter. *Diſt.*

CACKEREL. *n. f.* A fish, said to make those who eat it laxative.

To CACKLE. *v. n.* [καεχελεν, Dutch.] 1. To make a noise as a goose.

The nightingale, if she should sing by day, When every goose is cackling, would be thought No better a musician than the wren. *Shaks.*

Or rob the Roman geese of all their glories, And save the state, by cackling to the Tories. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen.

The trembling widow, and her daughters twain,

This woful cackling cry with horror heard Of those distracted dunces in the yard. *Dryden.*

3. To laugh; to giggle.

Nic grinned, cackled, and laughed, till he was like to kill himself; and fell a striking and dancing about the room. *Arbutnot.*

4. To talk idly; to prattle.

CACKLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a goose or fowl.

The silver goose before the shining gate There flew, and by her cackle sav'd the state. *Dryden.*

2. Idle talk; prattle.

CACKLER. *n. f.* [from cackle.]

1. A fowl that cackles.

2. A telltale; a tattler.

CACOCY'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *cacochymy*.]

CACOCY'MICK. } *my.* Having the humours corrupted.

It will prove very advantageous, if only cacochymick, to clarify his blood with a laxative.

Harvey on Consumption.

If the body be cacochymical, the tumours are apt to degenerate into very venomous and malignant abscesses.

The ancient writers distinguished putrid fevers, by putrefaction of blood, cholera, melancholy, and phlegm; and this is to be explained by an effervescence happening in a particular cacochymical blood. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CACOCY'MY. *n. f.* [κακοχυμία.] A depravation of the humours from a sound state, to what the physicians call by a general name of a *cacochymy*. Spots, and discolorations of the skin, are signs of weak fibres; for the lateral vessels, which lie out of the road of circulation, let gross humours pass, which could not, if the vessels had their due degree of stricture. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Strong beer, a liquor that attributes the half of its ill qualities to the hops, consisting of an acrimonious fiery nature, lets the blood, upon the least *cacochymy*, into an *ergasmus*. *Harvey.*

CACOPHONY. *n. f.* [κακοφωνία.] A bad sound of words.

CAD

These things shall lie by, till you come to carp at them, and alter rhimes, grammar, triplets, and cacophonies of all kinds. *Pope to Swift.*

To CACU'MINATE. *v. a.* [cacumino, Lat.]

To make sharp or pyramidal. *Diſt.*

CADA'VEROUS. *adj.* [cadaver, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcass; having the qualities of a dead carcass.

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who livingly are *cadaverous*, for fear of any outward pollution, whose temper pollutes themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glass, will grow red, foetid, *cadaverous*, and alkaline. The case is the same with the stagnant waters of hydropical perions. *Arbut.*

CA'DDIS. *n. f.* [This word is used in Erse for the variegated clothes of the Highlanders]

1. A kind of tape or riband.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkle, *caddises*, cambricks, lawns; why, he fings them over as if they were gods and goddesses. *Shakspeare.*

2. A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw.

He loves the mayfly, which is bred of the codworm, or *caddis*; and these make the trout bold and lusty. *Walton's Angler.*

CADE. *adj.* [It is deduced, by *Skinner*, from *cadeler*, Fr. an old word, which signifies to breed up tenderly.] Tame; soft; delicate; as, a *cade* lamb, a lamb bred at home.

To CADE. *v. a.* [from the *adj.*] To breed up in softness.

CADE. *n. f.* [cadus, Lat.] A barrel.

We John Cade, so terrified of our supposed father.—Or rather of stealing a *cade* of herrings. *Shakspeare.*

Soon as thy liquor from the narrow cells Of close press'd hulks is freed, thou must refrain Thy thirty soul; let none persuade to broach Thy thick, unwholesome, undigested *cares*. *Philips.*

CADE-WORM. *n. f.* The same with *caddis*.

CAD'ENCE. } *n. f.* [cadence, Fr.]

CAD'ENCY. }

1. Fall; state of sinking; decline.

Now was the sun in western *cadence* low From noon; and gentle airs, due at their hours, To fan the earth, now wak'd. *Milton.*

2. The fall of the voice; sometimes the general modulation of the voice.

The sliding, in the close or *cadence*, hath an agreement with the figure in rhetoric, which they call *præter cæpitulum*; for there is a pleasure even in being deceived. *Bacon.*

There be words not made with lungs, Sententious show'rs! O let them fall!

Their *cadence* is rhetorical. *Craſhaw.*

3. The flow of verses, or periods.

The words, the versification, and all the other elegancies of sound, as *cadences*, and turns of words upon the thought, perform exactly the same office both in dramatic and epic poetry. *Dryden.*

The *cadency* of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which follows. *Dryden.*

4. The tone or sound.

Hollow rocks retain The sound of blustering winds, which all night long

Had rous'd the sea, now with hoarse *cadence* lull Sea-faring men, o'erwatch'd. *Milton.*

He hath a confused remembrance of words since he left the university; he hath lost half their meaning, and puts them together with no regard, except to their *cadence*. *Swift.*

5. [In horsemanship.] An equal measure

CAI

or proportion which a horse observes in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'DENT. *adj.* [cadens, Lat.] Falling down.

CADE'T. *n. f.* [cadet, Fr. pronounced *cadé*.]

1. The younger brother.

2. The youngest brother.

Joseph was the youngest of the twelve, and David the eleventh son, and the *cadet* of Jesse. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.

CA'DEW. *n. f.* A straw worm. See *CAD-DIS*. *Diſt.*

CA'DGER. *n. f.* [from *cadge*, or *cage*, a panier.] A huckster; one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry, from the country to market.

CADI. *n. f.* A magistrate among the Turks, whose office seems nearly to answer to that of a justice of peace.

CADILLACK. *n. f.* A sort of pear.

CÆCIAS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A wind from the northeast.

Now, from the north, Boreas and *Cæcias*, and Argætes loud, And Thracias, rend the woods, and seas upturn. *Milton.*

CÆSAREAN. See *CESARIAN*.

CÆSURA. *n. f.* [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.

CAFTAN. *n. f.* [Perſick.] A Persian or Turkish vest or garment.

CAG. *n. f.* A barrel, or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons. Sometimes *keg*.

CAGE. *n. f.* [cage, Fr. from *cavea*, Lat.]

1. An enclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.

See whether a *cage* can please a bird? or whether a dog grow not fiercer with tying? *Sidney.*

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which *cage* of ruffles, I am sure, you are not a prisoner. *Shakspeare.*

Though slaves, like birds that sing not in a *cage*,

They lost their genius, and poetick rage; Homer's again and Pindars may be found, And his great actions with their numbers crown'd. *Walter.*

And parrots, imitating human tongue, And singing birds in silver *cages* hung;

And ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green, Were sorted well, with lumps of amber laid between. *Dryden.*

A man recurs to our fancy, by remembering his garment; a beast, bird, or fish, by the *cage*, or court-yard, or cistern, wherein it was kept. *Watson the Mould.*

The reason why so few marriages are happy, is, because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making *cages*. *Swift.*

2. A place for wild beasts, enclosed with pallisadoes.

3. A prison for petty malefactors.

To CAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a cage.

He, swain and pamp'ring with high fare, Sits down, and sports, *cag'd* in his basket-chair. *Denne.*

CAIMAN. *n. f.* The American name of a crocodile.

To CAJOLE. *v. a.* [cageoller, Fr.] To flatter; to soothe; to coax; a low word.

Thought he, 'tis no mean part of civil
State prudence, to *cajole* the devil. *Hudibras.*

The one affronts him, while the other *cajoles*
and pities him: takes up his quarrel, shakes his
head at it, clasps his hand upon his breast, and
then protests and protests. *L'Estrange.*

My tongue that wanted to *cajole*
I try'd, but not a word would trol. *Rymer.*

CAJOLE. *n. f.* [from *cajole*.] A flat-
terer; a wheedler.

CAJOLERY. *n. f.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.

CAISSON. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A chest of bombs or powder, laid in
the enemy's way, to be fired at their
approach.

2. A wooden case in which the pieces of
brigs are built within the water.

CATTIFF. *n. f.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a slave;
whence it came to signify a bad man,
with some implication of meanness; as
knave in English, and *fur* in Latin; so
certainly does slavery destroy virtue.

Ἡμῶν τὸς ἀπὸ τῆς ἀνδρείας δόξατος ἄνθρωπος.
Homer.

A slave and a scoundrel are signified by
the same words in many languages.] A
mean villain; a despicable knave: it
often implies a mixture of wickedness
and misery.

Vile *cattiff*! vassal of dread and despair,
Unworthy of the common breathed air!
Why livest thou, dead dog, a longer day,
And dost not unto death thyself prepare? *Spens.*

'Tis not impossible
But one, the wicked'st *cattiff* on the ground,
May term as thy, as grave, as just, as absolute,
As Angelo. *Shakespeare.*

The wretched *cattiff*, all alone,
As he believ'd, began to moan,
And tell his story to himself. *Hudibras.*

CAKE. *n. f.* [*caeb*, Teutonic.]

1. A kind of delicate bread.

You must be seeing christenings! do you look
for ale and cakes here, you rude rascals? *Shaksp.*
My cake is dough, but I'll in among 'em; rest,
Out of hope of all but my share of the feast.

The dismal day was come; the priests prepare
Their heaven'd cakes, and fillets for my hair. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing of a form rather flat than
high; by which it is sometimes distin-
guished from a loaf.

There is a *cake* that groweth upon the side of a
dead tree, that hath gotten no name, but it is
large, and of a chestnut colour, and hard and
pithy. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. Concreted matter; coagulated matter.

Then when the fleecy skies new cloath the wood,
And *cakes* of rustling ice come rolling down the
flood. *Dryden.*

To CAKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
harden, as dough in the oven.

This burning matter, as it sunk very leisurely,
had time to *cake* together, and form the bottom,
which covers the mouth of that dreadful vault
that lies underneath it. *Addison on Italy.*

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And caker the clods in foul sluttish hairs. *Shak.*
He smil'd the wound,
And wash'd away the strings and clotted blood,
That *ca'd* within. *Addison.*

CALABASH Tree.

It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided
as the brain into several parts; from whose cup
rises the point, in the hinder part of the flower;
which afterwards becomes a fleshy fruit, having
an hard shell. They rise to the height of twenty-
five or thirty feet in the West Indies, where they
grow naturally. The shells are used by the na-
tives.

groes for cups, as also for making instruments of
music, by making a hole in the shell, and putting
in small stones, with which they make a sort of
rattle. *Miller.*

CALAMACO. *n. f.* [a word derived,
probably by some accident, from *cala-*
manus, Lat. which, in the middle ages,
signified a hat.] A kind of woollen stuff.

He was of a bulk and stature larger than ordi-
nary, had a red coat, hung open, to show a *cala-*
manco waistcoat. *Tatler.*

CALAMINE, or *Lapis Calaminaris.* *n. f.*
A kind of fossil bituminous earth, which,
being mixed with copper, changes it
into brass.

We must not omit those, which, though not
of so much beauty, yet are of greater use, viz.
loadstones, whetstones of all kinds, limstones,
calamine, or *lapis calaminaris*. *Locke.*

CALAMINT. *n. f.* [*calamintha*, Lat.] A
plant.

CALAMITOUS. *adj.* [*calamitosus*, Lat.]

1. Miserable; involved in distress; op-
pressed with infelicity; unhappy;
wretched: applied to men.

This is a gracious provision God Almighty
hath made in favour of the necessitous and *cala-*
mitous; the state of some, in this life, being so
extremely wretched and deplorable, if compared
with others. *Calamy.*

2. Full of misery; distressful: applied to
external circumstances.

What *calamitous* effects the air of this city
wrought upon us the last year, you may read in
my discourse of the plague. *Harvey.*

Strict necessity
Subdues me, and *calamitous* constraint!
Left on my head both sin and punishment,
However insupportable, be all
Devolv'd. *Milton.*

Much rather I shall chuse
To live the poorest in my tribe, than richest,
And be in that *calamitous* prison left. *Milton.*

In this sad and *calamitous* condition, deliver-
ance from an oppressor would have even revived
them. *South.*

CALAMITOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *calami-*
tous.] Misery; distress.

CALAMITY. *n. f.* [*calamitas*, Lat.]

1. Misfortune; cause of misery; distress.

Another ill accident is drought, and the wither-
ing of the corn, which with us is rare, but in
hotter countries common; inasmuch as the word
calamity was first derived from *calamus*, when
the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Isaac.*

2. Misery; distress.

This infinite *calamity* shall cause
To human life, and household peace confound. *Milton.*

From adverse shores in safety let her hear
Foreign *calamity*, and distant war;
Of which, great heav'n, let her no portion bear. *Prior.*

CALAMUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A sort of reed
or sweet-scented wood, mentioned in
scripture with the other ingredients of
the sacred perfumes. It is a knotty
root, reddish without, and white within,
which puts forth long and narrow
leaves, and brought from the Indies.
The prophets speak of it as a foreign
commodity of great value. These sweet
reeds have no smell when they are green,
but when they are dry only. Their
form differs not from other reeds, and
their smell is perceived upon entering
the marshes. *Calmet.*

Take thou also unto thee principal spices of
pure myrror, of sweet cinnamon, and of sweet
calamus. *Exodus.*

CALA'SH. *n. f.* [*caleche*, Fr.] A small
carriage of pleasure.

Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to dash
The vigorous steeds, that drew his lord's *caleche*. *King.*

The ancients used *caleches*, the figures of fe-
veral of them being to be seen on ancient monu-
ments. They are very simple, light, and drove
by the traveller himself. *Arbuthnot.*

CALCEATED. *adj.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod;
fitted with shoes.

CALCEDONIUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A kind
of precious stone.

Calcedonius is of the agate kind, and of a misty
grey, clouded with blue, or with purple.
Woodward on Fossils.

To CALCINATE. See **To CALCINE.**

In hardening, by baking without melting, the
heat hath these degrees; first, it indurates, then
maketh fragile, and lastly it doth *calcinat*. *Bacon.*

CALCINATION. *n. f.* [from *calcare*; *cal-*
cination, Fr.] Such a management of
bodies by fire, as renders them reduc-
ible to powder; wherefore it is called
chymical pulverization. This is the
next degree of the power of fire be-
yond that of fusion; for when fusion is
longer continued, not only the more
subtile particles of the body itself fly off,
but the particles of fire likewise insinuate
themselves in such multitudes, and are so
blended through its whole substance,
that the fluidity, first caused by the
fire, can no longer subsist. From this
union arises a third kind of body,
which being very porous and brittle,
is easily reduced to powder; for, the
fire having penetrated every where into
the pores of the body, the particles are
both hindered from mutual contact,
and divided into minute atoms. *Quincy.*

Divers residences of bodies are thrown away,
as soon as the distillation or *calcination* of the
body that yieldeth them is ended. *Boyle.*

This may be effected, but not without a *cal-*
cination, or reducing it by art into a subtile pow-
der. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CALCINATORY. *n. f.* [from *calcinare*.]
A vessel used in calcination.

To CALCINE. *v. a.* [*calcinare*, Fr. from
calx, Lat.]

1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or fri-
able substance. See **CALCINATION.**

The solids seem to be earth, bound together
with some oil; for if a bone be *calcined*, so
as the least force will crumble it, being immersed
in oil, it will grow firm again. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To burn up.

Fiery disputes that union have *calcined*,
Almost as many minds as men we find. *Denham.*

To CALCINE. *v. n.* To become a calx by
heat.

This chrysol is a pellucid fossil stone, clear as
water, and without colour, enduring a red heat
without losing its transparency, and in a very
strong heat, *calcining* without fusion. *Newton.*

To CALCULATE. *v. a.* [*calculus*, Fr.
from *calculus*, Lat. a little stone or bead,
used in operations of numbers.]

1. To compute; to reckon: as, he *calcu-*
lates his expences.

2. To compute the situation of the pla-
nets at any certain time.

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth,
And told me, that by water I should die. *Shaksp.*

Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts,
Why old men, fools, and children calculate,
Why all those things change from their ordinance?
Shakspeare.

Who were there then in the world, to observe
The births of those first men, and calculate their
narivities, as they sprawled out of ditches?
Bentley.

3. To adjust; to project for any certain end.
The reasonableness of religion clearly appears,
as it tends so directly to the happiness of men,
and is, upon all accounts, calculated for our
benefit. *Tillotson.*

To CALCULATE. *v. n.* To make a computation.

CALCULATION. *n. f.* [from *calculate*.] A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering.

1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering.
Cypher, that great friend to calculation; or rather, which changeth calculation into easy computation. *Holder on Time.*

2. A reckoning; the result of arithmetical operation.

If then their calculation be true, for so they reckon. *Hooker.*

Being different from calculations of the ancients, their observations confirm not ours. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CALCULATOR. *n. f.* [from *calculate*.] A computer; a reckoner.

CALCULATORY. *adj.* [from *calculate*.] Belonging to calculation.

CALCULE. *n. f.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute. Obsolete.

The general *calculus*, which was made in the last perambulation, exceeded eight millions. *Huvel's Forest Forest.*

CALCULOSE. *adj.* [from *calculus*, Lat.] Stony; gritty.

CALCULOUS. *adj.* Stony; gritty.

The volatile salt of urine will coagulate spirits of wine; and thus, perhaps, the stones, or *calculus* concretions in the kidney or bladder, may be produced. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I have found, by opening the kidneys of a *calculus* person, that the stone is formed earlier than I have suggested. *Sharp.*

CALCULUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The stone in the bladder.

CALDRON. *n. f.* [*chauldron*, Fr. from *calidus*, Lat.] A pot; a boiler; a kettle.

In the midst of all

There placed was a caldron wide and tall,

Upon a mighty furnace, burning hot. *Fairy Q.*

Some strip the skin; some portion out the spoil;

The limbs, yet trembling, in the caldrons boil;

Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil. *Dryd.*

In the late eruptions, this great hollow was like a vast caldron, filled with glowing and melted matter, which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain. *Addison.*

CALECHE. The same with *calash*.

CALEFACTION. *n. f.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of heating any thing.
2. The state of being heated.

CALEFACTIVE. *adj.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That makes any thing hot; heating.

CALEFACTORY. *Lat.* That makes any thing hot; heating.

To CALEFY. *v. n.* [*calify*, Lat.] To grow hot; to be heated.

Crystal will calify unto electricity; that is, a power to attract flames, or light bodies, and convert the needle, freely placed. *Brown.*

To CALEFY. *v. a.* To make hot.

CALENDAR. *n. f.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals and holidays.

What hath this day deserv'd? what hath it done,

That it in golden letter should be set

Among the high tides, in the calendar? *Shakspeare.*

We compute from calendars differing from one another; the compute of the one anticipating that of the other. *Brown.*

Curs'd be the day when first I did appear;

Let it be blotted from the calendar,

Left it pollute the month! *Dryden.*

To CALENDER. *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To dress cloth; to lay the nap of cloth smooth.

CALENDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hot press; a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

CALENDER. *n. f.* [from *calender*.] The person who calenders.

CALEND. *n. f.* [*calende*, Lat. It has no singular.] The first day of every month among the Romans.

CALENTURE. *n. f.* [from *calco*, Lat.] A distemper peculiar to sailors in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it. *Quincy.*

And for that lethargy was there no cure,

But to be call into a calenture. *Denham.*

So, by a calenture misled,

The mariner with rapture sees,

On the smooth ocean's azure bed,

Embell'd fields, and verdant trees:

With eager haste he longs to rove

In that fantastic scene, and thinks

It must be some enchanted grove;

And in he leaps, and down he sinks. *Swift.*

CALF. *n. f.* *calves* in the plural. [*calv*, Saxon; *kalf*, Dutch.]

1. The young of a cow.

The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the fawn, and so the calf. *Bacon.*

Acosta tells us of a fowl in Peru, called condore, which will kill and eat up a whole calf at a time. *Wilkins.*

Ah, Blouzelund! I love thee more by half

Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall'n calf. *Gay.*

2. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hosea, signify sacrifices of praise and prayers, which the captives of Babylon addressed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer sacrifices in his temple. *Calmet.*

Turn to the Lord, and say unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously: so will we render the calves of our lips. *Hofea.*

3. By way of contempt and reproach, applied to a human being, a dolt; a stupid wretch.

When a child haps to be got,

That after proves an idiot;

When folk perceive it thriveth not,

Some silly doating brainless calf,

That understand things by the half,

Says, that the fairy left the waf,

And took away the other. *Drayton's Nym.*

4. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. [*kalf*, Dutch.]

Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,

And all her calf into a gouty small. *Suckling.*

The calf of that leg blistered. *Wifeman.*

CALIBER. *n. f.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun; the diameter of a bullet.

CALICE. *n. f.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

There is a natural analogy between the ablation of the body and the purification of the soul; be-

tween eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred calice, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. *Taylor.*

CA'LICO. *n. f.* [from *Calicut* in India.] An Indian stuff made of cotton; sometimes stained with gay and beautiful colours.

I wear the hoop petticoat, and am all in calicoes, when the novit are in silks. *Addison.*

CA'LD. *adj.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning; fervent.

CALIDITY. *n. f.* [from *calid*.] Heat.

Ice will dissolve in any way or heat; for it will dissolve with fire, it will coagulate in water, or warm oil; nor doth it only submit into an actual heat, but not endure the potential calidity of many waters. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CA'LIP. *n. f.* [*khalifa*, Arab. an heir

CA'LIPH. *n. f.* [or successor.] A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens, who were vested with absolute power in affairs both religious and civil.

CALIGATION. *n. f.* [from *caligo*, Lat. to be dark.] Darknets; cloudiness.

Instead of a diminution, or imperfect vision, in the mole, we affirm an abolition, or total privation; instead of *caligation*, or dimness, we conclude a cecity, or blindness. *Brown.*

CALIGINOUS. *adj.* [*caliginosus*, Lat.] Obscure; dim; full of darknets.

CALIGINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *caliginous*.] Darknets; obscurity.

CALIGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*καλλιγραφία*.] Beautiful writing.

This language is incapable of caligraphy. *Prideaux.*

CA'LIPERS. See CALLIPERS.

CA'LIVER. *n. f.* [from *caliber*.] A handgun; a harquebuse; an old musket.

Come, manage me your caliver. *Shakspeare.*

CALIX. *n. f.* [Latin.] A cup; a word used in botany; as, the calix of a flower.

To CALK. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr. hemp, with which leaks are stopped; or from *cale*, Sax. the keel. *Skinner*.] To stop the leaks of a ship.

There is a great error committed in the manner of calking his majesty's ships; which being done with rotten oakum, is the cause they are leaky. *Raleigh's Essays.*

So here some pick out bullets from the side; Some drive old oakum through each seam and rift;

Their left hand does the calking iron guide, The rattling mallet with the right they lift. *Dryd.*

CA'LER. *n. f.* [from *calk*.] The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

The ancients of Gebal, and the wise men thereof, were in thee thy *calkers*; all the ships of the sea, with their mariners, were in thee to occupy thy merchandise. *Ezekiel.*

CA'LING. *n. f.* A term in painting, used where the backside is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the colour on the plate or wall. *Chambers.*

To CALL. *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat. *kalder*, Danish.]

1. To name, to denominate.

And God called the light day, and the darkness he called night. *Genesis.*

2. To summon, or invite, to or from any

place, thing, or person. It is often used with local particles, as *up*, *down*, *in*, *out*, *off*.

Be not amazed; *call* all your senses to you; defend my reputation, or bid farewell to your good life for ever. *Shakespeare.*

Why came not the slave back to me when I called him? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Are you *call'd forth* from out a world of men, To slay the innocent? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Lodronius, that famous captain, was *called up*, and told by his servants that the general was fled. *Kneller's History.*

Or *call up* him that left half told
The story of Cambuscan bold. *Milton.*

Drunkenness *calls off* the watchmen from their towers; and then evils proceed from a loose heart, and an untied tongue. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The soul makes use of her memory, to *call to mind* what she is to treat of. *Duppa.*

Such fine employments our whole days divide;
The salutations of the morning tide
Call up the sun; these ended, to the hall
We wait the patron, hear the lawyers hawl. *Dryd.*

Then by consent abtain from further spoils,
Call off the dogs, and gather up the spoils. *Addif.*

By the pleasures of the imagination or fancy,
I mean such as arise from visible objects, when
We *call up* their ideas into our minds by paint-
ings, statues, or descriptions. *Addifon.*

Why dost thou *call* my sorrows up afresh,
My father's name brings tears into my eyes. *Addifon.*

I am *called off* from public dissertations, by a
domestic affair of great importance. *Tutler.*

Aeschylus has a tragedy intitled *Perseus*, in
which the shade of Darius is *called up*. *Broom.*

The passions *call away* the thoughts, with in-
cessant importunity, toward the object that
excited them. *Watts.*

3. To convoke; to summon together.
Now *call* us our high court of parliament. *Shakespeare.*

The king being informed of much that had
passed that night, sent to the lord mayor to *call* a
common council immediately. *Clarendon.*

4. To summon judicially.
The king had sent for the earl to return home,
where he should be *called* to account for all his
misdemeanours. *Clarendon.*

Once a day, especially in the early years of
life and study, *call* yourselves to an account, what
new ideas, what new proposition or truth, you
have gained. *Watts.*

5. To summon by command.
In that day did the Lord God of hosts *call* to
weeping, and to mourning, and to baldness, and
to girding with sackcloth. *Isaiah.*

6. In the theological sense, to inspire
with ardours of piety, or to summon
into the church.
Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ, *called* to be an
apostle, separated unto the gospel of God. *Romans.*

7. To invoke; to appeal to.
I *call* God for a record upon my soul, that, to
spare you, I came not as yet unto Corinth. *2 Cor.*

8. To appeal to.
When that lord perplexed their councils and
designs with inconvenient objections in law, the
authority of the lord Manchester, who had trod
the same paths, was still *called* upon. *Clarendon.*

9. To proclaim; to publish.
Nor ballad-singer, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note so thrilling, sweet, and loud,
Nor parish clerk, who *calls* the psalm so clear. *Gay.*

10. To excite; to put in action; to bring
into view.
He swells with angry pride,
And *calls* forth all his spots on every side. *Cowley.*

See Dionysius Homer's thoughts refine,
And *call* new beauties forth from every line. *Pope.*

11. To stigmatize with some opprobrious
denomination.

Deafness unqualifies men for all company,
except friends; whom I can *call* names, if they
do not speak loud enough. *Swift to Pope.*

12. To call back. To revoke; to retract.
He also is wise, and will bring evil, and will
not *call back* his words; but will arise against the
house of the evil doers; and against the help of
them that work iniquity. *Isaiah.*

13. To call for. To demand; to require;
to claim.
Madam, his majesty doth *call* for you,
And for your grace, and you, my noble lord. *Shakespeare.*

You see how men of merit are sought after;
the undeserved may sleep, when the man of
action is *called* for. *Shakespeare.*

Among them he a spirit of phœny sent,
Who hurt their minds,
And urg'd you on with mad desire,
To *call* in haste for their destroyer. *Milton.*

For master, or for servant, here to *call*,
Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden.*

He commits every sin that his appetite *calls* for,
or perhaps his constitution or fortune can bear. *Rogers.*

14. To call in. To resume money at in-
terest.
Horace describes an old usurer, as so charmed
with the pleasures of a country life, that, in
order to make a purchase, he *called* in all his
money; but what was the event of it? why, in
a very few days after, he put it out again. *Addif.*

15. To call in. To resume any thing that
is in other hands.
If clipped money be *called* in all at once, and
stopped from passing by weight, I fear it will stop
trade. *Locke.*

Neither is any thing more cruel and oppressive
in the French government, than their practice of
calling in their money, after they have sunk it
very low, and then coining it anew, at a higher
value. *Swift.*

16. To call in. To summon together; to
invite.
The heat is past, follow no farther now;
Call in the pow'rs, good cousin Westmoreland. *Shakespeare.*

He fears my subjects loyalty,
And now must *call* in strangers. *Denham.*

17. To call over. To read aloud a list or
muster-roll.

18. To call out. To challenge; to sum-
mon to fight.
When their lov'reign's quarrel *calls* 'em out,
His foes to mortal combat they defy. *Dryden.*

TO CALL. v. n.

1. To stop without intention of staying.
This meaning probably rose from the
custom of denoting one's presence at
the door by a *call*; but it is now used
with great latitude. This sense is well
enough preserved by the particles *on* or
at; but is forgotten, and the expres-
sion made barbarous, by *in*.

2. To make a short visit.
And, as you go, *call on* my brother Quintus,
And pray him, with the tribunes, to come to me. *Ben Jonson.*

He ordered her to *call* at his house once a-
week, which she did for some time after, when
he heard no more of her. *Temple.*

That I might begin as near the fountain-head
as possible, I first of all *called* in at St. James's. *Addifon's Spectator.*

We *called* in at Morge, where there is an arti-
ficial port. *Addifon on Italy.*

3. To call on. To solicit for a favour or
a debt.
I would be loth to pay him before his day;
what need I be so forward with him, that *calls*
not on me? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

4. To call on. To repeat solemnly.
Thrice *call upon* my name, thrice beat your
breast,
And hail me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea,
went to the shores, and, *calling* thrice on their
names, raised a cenotaph, or empty monument,
to their memories. *Broom on the Odyssey.*

5. To call upon. To implore; to pray to.
Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will de-
liver thee, and thou shalt glorify me. *Psalms.*

CALL. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A vocal address of summons or invi-
tation.
But death comes not at *call*, justice divine
Mends not her slowest pace for pray'rs or cries. *Milton.*

But would you sing, and rival Orpheus' strain,
The wond'ring forests soon should dance again:
The moving mountains here the powerful *call*,
And headlong streams hang list'ning in their fall. *Pope.*

2. Requisition authoritative and public.
It may be feared, whether our nobility would
contentedly suffer themselves to be always at the
call, and to stand to the sentence, of a number
of mean persons. *Hooker's Preface.*

3. Divine vocation; summons to true re-
ligion.
Yet he at length, time to himself best known,
Remembering Abraham, by some wond'rous *call*,
May bring them back repentant and sincere. *Milton.*

4. A summons from heaven; an impulse.
How justly then will impious mortals fall,
Whose pride would soar to heav'n without a *call*. *Reveries.*

Those who to empire by dark paths aspire,
Still plead a *call* to what they most desire. *Dryd.*

St. Paul himself believed he did well, and that
he had a *call* to it, when he persecuted the
christians, whom he confidently thought in the
wrong: but yet it was he, and not they, who
were mistaken. *Locke.*

5. Authority; command.
Oh, sir! I wish he were within my *call*, or
your. *Denham.*

6. A demand; a claim.
Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity,
and a greater incitement to tenderness and pity,
than any other motive whatsoever. *Addifon.*

7. An instrument to call birds.
For those birds or beasts were made from such
pipes or *calls*, as may express the several tones
of those creatures, which are represented. *Withins' Mathematical Magick.*

8. Calling; vocation; employment.
Now through the land his cure of souls he
stretch'd,
And like a primitive apostle preach'd:
Still cheerful, ever constant to his *call*;
By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all. *Dryden.*

9. A nomination.
Upon the sixteenth was held the serjeants feast
at Ely place, there being nine serjeants of that
call. *Bacon.*

CALLAT. } n. f. A trull.

CALLET. }
He *call'd* her whore: a beggar, in his drink,
Could not have laid such terms upon his *call*. *Shakespeare.*

CALLING. n. f. [from call.]

1. Vocation; profession; trade.
If God has interwoven such a pleasure with
our ordinary *calling*, how much superior must
that be, which arises from the survey of a pious
life? Surely, as much as christianity is nobler
than a trade. *South.*

We find ourselves obliged to go on in honest
industry in our *calling*. *Rogers.*

I cannot forbear warning you against endea-
vouring at wit in your sermons; because many
of your calling have made themselves ridiculous
by attempting it. *Swift.*

I left no calling for this idle trade,
No duty broke, no father disobey'd. *Pope.*

2. Proper station, or employment.

The Gauls found the Roman senators ready to
die with honour in their callings. *Swift.*

3. Class of persons united by the same
employment or profession.

It may be a caution to all christian churches
and magistrates, not to impose celibacy on whole
callings, and great multitudes of men or women,
who cannot be supposable to have the gift of con-
tinence. *Hammond.*

4. Divine vocation; invitation or impulse
to the true religion.

Give all diligence to make your calling and
election sure. *2 Peter.*

St. Peter was ignorant of the calling of the
Gentiles. *Haleswell on Providence.*

CALLIPERS. n. f. [Of this word I know
not the etymology; nor does any thing
more probable occur, than that, per-
haps, the word is corrupted from *clippers*,
instruments with which any thing
is clipped, enclosed, or embraced.] Com-
passes with bowed shanks.

Callipers measure the distance of any round,
cylindrick, conical body; so that when work-
men use them, they open the two points to their
described width, and turn so much stuff of the
intended place, till the two points of the *callipers*
fit just over their work. *Moxon.*

CALLO'SITY. n. f. [*callosité*, Fr.] A
kind of swelling without pain, like that
of the skin by hard labour; and therefore
when wounds, or the edges of ulcers,
grow so, they are said to be callous.

Quincy.

The surgeon ought to vary the diet of his pa-
tient, as he finds the fibres loosen too much, are
too flaccid, and produce funguses; or as they
harden, and produce *callosities*; in the first case,
wine and spirituous liquors are useful, in the last
harmful. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CALLOUS. adj. [*callus*, Lat.]

1. Indurated; hardened; having the pores
shut up.

In progress of time, the ulcers became sinuous
and *callous*, with induration of the glands. *Wijem.*

2. Hardened in mind; insensible.

Licentiousness has so long passed for sharpness
of wit, and greatness of mind, that the consci-
ence is grown *callous*. *L'Estrange*

The wretch is drench'd too deep;
His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep:
Fatten'd in vice, so *callous* and so gross,
He sins, and sees not, senseless of his loss. *Dryd.*

CALLOUSNESS. n. f. [from *callous*.]

1. Hardness; induration of the fibres.

The oftener we use the organs of touching, the
more of these scales are formed, and the skin be-
comes the thicker, and so a *callousness* grows
upon it. *Chrysar.*

2. Insensibility.

If they let go their hope of everlasting life
with willingness, and entertain final perdition
with exultation, ought they not to be este-
med destitute of common sense, and abandoned to a
callousness and numbness of soul? *Bentley.*

CALLOW. adj. Unfledged; naked; with-
out feathers.

Burbling with kindly rupture, forth disclos'd
Their *callos* young. *Milton.*

Then as an eagle, who with pious care
Was beating widely on the wing for prey,
To her now fitent airy does repair,
And finds her *callos* infants scur'd away. *Dryd.*

How in small sights they know to try their
young,

And teach the *callos* child her parent's song. *Prior.*

CALLUS. n. f. [Latin.]

1. An induration of the fibres.

2. The hard substance by which broken
bones are united.

CALM. adj. [*calme*, Fr. *kalm*, Dutch.]

1. Quiet; serene; not stormy; not tem-
pestuous: applied to the elements.

Calm was the day, and through the trembling
air

Sweet breathing Zephyrus did softly play

A gentle spirit, that lightly did allay

Hot Titan's beams, which then did glister fair. *Spenser.*

So shall the sea be *calm* unto us. *Jonah.*

2. Undisturbed; unruffled: applied to
the passions.

It is no ways congruous, that God should be
frightening men into truth, who were made to be
wrought upon by *calm* evidence, and gentle me-
thods of persuasion. *Atterbury.*

The queen her speech with *calm* attention hears,
Her eyes restrain the silver-streaming tears. *Pope.*

CALM. n. f.

1. Serenity; stillness; freedom from vio-
lent motion: used of the elements.

It seemeth most agreeable to reason, that the
waters rather stood in a quiet *calm*, than that
they moved with any raging or overbearing vio-
lence. *Raleigh.*

Every pilot

Can steer the ship in *calm*; but he performs
The skilful part, can manage it in storms. *Denh.*

Nor God alone in the still *calm* we find,
He mounts the storm, and walks upon the wind. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from disturbance; quiet; re-
pose: applied to the passions.

Great and strange *calms* usually portend the
most violent storms; and therefore, since storms
and *calms* do always follow one another, cer-
tainly, of the two, it is much more eligible
to have the storm first, and the *calm* afterwards:
since a *calm* before a storm is commonly a peace
of a man's own making; but a *calm* after a
storm, a peace of God's. *South.*

To CALM. v. s. [from the noun.]

1. To still; to quiet.

Neptune we find lufy, in the beginning of the
Æneis, to *calm* the tempest raised by *Æolus*. *Dryden.*

2. To pacify; to appease.

Jesus, whose bare word checked the sea, as
much exerts himself in silencing the tempests, and
calming the intestine storms, within our breasts. *Deenys of Pity.*

Those passions, which seem somewhat *calmed*,
may be entirely laid asleep, and never more
awakened. *Atterbury.*

He will'd to stay,
The sacred rites and hecatombs to pay,
And *calm* Minerva's wrath. *Pope.*

CALMER. n. f. [from *calm*.] The person
or thing which has the power of giving
quiet.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his
mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sad-
ness, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts, a modera-
tor of passions, a procurer of contentedness. *Walton.*

CALMLY. adv. [from *calm*.]

1. Without storms, or violence; serenely.

In nature, things move violently to their place,
and *calmly* in their place; so virtue in ambition
is violent, in authority settled and *calm*. *Bacon.*

His curled brows
From on the gentle stream, which *calmly* flows. *Denham.*

2. Without passions; quietly.

The nymph did like the scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, *calmly* fair;
Soft fell her words, as flew the air. *Prior.*

CALMNESS. n. f. [from *calm*.]

1. Tranquillity; serenity; not storminess.

While the steep horrid roughness of the woud
Strives with the gentle *calmness* of the flood. *Denham.*

2. Mildness; freedom from passion.

Sir, 'tis fit

You have strong party, or defend yourself
By *calmness*, or by abstinence: all's in anger. *Shak.*

I beg the grace,

You would lay by those terrors of your face;
Till *calmness* to your eyes you first restore,
I am afraid, and I can beg no more. *Dryden.*

CALMY. adj. [from *calm*.] *Calm*; peace-
ful. Not used.

And now they nigh approached to the sted,
Where as those mermaides dwelt: it was a still
And *calmy* bay, on one side sheltered
With the broad shadow of an hoary hill. *Fairy Queen.*

CALOMEL. n. f. [*calomelas*, a chymical
word.] Mercury six times sublimed.

He repeated lenient purgatives, with *calomel*,
once in three or four days. *Wijeman.*

CALORIFICK. adj. [*calorificus*, Latin.]
That has the quality of producing
heat; heating.

A *calorifick* principle is either excited within
the heated body, or transferred to it, through any
medium, from some other. Silver will grow
hotter than the liquor it contains. *Grew.*

CALOTTE. n. f. [French.]

1. A cap or coif, worn as an ecclesiastical
ornament in France.

2. [In architecture.] A round cavity or
depression, in form of a cap or cup,
lathed and plastered, used to diminish
the rise or elevation of a chapel, cabi-
net, alcove, &c. *Harris.*

CALOTERS. n. f. [*καλοῦντες*.] Monks of
the Greek church.

Temperate as *caloters* in their secret cells.

Madden on Boulter.

CALTROPS. n. f. [*coltreppe*, Saxon.]

1. An instrument made with three spikes,
so that which way soever it falls to the
ground, one of them points upright, to
wound horses feet.

The ground about wastick sown with *caltrops*,
which very much incommoded the shoeless
Moors. *Dr. Addison's Account of Tangiers.*

2. A plant common in France, Spain,
and Italy, where it grows among
corn, and is very troublesome; for the
fruit being armed with strong prickles,
run into the feet of the cattle. This is
certainly the plant mentioned in Virgil's
Georgick, under the name of *tribulus*. *Miller.*

To CALVE. v. n. [from *calv*.]

1. To bring a calf: spoken of a cow.

When she has *calv'd*, then set the dam aside,
And for the tender progeny provide. *Dryden.*

2. It is used metaphorically for any act of
bringing forth; and sometimes of men,
by way of reproach.

I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd; not Romans, as they
are not,

Though *calv'd* in the porch o' th' capitol. *Shaksp.*

The grassy clods now *calv'd*; now half appear'd
The tawny lion, pawing to get free

His hinder parts. *Milam.*

CALVES-Snout. [antirrhinum.] A plant;

snapdragon.

CALVILLE. *n. f.* [French.] A sort of apple.

TO CALUMNIATE. *v. n.* [calumniar, Lat.] To accuse falsely; to charge without just ground.

Beauty, wit, high birth, desert in service, Love, friendship, charity, are subject all To envious and calumniating time. *Shakespeare.*

He mixes truth with falsehood, and has not forgotten the rule of calumniating strongly, that something may remain. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

Do I calumniate? thou ungrateful Vane! — Perfidious prince! — Is it a calumny To say that Gwendolen, betroth'd to Yver, Was by her father first assur'd to Valens? *A. Philips.*

TO CALUMNIATE. *v. a.* To slander.

One trade or art, even those that should be the most liberal, make it their business to slander and calumniate another. *Spratt.*

CALUMNIA'TION. *n. f.* [from calumniare.] That which we call calumination, is a malicious and false representation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offensive purpose. *Ayliffe.*

CALUMNIA'TOR. *n. f.* [from calumniare.] A forger of accusation; a slanderer.

He that would live clear of the envy and hatred of potent calumniators, must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink-pot. *L'Estrange.*

At the same time that Virgil was celebrated by Gallus, we know that Bavius and Mævius were his declared foes and calumniators. *Addison.*

CALUMNIOUS. *adj.* [from calumny.] Sland'rous; falsely reproachful.

Virtue itself 'scapes not calumnious strokes. *Shakespeare.*

With calumnious art

Of counterfeited truth, thus held their ears. *Milt.*

CALUMNY. *n. f.* [calumnia, Lat.] Slander; false charge; groundless accusation: with *against*, or sometimes *upon*, before the person accused.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, Thou shalt not escape calumny. *Shakespeare.*

It is a very hard calumny upon our soil or climate, to affirm, that so excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

CALX. *n. f.* [Latin.] Any thing that is rendered reducible to powder by burning.

Gold, that is more dense than lead, resists pre-emptorily all the dividing power of fire; and will not be reduced into a calx, or lime, by such operation as reduces lead into it. *Digby.*

CALYCLE. *n. f.* [calyculus, Lat.] A small bud of a plant. *Dict.*

CAMA'IEU. *n. f.* [from camachia; which name is given by the orientals to the onyx, when, in preparing it, they find another colour.]

1. A stone with various figures and representations of landkips, formed by nature.

2. [In painting.] A term used where there is only one colour, and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly used to represent basso relievo. *Chambers.*

CAMBER. *n. f.* [See CAMBERING.] A term among workmen.

Camber, a piece of timber cut arching, so as, a weight considerable being set upon it, it may in length of time be induced to a straight. *Mason.*

CAMBERING. *n. f.* A word mentioned by *Skinner*, as peculiar to shipbuilders,

who say that a place is *cambering*, when they mean arched. [From *chambred*, Fr.]

CAMBRICK. *n. f.* [from *Cambray*, a city in Flanders, where it was principally made.] A kind of fine linen used for ruffles, women's sleeves, and caps.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, caddises, cambricks, and lawns. *Shakespeare.*

Rebecca had, by the use of a looking glass, and by the further use of certain attire, made of cambrick, upon her head, attained to an evil art. *Totter.*

Confed'rate in the cheat, they draw the throng, And cambrick handkerchiefs reward the song. *Gay.*

CAME. The preterit of *To come*.

Till all the pack came up, and ev'ry hound Tore the sad huntsman, growling on the ground. *Goldsmith.*

CAMEL. *n. f.* [camelus, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. One sort are large, and full of flesh, and fit to carry burdens of a thousand pounds weight, having one bunch upon their backs. Another have two bunches upon their backs, like a natural saddle, and are fit either for burdens, or men to ride on. A third kind are leaner, and of a smaller size, called dromedaries, because of their swiftness; which are generally used for riding by men of quality.

Camels have large solid feet, but not hard. Camels will continue ten or twelve days without eating or drinking, and keep water a long time in their stomach, for their refreshment. *Calmes.*

Patient of thirst and toil, Son of the desert! even the camel feels, Shot through his wither'd heart, the fierc' blast. *Thomson.*

CAME'LOARD. *n. f.* [from camelus and pardus, Lat.] An Abyssinian animal, taller than an elephant, but not so thick. He is so named, because he has a neck and head like a camel; he is spotted like a pard, but his spots are white upon a red ground. The Italians call him *giaraffa*. *Trevoux.*

CAMELOT. } *n. f.* [from camel.]

1. A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and silk.

This habit was not of camels skin, nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some finer weave of camelot, grograin, or the like; inasmuch as these stuffs are supposed to be made of the hair of that animal. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

2. Hair cloth.

Meantime the pastor shears their hoary beards, And eases of their hair the laden herds: Their camels warm in tents the soldier hold, And shield the shiv'ring mariner from cold. *Dryden.*

CAMERA OBSCURA. [Latin.] An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects exposed to daylight, and opposite to the glass, are represented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glass. *Martin.*

CAMERADE. *n. f.* [from camera, a chamber, Lat.] One that lodges in the same chamber; a bosom companion. By corruption we now use *comrade*.

Comrades with him, and confederates in his design. *Rymer.*

CAMERATED. *adj.* [cameratus, Lat.] Arched; roofed slopewise.

CAMERA'TION. *n. f.* [cameratio, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.

CAMISA'DO. *n. f.* [camisa, a shirt, Ital. *camisum*, low Lat.] An attack made by soldiers in the dark; on which occasion they put their shirts outward, to be seen by each other.

They had appointed the same night, whose darkness would have increased the fear, to have given a *camisado* upon the English. *Hayward.*

CAMISATED. *adj.* [from *camisa*, a shirt.] Dressed with the shirt outward.

CAM'LET. See **CAMELOT**.

He had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water *camlet*, of an excellent azure colour. *Bacon.*

CAMMOCK. *n. f.* [cammoc, Saxon; *camni*.] An herb; the same with *petty-cubbin*, or *restharrow*.

CAMOMILE. *n. f.* [anthemis.] A flower.

CAMO'YS. *adj.* [camus, Fr.] Flat; level; depressed. It is only used of the nose.

Many Spaniards, of the race of Barbary Moors, though after frequent commixture, have not worn out the *camoys* nose unto this day. *Brown.*

CAMP. *n. f.* [camp, Fr. camp, Sax. from *campus*, Lat.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field. We use the phrase *to pitch a camp*, to encamp.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,

The hum of either army silly sounds. *Shakespeare.*
Next, to secure our camp and naval powers,
Raise an embattled wall with lofty towers. *Pope.*

TO CAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To encamp; to lodge in tents, for hostile purposes.

Had our great palace the capacity
To camp this host, we would all sup together. *Shakespeare.*

2. To camp; to pitch a camp; to fix tents.

CAMP-FIGHT. *n. f.* An old word for combat.

For their trial by *camp-fight*, the accuser was, with the peril of his own body, to prove the accused guilty; and, by offering him his glove as a gantlet, to challenge him to this trial. *Hutewill.*

CAMPAIGN. } *n. f.* [campagne, Fr.]

CAMPANIA. } *campania*, Ital.]

1. A large, open, level tract of ground, without hills.

In countries thinly inhabited, and especially in vast *campanias*, there are few cities, besides what grow by the residence of kings. *Temple.*

Those grateful groves that shade the plain,
Where Tiber rolls majestic to the main,
And laments, to be torn, the fair *campagna*. *Garth.*

2. The time for which any army keeps the field, without entering into quarters.

This might have hasted his march, which would have made a fair conclusion of the campaign. *Clarendon.*

An illud rising out of one campaign. *Goldsmith.*

CAMPANIFORM. *adj.* [of *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, Lat.] A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell. *Harri.*

CAMPANULATE. *adj.* The same with *campaniform*.

CAMP'ESTRAL. *adj.* [*campestris*, Lat.] Growing in fields.

The mountain beech is the whitest; but the *campestral*, or wild beech, is blacker and more durable. *Mortimer.*

CAMP'PHIRE TREE. *n. f.* [*camphora*, Lat.]

There are two sorts of this tree; one is a native of the isle of Borneo, from which the best *camphire* is taken, which is supposed to be a natural exudation from the tree, produced in such places where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The other sort is a native of Japan, which Dr. Kämpfer describes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, and from whence the inhabitants prepare their *camphire*, by making a simple decoction of the root and wood of this tree, cut into small pieces; but this sort of *camphire* is, in value, eighty or an hundred times less than the true Bornean *camphire*. *Miller.*

It is oftener used for the gum of this tree.

CAMP'PHORATE. *adj.* [from *camphora*, Lat.]

Impregnated with camphire.

By shaking the saline and *camphorate* liquors together, we easily confounded them into one high-coloured liquor. *Boyle.*

CAMP'ION. *n. f.* [*lychnis*, Lat.] A plant.

CAM'US. *n. f.* [probably from *camisa*, Lat.] A thin dress mentioned by *Spenser*.

And was yclad, for heat of scorching air,
All in filken *camus*, lilly white,
Parted upon with many a folded plight. *Fairy Q.*

CAN. *n. f.* [*canne*, Sax.] A cup; generally a cup made of metal, or some other matter than earth.

I hate it as an unfill'd can. *Shakspeare.*

One tree, the *cano*, affordeth stuff for housing,
clothing, shipping, meat, drink, and can. *Grew.*

His empty *can*, with ears half worn away,
Was hung on high, to boast the triumph of the day. *Dryden.*

To CAN. *v. n.* [*kennen*, Dutch.] It is sometimes, though rarely, used alone; but is in constant use as an expression of the potential mood: as, I *can* do, thou *canst* do, I *could* do, thou *couldst* do. It has no other terminations.]

1. To be able; to have power.

In place there is licence to do good and evil, whereof the latter is a curse: for, in evil, the best condition is not to will; the second, not to *can*. *Bacon.*

O, there's the wonder!

Mecenas and *Agrippa*, who *can* most
With *Cæsar*, are his foes. *Dryden.*

He *can* away with no company, whose discourse goes beyond what claret and dissoluteness inspires. *Locke.*

2. It expresses the potential mood; as, I *can* do it.

If the *can* make me blest! the only *can*:
Empire and wealth, and all she brings beside,
Are but the train and trappings of her love. *Dryd.*

3. It is distinguished from *may*, as power from permission; I *can* do it, it is in my power; I *may* do it, it is allowed me; but in poetry they are confounded.

4. *Can* is used of the person with the verb active, where *may* is used of the thing, with the verb passive; as, I *can* do it, it *may* or *can* be done.

CANAILLE. *n. f.* [French.] The lowest people; the dregs; the lees; the offscouring of the people: a French term of reproach.

CANA'L. *n. f.* [*canalis*, Lat.]

1. A basin of water in a garden.
The walks and long *canals* reply. *Pope.*

2. Any tract or course of water made by art, as the *canals* in Holland.

3. [In anatomy.] A conduit or passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CANAL-COAL. *n. f.* A fine kind of coal, dug up in England.

Even our *canal-coal* nearly equals the foreign jet. *Woodward.*

CANALICULATED. *adj.* [from *canaliculus*, Lat.] Channelled; made like a pipe or gutter. *DiD.*

CANA'RY. *n. f.* [from the *Canary* islands.]

1. Wine brought from the *Canaries*, now called *fack*.

I will to my honest knight *Falstaff*, and drink
canary with him.—I think I shall drink in pipe
wine first with him; I'll make him dance. *Shakspeare.*

2. An old dance.

To CANA'RY. *v. a.* A cant word, which seems to signify to dance; to frolick.

Master, will you win your love with a French
brawl?—How mean'st thou, bawling in
French?—No, my compleat master; but to
jigg off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it
with your feet, humour it with turning up your
eyelids. *Shakspeare.*

CANA'RY BIRD. An excellent singing bird, formerly bred in the *Canaries*, and nowhere else; but now bred in several parts of Europe, particularly Germany.

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches,
ruddocks, *canary* birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and
divers other. *Carew.*

To CAN'CEL. *v. a.* [*cancell*, Fr. from *cancellis* *notare*, to mark with cross lines.]

1. To cross a writing.

2. To efface; to obliterate in general.

Now welcome night, though night so long
expected,

That long day's labour doth at last defray,
And all my cares which cruel love collected
Has sum'm'd in one, and cancelled for aye. *Spens.*

Know then, I here forget all summer griefs,
Cancel all grudge; repeal the home again. *Shaks.*

Thou, whom avenging powers obey,
Cancel my debt, too great to pay,
Before the sad accounting day. *Roscommon.*

I pass the bills, my lords,
For cancelling your debts. *Southerne.*

CAN'CELLATED. *particip. adj.* [from *cancel*.] Cross-barred; marked with lines crossing each other.

The tail of the *castor* is almost bald, though the beast is very hairy; and *cancellated*, with some resemblance to the scales of fishes. *Grew.*

CANCELLA'TION. *n. f.* [from *cancel*.] According to *Bartolus*, is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an instrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a cross. *Ayliffe.*

CANCER. *n. f.* [*cancer*, Lat.]

1. A crabfish.

2. The sign of the summer solstice.

When now no more th' alternate *Twins* are hid,
And *Cancer* reddens with the solar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomf.*

3. A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured.

Any of these three may degenerate into a
schirrus, and that schirrus into a *cancer*. *Wifeman.*

As when a *cancer* on the body feeds,
And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds;
So does the caniness to each vital part
Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart. *Addison.*

To CAN'CERATE. *v. n.* [from *cancer*.]

To grow cancerous; to become a cancer.

But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand *cancerated*, he fell into a fever, and soon after died on't. *L'Estrange.*

CANCERATION. *n. f.* [from *cancerate*.]

A growing cancerous.

CAN'CEROUS. *adj.* [from *cancer*.] Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer.

How they are to be treated when they are
strumous, scirrhus, or *cancerous*, you may see
in their proper places. *Wifeman.*

CAN'CEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *cancerous*.]

The state of being cancerous.

CAN'CRINE. *adj.* [from *cancer*.] Having the qualities of a crab.

CAN'DENT. *adj.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot; in the highest degree of heat, next to fusion.

If a wire be heated only at one end, according
as that end is cooled upward or downward, it
respectively acquires a verticity, as we have de-
clared in wires totally *candent*. *Brown.*

CAN'DICANT. *adj.* [*candicans*, Latin.]

Growing white; whitish. *DiD.*

CAN'DID. *adj.* [*candidus*, Lat.]

1. White. This sense is very rare.

The box receives all black; but pour'd from
thence,

The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryden.*

2. Free from malice; not desirous to find faults; fair; open; ingenuous.

The import of the discourse will, for the most
part, if there be no designed fallacy, sufficiently
lead *candid* and intelligent readers into the true
meaning of it. *Locke.*

A *candid* judge will read each piece of wit
With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

CAN'DIDATE. *n. f.* [*candidatus*, Lat.]

1. A competitor; one that solicits, or proposes himself for, something of advancement.

So many *candidates* there stand for wit,
A place at court is scarce to hard to get. *Anonymus.*

One would be surpris'd to see so many *candi-*
dates for glory. *Addison.*

2. It has generally for before the thing sought.

What could thus high thy rash ambition raise?
Art thou, fond youth, a *candidate* for praise? *Pope.*

3. Sometimes of.

Thy first-fruits of poetry were giv'n
To make thyself a welcome inmate there,
While yet a young probationer,
And *candidate* of heav'n. *Dryden.*

CAN'DIDLY. *adv.* [from *candid*.] Fairly; without trick; without malice; ingenuously.

We have often desired they would deal *candidly*
with us; for if the matter stuck only there, we
would suppose that every man should swear, that
he is a member of the church of Ireland. *Swift.*

CAN'DIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *candid*.] Ingenuity; openness of temper; purity of mind.

It presently sees the guilt of a sinful action;
and, on the other side, observes the *candidness* of
a man's very principles, and the sincerity of his
intentions. *South.*

To CAN'DIFY. *v. a.* [*candifico*, Lat.] To make white; to whiten. *DiD.*

CAN'DLE. *n. f.* [*candela*, Lat.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

Here burns my candle out, ay, here it dies,
Which, while it lasted, gave king Henry light.
Shakespeare.
We see that wax *candles* last longer than tallow
candles, because wax is more firm and hard.

Bacon's Natural History.
Take a child, and setting a candle before him,
you shall find his pupil to contract very much,
to exclude the light, with the brightness whereof
it would otherwise be dazzled. *Ray.*

2. Light, or luminary.

By these blest'd *candles* of the night,
Had you been there, I think you would have
begg'd

The ring of me, to give the worthy doctor. *Shak.*
CANDLEBERRY TREE. A species of
sweetwillow.

CANDLEHOLDER. *n. f.* [from *candle* and
hold.]

1. He that holds the candle.

2. He that remotely assists.

Let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the senseless rushes with her heels;
For I am proverb'd with a grandfire phrase,
To be a *candleholder*, and look on. *Shakespeare.*

CANDLELIGHT. *n. f.* [from *candle* and
light.]

1. The light of a candle.

In darkness *candlelight* may serve to guide
men's steps, which to use in the day, were mad-
ness. *Hooker.*

Before the day was done, her work she sped,
And never went by *candlelight* to bed. *Dryden.*

The hoding owl
Steals from her private cell by night,
And flies about the *candlelight*. *Swift.*

Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently
serve for dinners or suppers, only distinguishing
between daylight and *candlelight*. *Swift.*

2. The necessary candles for use.

I shall find him coals and *candlelight*
Molineux to Locke.

CANDLEMAS. *n. f.* [from *candle* and
mas.] The feast of the Purification of
the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly
celebrated with many lights in churches.

The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy
man, or, as we term it, by every good liver, be-
tween Michaelmas and *Candlemas*.

Carver's Survey of Cornwall.
There is a general tradition in most parts of
Europe, that interred the cold is of the suc-
ceeding winter, upon shining of the sun upon
Candlemas day. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Come *Candlemas* nine years ago she died,
And now lies bury'd by the yew-tree side. *Gay.*

CANDLESTICK. *n. f.* [from *candle* and
stick.] The instrument that holds candles.

The horsemen sit like fixed *candlesticks*,
With torch-flaves in their hands; and their poor
jades

Lob down their heads. *Shakespeare.*

These countries were once christian, and mem-
bers of the church, and where the golden *candle-*
sticks did stand. *Bacon.*

I know a friend, who has converted the essays
of a man of quality into a kind of fringe for his
candlesticks. *Addison.*

CANDLESTUFF. *n. f.* [from *candle* and
stuff.] Any thing of which candles may
be made; kitchenstuff; grease; tallow.

By the help of oil, and wax, and other *candle-*
stuff, the flame may continue, and the wick not
burn. *Bacon.*

CANDLEWASTER. *n. f.* [from *candle* and
waste.] One that consumes candles; a
spendthrift.

Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune
drunk

With *candlewasters*. *Shakespeare.*

CANDOCK. *n. f.* A weed that grows in
rivers.

Let the pond lie dry six or twelve months, both
to kill the water weeds, as water-lilies, *candocks*,
reeds, and bulrushes; and also, that as these die
for want of water, to grass may grow on the
pond's bottom. *Walton.*

CANDOUR. *n. f.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweet-
ness of temper; purity of mind; open-
ness; ingenuity; kindness.

He should have so much of a natural *candour*
and sweetness, mixed with all the improvement
of learning, as might convey knowledge with a
sort of gentle insinuation. *Watts.*

TO CANDY. *v. n.* [probably from *candare*,
a word used in later times for *coburn*.]

1. To confere with sugar, in such a manner as that the sugar lies in flakes, or breaks into spangles.

Should the poor be flatter'd?
No, let the *candy'd* tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. *Shakespeare.*

They have in Turkey confections like to *candied*
conferes, made of sugar and lemons, or sugar
and citrons, or sugar and violets, and some other
flowers, and mixture of amber. *Bacon.*

With *candy'd* plantains, and the juicy pine,
On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine.
Waller.

2. To form into congelations.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, candle thy morning toast,
To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit? *Shakespeare.*

3. To inerust with congelations.

Since when those fruits that winter brings,
Which *candy* every green,
Renew us like the teeming springs,
And we thus fresh are seen. *Dryden.*

TO CANDY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CANDY *Lion's foot.* [*catanance*, Lat.] A
plant. *Miller.*

CANE. *n. f.* [*canna*, Lat.]

1. A kind of strong reed, of which walk- ingstaves are made; a walkingstaff.

Shall I to please another wine sprung mind
Lose all mine own? God hath given me a re-
course

Short of his cane and body: must I find
A pain in that wherein he finds a pleasure?
Herbert.

The king thrust the captain from him with his
cane; whereupon he took his leave, and went
home. *Harvey.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken,
Sit the fire with your master's *cane*. *Swift.*

2. The plant which yields the sugar.

This *cane* or reed grows plentifully both in the
East and West Indies. Other reeds have their
skin hard and dry, and their pulp void of juice;
but the skin of the sugar *cane* is soft. It usually
grows four or five feet high, and about half an
inch in diameter. The stem or stalk is divided
by knots a foot and a half apart. At the top
it puts forth long green tufted leaves, from the
middle of which arise the flower and the seed.
They usually plant them in pieces cut a foot and
a half below the top of the flower; and they are
ordinarily ripe in ten months, at which time they
are found quite full of a white succulent marrow,
whence is expressed the liquor of which sugar is
made. *Chambers.*

And the sweet liquor on the *cane* below,
From which prepar'd the luscious sugars flow.
Blackmore.

3. A lance; a dart made of cane: whence the Spanish *inigo de cannas*.

Abenamar, thy youth these sports has known,
Of which thy age is now spectator grown;
Judge-like thou sit'st, to praise or to disdain
• The flying skirmish of the darted *cane*. *Dryden.*

4. A reed.

Food may be afforded to bees, by small *canes*
or troughs conveyed into their lives. *Mortimer.*

TO CANE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
beat with a walkingstaff.

CANICULAR. *adj.* [*canicularis*, Lat.]

Belonging to the dogstar.

In regard to different latitudes, unto some the
canicular days are in the winter, as unto such as
are under the equinoctial line; for unto them the
dog star riseth, when the sun is about the tropic
of Cancer, which season unto them is winter.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CANINE. *adj.* [*caninus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of a dog.

A kind of women are made up of *canine* par-
ticles: these are scolds, who imitate the animals
out of which they were taken, always budy and
barking, and snarl at every one that comes in
their way. *Addison.*

2. Canine hunger, in medicine, is an ap- petite which cannot be satisfied.

It may occasion an exorbitant appetite of usual
things, which they will take in such quantities,
till they vomit them up like dogs, from whence
it is called *canine*. *Arbuthnot.*

CANISTER. *n. f.* [*canistrum*, Lat.]

1. A small basket.

White lilies in full *canisters* they bring,
With all the glories of the purple spring. *Dryden.*

2. A small vessel in which any thing, such as tea or coffee, is laid up.

CANKER. *n. f.* [*cancer*, Lat.] It seems
to have the same meaning and original
with *cancer*, but to be accidentally writ-
ten with a *k*, when it denotes bad qua-
lities in a less degree; or *canker* might
come from *chancres*, Fr. and *cancer* from
the Latin.]

1. A worm that preys upon and destroys fruits.

And loathful idleness he doth detest,
The *canker* worm of every gentle breast. *Spenser.*
That which the locust hath left, hath the *canker*
worm eaten. *Jul.*

Yet writers say, as in the sweetest bud
The eating *canker* dwells; so eating love
Inhabits in the finest wits of all. *Shakespeare.*

A huffing, flaming, flut'ring, cringing coward,
A *canker* worm of peace, was rais'd above him.
Urquay.

2. A fly that preys upon fruits.

There be of flies, caterpillars, *canker* flies, and
bear flies. *Walton's Angler.*

3. Any thing that corrupts or consumes.

It is the *canker* and ruin of many men's es-
tates, which, in process of time, breeds a pub-
lick poverty. *Bacon.*

Sacrilege may prove an eating *canker*, and a
consuming moth, in the estate that we leave them.
Atterbury.

No longer live the *canckers* of my court;
All to your several states with speed resort;
Waste in wild not what your land allows,
There ply the early feast, and late carouse.
Pope.

4. A kind of wild worthless rose; the dog- rose.

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this *canker*, Bolingbroke.

Draw a cherry with the leaf, the shaft of a
spear, a single or *canker* rose. *Penckman.*

5. An eating or corroding humour.

I am not glad, that such a sore of time
Should seek a plaister by a contem'd revolt,
And heal th' inveterate *canker* of one wound
By making many. *Shakespeare.*

6. Corrosion; virulence.

As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind with *canckers*. *Shakespeare.*

7. A disease in trees.

TO CANKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To grow corrupt; implying something venomous and malignant.

That cunning architect of canker'd guile,
Whom princes late displeasure left in hands,
For fals'd letters, and suborn'd wile. *Fairy Q.*
I will lift the down-trod Mortimer
As high as th' air as this unthankful king,
As this ingrate and canker'd Bolingbroke. *Shak.*
Or what the cross dire looking planet smite,
Or hurtful worm with canker'd venom bite. *Milton.*

To some new clime, or to thy native sky,
Oh friendless and forsaken virtue! fly:
The Indian air is deadly to thee grown;
Deceit and canker'd malice rule thy throne. *Dryden.*

Let envious jealousy and canker'd spite
Produce my actions to severest light,
And tax my open day or secret night. *Prior.*

2. To decay by some correlative or destructive principle.

Silvering will fully and canker more than gilding;
which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, will be profitable. *Bacon.*

To CANKER. *v. a.*

3. To corrupt; to corrode.

Rebore to God his due in tithe and time:
A tithe purloin'd cankers the whole estate. *Herbert.*

2. To infect; to pollute.

An honest man will enjoy himself better in a moderate fortune, that is gained with honour and reputation, than in an overgrown estate, that is cankered with the acquisitions of rapine and exaction. *Addison.*

CANKER-BIT. *particip. adj.* [from *canker* and *bit*.] Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

Know, thy name is lost,
By treason's tooth baregawn and canker-bit. *Shakespeare.*

CANNABINE. *adj.* [cannabinus, Lat.] Hempen. *DiD.*

CANNIBAL. *n. f.* An anthropophagite; a man-eater.

The cannibals themselves eat no man's flesh of those that die of themselves, but of such as are slain. *Bacon.*

They were little better than cannibals, who do hunt one another: and he that hath most strength and swiftness, doth eat and devour all his fellows. *Darwin on Ireland.*

It was my hint to speak
Of the cannibals that each other eat;
The anthropophagi. *Shakespeare.*

The captive cannibal, oppress'd with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He bids defiance to the gaping crowd;
And spent at last, and speechless, as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville.*

If an eleventh commandment had been given,
Thou shalt not eat human flesh; would not these cannibals have esteemed it more difficult than all the rest? *Bentley.*

CANNIBALLY. *adv.* [from *cannibal*.] In the manner of a cannibal.

Before Coriolanus, he scotch'd him and notch'd him like a corbionado.

—Had he been cannibally given, he might have broiled and eaten him too. *Shakespeare.*

CANNIPERS. *n. f.* [corrupted from *calipers*; which see.]

The square is taken by a pair of cannipers, or two rulers, clapped to the side of a tree, measuring the distance between them. *Mortimer.*

CANNON. *n. f.* [cannon, Fr. from *canna*, Lat. a pipe, meaning a large tube.]

1. A great gun for battery.
2. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand. They are of so many sizes, that they decrease in the bore from a

ball of forty-eight pounds to a ball of five ounces.

As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled strokes upon the foe. *Shaksp.*
He had left all the cannon he had taken; and now he sent all his great cannon to a garrison. *Clarendon.*

The making, or price, of these gunpowder instruments, is extremely expensive, as may be easily judged by the weight of their materials; a whole cannon weighing commonly eight thousand pounds; a half cannon, five thousand; a culverin, four thousand five hundred; a demi-culverin, three thousand; which, whether it be in iron or brass, must needs be very costly. *Wilkins.*

CANNON-BALL. *n. f.* [from *cannon*, *CANNON-BULLET*. *n. f.* [ball, bullet, and *CANNON-SHOT*. *n. f.* [shot.] The balls which are shot from great guns.

He reckons those for wounds that are made by bullets, although it be a cannon-shot. *Wifeman.*

Let a cannon-bullet pass through a room, it must strike successively the two sides of the room. *Locke.*

To CANNONADE. *v. n.* [from *cannon*.]

To play the great guns; to batter or attack with great guns.

Both armies cannonaded all the ensuing day. *Tatler.*

To CANNONADE. *v. a.* To fire upon with cannon.

CANNONIER. *n. f.* [from *cannon*.] The engineer that manages the cannon.

Give me the cups;
And let the kettle to the trumpets speak,
The trumpets to the cannonier without,
The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'ns to earth. *Shakespeare.*

A third was a most excellent cannonier, whose good skill did much endamage the forces of the king. *Hayward.*

CANNOT. A word compounded of *can* and *not*: noting inability.

I cannot but believe many a child can tell twenty, long before he has any idea of infinity at all. *Locke.*

CANOA. *n. f.* A boat made by cutting CANOE. *n. f.* the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.

Others made rafts of wood; others devised the boat of one tree, called the *cassa*, which the Gauls upon the Rhine used in affitting the transportation of Hannibal's army. *Raleigh.*

In a war against Semiramis, they had four thousand monoxyla, or *cassas*, of one piece of timber. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CANON. *n. f.* [cánon.]

1. A rule; a law.

The truth is, they are rules and *canons* of that law, which is written in all men's hearts; the church had for ever, no less than now, stood bound to observe them, whether the apostle had mentioned them, or no. *Hooker.*

His books are almost the very canon to judge both doctrine and discipline by. *Hooker.*

Religious *canons*, civil laws, are cruel;
Then what should war be? *Shakespeare.*

Canons in logic are such as these: every part of a division, singly taken, must contain less than the whole; and a definition must be peculiar and proper to the thing defined. *Watts.*

2. The laws made by ecclesiastical councils.

Canon law is that law which is made and ordained in a general council, or provincial synod, of the church. *Ayliffe.*

These were looked on as lapsed persons, and great severities of penance were prescribed them by the *canons* of Ancyra. *Stillingfleet.*

3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule.

Canon also denotes those books of Scripture, which are received as inspired and canonical, to distinguish them from either profane, apocryphal,

or disputed books. Thus we say, that *Genesis* is part of the sacred *canon* of the Scripture. *Ayliffe.*

4. A dignitary in cathedral churches.

For deans and *canons*, or prebends, of cathedral churches, they were of great use in the church; they were to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, and for his government, in causes ecclesiastical. *Bacon.*

Swift much admires the place and air,
And longs to be a *canon* there.

A *canon*! that's a place too mean;
No, doctor, you shall be a dean;

Two dozen *canons* round your stall,
And you the tyrant o'er them all. *Swift.*

5. *Canons Regular*. Such as are placed in monasteries. *Ayliffe.*

6. *Canons Secular*. Lay *canons*, who have been, as a mark of honour, admitted into some chapters.

7. [Among chirurgeons.] An instrument used in sewing up wounds. *DiD.*

8. A large sort of printing letter, probably so called from being first used in printing a book of *canons*; or perhaps from its size, and therefore properly written *canon*.

CANON-BIT. *n. f.* That part of the bit let into the horse's mouth.

A goodly person, and could manage fair
His stubborn steed with *canon-bit*,
Who under him did trample as the air. *Spenser.*

CANONESSE. *n. f.* [canonissa, low Lat.]

These are, in popish countries, women they call *secular canonesse*, living after the example of secular *canons*. *Ayliffe.*

CANONICAL. *adj.* [canonicus, low Lat.]

1. According to the canon.

2. Constituting the canon.

Public readings there are of books and writings, not *canonical*, whereby the church doth also preach, or openly make known, the doctrine of virtuous conversation. *Hooker.*

No such book was found amongst those *canonical* scriptures. *Raleigh.*

3. Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical laws.

Seven times in a day do I praise thee, said David: from this definite number some ages of the church took their pattern for their *canonical* hours. *Taylor.*

4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical; relating to the church.

York anciently had a metropolitan jurisdiction over all the bishops of Scotland, from whom they had their consecration, and to whom they swore *canonical* obedience. *Ayliffe.*

CANONICALLY. *adv.* [from *canonical*.]

In a manner agreeable to the canon.

It is a known story of the friar, who, on a fasting day, had his capon be carp, and then very *canonically* eat it. *Government of the Tongue.*

CANONICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *canonical*.]

The quality of being canonical.

CA'NONIST. *n. f.* [from *canon*.] A man

versed in the ecclesiastical laws; a professor of the canon law.

John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have translated him from that poor bishoprick, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife; thinking of the fiftenth canon of the Nicene council, and that of the *canonists*, *Matrimonium inter episcopum & ecclesiam esse contractum*, &c. Camden's *Remains*.

Of whose strange crimes no *canon* can tell
In what commandment's large contents they dwell. *Pope.*

CANONIZATION. *n. f.* [from *canonize*.]

The act of declaring any man a saint.
It is very suspicious, that the interests of particular families, or churches, have too great a sway in *canonizations*. *Addison.*

TO CANONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canon*, to put into the canon, or rule for observing festivals.] To declare any man a saint.

The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster celestial honour, became suitor to pope Julius, to *canonize* king Henry vi. for a saint.

Bacon.

By those hymns all shall approve
Us *canoniz'd* for love.

Donne.

They have a pope too, who hath the chief care
Of religion, and of *canonizing* whom he thinks
fit, and thence have the honour of saints.

Stillingfleet.

CANONRY. } *n. f.* [from *canon*.] An
CANONSHIP. } ecclesiastical benefice in
some cathedral or collegiate church,
which has a prebend, or a stated allow-
ance out of the revenues of such church,
commonly annexed to it.

Ayliffe.

CANOPIED. *adj.* [from *canopy*.] Covered
with a canopy.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank,
With ivy *canopy'd*, and interwove
With flaunting honey-suckle.

Milton.

CANOPY. *n. f.* [*canopeum*, low Lat.]
A covering of state over a throne or
bed; a covering spread over the head.

She is there brought unto a paled green,
And placed under a stately *canopy*,
The warlike feats of both those knights to see.

Fairy Queen.

Now spread the night her spangled canopy,
And summon'd every restless eye to sleep.

Fairfax.

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate
With golden *canopies*, and beds of state.

Dryden.

TO CANOPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
cover with a canopy.

The birch, the myrtle, and the bay,
Like friends did all embrace;

And their large branches did display
To *canopy* the place.

Dryden.

CANOROUS. *adj.* [*canorus*, Lat.] Mu-
sical; tuneful.

Birds that are most *canorous*, and whose notes
we most commend, are of little throat, and
short.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CANT. *n. f.* [probably from *cantus*, Lat.
implying the odd tone of voice used by
vagrants; but imagined by some to be
corrupted from *quant*.]

1. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and
vagrabonds.

2. A particular form of speaking, peculiar
to some certain class or body of men.

I write not always in the proper terms of na-
vigation, land service, or in the *cant* of any pro-
fession.

Dryden.

If we would trace out the original of that fla-
grant and avowed impiety, which has prevailed
among us for some years, we should find, that it
owes its rise to that *cant* and hypocrisy, which had
taken possession of the people's minds in the
times of the great rebellion. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Astrologers, with an old paitry *cant*, and a few
pot-hooks for planets, to amuse the vulgar, have
too long been suffer'd to abuse the world.

Swift's Predictions for the Year 1701.

A few general rules, with a certain *cant* of
words, has sometimes set up an illiterate heavy
writer for a most judicious and formidable crit-
ick.

Addison's Spectator.

3. A whining pretension to goodness, in
formal and affected terms.

Of promise prodigal, while pow'r you want,
And preaching in the self-denying *cant*.

Dryden.

4. Barbarous jargon.

The affectation of some late authors, to intro-
duce and multiply *cant* words, is the most ruinous
corruption in any language.

Swift.

5. Auction.

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Numbers of these tenants, or their descendants,
are now offering to sell their leases by *cant*, even
those which were for lives.

Swift.

TO CANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
talk in the jargon of particular profes-
sions; or in any kind of formal affected
language; or with a peculiar and studied
tone of voice.

Men *cant* about *materia* and *forma*; hunt chi-
meras by rules of art, or dress up ignorance in
words of bulk or sound, which may stop up the
mouth of enquiry.

Glaucilla.

That uncouth affected garb of speech, or *cant-
ing* language rather, if I may so call it, which
they have of late taken up, is the signal dis-
tinction and characteristic note of that, which,
in that their new language, they call the godly
party.

Samuelson.

The huffy, subtle serpents of the law
Did first my mind from true obedience draw;
While I did limits to the king prescribe,
And took for oracle that *canting* tribe.

Rescum.

Unkill'd in schemes by planets to foreshow,
Like *canting* vaseals, how the wars will go.

Dryd.

CANTATA. *n. f.* [Ital.] A song.

CANTATION. *n. f.* [from *canto*, Lat.]

The act of singing.

CANTER. *n. f.* [from *cant*.] A term of
reproach for hypocrites, who talk for-
mally of religion, without obeying it.

CANTERBURY BELLS. See BELFLOWER.

CANTERBURY GALLOP. [In horsemanship.]
The hand gallop of an ambling
horse, commonly called a canter; said
to be derived from the monks riding to
Canterbury on easy ambling horses.

CANTHARIDES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Spa-
nish flies, used to raise blisters.

The flies, *cantharides*, are bred of a worm, or
caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees; as
are the fig-tree, the pine-tree, and the wild briar;
all which bear sweet fruit, and fruit that hath a
kind of secret biting or sharpness: for the fig
hath a milk in it that is sweet and corrosive; the
pine apple hath a kernel that is strong and ab-
sorbive.

Bacon's Natural History.

CANTHUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The corner
of the eye. The internal is called the
greater, the external the lesser *canthus*.

Quincy.

A gentlewoman was seized with an inflamma-
tion and tumour in the great *canthus*, or angle of
her eye.

Wigman.

CANTICLE. *n. f.* [from *canto*, Lat.] A
song: used generally for a song in scrip-
ture.

This right of estate, in some nations, is yet
more significantly expressed by Moses in his *canti-
cles*, in the person of God to the Jews.

Bacon's Holy War.

CANTILIVERS. *n. f.* Pieces of wood
framed into the front or other sides of
a house, to sustain the moulding and
eaves over it. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

CANTION. *n. f.* [*cantio*, Lat.] Song;
verses. Not now in use.

In the eighth eclogue the same person was
brought in singing a *cantion* of Colbin's making.

Spens. Kal. Glo.

CANTLE. *n. f.* [*kant*, Dutch, a corner;
eschantillon, Fr. a piece.] A piece with
corners.

Skinner.

See now this river comes, me cranking in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land
A huge half-moon, a monstrous *cantle* out.

Shak.

TO CANTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
cut in pieces.

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be *cantled*, and the judge go back.

Dryden's Juvenal.

CANTLET. *n. f.* [from *cantle*.] A piece;
a fragment.

Not shield nor armour can their force oppose;
Huge *cantlets* of his buckler srew the ground,
And no defence in his bot'd arms is found.

Dand.

CANTO. *n. f.* [Ital.] A book or section,
of a poem.

Why, what would you do —

— Make a willow cabin at your gate,
And call upon my soul within the house;
Write loyal *cantos* of continued love.

Shallsp.

CANTON. *n. f.*

1. A small parcel or division of land.

Only that little *canton* of land, called the
English pale, containing four small thires, did
maintain a bordering war with the Irish, and re-
tain the form of English government.

Davies.

2. A small community, or clan.

The same is the case of rovers by land; such,
as yet, are some *cantons* in Arabia, and some
petty kings of the mountains adjacent to Straits
and ways.

Bacon's Holy War.

TO CANTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
divide into little parts.

Families shall quit all subjection to him, and
canton his empire into less governments for them-
selves.

Locke.

It would certainly be for the good of mankind,
to have all the mighty empires and monarchies
of the world *cantoned* out into petty states and
principalities.

Addison on Italy.

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an in-
dignity to have his territories *cantoned* out into
parcels by other princes, during his own life, and
without his consent, rather chose to bequeath the
monarchy entire to a younger son of France.

Swift.

They *canton* out to themselves a little province
in the intellectual world, where they fancy the
light shines, and all the rest is in darkness.

Watts.

TO CANTONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canton*.] To
parcel out into small divisions.

Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten
persons of the English nation. *Davies on Ireland.*

The whole forest was in a manner *cantonized*
amongst a very few in number, of whom some
had regal rights.

Hensel.

CANTRED. *n. f.* The same in Wales as a
hundred in England. For *cantre*, in the
British language, signifieth a hundred.

Corwell.

The king regrants to him all that province, re-
serving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds*
next adjoining, with the maritime towns.

Davies.

CANVASS. *n. f.* [*canvas*, Fr. *cannalis*,
Lat. hemp.]

1. A kind of linen cloth woven for sever-
al uses, as sails, painting cloths, tents.

The matter commanded forthwith to set on all
the *canvasses* they could, and fly homeward.

Sidney.

And eke the pens, that did his pinions bind,
Were like main yards with flying *canvass* lin'd.

Spenser.

Their *canvass* castles up they quickly rear,
And build a city in an hour's space.

Fairfax.

Where'er thy navy spreads her *canvass* wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all, the things.

Waller.

With such kind passion hastes the prince to
fight,
And spreads his flying *canvass* to the sound;

Him whom no danger, were he there, could
fright,

Now absent, every little noise can wound.

Dryd.

Thou, Kneller, long with noble pride,
The foremost of thy art, hast vied
With nature in a generous thirst,

And touch'd the *canvass* into life.

Add n.

2. The act of sifting voices, or trying
them previously to the decisive act of
voting. [from *canvass*, as it signifies a
sieve.]

There be that can pack cards, and yet cannot play well: so there are some that are good in *cannasses* and fastious, that are otherwise weak men. *Bacon.*
TO CANVASS. *v. a.* [*Skinner* derives it from *cannabuffer*, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is used to signify, to search diligently into.]

1. To sift; to examine. [from *canvass*, a straining cloth.]

I have made careful search on all hands, and canvassed the matter with all possible diligence. *Woodward.*

2. To debate; to discuss.

The curs discovered a raw hide in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it: they *canvassed* the matter one way and t'other, and concluded, that the way to get it, was to drink their way to it. *L'Estrange.*

TO CANVASS. *v. n.* To solicit; to try votes previously to the decisive act.

Elizabeth being to resolve upon an officer, and being, by some that *canvassed* for others, put in some doubt of that person the meant to advance, said, she was like one with a lantern seeking a man. *Bacon.*

This crime of *canvassing*, or soliciting, for church preferment, is, by the canon law, called *simony*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CANY. *adj.* [from *cane*.]

1. Full of canes.

2. Consisting of canes.

But in his way lights on the barren plains
 Of Sericana, where Chinese drive,
 With sails and wind, their *cany* waggons light. *Milton.*

CANZONET. *n. f.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] A little song.

Vecchi was most pleasing of all others, for his conceit and variety, as well his madrigals, as *canzonetti*. *Peacham.*

CAP. *n. f.* [*cap*, Welsh; *cæppe*, Sax. *cappe*, Germ. *cappe*, Fr. *cappa*, Ital. *capa*, Span. *lappe*, Dan. and Dutch; *caput*, a head, Latin.]

1. The garment that covers the head.

Here is the *cap* your worship did bespeak.—
 Why, this was mauld on a porringer,
 A velvet dith. *Shaksp. Titus of the Shrew.*
 I have ever held my *cap* off to thy fortune.—
 —Thou hast serv'd me with much faith. *Shak.*
 First, bolting sloth in wollen *cap*,
 Taking her after-dinner nap. *Swift.*

The *cap*, the whip, the masculine attire,
 For which they roughen to the sense. *Thomson.*

2. The ensign of the cardinalate.

Henry the Fifth did sometimes prophesy,
 If once he came to be a cardinal,
 He'd make his *cap* coequal with the crown. *Shakspere's Henry vi.*

3. The topmost; the highest.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive. *Shakf.*

4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

They more and less came in with *cap* and knee,
 Met him in boroughs, cities, villages. *Shaksp.*
 Should the want of a *cap* or a cringe so mortally discompose him, as we find afterwards it did. *L'Estrange.*

5. A vessel made like a cap.

It is observed, that a barrel or *cap*, whose cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a quarter of an hour. *Wither.*

6. *Cap of a great gun.* A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole, to preserve the prime.

7. *Cap of maintenance.* One of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation.

TO CAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top.

The bones next the joint are *capped* with a smooth cartilaginous substance, serving both to strength and motion. *Derham.*

2. To deprive of the cap.

If one, by another occasion, take any thing from another, as boys sometimes use to *cap* one another, the same is straight felony. *Spenser on Ireland.*

3. To *cap verses.* To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest.

Where Henderfon, and th' other masses,
 Were sent to *cap* texts, and put cases. *Hudibras.*
 Sure it is a pitiful pretence to ingenuity that can be thus kept up, there being little need of any other faculty but memory, to be able to *cap* texts. *Government of the Tongue.*

There is an author of ours, whom I would desire him to read, before he ventures at *capping* characters. *Atterbury.*

CAP à pè. } [*cap à pè*, Fr.] From head
CAP à pic. } to foot; all over.

A figure like your father,
 Arm'd at all points exactly, *cap à pè*,
 Appears before them, and, with solemn march,
 Goes slow and stately by them. *Shakf. Hamlet.*
 There for the two contending knights he sent;
 Arm'd *cap à pè*, with reverence low they bent. *Dryden.*

A woodlouse,
 That folds up itself in itself for a house,
 As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
 Inclos'd *cap à pè* in a strong coat of mail. *Swift.*

CAP-PAPER. A sort of coarse brownish paper. So called from being formed into a kind of *cap* to hold commodities. Having, for trial sake, filtered it through *cap-paper*, there remained in the filter a powder. *Boyle.*

CAPABILITY. *n. f.* [from *capable*.] Capacity; the quality of being capable.

Sure he that made us with such large discourse,
 Looking before and after, gave us not
 That *capability* and godlike reason
 To rust in us unus'd. *Shakspere.*

CAPABLE. *adj.* [*capable*, Fr.]

1. Sufficient to contain; sufficiently capacious.

When we consider so much of that space, as is equal to, or *capable* to receive a body of any assigned dimensions. *Locke.*

2. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.

To say, that the more *capable*, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily bring under the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

When you hear any person give his judgment, consider with yourself whether he be a *capable* judge. *Hutton.*

3. Intelligent; able to understand.

Look you, how pale he glares;
 His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones,
 Would make them *capable*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

4. Intellectually capacious; able to receive.

I am much bound to God, that he hath endued you with one *capable* of the best instructions. *Digby.*

5. Susceptible.

The soul, immortal substance, to remain conscious of joy, and *capable* of pain. *Prior.*

6. Qualified for; without any natural impediment.

There is no man that believes the goodness of God, but must be inclined to think, that he hath made some things for as long a duration as they are *capable* of. *Tilletson.*

7. Qualified for; without legal impediment.

Of my land,

Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means
 To make thee *capable*. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

8. It has the particle of before a noun.

What fiercer springs their eager passions move,
 How *capable* of death for injur'd love! *Dryden.*

9. Hollow. This sense is not now in use.

Lean but upon a rush,
 The cicatrice, and *capable* impieasure,
 Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakspere.*

CAPABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *capable*.]

The quality or state of being capable; knowledge; understanding; power of mind.

CAPACIOUS. *adj.* [*capax*, Lat.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much.

Beneath th' incessant weeping of those drains
 I see the rocky fountains stretch'd immense,
 The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,
 Or still compacted clay, *capacious* found. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. Extensive; equal to much knowledge, or great design.

There are some persons of a good genius, and a *capacious* mind, who write and speak very obscurely. *Watts.*

CAPACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *capacious*.] The power of holding or receiving; largeness.

A concave measure, of known and denominated capacity, serves to measure the *capaciousness* of any other vessel. In like manner, to a given weight the weight of all other bodies may be reduced, and so found out. *Holder.*

TO CAPACITATE. *v. a.* [from *capacity*.]

To make capable; to enable; to qualify. By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe those errors. *Dryden.*

These sort of men were sycophants only, and were endued with arts of life, to *capacitate* them for the conversation of the rich and great. *Tatler.*

CAPACITY. *n. f.* [*capacité*, Fr.]

1. The power of holding or containing anything.

Had our palace the *capacity*—
 To camp this host, we would all sup together. *Shakspere.*

Notwithstanding thy *capacity*
 Receiveth as the sea, naught enters there,
 Of what validity and pitch enters,
 But falls into abatement and low price. *Shakf.*

For they that most and greatest things embrace,
 Enlarge thereby their mind's *capacity*,
 As streams enlarg'd, enlarge the channel's space. *Dante.*

2. Room; space.

Space, considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think, may be called *capacity*. *Locke.*

3. The force or power of the mind.

There remained, in the *capacity* of the exhausted cylinder, store of little rooms, or spaces, empty or devoid of air. *Bye.*

4. Power; ability.

Since the world's wide frame does not include
 A cause with such *capacities* endued,
 Some other cause o'er nature must preside. *Blackmore.*

5. State; condition; character.

A miraculous revolution, reducing many from the head of a triumphant rebellion to their old condition of masons, smiths, and carpenters; *1*

that, in this *capacity*, they might repair what, as colonels and captains, they had ruined and defaced. *South.*

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the same in both *capacities*. *Swift.*

CAPARISON. *n. f.* [*caparazon*, a great cloak, Span.] A horse-cloth, or a sort of cover for a horse, which is spread over his furniture. *Farrier's Dict.*

Tilting furniture, emblazon'd shields, Imprecious quaint, *caparisons*, and steeds, Bases, and tinsel trappings; gorgeous knights, At joust and tournament. *Paradise Lost.*

Some wore a breastplate, and a light jupon; Their horses cloth'd with rich *caparison*. *Dryden.*

TO CAPARISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in caparisons.
The steeds *caparison'd* with purple stand,
With golden trappings, glorious to behold,
And champ betwixt their teeth the foaming gold. *Dryden.*

2. To dress pompously: in a ludicrous sense.

Don't you think, though I am *caparison'd* like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition? *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

CAPE. *n. f.* [*cape*, Fr.]

1. Headland; promontory.

What from the *cape* can you discern at sea?—
—Nothing at all; it is a high wrought flood. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The parting sun,
Beyond the earth's green *cape* and verdant isles,
Hesperian sets; my signal to depart. *Milton.*

The Romans made war upon the Tarentines,
and obliged them by treaty not to sail beyond the *cape*. *Arbushnot.*

2. The neck-piece of a cloak.

He was clothed in a robe of fine black cloth,
with wide sleeves and *cape*. *Bacon.*

CAPER. *n. f.* [from *capere*, Latin, a goat.]

A leap; a jump; a skip.

We, that are true lovers, run into strange *capers*; but as all is mortal in nature, so is all nature in love mortal in folly. *Shakespeare.*

Flimnap, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a *capere*, on the great rope, at least an inch higher than any other lord in the whole empire. *Swift.*

CAPER. *n. f.* [*capparis*, Lat.] An acid pickle. See **CAPER BUSH**.

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as mangoes, olives, and *capers*. *Floyer.*

CAPER BUSH. *n. f.* [*capparis*, Lat.]

The fruit is fleshy, and shaped like a pear. This plant grows in the south of France, in Spain, and in Italy, upon old walls and buildings; and the buds of the flowers, before they are open, are pickled for eating. *Miller.*

TO CAPER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance frolicsomely.

The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he that will *capere* with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

2. To skip for merriment.

Our master

Cap'ring to eye her. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
His nimble hand's instinct then taught each string

A *cap'ring* cheerfulness, and made them sing
To their own dance. *Grayson.*

The family tript it about, and *capered* like hailstones bounding from a marble floor. *Arbushnot.*

3. To dance: spoken in contempt.

The stage would need no force, nor song, nor dance,
Nor *capering* monsieur from active France. *Rome.*

CAPERER. *n. f.* [from *capere*.] A dancer: in contempt.

The tumbler's gambols some delight afford;
Not less the humble *caperer* on the cord:

But these are still insipid stuff to thee,
Coop'd in a ship, and toss'd upon the sea. *Dryd.*

CAP'PIAS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A writ of two sorts: One before judgment, called *capias ad respondendum*, in an action personal, if the sheriff, upon the first writ of distress, return that he has no effects in his jurisdiction. The other is a writ of execution after judgment. *Cowell.*

CAPILLA'CROUS. *adj.* The same with *capillary*.

CAP'ILLAMENT. *n. f.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Those small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little knobs at the top, are called *capillaments*. *Quincy.*

CAP'ILLARY. *adj.* [from *capillus*, hair, Lat.]

1. Resembling hairs; small; minute: applied to plants.

Capillary or *capillaceous* plants, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves. *Quincy.*

Our common hyssop is not the least of vegetables, nor observed to grow upon walls; but rather, some kind of *capillaries*, which are very small plants, and only grow upon walls and stony places. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Applied to vessels of the body: small; as the ramifications of the arteries.

Ten *capillary* arteries in some parts of the body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the smallest lymphatick vessels are an hundred times smaller than the smallest *capillary* artery. *Arbushnot on Aliments.*

CAPILLATION. *n. f.* [from *capillus*, Lat.]

A vessel like a hair; a small ramification of vessels. Not used.

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, or obscure *capillations*, but in a vesicle. *Brown.*

CAP'ITAL. *adj.* [*capitalis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the head.

Needs must the serpent now his *capital* bruise
Expect with mortal pain. *Paradise Lost.*

2. Criminal in the highest degree, so as to touch life.

Edmund, I arrest thee
On *capital* treason. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Several cases deserve greater punishment than many crimes that are *capital* among us. *Swift.*

3. That affects life.

In *capital* causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; much more in a judgment upon a war, which is *capital* to thousands. *Bacon.*

4. Chief; principal.

I will, out of that infinite number, reckon but some that are most *capital*, and commonly occur-rent both in the life and conditions of private men. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As to swerve in the least points, is error; so the *capital* enemies thereof God hateth, as his deadly foes, aliens, and, without repentance, children of endless perdition. *Hooker.*

They do, in themselves, tend to confirm the truth of a *capital* article in religion. *Atterbury.*

5. Chief; metropolitan.

This had been
Perhaps thy *capital* feat, from whence had spread
All generations; and had hither come,
From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great progenitor. *Paradise Lost.*

6. Applied to letters: large; such as are written at the beginnings or heads of books.

Our most considerable actions are always

present, like *capital* letters to an aged and dim eye. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The first is written in *capital* letters, without chapters or verses. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

7. *Capital* stock. The principal or original stock of a trader or company.

CAP'ITAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The upper part of a pillar.

You see the vulture of the Ionic, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the uovoli of the Doric, mixed without any regularity on the same *capital*. *Addison on Italy.*

2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

CAP'ITALLY. *adv.* [from *capital*.] In a capital manner.

CAPITA'TION. *n. f.* [from *caput*, the head, Lat.] Numeration by heads.

He suffered for not performing the commandment of God concerning *capitation*; that, when the people were numbered, for every head they should pay unto God a shekel. *Brown.*

CAPITE. *n. f.* [from *caput*, *capitis*, Lat.]

A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown, be it by knight's service or socage, and not as of any honour, castle, or manour; and therefore it is otherwise called a tenure, that holdeth merely of the king; because, as the crown is a corporation and feigniory in gross, as the common lawyers term it, so the king that possesseth the crown is, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, nor ever dieth. *Cowell.*

CAP'ITULAR. *n. f.* [from *capitulum*, Lat. an ecclesiastical chapter.]

1. The body of the statutes of a chapter.

That this practice continued to the time of Chaulmain, appears by a constitution in his *capitular*. *Taylor.*

2. A member of a chapter.

Canonists do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and statutes, which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or *capitulars*. *Asseffe.*

TO CAPITULATE. *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles.

Percy, Northumberland,
The archbishop of York, Douglas, and Mortimer,
Capitulate against us, and are up. *Shakespeare.*

2. To yield, or surrender up, on certain stipulations.

The king took it for a great indignity, that thieves should offer to *capitulate* with him as enemies. *Hayward.*

I still pursued, and about two o'clock this afternoon he thought fit to *capitulate*. *Spektator.*

CAPITULATION. *n. f.* [from *capitulate*.]

Stipulation; terms; conditions.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a dedition upon terms and *capitulations*, agreed between the conqueror and the conquered; wherein, usually, the yielding party secured to themselves their law and religion. *Hume.*

CAP'IVITREE. *n. f.* [*copaiba*, Lat.]

This tree grows near a village called Ayspel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spanish West Indies, about ten days journey from Carthagena. Some of them do not yield any of the balsam; those that do, are distinguished by a ridge which runs along their trunks. These trees are wounded in their centre, and they apply vessels to the wounded part, to receive the balsam. One of these trees will yield five or six gallons of balsam. *Miller.*

TO CAP'CH. *v. a.* I know not distinctly what this word means; perhaps, to strip off the hood.

Capot your rabins of the synod,
And saepe the canons with a why not. *Hudibras.*
CAPRON. *n. f.* [*capo*, Lat.] A caltreated cock.
In good roast beef my landlord sticks his knife.
The capronat delights his dainty wife. *Gay.*
CAPONNIERE. *n. f.* [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet of about two feet high, serving to support planks laden with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty soldiers, and is usually placed at the extremity of the counterescarp, having little embrasures made in them, through which they fire. *Harris.*

CAPOUT. *n. f.* [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

To CAPOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at piquet, he is said to have *capotted* his antagonist.

CAPOUCH. *n. f.* [*capuce*, Fr.] A monk's hood. *Did.*

CAPPER. *n. f.* [from *cap*.] One who makes or sells caps.

CAPREOLATE. *adj.* [from *capreolus*, a tendril of a vine, Lat.]

Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed in botany, *capreolate* plants. *Harris.*

CAPRICE. } *n. f.* [*caprice*, *capricho*,
CAPRICHO. } Span.] Freak; fancy;
whim; sudden change of humour.

It is a pleasant spectacle to behold the shifts, windings, and unexpected *caprichios* of distressed nature, when pursued by a close and well-managed experiment. *Granville.*

We are not to be guided in the sense of that book, either by the misreports of some ancient, or the *caprichios* of one or two neoterics. *Grew.*

Heaven's great view is one, and that the whole; That counterworks each folly and *caprice*;

That disappoints the effect of every vice. *Pope.*
If there be a single spot more barren, or more distant from the church, there the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the *caprice* or pique of the bishop, to build. *Swift.*

Their passions move in lower spheres,
Where'er *caprice* or folly reigns. *Swift.*

All the various machines and utensils would now and then play odd pranks and *caprices*, quite contrary to their proper structures, and design of the artificers. *Bentley.*

CAPRICIOUS. *adj.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimsical; fanciful; humourful.

CAPRICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *capricious*.] Whimsically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

CAPRICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *capricious*.] The quality of being led by caprice; humour; whimsicalness.

A subject ought to suppose that there are reasons, although he be not apprised of them; otherwise, he must be a prince of *capriciousness*, inconsistency, or ill design. *Swift.*

CAPRICORN. *n. f.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiac; the winter solstice.

Let the longest night in *Capricorn* be of fifteen hours, the day consequently must be of nine. *Notes to Greck's Manilius.*

CAPRIOLE. *n. f.* [French, in horsemanship.] *Caprioles* are leaps, such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards, and

in such a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he yerks or strikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A *capriole* is the most difficult of all the high manage, or raised airs. It is different from the *crouade* in this, that the horse does not show his shoes; and from a *balotade*, in that he does not yerk out in a *balotade*. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAPSTAN. *n. f.* [corruptly called *capstern*; *cabestan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers, to wind up any great weight, particularly to raise the anchors.

The weighing of anchors by the *capstan* is also new. *Ratcliff's Effigy.*

No more behold thee turn my watch's key,
As seamen at a *capstan* anchors weigh. *Swift.*

CAPSULAR. } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Hol-
CAPSULARY. } low like a chest.

It ascendeth not directly unto the throat, but ascending first into a *capsulary* reception of the breath-bone, it ascendeth again into the neck. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CAPSULATE. } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] En-
CAPSULATED. } closed, as in a box.

Seeds, such as are corrupted and stale, will swim; and this agreeth unto the seeds of plants, locked up and *capsulated* in their husks. *Brown.*

The heart lies immured, or *capsulated*, in a cartilage, which includes the heart as the skull doth the brain. *Derham.*

CAPTAIN. *n. f.* [*captain*, Fr. in Latin *capitaneus*; being one of those who, by tenure in *capite*, were obliged to bring soldiers to the war.]

1. A chief commander.

Dimmay'd not this

Our captains, Macbeth and Banquo? *Shakespeare.*

2. The chief of any number or body of men.

Nathan shall be captain of Judah. *Numbers.*

He sent unto him a captain of fifty. *Kings.*

The captain of the guard gave him viſitals. *Jerem.*

3. A man skilled in war; as, Marlborough was a great captain.

4. The commander of a company in a regiment

A captain! these villains will make the name of captain as odious as the word occupy; therefore captains had need look to it. *Shakespeare.*

The grim *captain*, in a fury tone,

Cries out, Pack up, ye fools, and be gone! *Dryden.*

5. The chief commander of a ship.

The Rhodian captain, relying on his knowledge, and the lightness of his vessel, passed, in open day, through all the guards. *Arbutnot.*

6. It was anciently written captain.

And ever more their cruel captain

Sought with his rascal routs to enſlave them round. *Fairy Queen.*

7. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

8. *Captain Lieutenant.* The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngest captain.

CAPTAINRY. *n. f.* [from *captain*.] The power over a certain district; the chieftainship.

There should be no rewards taken for *captainry* of counties, no shares of bishopricks for nominating of bishops. *Spenser.*

CAPTAINSHIP. *n. f.* [from *captain*.]

1. The condition or post of a chief commander.

Therefore to please thee to return with us,
And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take
The captainship. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

2. The rank, quality, or post of a captain.

The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainship* in the same regiment. *Warton.*

3. The chieftainship of a clan, or government of a certain district.

To diminish the Irish loads, he did abolish their pretended and usurped *captainships*. *Daniel.*

4. Skill in the military trade.

CAPTATION. *n. f.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour or applause; courtship; flattery.

I am content my heart should be discovered, without any of those dresses, or popular *captations*, which some men use in their speeches. *King Charles.*

CAPTION. *n. f.* [from *capio*, Lat. to take.] The act of taking any person by a judicial process.

CAPTIOUS. *adj.* [*captieux*, Fr. *captiosus*, Lat.]

1. Given to cavils; eager to object.

If he shew a forwardness to be reasoning about things, take care that nobody check this inclination, or mislead it by *captious* or fallacious ways of talking with him. *Locke.*

2. Insidious; enſnaring.

She taught him likewise how to avoid sundry *captious* and tempting questions, which were like to be asked of him. *Bacon.*

CAPTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *captious*.] In a *captious* manner; with an inclination to object.

Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other. *Locke.*

CAPTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *captious*.]

Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.

Captiousness is a fault opposite to civility; it often produces misbecoming and provoking expressions and carriage. *Locke.*

To CAPTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr. *captivo*, Lat.]

1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage.

How ill beſeeming is it in thy sex
To triumph, like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes whom fortune *captivates*! *Shakespeare.*

Thou hast by tyranny these many years
Wasted our country, slain our citizens,
And sent our sons and husbands *captivate*. *Shakespeare.*

He deserves to be a slave, that is content to have the rational sovereignty of his soul, and the liberty of his will, so *captivated*. *King Charles.*

They stand firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would *captivate* or disturb them. *Locke.*

2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to subdue.

Wisdom enters the last, and so *captivates* him with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her. *Aldefon's Guardian.*

3. To enslave: with to.

They lay a trap for themselves, and *captivate* their understandings to mistake, falsehood, and error. *Locke.*

CAPTIVATION. *n. f.* [from *captivate*.]

The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE. *n. f.* [*captif*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]

1. One taken in war; a prisoner to an enemy.

You have the *captives*,
Who were the opposites of this day's strife. *Shak.*

CAP

This is no other than that forced respect a captive pays to his conqueror, a slave to his lord. *Rogers.*

Free from shame

Thy captives: I ensure thee peal claim. *Pope.*

2. It is used with *to* before the captor.

If thou say Antony lives, 'tis well,
Or friends with Cæsar, or not captive to him. *Shakespeare.*

My mother, who the royal sceptre sway'd,
Was captive to the cruel victor made. *Dryden.*

3. One charmed or ensnared by beauty or excellence.

My woman's heart

Grossly grew captive to his honey words. *Shaks.*

CAPTIVE. *adj.* [*captivus*, Lat.] Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement, by whatever means.

But fate forbids; the Stygian floods oppose,
And with nine circling streams the captive souls inclose. *Dryden.*

TO CAPTIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] It was used formerly with the accent on the last syllable, but now it is on the first.] To take prisoner; to bring into a condition of servitude.

But being all defeated save a few,
Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herself she flew. *Spenser.*

Thou leavest them to hostile sword
Of heathen and profane, their carcasses
To dogs and tows a prey, or else captiv'd. *Mil.*

What further fear of danger can there be?
Beauty, which captives all tangles, lets me free. *Dryden.*

Still lay the god: the nymph surpris'd,
Yet mistress of herself, devis'd
How the the vagrant might intrude,
And captive him who captives all. *Prior.*

CAPTIVITY. *n. f.* [*captivité*, French; *captivitas*, low Latin.]

1. Subjection by the state of war; bondage; servitude to enemies.

This is the serjeant,

Who, like a good and hardy soldier, fought
'Gainst my captivity. *Shakespeare.*

There in captivity he lets them dwell
The space of seventy years; then brings them back;

Rememb'ring mercy. *Milton.*

The name of Ormond will be more celebrated
in his captivity, than in his greatest triumphs. *Dryden.*

2. Slavery; servitude.

For men to be tied, and led by authority, as it were with a kind of captivity of judgment; and though there be reason to the contrary, not to listen unto it. *Hooker.*

The apostle tells us, there is a way of bringing every thought into captivity to the obedience of Christ. *Decay of Piety.*

When love's well-tim'd, 'tis not a fault to love;
The strong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wise,
Sink in the soft captivity together. *Addison.*

CAPTOR. *n. f.* [from *capio*, to take, Lat.] He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE. *n. f.* [*capture*, Fr. *captura*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing.

The great sagacity, and many artifices, used by birds, in the investigation and capture of their prey. *Derham.*

2. The thing taken; a prize.

CAPUCHED. *adj.* [from *capuce*, Fr. a hood.] Covered over as with a hood.

They are differently cucullated and capuched upon the head and back; and, in the clouds, the eyes are more prominent. *Brown.*

CAPUCHIN. *n. f.* A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks; whence its name is derived.

CAR

CAR, CHAR, in the names of places, seem to have relation to the British *caer*, a city. *Gibson's Camden.*

CAR. *n. f.* [*car*, Welsh; *karre*, Dutch; *cart*, Saxon; *carrus*, Lat.]

1. A small carriage of burden, usually drawn by one horse or two.

When a lady comes in a coach to out shops, it must be followed by a car loaded with Wood's money. *Swift.*

2. In poetical language, any vehicle of dignity or splendour; a chariot of war, or triumph.

Henry is dead, and never shall revive:

Upon a wooden coffin we attend,

And death's dishonour the victory

We with our flatly presence glorify,

Like captives bound to a triumphant car. *Shak.*

Wilt thou aspire to guide the heav'nly car,
And with thy daring folly burn the world? *Shakespeare.*

And the gilded car of day,

His glowing axle doth allay

In the deep Atlantick stream. *Milton.*

See where he comes, the darling of the war?

See millions crowding round the gilded car! *Prior.*

3. The Charles' wain, or Bear; a constellation.

Ev'ry fixt and ev'ry wand'ring star,

The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern Car.

Dryden.

CARABINE. } *n. f.* [*carabine*, Fr.] A small sort of fire-arm,

shorter than a fusil, and carrying a ball of twenty-four in the pound, hung by the light horse at a belt over the left shoulder. It is a kind of medium between the pistol and the musket, having its barrel two feet and a half long.

CARABINIER. *n. f.* [from *carabine*.] A sort of light horse carrying longer carabines than the rest, and used sometimes on foot. *Chambers.*

CARACK. *n. f.* [*caraca*, Spanish.] A large ship of burden; the same with those that are now called galleons.

In which river, the greatest carack of Portugal may ride about ten miles within the forts. *Rahigâ.*

The bigger whale like some huge carack lay,
Which wanteth tea-room with her foes to pay. *Waller.*

CARACOLE. *n. f.* [*caracole*, Fr. from *caracol*, Span. a snail.] An oblique tread, traced out in semi-circles, changing from one hand to another, without observing a regular ground.

When the horse advance to charge in battle, they ride sometimes in caracoles, to amuse the enemy, and put them in doubt whether they are about to charge them in the front or in the flank. *Farrier's Dict.*

TO CARACOLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move in caracoles.

CARAT. } *n. f.* [*carat*, Fr.]

1. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.

2. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called carats, and each carat into four grains; by this weight is distinguished the different fineness of their gold; for if to the finest of gold be put two carats of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce,

CAR

or twenty-four carats, then this gold is said to be twenty-two carats fine. *Caster.*

Thou best of gold, art worth of gold;
O'er, let's fine to carat, is more precious. *Shak.*

CARAVAN. *n. f.* [*caravane*, Fr. from the Arabic.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the East.

They set forth

Their airy caravan, high over seas

Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing

Exing their flight. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

When Joseph, and the Meiled Virgin Mother,
had lost their most holy Son, they sought him in the retinues of their kindred, and the caravans of the Gultian pilgrims. *Taylor.*

CARAVANSARY. *n. f.* [from *caravan*.] A house built in the eastern countries for the reception of travellers.

The inns which receive the caravans in Persia, and the eastern countries, are called by the name of caravansaries. *Spectator.*

The spacious mansion, like a Turkish caravansary, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging. *Pope's Letters.*

CARAVEL. } *n. f.* [*caravela*, Span.] A light, round, old-fashioned

ship, with a square poop, formerly used in Spain and Portugal.

CARAWAY. *n. f.* [*carum*, Lat.] A plant; sometimes found wild in rich moist pastures, especially in Holland and Lincolnshire. The seeds are used in medicine and confectionary. *Müller.*

CARBONADO. *n. f.* [*carbonnade*, Fr. from *carbo*, a coal. Lat.] Meat cut across, to be broiled upon the coals.

If I come in his way willingly, let him make a carbonado of me. *Shakespeare.*

TO CARBONADO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut or hack.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll so carbonado

your thanks. *Shakespeare.*

CARBUNCLE. *n. f.* [*carbunculus*, Lat. a little coal.]

1. A jewel shining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle.

A carbuncle entire, as big as thou art,
Were not so rich a jewel. *Shakespeare.*

His head

Crested aloft, and carbuncle his eyes,

With burnish'd neck of verdant gold. *Milton.*

It is believed that a carbuncle does shine in the dark like a burning coal; from whence it hath its name. *Woodward.*

Carbuncle is a stone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red colour. *Woodward.*

2. Red spots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no carbuncles, no purple or livid spots, or the like, the mass of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon.*

Red blisters rising on their paps appear,
And flaming carbuncles, and unisome sweat. *Dryden.*

CARBUNCLED. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.]

1. Set with carbuncles.

An armour all of gold; it was a king's.—

—He has deserv'd it, were it carbuncled

Like holy Phœbus' car. *Shakespeare.*

2. Spotted; deformed with carbuncles.

CARBU'NCULAR. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.] Belonging to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION. *n. f.* [*carbunculation*, Lat.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or excessive cold. *Harris.*

CARCANET. *n. f.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

Say that I linger'd with you at your shop,
To see the making of her *carcanet*. *Shaksp.*
I have seen her beset and bedeckt all over with
emeralds and pearls, and a *carcanet* about her
neck. *Habswill on Providence.*

CARCASS. *n. f.* [*carcasse*, Fr.]

1. A dead body of any animal.

To blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his *carcass* shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Spn.*
Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies,
With *carcasses* and arms, th' infanguin'd field
Deserted. *Milton.*

If a man visits his sick friend in hope of le-
gacy, he is a vulture, and only waits for the *car-*
cass. *Taylor.*

The fealy nations of the sea profound,
Like shipwreck'd *carcasses*, are driven aground. *Dryden.*

2. Body: in a ludicrous sense.

To day how many would have given their bo-
nours

To've sav'd their *carcasses*? *Shaksp.*
He that finds himself in any distress, either of
carcass or of fortune, should deliberate upon the
matter before he prays for a change. *L'Estrange.*

3. The decayed parts of any thing; the
ruins; the remains.

A rotten *carcass* of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, sail, nor mast. *Shaksp.*

4. The main parts, naked, without com-
pletion or ornament; as, the walls of a
house.

What could he thought a sufficient motive to
have had an eternal *carcass* of an universe, where-
in the materials and positions of it were eternally
laid together? *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb,
usually oblong, consisting of a shell or
case, sometimes of iron with holes,
more commonly of a coarse strong stuff,
pitched over and girt with iron hoops,
filled with combustibles, and thrown
from a mortar. *Harris.*

CARCELAGE. *n. f.* [from *carcer*, Lat.]
Prison fees. *DiD.*

CARCINOMA. *n. f.* [from *καρκίνος*, a
crab.] A particular ulcer, called a
cancer, very difficult to cure. A dis-
order likewise in the horny coat of the
eye, is thus called. *Quincy.*

CARCINOMATOUS. *adj.* [from *carcinoma*.]
Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

CARD. *n. f.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]

1. A paper painted with figures used in
games of chance or skill.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide!
Yet I have fac'd it with a *card* of ten. *Shaksp.*
Soon as she spreads her hand, th' aerial guard
Descend, and sit on each important *card*;
First, Ariel perch'd upon a matadore. *Pope.*

2. The paper on which the winds are
marked for the mariner's compass.

Upon his *cards* and compass firms his eye,
The masters of his long experiment. *Spenser.*
The very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know,
I'th' shipman's *card*. *Shaksp.*

How absolute the knave is! we must speak by
the *card*, or equivocation will undo us. *Shaksp.*
On life's vast ocean diversely we fail,
Reason the *card*, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*

3. [*kaarde*, Dutch.] The instrument
with which wool is combed, or com-
minuted, or broken for spinning.

To **CARD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
comb, or comminute wool with a piece
of wood, thick set with crooked wires.

The while their wives do sit
Beside them, *carding* wool. *May's Virgil.*

Go, *card* and spin,
And leave the business of the war to men. *Dryd.*
To **CARD.** *v. n.* To gain; to play much
at cards: as, a *carding* wife.

CARDAMOMUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] A
medicinal seed, of the aromatick kind,
contained in pods, and brought from
the East Indies. *Chambers.*

CARDER. *n. f.* [from *card*.]

1. One that cards wool.

The clothiers all have put off
The spinners, *carders*, fullers, weavers. *Shaksp.*

2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDIACAL. } *adj.* [*καρδια*, the heart.]
CARDIAC. } Cordial; having the
quality of invigorating the spirits.

CARDIALGY. *n. f.* [from *καρδια*, the heart,
and *αλγος*, pain.] The heart-burn;
a pain supposed to be felt in the heart,
but more properly in the stomach,
which sometimes rises all along from
thence up to the œsophagus, occasioned
by some acrimonious matter. *Quincy.*

CARDINAL. *adj.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.]
Principal; chief.

The divisions of the year in frequent use with
astronomers, according to the cardinal intersec-
tions of the zodiac; that is, the two equi-
noctials, and both the solstitial points. *Brown.*
His *cardinal* perfection was industry. *Clarend.*

CARDINAL. *n. f.* One of the chief go-
vernors of the Romish church, by whom
the pope is elected out of their own
number, which contains six bishops,
fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, who
constitute the sacred college, and are
chosen by the pope.

A *cardinal* is to tiled, because serviceable to
the apostolick see, as an axle or hinge on which
the whole government of the church turns; or
as they have, from the pope's grant, the hinge
and government of the Romish church. *Ayliffe.*

You hold a fair assembly;
You are a churchman, or, I'll tell you, *cardinal*,
I should judge now unhappily. *Shaksp.*

CARDINAL'S FLOWER. *n. f.* [*rapuntium*,
Lat.] A flower.

The species are, 1. Greater rampions with a
crimson spiked flower, commonly called the
scarlet *cardinal's flower*. 2. The blue *cardinal's*
flower. *Müller.*

CARDINALATE. } *n. f.* [from *cardinal*.]

CARDINALSHIP. } The office and rank
of a cardinal.

An ingenious cavalier, hearing that an old
friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*,
went to congratulate his eminence upon his new
honour. *L'Estrange.*

CARDMAKER. *n. f.* [from *card* and
make.] A maker of cards.

Am not I Christopher Sly, by occupation a
cardmaker? *Shaksp.*

CARDMATCH. *n. f.* [from *card* and
match.] A match made by dipping
pieces of card in melted sulphur.

Take care, that those may not make the most
noise who have the least to sell; which is very
observable in the vendors of *cardmatches*. *Addison.*

CARDUUS. See **THISTLE.**

CARE. *n. f.* [cape, Saxon.]

1. Solitude; anxiety; perturbation of
mind; concern.

Or, if I would take *care*, that *care* should be
For wit that scold'd the world, and liv'd like me. *Dryden.*

Nor sullen discontent, nor anxious *care*,
Ev'n though brought thither, could inhabit there. *Dryden.*

Raise in your soul the greatest *care* of fulfilling
the divine will. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Caution; often in the phrase, to have
a *care*.

Well, sweet Jack, have a *care* of thyself. *Shaksp.*

The foolish virgins had taken no *care* for a fur-
ther supply, after the oil, which was at first put
into their lamps, was spent, as the wise had done. *Tillotson.*

Begone! the priest expects you at the altar.—
But, tyrant, have a *care*, I come not thither. *A. Phillips.*

3. Regard; charge; heed in order to
protection and preservation.

If we believe that there is a God, that takes
care of us, and we be careful to please him, this
cannot but be a mighty comfort to us. *Tillotson.*

4. It is a loose and vague word, implying
attention or inclination, in any degree
more or less: It is commonly used in
the phrase, to take *care*.

You come in such a time,
As if propitious fortune took a *care*
To swell my tide of joys to their full height. *Dryden.*

We take *care* to flatter ourselves with imaginary
scenes and prospects of future happiness. *Atterb.*

5. The object of care, of caution, or of
love.

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!
When that my *care* could not withhold thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy *care*? *Shaksp.*

Flush'd were his cheeks, and glowing were his
eyes:

Is she thy *care*? Is she thy *care*? he cries. *Dryd.*

Your safety, more than mine, was then my *care*
Left of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,
Your ship should run against the rocky coast. *Dryden.*

The wily fox,
Who lately fitch'd the turkey's callow *care*. *Gay.*

None taught the trees a nobler race to bear,
Or more improv'd the vegetable *care*. *Pope.*

To **CARE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be anxious or solicitous; to be in
concern about any thing.

She *care'd* not what pain she put her body to,
since the better part, her mind, was laid under
to much agony. *Sidney.*

As the Germans, both in language and man-
ners, differed from the Hungarians, so were they
always at variance with them; and therefore
much *care'd* not, though they were by him sub-
dued. *Knutel's History of the Turks.*

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir;
If thou *care'st* little, less shall be my *care*. *Dryd.*

2. To be inclined; to be disposed: with
for before nouns, or to before verbs.

Not *care*ing to observe the wind,
Or the new sea explore. *Waller.*

The remarks are introduced by a compliment
to the works of an author, who, I am sure,
would not *care* for being praised at the expence
of another's reputation. *Addison.*

Having been now acquainted, the two sexes
did not *care* to part. *Addison.*

Great masters in painting never *care* for draw-
ing people in the fashion. *Speutator.*

3. To be affected with; to have regard
to: with for.

You doat on her that *care's* not for your love. *Shaksp.*

There was an ape that had twins; she doated
upon one of them, and did not much *care* for
t' other. *L'Estrange.*

Where few are rich, few *care* for it; where
many are so, many desire it. *Temple.*

CARECAZED. *adj.* [from *care* and
craze.] Broken with care and solicitude.

CAR

These both put off, a poor petitioner,
A careworn'd mother of many children. *Shaksp.*
To CAREEN. *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr. from *carina*, Lat.] To lay a vessel on one side, to calk, stop up leaks, refit, or trim the other side. *Chambers.*

To CAREEN. *v. n.* To be in the state of careening.

CAREER. *n. f.* [*carriere*, Fr.]

1. The ground on which a race is run; the length of a course.

They had run themselves too far out of breath, to go back again the same career. *Sidney.*

2. A course; a race.

What rein can hold licentious wickedness,
When down the hill he holds his fierce career? *Shaksp.*

3. Height of speed; swift motion.

It is related of certain Indians, that they are able, when a horse is running in his full career, to stand upright on his back. *Wilkins.*

Practise them now to curb the turning steed,
Mocking the foe; now to his rapid speed
To give the rein, and, in the full career,
To draw the certain sword, or send the pointed spear. *Prior.*

4. Course of action; uninterrupted procedure.

Shall quips and sentences, and these paper bullets of the brain, awe a man from the career of his humour? *Shaksp.*

The heir of a blasted family has rose up, and promised fair, and yet at length a cross event has certainly met and slept him in the career of his fortune. *South.*

Knight in knightly deeds should persevere,
And still continue what at first they were;
Continue, and proceed in honour's fair career. *Dryden.*

To CAREER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run with swift motion.

With eyes, the wheels
Of beryl, and careering fires between. *Milton.*

CAREFUL. *adj.* [from *care* and *full*.]

1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern.

The piteous maiden, careful, comfortless,
Does throw out thrilling shrieks and shrieking cries. *Spenser.*

Martha, thou art careful, and troubled about many things. *Luke.*

Welcome, thou pleasing slumber;
A while embrace me in thy leaden arms,
And charm my careful thoughts. *Denham.*

2. Provident; diligent: with *of* or *for*.

Behold, thou hast been careful for us with all this care; what is to be done for thee? *2 Kings.*
To cure their mad ambition, they were sent
To rule a distant province, each alone:
What could a careful father more have done? *Dryden.*

3. Watchful; cautious: with *of*.

It concerns us to be careful of our conversations. *Ray.*

4. Subject to perturbations; exposed to troubles; full of anxiety; full of solicitude.

By him that rais'd me to this careful height,
From that contented nap which I enjoy'd *Shaksp.*

CAREFULLY. *adv.* [from *careful*.]

1. In a manner that shows care.

Envy, how carefully does it look! how meagre and ill-complexioned! *Collier.*

2. Heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively.

You come most carefully upon your hour. *Shaksp.*

By considering him so carefully as I did before my attempt, I have made some faint resemblance of him. *Dryden.*

CAR

All of them, therefore, studiously cherished the memory of their honourable extraction, and carefully preserved the evidences of it. *Stetbury.*

3. Providently.

4. Cautiously.

CAREFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *careful*.]
Vigilance; heedfulness; caution.

The death of Selymus was, with all carefulness, concealed by Feribates. *Kwiles.*

CARELESSLY. *adv.* [from *careless*.] Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedlessly.

There he him found all carelessly display'd
In secret shadow from the sunny ray *Fairy Queen.*

Not content to see

That others write as carelessly as he. *Waller.*

CARELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *careless*.]

Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; absence of care; manner void of care.

For Coriolanus neither to care whether they love or hate him, manifests the true knowledge he has in their disposition, and, out of his noble carelessness, lets them plainly see it. *Shaksp.*

Who, in the other extreme, only doth
Call a rough carelessness good fashion;
Whose cloak his spurs tear, or whom he spits on,
He cares not. *Donne.*

It makes us to walk warily, and tread sure, for fear of our enemies; and that is better than to be flattered into pride and carelessness. *Taylor.*

The ignorance or carelessness of the servants can hardly leave the master disappointed. *Temple.*

I who at some times spend, at others spare,
Divided between carelessness and care. *Pope.*

CARELESS. *adj.* [from *care*.]

1. Having no care; feeling no solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; heedless; regardless; thoughtless; neglectful; unheeding; unthinking; unmindful: with *of* or *about*.

Knowing that if the worst befal them, they shall lose nothing but themselves; whereof they seem very careless. *Spenser.*

Not late the good advantage of his grace,
By seeming cold, or careless of his will. *Shaksp.*

A woman, the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more careless about her house. *Ben Jonson.*

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, tells or gives him to another man. *Locke.*

2. Cheerful; undisturbed.

Thus wisely careless, innocently gay,
Cheerful he play'd. *Pope.*

In my cheerful morn of life,
When nurs'd by careless solitude I liv'd,
And sung of nature with unceasing joy,
Pleas'd have I wander'd through your rough domain. *Thomson.*

3. Unheeded; thoughtless; unconsidered.

The freedom of saying as many careless things as other people, without being so severely remarked upon. *Pope.*

4. Unmoved by; unconcerned at.

Careless of thunder from the clouds that break,
My only omens from your looks I take. *Grann.*

To CARESS. *v. a.* [*careffer*, Fr. from *carus*, Lat.] To endear; to fondle; to treat with kindness.

If I can feast, and please, and *caress* my mind
With the pleasures of worthy speculations, or virtuous practices, let greatness and malice vex and abridge me, if they can. *South.*

CARESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An act of endearment; an expression of tenderness.

He, she knew, would intermix
Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute
With conjugal *caresses*. *Milton.*

There are some men who seem to have brutal minds wrapt up in human shapes; their very *caresses* are crude and impudent. *L'Estrange.*

CAR

After his successour had publicly owned himself a Roman catholic, he began with his first *caresses* to the church party. *Swift.*

CARET. *n. f.* [*caret*, Lat. there is wanting.] A note which shows where something interlined should be read.

CARGASON. *n. f.* [*cargason*, Spanish.] A cargo. Not used.

My body is a *cargason* of ill humours. *Hewel.*

CARGO. *n. f.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ship; the merchandise or wares contained and conveyed in a ship.

In the hurry of the shipwreck, Simonides was the only man that appeared unconcerned, notwithstanding that his whole fortune was at stake in the cargo. *L'Estrange.*

A ship whose cargo was no less than a whole world, that carried the fortune and hopes of all posterity. *Burnet's Theory.*

This gentleman was then a young adventurer in the republic of letters, and just fitted out for the university with a good cargo of Latin and Greek. *Addison.*

CARCINOUS Tumour. [from *carica*, a fig, Lat.] A swelling in the form of a fig.

CARIES. *n. f.* [Latin.] That rottenness which is peculiar to a bone. *Quincy.*
Fistulas of a long continuance, are, for the most part, accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and *caries* in the bone. *Wifeman.*

CARIOUSITY. *n. f.* [from *carious*.] Rottenness.

This is too general, taking in all *carioisity* and ulcers of the bones. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

CARIOUS. *adj.* [*cariosus*, Lat.] Rotten. I discovered the blood to arise by a *carious* tooth. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

CARE. *n. f.* [*ceapc*, Saxon.] Care; anxiety; solicitude; concern; heedfulness. Obsolete.

And Klaus taking for his younglings *care*,
Left greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Busy with oaks did their shoulders mark. *Sidney.*

He down did lay

His heavy head, devoid of careful *care*. *Spenser.*

To CARE. *v. n.* [*ceapcan*, Saxon.] To be careful; to be solicitous; to be anxious. It is now very little used, and always in an ill sense.

I do find what a blessing is chanced to my life,
from such muddy abundance of *caraking* agonies,
to states which still be adherent. *Sidney.*

What can be vainer, than to lavish out our lives in the search of trifles, and to be *caraking* for the unprofitable goods of this world? *L'Estr.*

Nothing can supersede our own *carakings* and contrivances for ourselves, but the assurance that God cares for us. *Dreary of Pity.*

CARLE. *n. f.* [*ceopl*, Saxon.]

1. A mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We now use *churl*.

The *carle* beheld, and saw his guest
Would fave depart, for a-l his faultle sleight. *Spenser.*

Answer, thou *carle*, and judge this riddle right,
I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight. *Guy.*

The editor was a covetous *carle*, and would have his pearls of the highest price. *Bentley.*

2. A kind of hemp.

The humble to spin and the *carl* for her feed. *Taylor.*

CARLINE THISTLE. [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CARLINGS. *n. f.* [In a ship.] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another; on these the ledges rest, on which the planks of the deck are made fast. *Harris.*

CARMAN. *n. f.* [from *car* and *man*.] A man, whose employment it is to drive cars.

CAR

If the strong cane support thy walking hand,
Chaiemen no longer shall the wall command;
Even sturdy *carmen* shall thy nod obey,
And rattling roaches stop to make thee way. *Gay*.

CARMELITE. *n. f.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A sort of pear.

CARMINATIVE. *adj.* [supposed to be so called, as having *vim carminis*, the power of a charm.]

Carminatives are such things as dilute and relax at the same time, because wind occasions a spasm, or convulsion, in some parts. Whatever promotes indissoluble perspiration, is *carminative*; for wind is perspirable matter retained in the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Carminative and diuretic.

Will damp all passion sympathetic. *Swift*.

CARMINE. *n. f.* A bright red or crimson colour, bordering on purple, used by painters in miniature. It is the most valuable product of the cochineal mastic, and of an excessive price. *Chambers*.

CARNAGE. *n. f.* [*carnage*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter; havoc; massacre.

He brought the king's forces upon them rather as to *carnage* than to fight, inasmuch as, without any great loss or danger to themselves, the greatest part of the seditious were slain. *Huyward*.

2. Heaps of flesh.

Such a scent I draw

Of *carnage*, prey innumerable! and taste
The favour of death from all things there that live. *Milton*.

His ample maw with human *carnage* fill'd,
A milky deluge next the giant swill'd. *Pope*.

CARNAL. *adj.* [*carnal*, Fr. *carnalis*, low Lat.]

1. Fleishly; not spiritual.

Thou dost justly require us to submit our understandings to thine, and deny our *carnal* reason, in order to thy sacred mysteries and commands. *King Charles*.

From that pretence

Spiritual laws by *carnal* pow'r shall force
On every conscience. *Milton*.

Not such in *carnal* pleasure: for which cause,
Among the beads no mate for thee was found. *Milton*.

A glorious apparition! had not doubt,
And *carnal* fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eye. *Milton*.

He perceives plainly, that his appetite to spiritual things abates, in proportion as his sensual appetite is indulged and encouraged; and that *carnal* desires kill not only the desire, but even the power, of tasting purer delights. *Atterb.*

2. Lustful; lecherous; libidinous.

This *carnal* cur

Preys on the issue of his mother's body. *Shakspeare*.

CARNALITY. *n. f.* [from *carnal*.]

1. Fleishly lust; compliance with carnal desires.

It gorry, why do they wallow and sleep in all the *carnalities* of the world, under pretence of christian liberty? *South*.

2. Grossness of mind.

He did not intimate this way of worship, but because of the *carnality* of their hearts, and the proneness of that people to idolatry. *Tillotson*.

CARNALLY. *adv.* [from *carnal*.] According to the flesh; not spiritually.

Where they found men in dress, attire, furniture of house, or any other way observers of civility and decent order, such they reproved, as being *carnally* and earthly minded. *Hooker*.

In the sacrament we do not receive Christ *carnally*, but we receive him *spiritually*; and that of itself is a conjunction of *liking* and *spiritual* graces. *Taylor's Weekly Discourses*.

CARNALNESS. *n. f.* Carnality. *Diss*

CAR

CARNATION. *n. f.* [*carnes*, Lat.] The name of the natural flesh colour, from which perhaps the flower is named; the name of a flower.

And lo the wretch! whose vile, whose insect lust

Laid this gay daughter of the spring in dust:
O punish him! or to the Elysian shades
Dismiss my soul, where no *carnation* fades. *Pope*.

CARNELION. *n. f.* A precious stone.

The common *carnelion* has its name from its flesh colour: which is, in some of these stones, paler, when it is called the female *carnelion*; in others deeper, called the male. *Woodward*.

CARNEOUS. *adj.* [*carneus*, Lat.] Fleishy.

In a calf, the umbilical vessels terminate in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of *carneous* papillae. *Ray*.

TO CARNIFY. *v. n.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] To breed flesh; to turn nutriment into flesh.

At the same time I think, I deliberate, I purpose, I command: in inferior faculties, I work, I see, I hear, I digest, I sanguify, I *carnify*. *Hale's Origin of Manhood*.

CARNIVAL. *n. f.* [*carnaval*, Fr.] The feast held in the popish countries before Lent; a time of luxury.

The whole year is but one mad *carnival*, and we are voluptuous not so much upon desire or appetite, as by way of caploit and bravery. *Deacy of Picty*.

CARNIVOROUS. *adj.* [from *carnis* and *voro*.] Fleish-eating; that of which flesh is the proper food.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not *carnivorous*, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or craw. *Ray on the Creation*.

Man is by his frame, as well as his appetite, a *carnivorous* animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

CARNOSITY. *n. f.* [*carnosité*, Fr.] Fleishy excrescence.

By this method, and by this course of diet, with fudgorics, the ulcers are healed, and that *carnosity* resolved. *Wissman*.

CARNOUS. *adj.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] Fleishy.

The first or outward part is a thick and *carnous* covering, like that of a walnut; the second, a dry and fibrous coat, commonly called mace. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

The muscle whetely he is enabled to draw himself together, the academists desire to be a distinct *carnous* muscle, extended to the ear. *Ray on the Creation*.

CAROB, or St. John's Bread. [*foliqua*, Lat.]

A tree very common in Spain, and in some parts of Italy, where it produces a great quantity of long, flat, brown-coloured pods, which are thick, mealy, and of a sweetish taste. These pods are eaten by the poorer inhabitants. *Milton*.

CAROCHE. *n. f.* [from *carosse*, Fr.] A coach; a carriage of pleasure. It is used in the comedy of *Albumazar*, but now it is obsolete.

CAROL. *n. f.* [*carola*, Ital. from *chorus*, Lat.]

1. A song of joy and exultation.

And let the Graces dance unto the rest,
For they can do it best;

For whilst the maidens do their *carol* sing,
To watch the woods shall answer, and their echo ring. *Spenser's Epithalamium*.

Even in the Old Testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many heartie-like airs as *carols*. *Bacon*.

Oppos'd to her, on t'other side advance
The costly feast, the *carol*, and the dance.

CAR

Minstrels and musick, poetry and play,
And balls by night, and tournaments by day. *Dryden*.

2. A song of devotion.

No night is now with hymns or *carol* blest. *Shakspeare*.

They gladly thither haste; and, by a choir
Of squadron'd angels, hear his *carol* sung. *Milton*.

3. A song in general.

The *carol* they began that hour,
How that a life was but a flower. *Shakspeare*.

TO CAROL. *v. n.* [*carolare*, Ital.] To sing; to warble; to sing in joy and festivity.

Hark, how the cheerful birds dochant their lays,
And *carol* of love's praise. *Spenser*.

This done, the song, and *carol*'d out so clear,
That men and angels might rejoice to hear. *Dryden*.

How ring swans, their throats release'd
From native silence, *carol* sounds harmonious. *Prior*.

TO CAROL. *v. a.* To praise; to celebrate in song.

She with precious viol'd liquors heals,
For which the shepherds at their festivals

Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays. *Milton*.

CAROTID. *adj.* [*carotides*, Lat.] Two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta, near where the subclavian arteries arise.

The *carotid*, vertebral, and splenetick arteries, are not only variously contorted, but also here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray on the Creation*.

CAROUSAL. *n. f.* [from *carouse*.] It seems more properly pronounced with the accent upon the second syllable; but *Dryden* accents it on the first. A festival.

This game, these *carousals* Aescanias taught,
And building *riba* to the Latins brought. *Dryden*.

TO CAROUSE. *v. n.* [*carousser*, Fr. from *gar ausse*, all out, Germ.] To drink; to quaff; to drink largely.

He calls for wine: a health, quoth he, as if
H'ad been aboard *carousing* to his mates
After a storm. *Shakspeare*.

Learn with how little life may be preserv'd,
In gold and myn they need not to *carouse*. *Raleigh*.

Now hats fly off, and youths *carouse*,
Hearts first go round, and then the house,
The brides come back and thick. *Suckling*.

Under the shadow of friendly boughs
They sit *carousing*, where their liquor grows. *Waller*.

TO CAROUSE. *v. a.* To drink up lavishly.

Now my sick fool, Rodrigo,
Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side out,
To Desdemona hath to-night *carous'd*
Potent's pottle deep. *Shakspeare*.

Our cheerful guests *carouse* the sparkling tears
Of the rich grape, whilst musick charms their ears. *Denham*.

CAROUSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match.

Wait in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feast, and late *carouse*. *Pope*.

2. A hearty dose of liquor.

He had to many eyes watching over him, as he could not drink a full *carouse* of sack, but the state was advertised thereof within few hours after. *Darwin on Ireland*.

Please you, we may contrive this afternoon,
And quaff *carouses* to our mistress's health. *Shakspeare*.

CAROUSE. *n. f.* [from *carouse*.] A drinker; a tuper.

The bold *carouser*, and advent'ring dame,
Nor tear the fever, nor refuse the flame;
Safe in his skull, from all constraint set free
But conscious shame, remorse, and pity. *Greene*.

CARP. *n. f.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fish.

A friend of mine stored a pond of three or four acres with *carpi* and *touch*. *Hale.*
To CARP. *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To censure; to caviil; to find fault; with *at* before the thing or person censured.
 Testulus even eaten, through discontentment, *carpet* injuriously at them, as though they did it even when they were free from such meaning. *Hooper.*

This your all-licens'd fool
 Does hourly *carp* and quarrel, breaking forth
 In rank and not to be endured riots. *Shakespeare.*
 No, not a tooth or nail to scratch
 And at my actions *carp* or catch. *Herbert.*
 When I spoke,
 My honest homely words were *carp'd* and censur'd,
 For want of courtly stile. *Dryden.*

CARPENTER. *n. f.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood; a builder of houses and ships. He is distinguished from a joiner, as the carpenter performs larger and stronger work.

This work performed with advisement good,
 Godfrey his *carpenters*, and men of skill
 To all the camp, sent to an aged wood. *Faifair.*
 In building Hiero's great ship, there were
 three hundred *carpenters* employed for a year
 together. *Hilkin.*

In burden'd vessels first with speedy care,
 His plenteous stores do feastm'd timbers tend;
 Thither the brawny *carpenters* repair,
 And, as the surgeons of maim'd ships attend. *Dryden.*

CARPENTRY. *n. f.* [from *carpenter*.] The trade or art of a carpenter.

It had been more proper for me to have introduced *carpentry* before joinery, because necessity did doubtless compel our forefathers to use the convenience of the first, rather than the extravagancy of the last. *Mason's Medic. Exerc.*

CARPER. *n. f.* [from *To carp*.] A caviller; a censorious man.

I have not these weeds,
 By putting on the cuning of a *carper*. *Shakspeare.*

CARPET. *n. f.* [*harpet*, Dutch.]
 1. A covering of various colours, spread upon floors or tables.

Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without,
carpets laid, and every thing in order? *Shakspeare.*

Against the wall, in the middle of the hall
 place, is a chair placed before him, with a table
 and *carpet* before it. *Bacon.*

2. Ground variegated with flowers, and level and smooth.

Go signify as much, while here we march
 Upon the grady *carpet* of this plain. *Shakspeare.*
 The *carpet* ground shall be with leaves o'er-
 spread,
 And boughs shall weave a cov'ring for your head. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing variegated.

The whole dry land is, for the most part,
 covered over with a lovely *carpet* of green grain,
 and other herbs. *Ruy.*

4. *Carpet* is used, proverbially, for a state of ease and luxury; as, a *carpet* knight, a knight that has never known the field, and has recommended himself only at table.

He is knight, dubbed with unhacked rapier,
 and on *carpet* consideration. *Shakspeare.*

5. To be on the *carpet* [*sur le tapis*, Fr.] is to be the subject of consideration; an affair in hand.

To CARPET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To spread with carpets.

We found him in a fair chamber, richly hang'd
 and *carpeted* under foot, without any degrees to
 the state; he was set upon a low throne, richly
 VOL. I.

adorned, and a rich cloth of state over his head,
 of blue satin embroidered. *Bacon.*
 The dry land we find every where naturally
carpeted over with grass, and other agreeable
 wholesome plants. *Derham.*

CARPING. *particip. adj.* [from *To carp*.] Captious; censorious.

No *carping* critic interrupts his praise,
 No rival drives but for a second place. *Granville.*
 Lay aside therefore a *carping* spirit, and read
 even an adversary with an honest design to find
 out his true meaning; do not snatch at little
 lapses, and appearances of mistake. *Watts.*

CARPINGLY. *adv.* [from *carping*.] Captiously; censoriously.

We derive out of the Latin at second hand
 by the French, and make good English, as in
 these adverbs, *carpingly*, currently, actively,
 colourably. *Camden's Remains.*

CARPMAKERS. *n. f.* A kind of coarse cloth made in the north of England. *Phillips.*

CARPUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The wrist, so named by anatomists, which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and thickness, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are strongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annular ligament.

I found one of the bones of the *carpus* lying loose in the wound. *Wigman's Surgery.*

CARRACK. See **CARAC.**

CARRAT. See **CARAT.**

CARRAWAY. See **CARAWAY.**

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an
 arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my
 own grafting, with a dish of *carraways*, and so
 forth; come, cousin, silence, and then to bed. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

CARRIAGE. *n. f.* [*cariage*, Fr. baggage; from *carry*.]

1. The act of carrying, or transporting, or bearing any thing.

The unequal agitation of the winds, though
 material to the *carriage* of sounds farther or less
 way, yet do not confound the articulation. *Bacon.*
 If it seem so strange to move this obelisk for so
 little space, what may we think of the *carriage*
 of it out of Egypt? *Wilkins.*

2. Conquest; acquisition.

Solyman refused to besiege Vienna, in good
 hope that, by the *carriage* away of that, the
 other cities would, without resistance, be yielded.
Amelin's History of the Turks.

3. Vehicle; that in which any thing is carried.

What horse or *carriage* can take up and bear
 away all the loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts.*

4. The frame upon which cannon is carried.

He commanded the great ordnance to be laid
 upon *carriages*, which before lay bound in great
 unwieldy timber, with rings fastened thereto,
 and could not handily be removed to or fro.
Knutson's History of the Turks.

5. Behaviour; personal manners.

Before his eyes he did cast a mist, by his own in-
 sinuation, and by the *carriage* of his youth, that
 expell'd a natural princely behaviour. *Bacon.*
 Though in my face there's no affected frown,
 Nor in my *carriage* a feign'd niceness shown,
 I keep my humour still without a stain. *Dryden.*
 Let them have ever so learned lectures of
 breeding, that which will most influence their
carriage will be the company they converse with,
 and the fashion of those about them. *Locke.*

6. Conduct; measures; practices.

You may hurt yourself; nay, utterly
 grow from the king's acquaintance, by this
carriage. *Shakspeare.*

He advised the new governor to have so much
 discretion in his *carriage*, that there might be
 no notice taken in the exercise of his religion. *Clarendon.*

7. Management; manner of transacting. Not used.

The manner of *carriage* of the business, was
 as if there had been secret inquisition upon him.
Bacon's Henry viii.

CARRIER. *n. f.* [from *To carry*.]

1. One who carries something.

You must distinguish between the motion of
 the air, which is but a *vehiculum cause*, a *carrier*
 of the sounds, and the sound conveyed. *Bacon.*
 For winds, when homeward they return, will
 drive

The loaded *carriers* from their evening hive. *Dryden.*

2. One whose profession or trade is to carry goods for others.

I have rather made it my choice to transcribe
 all, than to venture the loss of my originals by
 post or *carrier*. *Pierce's Letters.*

The roads are crowded with *carriers*, laden
 with rich manufactures. *Swift.*

3. A messenger; one who carries a message.

The welcome news is in the letter found;
 The *carrier's* not commissioned to expound;
 It speaks itself. *Dryden's Religio Laici.*

4. The name of a species of pigeons, so called from the reported practice of some nations, who send them with letters tied to their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote.

There are tame and wild pigeons; and of tame
 there are criers, *carriers*, rants. *Walton.*

CARRION. *n. f.* [*charogne*, Fr.]

1. The carcass of something not proper for food.

They did eat the dead *carriens*, and one another
 soon after; inasmuch that the very carcasses they
 scraped out of their graves. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is I
 That, lying by the violet in the sun,
 Do as the *carrien* does, not as the flower. *Shakspeare.*

This foul deed shall smell above the earth,
 With *carrien* men groaning for burial. *Shakspeare.*

You'll ask me why I rather choose to have
 A weight of *carrien* flesh, than to receive
 Three thousand ducats. *Shakspeare.*

Ravens are seen in flocks where a *carrien* lies,
 and wolves in herds to run down a deer. *Temple.*

Sheep, oxen, horses fall; and heap'd on high,
 The differing species in confusion lie;
 Till, warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found
 To lodge their loathsome *carrien* under ground. *Dryden.*

Criticks, as they are birds of prey, have ever
 a natural inclination to *carrien*. *Pope.*

2. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.

Not all that pride that makes thee swell,
 As big as thou dost blow-up veal;
 Nor all thy tricks and slights to cheat,
 Sell all thy *carrien* for good meat. *Hudibras.*

The wolves will get a breakfast by my death;
 Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply,
 For love has made me *carrien* ere I die. *Dryden.*

3. A name of reproach for a worthless woman.

Shall we send that foolish *carrien*, Mrs. Quick-
 ly, to him, and excuse his throwing into the
 water? *Shakspeare.*

CARRION. *adj.* [from the substantive.] Relating to carcasses; feeding upon carcasses.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,
 And made a prey for *carrien* kites and crows,
 Ev'n of the bonny beasts he lov'd so well. *Shakspeare.*

The charity of our death-bed visits from one another, is much at a rate with that of a *carriam* crow to a sheep; we smell a carcass. *L'Estrange.*

CARROT. *n. f.* [*carole*, Fr. *daucus*, Lat.] An esculent root.

Carrots, though garden roots, yet they do well in the fields for seed. *Mortimer.*

His spouse orders the sack to be immediately opened, and greedily pulls out of it half a dozen bunches of *carrots*. *Dennis.*

CARROTINESS. *n. f.* [from *carrot*.] Redness of hair.

CARROTY. *adj.* [from *carrot*.] Spoken of red hair, on account of its resemblance in colour to carrots.

CARROWS. *n. f.* [an Irish word.]

The *carrows* are a kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemen's houses, living only upon cards and dice; who, though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they play for much money. *Spenser on Ireland.*

TO CARRY. *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr. from *currus*, Lat.]

1. To convey from a place: opposed to *bring*, or convey to a place: often with a particle, signifying departure, as *away*, *off*.

When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing away. *Psalms.*

And devout men *carried* Stephen to his burial. *Acts.*

I mean to *carry* her away this evening by the help of these two soldiers. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

As in a hive's viscineous dome,
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and *carry*. *Prior.*

They exposed their goods with the price marked, then retired; the merchants came, left the price which they would give upon the goods, and retired; the Sees returning, *carried off* either their goods or money, as they liked best. *Arbuth.*

2. To transport.

They began to *carry* about in beds those that were sick. *Mark.*

The species of audibles seem to be *carried* more manifestly through the air, than the species of visibles. *Bacon.*

Where many great ordnance are shot off together, the sound will be *carried*, at the least, twenty miles upon the land. *Bacon.*

3. To bear; to have about one.

Do not take out bones like lurgeons I have met with, who *carry* them about in their pockets. *Wise man's Surgery.*

4. To take; to have with one.

If the ideas of liberty and volition were *carried* along with us in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts would be easier resolved. *Locke.*

I have listened with my utmost attention for half an hour to an orator, without being able to *carry away* one single sentence out of a whole sermon. *Swift.*

5. To convey by force.

Go, *carry* Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;
Take all his company along with him. *Shaksp.*

6. To effect any thing.

There are some vain persons, that whatsoever goeth alone, or moveth upon greater means, if they have never so little hand in it, they think it is they that *carry* it. *Bacon.*

Of times we lose the occasion of *carrying* a business well thoroughly by our too much haste. *Ben Jonson's Discoversy.*

These advantages will be of no effect, unless we improve them to words, in the *carrying* of our main point. *Addison.*

7. To gain in competition.

And hardly shall I *carry* out my side,
Her husband being alive. *Shaksp.*

How many stand for consulships?—Three, they say; but it is thought of every one Coriolanus will *carry* it. *Shaksp.*

I see not yet how any of these six reasons can be fairly avoided; and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to *carry* the cause. *Saunderson.*

The latter still enjoying his place, and continuing a joint commissioner of the treasury, still uppoised, and commonly *carried away* every thing against him. *Clarendon.*

8. To gain after resistance.

The count woos your daughter,
Lays down his wanton siege before her beauty;
Resolves to *carry* her; let her consent,
As we'll direct her now, 'tis best to hear it. *Shaksp.*

What a fortune does the thick lips owe,
If he can *carry* her thus? *Shaksp.*

The town was distressed, and ready for an assault, which, if it had been given, would have cost much blood; but yet the town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

9. To gain: with *it*; that is, to prevail. [*le porter*, Fr.]

Are you all retic'd to give your voices?
But that's no matter; the greater part *carries* it. *Shaksp.*

By these, and the like arts, they promised themselves that they should easily *carry* it; so that they entertained the house all the morning with other debates. *Clarendon.*

If the numerousness of a train must *carry* it, virtue may go follow *Astræa*, and vice only will be worth the courting. *Glanville.*

Children, who live together, often strive for mastery, whose wills shall *carry* it over the rest. *Locke.*

In pleasures and pains, the present is apt to *carry* it, and those at a distance have the disadvantage in the comparison. *Locke.*

10. To bear out; to face through: with *it*.

If a man *carries* it off, there is so much money saved; and if he be detected, there will be something pleasant in the frolic. *L'Estrange.*

11. To continue external appearance.

My niece is already in the belief that he's mad; we may *carry* it thus for our pleasure and his penance. *Shaksp.*

12. To manage; to transact.

The senate is generally as numerous as our house of commons; and yet *carries* its resolutions so privately, that they are seldom known. *Addison.*

13. To behave; to conduct: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Neglect not also the examples of those that have *carried themselves* ill in the same place. *Bacon.*

He attended the king into Scotland, where he did *carry himself* with much singular sweetness and temper. *Watson.*

He *carried himself* so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious. *Clarendon.*

14. Sometimes with *it*; as, she *carries* it high.

15. To bring forward; to advance in any progress.

It is not to be imagined how far constancy will *carry* a man; however, it is better walking slowly in a rugged way, than to break a leg and be a cripple. *Locke.*

This plain natural way, without grammar, can *carry* them to great elegance and politeness in their language. *Locke.*

There is no vice which mankind *carries* to such wild extremes, as that of avarice. *Swift.*

16. To urge; to bear forward with some kind of external impulse.

Men are strongly *carried* out to, and hardly took off from, the practice of vice. *South.*

He that the world, or flesh, or devil, can *carry away* from the profession of an obedience to Christ, is no son of the faithful Abraham. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

ill nature, passion, and revenge will *carry* them too far in punishing others; and therefore God hath certainly appointed government to restrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

17. To bear; to have; to obtain.

In some vegetables, we see something that *carries* a kind of analogy to sense; they contract their leaves against the cold; they open them to the favourable heat. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

18. To exhibit to show; to display on the outside; to set to view.

The aspect of every one in the family *carries* so much satisfaction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. *Addison.*

19. To imply; to import.

It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance, lightness, or folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, presently, upon the offer of an argument which they cannot immediately answer. *Locke.*

20. To contain; to comprise.

He thought it *carried* something of argument in it, to prove that doctrine. *Harris on the Mind.*

21. To have annexed; to have any thing joined: with the particle *with*.

There was a righteous and a searching law, directly forbidding such practices; and they knew that it *carried with* it the divine stamp. *Scott.*

There are many expressions, which *carry with* them to my mind no clear ideas. *Locke.*

The obvious portions of extension, that affect our senses, *carry with* them into the mind the idea of finite. *Locke.*

22. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by communication of motion.

We see also manifestly, that sounds are *carried* with wind: and therefore sounds will be heard further with the wind than against the wind. *Bacon's Natural History.*

23. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction.

His chimney is *carried up* through the old rock, so that you see the sky through it, notwithstanding the rooms lie very deep. *Addison on Italy.*

24. To push on ideas, arguments, or any thing successive in a train.

Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried up* their government to an incredible antiquity. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

25. To receive; to endure. Not in use.

Some have in readiness so many odd *carries*, as there is nothing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others *carry* it with more pleasure. *Bacon.*

26. To support; to sustain.

Carry camomile, or wild thyme, or the green strawberry, upon dicks, as you do hops upon poles. *Bacon's Natural History.*

27. To bear, as trees.

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more shoots upon the stem. *Bacon.*

28. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

Young whelps learn easily to *carry*; young popinjays learn quickly to speak. *Ascham.*

29. To carry off. To kill.

Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty-three years of age, and might have gone further, if the change of air had not *carried* him off. *Temple.*

30. To carry on. To promote; to help forward.

It *carries on* the same design that is promoted by authors of a graver turn, and only does it in another manner. *Addison.*

31. To carry on. To continue; to put forward from one stage to another.

By the administration of grace, begun by our blessed Saviour, *carried on* by his disciples, and to be completed by their successors to the world's end, all types that darkened this faith are enlightened. *Spratt.*

French's settlement in Italy was carried on through all the oppositions in his way to it, both by sea and land. Addison.

32. To carry on. To prosecute; not to let cease.

France will not consent to furnish us with money sufficient to carry on the war. Temple.

33. To carry through. To support; to keep from failing, or being conquered.

That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, victoriously through all difficulties. Hammond.

To CARRY. v. n.

1. A hare is said by hunters to carry, when she runs on rotten ground, or on frost, and it sticks to her feet.

2. A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is short, and ill-shaped, and he lowers his head, he is said to carry low.

CARRY-TALE. n. f. [from carry and tale.] A talebearer.

Some carry-tale, some pleaser, some flight zany,

Told our intents before. Shakespeare.

CART. n. f. See CAR. [cart, chat, Sax.]

1. A carriage in general.

The Scythians are described by Herodotus to lodge always in carts, and to feed upon the milk of mares. Temple.

Triptolemus, so sung the Nine,
Strew'd plenty from his cart divine. Dryden.

2. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage.

Now while my friend, just ready to depart,
Was packing all his goods in one poor cart,
He stopp'd a little. Dryden's Journal.

3. A small carriage with two wheels, used by husbandmen; distinguished from a waggon, which has four wheels.

Alas! what weights are these that load my heart!
I am as dull as winter starved sheep,
Tir'd as a jade in overladen cart. Sidney.

4. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

The squire, whose good grace was to open the scene,
Now fitted the halter, now travers'd the cart,
And often took leave, but was loth to depart. Prior.

To CART. v. a. [from the noun.] To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.

Democritus ne'er laugh'd so loud,
To see bawds carted through the crowd. Hudib.

No woman led a better life;
She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;
She chuckled when a bawd was carted;
And thought the nation ne'er would thrive,
Till all the whores were burnt alive. Prior.

To CART. v. n. To use carts for carriage.

Oxen are not so good for draught, where you have occasion to cart much, but for winter ploughing. Mortimer.

CART-HORSE. n. f. [from cart and horse.]

A coarse unwieldy horse, fit only for the cart.

It was determined, that these sick and wounded soldiers should be carried upon the cart-horses. Kneller.

CART-JADE. n. f. [from cart and jade.]

A vile horse, fit only for the cart.

He came out with all his clowns, horsed upon such cart-jades, so furnished, I thought if that were thrift, I wished none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive. Sidney.

CART-LOAD. n. f. [from cart and load.]

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.

A cart-load of carrots appeared of darker colour, when looked upon where the points were objected to the eye, than where the sides were so. Boyle.

Let Wood and his accomplices travel about a country with cart-loads of their ware, and see who will take it. Swift.

2. A quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CART-ROPE. n. f. [from cart and rope.]

A strong cord used to fasten the load on the carriage: proverbially any thick cord.

CART-WAY. n. f. [from cart and way.] A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is best to have a cart-way along the middle of them. Mortimer.

CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CARTEL. n. f. [cartel, Fr. cartello, Ital.]

1. A writing containing, for the most part, stipulations between enemies.

As this discord among the sisterhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingering war, it is the more necessary that there should be a cartel settled among them. Addison's Freeholder.

2. Anciently any publick paper.

They flatly disavouch
To yield him more obedience, or support;
And as to perjur'd duke of Lancaster,
Their cartel of defiance, they prefer. Daniel's Civil War.

CARTER. n. f. [from cart.] The man who drives a cart, or whose trade it is to drive a cart.

Let me be no assistant for a state,
But keep a farm, and carter. Shakespeare.

The Divine goodness never fails, provided that, according to the advice of Hercules to the carter, we put our own shoulders to the work. L'Estrange.

Carter and host confronted face to face. Dryden.

It is the prudence of a carter to put bells upon his horses, to make them carry their burdens cheerfully. Dryden's Dufresnoy.

CARTILAGE. n. f. [cartilago, Latin.]

A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament. In it are no cavities or cells for containing of marrow; nor is it covered over with any membrane to make it sensible, as the bones are. The cartilages have a natural elasticity, by which, if they are forced from their natural figure or situation, they return to it of themselves, as soon as that force is taken away. Quincy.

Canals, by degrees, are abolished, and grow solid; several of them united grow a membrane; these membranes further consolidated become cartilages, and cartilages bones. Arbuthnot.

CARTILAGINEOUS. } n. f. [from cartilage.] Consisting of cartilages.

By what artifice the cartilaginous kind of fishes point themselves, ascend and descend at pleasure, and continue in what depth of water they list, is as yet unknown. Ray.

The larynx gives passage to the breath, and as the breath passeth through the rimula, makes a vibration of those cartilaginous bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal sound or voice. Holder's Elements of Speech.

CARTOON. n. f. [cartone, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper.

It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the cartoons of Raphael, and every one feels his share of pleasure and entertainment. Watts.

CARTOUCH. n. f. [cartouche, French.]

1. A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, and holding forty-eight musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar, and is proper for defending a pass. Harris.

2. A portable box for charges.

CARTRAGE. } n. f. [cartouche, Fr.] A

CARTRIDGE. } case of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.

Our monarch stands in person by,
His new-cast cannons firmness to explore;
The strength of big-cann'd powder loves to try.

And ball and cartridge sorts for every bore. Dryden.

CARTRUT. n. f. [from cart and rut; route, a way.] The track made by a cart wheel.

CARTULARY. n. f. [from charta, paper, Lat.] A place where papers or records are kept.

CARTWRIGHT. n. f. [from cart and wright.] A maker of carts.

After local names, the most names have been derived from occupations or professions; as, Taylor, Potter, Smith, Cartwright. Camden.

To CARVE. v. a. [ceoppan, Saxon; kerven, Dutch.]

1. To cut wood, or stone, or other matter, into elegant forms.

Taking the very refuse, he hath carved it diligently when he had nothing else to do. Wisdom.

Had Democritus really carved mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great, and had the memory of the fact been obliterated by some accident, who could afterwards have proved it impossible, but that it might casually have been? Bentley.

2. To cut meat at the table.

3. To make any thing by carving or cutting.

Yet fearing idleness, the nurse of ill,
In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill;
And carv'd in ivory such a maid so fair,
As nature could not with his art compare,
Were she to work. Dryden.

4. To engrave.

O Rinaldo, these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll character;
That every eye, which in this forest looks,
Shall see thy virtue witness'd every where.
Run, run, Orlando, carver on every tree
The fair, the chaste, the unexpressive tree. Shakespeare.

5. To distribute; to apportion; to provide at will.

He had been a keeper of his flocks both from the violence of robbers and his own soldiers, who could easily have carved themselves their own food. South.

How darest sinful dust and ashes invade the prerogative of Providence, and carve out to himself the seasons and issues of life and death?

The labourers' share, being seldom more than a bare subsistence, never allows that body of men opportunity to struggle with the riches, unless when some common and great distress emboldens them to carve to their wants. Locke.

6. To cut; to hew.

Or they will buy his sheep forth of the cote,
Or they will carve the shepherd's throat. Spenser.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,
Like valour's minion, carved out his passage. Shakespeare.

To CARVE. v. n.

1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

2. To perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes.
I do mean to make love to Ford's wife; I spy entertainment in her; she discourses, she carves, she gives the leer of invitation. *Shaksp.*
Well then, things handsomely were serv'd;
My mistress for the strangers carv'd. *Prior.*

CARVEL. n. f. [from *carve*.] A small ship.
I gave them order, if they found any Indians there, to send in the little fly-boat, or the carvel, into the river; for, with our great ships, we durst not approach the coast. *Raleigh.*

CARVER. n. f. [from *carve*.] 1. A sculptor.
All arts and arts Thebes could command,
Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame;
The master painters and the carvers came. *Dryden.*

2. He that cuts up the meat at the table.
Meanwhile thy indignation yet to raise,
The carver, dancing round each dish, surveys
With flying knife, and, as his art directs,
With proper gestures ev'ry foul dissects. *Dryden.*

3. He that apportions or distributes at will.
In this kind, to come in braving arms,
Be his own carver, and cut out his way,
To find out right with wrongs it may not be. *Shaksp.*
We are not the carvers of our own fortunes. *L'Estrange.*

CARVING. n. f. [from *carve*.] Sculpture; figures carved.
They can no more last like the ancients, than
excellent carvings in wood like those in marble
and brass. *Temple.*

The lids are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk
Beneath the carving of the curious work. *Dryd.*
CARUNCLE. n. f. [from *caruncula*, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh, either natural or morbid.

Caruncles are a sort of loose flesh arising in the
urethra by the erosion made by virulent acid
matter. *Wifeman.*

CARYATES. } n. f. [from *Carya*, a
CARYATIDES. } city taken by the
Greeks, who led away the women captives; and, to perpetuate their slavery, reprinted them in buildings as charged with burdens.] An order of columns or pilasters, under the figures of women dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures. *Chambers.*

CASCADE. n. f. [from *cascade*, Fr. *cascade*, Ital. from *cascare*, to fall.] A cataract; a waterfall.

Rivers diverted from their native course,
And bound with chains of artificial force,
From large cascades in pleasing tumult roll'd,
Or rose through figur'd stone, or breathing gold. *Prior.*

The river Tiverton throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several cascades from one rock to another, till it gains the bottom of the valley. *Addison.*

CASE. n. f. [from *caisse*, French, a box.]

1. Something that covers or contains any thing else; a covering; a box; a sheath.
O cleave, my sides!
Heart, once be stronger than thy continent,
Crack thy frail case. *Shaksp.*
Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As through a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen. *Dryden.*

Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made themselves up in cases. *Ray.*
The body is but a case to this vehicle. *Broom.*
Just then Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edg'd weapon from her shining case. *Pope.*

2. The outer part of a house or building.
The case of the holy house is nobly designed,
and executed by great masters. *Addison on Italy.*

3. A building unfurnished.
He had a purpose likewise to raise, in the university, a fair case for books, and to furnish it with choice collections from all parts, at his own charge. *Watson.*

CASE-KNIFE. n. f. [from *case* and *knife*.] A large kitchen knife.

The king always acts with a great case-knife stuck in his girdle, which the lady snatches from him in the struggle, and so defends herself. *Addison on Italy.*

CASE-SHOT. n. f. [from *case* and *shot*.] Bullets enclosed in a case.

In each seven small brass and leather guns, charged with case-shot. *Clarendon.*

CASE. n. f. [from *casus*, Lat.]

1. Condition with regard to outward circumstances.

Unworthy wretch, quoth he, of so great grace,
How dare I think such glory to attain?

These that have it attain'd were in like case,
Quoth he, as wretched, and liv'd in like pain. *Fair Queen.*

Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours;

Be now a father, and propose a son. *Shaksp.*

Some knew the face,
And all had heard the much lamented case. *Dryd.*
These were the circumstances under which the Corinthians then were; and the argument which the apostle advances, is intended to reach their particular case. *Atterbury.*

My youth may be made, as it never fails in executions, a case of compassion. *Pope.*

2. State of things.

He saith, that if there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as between man and beast, or between soul and body, it investeth a right of government; which seemeth rather an impossible case, than an untrue sentence. *Bacon.*

Here was the case; an army of English, walled and tired with a long winter's siege, engaged an army of a greater number than themselves, fresh and in vigour. *Bacon.*
I can but be a slave wherever I am; so that taken or not taken, 'tis all a case to me. *L'Estrange.*

They are excellent in order to certain ends; he hath no need to use them, as the case now stands, being provided for with the provision of an angel. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
Your parents did not produce you much into the world, whereby you have fewer ill impressions; but they failed, as is generally the case, in too much neglecting to cultivate your mind. *Swift.*

3. [In physick.] State of the body; state of the disease.

It was well; for we had rather met with calms and contrary winds, than any tempest; for our sick were many, and in very ill case. *Bacon.*
Chalybeate water seems to be a proper remedy in hypochondriacal cases. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. History of a disease.

5. State of a legal question.
If he be not apt to heat over matters, and to call up one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers' cases: so every defect of the mind may have a special receipt. *Bacon.*

6. In ludicrous language, condition with regard to leanness or fat. *In case is, luffy or fat.*

Thou lycd, most ignorant monster, I am in case to justify a constable. *Shaksp.*
Pray have but patience till then, and when I am in little better case, I'll throw myself in the very mouth of you. *L'Estrange.*

Quoth Ralph, I should not, if I were in case for action, now he here. *Hudibras.*
For if the fire be faint, or out of case,
He will be copy'd in his famili'd race. *Dryden.*

The priest was pretty well in case,
And shew'd some humour in his face;
Look'd with an easy careless mien,
A perfect stranger to the spleen. *Swift.*

7. Contingence; possible event.

The atheist, in case things should fall out contrary to his belief or expectation, hath made no provision for this case; if, contrary to his confidence, it should prove in the issue that there is a God, the man is lost and undone for ever. *Tillotson.*

8. Question relating to particular persons or things.

Well do I find each man most wise in his own case. *Sitting.*

It is strange, that the ancient fathers should not appeal to this judge, in all cases, it being so short and expeditious a way for the ending of controversies. *Tillotson.*

9. Representation of any fact or question.

10. The variation of nouns.

The several changes which the noun undergoes in the Latin and Greek tongues, in the several numbers, are called cases, and are designed to express the several views or relations under which the mind considers things with regard to one another; and the variation of the noun for this purpose is called declension. *Clark's Lat. Grammar.*

11. *In case.* [from *caso*, Ital.] If it should happen; upon the supposition that: a form of speech now little used.

For in case it be certain, hard it cannot be for them to show us where we shall find it; that we may say these were the orders of the apostles. *Hester.*

A sure retreat to his forces, in case they should have an ill day, or unlucky chance in the field. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

This would be the accomplishment of their common felicity, in case, either by their evil destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost. *Hayward.*

TO CASE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To put in a case or cover.
Case ye, case ye; on with your vizours; there's money of the king's coming down the hill. *Shaksp.*

The way went once for thee,
And still it might, and yet it may again,
It thou would'st not entomb thyself alive,
And case thy reputation in a tent. *Shaksp.*
Like a fall'n cedar, far diffus'd his train,
Cas'd in green scales, the crocodile extends. *Tasso.*

2. To cover as a case.

Then comes my fit again; I had else been perfect,
As broad and general as the casing air. *Shaksp.*

3. To cover on the outside with materials different from the inside.

Then they began to case their houses with marble. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To strip off the covering; to take off the skin.

We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we case him. *Shaksp.*

TO CASE. v. n. To put cases; to contrive representations of facts: a ludicrous use.

They fell presently to reasoning and casing upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him. *L'Estrange.*

TO CASEHARDEN. v. a. [from *case* and *harden*.] To harden on the outside.

The manner of casehardening is thus: Take cow-horn or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then beat it to powder; put about the same quantity of bay salt to it, and mingle them together with stale chamberlye, or else white wine vinegar. Lay some of this mixture upon lamm, and cover your iron all over with it; then wrap the lamm about all, and lay it upon the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the

fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have just a blood-red heat.

Moxon's Mechan. Exercises.

CASEMATE. *n. f.* [from *casu armata*, Ital. *casamata*, Span. a vault formerly made to separate the platforms of the lower and upper batteries.]

1. [In fortification.] A kind of vault or arch of stone work, in that part of the flank of a bastion next the curtain, somewhat retired or drawn back towards the capital of the bastion, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch. *Chambers.*

2. The well, with its several subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine. *Harris.*

CASEMENT. *n. f.* [*casamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges.

Why, then may you have a *casement* of the great chamber window, where we play, open, and the moon may shine in at the *casement*.

Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.

Here in this world they do much knowledge read,

And are the *casements* which admit most light.

Davies.

They, waken'd with the noise, did fly
From inward room to window eye,
And gently opening lid, the *casement*,
Look'd out, but yet with some amazement.

Hudibras.

There is as much difference between the clear representations of the understanding then, and the obscure discoveries that it makes now, as there is between the prospect of a *casement* and a key-hole.

South.

CASEOUS. *adj.* [*caseus*, Latin.] Resembling cheese; cheesy.

Its fibrous parts are from the *caseous* parts of the chyle.

Flyer on the Humours.

CASERNE. *n. f.* [*caserna*, Fr.] A little room or lodge erected between the rampart and the houses of fortified towns, to serve as apartments or lodgings for the soldiers of the garrison, with beds. *Harris.*

CASEWORM. *n. f.* [from *case* and *worm*.] A grub that makes itself a case.

Caddises, or *caseworms*, are to be found in this nation, in several distinct counties, and in several little brooks.

Flyer.

CASH. *n. f.* [*caisse*, Fr. a chest.] Money; properly ready money; money in the chest, or at hand.

A thief, bent to unhoard the *cash*
Of some rich burgher.

Paradise Lost.

He is at an end of all his *cash*, he has both his law and his daily bread now upon trawl.

Arbutnot's John Bull.

He sent the thief, that stole the *cash*, away,
And punish'd him that put it in his way.

Pope.

CASH-KEEPER. *n. f.* [from *cash* and *keep*.] A man entrusted with the money. Dispensator was properly a *cash-keeper*, or privy-purse.

Arbutnot in Coins.

CASHEW-NUT. *n. f.* A tree that bears nuts, not with shells, but husks. *Miller.*

CASHIER. *n. f.* [from *cash*.] He that has charge of the money.

If a steward or cashier be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a foolish forbearance will teach him to shrieve.

South.

A Venetian, finding his son's expenses grow very high, ordered his *cashier* to let him have no

more money than what he should count when he received it.

Locke.

Flight of *cashiers*, or mobs, he'll never mind;
And knows no losses, while the muse is kind.

Pope.

TO CASHIER. *v. a.* [*caffer*, French; *cafsare*, Latin.]

1. To discard; to dismiss from a post, or a society, with reproach.

Does't not go well? *Cassio* hath beaten thee,
And thou by that small hurt hast *cashier'd* *Cassio*.

Shakespeare.

Seconds in factions many times prove principals; but many times also they prove cyphers, and are *cashier'd*.

Bacon.

If I had omitted what he said, his thoughts and words being thus *cashier'd* in my hands, he had no longer been *Lucretius*.

Dryden.

They have already *cashier'd* several of their followers as mutineers.

Addison's Freeholder.

The ruling rogue, who dreads to be *cashier'd*, contrives, as he is hated, to be fear'd.

Swift.

2. It seems, in the following passages, to signify the same as to annul; to vacate; which is sufficiently agreeable to the derivation.

If we should find a father corrupting his son, or a mother her daughter, we must charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and baseness of nature; if the name of nature may be allowed to that which seems to be utter *cashiering* of it, and deviation from, and a contradiction to, the common principles of humanity.

South.

Some *cashier*, or at least endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments, and forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as weak or fallacious.

Locke.

CASK. *n. f.* [*casque*, French; *cadus*, Latin.] 1. A barrel; a wooden vessel to stop up liquor or provisions.

The patient turning himself abed, it makes a fluctuating kind of noise, like the rumbling of water in a *cask*.

Harvey.

Perhaps to-morrow he may change his wine,
And drink old sparkling Alban, or Setine,
Whose title, and whose age, with mould o'er-grown,

The good old *cask* for ever keeps unknown.

Dryden.

2. It has *cask* in a kind of plural sense, to signify the commodity or provision of casks.

Great inconveniences grow by the bad *cask* being commonly to ill seasoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever lost and cast away.

Raleigh.

CASK. *n. f.* [*casque*, Fr. *casco*, Lat.] **CASQUE.** } A helmet; armour for the head: a poetical word.

Let thy blows, doubly redoubled,

Fall like amazing thunder on the *casque*
Of thy pernicious enemy.

Shakespeare.

And these
Sling weighty stones, when from afar they fight;
Their *casques* are cork, a covering thick and light.

Dryden.

Why does he load with darts
His trembling hands, and crush beneath a *cask*
His wrinkled brows?

Addison.

CASKET. *n. f.* [a diminutive of *casque*, a chest, Fr. *casse*, *caffette*.] A small box or chest for jewels, or things of particular value.

They found him dead, and cast into the streets,
An empty *casquet*, where the jewel, *hic*,

By some damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away.

Shakespeare.

O ignorant poor man! what dost thou bear
Lock'd up within the *casquet* of thy breast?

What jewels and what riches hast thou there?
What heav'nly treasure in so weak a chest?

Davies.

Mine eye hath found that sad sepulchral rock,
That was the *casque* of heav'n's tickle floor.

Milton.

That had by chance pick'd up his choicest treasure

In one dear *casquet*, and sav'd only that. *Ormsby.*

This *casquet* India's glowing gems unblocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder box. *Pope.*

TO CASKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a casket.

I have writ my letters, *casquet* my treasure,
and given order for our horses.

Shakespeare.

CASSAMUNAIR. *n. f.* An aromatick vegetable, being a species of *galangal*, brought from the East, a nervous and stomachick simple. *Quincy.*

TO CASSATE. *v. a.* [*caffer*, Fr. *cafsure*, low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.

This opinion supercedes and *casates* the best medium we have.

Ray on the Creation.

CASSATION. *n. f.* [*caffatio*, Lat.] A making null or void. *Dist.*

CASSAVI. *n. f.* A plant.

CASSADA. } *n. f.* A plant. It is cultivated in all the warm parts of America, where the root, after being divested of its milky juice, is ground to flour, and then made into cakes of bread. Of this there are two sorts. The most common has purplish stalks, with the veins and leaves of a purplish colour; but the stalks of the other are green, and the leaves of a lighter green. The last sort is not venomous, even when the roots are fresh and full of juice; which the negroes frequently dig up, roast, and eat, like potatoes, without any ill effects.

Miller.

CASSAWARE. See **CASSIOWARY.**

CASSIA. *n. f.* A sweet spice mentioned by *Moses*, *Ex. xxx. 24.* as an ingredient in the composition of the holy oil, which was to be made use of in the consecration of the sacred vessels of the tabernacle. This aromatick is said to be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon, and grows in the Indies without being cultivated.

Calmet.

All thy garments smell of myrrh, aloes, and *cassia*.

Psalms.

CASSIA. *n. f.* The name of a tree.

It hath a cylindrical, long, taper, or flat pod, divided into many cells by transverse diaphragms; in each of which is contained one hard seed, lodged, for the most part, in a clammy black substance, which is purgative. The flowers have five leaves, disposed orbicularly.

Miller.

CASSIDONY, or Stickadore. *n. f.* [*Stachas*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CASSIOWARY. *n. f.* A large bird of prey in the East Indies.

I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two *cassowaries* in St. James's Park.

Locke.

CASSOCK. *n. f.* [*casaque*, Fr.] A close garment; now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

Hail dare not shake the snow from off their *cassocks*, lest they shake themselves to pieces.

Shakespeare.

His scanty salary compelled him to run deep in debt for a new gown and *cassock*, and now and then forced him to write some paper of wit or humour, or preach a sermon for ten shillings, to supply his necessities.

Swift.

CASSWEED. *n. f.* A common weed, otherwise called *shepherd's pouch*.

TO CAST. *v. a.* pret. *cast*; part. pass. *cast*. [*kaster*, Danish.] This is a word of multifarious and indefinite use.

2. To throw with the hand.

I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts which envy *cast* at novelty, than to go on safely and sleepily in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Raleigh.*

They had compassed in his host, and *cast* darts at the people from morning till evening. *1 Mac.*

Then *cast* thy sword away,

And vield thee to my mercy, or I strike. *Dryd.*

2. To throw away, as useless or noxious.

If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and *cast* it from thee. *Matthew.*

3. To throw, as from an engine.

Shings to *cast* stones. *Chronicles.*

4. To scatter by the hand : as, to *cast* seed.

Cast the dust into the brook. *Deuteronomy.*

5. To force by violence.

Cast them into the Red Sea. *Exodus.*

Cast them into another land. *Deuteronomy.*

6. To shed.

Nor shall your vine *cast* her fruit. *Malachy.*

7. To throw from a high place.

Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence into destruction *cast* him. *Shakspeare.*

8. To throw as a net or snare.

I speak for your own profit, not that I may *cast* a snare upon you. *1 Cor.*

9. To drop; to let fall.

They let down the boat into the sea, as though they would have *cast* anchor. *Acts.*

10. To throw dice, or lots.

And Joshua *cast* lots for them in Shiloh. *Josh.*

11. To throw, in wrestling.

And I think, being too strong for him, though he took my legs sometime, yet I made a shift to *cast* him. *Shakspeare.*

12. To throw, as worthless or hateful.

His carcass was *cast* in the way. *Chronicles.*
His friends contend to embalm his body; his enemies, that they may *cast* it to the dogs. *Pope.*

13. To drive by violence of weather.

Howbeit we must be *cast* upon a certain island. *Acts.*

What length of lands, what ocean have you pass'd,

What storms sustain'd, and on what shore been *cast*? *Dryden.*

14. To emit.

This fumes off in the calcination of the stone, and *casts* a sulphureous smell. *Woodward.*

15. To bring suddenly or unexpectedly.

Content themselves with that which was the irremediable error of former time, or the necessity of the present hath *cast* upon them. *Hooker.*

16. To build by throwing up earth; to raise.

And shooting in the earth, *casts* up a mount of clay. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Thine enemies shall *cast* a trench about thee. *Luke.*

The king of Assyria shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shield, nor *cast* a bank against it. *2 Kings.*
At length Barbarossa having *cast* up his trenches, landed fifty-four pieces of artillery for battery. *Knox's History.*

Earth-worms will come forth, and moles will *cast* up mounds, and fleas bite man, against rain. *Bacon's Natural History.*

17. To put into or out of any certain state, with the notion of descent, or depression : as, the king was *cast* from his throne.

Jesus had heard that John was *cast* into prison. *Matthew.*

At thy rebuke both the chariot and horse are *cast* into a dead sleep. *Psalms.*

18. To condemn in a criminal trial.

But oh, that treacherous breath ! to whom weak you
Did trust our counsels, and we both may rue,

Having his falsehood found too late, 'twas he
That made me *cast* you guilty, and you me. *Donne.*

We take up with the most incompetent witnesses, nay, often suborn our own tumfies and jealousies, that we may be sure to *cast* the unhappy criminal. *Government of the Tongue.*

He could not, in this forlorn case, have made use of the very last plea of a *cast* criminal; nor so much as have cried, Mercy ! Lord, mercy ! *South.*

There then we met; both tried, and both were *cast*;
And this irrevocable sentence pass. *Dryden.*

19. To overcome or defeat in a law suit. [from *caster*, French.]

The northern men were agreed, and in effect all the other, to *cast* our London eicheatour. *Camden.*

Were the case referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be *cast*. *Decay of Piety.*

20. To defeat.

No martial project to surprize,
Can ever be attempted twice;
Nor *cast* design serve afterwards,
As gamblers treat their losing cards. *Hudibras.*

21. To cashier.

You are but now *cast* in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even to as one would beat his offenceless dog, to affright an imperious lion. *Shakspeare.*

22. To leave behind in a race.

In short, so swift your judgments turn and wind,
You *cast* our fleetest wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

23. To shed; to let fall; to lay aside; to moul; to change for new.

Our chariot lost her wheels, their points our spears,
The bird of conquest her chief feather *cast*. *Fairfax.*

Of plants some are green all winter, others *cast* their leaves. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The *casting* of the skin is, by the ancients, compared to the breaking of the secundine, or cawl, but not rightly; for that were to make every *casting* of the skin a new birth: and besides, the secundine is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is shaped according to the parts. The creatures that *cast* the skin, are the snake, the viper, the grasshopper, the lizard, the silk worm, &c. *Bacon.*

O fertile head, which every year
Could such a crop of wonders bear !
Which might it never have been *cast*,
Each year's growth added to the last,
These lofty branches had supply'd
The earth's bold sons prodigious pride. *Waller.*
The waving harvest bends beneath his blast,
The forest shakes, the groves their honours *cast*. *Dryden.*

From hence, my lord, and love, I thus conclude,
That though my homely ancestors were rude,
Mean as I am, yet may I have the grace
To make you father of a generous race:
And noble then am I, when I begin,
In virtue cloth'd, to *cast* the rags of sin. *Dryden.*
The ladies have been in a kind of moulting season, having *cast* great quantities of ribbon and cambrick, and reduced the human figure to the beautiful globular form. *Audifon.*

24. To lay aside, as fit to be used or worn no longer.

So may *cast* poets write; there's no pretension
To argue loss of wit, from loss of pension. *Dryd.*
He has ever been of opinion, that giving *cast* clothes to be worn by valets, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Audifon.*

25. To have abortions; to bring forth before the time.

Thy ewe and thy she-goats have not *cast* their young. *Genesis.*

26. To make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing; to give overweight.

Which being inclined, not constrained, contain within themselves the *casting* act, and a power to command the conclusion. *Brown.*

How much interest *casts* the balance in cases dubious. *South.*

Life and death are equal in themselves,
That which could *cast* the balance is thy falsehood. *Dryden.*

Not many years ago, it so happened, that a cobbler had the *casting* vote for the life of a criminal, which he very graciously gave on the merciful side. *Audifon on Italy.*

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale;
In this sad state, your doubtful choice
Would never have the *casting* voice. *Pope.*

27. To compute; to reckon; to calculate.

Hearts, tongues, figure, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, *cast*, write, sing, number, bo !
His love to Antony. *Shakspeare.*

Here is now the smith's note for shoeing and plow-irons.—Let it be *cast* and paid. *Shakspeare.*

You *cast* th' event of war, my noble Lord,
And sum'm'd th' account of chance, before you land.

Let us make head. *Shakspeare.*

The best way to represent to life the manifold use of friendship, is to *cast* and see how many things there are, which a man cannot do himself. *Bacon's Essays.*

I have lately been *casting* in my thoughts the several unhappineses of life, and comparing the infelicities of old age to those of infancy. *Addis.*

28. To contrive; to plan out.

The cluster facing the South is covered with vines, and would have been proper for an orange house; and had, I doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose, if this piece of gardening had been then in as much vogue as it is now. *Temple.*

29. To judge; to consider in order to judgment.

If thou couldst, doctor, *cast*
The water of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shakspeare.*

Peace, brother, be not over exquisite
To *cast* the fashion of uncertain evils. *Milton.*

30. To fix the parts in a play.

Our parts in the other world will be new *cast*,
and mankind will be there ranged in different stations of superiority. *Audifon.*

31. To glance; to direct : applied to the eye or mind.

A lovel wandering by the way,
One that to bounty never *cast* his mind;
No thought of heaven ever did assay,
His baser breast. *Spenser.*

Zelmene's languishing countenance, with crossed arms, and sometimes *cast* up eyes, the thought to have an excellent grace. *Sidney.*

As he pass along,
How earnestly he *cast* his eyes upon me ! *Shakspeare.*

Begin, auspicious boy, to *cast* about
Thy infant eyes, and, with a smile, thy mother
single out. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Far eastward *cast* thine eye, from whence the sun,

And orient science, at a birth begun. *Pope.*

He then led me to the rock, and, placing me
on the top of it, *Cast* thy eyes eastward, said he,
and tell me what thou seest. *Audifon.*

32. To found; to form by running in a mould.

When any such curious work of silver is to be *cast*, as requires that the impression of hairs, or very slender lines, be taken off by the metal, it is not enough that the silver be barely melted, but it must be kept a considerable while in a strong fusion. *Boris.*

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance *cast*,
Instruct the artist. *Wallis.*

The father's grief restrain'd his art;
He twice essay'd to *cast* his son in gold,
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming
mould. *Dryden.*

33. To melt metal into figures.

Yon crowd, he might reflect, yon joyful crowd
With reflex rage would pull my statue down,
And *cast* the brass anew to his renown. *Prior.*
This was but as a refiner's fire, to purge out the
dross, and then *cast* the mass again into a new
mould. *Burnet's Theory.*

34. To model; to form by rule.

We may take a quarter of a mile for the com-
mon measure of the depth of the sea, if it were
cast into a channel of an equal depth every where.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Under this influence, derived from mathema-
tical studies, some have been tempted to *cast* all
their logical, their metaphysical, and their theo-
logical and moral learning into this method.
Watts's Logic.

35. To communicate by reflection or emanation.

So bright a splendour, to divine a grace,
The glorious Daphnis *casts* on his illustrious race.
Dryden.

We may happen to find a fairer light *cast* over
the same scriptures, and see reason to alter our
sentiments even in some points of moment.
Watts on the Mind.

36. To yield, or give up, without reserve or condition.

The reason of mankind cannot suggest any fo-
lid ground of satisfaction, but in making God
our friend, and in carrying a conscience so clear,
as may encourage us, with confidence, to *cast*
ourselves upon him. *South.*

37. To inflict.

The world is apt to *cast* great blame on those
who have as indifference for opinions, especially
in religion. *Locke.*

38. To cast aside. To dismiss as useless or inconvenient.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sort of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest glose,
Not *cast aside* to soon. *Shakespeare.*

39. To cast away. To shipwreck.

Sir Francis Drake and John Thomas, meeting
with a storm, it thrust John Thomas upon the
islands to the south, where he was *cast away*.
Raleigh's Essay.

His father Philip had, by like mishap, been
like to have been *cast away* upon the coast of
England. *Knelley's History of the Turks.*

With pity mov'd for others *cast away*
On rocks of hope and fears. *Rowson.*

But now our fears tempestuous grow,
And *cast* our hopes away;
Whilst you, regardless of our woe,
Sit careless at a play. *Dorset.*

40. To cast away. To lavish; to waste in profusion; to turn to no use.

They that want means to nourish children, will
abstain from marriage; or, which is all one, they
cast away their bodies upon rich old women.
Raleigh's Essays.

France, hast thou yet more blood to *cast away*?
Say, shall the current of our right run on?
Shakespeare.

He might be silent, and not *cast away*
His sentences in vain. *Ben Jonson.*

O Marcia, O my sister! Still there's hope,
Our father will not *cast away* a life
So needful to us all, and to his country.
Addison's Cato.

41. To cast away. To ruin.

It is no impossible thing for states, by an over-
sight in some one act or treaty between them and
their potent opposites, utterly to *cast away* them-
selves for ever. *Hooker.*

42. To cast by. To reject or dismiss, with neglect or hate.

Old Capulet and Montague,
Have made Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their grave beauteous ornaments. *Shaksp.*

When men, presuming themselves to be the
only masters of right reason, *cast by* the votes and

opinions of the rest of mankind, as not worthy
of reckoning. *Locke.*

43. To cast down. To reject; to depress the mind.

We're not the first,
Who, with best meaning, have incur'd the
word:

For thee, oppress'd king, I am *cast down*;
Myself could else outrown false fortune's frown.
Shakespeare.

The best way will be to let him see you are
much *cast down*, and afflicted, for the ill opinion
he entertains of you. *Addison.*

44. To cast forth. To emit.

He shall grow as the lily, and *cast forth* his
roots as Lebanon. *Hesiod.*

45. To cast forth. To eject.

I *cast forth* all the household stuff. *Nehemiah.*
They *cast me forth* into the sea. *Jonah.*

46. To cast off. To discard; to put away.

The prince will, in the perfection of time,
Cast off his followers. *Shakespeare.*

Cast me out off in the time of old age. *Psalmist.*
He led me on to mightiest deeds,
But now hath *cast me off* as never known. *Milton.*

How! not call him father? I see judgement
alters a man strangely; this may serve me for an
use of instruction, to *cast off* my father, when I
am great. *Dryden.*

I long to clasp that haughty maid,
And bend her stubborn virtue to my passion:
When I have gone thus far, I'd *cast her off*.
Addison.

47. To cast off. To reject.

It is not to be imagined, that a whole society
of men should publicly and professedly disown
and *cast off* a rule, which they could not but be
infinitely certain was a law. *Locke.*

48. To cast off. To disburden one's self of.

All conspired in one to *cast off* their subjection
to the crown of England. *Spenser.*

This maketh them, through an unvariable de-
sire of receiving instruction, to *cast off* the case of
those very affairs, which do most concern their
estate. *Hooker, Preface.*

The true reason why any man is an atheist, is
because he is a wicked man: religion would curb
him in his lusts; and therefore he *casts it off*, and
puts all the scorn upon it he can. *Tillotson.*

Company, in any action, gives credit and coun-
tenance to the agent; and so much as the sinner
gets of this, so much he *casts off* of shame.
South.

We see they never fail to exert themselves, and
to *cast off* the oppression, when they feel the
weight of it. *Addison.*

49. To cast off. To leave behind.

Away he scours cross the fields, *casts off* the
dogs, and gains a wood: but pressing through a
thicket, the bushes held him by the horns, till
the hounds came in and plucked him down.
L'Estrange.

50. To cast off. [a hunting term.] To let go, or set free: as, to cast off the dogs.

51. To cast out. To reject; to turn out of doors.

Thy brat hath been *cast out*, like to itself, no
father owning it. *Shakespeare.*

52. To cast out. To vent; to speak: with some intimation of negligence or vehemence.

Why dost thou *cast out* such ungenerous terms
Against the lords and sovereigns of the world?
Addison.

53. To cast up. To compute; to calculate.

Some writers, in *casting up* the goods most de-
sirable in life, have given them this rank, health,
beauty, and riches. *Temple.*

A man who designs to build, is very exact, as
he supposes, in *casting up* the cost beforehand;
but, generally speaking, he is mistaken in his
account. *Dryden.*

54. To cast up. To vomit.

Thou, beastly feeder, art so full of him,
That thou provok'st thyself to *cast him up*. *Shak.*
Their villainy goes against my weak stomach,
and therefore I must *cast it up*. *Shakespeare.*
O, that in time Rome did not *cast*
Her errors up, this fortune to prevent!
Ben Jonson.

Thy foolish error find!

Cast up the poison that infects thy mind. *Dryden.*

55. To cast upon. To refer to; to impute to.

If things were *cast upon* this issue, that God
should never prevent sin till man deserved it, the
best would sin and sin for ever. *South.*

TO CAST. v. n.

1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts.

Then, closely as he might, he *cast* to leave
The court, not asking any pass or leave. *Spenser.*
From that day forth, I *cast* in careful mind,
To seek her out with labour and long time.
Spenser.

We have three that bend themselves, looking
into the experiments of their fellows, and *cast*
about how to draw out of them things of use and
practice for man's life and knowledge. *Bacon.*

But first he *casts* to change his proper shape;
Which else might work him danger or delay.
Milton.

As a fox, with hot pursuit
Chas'd thro' a warren, *cast* about
To save his credit. *Hudibras.*

All events called casual, among inanimate bod-
ies, are mechanically produced according to the
determinate figures, textures, and motions of
those bodies, which are not conscious of their
own operations, nor contrive and *cast* about how
to bring such events to pass. *Bentley.*

This way and that I *cast* to save my friends,
Till one resolve my varying counsel ends. *Pope.*

2. To admit of a form, by casting or melting.

It comes at the first fusion into a mass that is
immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so
as to *cast* and mould, unless mixed with poorer ore,
or cinders. *Honoured on Efflu.*

3. To warp; to grow out of form.

Stuff is said to *cast* or warp, when, by its own
drought, or moisture of the air, or other acci-
dent, it alters its flatness and straightness.
Maxon's Mechanical Exercises.

4. To cast about. To contrive; to look for means.

Inanimate bodies are not conscious of their
own operations, nor contrive and *cast about* to
bring such events to pass. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CAST. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of casting or throwing; a throw.

So when a sort of lusty shepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the rest outgo
So far, but that the rest are measuring *casts*,
Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Waller.*

2. The thing thrown.

Yet all these dreadful deeds, this deadly fray,
A *cast* of dreadful dust will soon ally. *Dryden.*

3. State of any thing cast or thrown.

In his own instance of casting umbra-ace though
it partake more of contingency than of freedom;
supposing the posture of the party's hand, who
did throw the dice; supposing the figure of the
table; and of the dice themselves; supposing the
measure of force applied, and supposing all other
things which did concur to the production of that
cast, to be the very same they were, there is no
doubt but, in this case, the *cast* is necessary.
Bramhall's Conf. to Hobbes.

Plato compares life to a game at tables; there
what *cast* we shall have is not in our power; but
to manage it well, that is. *Norris.*

4. Manner of throwing.

Some harrow their ground over, and sow wheat
or rye on it with a broad *cast*; some only with a
single *cast*, and some with a double. *Northcote.*

5. The space through which any thing is thrown.
And he was withdrawn from them about a stone's cast, and kneeled down and prayed. *Luke.*
6. A stroke; a touch.
We have them all with one voice for giving him a cast of their court prophecy. *South.*
Another cast of their politics, was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady, for her faithful and diligent service of the queen. *Swift.*
This was a cast of Wood's politics; for his information was wholly false and groundless. *Swift.*
7. Motion of the eye; direction of the eye.
Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a flexion or cast of the eye side; for pity is but grief in another's behalf; the cast of the eye is a gesture of aversion, or loathsomeness, to behold the object of pity. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A man shall be sure to have a cast of their eye to warn him, before they give him a cast of their nature to betray him. *South.*
If any man desires to look on this doctrine of gravity, let him turn the first cast of his eyes on what we have said of fire. *Digby on the Soul.*
There, held in holy passion still,
Forget thyself to marble, till
With a sad leaden, downward cast,
Thou fix them on the earth as fast. *Milton.*
They are the best epitomes in the world, and let you see, with one cast of an eye, the substance of above an hundred pages. *Addison.*
8. He that squints is said popularly to have a cast with his eye.
9. The throw of dice.
Were it good,
To set the exact wealth of all our states
All at one cast; to set so rich a main
On the nice hazard of some doubtful hour? *Shakespeare.*
10. Venture from throwing dice; chance from the fall of dice.
When you have brought them to the very list cast, they will offer to come to you, and submit themselves. *Spenser on Ireland.*
With better grace an ancient chief may yield
The long contented honours of the field,
Than venture all his fortune at a cast,
And fight, like Hannibal, to lose at last. *Dryden.*
Will you turn recreant at the last cast? *Dryden.*
In the last war, has it not sometimes been an even cast, whether the army should march this way or that way? *South.*
11. A mould; a form.
The whole would have been an heroic poem, but in another cast and figure than any that ever had been written before. *Prior.*
12. A shade, or tendency to any colour.
A flaky mass, grey, with a cast of green, in which the talky matter makes the greatest part of the mass. *Woodward.*
The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be florid, the red part congealing, and the serum ought to be without any greenish cast. *Arbutnot.*
13. Exterior appearance.
The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shakespeare.*
New names, new dressings, and the modern cast, some scenes, some persons alter'd, and outfac'd the world. *Sir J. Denham.*
14. Manner; air; mien.
Pretty conceptions, fine metaphors, glittering expressions, and something of a neat cast of verse, are properly the dress, genus, or adornments, of poetry. *Pope's Letters.*
Neglect not the little figures and turns on the words, nor sometimes the very cast of the periods: neither omit or confound any rites or customs of antiquity. *Pope on Homer.*
15. A flight; a number of hawks dismissed from the fit.
A cast of morlins there was besides, which,

- flying of a gallant height, would beat the birds that rofe down unto the bushes, as falcons will do wild fowl over a river. *Sidney.*
16. [*casta*, Spanish.] A breed; a race; a species.
CA'STANET. n. f. [*castaneta*, Span.] A small shell of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.
If there had been words enow between them, to have expressed provocation, they had gone together by the ears like a pair of *castanets*. *Congrave's Way of the World.*
- CA'STAWAY. n. f.** [from *cast* and *away*.] A person lost, or abandoned, by Providence; any thing thrown away.
Neither given any leave to search in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who *castaways*. *Hooker.*
Left that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a *castaway*. *1 Cor.*
- CA'STAWAY. adj.** [from the noun] Useless; of no value.
We only prize, pamper, and exalt this vassal and slave of death; or only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul. *Raleigh's History.*
- CA'STED.** The participle preterit of *cast*, but improperly, and found perhaps only in the following passage.
When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, tho' deſunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With *casted* thought and truth legibility. *Shakespeare.*
- CA'STELLAIN. n. f.** [*castellano*, Span.] The captain, governor, or constable of a castle.
- CA'STELLANY. n. f.** [from *castel*.] The lordship belonging to a castle; the extent of its island and jurisdiction. *Phillips.*
- CA'STELLATED. adj.** [from *castle*.] Enclosed within a building, as a fountain or cistern *castellated*. *Ditt.*
- CA'STER. n. f.** [from *To cast*.]
1. A thrower; he that casts.
If with this throw the strongest *caster* vie,
Still, further still, I bid the dicens fly. *Pope.*
2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes.
Did any of them set up for a *caster* of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions? *Addison.*
- TO CASTIGATE. v. a.** [*castigo*, Lat.] To chastise; to chasten; to correct; to punish.
If thou didst put this sour cold habit on,
To *castigate* thy pride, 'twere well. *Shakespeare.*
- CASTIGA'TION. n. f.** [from *To castigate*.]
1. Penance; discipline.
This hand of yours requires
A sequester from liberty; fasting and prayer,
With *castigation*, exercise devout. *Shakespeare.*
2. Punishment; correction.
Their *castigations* were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments. *Boyle.*
3. Emendation; repressive remedy.
The ancients had these conjectures touching these floods and conflagrations, so as to frame them into an hypothesis for the *castigation* of the excesses of generation. *Hale.*
- CA'STIGATORY. adj.** [from *castigate*.] Punitive, in order to amendment.
There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory, *castigatory*, or exemplary. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*
- CA'STING-NET. n. f.** [from *casting* and *net*.] A net to be thrown into the water, not placed and left.
Casting-nets did rivers bottoms sweep. *May.*

- CASTLE. n. f.** [*castellum*, Lat.]
1. A strong house, fortified against assaults.
The *castle* of Blackheath I will surprise. *Shaksp.*
2. **CASTLES in the air.** [*chateaux d'Espagne*, Fr.] Projects without reality.
These were but like *castles in the air*, and in men's fancies vainly imagined. *Raleigh.*
- CASTLE-SOAP. n. f.** [I suppose corrupted from *Capile soap*.] A kind of soap.
I have a letter from a soap-boiler, desiring me to write upon the present duties on *castle-soap*. *Addison.*
- CASTLED. adj.** [from *castle*.] Furnished with castles.
The horses neighing by the wind is blown,
And *castled* elephants o'erlook the town. *Dryden.*
- CASTLEWARD. n. f.** [from *castle* and *ward*.] An imposition laid upon such of the king's subjects, as dwell within a certain compass of any castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and ward the castle. *Cowell.*
- CA'STLING. n. f.** [from *cast*.] An abortive.
We should rather rely upon the urine of a *castling's* bladder, a resolution of crabs eyes, or a second distillation of urine, as Helmont hath commended. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- CA'STOR, or CHESTER,** are derived from the Sax. *ceaster*, a city, town, or castle; and that from the Latin *castrum*: the Saxons chusing to fix in such places of strength and figure, as the Romans had before built or fortified. *Gibson.*
- CA'STOR. n. f.** [*castor*, Lat.]
1. A beaver. See **BEAVER**.
Like hunted *castors* conscious of their store,
Their warlike wealth to Norway's coast they bring. *Dryden.*
2. A fine hat made of the fur of a beaver.
- CASTOR and POLLUX.** [In meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which appears sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is called *Helena*, which portends the severest part of the storm to be yet behind; two are denominated *Castor* and *Pollux*, and sometimes *Tyndarides*, which portend a cessation of the storm. *Chambers.*
- CASTOREUM. n. f.** [from *castor*. In pharmacy.] A liquid matter inclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the *castor*, falsely taken for his testicles. *Chambers.*
- CASTRAMETA'TION. n. f.** [from *castrametor*, Lat.] The art or practice of encamping.
- TO CA'STRATE. v. a.** [*castro*, Lat.]
1. To geld.
2. To take away the obscene parts of a writing.
- CASTRATION. n. f.** [from *castrate*.] The act of gelding.
The largest needle should be used, in taking up the spermatick vessels in *castration*. *Sharp.*
- CA'STREL. } n. f.** A kind of hawk.
- CA'STERIL. }**
- CASTRENSIAN. adj.** [*castrensis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp. *Ditt.*
- CA'SUAL. adj.** [*casuel*, Fr. from *casus*, Lat.] Accidental; arising from chance; depending upon chance; not certain.

The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *casual*, did not rise unto ten thousand pounds.

That which seemeth most *casual* and subject to fortune, is yet disposed by the ordinance of God.

Whether found where *casual* live Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale, Down to the veins of earth.

The commissioners entertained themselves by the fire-side in general and *casual* discourses.

Most of our rarities have been found out by *casual* emergency, and have been the works of time and chance, rather than of philosophy.

The expences of some of them always exceed their certain annual income; but seldom their *casual* supplies. I call them *casual*, in compliance with the common form.

CASUALLY. *adv.* [from *casual*.] Accidentally; without design, or set purpose.

Go, bid my woman Search for a jewel, that too *casually* Hath left mine arm.

Wool new shorn, laid *casually* upon a vessel of verjuice, had drunk up the verjuice, though the vessel was without any flaw.

I should have acquainted my judge with one advantage, and which I now *casually* remember.

CASUALNESS. *n. f.* [from *casual*.] Accidentality.

CASUALTY. *n. f.* [from *casual*.]

1. Accident; a thing happening by chance, not design.

With more patience men endure the losses that befall them by mere *casualty*, than the damages which they sustain by injustice.

That Othavius Cæsar should shift his camp that night that it happened to be took by the enemy, was a mere *casualty*; yet it preserved a person, who lived to establish a total alteration of government in the imperial city of the world.

2. Chance that produces unnatural death.

Buils in the weather on the outward wall, Ev'n in the force and road of *casualty*.

It is observed in particular nations, that, within the space of two or three hundred years, notwithstanding all *casualties*, the number of men doubles.

We find one *casualty* in our bills, of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect.

CASUIST. *n. f.* [*casuist*, Fr. from *casus*, Lat.] One that studies and settles cases of conscience.

The judgment of any *casuist*, or learned divine, concerning the state of a man's soul, is not sufficient to give him confidence.

You can scarce see a bench of porters without two or three *casuists* in it, that will settle you the rights of princes.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree, And foundeth *casuists* doubt, like you and me?

CASUISTICAL. *adj.* [from *casuist*.] Relating to cases of conscience; containing the doctrine relating to cases.

What arguments they have to beguile poor, simple, unstable souls with, I know not; but surely the practical, *casuistical*, that is, the principal, vital part of their religion, favours very little of spirituality.

CASUISTRY. *n. f.* [from *casuist*.] The science of a casuist; the doctrine of case of conscience.

This common would not pass for good *casuistry* in these ages.

Monday, by her false guardians drawn, Chicanes in furs, and *casuistry* in lawn.

CAT. *n. f.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domestic animal that catches mice, commonly reckoned by naturalists the lowest order of the leonine species.

'Twas you incens'd the rabble:

Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth, As I can of those mysteries, which heav'n Will not have earth to know.

Thrice the blinded *cat* hath mew'd. A *cat*, as she beholds the light, draws the ball of her eye small and long, being covered over with a green skin, and dilates it at pleasure.

CAT. *n. f.* A sort of ship.

CAT in the pan. [imagined by some to be rightly written *Calipan*, as coming from *Calipania*. An unknown correspondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from *Cate in the pan*.]

There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the *cat in the pan*; which is, when that which a man says to another, he says it as if another had said it to him.

CAT o' nine tails. A whip with nine lashes, used for the punishment of crimes.

You dread reformers of an impious age, You awful *cat o' nine tails* to the flag, This once be just, and in our cause engage.

CATACHRESIS. *n. f.* [*κατάχρησις*, abuse.] It is, in rhetoric, the abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification; or when one word is abusively put for another, for want of the proper word; as, a voice beautiful to the ear.

CATACHRESTICAL. *adj.* [from *catachresis*.] Contrary to proper use; forced; far fetched.

A *catachrestical* and far derived similitude it holds with men, that is, in a bifurcation.

CATACLYSM. *n. f.* [*κατακλυσμός*.] A deluge; an inundation; used generally for the universal deluge.

The opinion that held these *cataclysms* and empyreos universal, was such as held that it put a total conflagration unto things in this lower world.

CATACOMBS. *n. f.* [from *κατά*, and *κομβός*, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead; of which there are a great number about three miles from Rome, supposed to be the caves and cells where the primitive christians hid and assembled themselves, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly visited with devotion. But, anciently, the word *catacomb* was only understood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul.

On the side of Naples are the *catacombs*, which must have been full of stench, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open niches.

CATAGMATICK. *adj.* [*καταγματος*, a fracture.] That has the quality of consolidating the parts.

I put on a *catagmatick* emplaster, and, by the use of a faced glove, scattered the pittedness (swelling, and strengthened it.

CATALEPSIS. *n. f.* [*κατάληψις*.] A lighter species of the apoplexy, or epilepsy.

There is a disease called a *catalepsis*, wherein the patient is suddenly seized without sense or motion, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizeth him.

CATALOGUE. *n. f.* [*κατάλογος*.] An enumeration of particulars; a list; a register of things one by one.

In the *catalogue* ye go for men, Showghes, water rugs, and demy wolves, are cleped

All by the name of dogs.

Make a *catalogue* of prosperous sacrilegious persons, and I believe they will be repeated sooner than the alphabet.

In the library of manuscripts belonging to St. Laurence, of which there is a printed *catalogue*, I looked into the Virgil, which disputes its antiquity with that of the Vatican.

The bright Taygete, and the shining Bears, With all the fabled *catalogue* of stars.

CATAMOUNTAIN. *n. f.* [from *cat* and *mountain*.] A fierce animal, resembling a cat.

The black prince of Monomotapa, by whose side were seen the glaring *catamountains*, and the quill-darting porcupine.

CATAPHRACT. *n. f.* [*cataphracta*, Lat.] A horseman in complete armour.

On each side went armed guards, Both horse and foot; before him and behind, Archers and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears.

CATAPLASM. *n. f.* [*κατάπλασμα*.] A poultice; a soft and moist application.

I bought an unction of a mountebank, So mortal, that but dip a knife in it, Where it draws blood, no *cataplasma* so rare, Collected from all simples that have virtue

Under the moon can save. Warm *cataplasms* discuss, but scalding heat may confirm the tumour.

CATAPULT. *n. f.* [*catapulta*, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones.

The ballista violently shot great stones and quarries, as also the *catapults*.

CATARACT. *n. f.* [*καταρακτης*.] A fall of water from on high; a shoot of water; a cascade.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!

You *cataracts* and hurricanes, spout,

Till you have drench'd our steeples.

Her stores were open'd, and the firmament Of hell should spout her *cataracts* of fire?

Impendent horrors!

No sooner he, with them of man and beast Select for life, shall in the ark be lodg'd, And thither'd round; but all the *cataracts* Of heav'n's wet open, on the earth shall pour

Run, day and night. Through roads abrupt, and rude unfinish'd tracks, Run down the lofty mountain's channel'd sides, And to the vale convey their foaming tides.

CATARACT. [In medicine.] A suffusion of the eye, when little clouds, motes, and flies seem to float about in the air; when confirmed, the pupil of the eye is either wholly, or in part, covered, and shut up with a little thin skin, so that the light has no admittance.

Saladine hath a yellow milk, which hath a wife much armory; for it cleareth the eyes; it is good also for *cataracts*.

CATARRH. *n. f.* [*καταρρhis*, *defluo*.] A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occasioned by a diminution of insensible perspiration, or cold, wherein what should pass by the skin, oozes out upon those glands, and occasions irritations. The causes are, whatsoever

CAT

occasions too great a quantity of serum; whatsoever hinders the discharge by uriae, and the pores of the skin. *Quincy.*

All febrile kinds,

Convulsions, epilepsies, terse catarrhs.

Paradise Lost.

Neither was the body then subject to die by piecemeal, and languish under coughs, catarrhs, or consumptions.

South.

CATARRHAL. *adj.* [from *catarrh.*]
CATARRHOUS. *Relating to a catarrh; proceeding from a catarrh.*

The catarrhal fever requires evacuations. *Flyer.*
Old age, attended with a glutinous cold, catarrhus, leuco-phlegmatick constitution.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

CATASTROPHE. *n. f.* [*καταστροφή.*]

1. The change, or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatic piece.

Pat!—He comes like the catastrophe of the old comedy. *Shakspeare.*

That philosopher declares for tragedies, whose catastrophes are unhappy, with relation to the principal characters. *Dennis.*

2. A final event; a conclusion generally unhappy.

Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and portentous catastrophe that nature ever yet saw; an elegant and habitable earth quite shattered. *Westward's Natural History.*

CATCAL. *n. f.* [from *eat* and *call.*] A squeaking instrument, used in the play-house to condemn plays.

A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a passion for a notorious rake that headed a party of catcalls. *Spectator.*

Three catcalls be the bribe
Of him, whose chat't'ring shames the monkey tribe. *Pope.*

To CATCH. *v. a. pret.* I *catched* or *caught*; I have *catched* or *caught*. [*kelsen*, Dutch.]

1. To lay hold on with the hand: intimating the suddenness of the action.

And when he arose against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him. *1 Sam.*

2. To stop any thing flying; to receive any thing in the passage.

Others, to catch the breeze of breathing air, To Tircullum or Algidu repair. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To seize any thing by pursuit.

I saw him run after a golden butterfly, and, when he caught it, he let it go again; and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again; and caught it again. *Shakspeare's Coriol.*

4. To stop any thing falling; to intercept falling.

A shepherd diverted himself with tossing up eggs, and catching them again. *Spectator.*

5. To ensnare; to entangle in a snare; to take or hold in a trap.

And they sent unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to catch him in his words. *Mark.*

These artificial methods of reasoning are more adapted to catch and entangle the mind, than to instruct and inform the understanding. *Locke.*

6. To receive suddenly.

The curling smoke mounts heavy from the fires, At length it catches flame, and in a blaze expires. *Dryden.*

But stopp'd for fear, thus violently driv'n,
The sparks should catch his axle-tree of heav'n. *Dryden.*

7. To fasten suddenly upon; to seize.

The mule went unperceived to the boughs of a great oak, and his head caught hold of the bough. *Samuel.*

Would they, like Benhadad's ambassador, catch hold of every amicable expression. *Dryden's Pity.*

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8. To seize unexpectedly.

To catch something out of his mouth, that they might accuse him. *Lake.*

9. To seize eagerly.

They have caught up every thing greedily, with that busy minute curiosity, and unsatisfactory inquisitiveness, which Seneca calls the disease of the Greeks. *Pope.*

I've perus'd her well;

Beauty and honour in her are to mingled,
That they have caught the king. *Shakspeare.*

10. To please; to seize the affections; to charm.

For I am young, a novice in the trade,
The soul of love, unpractis'd to persuade,
And want the soothing arts that catch the fair,
But, caught myself, lie struggling in the snare. *Dryden.*

11. To receive any contagion or disease.

I cannot name the disease, and it is caught
Of you that yet are well. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

Those measles,

Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seek
The very way to catch them. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

In fourth I know not why I am to sad:

It wears me; you say it wears you;
But how I caught it, found it, or came by it,
I am to learn. *Shakspeare's Mer. of Venice.*

The softest of our British ladies expose their necks and arms to the open air; which the men could not do without catching cold, for want of being accustomed to it. *Addison's Guardian.*

Or call the winds thro' long arcades to roar,
Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

12. To catch at. To endeavour suddenly to lay hold on.

Saucy liars

Will catch at us like strumpets, and scold rhimers
Ballad us out of tune. *Shakspeare's Ant. & Cleop.*

Make them catch at all opportunities of subverting the state. *Addison's State of the War.*

To CATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be contagious; to spread infection, or mischief.

'Tis time to give them physick, their diseases
Are grown so catching. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

Sickness is catching; oh, were favour to!

Yours would I catch, fair Hermia, ere I go. *Shak.*

Considering it with all its malignity and catching nature, it may be enumerated with the worst of epidemics. *Harvey.*

The palace of Deiphobus ascends
In saucy names, and catches on his friends. *Dryden.*

Does the sedition catch from man to man,
And run among the ranks? *Addison.*

2. To lay hold suddenly: as, the hook catches.

When the yellow hair in flame should fall,
The catching fire might burn the golden cawl. *Dryden.*

CATCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Seizure; the act of seizing any thing that flies or hides.

Taught by his open eye,
His eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden grass,
That she would snare the catch of Strephon fly. *Sidney.*

2. Watch; the posture of seizing.

Both of them lay upon the catch for a great action; ■ is no wonder, therefore, that they were often engaged on one subject. *Addison.*

3. An advantage taken; hold laid on, as in haste.

All which notions are but ignorant catches of a few things, which are most obvious to men's observations. *Bacon.*

The nation is but a catch of the wit upon a few instances; as the manner is in the philosophy received. *Bacon.*

Fate of empires, and the fall of kings,
Should turn on flying hours, and catches of moments. *Dryden.*

4. The act of taking quickly from another.

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Several quires, placed one over against another, and taking the voice by catches anthem wise, give great pleasure. *Bacon.*

5. A long sung in succession, where one catches it from another.

This is the tune of our catch, play'd by the picture of nobody. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Far be from thence the glutton parasite,
Singing his drunken catches all the night. *Dryden.*

The meat was serv'd, the bowls were crown'd,
Catches were sung, and healths went round. *Prior.*

6. The thing caught; profit; advantage.

Hector shall have a great catch, if he knock out your brains; he were as good crack a fusty nut with no kernel. *Shakspeare.*

7. A snatch; a short interval of action.

It has been writ by catches, with many intervals. *Locke.*

8. A taint; a slight contagion.

We retain a catch of those pretty stories, and our awakened imagination smiles in the recollection. *Glanville's Scripps.*

9. Any thing that catches and holds, as a hook.

10. A small swift-sailing ship: often written *ketch*.

CATCHER. *n. f.* [from *catch.*]

1. He that catches.

2. That in which any thing is caught.

Scallops will move so strongly, as oftentimes to leap out of the catcher wherein they are caught. *Grew's Museum.*

CATCHFLY. *n. f.* [from *catch* and *fly.*]

A plant; a species of campion.

CATCHPOLL. *n. f.* [from *catch* and *poll.*]

A serjeant; a bumbailiff.

Catchpoll, though now it be used as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it seems to have been used without reproach, for such as we now call serjeants of the mace, or any other that uses to arrest men upon any cause. *Corwall.*

They call all temporal businesses under-sheriffies, as if they were but matters for under-sheriffs and catchpolls; though many times those under-sheriffs do more good than their high-sheriffs. *Bacon's Essays.*

Another monster,

Sullen of aspect, by the vulgar call'd
A catchpoll, whose polluted hands the gods
With force incredible and magic charms
Ere have endued, if he his ample palm
Should haply on ill-fated shoulder lay
Of debtor. *Philips.*

CATCHWORD. *n. f.* [from *catch* and *word.* With printers.] The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATE. *n. f.* Food; something to be eaten. This is scarcely read in the singular. See **CATES.**

We'll see what cates you have,
For soldiers' stomachs always serve them well. *Shakspeare.*

CATECHETICAL. *adj.* [from *κατηχητις.*]

Consisting of questions and answers.

Socrates introduced a catechetical method of arguing; he would ask his adversary question upon question, till he convinced him, out of his own mouth, that his opinions were wrong. *Addison.*

CATECHETICALLY. *adv.* [from *catechetical.*] In the way of question and answer.

To CATECHISE. *v. a.* [*κατηχίζω.*]

1. To instruct by asking questions, and correcting the answers.

I will catechise the world for him; that is, make questions, and bid them answer. *Shakspeare.*

Had those three thousand souls been catechised by our modern catechists, we had seen a wide difference. *Decey of Pity.*

2. To question; to interrogate; to examine; to try by interrogatories.

Why then I suck my teeth, and catechise
My piked man of countries. *Shakespeare.*

These flims about a strange report,
Of some express arriv'd at court;
I'm supple'd by all the town I meet,
And catechis'd in every street. *Swift.*

CATECHISER. n. f. [from *To catechise*.] One who catechises.

CATECHISM. n. f. [from *κατήχησις*.] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion.

Ways of teaching there have been sundry, always usual in God's church; for the first introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews even till this day have their catechisms. *Hooker.*

He had no catechism but the creation, needed no study but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the world. *South.*

CATECHIST. n. f. [κατήχιστος.] One whose charge is to instruct by questions, or to question the uninstructed concerning religion.

None of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not been instructed by the catechist in this foundation, which the catechist received from the bishop. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CATECHUMEN. n. f. [κατήχουμενος.] One who is yet in the first rudiments of christianity; the lowest order of christians in the primitive church.

The prayers of the church did not begin in St. Austin's time, till the catechumens were dismissed. *Stillingfleet.*

CATECHUMENICAL. adj. [from *catechumen*.] Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGORICAL. adj. [from *category*.] Absolute; adequate; positive; equal to the thing to be exprest.

The king's commissioners desired to know, whether the parliament's commissioners did believe that bishops were unlawful? They could never obtain a categorical answer. *Clarendon.*

A single proposition, which is also categorical, may be divided again into simple and complex. *Watts.*

CATEGORICALLY. adv. [from *categorical*.]

1. Directly; expressly.

2. Positively; plainly.

I dare affirm, and that categorically, in all parts wherever trade is great, and continues so, that trade must be nationally profitable. *Child.*

CATEGORY. n. f. [κατηγορία.] A class; a rank; an order of ideas; a predicament.

The absolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of beings, and casts them into a different category. *Chyng.*

CATENARIAN. adj. [from *catena*, Lat.] Relating to a chain; resembling a chain.

In geometry, the catenarian curve is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of suspension. *Hutton.*

The back is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that curvature that is safest for the included marrow. *Chyng.*

TO CATENATE. v. a. [from *catena*, Lat.] To chain.

CATENATION. n. f. [from *catena*, Lat.] Link; regular connexion.

This catenation, or conferring union, whenever his pleasure shall divide, let go, or separate, they shall fall from their catenation. *Brown.*

TO CATER. v. n. [from *cates*.] To provide food; to buy in victuals.

Hesitat doth the roaven feed,
Yea providently cates for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age. *Shakespeare.*

CATER. n. f. [from the verb.] Provider; collector of provisions, or victuals; misprinted perhaps for *caterer*.

The oysters dredged in this Lynce, find a welcome acceptance, where the taste is cater for the stomach, than those of the Tamar. *Carew.*

CATER. n. f. [quatre, French.] The four of cards and dice.

CATER-COUSIN. n. f. A corruption of *quatre-cousin*, from the ridiculousness of calling cousin or relation to so remote a degree.

His mother and he, having your worship's reverence, are scarce cater-cousins. *Shakespeare.*

Poetry and reason, how come these to be cater-cousins? *Rymer.*

CATERER. n. f. [from *cater*.] One employed to select and buy in provisions for the family; the provider or purveyor.

Let no scent offensive the chamber infest;
Let fancy, not coil, prepare all our dishes;
Let the caterer mind the taste of each guest,
And the cook in his dressing comply with their wishes. *Ben Jonson.*

He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

Seldom shall one see in cities or courts that athletic vigour, which is seen in poor houses, where nature is their cook, and necessity their caterer. *South.*

CATERESS. n. f. [from *cater*.] A woman employed to cater, or provide victuals.

Impostor! do not charge innocent nature,
As it would her children should be riotous
With her abundance: she, good cateress,
Means her provision only to the good. *Milton.*

CATERPILLAR. n. f. [This word *Skinner* and *Minsheu* are inclined to derive from *chaute peluse*, a weasel. It seems easily deducible from *cates*, food, and *piller*, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats up the fruits of the earth.]

1. A worm which, when it gets wings, is sustained by leaves and fruits.

The caterpillar breeder of dew and leaves;
for we see infinite caterpillars breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are consumed. *Bacon.*

Aulter is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which descend grasshoppers, caterpillars, and creatures bred by moisture. *Peasam.*

2. Any thing voracious and useless.

CATERPILLAR. n. f. [scorpidides, Latin.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

TO CATERWAUL. v. n. [from *cat*.]

1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

2. To make any offensive or odious noise.

What a caterwauling do you keep here! If my lady has not called up her steward Maholin, and bid him turn you out of doors, never trust me. *See Epilogue's Twelfth Night.*

Was no dispute between
The caterer and his brethren? *Hobbes.*

CATES. n. f. [of uncertain etymology: *Skinner* imagines it may be corrupted from *delicate*; which is not likely, because *Junius* observes, that the Dutch have *cates* in the same sense with our *cater*. It has no singular.] Viands; food; dish of meat; generally employed to signify nice and luxurious food.

Thou can acceptance, fir, creates
The entertainment perfect, not the cates. *Ben Jonson.*

O wretched riot, never well content
With less you'd live; humane and riotous
Or cates by land and sea far rent and sent. *Rule 4.*

Alas, how simple to these cates,
Was that crude apple that diverted Eve! *Milton.*
They, by th' alluring odour drawn, in haste
Fly to the dale cates, and crowding lip
T' a palatable ban. *Philips.*
With costly cates she stain'd her frugal board,
Then with ill-gotten wealth she bought a lord. *Arbutnot.*

CATTISH. n. f. The name of a sea fish in the West Indies; so called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which they are discovered in hollow rocks. *Phillips.*

CATHARPINGS. n. f. Small ropes in a ship, running in little blocks from one side of the shrouds to the other, near the deck: they belong only to the main shrouds; and their use is to force the shrouds tight, for the ease and safety of the masts, when the ship rolls. *Harris.*

CATHARTICAL. } adj. [καθαρτικός.] Purg-
CATHARTICK. } ing medicines. The
vermicular or peristaltick motion of the
guts continually helps on their contents,
from the pylorus to the rectum; and
every irritation either quickens that mo-
tion in its natural order, or occasions
some little inversions in it. In both,
what but slightly adheres to the coats
will be loosened, and they will be more
agitated, and thus rendered more fluid.
By this only it is manifest, how a *cat-*
hartic hastens and increases the dis-
charges by stool; but where the force
of the stimulus is great, all the appen-
dages of the bowels, and all the viscera
in the abdomen, will be twitched; by
which a great deal will be drained back
into the intestines, and made a part of
what they discharge. *Quincy.*

Quicksilver precipitated either with gold, or
without addition, into a powder, is wont to be
strongly enough cathartick, though the chymists
have not proved, that either gold or mercury
bath any salt, much less any that is purgative.

Bosley's Septennial Chymist.
Lustrations and catharticks of the mind were
sought for, and all endeavour used to calm and
regulate the fury of the passions. *Thomson's Poem.*
The piercing causticks ply their spiculous pow'rs,
Emetics reach, and keen catharticks scour. *Garth.*

Plato has called mathematical demonstrations
the catharticks or purgatives of the soul. *Addison.*

CATHARTICALNESS. n. f. [from *cathar-*
tical.] Purgating quality.

CATHEAD. n. f. A kind of fossil.

The nodules with leaves in them, called *cat-*
heads, seem to consist of a sort of iron stone, not
unlike that which is found in the rocks near
Whitcaven in Cumberland, when they collect them
catheads. *Woodward's Eighth.*

CATHEAD. n. f. [In a ship.] A piece of
timber with two flivers at one end, hav-
ing a rope and a block, to which is
fastened a great iron hook, to trice up
the anchor from the hawse to the top
of the forecable. *Sea Dict.*

CATHEDRAL. adj. [from *cathedra*, Lat.]
A chair of authority; an episcopal see.]

1. Episcopal; containing the see of a bi-
shop.

A cathedral church is that wherein there are
two or more persons, with a bishop at the head
of them, that do make up a more or less
pontick. *August's Quercus.*

CAT

- Methought I sat in seat of majesty,
In the cathedral church of Westminster. *Shaksp.*
1. Belonging to an episcopal church.
His constant and regular assisting at the cathedral service was never interrupted by the sharpness of weather. *Locke.*
 3. In low phrase, antique; venerable; old. This seems to be the meaning in the following lines.
Here aged trees cathedral walks compose,
And mount the hill in venerable rows;
There the green infants in their beds are laid. *Pope.*

CATHEDRAL. n. f. The head church of a diocese.

There is nothing in Leghorn so extraordinary as the cathedral, which a man may view with pleasure, after he has seen St. Peter's. *Addison.*

CATHERINE PEAR. See PEAR.

For streaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are seen in a Catherine's pear,
The side that's next the fun. *Sw. Hing.*

CATHETER. n. f. [*καθετήρ*.] A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped by a stone or gravel.

A large clyster, suddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a catheter must help you. *H. f. man.*

CATHOLES. n. f. [In a ship.] Two little holes altera above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawser through them to the capstan, when there is occasion to heave the ship astern. *Sea Dict.*

CATHOLICISM. n. f. [from *catholic*.] Adherence to the catholic church.

CATHOLICK. adj. [*catholique*, Fr. *καθολικός*, universal or general.]

1. The church of Jesus Christ is called *catholic*, because it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.
2. Some truths are laid to be *catholic*, because they are received by all the faithful.
3. *Catholic* is often set in opposition to heretick or sectary, and to schismatick.
4. *Catholic* or canonical epistles, are seven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called *catholic*, because they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, because they contain excellent rules of faith and morality. *Calmet.*

Doubtless the success of those your great and catholic endeavours will promote the empire of man over nature, and bring plentiful accession of glory to your nation. *Glennville's Sceptis.*

These systems undertake to give an account of the formation of the universe, by mechanical hypotheses of matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to some catholic laws. *Ray.*

CATHOLICON. n. f. [from *catholic*; *καθολικόν*.] An universal medicine.

Preservation against that sin, is the contemplation of the last judgment. This is indeed a *catholicon* against all; but we find it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and despising our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

CATRINS. n. f. [*kattkens*, Dutch. In botany.] An assemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail; serving as male blossoms, or flowers of the trees, by which they are produced. *Chambers.*

CAV

CATLIKE. adj. [from *cat* and *like*.] Like a cat.

A honess, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground, with *catlike* watch. *Shakspere.*

CATLING. n. f.

1. A dismembering knife used by surgeons. *Harris.*
2. It seems to be used by *Shakspere* for catgut; the materials of fiddlestrings.
What music there will be in him after Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not. But, I am sure, none; unless the fidler Apollo get his finews to make *catlings* of. *Shakspere.*
3. The down or moss growing about walnut trees, resembling the hair of a cat. *Harris.*

CATMINT. n. f. [*cataria*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

CATOPTRICAL. adj. [from *catoptricks*.] Relating to catoptricks, or vision by reflection.

A catoptrical or dioptrical heat is superior to any, vivifying the hardest substances. *Arbutnot.*

CATOPTRICKS. n. f. [*κατοπτρικός*, a looking-glass.] That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflection.

CATPIPE. n. f. [from *cat* and *pipe*.] The same with *catal*; an instrument that makes a squeaking noise.

Some songsters can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere *catpipes* and dunces. *L'Estrange.*

CAT'S-EYE. n. f. A stone.

Cat's-eye is of a glittering grey, interchanged with a straw colour. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CAT'S-FOOT. n. f. An herb; the same with *aleboof*, or *ground-ivy*.

CAT'S-HEAD. n. f. A kind of apple.

Cat's-head, by some called the go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer. *Mortimer.*

CAT'SILVER. n. f. A kind of fossil.

Cat'silver is composed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and clastick; and is of three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodw.*

CAT'S-TAIL. n. f.

1. A long round substance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.
2. A kind of reed which bears a spike like the tail of a cat. *Phillips.*

CATSUP. n. f. A kind of Indian pickle, imitated by pickled mushrooms.

And, for our home-bred British cheer, *Swift.*
Botargo, *catsup*, and cavier.

CATTLE. n. f. [A word of very common use, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by Skinner, Menage, and Spelman, from *capitalis*, *que ad caput pertinet*; personal goods: in which sense *chattels* is yet used in our law. *Mandeville* uses *catele* for price.]

1. Beasts of pasture, not wild nor domestick.

Make poor men's *cattle* break their necks. *Shakspere.*

And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and *cattle* after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind. *Genesis.*

2. It is used in reproach of human beings.
Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this colour. *Shakspere.*

CAVALCADE. n. f. [French; from *cavallo*,

CAV

a horse, Ital.] A procession on horseback.

Your *cavalcade* the fair spectators view,
From their high standings, yet look up to you:
From your brave train each singles out a ray,
And longs to date a conquest from your day. *Dryden.*

How must the heart of the old man rejoice,
when he saw such a numerous *cavalcade* of his own raising! *Addison.*

CAVALIER. n. f. [*cavalier*, French.]

1. A horseman; a knight.
2. A gay, sprightly military man.
For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
These cull'd and choice drawn *cavaliers* to France? *Shakspere.*

3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the First.

Each party grows proud of that appellation,
which their adversaries at first intend as a reproach: of this sort were the Gueffs and Gibelines, Huguenots, and *Cavaliers*. *Swift.*

CAVALIER. adj. [from the substantive.]

1. Gay; sprightly; warlike.
2. Generous; brave.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier*. Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt, where they can receive none. *Suckling.*

3. Disdainful; haughty.

CAVALIERLY. adv. [from *cavalier*.] Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

CAVALRY. n. f. [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horse troops; bodies of men furnished with horses for war.

If a state run most to gentlemen, and the husbandmen and plowmen be but as their work-folks, you may have a good *cavalry*, but never good stable bands of foot. *Bacon.*

Their *cavalry*, in the battle of Blenheim, could not sustain the shock of the British horse. *Addis.*

TO CAVATE. v. a. [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow out; to dig into a hollow.

CAVATION. n. f. [from *cavo*, Lat. In architecture.] The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage; allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the whole building. *Phillips.*

CAUDEBECK. n. f. A fort of light hats, so called from a town in France where they were first made. *Phillips.*

CAUDLE. n. f. [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and sick persons.

Ye shall have a hempen *caudle* then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakspere.*

He had good broth, *caudle*, and such like; and I believe he did drink some wine. *H. f. man.*

TO CAUDLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To make caudle; to mix as caudle.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning toast,
To cure thy overnight's surfeit? *Shakspere.*

CAVE. n. f. [*cave*, French; *cavea*, Lat.]

1. A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.

The wrathful skies
Gullock the very wand'ers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves. *Shakspere.*
Bid him bring his power

Before sun-rising, lest his son George fall
Into the blind *cave* of eternal night. *Shakspere.*

They did square and carve, and polish their stone and marble works, even in the very *cave* of the quarry. *Watton.*

Through this a *cave* was dug with vast expense;
The work it seem'd of some suspicious prince.
Dryden.

2. A hollow; any hollow place. Not used.
The object of fight doth strike upon the pupil
Of the eye directly; whereas the *cave* of the ear
Doth hold off the sound a little. *Bacon.*

To CAVE. v. n. [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave.

Such as we

Cave here, haunt here, are outlaws. *Shakespeare.*

CAVEAT. n. f. [caveat, Lat. let him beware.] Intimation of caution.

A *caveat* is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in such or such an affair. *Ayliffe.*

The chiefest *caveat* in reformation must be to keep out the Scots. *Spenser.*

I am in danger of commencing poet, perhaps laureat; pray desire Mr. Rowe to enter a *caveat*. *Trumbull to Pope.*

CAVERN. n. f. [caverna, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground.

Where wilt thou find a *cavern* dark enough
To mask thy monstrous visage? *Shakespeare.*

Monsters of the foaming deep,
From the deep ooze and gulf *cavern*ous'd,
They bounce and tremble in unwearied joy. *Thomson.*

CAVERNED. adj. [from cavern.]

1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.
Embattled troops, with flowing banners, pass
Through flow'ry meads, delighted; nor distrust
The smiling surface; whilst the *cavern'd* ground
Bursts fatal, and involves the hopes of war
In fiery whistles. *Philips.*

High at his head from out the *cavern'd* rock,
In living rills, a gushing fountain broke. *Pope.*

2. Inhabiting a cavern.

No bandit force, no tyrant mad with pride,
No *cavern'd* hermit, refts solitarily'd. *Pope.*

CAVERNOUS. adj. [from cavern.] Full of caverns.

No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in those countries which are mountainous, and consequently stony and *cavernous* underneath. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CAVESSON. n. f. [Fr. In horsemanship.] A sort of noseband, sometimes made of iron, and sometimes of leather or wood; sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted; which is put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the suppling and breaking of him.

An iron *cavesson* saves and spares the mouths of young horses when they are broken; for, by the help of it, they are accustomed to obey the hand, and to bend the neck and shoulders, without hurting their mouths, or spoiling their bars with the bit. *Farrer's Dict.*

CAUP. n. f. A chest with holes in the top, to keep fish alive in the water.

Phillips' World of Words.

CAUGHT. The part. pass. of To catch.

CAVIARE. n. f. [the etymology uncertain, unless it come from *garum*, Lat. sauce, or pickle, made of fish salted.]

The eggs of a sturgeon, being salted and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians, and called *caviare*. *Grew.*

CAVIER. n. f. A corruption of *caviare*. See CATSUP.

To CAVIL. v. n. [caviller, Fr. cavillari, Lat.] To raise captious and frivolous objections.

I'll give thrice so much land

To any well-deserving friend;

But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me,

I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair. *Shakespeare.*

My lord, you do not well, in obstinacy
To *cavil* in the course of this contract. *Shakspeare.*

He *cavils* first at the poet's insinuating so much upon the effects of Achilles's rage. *Pope.*

To CAVIL. v. a. To receive or treat with objections.

Thou didst accept them: wilt thou enjoy the good,

Then *cavil* the conditions? *Paradise Lost.*

CAVIL. n. f. [from the verb.] False or frivolous objections.

Wiser men consider how subject the best things have been unto *cavils*, when wits, possessed with disdain, have set them up as their mark to shoot at. *Hosker.*

Several divines, in order to answer the *cavils* of those adversaries to truth and morality, began to find out farther explanations. *Swift.*

CAVILLATION. n. f. [from cavil.] The disposition to make captious objection; the practice of objecting.

I might add so much concerning the large odds between the cate of the eldest churches in regard of heathens, and ours in respect of the church of Rome, that very *cavillation* itself should be satisfied. *Hosker.*

CAVILLER. n. f. [cavillator, Lat.] A man fond of making objections; an unfair adversary; a captious disputant.

The candour which Horace shews, is that which distinguishes a critic from a *caviller*; he declares, that he is not offended at little faults, which may be imputed to inadvertency. *Adams.*

There is, I grant, room still left for a *caviller* to misrepresent my meaning. *Atterbury.*

CAVILLINGLY. adv. [from cavilling.] In a cavilling manner.

CAVILLOUS. adj. [from cavil.] Unfair in argument; full of objections.

Those persons are said to be *cavillous* and unfair advocates, by whose fraud and iniquity justice is destroyed. *Adams.*

CAVIN. n. f. [French. In the military art.] A natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and consequently facilitate their approach to a place. *Dict.*

CAVITY. n. f. [cavus, Latin.] Hollowness; hollow; hollow place.

The vowels are made by a free passage of breath, vocalized through the *cavity* of the mouth; the said *cavity* being differently shaped by the postures of the throat, tongue, and lips. *Holder.*

There is nothing to be left void in a firm building; even the *cavities* ought not to be filled with rubbish, which is of a perishing kind. *Dryden.*

Materials packed together with wonderful art in the several *cavities* of the skull. *Addison.*

An instrument with a small *cavity*, like a small spoon, dip't in oil, may fetch out the stone. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

If the atmosphere was reduced into water, it would not make an orb above thirty-two feet deep, which would soon be swallowed up by the *cavity* of the sea, and the deprelled parts of the earth. *Hentley.*

CAUK. n. f. A coarse talky spar. *Woodw.*

CAUKY. adj. [from cauk.] A white, opaque, *cauky* spar, shot or pointed.

Woodward on Fossils.

CAUL. n. f. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The net in which women enclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.

Ne spared they to strip her naked all;
Then when they had despoil'd her tire and *caul*,
Such as she was, their eyes might her behold. *Spenser.*

Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound. *Dryd.*

2. Any kind of small net.

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread. *Grew.*

3. The omentum; the integument in which the guts are enclosed.

The *caul* serves for the warming the lower belly, like an apron or piece of woollen cloth. Hence a certain gladiator, whose *caul* Galen cut out, was to labor to suffer cold, that he kept his belly constantly covered with wool. *Roy.*

The beast they then divide, and disunite
The ribs and limbs, servant of the rite;
On these, in double *cauls* invol'd with art,
The choicest morsels lay. *Pope.*

CAULIFEROUS. adj. [from *caulis*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] A term in botany for such plants as have a true stalk, which a great many have not.

CAULIFLOWER. n. f. [from *caulis*, Lat. the stalk of a plant.] A species of *cabbage*.

Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and salad herbs; and plant forth your *cauliflowers* and cabbage which were sown in August. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

To CAULK. See To CALK.

To CA'UPONATE. v. n. [cuppono, Latin.]

To keep a victualling house; to sell wine or victuals. *Dict.*

CA'USABLE. adj. [from *causo*, low Lat.] That may be caused, or effected by a cause.

That may be miraculously effected in one, which is naturally *causable* in another. *Brown.*

CA'USAL. adj. [causalis, low Latin.] Relating to causes; implying or containing causes.

Every motion owning a dependence on pre-required motors, we can have no true knowledge of any, except we would distinctly pry into the whole method of *causal* concatenation. *Glanville.*
Causal propositions are, where two propositions are joined by *causal* particles; as, houses were not built, *that* they might be destroyed; Rehobotham was unhappy, *because* he followed evil counsel. *Watts' Logic.*

CAUSA'LITY. n. f. [causalitas, low Latin.]

The agency of a cause; the quality of causing.

As he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, in his very essence, as being the *cause* of their existences, and the efficient cause of their existences. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

By an unadvised transiency from the effect to the remotest cause, we observe not the connection, through the interposal of more immediate *causalities*. *Glanville's Sceptici.*

CA'USALLY. adv. [from *causal*.] According to the order or series of causes.

Thus may it more be *causally* made out, what Hippocrates affirmeth. *Brown.*

CAUSA'TION. n. f. [from *causo*, low Lat.]

The act or power of causing.

Thus doth he sometimes delude us in the conceits of stars and meteor, besides their allowable actions; ascribing effects thereto of independent *causation*. *Brown.*

CA'USATIVE. adj. [a term in grammar]

That expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSA'TOR. n. f. [from *causo*, low Lat.]

A causer; an author of any effect.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the invisible condition of the first *causator*, it was out of the power of earth, or the atrophy of host, to work them from it. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

CAUSE. n. f. [causa, Latin.]

1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient.

The wise and learned, amongst the very heathens themselves, have all acknowledged some

first *cause*, whereupon originally the being of all things dependeth; neither have they otherwise spoken of that *cause*, than as an agent, which, knowing what and why it worketh, observeth, in working, a most exact order or law. *Hesker.*

Butterflies, and other flies, revive easily when they seem dead, being brought to the funer fire; the *cause* whereof is the diffusion of the vital spirit, and the dilating of it by a little heat. *Bacon.*

Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be. *Locke.*

2. The reason; motive to any thing.

The rest shall hear some other sign,
As *cause* will be obey'd. *Shakespeare.*

So great, so constant, and in general practice, must needs have not only a *cause*, but also a great, so constant, and a general *cause*, every way commensurate to such an effect. *South.*

Thus, reveal sir! to see you landed here,
Was *cause* enough of triumph for a year. *Dryden.*

Aeneas wand'ring flood: then ask'd the *cause*,
Which to the stream the crowding people draws. *Dryden.*

Even he,
I menting that there had been *cause* of enmity,
Will often wish fate had ordain'd you friends. *Rowe.*

3. Reason of debate; subject of litigation.

O madness of discourse,
That *cause* sets up with and against thyself!
Befold authority. *Shakespeare.*

Hear the *causes* between your brethren, and
Judge righteously between every man and his
brother, and the stranger that is with him. *Deut.*

4. Side; party; ground or principle of action or opposition.

See to thy *cause*, and thee, my heart inclin'd,
Or love to party had reduc'd my mind. *Troilus.*

To CAUSE. v. a. [from the noun.] To effect as an agent; to produce.

Never was man whose apprehensions are sober,
and by a positive inspection advised, but hath
found by an insensible necessity one everlasting
being, all for ever *causing*, and all for ever sus-
taining. *Raleigh.*

It is necessary in such a chain of *causes* to as-
cend to and terminate in some first, which should
be the original of motion, and the cause of all
other things; but itself be *caused* by none. *South.*

She weeping ask'd, in these her blooming years,
What unforeseen misfortune *caus'd* her care,
To loath her life, and languish in despair. *Dryden.*

Things that move to twist as not to affect the
senses distinctly, and to *cause* not any train of
ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

CAUSELESSLY. adv. [from *causeless*.]

Without *cause*; without reason.

Human laws are not to be broken with scan-
dal, nor at all without reason; for he that does it
causelessly, is a despiser of the law, and unde-
values its authority. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CAUSELESS. adj. [from *cause*.]

1. Having no *cause*; original in itself.

Reach to 'Almighty's sacred throne,
And make his *causeless* pow'r, the cause of all
things, known. *Blackmore's Creation.*

2. Wanting just ground or motive.

Yet is my mouth upright,
And have avow'd to other lady late,
That, to remove the game, I have no might:
To change love *causeless*, is reproach to warlike
knight. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

And me and mine threats not with war but
death;

Thus *causeless* hatred endless is unceasing. *Fairfax.*
The *causeless* dislike, which others have con-
ceived, is no sufficient reason for us to forbear in
any place. *Hesker.*

A woman yet who apprehend
Some sudden *cause* of *causeless* fear,
Although that seeming *cause* take end,
A shaking through their limbs they find. *Walker.*

Alas! my fears are *causeless*, and ungrounded,
Fantastick dreams, and melancholy fumes. *Deſam.*

CAUSER. n. f. [from *cause*.] He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

His whole oration stood upon a short narra-
tion, what was the *causer* of this metamorphosis. *Sidney.*

Is not the *causer* of these timeleſs deaths
As blameful as the executioner? *Shakespeare.*

Abstinence, the apostle determines, is of no
other real value in religion, than as a ministerial
causer of moral effects. *Rogers.*

CAUSEY. } n. f. [*chauffee*, Fr.] This

CAUSEWAY. } word, by a false notion
of its etymology, has been lately writ-
ten *causeway*. } A way raised and
paved; a way raised above the rest of
the ground.

To Shippin the lot came forth westward by
the *causey*. *Chrom.*

The other way Satan went down,
The *causeway* to hell-gate. *Milton.*

But that broad *causeway* will direct your way,
And you may reach the town by noon of day. *Dryden.*

Whole *causeways* parts the vale with shady lows;
Whole *causeways* the weary traveller repose. *Pope.*

CAUSTICAL. } adj. [*causticus*, L.] Epithets

CAUSTICK. } of medicaments which
destroy the texture of the part to which
they are applied, and eat it away, or
burn it into an eschar, which they do
by extreme minuteness, asperity, and
quantity of motion, that, like those of
fire itself, destroy the texture of the
solids, and change what they are applied
to into a substance like burnt flesh;
which, in a little time, with detergent
dressing, falls quite off, and leaves a va-
cuity in the part. *Quincy.*

If extirpation be safe, the best way will be by
caustical medicines, or elecrotycks. *Wifeman.*

I proposed cauterizing by elecrotycks, and began
with a *caustick* stone. *Wifeman.*

Air too hot, cold, and moist, abounding per-
haps with *caustick*, astringent, and coagulating
particles. *Abraham.*

CAUSTICK. n. f. A burning application.

It was a tenderness to mankind, that intro-
duced corrosives and *causticks*, which are indeed
but artificial fires. *Temple.*

The piercing *causticks* ply their spiteful pow'r,
Emetics ranch, and keen cathartics scour. *Garrick.*

CAUTEL. n. f. [*cautela*, Lat.] Caution; scruple. Not used.

Perhaps he loves you now;
And now no fault of *cautel* doth besmirch
The virtue of his will. *Shakespeare.*

CAUTELOUS. adj. [*cauteleux*, Fr.]

1. Cautious; wary; provident. Not in use.

Patridge doth wish, like a *cauteleux* artisan,
that the inward walls might bear some good
there in the burden. *Hutton.*

2. Wily; cunning; treacherous.

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so
cauteleux and wily headed, especially being men
of so small experience and practice in law matters,
that you would wonder whence they borrow such
subtilities and sly shifts. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Your son
Will or exceed the common, or be caught
With *cauteleux* baits and practice. *Shakespeare.*

CAUTELOUSLY. adv. [from *cauteleux*.]

1. Cunningly; slyly; treacherously. Not in use.

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be
laid asleep, under pretence of a retirement, and

the other party drain *cauteleously* get the first and
advantage; yet they will let back all things in
statu quo prius. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. Cautiously; warily.

The Jews, not resolved of the scintilla side of
Jacob, do *cauteleously*, in their diets, abstain from
both. *Brown.*

CAUTERIZA'TION. n. f. [from *cauterize*.]

The act of burning flesh with hot irons,
or caustic medicaments.

They require, after *cauterization*, no such
bandage, as that thereby you need to fear inter-
ruption of the spirits. *Wifeman.*

To CAUTERIZE. v. a. [*cauteriser*, Fr.]

To burn with the cautery.

For each true word a blister, and each false
Be *cauterizing* to the root o' th' tongue,
Consuming it with speaking. *Shakespeare.*

No marvel though cantharides have such a
corrosive and *cauterizing* quality; for these is
not one other of the subjects, but is bred of a similar
matter. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The design of the cautery is to prevent the
canal from closing; but the operators confess,
that, in persons *cauterized*, the tears trickle down
ever after. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CAUTERY. n. f. [*cautis*, L.]

Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is
burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick
medicines. The actual cautery is generally used
to stop mortification, by burning the dead parts
to the quick; or to stop the effusion of blood, by
sealing up the vessels. *Quincy.*

In heat of fight it will be necessary to have
your actual cautery always ready; for that will
secure the bleeding arteries in a moment. *Wifeman.*

CAUTION. n. f. [*caution*, Fr. *cautio*, Lat.]

1. Prudence, as it respects danger; fore-sight; provident care; wariness against evil.

2. Security for.

Such conditions, and *cautions* of the condition,
as might assure with as much assurance as worldly
matters bear. *Sidney.*

The Cedar, upon this new acquit, gave him
put of Baecharia for *caution* for his disbursements. *Hume.*

The parliament would yet give his majesty
sufficient *caution* that the war should be pro-
secuted. *Clarendon.*

He that objects any crime, ought to give *cau-
tion*, by the means of sureties, that he will per-
severe in the prosecution of such crimes. *Apollis.*

3. Provision or security against.

In despite of all the rules and *cautions* of go-
vernment, the most dangerous and mortal of
vices will come off. *L'Estrange.*

4. Provisionary precept.

Attention to the forementioned symptoms
affords the best *cautions* and rules of diet, by way
of prevention. *Arbutnot.*

5. Warning.

To CAUTION. v. a. [from the noun.]

To warn; to give notice of a danger.

How shall our thought avoid the various care?
Or wisdom to our *caution*'s soul declare
The different shapes thou pleasest to employ,
When bent to hurt, and certain to destroy? *Pope.*

You *caution'd* me against their charms,
But never gave me equal arms. *Swift.*

CAUTIONARY. adj. [from *caution*.] Given as a pledge, or in security.

I am made the *cautionary* pledge,
The gage and hostage of your keeping it. *Southey.*

Is there no security for the island of Britain?
Has the enemy no *cautionary* towns and sea-ports
to give us for securing trade? *Swift.*

CAUTIOUS. adj. [from *cautus*, Lat.]

Wary; watchful.

Be cautious of him; for he is sometimes an inconstant lover, because he hath a great advantage.

Swift.

CAUTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cautious*.] In an attentive wary manner; warily.

They know how fickle common lovers are: Their oaths and vows are cautiously believ'd; For few there are but have been once deceiv'd.

Dryden.

CAUTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *cautious*.] Watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; provident care; prudence with respect to danger.

I could not but approve their generous constancy and cautiousness.

King Charles.

We should always act with great cautiousness and circumspection, in points where it is not impossible that we may be deceived.

Addison.

TO CAW. *v. n.* [taken from the sound.] To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.

Ruffet-pated coughts, many in sort, Rising and cawing at the gun's report.

Shaksp.

A walk of aged elms, so very high, that the rooks and crows upon the tops seem to be cawing in another region.

Addison.

The rook, who high amid the boughs, In early spring, his airy city builds, And cawcawcawcaw.

Thomson's Spring.

TO CEASE. *v. n.* [*ceffer*, Fr. *ceffo*, Lat.]

1. To leave off; to stop; to give over; to desist: with *from* before a noun.

The lives of all, who cease from combat, spare; My brother's be your most peculiar care.

Dryden.

2. To fail; to be extinct; to pass away.

The poor man shall never cease out of the land.

Deuteronomy.

The soul being removed, the faculties and operations of life, sense, and intellect, cease from that *mater corporea*, and are no longer in it.

Hall's Origin of Mankind.

3. To be at an end.

But now the wonder ceases, since I see She kept them only, Tityrus, for thee.

Dryden.

4. To tell.

The ministers of Christ have ceased from their labours.

Spratt.

TO CEASE. *v. a.* To put a stop to; to put an end to.

Importune him for monies; be not ceas'd With slight denial.

Shakspere.

You may sooner, by imagination, quicken or slack a motion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower, than to make him stand still.

Bacon's Natural History.

Cease then this impious rage.

Milton.

But he, her tears to cease, Sent down the meek-eyed peace.

Milton.

The discord is complete, nor can they cease The dire debate, nor yet command the peace.

Dryden.

CEASE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Extinction; failure: perhaps for *decease*.

The cease of majesty

Does not alone, but, like a gulph, withdraws What's near it with it.

Shakspere.

CEASELESS. *adj.* [from *cease*.] Incessant; perpetual; continual; without pause; without stop; without end.

My guilts, and multiplum'd ceaseless fire, O when my endless tears were hostlets spent.

Farfax.

All these with a ceaseless praise his works beav'd, Both day and night.

Milton.

Like an oak

That stands secure, though all the winds employ Their violence; and only sheds its leaves, Or mair, when the revolving spring restores.

Phosph.

CECITY. *n. f.* [*cecitas*, Lat.] Blindness; privation of sight.

They are not blind, nor yet distinctly see; there is in them no *cecitas*, yet more than a cecity; they have sight enough to discern the

light, though not perhaps to distinguish objects or colours.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CECUTIENCY. *n. f.* [*cecutio*, Lat.] Tendency to blindness; cloudiness of sight.

There is in them no cecity, yet more than a cecutiency.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CEDAR. *n. f.* [*cedrus*, Lat.] A tree.

It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than those of the pine tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle, resembling a painter's pencil; it hath male flowers, or katkins, produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are produced in large cones, squamose and turbinate. The extension of the branches is very regular in cedar trees; the ends of the shoots declining, and thereby shewing their upper surface, which is constantly clothed with green leaves, so regularly, as to appear at a distance like a green carpet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable prospect. It is surprising that this tree has not been more cultivated in England; for it would be a great ornament to barren bleak mountains, even in Scotland, where few other trees would grow; it being a native of Mount Libanus, where the snow continues most part of the year. Maundrel, in his travels, says, he measured one of the largest cedars on Mount Libanus, and found it to be twelve yards six inches in circumference, and found. At about five or six yards from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which was equal to a great tree. The wood of this famous tree is accounted proof against the putrefaction of animal bodies. The saw-dust is thought to be one of the secrets used by the mountebanks, who pretend to have the embalming mystery. This wood is also said to yield an oil, which is famous for preserving books and writings; and the wood is thought by Bacon to continue above a thousand years sound.

Milner.

I must yield my body to the earth:

Thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge, Whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle; Under whose shade the ramping lion slept; Whose top branch overpeer'd Jove's spreading tree, And kept low shrubs from winter's pow'ful wind.

Shakspere.

CEDRINE. *adj.* [*cedrinus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

TO CEIL. *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat.] To overlay, or cover, the inner roof of a building.

And the greater house he ceiled with fir-tree, which he overlaid with fine gold.

Christies.

How will he, from his house ceild with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head?

Dryden of Pety.

CEILING. *n. f.* [from *ceil*.] The inner roof.

Varnish makes ceilings not only shine, but last.

Bacon.

And now the thicken'd sky Like a dark ceiling flood; down rush'd the rain Impetuous.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

So when the sun by day, or moon by night, Strike on the polish'd brass their trembling light, The glittering species here and there divide, And cast their dubious beams from side to side: Now on the walls, now on the pavement play, And to the ceiling flath the glaring day.

Dryden.

CELANDINE. *n. f.* [*cheilidoneum*, Lat.] A plant.

The swallows use celandine, the linnet eupragia.

Milner.

CELTURE. *n. f.* [*calatura*, Lat.] The art of engraving or cutting in figures.

TO CELEBRATE. *v. a.* [*celebro*, Lat.]

1. To praise; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous.

The songs of Zion were, palms and pieces of poetry, that adored or celebrated the Supreme Being.

Addison.

I would have him read over the celebrated works of antiquity, which have stood the test of so many different ages.

Addison.

2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to perform solemnly.

He flew all them that were gone to celebrate the sabbath.

Mascebeck.

On the feast day, the father cometh forth, after divine service, into a large room, where the feast is celebrated.

Bacon.

3. To mention in a set or solemn manner, whether of joy or sorrow.

This pause of pow'r 'tis Ireland's hour to mourn;

While England celebrates your safe return.

Dryden.

CELEBRATION. *n. f.* [from *celebrate*.]

1. Solemn performance; solemn remembrance.

He laboured to drive sorrow from her, and to hasten the celebration of their marriage.

Sidney.

He shall conceal it,

While you are willing it shall come to note;

What time we will our celebration keep,

According to my birth.

Shakspere.

During the celebration of this holy sacrament, you attend earnestly to what is done by the priest.

Taylor.

2. Praise; renown; memorial.

No more shall be added in this place, his memory deserving a particular celebration, than that his learning, piety, and virtue, have been attained by few.

Clarendon.

Some of the ancients may be thought sometimes to have used a less number of letters, by the celebration of those who have added to their alphabet.

Hobbes's Elements of Speech.

CELEBRIOUS. *adj.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous; renowned; noted. Not in use.

The Jews, Jerusalem, and the Temple, having been always so celebrated; yet when, after their captivities, they were despoiled of their glory, even then the Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans, honoured with sacrifices the Most High God, whom that nation worshipped.

Grew.

CELEBRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *celebricus*.] In a famous manner.

CELEBRIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *celebricus*.] Renown; fame.

CELEBRITY. *n. f.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] Public and splendid transaction.

The manner of her receiving, and the celebrity of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence.

Bacon.

CELESTRIACK. *n. f.* A species of parsley: it is also called *turnep rooted celery*.

CELESTITY. *n. f.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swift-ness; speed; velocity.

We very well see in them, who thus plead, a wonderful celerity of discourse: for, preserving at the trial but only some cause of suspicion, and fear lest it should be evil, they are presently, in one and the self-same breath, resolved, that what beginning soever it had, there is no possibility it should be good.

Hobbes.

His former custom and practice was ever full of forwardness and celerity to make head against them.

Bacon.

Thus, with imagin'd wings, our swift scene

flies,

In motion with no less celerity

Than that of thought.

Shakspere.

Three things concur to make a perception great; the bigness, the density, and the celerity of the body moved.

Boyle.

Whatever increaseth the density of the mass, even without encreaseth its celerity, heats, because denser body is hotter than a rarer.

Boyle.

CELESTIAL. *n. f.* A species of parsley.

CELESTIAL. *adj.* [*celstis*, Lat.]

1. Heavenly; relating to the superiour regions.

CEL

There stay, until the twelve celestial signs
Have brought about their annual reckoning.
Shakespeare.

The ancients commonly applied celestial descriptions of other climes to their own. *Brown.*

2. Heavenly; relating to the blessed state.
Play that sad note

I nam'd my knell, whilst I sit meditating
On that celestial harmony I go to. *Shakespeare.*

3. Heavenly, with respect to excellence.
Canst thou pretend desire, whom zeal inflam'd
To worship, and a pow'r celestial nam'd? *Dryd.*

Telemachus, his bloomy face
Glowing celestial sweet, with godlike grace. *Pope.*

CELESTIAL. *n. f.* [from the adj.] An inhabitant of heaven.

Thus affable and mild the prince precedes,
And to the dome th' unknown celestial leads.
Pope.

CELESTIALLY. *adv.* [from celestial.] In a heavenly manner.

TO CELESTIFY. *v. a.* [from *celstis*, Lat.] To give something of heavenly nature to any thing. Not used.

We should affirm, that all things were in all things, that heaven were but earth terrestrial'd, and earth but heaven celestified, or that each part above had influence upon its affinity below.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CELIAC. *adj.* [*celia*, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly.

The blood moving slowly through the celiac and mesenterick arteries, produces complaints.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CELIBACY. *n. f.* [from *celebs*, Lat.] Single life; unmarried state.

I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent marriages; for they look on celibacy as an accursed state, and generally are married before twenty.
Spektator.

By teaching them how to carry themselves in their relations of husbands and wives, parents and children, they have, without question, adorned the gospel, glorified God and benefited man, much more than they could have done in the devoutest and strictest celibacy.
Atterbury.

CELIBATE. *n. f.* [*calibatur*, Lat.] Single life.

The males oblige themselves to celibate, and then multiplication is hindered.
Grant.

CELL. *n. f.* [*cella*, Lat.]

1. A small cavity or hollow place.
The brain contains ten thousand cells;
In each some active fancy dwells. *Priest.*

How bees sit ever, through a monarch reign,
Their separate cells and properties maintain. *Pope.*

2. The cave or little habitation of a religious person.

Besides she did intend confession
At Patrick's cell this ev'n; and there she was not.
Shakespeare.

Then did religion in a lary cell,
In empty, any contemplations dwell. *Denham.*

3. A small and close apartment in a prison.

4. Any small place of residence; a cottage.
Mine eyes be clos'd, but open left the cell
Of fancy, my internal light. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

For ever in this humble cell,
Let thee and I together dwell.
In cottages and lowly cells
True piety neglected dwells;
Till call'd to heav'n, its native seat,
Where the good man alone is great. *Somerville.*

5. Little bags or bladders, where fluids, or matter of different sorts are lodged; common both to animals and plants.

Quincy.

CELLAR. *n. f.* [*cella*, Lat.] A place under ground, where stores and liquors are reposit.

If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, he would, for his punishment, have been confined to the bottom of a cellar during his life.
Peacham on Drawing.

CELLARAGE. *n. f.* [from *cellar*.] The part of the building which makes the cellars.

Come on, you hear this fellow in the cellarage.
Shakespeare.

A good ascent makes a house wholesome, and gives opportunity for cellarage. *Mortimer.*

CELLARIST. *n. f.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] The butler in a religious house.

CELLULAR. *adj.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Consisting of little cells or cavities.

The urine, insinuating itself amongst the neighbouring muscles, and cellular membranes, destroyed four. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CELSITUDE. *n. f.* [*celstudo*, Lat.] Height.

CEMENT. *n. f.* [*cementum*, Lat.]

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere, as mortar or glue.

Your temples burned in their cement, and your franchises confined into an augre's bore. *Shaksp.*

There is a cement compounded of flour, whites of eggs, and stones powder'd, that becometh hard as marble. *Bacon.*

You may see divers pebbles, and a crust of cement or stone between them, as hard as the pebbles themselves. *Bacon.*

The foundation was made of rough stone, joined together with a moist firm cement; upon this was laid another layer, consisting of small stones and cement. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Bond of union in friendship.

Let not the peace of virtue, which is set betwixt us as the cement of our love, To keep it builded, be the ram to batter. *Shaksp.*

What cement should unite heaven and earth, light and darkness? *Glanville.*

Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that the band or cement, that holds together all the parts of this great and glorious fabric, is gratitude. *South.*

TO CEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of something interposed.

But how the fear of us
May cement their divisions, and bind up
The petty difference, we yet not know. *Shaksp.*

Liquid bodies have nothing to cement them; they are all loose and incoherent, and in a perpetual flux: even an heap of sand, or fine powder, will suffer no hollowness within them, though they be dry substances. *Burnet.*

Love with white lead cements his wings;
White lead was sent us to repair
Two brightest, brittle, earthly things,
A lady's face and china ware. *Swift.*

TO CEMENT. *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere.

When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a sharp instrument, they will, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by insensation, and cement like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CEMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *cement*.] The act of cementing, or uniting with cement.

CEMENTER. *n. f.* [from *cement*.] A person or thing that unites in society.

God having designed man for a sociable creature, furnished him with language, which was to be the great instrument and cement of society. *Locke.*

CENETERY. *n. f.* [*cenet'ry*, Lat.] A place where the dead are reposit.

The souls of the dead appear frequently in ceremonies, and hover about the places where their bodies are buried, as still hankering about their

CEM

CEN

old brutal pleasures, and desiring again to enter the body. *Adisson.*

CEN, and CIN, denote *kinsfolk*: so *Cinulph* is a help to his kindred; *Cinehelm*, a protector of his kinsfolk; *Cinburg*, the defence of his kindred; *Cinrie*, powerful in kindred. *Gibson.*

CENATORY. *adj.* [from *ceno*, to sup, Lat.] Relating to supper.

The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a cenatory garment; and the same was practised by the Jews. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CENOBITICAL. *adj.* [*cenob'io* and *bit'io*.] Living in community.

They have multitudes of religious orders, black and grey, eremitical and cenobitical, and nuns. *Stillingfleet.*

CENOTAPH. *n. f.* [*cen'io* and *tap'io*.] A monument for one buried elsewhere.

Priam, to whom the story was unknown, As dead deplor'd his metamorphos'd son; A cenotaph his name and title kept,
And Hector round the tomb with all his brothers wept. *Dryden's Fables.*

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, raised a cenotaph or empty monument. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

CENSE. *n. f.* [*census*, Lat.] Publick rate.

We see what floods of treasure have flowed into Europe by that action; so that the *cense*, or rates of christendom, are raised since ten times, year twenty times told. *Bacon.*

TO CENSE. *v. a.* [*encenser*, Fr.] To perfume with odours: contracted from *incense*.

The Sallii sing, and cense his altars round
With Sabaean smoke, their heads with poplar bound. *Dryden.*

Grineus was near, and cast a furious look
On the side altar, cens'd with sacred smoke,
And bright with flaming fires. *Dryden.*

CENSER. *n. f.* [*encensoir*, Fr.]

1. The pan or vessel in which incense is burned.

Antoninus gave Piety, in his money, like a lady with a censer before an altar. *Peacham.*

Of incense clouds,
Fuming from golden censers, had the mount. *Milton.*

2. A pan in which any thing is burned; fire-pan.

Here's nip, and nip, and cut, and fith, and fith,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*

CENSION. *n. f.* [*censo*, Lat.] A rate; an assessment.

God intended this cension only for the blessed Virgin and her son, that Christ might be born where he should. *Joseph Hall.*

CENSOR. *n. f.* [*cenfor*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners.

2. One who is given to censure and ex-probation.

I nam'd censors of the present age,
And find of all the follies of the pill. *Rowson.*

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the prodigality of his wit, though, at the same time, he could have wished, that the master of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

CENSORIAN. *adj.* [from *cenfor*.] Relating to the censor.

As the chancery had the pretorian power for equity, so the star-chamber had the censorian power for offences under the degree of capital. *Bacon.*

CENSORIOUS. *adj.* [from *cenfor*.]

1. Addicted to censure; severe; full of invectives.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is intemperately rigid? no zeal to be spiritual, but what is censorious, or vindictive? *Locke.*

O let thy presence make my travels light!
And potent Venus shall exalt my name
Above the rumours of censorious fame. *Prior.*

2. Sometimes it has of before the object of reproach.

A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be censorious of his neighbours. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Sometimes on.

He treated all his inferiours of the clergy with a most sanctified pride; was rigorously and universally censorious upon all his brethren of the gown. *Swift.*

CENSORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *censorious*.] In a severe reflecting manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *censorious*.] Disposition to reproach; habit of reproaching.

Sourness of disposition, and rudeness of behaviour, *censoriosus* and snifter interpretation of things, all cross and distasteful humours, render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another. *Tidmarsh.*

CENSORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *censor*.]

1. The office of a censor.

2. The time in which the office of censor is born.

It was brought to Rome in the censorship of Claudius. *Reown's Vulgar Errors.*

CENSURABLE. *adj.* [from *censure*.] Worthy of censure; blamable; culpable.

A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been taunted for something censurable. *Locke.*

CENSURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *censurable*.] Blamableness; fitness to be censured.

CENSURE. *n. f.* [*censura*, Latin.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach.

Enough for half the greatest of these days
To 'scape my censure, not expect my praise. *Pope.*

2. Judgment; opinion.

Madam, you, my sister, will you go
To give your censures in this weighty business? *Shakespeare.*

3. Judicial sentence.

To you, lord governour,
Remains the censure of this hellish villain. *Shakspeare.*

4. A spiritual punishment inflicted by some ecclesiastical judge.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Upon the unsuccessfulness of inlander meditations, use that stronger physick, the censures of the church. *Hammond.*

To CENSURE. *v. a.* [*censurer*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to brand publicly.

The like censurings and despisings have embittered the spirits, and whetted both the tongues and pens of learned men one against another. *Sunderfon.*

2. To condemn by a judicial sentence.

CENSURER. *n. f.* [from *censure*.] He that blames; he that reproaches.

We must not flint
Our necessary actions, in the fear
To cope malicious censurers. *Shakspeare.*

A statesman, who is possessor of real merit, should look upon his political censurers with the same neglect that a good writer regards his critics. *Addison.*

CENT. *n. f.* [*centum*, Latin, a hundred.]

A hundred; as, five per cent, that is, five in the hundred.

CENTAUR. *n. f.* [*centaurus*, Latin.]

1. A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse.

Down from the waste they are centaurs, though
Women all above. *Shakspeare.*

The idea of a centaur has no more falsehood in it than the name centaur. *Locke.*

2. The archer in the zodiac.

The chearless empire of the sky

To Capricorn the Centaur archer yields. *Thomson.*

CENTAURY. *græter and less.* [*centaurium*.] Two plants.

Add pounded galls, and roses dry,

And with Cæropian thyme strong scented centuary. *Dryden.*

CENTENARY. *n. f.* [*centenarius*, Latin.]

The number of a hundred.

In every centenary of years from the creation, some small abatement should have been made. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CENTE'SIMAL. *n. f.* [*centesimus*, Latin.]

Hundredth; the next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetick of fractions.

The neglect of a few centesimals in the side of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

CENTIFOLIOUS. *adj.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Latin.] Having a hundred leaves.

CENTIPED. *n. f.* [from *centum* and *pes*.]

A poisonous insect in the West Indies, commonly called by the English forty legs.

CENTO. *n. f.* [*cento*, Latin.] A composition formed by joining scraps from other authors.

It is quilted, as it were, out of shreds of divers poets, such as scholars call a cento. *Gamlen.*

If any man think the poem a cento, our poet will but have done the same in jest which Boileau did in earnest. *Advertisement to Pope's Dunciad.*

CENTRAL. *adj.* [from *centre*.] Relating to the centre; containing the centre; placed in the centre, or middle.

There is now, and was then, a space or cavity in the central parts of it; so large as to give reception to that mighty mass of water. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Umbricel, a dully melancholy sprite,
Down to the central earth, his proper scene,
Repairs. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

CENTRALLY. *adv.* [from *central*.] With regard to the centre.

Though one of the feet most commonly bears the weight, yet the whole weight rests centrally upon it. *Dryden.*

CENTRE. *n. f.* [*centrum*, Latin.] The middle; that which is equally distant from all extremities.

The heav'n's themselves, the planets, and this centre,

Observe degree, priority, and place. *Shakspeare.*

If we frame an image of a round body all of fire, the flame proceeding from it would diffuse itself every way; so that the source, serving for the centre there, would be round about an huge sphere of fire and light. *Digby on Bodies.*

To CENTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

One foot he centred, and the other turn'd
Round through the vast profundity obscure. *Milton.*

2. To collect to a point.

By thy each look, and thought, and care, 'tis shown,

Thy joys are centred all in me alone. *Prior.*

He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide air and circumference of sin and vice, and centre it in his own breast. *South.*

O impudent, regardless of thy own,
Whole thoughts are centred on thyself alone! *Dryden.*

To CENTRE. *v. n.*

1. To rest on; to repose on; as bodies when they gain an equilibrium.

Where there is no visible truth wherein to centre, error is as wide as men's fancies, and may wander to eternity. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To be placed in the midst or centre.

As God in heav'n

Is centre, yet extends to all 'to thou,
Centring, receiv'st from all those orbs. *Milton.*

3. To be collected to a point.

What hopes you had in Diomedæ, lay down;
Our hopes must centre on ourselves alone. *Dryden.*

The common acknowledgments of the body will at length centre in him, who appears sincerely to aim at the common benefit. *Atterbury.*

It was attested by the visible centring of all the old prophecies, in the person of Christ, and by the completion of these prophecies since, which he himself uttered. *Atterbury.*

CENTRICK. *adj.* [from *centre*.] Placed in the centre.

Some, that have deeper digg'd in mine than I,
Say where his centrick happiness doth lie. *Denne.*

CENTRIFUGAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *fugio*, Latin.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

They described an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a centrifugal force. *Chymer.*

CENTRIFETAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *peto*, Latin.] Having a tendency to the centre; having gravity.

The direction of the force, whereby the planets revolve in their orbits, is towards their centres; and this force may be very properly called attractive, in respect of the central body; and centripetal, in respect of the revolving body. *Chymer.*

CENTRY. See **SENTRY**.

The thoughtless wits shall frequent forsets pay,
Who gainst the centry's box discharge their tea. *Gay.*

CENTUPLE. *adj.* [*centuplex*, Latin.] A hundred fold.

To CENTUPPLICATE. *v. a.* [*centuplicatum*, of *centum* and *plico*, Latin.] To make a hundred fold; to repeat a hundred times. *Dill.*

To CENTURIATE. *v. a.* [*centurio*, Latin.] To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA/TOR. *n. f.* [from *century*.] A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries; which is generally the method of ecclesiastical history.

The centuriators of Magdeburg were the first that discovered this grand imposture. *Ayliffe.*

CENTURIOR. *n. f.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer among the Romans, who commanded a hundred men.

Have an army ready, say you?—A most royal one. The centurion, and their charges, distinctly billeted in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakspeare.*

CENTURY. *n. f.* [*centuria*, Latin.]

1. A hundred; usually employed to specify time; as, the second century.

The nature of eternity is such, that, though our joys, after some centuries of years, may seem to have grown older by having been enjoyed so many ages, yet will they really still continue new. *Boyle.*

And now time's whiter series is begun,
Which in soft centuries shall smoothly run. *Dryden.*

The lists of bishops are filled with greater numbers than one would expect; but the succession was quick in the three first centuries, because the bishop often ended in the martyr. *Addison.*

2. It is sometimes used simply for a hundred.

Romulus, as you may read, did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into centuries or hundreds. *Spenser.*

When with wood leaves and weeds I've strew'd
his grave,
And on it said a century of pray'rs,
Such as I can, twice o'er I'll weep and sigh.
Shakespeare.

CEROL. An initial in the names of men,
which signifies a ship or vessel, such as
those that the Saxons landed in. *Gibson.*

CÉPHALALGY. *n. f.* [*κεφαλαλγία*.] The
headach. *Diä.*

CÉPHA'LICK. *adj.* [*κεφαλική*.] That is me-
dicinal to the head.

Cephalick medicines are all such as attenuate
the blood, so as to make it circulate easily
through the capillary vessels of the brain.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
I dressed him up with soft folded linen, dipped
in a cephalick balsam. *Wifeman.*

CERASTES. *n. f.* [*κισσός*.] A serpent
having horns, or supposed to have them.

Scorpion, and asp, and amphisbena dire,
Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elopis drear. *Milton.*

CÉRATE. *n. f.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A me-
dicine made of wax, which, with oil,
or some softer substance, makes a con-
sistence softer than a plaster. *Quincy.*

CÉRATED. *adj.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed;
covered with wax.

To CERÉ. *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.]
To wax.

You ought to pierce the skin with a needle,
and strong brown thread *cerés*, about half an inch
from the edges of the lips. *Wifeman.*

CÉRÉBEL. *n. f.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part
of the brain.

In the head of a man, the base of the brain and
cerebel, yea, of the whole skull, is set parallel to
the horizon. *Derham.*

CÉRÉCLOTH. *n. f.* [from *cere* and *cloth*.] Cloth
smeared over with glutinous mat-
ter, used to wounds and bruises.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrowded
in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with
gums, in manner of *cerecloth*. *Bacon.*

CÉRÉMENT. *n. f.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.]
Cloths dipped in melted wax, with
which dead bodies were infolded when
they were embalmed.

Let me not burst in ignorance, but tell
Why canonized bones, heaved in earth,
Have burst their *cerements*? *Shakespeare.*

CEREMO'NIAL. *adj.* [from *ceremony*.]

1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite;
ritual.

What mockery will it be,
To want the bridegroom, when the priest attends
To speak the *ceremonial* rites of marriage! *Shakf.*

We are to carry it from the hand to the heart,
to improve a *ceremonial* nicety into a substantial
duty, and the modes of civility into the realities
of religion. *South.*

Christ did take away that external *ceremonial*
worship that was among the Jews. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Formal; observant of old forms.

Oh monstrous, superstitious puritan,
Of schurr'd manners, yet *ceremonial* man,
That when thou meet'st one, with enquiring eyes
Dost search, and, like a needy broker, prize
The silk and gold he wears. *Danoe.*

With dumb pride, and a set formal face,
He moves in the dull *ceremonial* track,
With Jove's embroider'd coat upon his back.
Dryden.

CEREMO'NIAL. *n. f.* [from *ceremony*.]

1. Outward form; external rite; pre-
scriptive formality.

The only condition that could make it prudent
for the clergy to alter the *ceremonial*, or any in-
different part, would be a resolution in the leg-
islature to prevent new sects. *Swift.*

2. The order for rites and forms in the
Romish church.

CEREMONIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *ceremo-
nial*.] The quality of being ceremonial;
overmuch use of ceremony.

CEREMONIOUS. *adj.* [from *ceremony*.]

1. Consisting of outward rites.

Under a different economy of religion, God
was more tender of the shell and *ceremonious* part
of his worship. *South.*

2. Full of ceremony; awful.

O, the sacrifice,
How *ceremonious*, solemn, and unearthly
It was i' th' offering! *Shakespeare.*

3. Attentive to outward rites, or pre-
scriptive formalities.

You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too *ceremonious* and traditional. *Shakespeare.*

4. Civil; according to the strict rules of
civility; formally respectful.

They have a set of *ceremonious* phrases, that run
through all ranks and degrees among them.
Addison's Guardian.

5. Observant of the rules of civility.

Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,
And loving farewell, of our several friends. *Shakf.*

6. Civil and formal to a fault.

The old castiff was grown so *ceremonious*, as he
would needs accompany me some miles in my
way. *Sidney.*

CEREMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ceremoni-
ous*.] In a ceremonious manner; for-
mally; respectfully.

Ceremoniously let us prepare
Some welcome for the mistress of the house. *Shakf.*

CEREMONIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ceremo-
nious*.] Addictedness to ceremony; the
use of too much ceremony.

CEREMONY. *n. f.* [*ceremonia*, Lat.]

1. Outward rite; external form in reli-
gion.

Bring her up to the high altar, that she may
The sacred *ceremonies* partake. *Spenser.*

He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantasy, of dreams, and *ceremonies*. *Shakf.*

Disrobe the images,
If you find them deck'd with *ceremony*. *Shakf.*

2. Forms of civility.

The sauce to meat is *ceremony*;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakespeare.*

Not to use *ceremonies* at all, is to teach others
not to use them again, and to diminish respect to
himself. *Bacon.*

3. Outward forms of state.

What art thou, thou idle *ceremony*?
What kind of god art thou, that suffer'st more
Of mortal grief, than do thy worshippers?
Art thou aught else but place, degree, and form?
Shakespeare.

A coarser place,
Where pomp and *ceremonies* enter'd not,
Where greatness was that out, and greatness well
forgot. *Dryden's Fables.*

CÉROTE. *n. f.* The same with *cerate*.

In those which are critical, a *cerote* of oil of
olives, with white wax, hath hitherto served
my purpose. *Wifeman.*

CERTAIN. *adj.* [*certain*, Lat.]

1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable;
undoubted; that cannot be questioned,
or denied.

Those things are *certain* among men, which
cannot be denied without obstinacy and folly.
Tillotson.

This the mind is equally *certain* of, whether
these ideas be more or less general. *Locke.*

2. Resolved; determined.

However I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Consent with thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Undoubting; put past doubt.

This form before Alcione present,
To make her *certain* of the sad event. *Dryden.*

4. Unfailing; which always produces the
expected effect.

I have often wished that I knew as *certain*
a remedy for any other disemper. *Mead.*

5. Conitant; never failing to be; not ca-
sual.

Virtue, that directs our ways
Through *certain* dangers to unceasing praise. *Dryd.*

6. Regular; settled; slated.

You shall gather a *certain* rate. *Evans.*
Who calls the council, slates a *certain* day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who puts the
way? *Pope.*

The preparation for your supper *certains* your *cer-
tain* hours. *Cotton.*

7. In an indefinite sense, some; as, a *cer-
tain* man told me this.

How bad forever this fashion may justly be ac-
counted, *certain* of the same countrymen do pass
far beyond it. *Carew's Survey.*

Some *certain* of your brethren roar'd, and ran
From noise of our own drums. *Shakespeare.*

Let there be *certain* leather bags made of several
bignesses, which, for the matter of them, should
be tradable. *William.*

CERTAINLY. *adv.* [from *certain*.]

1. Indubitably; without question; with-
out doubt.

Certainly he that, by those legal means, cannot
be secured, can be much less so by any private at-
tempt. *Decay of Piety.*

What precise collection of simple ideas mu-
destly or frugality stand for, in another's use, is
not to *certainly* known. *Locke.*

2. Without fail.

CERTAINNESS. *n. f.* [from *certain*.] The
same with *certainly*.

CERTAINTY. *n. f.* [from *certain*.]

1. Exemption from doubt.

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or
disagreement of our ideas. *Locke.*

2. Exemption from failure; as the *cer-
tainty* of an event, or of a remedy.

3. That which is real and fixed.

Doubting things go ill, often hurts more
Than to be sure they do; for *certainties*
Or are past remedies, or timely knowing,
The remedy then born. *Shakespeare.*

4. Regularity; settled state.

CERTES. *adv.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly;
in truth; in sooth: an old word.

Certes, fir knight, you've been too much to
blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcass shame.
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name.
Spenser.

For, *certes*, these are people of the island. *Shakf.*
Certes, our authors are to blame. *Hudibras.*

CERTIFICATE. *n. f.* [*certificat*, low Lat.
he certifies.]

1. A writing made in any court, to give
notice to another court of any thing
done therein. *Cowell.*

2. Any testimony.

A *certificate* of poverty is as good as a pro-
tection. *L'Estrange.*

I can bring *certificates* that I behave myself
soberly before company. *Addison.*

To CERTIFY. *v. a.* [*certifier*, French.]

1. To give certain information of.

The English ambassadors returned out of
Flanders from Maximilian, and *certified* the king
that he was not to hope for any aid from him.
Faou.

This is designed to *certify* those things that are
confirmed of God's favour. *Hosmond.*

2. It has of before the thing told, after the person told: as, I *certified* you of the fact.

CERTIORARI. *n. f.* [Latin.] A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending, that justice may be done; upon complaint made by bill, that the party, who seeks the said writ, hath received hard dealing in the said court. *Cowell.*

CERTITUDE. *n. f.* [certitudo, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt; infallibility of proof.

They thought at first they dream'd: for 'twas offence

With them, to question *certitude* of sense. *Dryd.*
There can be no *major* and *minus* in the *certitude* we have of things, whether by mathematick demonstration, or any other way of consequence. *Grew.*

CERVICAL. *adj.* [cervicalis, Lat.] Belonging to the neck.

The aorta, bending a little upwards, sends forth the cervical and axillary arteries; the rest, turning down again, forms the descending trunk. *Chryse.*

CERULEAN. } *adj.* [caruleus, Lat.]
CERULEOUS. } Blue; sky-coloured.

It afforded a solution with now and then a light touch of sky colour, but nothing near so high as the *ceruleous* tincture of silver. *Boyle.*

From thee the sapphire solid ether takes,
Its due *cerulean*. *Thomson.*

CERULIFICK. *adj.* [from *ceruleous*.] Having the power to produce a blue colour.

The several species of rays, as the rubifick, *cerulifick*, and others, are separated one from another. *Grew.*

CERUMEN. *n. f.* [Latin.] The wax or excrement of the ear.

CERUSE. *n. f.* [cerussa, Lat.] White lead.

A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour; whence many other things, resembling it in that particular, are by chymists called *ceruse*; as the *ceruse* of antimony, and the like. *Quincy.*

CESAREAN. *adj.* [from *Cesar*.]

The *Cesarian* section is cutting a child out of the womb, either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwise be delivered. Which circumstance, it is said, first gave the name of *Cesar* to the Roman family so called. *Quincy.*

CESSE. *n. f.* [probably corrupted from *cense*; see *CENSURE*; though imagined by *Junius* to be derived from *suisire*, to seize.]

1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.

The like *cess* is also charged upon the country sometimes for victualling the soldiers, when they lie in garrison. *Spenser.*

2. The act of laying rates.

3. [from *cessa*, Fr.] It seems to have been used by *Shakspeare* for bounds or limits, though it stand for *rate*, *reckoning*.

I prythee, Tom, beat Cutts's fiddle, put a few shrobs in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess*. *Shakspeare*

To CESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rate; to lay charge on.

We are to consider how much land there is in st. Ulster, that, according to the quantity thereof, we may *cess* the said rent, and allowance issuing thereout. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To CESS. *v. n.* To omit a legal duty. See *CENSOR*.

CESSATION. *n. f.* [cessatio, Lat.]

1. A stop; a rest.

The day was yearly observed for a festival, by *cessation* from labour, and by resorting to church. *Hayward.*

True piety, without *cessation* tolt
By theories, the practical part is lost. *Denham.*

2. Vacation; suspension.

There had been a mighty confusion of things, an interruption and perturbation of the ordinary course, and a *cessation* and suspension of the laws of nature. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The rising of a parliament is a kind of *cessation* from politics. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. End of action; the state of ceasing to act.

The serum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence; at the *cessation* of which, the salts, of which the acid was composed, will be regenerated. *Arbutnot.*

4. A pause of hostility, without peace.

When the succours of the poor protestants in Ireland were diverted, I was intended to get them some respite, by a *cessation*. *King Charles.*

CESSAVIT. *n. f.* [Lat.] A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform such service, or pay such rent, as he is obliged by his tenure; and hath not, upon his land or tenement, sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained. *Cowell.*

CESSEBILITY. *n. f.* [from *cedo*, *cessum*, Latin.] The quality of receding, or giving way, without resistance.

If the subject stricken be of a proportionate *cessibility*, it seems to dull and deaden the stroke; whereas, if the thing stricken be hard, the stroke seems to lose no force, but to work a greater effect. *Digby on the Soul.*

CESSEBLE. *adj.* [from *cedo*, *cessum*, Lat.] Easy to give way.

If the parts of the stricken body be so easily *cessible*, as without difficulty the stroke can divide them, then it enters into such a body, till it has spent its force. *Digby on the Soul.*

CESSEION. *n. f.* [cession, Fr. *cessio*, Lat.]

1. Retreat; the act of giving way.
Sound is not produced without some resistance, either in the air or the body percussed; for if there be a mere yielding, or *cession*, it produceth no sound. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

2. Relinquishment; the act of yielding up or quitting to another.

A party in their council would make and secure the best peace they can with France, by a *cession* of Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces. *Temple.*

CESSEIONARY. *adj.* [from *cession*.] As, a *cessionary* bankrupt, one who has delivered up all his effects. *Martin.*

CESSEMENT. *n. f.* [from *cess*.] An assessment or tax. *Dis.*

CESSEOR. *n. f.* [from *cesso*, Lat. In law.]

He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that by his cells, or cessing, he incurth the danger of law, and hath, or may have, the writ *cessavit* brought against him. Where it is said the tenant *cesseth*, such phrase is to be understood as if it were said, the tenant ceaseth to do that which he ought, or is bound, to do by his land or tenement. *Cowell.*

CESTUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The girdle of Venus.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not so much as her own *cestus*. *Addison.*

CETACEOUS. *adj.* [from *cete*, whales, Lat.] Of the whale kind.

Such fishes as have lungs or respiration are not without the weazon, as whales and *cetaceous* animals. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

He hath created variety of these *cetaceous* fishes, which converse chiefly in the northern seas, whose whole body being encompassed round with a copious fat or blubber, it is enabled to abide the greatest cold of the sea-water. *Ray on the Creation.*

CAUT. A note in the scale of musick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,

A re, to plead Hattenio's passion;

B mi Bianca, take him for thy lord,

C caut, that loves with all affection. *Shakspeare.*

CH has, in words purely English, or fully naturalized, the sound of *sh*; a peculiar pronunciation, which it is hard to describe in words. In some words derived from the French, it has the sound of *sh*, as *chaise*; and, in some derived from the Greek, the sound of *ch*, as *choleric*.

CHACE. See *CHASE*.

CHAD. *n. f.* A sort of fish.

Of round fish there are bair, sprat, whiting, chad, eel, congar, millet. *Carver.*

To CHAFE. *v. a.* [echauffer, French.]

1. To warm with rubbing.

They laid him upon some of their garments, and fell to rub and *chafe* him, till they brought him to recover both breath, the servant, and warmth, the companion of living. *Sidney.*

At last, recovering heart, he does begin

To rub her temples, and to *chafe* her skin. *Fairy Queen.*

Soft, and more soft, at ev'ry touch it grew;
Like plantain was, when *chafing* hands reduce
The former mals to form, and frame to use. *Dryden.*

2. To heat by rage or hurry.

Have I not heard the sea, puff'd up with winds,
Rage like an angry boar *chafed* with sweat?

Shakspeare.

3. To perfume.

Lilies more white than snow
New fall'n from heav'n, with violets mix'd, did grow;

Whose scent to *chaf'd* the neighbour air, that you
Would surely swear Arabian spices grew. *Suckling.*

4. To make angry; to inflame passion.

Her intercession *chaf'd* him so,
When she for thy repeal was suppliant,
That to close prison he commanded her. *Shakspeare.*
An offer of pardon more *chafed* the rage of those, who were resolved to live or die together. *Sir J. An Hayward.*

For all that he was inwardly *chafed* with the heat of youth and indignation, against his own people as well as the Rhodians, he moderated himself betwixt his own rage, and the offence of his soldiers. *Knodler's History of the Turks.*

This *chaf'd* the boar: his nostrils flames expire,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden.*

To CHAFF. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to fret; to fume; to rave; to boil.

Therewith he 'gan full terribly to roar,
And *chaf'd* at that indignity right sore. *Spenser.*
He will not rejoice so much at the abuse of Falstaff, as he will *chafe* at the doctor's marrying my daughter. *Shakspeare.*

Be lion mettle, proud, and take no care
Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conspirers are. *Shakspeare.*

How did they fume, and stamp, and roar, and *chafe*,
And swear!—not Addison himself was safe. *Lope.*

2. To fret against any thing.

Once upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tyber *chafing* with his shores.
Shakespeare's J. Caesar.

The murmuring surge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles *chafes*,
Cannot be heard so high. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
CHAFE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A heat;
a rage; a fury; a passion; a fume; a
pett; a fret; a storm.

When Sir Thomas More was speaker of the
parliament, with his wisdom and eloquence he
so crossed a purpose of cardinal Wolsey's, that the
cardinal, in a *chafe*, sent for him to Whitehall.
Camden's Remains.

At this the knight grew high in *chafe*,
And flaring furiously on Ralph,
He trembled. *Hudibras.*

CHAFE-WAX. *n. f.* An officer belonging
to the lord chancellor, who fits the wax
for the sealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHAFER. *n. f.* [ceap, Sax. *lever*,
Dutch.] An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

CHAFERY. *n. f.* A forge in an iron mill,
where the iron is wrought into com-
plete bars, and brought to perfection.
Phillips.

CHAFF. *n. f.* [ceap, Sax. *laf*, Dutch.]
1. The husks of corn that are separated by
thrashing and winnowing.

We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as *chaff*,
And good from bad find no partition. *Shakespeare.*
Pleasure with instruction should be join'd;
So take the corn, and leave the *chaff* behind.
Dryden.

He set before him a sack of wheat, as it had
been just thrashed out of the sheaf; he then bid
him pick out the *chaff* from among the corn, and
lay it aside by itself. *Spectator.*

2. It is used for any thing worthless.
To CHAFFER. *v. n.* [*kauffen*, Germ. to
buy.] To treat about a bargain; to
haggle; to bargain.

Nor rode himself to Paul's, the publick fair,
To *chaffer* for preferences with his gold,
Where bishopricks and sinecures are sold. *Dryden.*

The *chaffering* with dissenters, and dodging
about this or t' other ceremony, is but like open-
ing a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar. *Swift.*

In disputes with chairmen, when your master
sends you to *chaffer* with them, take pity, and
tell your master that they will not take a farthing
less. *Swift.*

To CHAFFER. *v. a.* [The active sense
is obsolete.]

1. To buy.
He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were
set,
And breach of laws to privy farm did let. *Spenser.*

2. To exchange.
Approaching nigh, he never said to greet,
He *chaffer* words, proud courage to provoke.
Fairy Queen.

CHAFFERER. *n. f.* [from *chaffer*.] A
buyer; bargainer; purchaser.

CHAFFERN. *n. f.* [from *eschaffer*, Fr.
to heat.] A vessel for heating water.
DiA.

CHAFFERY. *n. f.* [from *chaffer*.] Traf-
fick; the practice of buying and selling.

The third is, merchandize and *chaffery*; that
is buying and selling. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

CHAFFINCH. *n. f.* [from *chaff* and *finch*.]
A bird so called, because it delights in
chaff, and is by some much admired for
its song. *Phillips' World of Words.*

The *chaffinch*, and other small birds, are inju-
rious to some fruits. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CHAFFLESS. *adj.* [from *chaff*.] Without
chaff.

The love I bear him,
Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffless*. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

CHAFFWEED. *n. f.* [*gnaphalium*, Latin.]
An herb, the same with *cudweed*.

CHAFFY. *adj.* [from *chaff*.] Like *chaff*;
full of *chaff*; light.

If the straws be light and *chaffy*, and held at a
reasonable distance, they will not rise unto the
middle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The most slight and *chaffy* opinion, if at a
great remove from the present age, contracts a
veneration. *Glanville.*

CHAFINODISH. *n. f.* [from *chafe* and
dish.] A vessel to make any thing hot
in; a portable grate for coals.

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and
tin in equal quantities, whether it will endure the
ordinary fire which belongeth to *chafingdishes*,
poirets, and such other silver vessels. *Bacon.*

CHAGRIN. *n. f.* [*chagrine*, Fr.] Ill hu-
mour; vexation; fretfulness; peevish-
ness. It is pronounced *shagreen*.

Hear me, and touch Melinda with *chagrin*;
That single act gives half the world the spleen.
Pope.

I grieve with the old, for so many additional
inconveniencies and *chagrins*, more than their
small remain of life seemed destined to undergo.
Pope's Letters.

To CHAGRIN. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To
vex; to put out of temper; to tease;
to make uneasy.

CHAIN. *n. f.* [*chaîne*, French.]
1. A series of links fastened one within
another.

And Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it
upon Joseph's hand, and put a gold *chain* about
his neck. *Genesis.*

2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter; some-
thing with which prisoners are bound.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in formal, or in real *chains*. *Pope.*

3. A line of links with which land is mea-
sured.

A surveyor may as soon, with his *chain*, mea-
sure out infinite space, as a philosopher, by the
quickest flight of mind, reach it; or, by think-
ing, comprehend it. *Locke.*

4. A series linked together, as of causes
or thoughts; a succession; a subordi-
nation.

Those so mistake the christian religion, as to
think it is only a *chain* of fatal decrees, to deny
all liberty of man's choice toward good or evil.
Hammond.

As there is pleasure in the right exercise of
any faculty, so especially in that of right reason-
ing; which is still the greater, by how much the
consequences are more clear, and the *chains* of
them more long. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To CHAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or bind with a chain.

They repeal daily any wholesome act establish-
ed against the rich, and provide more piteous
statutes daily to *chain* up and restrain the poor.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

The mariners he *chained* in his own galleries for
slaves. *Kneller.*

Or march'd I *chain'd* behind the hostile car,
The victor's pastime, and the sport of war!
Prior.

They, with joint force oppression *chaining*, set
Imperial justice at the helm. *Thomson.*

2. To enslave; to keep in slavery.
The monarch was ador'd, the people *chain'd*.
Prior.

This world, 'tis true,
Was made for Cæsar, but for Titus too:
And which more blest? who *chain'd* his country,
Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day? *Pope.*

3. To keep by a chain.

The admiral seeing the mouth of the haven
chained, and the castles full of ordnance, and
strongly manned, durst not attempt to enter.
Kneller's History of the Turks.

4. To unite.
O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,
And in this vow do *chain* my soul with thine.
Shakespeare.

CHA'INPUMP. *n. f.* [from *chain* and
pump.] A pump used in large English
vessels, which is double, so that one
rises as the other falls. It yields a great
quantity of water, works easily, and is
easily mended; but takes up a great
deal of room, and makes a disagreeable
noise. *Chambers.*

It is not long since the striking of the topmast,
a wonderful great ease to great ships, both at
sea and in harbour, hath been devised; together
with the *chainpump*, which takes up twice as
much water as the ordinary did; and we have
lately added the bonnet and the drabble.
Raleigh's Essays.

CHA'INSHOT. *n. f.* [from *chain* and *shot*.]
Two bullets or half bullets, fastened
together by a chain, which, when they
fly open, cut away whatever is before
them.

In sea fights, oftentimes, a buttock, the brawn
of the thigh, and the calf of the leg, are torn off
by the *chainshot*, and splinters. *Wifemen.*

CHA'INWORK. *n. f.* [from *chain* and
work.] Work with open spaces like
the links of a chain.

Nets of chequerwork, and wreaths of *chain-
work*, for the chapters which were upon the tops
of the pillars. *1 Kings.*

CHAIR. *n. f.* [*chair*, French.]

1. A moveable seat.
Whether thou choos'st Cervantes' serious air,
Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' easy chair,
Or praise the court, or magnify mankind,
Or thy griev'd country's copper chains unbind.
Pope.

If a *chair* be defined a seat for a single person,
with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat
for a single person, without a back. *Watts.*

2. A seat of justice, or of authority.
He makes for England, here to claim the
crown.—

—Is the *chair* empty? Is the sword unsword'd?
Is the king dead? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
If thou be that princely eagle's bird,
Show thy descent by gazing 'gainst the sun;
For *chair* and dukedom, throne and kingdom,
say;
Either that's thine, or else thou wert not his.
Shakespeare.

The honour'd gods
Keep Rome in safety, and the *chairs* of justice
Supply with worthy men. *Shakespeare.*

Her grace sat down to rest awhile,
In a rich *chair* of state. *Shakespeare.*

The committee of the commons appointed
Mr. Pym to take the *chair*. *Clarendon.*

In this high temple, on a *chair* of state,
The seat of audience, old Latinius sat. *Dryden.*

3. A vehicle: horn by men; a sedan.
Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a *chair*.
Pope.

CHA'IRMAN. *n. f.* [from *chair* and *man*.]
1. The president of an assembly.

In assemblies generally one person is chosen
chairman or moderator, to keep the several
speakers to the rules of order. *Watts.*

2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair.
One elbows him, one justles in the thole;
A rafter breaks his head, or *chairman's* pole.
Dryden.

They *chairmen* bore the wooden *steele*,
Pregnant with Greeks, impatient to be freed;
Those bully Greeks, who, as the moderns do,
Instead of paying *chairmen*, run them through.

Swift.

CHAISE. *n. f.* [*choise*, Fr.] A carriage
of pleasure drawn by one horse.

Instead of the chariot he might have said the
chaise of government; for a *chaise* is driven by
the person that sits in it.

Addison.

CHALCOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*χαλκογραφία*,
of *χαλκός*, brass, and *γραφω*, to
write or engrave.] An engraver in
brass.

CHALCOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*χαλκογραφία*.]
Engraving in brass.

CHA'LDER. } *n. f.* A dry English mea-
CHA'LDROW. } sure of coals, consisting
CHA'UDRON. } of thirty-six bushels

heaped up, according to the sealed
bushel kept at Guildhall, London.
The *children* should weigh two thou-
sand pounds.

Chambers.

CHA'LICE. *n. f.* [*calic*, Sax. *calice*, Fr.
calix, Latin.]

1. A cup; a bowl.

When in your motion you are hot,
And, that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd
him

A *calice* for the nonce.

Shakespeare.

2. It is generally used for a cup used in
acts of worship.

All the church at that time did not think em-
blematical figures unlawful ornaments of cups
or *calices*.

Stillingfleet.

CHA'LICED. *adj.* [from *calix*, Lat. the
cup of a flower.] Having a cell or
cup: applied by *Shakespeare* to a flower,
but now obsolete.

Hark, hark! the lark at heav'n's gate sings,
And Phœbus 'gins arise,
His steeds to water at these springs,

On *calic'd* flowers that lies.

Shakespeare.

CHALK. *n. f.* [*ceale*, *cealestan*, Sax.
calch, Welsh.]

Chalk is a white fossil, usually reckoned a
stone, but by some ranked among the hoies.
It is used in medicine as an absorbent, and is
celebrated for curing the heartburn.

Chambers.

He maketh all the stones of the altar as *chalk*
stones that are beaten in funder.

Isaiah.

Chalk is of two sorts; the hard, dry, strong
chalk, which is best for lime; and a soft, un-
ctuous *chalk*, which is best for lunds, because it
easily dissolves with rain and frost.

Mortimer.

With *chalk* I first describe a circle here,
Where these ethereal spirits must appear.

Dryden.

To **CHALK**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub with chalk.

The beastly rabble then came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And balls and shopboards in vast swarms,
With new *chalk'd* bills and rusty arms.

Hindbrat.

2. To manure with chalk.

Land that is *chalked*, if it is not well dunged,
will receive but little benefit from a second
chalking.

Mortimer.

3. To mark or trace out as with chalk.

Being not prompt by ancestry, whose grave
Chalk successours their way.

Shakespeare.

His own mind *chalks* out to him the just pro-
portions and measures of behaviour to his fellow-
creatures.

South.

With these helps I might at least have *chalked*
out a way for others, to amend my errors in a
like design.

Dryden.

The time falls within the compass here *chalked*
out by nature, very punctually.

Woodward.

CHALK-CUTTER. *n. f.* [from *chalk* and
cut.] A man that digs chalk.

Shells, by the seamen called *chalk eggs*, are
dug up commonly in the *chalk-pits*, where the
chalk-cutters drive a great trade with them.

Woodward.

CHALK-PIT. *n. f.* [from *chalk* and *pit*.] A
pit in which chalk is dug. See **CHALK-
CUTTER**.

CHALKY. *adj.* [from *chalk*.]

1. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk.

As far as I could ken the *chalky* cliffs,

When from thy shore the tempest beat us back,

I stood upon the hatches in the storm.

Shakspeare.

That bellowing beats on Dover's *chalky* cliff.

Rowe.

2. Impregnated with chalk.

Chalky water towards the top of earth is too
fretting.

Bacon.

To **CHA'LLERGE**. *v. a.* [*challenger*, Fr.]

1. To call another to answer for an of-
fence by combat.

The prince of Wales slept forth before the king,

And, nephew, *challeng'd* you to single fight.

Shakspeare.

2. To call to a contest.

Thus form'd for speed, he *challenges* the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind.

I *challenge* any man to make any pretence to

power by right of fatherhood, either intelligible
or possible.

Locke.

3. To accuse.

Many of them be such lofels and scatterlings,
as that they cannot easily by any sheriff be gotten,
when they are *challenged* for any such fact.

Spenser.

Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present,
Whom I may rather *challenge* for unkindness.

Shakspeare.

4. [In law.] To object to the imparti-
ality of any one. [See the noun.]

Though only twelve are sworn, yet twenty-
four are to be returned, to supply the defects or
want of appearance of those that are *challenged*
off, or make default.

Hale.

5. To claim as due.

That divine order, whereby the pre-eminence
of chiefs' acception is by the best things wor-
thily *challenged*.

Hooker.

Which of you, shall we say, doth love us most?

That we our largest bounty may extend

Where nature doth with merit *challenge*.

Shakspeare.

And so much duty as my mother shew'd

To you, preferring you before her father;

So much I *challenge*, that I may profess

Due to the Moor, my lord.

Shakspeare.

Had you not been their father, these white flakes

Did *challenge* pity of them.

Shakspeare.

So when a tyger sucks the bullock's blood,

A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,

Roars loudly fierce, and *challenges* the food.

Dryden.

Hast thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?

That still would recommend thee more to Cæsar,

And *challenge* better terms.

Addison.

6. To call any one to the performance
of conditions.

I will now *challenge* you of your promise, to
give me certain rules as to the principles of bla-
zouny.

Peacham on Drawing.

CHA'LLERGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A summons to combat.

I never in my life

Did hear a *challenge* urg'd more modestly.

Shakspeare.

2. A demand of something as due.

Taking for his younglings cark,

Left greedy eyes to them might *challenge* lay,

Busy with o'er did their shoulders mark.

Sidney.

There must be no *challenge* of superiority, or
discountenancing of freedom.

Collier.

3. In law.

An exception taken either against persons or
things; persons, as in assize to the jurors, or
any one or more of them, by the prisoner at the
bar. *Challenge* made to the jurors, is either

made to the array, or to the polls: *challenge* made
to the array, is when the whole number is ex-
cepted against, as partially empannelled: *chal-
lenge* to or by the polls, is when some one or more
are excepted against, as not indifferent: *chal-
lenge* to the jurors is divided into *challenge* prin-
cipal, and *challenge* for cause: *challenge* principal
is that which the law allows without cause al-
leged, or farther examination; as a prisoner at
the bar, arraigned upon felony, may peremptorily
challenge to the number of twenty, one after an-
other, of the jury empannelled upon him, alleging
no cause.

Cowell.

You are mine enemy, I make my *challenge*,
You shall not be my judge.

Shakspeare.

CHA'LLERGER. *n. f.* [from *challenge*.]

1. One that defies or summons another to
combat.

Young man, have you challenged Charles the
wrestler?

No, fair princess; he is the general *challenger*.

Shakspeare.

Death was denounc'd;
He took the summons, void of fear,
And unconcernedly cast his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the grieved *challenger*.

Dryden.

2. One that claims superiority.

Whole worth

Stood *challenger* on mount of all the age,
For her perfections.

Shakspeare.

3. A claimant; one that requires some-
thing as of right.

Evenest *challengers* there are of trial, by some
publick disputation.

Hooker.

CHALYBEATE. *adj.* [from *chalybs*, Lat.
steel.] Impregnated with iron or steel;
having the qualities of steel.

The diet ought to strengthen the solids, allow-
ing spices and wine, and the use of *chalybeate*
waters.

Aithnot on Diet.

CHAMADE. *n. f.* [French.] The beat
of the drum which declares a surrender.

Several French battalions made a shew of resist-
ance; but, upon our preparing to fill up a little
soil, in order to attack them, they beat the
chamade, and sent us *charte blanche*.

Addison.

CHAMBER. *n. f.* [*chambre*, French;
camera, Latin; *siamb*, Welsh.]

1. An apartment in a house: generally
used for those appropriated to lodging.

Bid them come forth, and hear me,
Or at their *chamber* door I'll beat the drum,
Till it cry sleep to death.

Shakspeare.

When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy
two,

Of his own *chamber*.

Shakspeare.

A natural cave in a rock may have something
not much unlike to parlours or *chambers*.

Bentley.

2. Any retired room.

The dark cave of death, and *chambers* of the
grave.

Prior.

3. Any cavity or hollow.

Petit has, from an examination of the figure
of the eye, argued against the possibility of a
firm's existence in the posterior *chamber*.

Sharp.

4. A court of justice.

In the Imperial *chamber* this vulgar answer is
not admitted, viz. I do not believe it, as the
matter is propounded and alleged.

Ayliffe.

5. The lower part of a gun where the
charge is lodged.

6. A species of great gun.

Names given them, as cannons, demi-can-
nons, *chambers*, arquebuse, musket, &c.

Camden.

7. The cavity where the powder is
lodged in a mine.

To **CHA'MBER**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be wanton; to intrigue.

Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness, not in *chambering* and wantonness. *Romans.*

2. To reside as in a chamber.

The best blood *chamber'd* in his bosom. *Shaksp.*
CHAMBERER. *n. f.* [from *chamber.*] A man of intrigue.

I have not those lost parts of conversation, That *chamberers* have. *Shaksp.*

CHAMBERFELLOW. *n. f.* [from *chamber* and *fellow.*] One that lies in the same chamber.

It is my fortune to have a *chamberfellow*, with whom I agree very well in many sentiments. *Spenser.*

CHAMBERLAIN. *n. f.* [from *chamber.*]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown; a considerable part of his function is at a coronation; to him belongs the provision of every thing in the house of lords; he disposes of the sword of state; under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, yeoman ushers, and door-keepers. To this office the duke of Ancastr makes an hereditary claim. *Chambers.*

2. Lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber. *Chambers.*

Humbly complaining to her deity, Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shaksp.*

He was made lord steward, that the staff of chamberlain might be put into the hands of his brother. *Clarendon.*

A patriot is a fool in every age, Whom all lord chamberlains allow the stage. *Pope.*

3. A servant who has the care of the chambers.

Think'st thou That the bleak air, thy boisterous chamberlain, Will put thy shirt on warm? *Shaksp.*

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains We will with wine and wassail convince. *Shaksp.*

He serv'd at first Emilia's chamberlain. *Dryden.*

4. A receiver of rents and revenues; as chamberlain of the exchequer, of Chester, of the city of London. *Chambers.*

CHAMBERLAINSHIP. *n. f.* [from *chamberlain.*] The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID. *n. f.* [from *chamber* and *maid.*] A maid whose business is to dress a lady, and wait in her chamber.

Men will not live, The chambermaid was named Ciss. *Ben Jonson.*

Some coarse country wench, almost decay'd, Trudges to town, and first turns chambermaid. *Pope.*

When he doubted whether a word were intelligible or no, he used to consult one of his lady's chambermaids. *Swift.*

If these nurses ever presume to entertain the girls with the common follies practised by chambermaids among us, they are politically whipped. *Swift.*

To CHAMBLIST. *v. a.* [from *camelot.* See CAMELOT.] To vary; to variegate.

Some have the veins more varied and chamberlain's mark, whereof waincoat is made. *Bacon.*

CHAMBLIST. *n. f.* [from *chamber* and *list.*] The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHAMELEON. *n. f.* [*χamaileon.*]

The *chameleon* has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is long; with this, as well as with its feet, it fastens itself to the branches of trees. Its tail is flat, its nose long, in a

obtusely point; its back is sharp, its skin plaited, and jagged like a saw from the neck to the last joint of the tail, and upon its head it has something like a comb; like a fish, it has no neck. Some have asserted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been observed to feed on flies, caught with its tongue, which is about ten inches long, and three thick; made of white flesh, round, but flat at the end; or hollow and open, resembling an elephant's trunk. It also shrinks, and grows longer. This animal is said to assume the colour of those things to which it is applied; but our modern observers assure us, that its natural colour, when at rest and in the shade, is a bluish grey; though some are yellow, and others green, but both of a smaller kind. When it is exposed to the sun, the grey changes into a darker grey, inclining to a dun colour; and its parts, which have least of the light upon them, are changed into spots of different colours. The grain of its skin, when the light doth not shine upon it, is like cloth mixed with many colours. Sometimes, when it is handled, it seems speckled with dark spots, inclining to green. If it be put upon a black hat, it appears to be of a violet colour; and sometimes, if it be wrapped up in linen, it is white; but it changes colour only in some parts of the body. *Colum.*

A *chameleon* is a creature about the bigness of an ordinary lizard; his head unproportionably big, and his eyes great; he moveth his head without writhing of his neck, which is inflexible, as a hog doth; his back crooked, his skin spotted with little tumours, less eminent nearer the belly; his tail slender and long; on each foot he hath five fingers, three on the outside, and two on the inside; his tongue of a marvellous length in respect of his body, and hollow at the end, which he will launch out to prey upon flies; of colour green, and of a dusky yellow, brighter and whiter towards the belly; yet spotted with blue, white, and red. *Bacon.*

I can add colours ev'n to the *chameleon*; Change shapes with Proteus, for advantage. *Shaksp.*

One part devours the other, and leaves not so much as a mouthful of that popular air, which the *chameleons* gasp after. *Decay of Piety.*

The thin *chameleon*, fed with air, receives The colour of the thing to which he cleaves. *Dryden.*

As the *chameleon*, which is known To have no colours of his own, But borrows from his neighbour's hue His white or black, his green or blue. *Prior.*

To CHAMFER. *v. a.* [*chambrer*, Fr.] To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column.

CHAMFER. *n. f.* [from *To chamfer.*]

CHAMFRET. *n. f.* A small furrow or gutter on a column.

CHAMLET. *n. f.* [See CAMELOT.] Stuff made originally of camel's hair.

To make a *chamlet*, draw five lines, waved overthwart, if your diapering consist of a double line. *Peacock on Drawing.*

CHAMOIS. *n. f.* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called among us *shammy*.

These are the beasts which you shall eat; the ox, the sheep, and wild ox, and the *chamois*. *Deuteronomy.*

CHAMOMILE. *n. f.* [*χamaileon.*] An odoniferous plant.

Cool violets, and opine growing still, Embathed halm, and cheerful galingale, Fresh culinary, and breathful *chamomile*, Dull poppy, and drink quick'ning *fenugreek*. *Spens.*

For though the *chamomile*, the more it is trodden on the faster it grows; yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it wears. *Shaksp.*

Passer drink with *chamomile* flowers. *Floyer.*

To CHAMP. *v. a.* [*champayer*, Fr.]

1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth.

Coffee and opium are taken down, tobacco butt in smoke, and betel is but *champed* in the mouth with a little lime. *Bacon.*

The fiend reply'd, not overcome with rage; But, like a proud freed rein'd, went haughty on, *Champing* his iron curb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

At his command The seeds capacious'd with purple stand, And *champ* betwixt their teeth the foaming gold. *Dryden.*

2. To devour, with violent action of the teeth.

A tobacco pipe happened to break in my mouth, and the pieces left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I *champed* up the remaining part. *Spectator.*

To CHAMP. *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting.

Muttering and *champing*, as though his cud had troubled him, he gave occasion to *Mufidons* to come near him. *Sidney.*

They began to repent of that they had done, and irresoly to *champ* upon the bit they had taken into their mouths. *Hooder.*

His jaws did not answer equally to one another; but, by his frequent motion and *champing* with them, it was evident they were neither luxated nor fractured. *Wifmes.*

CHAMPAIGN. *n. f.* [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat open country.

In the abuses of the customs, mefseems, you have a fair *champaign* laid open to you, in which you may at large stretch out your discourse. *Swaffer's State of Ireland.*

Of all these bounds, With shadowy forests and with *champaigns* rich'd, We make thee lady. *Shaksp.*

If two bordering princes have their territory meeting on an open *champaign*, the more mighty will continually seek occasion to extend his limits up to the further border thereof. *Raleigh.*

Sir John Norris maintained a retreat without dismay, by the space of some miles, part of the way *champaign*, unto the city of Gaunt, with less loss of men than the enemy. *Bacon.*

From his side two rivers flow'd, Th' one winding, th' other straight, and left between Fair *champaign*, with less rivers interven'd. *Milton.*

CHAMPERTORS. *n. f.* [from *champer*. In law.] Such as move suits, or cause them to be moved, either by their own or others procurement, and pursue, at their proper costs, to have part of the land in contest, or part of the gains. *Cowell.*

CHAMPERTY. *n. f.* [*champer*, Fr. In law.] A maintenance of any man in his suit, while depending, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered. *Cowell.*

CHAMPIGNON. *n. f.* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of mushroom.

He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats, Secure for you, himself *champignons* eats. *Dryden.*

It has the resemblance of a large *champignon* before it is opened, branching out into a large round knob. *Woodward.*

CHAMPION. *n. f.* [*champion*, Fr. *campio*, low Lat.]

1. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat.

In many armies, the matter should be tried by duel between two *champions*. *Bacon.*

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four *champions* hence Strive here for mastery, and to battle bring Their embryon atoms. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

O light of Trojans, and support of Troy,
Thy father's champion, and thy country's joy!

Dryden.

At length the adverse admirals appear,
The two bold champions of each country's right.

Dryden.

2. A hero; a stout warrior; one bold in contest.

A stouter champion never handled sword.

Shakespeare.

This makes you incapable of conviction, and they applaud themselves as zealous champions for truth, when indeed they are contending for error.

Locke.

3. In law.

In our common law, champion is taken no less for him that trieth the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another.

Cowell.

To CHAMPION, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To challenge to the combat.

The seed of Barquo, kings!
Rather than so, come, Fate, into the list,
And champion me to th' utterance.

Shakespeare.

CHANCE, *n. f.* [*chance*, Fr.]

1. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events.

As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we winny do, so we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and flies
Of every wind that blows.

Shakespeare.

The only man, of all that chance could bring
To meet my arms, was worth the conquering.

Dryden.

Chance is but a mere name, and really nothing in itself; a conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of speaking, whereby we would express, that such effects as are commonly attributed to chance, were verily produced by their true and proper causes, but without their design to produce them.

Bentley.

2. Fortune; the act of fortune; what fortune may bring: applied to persons.

These things are commonly not observed, but left to take their chance.

Racine's Essays.

3. Accident; casual occurrence; fortuitous event.

To say a thing is a chance or casualty, as it relates to second causes, is not profaneness, but a great truth; as signifying no more, than that there are some events besides the knowledge and power of second agents.

South.

The beauty I beheld has struck me dead;
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by chance;
Poison is in her eyes, and death in ev'ry glance.

Dryden.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance direction, which thou canst not see.

Pope.

4. Event; success; luck: applied to things.

Now we'll together, and the chance of gold shall
Be like our wanted quarrel!

Shakespeare.

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident.

You were us'd
To say extremity was the trier of spirits,
That common chances common men could bear.

Shakespeare.

6. Possibility of any occurrence.

A chance, but chance may lead, where I may meet

Some wand'ring spirit of heav'n, by fountain side,
Or in thick shade retir'd.

Milton's Par. Lost.

Then your ladyship might have a chance to escape this address.

Swift.

CHANCE, *adj.* [It is seldom used but in composition.] Happening by chance.

Now should they part, malicious tongues would say,

They met like chance companions on the way.

Dryden.

I would not take the gift,
Which, like a toy dropt from the hands of fortune,
Lay for the next chance owner.

Dryden.

To CHANCE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out; to fortune.

Think what a chance thou chancest on; but think—

Thou hast thy mistress still.

Shakespeare.

How chance thou art not with the prince thy brother?

Shakespeare.

Ay, Cisca, tell us what hath chanc'd to-day,

That Cæsar looks so sad.

Shakespeare.

He chanc'd upon divers of the Turks' victuals, whom he easily took. *Kneller's Ship of the Turks.*

I chose the later sea, and chanc'd to find

A river's mouth impervious to the wind.

Pope.

CHANCE-MEDLEY, *n. f.* [from *chance* and *medley*. In law.] The casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man lop trees by an highway-side, by which many usually travel, and cast down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one passing by is slain; in this case he offends, because he gave no warning, that the party might have taken heed to himself.

Cowell.

If such an one should have the ill hap, at any time, to strike a man dead with a smart saying, it ought, in all reason and conscience, to be judged but a chance-medley.

South.

CHANCEABLE, *adj.* [from *chance*.] Accidental.

The trial thereof was cut off by the chanceable coming thither of the king of Iberia.

Sidney.

CHANCEFUL, *adj.* [*chance* and *full*.] Hazardous. Out of use.

Myself would suffer you to accompany
In this adventurous chanceful jeopardy.

Spenser.

CHANCEL, *n. f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat. lattices, with which the *chancel* was enclosed.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Whether it be allowable or no, that the minister should say service in the chancel.

Hooker.

The chancel of this church is vaulted with a single stone of four feet in thickness, and an hundred and fourteen in circumference.

Addison.

CHANCELLOR, *n. f.* [*cancellarius*, Lat. *chancellor*, Fr. from *cancellare*, *litteras vel scriptum lineâ per medium ductâ dammare*; and seemeth of itself likewise to be derived a *cancellus*, which signify all one with *xyphos*, a lattice; that is, a thing made of wood or iron bars, laid crossways one over another, so that a man may see through them in and out. It may be thought that judgment seats were compass'd in with bars, to defend the judges and other officers from the press of the multitude, and yet not to hinder any man's view.

*Quæritus regni tibi cancellarius Angli,
Primus solliciti mente petendus erit.*

*Uic est, qui regni leges cancellat iniquas,
Et mandata pii principis æqua facit.*

Verbes of Nigel de Watekre to the bishop of Ely, chancellor to Richard I.]

1. The highest judge of the law.

Cancellarius, at the first, signified the registers or actuaries in court; *graphotus*, *scriba*, *qui conscribens & excipiens judicium attis dant operam*. But this name is greatly advanced, and, not only in other kingdoms but in this, is given to him that is the chief judge in causes of property; for the chancellor hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjoeth himself only to the law of nature and conscience.

Cowell.

Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie!
Go, buckle to the law. Is this an hour

To stretch your limbs? you'll ne'er be chancellor.

Dryden jun.

Aristides was a person of the strictest justice, and best acquainted with the laws, as well as forms, of their government; so that he was in a manner, chancellor of Athens.

Swift.

2. CHANCELLOR in the Ecclesiastical Court. A bishop's lawyer; a man trained up in the civil and canon law, to direct the bishops in matters of judgment, relating as well to criminal as to civil affairs in the church.

Ayliffe.

3. CHANCELLOR of a Cathedral. A dignitary whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion.

4. CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer. An officer who sits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber. He has power, with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal statutes, bonds and recognizances entered into by the king. He has great authority in managing the royal revenue, and in matters of first-fruits. The court of equity is in the exchequer chamber, and is held before the lord treasurer, chancellor, and barons, as that of common law before the barons only.

Cowell. Chambers.

5. CHANCELLOR of an University. The principal magistrate, who at Oxford holds his office during life, but at Cambridge he may be elected every three years.

6. CHANCELLOR of the Order of the Garter, and other military orders, is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the seal of the order.

Chambers.

CHANCELLORSHIP, *n. f.* The office of chancellor.

The Sunday after More gave up his chancellorship of England, he came himself to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his gentleman-usher, Madam, my lord is gone.

Camden.

CHANCEERY, *n. f.* [from *chancellor*; probably *chancellery*, then shortened.] The court of equity and conscience, moderating the rigour of other courts, that are tied to the letter of the law; whereof the lord chancellor of England is the chief judge, or the lord keeper of the great seal.

Cowell.

The contumacy and contempt of the party must be signified in the court of *chancery*, by the bishop's letters under the seal episcopal.

Ayliffe.

CHANCER, *n. f.* [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies.

It is possible he was not well cured, and would have relapsed with a chancre.

Wifeman.

CHANCROUS, *adj.* [from *chancre*.] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

You may think I am too strict in giving so many internals in the cure of so small an ulcer as a chancre, or rather a *chancreus callus*.

Wifeman.

CHANDELIER, *n. f.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.

CHANDLER, *n. f.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artisan whose trade it is to make candles, or a person who sells them.

The sack that thou hast drunken me, would have bought me nights as good cheap at the dearest chandlers in Europe. *Shakespeare.*

But whether black or lighter dyes are worn, The chandler's basket, on his shoulder born, With tallow spots thy coat. *Gay.*

CHANFRIN. *n. f.* [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horse, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr. *can-bia*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another.

He that cannot look into his own estate, had need choose well whom he employeth; and *change* them often; for new are more timorous, and less subtle. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To quit any thing for the sake of another: with *for* before the thing taken or received.

Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that for another, without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both. *South.*

The French and we still *change*; but here's the curle,

They *change* for letter, and we *change* for worse. *Dryden.*

3. To give and take reciprocally: with the particle *with* before the person to whom we give, and from whom we take.

To secure thy content, look upon those thousands, *with* whom thou wouldst not, for any interest, *change* thy fortune and condition. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

4. To alter; to make other than it was.

Thou shalt not see me blush, Nor *change* my countenance for this arrest; A heart unpotted is not easily daunted. *Shaksp.* Whatsoever is brought upon thee, take cheerfully, and be patient when thou art *changed* to a low estate. *Eccles.*

For the elements were *changed* in themselves by a kind of harmony; like as in a psaltery notes *change* the name of the tune, and yet are always found. *Wisdom.*

5. To mend the disposition or mind.

I would she were in heaven, so she could Intreat some pow'r to *change* this curst Jew. *Shakspere.*

6. To discount a larger piece of money into several smaller.

A shopkeeper might be able to *change* a guinea, or a moidore, when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods. *Swift.*

7. To *change* a horse, or to *change* hand, is to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. n.*

1. To undergo change; to suffer alteration: as, his fortune may soon *change*, though he is now so secure.

One Julia, that his *changing* thought forgot, Would better fit his chamber. *Shakspere.*

2. To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution.

I am weary of this moon; would he would *change*. *Shakspere.*

CHANGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the state of any thing.

Since I saw you last, There is a *change* upon you. *Shakspere.*

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another.

O wondrous *changes* of a fatal scene, Still varying to the last! *Dryden.*

Nothing can cure this part of ill-breeding, but *change* and variety of company, and that of persons above us. *Locke.*

Empires by various turns shall rise and set; While thy abandon'd tribes shall only know A different master, and a change of time. *Prior.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprise, And bid alternate passions fall and rise! While, at each *change*, the son of Libyan Jove Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution.

Take seeds or roots, and let some of them immediately alter the *change*, and others of the same kind immediately alter the soil. *Bacon.*

4. Novelty; a state different from the former.

The hearts Of all his people shall revolt from him, And kiss the lips of unacquainted *change*. *Shaksp.* Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair; And they, for *change*, will try our English air. *Dryden.*

5. [In ringing.] An alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty. *Holler's Elements of Speech.*

Easy it may be to contrive new postures, and ring other *changes* upon the same bells. *Norris.*

6. That which makes a variety; that which may be used for another of the same kind.

I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets, and thirty *change* of garments. *Judges.*

7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of *change* arises; but supposing not one farthing of *change* in the nation, five-and-twenty thousand pounds would be sufficient. *Swift.*

8. Change for exchange; a place where persons meet to traffick and transact mercantile affairs.

The bar, the bench, the *change*, the schools and pulpits, are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiarists. *L'Estrange.*

CHANGEABLE. *adj.* [from *change*.]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconstant.

A steady mind will admit steady methods and counsels; there is no measure to be taken of a *changeable* humour. *L'Estrange.*

As I am a man, I must be *changeable*; and sometimes the gravest of us all are so, even upon ridiculous accidents. *Dryden.*

2. Possible to be changed.

The fibrous or vascular parts of vegetables seem scarce *changeable* in the alimentary duct. *Rebushnot on Aliments.*

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

Now the taylor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffeta; for thy mind is a very opal. *Shaksp.*

CHANGEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *changeable*.]

1. Inconstancy; fickleness.

At length he betrothed himself to one worthy to be liked, if any worthiness might excuse so unworthy a *changeableness*. *Sidney.*

There is no temper of mind more unmanly than that *changeableness*, with which we are too justly branded by all our neighbours. *Addison.*

2. Susceptibility of change.

If how long they are to continue in force, be no where expressed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the *changeableness* or immutability of them, but considering the nature and quality of such laws. *Hooker.*

CHANGEABLY. *adv.* [from *changeable*.] Inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL. *adj.* [from *change* and *full*.] Full of change; inconstant; uncertain; mutable; subject to variation; fickle.

Unsound pots, and *changeful* orders, are daily devised for her good, yet never effectually procured. *Spenser.*

Britain, *changeful* as a child at play, Now calls its princes, and now turns away. *Pope.*

CHANGELING. *n. f.* [from *change*.] The word arises from an odd superstitious opinion, that the fairies steal away children, and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another.

And her base elfin breed there for thee left: Such men do *changelings* call, so chang'd by fairies theft. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

She, as her attendant, bath

A lovely boy stol'n from an Indian king;

She never had so sweet a *changeling*. *Shakspere.*

2. An idiot; a fool; a natural.

Changelings and fools of heav'n, and thence shut out,

Wildly we roam in discontent about. *Dryden.*

Would any one be a *changeling*, because he is less determined by wife considerations than a wife man? *Locke.*

3. One apt to change; a waverrer.

Of fickle *changelings* and poor discontents, That gape and rub the elbow at the news Of hurly-burly innovation. *Shakspere.*

'Twas not long

Before from world to world they swung;

As they had turn'd from side to side,

And as they *changelings* liv'd, they died. *Hudibras.*

4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another: in ludicrous speech.

I folded the writ up in form of the other, Subscrib'd it, gave the impression, plac'd it safe'y, The *changeling* never known. *Shakspere.*

CHANGER. *n. f.* [from *change*.] One that is employed in changing or discounting money; moneychanger.

CHANNEL. *n. f.* [*canal*, Fr. *canalis*, Lat.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters.

It is not so easy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain course, to *change* the *channel*, and turn their streams another way. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your tears

Into the *channel*, till the lowest stream

Do kiss the most exalted shores of all. *Shaksp.*

So th' injur'd sea, which, from her wonted

course,

To gain some acres, avarice did force;

If the new banks, neglected once, decay,

No longer will from her old *channel* stay. *Waller.*

Had not the laid strata been dislocated, some of them elevated, and others depressed, those would have been no cavity or *channel* to give reception to the water of the sea. *Woodward.*

The tops of mountains and hills will be continually washed down by the rains, and the *channels* of rivers abraded by the streams. *Bentley.*

2. Any cavity drawn longwise.

Complaint and hot desires, the lover's hell, And *channel* tears, that wore a *channel* where they fell. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A strait or narrow sea, between two countries: as the British *Channel*, between Britain and France; St. George's *Channel*, between Britain and Ireland.

4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHANNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To cut any thing in channels.

Nomore shall trenching war *channel* her fields,
Nor leavie her flow'ets with the armed hoofs
Of hostile paces. *Shakespeare.*

The body of this column is perpetually chan-
nelled, like a thick plaited gown. *Wotton.*
Turrents, and loud impetuous cataracls,
Roll down the lofty mountain's channell'd sides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides. *Blackmore.*

To CHANT. *v. n.* [*chanter*, Fr.]

1. To sing.

Wherein the cheerful birds of sundry kind
Do chant sweet musick. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To celebrate by song.

The poets *chant* it in the theatres, the shep-
herds in the mountains. *Bramhall.*

3. To sing in the cathedral service.

To CHANT. *v. n.* To sing; to make me-
lody with the voice.

They *chant* to the sound of the viol, and in-
vent to themselves instruments of musick. *Amos.*
Heav'n heard his song, and halloo'd his relief;
And chang'd to snowy plumes his hoary hair,
And wing'd his flight to *chant* aloft in air. *Dryd.*

CHANT. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*] Song;
melody.

A pleasant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud. *Milton.*

CHA'NTER. *n. f.* [*from chant.*] A singer;
a songster.

You curious *chanters* of the wood,
That warble forth dame Nature's lays. *Wotton.*
Jove's ethereal lays, scitless fire,
The *chanter's* soul and raptur'd song inspire,
Instruct divine! nor blame severe his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice. *Pope.*

CHA'NTICLEER. *n. f.* [*from chanter and*
clair, Fr.] The name given to the
cock, from the clearness and loudness
of his crow.

And cheerful *chanticleer*, with his note shrill,
Had warn'd once, that Phoebus' fiery ear
In haste was climbing up the eastern hill. *Spenser.*
Hark, hark, I hear

The strain of strutting *chanticleer.* *Shakespeare.*
Stay, the cheerful *chanticleer*

Tells you that the time is near. *Ben Jonson*
These verses were mentioned by Chaucer in the
description of the sudden stir, and panical fear,
when *Chanticleer* the cock was carried away by
Reynard the fox. *Camden's Remains.*

Within this homestead liv'd without a peer,
For crowing loud, the noble *chanticleer.* *Dryden.*

CHA'NTRISS. *n. f.* [*from chant.*] A wo-
man singer.

Sweet bird, that thunn'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy!
Thou, *chantriss* of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-song. *Milton.*

CHA'NTRY. *n. f.* [*from chant.*] A church
or chapel endowed with lands, or other
yearly revenue for the maintenance of
one or more priests, daily to sing mass
for the souls of the donors, and such
others as they appoint. *Corwell.*

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the *chantry* by;
And, underneath that consecrated roof,
Plight me the full assurance of your faith. *Shalf.*

CHAOS. *n. f.* [*chaos*, Lat. *χάος*.]

1. The mass of matter supposed to be in
confusion before it was divided by the
creation into its proper classes and ele-
ments.

The whole universe would have been a confused
chaos, without beauty or order. *Bentley.*

2. Confusion; irregular mixture.

Had I followed the world, I could not have
brought church and state to such a *chaos* of con-
fusions, as some have done. *K. Charles.*

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Their reason sleeps, but mimic fancy wakes,
Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes
From words and things, ill fortet, and misjoin'd;
The anarchy of thought, and *chaos* of the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing where the parts are undif-
tinguished.

We shall have nothing but darkness and a *chaos*
within, whatever order and light there be in
things without us. *Locke.*

Pleas'd with a work, where nothing 's jult or
fit,

One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit. *Pope.*

CHAOTICK. *adj.* [*from chaos.*] Refem-
bling chaos; confused.

When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotick*
state, and the earthy particles subided, then those
several beds were, in all probability, repositied in
the earth. *Derham.*

To CHAP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch, to cut.]

This word seems originally the same
with *chap*; nor were they probably dis-
tinguished at first, otherwise than by
accident; but they have now a meaning
something different, though referable
to the same original sense.] To break
into *chaps*, or gapings.

It weakened more and more the arch of the
earth, drying it immoderately, and *chapping* it in
sundry places. *Burnet.*

Then would unbalanc'd heat licentious reign,
Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the sulist plain. *Blackmore.*

CHAP. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*] A cleft;
an aperture; an opening; a gaping; a
chink.

What moisture the heat of the summer sucks
out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next
winter; and what *chaps* are made in it, are filled
up again. *Burnet's Theory.*

CHAP. *n. f.* [This is not often used, ex-
cept by anatomists, in the singular.]
The upper or under part of a beast's
mouth.

Pioth fills his *chaps*, he sends a grunting sound,
And part he churns, and part befoams the ground. *Dryden.*

The nether *chap* in the male skeleton is half an
inch broader than in the female. *Grew's Museum.*

CHAPE. *n. f.* [*chappe*, Fr.]

1. The catch of any thing by which it is
held in its place; as the hook of a scab-
bard by which it sticks in the belt; the
point by which a buckle is held to the
back strap.

This is manifest Parolles, that had the whole
theory of the war in the knot of his scarf, and
the practice in the *chape* of his dagger. *Shalfp.*

2. A brass or silver tip or case, that
strengthens the end of the scabbard of a
sword. *Phillips' World of Words.*

CHAPEL. *n. f.* [*capella*, Lat.] A *cha-
pel* is of two sorts, either adjoining to
a church, as a parcel of the same, which
men of worth build; or else separate
from the mother church, where the
parish is wide, and is commonly called
a *chapel of ease*, because it is built for
the ease of one or more parishioners,
that dwell too far from the church, and
is served by some inferior curate, pro-
vided for at the charge of the rector, or
of such as have benefit by it, as the
composition or custom is. *Corwell.*

She went in among those few trees, so closed
in the tops together, as they might seem a little
chapel. *Sidney.*

Will you dispatch us here under this tree, or
shall we go with you to your *chapel*? *Shalfp.*

Where truth erecteth her church, he helps
error to rear up a *chapel* hard by. *Howel.*

A *chapel* will I build with large endowment. *Dryden.*

A free *chapel* is such as is founded by the king
of England. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHAPELESS. *adj.* [*from chape.*] Want-
ing a *chape*.

An old rusty sword, with a broken hilt, and
chapeless, with two broken points. *Shalfpeare.*

CHAPELLANY. *n. f.* [*from chapel.*]

A *chapellany* is usually said to be that which
does not subist of itself, but is built and founded
within some other church, and is dependent
thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHAPELRY. *n. f.* [*from chapel.*] The
jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPERON. *n. f.* [French.] A kind
of hood or cap worn by the knights of
the garter in their habits.

I will omit the honourable habiliments, as
robes of state, parliament robes, *chaperons*, and
caps of state. *Camden.*

CHAFFALN. *adj.* [*from chap and fall.*]
Having the mouth shrunk.

A *chaffal* beaver loosely hanging by
The cloven helm. *Dryden.*

CHA'PITER. *n. f.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] The
upper part or capital of a pillar.

He overlaid their *chapters* and their fillets with
gold. *Eveland.*

CHA'PLAIN. *n. f.* [*capellanus*, Latin.]

1. He that performs divine service in a
chapel, and attends the king, or other
person, for the instruction of him and
his family, to read prayers, and preach. *Corwell.*

Wishing me to permit
John de la Court, my *chaplain*, a choice hour,
To hear from him a matter of some moment. *Shalfpeare.*

Chaplain, away! thy priesthood saves thy life. *Shalfpeare.*

2. One that officiates in domestick worship.
A chief governour can never fail of some
worthless illiterate *chaplain*, fond of a title and
precedence. *Swift.*

CHA'PLAINSHIP. *n. f.* [*from chaplain.*]

1. The office or business of a chaplain.

2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLESS. *adj.* [*from chap.*] Without
any flesh about the mouth.

Now *chapeless*, and knocked about the muzzard
with a sear's spade. *Shalfpeare.*

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
With rocky shanks and yellow *chapeless* bones. *Shalfpeare.*

CHA'PLET. *n. f.* [*chapelet*, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about
the head.

Upon old Hyem's chin, and icy crown,
An od'rous *chapelet* of sweet summer's buds,
Is, as in mockery, set. *Shalfpeare.*

I strangely long to know,
Whether they nobler *chapelets* wear,
Those that their mistreis' scorn did bear,
Or those that were us'd kindly. *Suckling.*

All the quire was prac'd
With *chapelets* green, upon their foreheads plac'd. *Dryden.*

The winding ivy *chapelet* to invade;
And folded fern, that your fair forehead shade. *Dryden.*

They made an humble *chapelet* for the king. *Swift.*

2. A string of beads used in the Romish
church for keeping an account of the
number rehearsed of pater-nosters and
ave-marias. A different sort of *chapelets*
is also used by the Mahometans.

3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.
4. [In horsemanship.] A couple of stirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup, and joining at top in a sort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they are fastened to the pommel of a saddle, after they have been adjusted to the length and bearing of the rider. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.

CHAPMAN. *n. f.* [ceapman, Sax.] A cheapener; one that offers as a purchaser.

Pair Diomedes, you do as *chapmen* do,
Dispraise the thing that you intend to buy.

Shakespeare.
Yet have they seen the maps, and bought 'em too,
And understand 'em as most *chapmen* do.

Ben Jonson.
There was a collection of certain rare manuscripts, exquisitely written in Arabick; these were upon sale to the Jesuits at Antwerp, liquorish *chapmen* of such wares.

He dressed two, and carried them to Samos,
As the likeliest place for a *chapman*. *L'Estrange.*

Their *chapmen* they betray,
Their shops are dens, the buyer is their prey. *Dryden.*

CHAPS. *n. f.* [from *chap*.]

1. The mouth of a beast of prey.

So on the downs we see
A hasten'd hare from greedy greyhound go,
And past all hope, his *chaps* to frustrate to.

Sidney.
Open your mouth; you cannot tell who's your friend;
Open your *chaps* again. *Shakespeare.*

Their whelps at home expect the promis'd food,
And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood. *Dryden.*

2. It is used in contempt for the mouth of a man.

CHAPT. } The part. pass. of *To chap*.

CHAPPED. }
Like a table upon which you may run your finger without rubs, and your nail cannot find a joint; not horrid, rough, wrinkled, gaping, or chaps.

Cooling ointment made,
Which on their sun-burnt cheeks and their *chaps*
Skins they laid. *Dryden's Fables.*

CHAPTER. *n. f.* [*chapitre*, Fr. from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. A division of a book.

The first book we divide into three sections;
Whereof the first is these three *chapters*.

Burner's Theory.
If these mighty men at *chapter* and verse, can produce then no scripture to overthrow our church ceremonies, I will undertake to produce scripture enough to warrant them. *South.*

2. From this comes the proverbial phrase, to the end of the chapter; throughout; to the end.

Money does all things: for it gives and it takes away, it makes honest men and knaves, fools and philosophers; and so forward, *mutatis mutandis*, to the end of the chapter. *L'Estrange.*

3. Chapter, from *capitulum*, signifieth, in our common law, as in the canon law, whence it is borrowed, an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church.

The abbot takes the advice and consent of his *chapter*, before he enters on any matters of importance. *Addison on Italy.*

4. The place where delinquents receive discipline and correction.

5. A decretal epistle.

6. Chapter-house; the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

Though the canonical constitution does strictly require it to be made in the cathedral, yet it matters not where it be made, either in the choir or *chapter-house*. *Arise's Pater-noster.*

CHAPTER. *n. f.* [probably from *chapter*.] The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches, commonly called impost.

Let the keystone break without the arch, so much as you project over the jaums with the *chapters*. *Mason.*

CHAR. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.] A fith found in Winander mere, in Lancashire, and a few other places.

To CHAR. *v. a.* [See CHARCOAL.] To burn wood to a black cinder.

Spraywood, in *charring*, parts into various cracks. *Woodward.*

CHAR. *n. f.* [cypne, work, Sax. *Lye*. It is derived by *Skinner*, either from *charge*, Fr. business; or *capne*, Saxon, care; or *keeren*, Dutch, to sweep.] Work done by the day; a single job or task.

A meek woman, and commanded
By such poor passion, as the maid that milks,
And does the meanest *chairs*. *Shakespeare.*

She, harvest done, to *char* work did aspire;
Meat, drink, and two-pence, were her daily hire. *Dryden.*

To CHAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work at others houses by the day, without being a hired servant.

CHAR-WOMAN. *n. f.* [from *char* and *woman*.] A woman hired accidentally for odd work, or single days.

Get three or four *char-women* to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift.*

CHARACTER. *n. f.* [*character*, Lat. *χαρακτήρ*.]

1. A mark; a stamp; a representation.

In outward also her resembling left
His image, who made both; and left expressing
The *character* of that dominion giv'n
O'er other creatures. *Paradise Lost.*

2. A letter used in writing or printing.

But his neat cookery—
He cut our roots in *characters*. *Shakespeare.*

The purpose is perspicuous, even as substance
Whole grossness little *characters* sum up. *Shakespeare.*

It were much to be wished, that there were throughout the world but one sort of *character* for each letter, to express it to the eye; and that exactly proportioned to the natural alphabet formed in the mouth. *Hulder's Elements of Speech.*

3. The hand or manner of writing.

I found the letter thrown in at the casement of my closet.—You know the *character* to be your brother's. *Shakespeare.*

4. A representation of any man as to his personal qualities.

Each drew fair *characters*, yet none
Of these they feign'd excels their own. *Denham.*

Homer has excelled all the heroic poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his *characters*; every god that is admitted into his poem, acts a part which would have been suitable to no other deity. *Addison.*

5. An account of any thing as good or bad.

This subterraneous passage is much mended, since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it. *Addison on Italy.*

6. The person with his assemblage of qualities; a personage.

In a tragedy, or epic poem, the hero of the piece must be advanced foremost to the view of

the reader or spectator; he must outline the test of all the *characters*; he must appear the prince of them, like the sun in the Copernican system, encompassed with the less noble planets. *Dryden.*

7. Personal qualities; particular constitution of the mind.

Nothing so true as what you once let fall,
Most women have no *characters* at all. *Pope.*

8. Adventitious qualities impressed by a post or office.

The chief honour of the magistrate consists in maintaining the dignity of his *character* by suitable actions. *Atterbury.*

To CHARACTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inscribe; to engrave. It seems to have had the accent formerly on the second syllable.

Their new precepts in thy memory
See thou *character*. *Shakespeare.*

Show me one *character* of him thy skin. *Shakespeare.*

O Rosalind! these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character*. *Shakespeare.*

The pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, unshouling reason's mintage,
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

CHARACTERISTICAL. } *adj.* [from *characterize*.]
CHARACTERISTICK. } That constitutes the character, or marks the peculiar properties, of any person or thing.

There are several others that I take to have been likewise such, to which yet I have not ventured to prefix that *characteristick* distinction. *Woodward on Fossils.*

The shining quality of an epic hero, his magnanimity, his constancy, his patience, his piety, or whatever *characteristical* virtue his poet gives him, raises our admiration. *Dryden.*

CHARACTERISTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *characteristical*.] The quality of being peculiar to a character; marking a character.

CHARACTERISTICK. *n. f.* That which constitutes the character; that which distinguishes any thing or person from others.

This vast invention exerts itself in Homer, in a manner superior to that of any poet; it is the great and peculiar *characteristick* which distinguishes him from all others. *Pope.*

CHARACTERISTICK of a Logarithm. The same with the index or exponent.

To CHARACTERIZE. *v. a.* [from *character*.]

1. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man.

It is some commendation, that we have avoided publicly to *characterize* any person, without long experience. *Swift.*

2. To engrave, or imprint.

They may be called anticipations, premonitions, or sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the soul, born with it, and growing up with it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. To mark with a particular stamp or token.

There are faces not only individual, but genititious and national; European, Asiatick, Chinese, African, and Grecian faces are *characterized*. *Arbuthnot on Art.*

CHARACTERLESS. *adj.* [from *character*.] Without a character.

When water-drops have worn the stones of Troy,
And blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states *characterless* are grac'd
To dusty nothing. *Shakespeare.*

CHARACTER. *n. f.* [from *character*.]

Impression; mark; distinction: accented anciently on the second syllable.

Fairies use flowers for their *character*. *Shaks.*
All my engagements I will contrive to thee,
All the *character* of my sad brows. *Shaks.*

CHARCOAL. *n. f.* [imagined by Skinner to be derived from *char*, business; but, by *Lye*, from *To char*, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. It is used in preparing metals.

Seacoal lasts longer than charcoal; and charcoal of roots, being coaled into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary charcoal. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Love is a fire that burns and sparkles
In men as naturally as in charcoal,
Which sooty chymists stop in holes,
When out of wood they extract coals. *Hudibras.*
Is there who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls
With desperate charcoal round his darken'd walls? *Pope*

CHARD. *n. f.* [*charde*, French.]

1. *Chards* of artichokes, are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw, during the autumn and winter; this makes them grow white, and lose some of their bitterness. *Chambers.*

2. *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midl, have a large, white, thick, downy, and cotton-like main shoot which is the true *chard*. *Mortimer.*

TO CHARGE. *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr. *carisare*, Ital. from *carus*, Lat.]

1. To entrust; to commission for a certain purpose: it has *with* before the thing entrusted.

And the captain of the guard charged Joseph with them, and he served them. *Genesis.*
What you have charged me with, that I have done. *Shakspeare.*

2. To impute as a debt: with *on* before the debtor.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon:
That's somewhat sure; a mighty sum of murder,
Of innocent and kindred blood struck off:
My prayers and penance shall discount for these,
And beg of Heaven to charge the bill on me. *Dryden.*

3. To impute: with *on* before the person to whom any thing is imputed.

No more accuse thy pen, but charge the crime
On native sloth, and negligence of time. *Dryden.*
It is easy to account for the difficulties he charges on the prepatist doctrine. *Locke.*
It is not barely the ploughman's pains; the reaper's and thresher's toil, and the baker's sweat, to be counted into the bread we eat; the pough, mill, oven, or any other utensils, must all be charged on the account of labour. *Locke.*
Perverse mankind! whole wills, created I say, charge all their woes on absolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt translate,
And follies are miscall'd the errors of fate. *Pope.*
We charge that upon necessity, which was really desired and chosen. *Watts' Logic.*

4. To impute to, as cost or hazard.

He was so great an encourager of commerce, that he charged himself with all the sea risk of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in winter. *A discourse on Coins.*

5. To impute as a task: it has *with* before the thing imposed.

The gospel chargeth us with piety towards God, and justice and charity to men, and temperance and chastity in reference to ourselves. *Johnson.*

6. To accuse; to censure.

Speaking thus to you, I am so far from charging you as guilty in this matter, that I can honestly say, I believe the exhortation wholly needless. *White's Preparation for Death.*

7. To accuse: it has *with* before the crime.

And his angels be charged with folly. *Job.*

8. To challenge.

The priest shall charge her by an oath. *Numb.*
Thou canst not, cardinal, devise a name
So slight, unworthy, and ridiculous,
To charge me to an answer as the pope. *Shaks.*

9. To command; to enjoin.

I may not suffer you to visit them;
The king hath strictly charg'd the contrary. *Shaks.*
Why dost thou turn thy face? I charge thee,
answer
To what I shall enquire. *Dryden.*

I charge thee, stand,
And tell thy name, and business in the land. *Dryden.*

10. To fall upon; to attack.

With his prepared sword he charges home
My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm. *Shaks.*
The Grecians rally, and their powers unite;
With fury charge us, and renew the fight. *Dryd.*

11. To burden; to load.

Here's the smell of blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand.
Oh! oh!—What a sight is there! The heart is sorely charged. *Shakspeare.*

When often urg'd, unwilling to be great,
Your country calls you from your low'd retreat,
And sends to senate, charg'd with common care,
Which none more shuns, and none can better bear. *Dryden.*

Meat swallowed down for pleasure and greediness, only charges the stomach, or fumes into the brain. *Temple.*

A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the charging of children's memories with rules and precepts. *Locke.*

The brief with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

12. To cover with something adventitious.

It is pity the obelisks in Rome had not been charged with several parts of the Egyptian histories, instead of hieroglyphicks. *Addison on Italy.*

13. To fix, as for fight. Obsolete.

He rode up and down, gallantly mounted,
and charged and discharged his lance. *Kneller.*

14. To load a gun with powder and bullets.

TO CHARGE. *v. n.* To make an onset.

Like your heroes of antiquity, he charges in iron, and seems to despise all ornament but intrinsic merit. *Granville.*

CHARGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; custody; trust to defend.

A hard division, when the harmless sheep
Must leave their lambs to hungry wolves in charge. *Fairfax.*

He enquired many things, as well concerning the princes which had the charge of the city, whether they were in hope to defend the same. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

2. Precept; mandate; command.

Saul might even lawfully have offered to God those reserved spoils, had not the Lord, in that particular case, given special charge to the contrary. *Hooker.*

It is not for nothing, that St. Paul giveth charge to beware of philosophy; that is to say, such knowledge as men by natural reason attain unto. *Hooker.*

One of the Turks laid down letters upon a stone, laying, that in them was contained that they had in charge. *Kneller.*

The leaders having charge from you to stand, Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shaks.*

He, who requires
From us no other service than to keep
This one, this easy charge; of all the trees
In Paradise, that bear delicious fruit
So various, not to taste but only tree
Of knowledge, planted by the tree of life. *Milton.*

3. Commission; trust conferred; office.

If large possessions, pompous titles, honourable charges, and profitable commissions, could have made this proud man happy, there would have been nothing wanting. *L'Estrange.*

Go first the matter of thy herds to find,
True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind. *Pope.*

4. It had anciently sometimes *over* before the thing committed to trust.

I gave my brother charge over Jerusalem; for he was a faithful man, and feared God above many. *Nehemiah.*

5. It has *of* before the subject of command or trust.

Hast thou eaten of the tree,
Whereof I gave thee charge thou should'st not eat? *Milton.*

6. It has *upon* before the person charged.

He loves God with all his heart, that is, with that degree of love, which is the highest point of our duty, and of God's charge upon us. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

7. Accusation; imputation.

We need not lay new matter to his charge:
Beating your officers, cursing yourselves. *Shaks.*
These very men are continually reproaching the clergy, and laying to their charge the pride, the avarice, the luxury, the ignorance, and superstition of popish times. *Swift.*

8. The person or thing entrusted to the care or management of another.

Why hast thou, Satan, broke the bounds prescribed

To thy transgressions, and disturb'd the charge
Of others? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

More had he said, but, fearful of her stay,
The starry guardian drove his charge away.
To some fresh pasture. *Dryden.*

Our guardian angel saw them where they sat
Above the palace of our slumbering king;
He sigh'd, abandoning his charge to fate. *Dryden.*

This part should be the governor's principal care; that an habitual gracefulness and politeness, in all his carriage, may be settled in his charge, as much as may be, before he goes out of his hands. *Locke.*

9. An exhortation of a judge to a jury, or bishop to his clergy.

The bishop has recommended this author in his charge to the clergy. *Dryden.*

10. Expence; cost.

Being long since made weary with the huge charge which you have laid upon us, and with the strong endurance of so many complaints, *Spenser.*

Their charge was always born by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*

Witness this army of two millions and charge;
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakspeare.*
He liv'd as kings retire, though more at hand,
From publick business, yet of equal charge. *Dryden.*

11. It is, in later times, commonly used in the plural, *charges*.

A man ought warily to begin charges, which once begun, will continue. *Bacon's Essays.*

Never put yourself to charges, to complain
Of wrong which heretofore you did sustain. *Dryden.*

The last pope was not contented to be charged to make a little kind of harbour in this place. *Addison on Italy.*

12. Onset.

And giving a charge upon their enemies, like lions, they slew eleven thousand footmen, and sixteen hundred horsemen, and put all the others to flight. *2 Macc.*

Honourable retreats are no ways inferior to brave charges; as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon.*

13. The signal to fall upon enemies.

Our author seems to sound a charge, and begins like the clangour of a trumpet. *Dryden.*

14. The posture of a weapon fitted for the attack or combat.

Their neighing couriers daring of the spurs,
Their armed slaves in charge, their beavers down.
Shakespeare.

15. A load, or burden.
Affes of great charge. *Shakespeare.*

16. What any thing can bear.
Take of aqua-fortis two ounces, of quick-silver two drachms, for that charge the aqua-fortis will bear, the dissolution will not bear a hint as big as a nutmeg. *Baron.*

17. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

18. Among farriers.
Charge is a preparation, or a sort of ointment of the consistence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the shoulder-blades, inflammations, and sprains of horses.
A charge is of a middle nature, between an ointment and a plaster, or between a plaster and a cataplasm. *Farrier's Dict.*

19. In heraldry.
The charge is that which is born upon the colour, except it be a coat divided only by partition. *Pracham.*

CHARGEABLE. *adj.* [from *charge*.]
1. Expensive; costly.
Divers bulwarks were demolished upon the sea-coast, in peace chargeable, and little serviceable in war. *Hayward.*

Neither did we eat any man's bread for nought, but wrought with labour and travel night and day, that we might not be chargeable to any of you. *Thissalvians.*

There was another accident of the same nature on the Sicilian side, much more pleasant, but less chargeable; for it cost nothing but wit. *Wotton.*

Considering the chargeable methods of their education, their numerous issue, and small income, it is next to a miracle, that no more of their children should want. *Atterbury.*

2. Imputable, as a debt or crime: with *on*.
Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man, but some fault or other chargeable upon him. *South.*

3. Subject to charge or accusation; accusable: followed by *with*.
Your papers would be chargeable with something worse than indecency; they would be immoral. *Spectator.*

CHARGEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *chargeable*.]
Expence; cost; costliness.
That which most deters me from such trials, is not their chargeableness, but their unsatisfactoriness, though they should succeed. *Hayle.*

CHARGEABLY. *adv.* [from *chargeable*.]
Expensively; at great cost.

He procured it not with his money, but by his wisdom; not chargeably bought by him, but liberally given by others by his means. *Alpham.*

CHARGEFUL. *adj.* [charge and full.]
Expensive; costly. Not in use.

Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat,
The fineness of the gold, the chargeful fashion. *Shakespeare.*

CHARGER. *n. f.* [from *charge*.]
A large dish.

All the tributes land and sea afford,
Heap'd in great chargers, load our sumptuous boards. *Danham.*

This golden charger, snatch'd from burning Troy,
Anchises did in sacrifice employ. *Dryd. Æneid.*
Even Lamb himself, at the most solemn feast,
Might have some chargers not exactly dress'd. *King.*

Not dare they close their eyes,
Void of a bulky charger near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted sleep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry fur'd tongues. *Philips.*

CHARILY. *adv.* [from *chary*.]
Warily; frugally.

What paper do you take up so charily? *Shak.*

CHARINESS. *n. f.* [from *chary*.]
Cautiousness; nicety; scrupulousness.

I will consent to act any villainy against him, that may not fully the chariness of our honesty. *Shakespeare.*

CHARIOT. *n. f.* [*car-rhod*, Welsh, a wheeled car, for it is known the Britons fought in such; *charriot*, French; *carretta*, Italian.]

1. A wheel carriage of pleasure, or state; a vehicle for men rather than wares.

Thy grand captain Antony
Shall set thee on triumphant chariots, and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shakespeare.*

2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

He skims the liquid plains,
High on his chariot, and with loosen'd reins,
Majestick moves along. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. A lighter kind of coach, with only front seats.

To CHARIOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To convey in a chariot. This word is rarely used.

An angel! all in flames ascended,
As in a fiery column charioting
His godlike presence. *Milton's Agonistes.*

CHARIOTEER. *n. f.* [from *chariot*.]
He that drives the chariot. It is used only in speaking of military chariots, and those in the ancient publick games.

The gasping charioteer beneath the wheel
Of his own car. *Dryden's Fables.*

The burning chariot, and the charioteer,
In bright Bootes and his wane appear. *Addison.*

Show us the youthful handsome charioteer,
Firm in his seat, and running his career. *Prior.*

CHARIOT RACE. *n. f.* [from *chariot* and *race*.]
A sport anciently used, where chariots were driven for the prize, as now horses run.

There is a wonderful vigour and spirit in the description of the horse and chariot race. *Addison.*

CHARITABLE. *adj.* [*charitable*, Fr. from *charité*.]

1. Kind in giving alms; liberal to the poor.

He that hinders a charitable person from giving alms to a poor man, is tied to restitution, if he hindered him by fraud or violence. *Taylor.*

Shortly thou wilt behold me poor, and kneeling
Before thy charitable door for bread. *Rowe.*

How shall we then with, that it might be
allowed us to live over our lives again, in order
to fill every minute of them with charitable
offices! *Atterbury.*

Health to himself, and to his infants bread,
The labourer bears: what his hard heart denies,
His charitable vanity supplies. *Pope.*

2. Kind in judging of others; disposed to tenderness; benevolent.

How had you been my friends else? Why
have you that charitable title from thousands,
did you not chiefly belong to my heart? *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Of a poltick sermon that had no divinity, the king said to bishop Andrews, Call you this a sermon? The bishop answered, by a charitable construction it may be a sermon. *Bacon.*

CHARITABLY. *adv.* [from *charity*.]

1. Kindly; liberally; with inclination to help the poor.

2. Benevolently; without malignity.

Nothing will more enable us to hear our cross-patiently, injuries charitably, and the labour of religion comfortably. *Taylor.*

'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain,
And charitably let the devil be vain. *Pope.*

CHARITY. *n. f.* [*charité*, Fr. *caritas*, Latin.]

1. Tenderness; kindness; love.

By thee,
Founded in reason, loyal, just, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known. *Milton.*

2. Good-will; benevolence; disposition to think well of others.

My errors, I hope, are only those of charity to mankind; and such as my own charity has caused me to commit; that of others may more easily excuse. *Dryden.*

3. The theological virtue of universal love.

Concerning charity, the final object whereof is that incomprehensible beauty which shineth in the countenance of Christ, the Son of the living God. *Hosker.*

Peace, peace, for shame, if not for charity.—
Urge neither charity nor shame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shak.*

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge answerable; add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love,
By name to come call'd charity, the soul
Of all the rest. *Milton.*

Faith believes the revelations of God; hope expects his promises; charity loves his excellencies and mercies. *Taylor.*

But lasting charity's more ample sway
Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay,
In happy triumph shall for ever live. *Prior.*

Charity, or a love of God, which works by a love of our neighbour, is greater than faith or hope. *Atterbury.*

4. Liberality to the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the charity of Dido to the Trojans, spoke like a christian. *Dryden.*

5. Alms; relief given to the poor.

We must incline to the king; I will look for him, and privately relieve him; go you and maintain talk with the duke, that my charity be not of him perceived. *Shakespeare.*

The ant did well to reprove the grasshopper for her foolishness; but she did ill then to refuse her a charity in her distress. *L'Esrange.*

I never had the confidence to beg a charity. *Dryden.*

To CHARK. *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal.

Excess either with an apoplexy knocks a man on the head, or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water shop, burns him down to the ground; or, if it flames not out, chars him to a coal. *Grew.*

CHARLATAN. *n. f.* [*charlatan*, Fr. *ciarlatano*, Ital. from *ciarlare*, to chatter.]
A quack; a mountebank; an empirick.

Saltimbanchones, quack-silvers, and charlatans, deceive them in lower degrees. *Brown.*

For charlatans can do no good,
Until they're mounted in a crowd. *Hudibras.*

CHARLATANICAL. *adj.* [from *charlatan*.]
Quackish; ignorant.

A cowardly soldier, and a charlatanical doctor, are the principal subjects of comedy. *Cowley.*

CHARLATANRY. *n. f.* [from *charlatan*.]
Wheedling; deceit; cheating with fair words.

CHARLES-WAIN. *n. f.* The northern constellation, called the Bear.

There are seven stars in Ursa minor, and in Charles-wain, or Plautum of Ursa major, seven. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CHARLOCK. *n. f.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower. It is a species of Mithridate mustard.

CHARM. *n. f.* [*charme*, French. *carmen*, Latin.]

7. Words, or philtres, or characters, imagined to have some occult or uniatelligible power.

I never knew a woman so dote upon a man; surely I think you have charms.—Not I, I assure thee; letting the attraction of my good parts aside, I have no other charms. *Shakespeare.*

There have been used, either barbarous words, of no sense, lest they should disturb the imagination; or words of similitude, that may second and feed the imagination: and this was ever as well in heathen charms, as in charms of later times. *Hacon.*

Alewife he names amidst his prayers,
Names as a charm against the waves and wind,
Must in his mouth, and ever in his mind. *Dryden.*

Anteus could, by magick charms,
Recover strength whene'er he fell. *Swift.*

2. Something of power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections; something that can please irresistibly.

Well sounding verses are the charm we use,
Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuse. *Rosson.*

Nor ever hope the queen of love

Will e'er thy rav'nite's charms improve. *Prior.*

To fam'd Apelles when young Ammon brought

The darling idol of his captive heart;

And the pleas'd nymph with kind attention sat,

To have her charms recorded by his art. *Waller.*

But what avail her unexhausted stores,

Her blooming mountains, and her sunny shores,

With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,

The smiles of nature, and the charms of art,

While proud oppression in her valleys reigns,

And tyranny usurps her happy plains? *Adison.*

To CHARM. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fortify with charms against evil.

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests;

I bear a charmed life, which must not yield

To one of woman born. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make powerful by charms.

3. To summon by incantation.

Upon my knees

I charm you by my once commended beauty,

By all your vows of love, and that great vow

Which did incorporate and make us one. *Shakspeare.*

4. To subdue by some secret power; to amaze; to overpower.

If in mine own woe charm'd,

Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;

Nor feel him where he struck. *Shakespeare.*

Musick the sweetest grief can charm. *Pope.*

5. To subdue the mind by pleasure.

'Tis your graces

That from my mute conscience to my tongue

Charms this report out. *Shakespeare.*

Amoret! my lovely foe,

Tell me where thy strength does lie:

Where the pow'r that charms us lies,

In thy soul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

Charm by accepting, by submitting sway. *Pope.*

Chloe thus the soul alarm'd,

Aw'd without sense, and without beauty charm'd. *Pope.*

CHA'RMED. adj. Enchanted.

Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his

spirits for ever should be enchanted. *Sidney.*

We implore thy powerful hand,

To undo the charmed hand

Of true virgin here distressed. *Milton.*

CHA'RMER. n. f. [from charm.]

1. One that has the power of charms or enchantments.

That handkerchief

Did an Egyptian to my mother give;

She was a charmer, and could almost read

The thoughts of people. *Shakespeare.*

The passion you pretended,

Was only to obtain;

But when the charm is ended,

The charmer you disdain. *Dryden.*

2. Word of endearment among lovers.

CHA'RMING. particip. adj. [from charm.]

Pleasing in the highest degree.

For ever all goodness will be charming, for

ever all wickedness will be most odious. *Spenser.*

O charming youth! in the first opening page,

So many graces in so green an age. *Dryden.*

CHA'RMINGLY. adv. [from charming.] In

such a manner as to please exceedingly.

She smiled very charmingly, and discovered as

fine a set of teeth as ever eye beheld. *Addison.*

CHA'RMINGNESS. n. f. [from charming.]

The power of pleasing.

CHA'RMEL. adj. [charmél, Fr.] Contain-

ing flesh, or carcases.

Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp,

Of found in charnel vaults and sepulchres

Ling'ring, and sitting by a new made grave. *Milton.*

CHA'RMEL-HOUSE. n. f. [charnier, Fr.

from caro, carnis, Latin.] The place

under churches where the bones of the

dead are repositied.

If charnel-houses and our graves must send

Those, that we bury, back; our monuments

Shall be the maws of kites. *Shakespeare.*

When they were in those charnel-houses, every

one was placed in order, and a black pillar or

coffin set by him. *Taylor.*

CHART. n. f. [charta, Lat.] A deli-

neation or map of coasts, for the use of

failors. It is distinguished from a map,

by representing only the coasts.

The Portuguese, when they had doubled the

Cape of Good Hope, found skilful pilots, using

astronomical instruments, geographical charts,

and compasses. *Arbutnot.*

CHARTER. n. f. [charta, Latin.]

1. A charter is a written evidence of things

done between man and man. Charters

are divided into charters of the king,

and charters of private persons. Charters

of the king are those, whereby the king

passeth any grant to any person or more,

or to any body politick: as a charter of

exemption, that no man shall be empan-

nelled on a jury; charter of pardon,

whereby a man is forgiven a felony,

or other offence. *Cowell.*

2. Any writing bestowing privileges or

rights.

If you deny it, let the danger light

Upon your charter, and your city's freedom. *Shak.*

It is not to be wondered, that the great charter

whereby God bestowed the whole earth upon

Adam, and confirmed it unto the sons of Noah,

being as brief in word as large in effect, hath bred

much quarrel of interpretation. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Here was that charter seal'd, wherein the crown

All marks of arbitrary power lays down. *Deane.*

She shakes the rubbish from her mounting-

brow,

And seems to have renew'd her charter's date,

Which heav'n will to the death of time allow. *Dryden.*

God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty

over the creatures. *South.*

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

I must have liberty,

Withal as large a charter as the wind,

To blow on whom I please; for so fools have;

And they that are most galled with my folly,

They mock most laugh. *Shakespeare.*

My mother,

Who has a charter to extol her blood,

When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shakspeare.*

CHARTER-PARTY. n. f. [chartre partie,

Fr.] A paper relating to a contract,

of which each party has a copy.

Charter-parties, or contracts, made even upon

the high sea, touching things that are not in their

own nature maritime, belong not to the admiral's

jurisdiction. *Hale.*

CHARTERED. adj. [from charter.] In-

vested with privileges by charter; pri-

villeged.

When he speaks,

The air, a charter'd libertine, is still. *Shakspeare.*

CHARY. adj. [from care.] Careful; cau-

tious; wary; frugal.

Over his kindred he held a wary and chary

care, which bountifully was capricious, when

occasion so required. *Cassius's Survey of Cornwall.*

The charied mind is promiscuous enough,

If the unmask her beauty to the moon. *Shakspeare.*

To CHASE. v. a. [chasser, French.]

1. To hunt.

It shall be as the chased roe. *Isaiah.*

My enemies chase me sore like a bird. *Lamentations.*

2. To pursue as an enemy.

And Ahimelech chased him, and he fled before

him. *Judges.*

One of you shall chase a thousand. *Deut.*

3. To drive away.

He that chaseth away his mother, is a son that

causeth shame. *Proverbs.*

4. To follow as a thing desirable.

5. To drive.

Thus chased by their brother's endless malice

from prince to prince, and from place to place,

they, for their safety, fled at last to the city of

Buenos. *Andrieu's History of the Turks.*

When the following moon had chas'd away

The flying stars, and light restor'd the day. *Dryden.*

To CHASE Metals. See To ENCHASE.

CHASE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; as, the pleasures of the chase.

2. Pursuit of any thing as game.

Whilst he was halting in the chase, it seems,

Of this fair couple, meet he on the way

The father of this seeming lady. *Shakespeare.*

There is no chase more pleasant, methinks,

than to drive a thought, by good conduct, from

one end of the world to another, and never to

lose sight of it till it fall into eternity. *Burnet.*

3. Fitness to be hunted; appropriation to

chase or sport.

Concerning the beasts of chase, whereof the

beast is the first, he is called the first year a

fawn. *Shakespeare.*

A maid I am, and of thy virgin train;

Oh! let me still that spotless name retain,

Frequent the forests, thy chase will obey,

And only make the beads of chase my prey. *Dryden.*

4. Pursuit of an enemy, or of something

noxious.

The admiral, with such ships only as could

suddenly be put in readiness, made forth with

them, and such as came daily in, we set upon

them, and gave them chase. *Bacon.*

He sallied out upon them with certain troops

of horsemen, with such violence, that he over-

threw them, and, having them in chase, did

speedy execution. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

They seek that joy, which us'd to glow

Expos'd on the hero's face,

When the thick squadrons press the foe,

And William led the glorious chase. *Prior.*

5. Pursuit of something as desirable.

Yet this mad chase, of fame, by few pursued,

Has drawn destruction on the multitude. *Dryden.*

6. The game hunted.

She, seeing the towering of her pursued chase,

went circling about, rising so with the hel's tents

of rising. *Sidney.*

Hold, Warwick! seek thee out some other

chase,

For I myself must put this deer to death. *Shakspeare.*

Honour's the noblest chase; pursue that game,

And recompense the loss of love with fame. *Granville.*

7. Open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted.

A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle nature between a forest and a park: being commonly less than a forest, and not endued with so many liberties; and yet of a larger compass, and stored with greater diversity of game, than a park. A *chase* differs from a forest in this, because it may be in the hands of a subject, whereas a forest, in its proper nature, cannot: and from a park, in that it is not inclosed, and hath not only a larger compass, and more store of game, but likewise more keepers and overseers. *Cowell.*

He and his lady both are at the lodge,
Upon the north side of this pleasant *chase*. *Shaksp.*

8. The CHASE of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece, taken within side.

Chambers.

CHASE-GUN. *n. f.* [from *chase* and *gun*.] Guns in the forepart of the ship, fired upon those that are pursued.

Mean time the Belgians tack upon our rear,
And taking *chase-guns* through our stern they send. *Dryden.*

CHASER. *n. f.* [from *chase*.]

1. Hunter; pursuer; driver.

Then began

A stop 't' th' *chaser*, a retire; anon
-A rout, confusion thick. *Shaksp.*

So fast he flies, that his reviewing eye
Has lost the *chasers*, and his ear the cry. *Denb.*

Stretch'd on the lawn, his second hope survey,
At once the *chaser*, and at once the prey!

Lo, Rufus, tugging at the deadly dart,
Bleeds in the forest like a wounded hart! *Pope.*

2. An enchafer.

CHASM. *n. f.* [*χάσμα*.]

1. A breach unclosed; a cleft; a gap; an opening.

In all that visible corporeal world, we see no
chasms or gaps. *Locke.*

The water of this orb communicates with that
of the ocean, by means of certain hiatuses or
chasms passing betwixt it and the bottom of the
ocean. *Woodward.*

The ground about her riv'n mouth disparts,
Horrible *chasm* profound. *Philips.*

2. A place unfilled; a vacancy.

Some lazy ages, lost in ease,
No action leave to busy chronicles;
Such, whose supine felicity but makes
In story *chasms* in epochas mistakes. *Dryden.*

CHASSELAS. *n. f.* [French.] A sort of grape.

CHASTE. *adi.* [*castus*, Fr. *castus*, Lat.]

1. Pure from all commerce of sexes; as, a chaste virgin.

Diana *chaste*, and Hebe fair. *Prior.*

2. With respect to language, pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phrases.

3. Free from obscenity.

Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some *chaste*, others obscene. *Watts' Logic.*

4. True to the marriage bed.

Love your children; be discreet, *chaste*, keepers
at home. *Titus.*

CHASTE-TREE. *n. f.* [*vitex*, Lat.]

This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high,
and produce spikes of flowers at the extremity of
every young shoot in autumn. *Miller.*

CHASTELY. *adv.* [from *chaste*.] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

You should not pass here; no, though it were
as virtuous to lie as to live *chastely*. *Shaksp.*

Make first a font of joy and love,
Whence *chastely* flows in royal eyes. *Wotton.*

Suppression of a long detect,
Which *chastely* in the council van,
And then our damsel's began. *Dryden.*

To CHASTEN. *v. a.* [*castigari*, Fr. *castigo*, Lat.] To correct; to punish; to mortify.

Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not
thy soul spare for his crying. *Prauerb.*

I follow thee, safe guide! the path
Thou lead'st me, and to the hand of heav'n sub-
mit.

However *chast'ning*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Some feel the rod,
And own, like us, the father's *chast'ning* hand. *Renn.*

From our lost pursuit the will to hide
Her close decrees, and *chasten* human pride. *Prior.*

To CHASTISE. *v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat. anciently accented on the first syllable, now on the last.]

1. To punish; to correct by punishment; to afflict for faults.

My breath I'll burst with straining of my cou-
rage,

But I will *chastise* this high-minded strumpet. *Shaksp.*

I am glad to see the vanity or envy of the
canting chymists thus discovered and *chastised*. *Boyle.*

Seldom is the world affrighted or *chastised* with
signs or prodigies, earthquakes or inundations,
famines or plagues. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

Like you, commission'd to *chastise* and bless,
He must avenge the world, and give it peace. *Prior.*

2. To reduce to order, or obedience; to repress; to restrain; to awe.

Hie thee hither,

That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,
And *chastise*, with the valour of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shaksp.*

Know sir, that I
Will not wait pinion'd at your master's court,
Nor once be *chastis'd* with the sober eye
Of dull Octavia. *Shaksp.*

The gay social sense
By decency *chastis'd*. *Thomson.*

CHASTISEMENT. *n. f.* [*castigamentum*, Fr.]

Correction; punishment: commonly, though not always, used of domestic or parental punishment.

Shall I so much dishonour my fair state,
On equal terms to give him *chastisement*? *Shaksp.*

He held the *chastisement* of one, which molest-
ed the fee of Rome, pleasing to God. *Raleigh.*

For seven years what can a child be guilty of,
but lying, or ill-natured tricks; the repeated
commission of which shall bring him to the
chastisement of the rod. *Locke.*

He receives a fit of sickness as the kind *chastise-
ment* and discipline of his heavenly Father, to
wean his affections from the world. *Bentley.*

CHASTISER. *n. f.* [from *chastise*.] The person that chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

CHASTITY. *n. f.* [*castitas*, Lat.]

1. Purity of the body.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow

To force a spotless virgin's *chastity*? *Shaksp.*

Chastity is either abstinence or continence: ab-
stinence is that of virgins or widows; continence
of married persons: chaste marriages are ho-
nourable and pleasing to God. *Taylor.*

Lo'n here, where frozen *chastity* retires,
Love finds an altar for sublimed fires. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from obscenity.

There is not *chastity* enough in language,

Whom offence to utter them. *Shaksp.*

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind; purity of language, opposed to barbarisms.

CHASTNESS. *n. f.* [from *chaste*.] Chastity; purity.

To CHAT. *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr. *Skinner*.] perhaps from *achat*, purchase or cheapening, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is most likely, contracted from *chatter*.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to cackle; to chatter; to converse at ease.

Thus *chatten* the people in their flocks,
Ylike as a monster of many heads. *Spenser.*

Because that I familiarly sometimes
Do use you for my fool, and *chat* with you,

Your fauciness will jet upon my love. *Shaksp.*

The shepherds on the lawn
Sat simply *chattering* in a rustic row. *Milton.*

With much good-will the motion was embrac'd
To *chat* a while on their adventures past. *Dryden.*

To CHAT. *v. a.* To talk of. Not in use, unless ludicrously.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared
fights

Are spectacled to see him. Your prattling nurse
Into a rapture lets her baby cry,

While she *chats* him, *Shaksp.*

CHAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate; slight or negligent tattle.

Lords that can prate

As amply and unnecessarily

As this Gonzalo, I myself would make

A clough of as deep *chat*. *Shaksp.*

The time between before the fire they sat

And shorten'd the delay by pleasing *chat*. *Dryd.*

The least is good, far greater than the tickling
of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle
chat of a smoking club. *Locke.*

Snuff, or the fan, supplies each pause of *chat*,
With singing, laughing, ogling, and all that. *Pope.*

CHAT. *n. f.* The keys of trees are called *chats*; as, ash *chats*.

CHA'TELLANY. *n. f.* [*châtelanie*, Fr.] The district under the dominion of a castle.

Here are about twenty towns and forts of great
importance, with their *châtellenies* and depen-
dencies. *Dryden.*

CHA'TTEL. *n. f.* [See CATTLE.] Any moveable possession: a term now scarce used but in forms of law.

Nay, look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor
fret;

I will be master of what is mine own;

She is my goods, my *chattels*. *Shaksp.*

Honour 'sa haste for love to come,

And cannot be extended from

The legal tenant; 'tis a *chattel*

Not to be forfeited in battle. *Hudibras.*

To CHATTER. *v. n.* [*caqueter*, Fr.]

1. To make a noise as a pic, or other unharmonious bird.

Nightingales seldom sing, the pie still *chattereth*. *Milner.*

So doth the cuckoo, when the mavis sings,
Begin his wile's note apace to *chatter*. *Spenser.*

There was a crow sat *chattering* upon the back
of a sheep: Well, sirrah, says the sheep, you
durst not have done this to a dog. *L'Estrange.*

Your bird of knowledge, that in dusky air
Chatters sutorily. *Dryden.*

2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth.

Stout *Chatter* surpris'd in deadly night,
With *chattering* teeth, and beaming hair upright. *Dryden.*

Dip but your toes into cold water,
Their correspondent teeth will *chatter*. *Prior.*

3. To talk idly or carelessly.

Suffer no hour to pass away in a lazy idleness,
an impertinent *chattering*, or useless trifling. *Watts' Logic.*

CHATTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Noise like that of a pic or monkey.

CHE

The mimic ape began his *chatter*,
How evil tongues his life bespatter. *Swift.*

2. Idle prate.

CHATTERER. *n. f.* [from *chatter*.] An idle talker; a prattler.

CHATTWOOD. *n. f.* Little sticks; fuel.

CHAVENDER. *n. f.* [*chevesue*, Fr.] A fish; the chub.
These are a choice bait for the chub, or *chavender*, or indeed any great fish. *Walton's Angler.*

CHAUMONTELLE. *n. f.* [French.] A sort of pear.

TO CHAW. *v. a.* [*kasven*, Germ.] To champ between the teeth; to masticate; to chew.
I home returning, fraught with soul despatch,
And *chawing* vengeance all the way I went.
Spenser's Faery Queen.
They come to us, but us love draws;
He swallows us, and never *chaws*;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. *Donne.*
Whether he found any use of *chawing* little sponges, dipt in oil, in his mouth, when he was perfectly under water, and at a distance from his engine. *Boyle.*
The man who laugh but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grin'd twittles pass,
Might laugh again, to see a jury *chaw*
The prickles of unparitable law. *Dryden.*

CHAW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The chap; the upper or under part of a beast's mouth.
I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy *chaws*, and will bring thee forth and all thine army. *Ezekiel.*

CHAWORON. *n. f.* Entrails.
Add thereto a tyger's *chaworons*,
For the ingredients of our cauldron. *Shakespeare.*

CHEAP. *adj.* [*ceapan*, Sax. *koopan*, Dut. to buy.]

1. To be had at a low rate; purchased for a small price.
Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be sold will be *cheap*. On the other side, raise up a great many buyers for a few sellers, and the same thing will immediately turn dear. *Locke.*

2. Of small value; easy to be had; not respected.
The goodness, that is *cheap* in beauty, makes beauty brief in goodness. *Shakespeare.*
Had I to lavish of my presents been,
So common hackney'd in the eyes of men,
So stale and *cheap* to vulgar company. *Shakespeare.*
He that is too much in any thing, so that he giveth another occasion of society, maketh himself *cheap*. *Bacon.*
May your sick fame still languish till it die,
And you grow *cheap* in ev'ry subject's eye. *Dryden.*
The titles of distinction, which belong to us, are turned into terms of derision, and every way is taken, by profane men, towards rendering us *cheap* and contemptible. *Atterbury.*

CHEAP. *n. f.* [*cheaping* is an old word for market; whence *Eastcheap*, *Cheapside*.] Market; purchase; bargain: as good *cheap*; a *bon marche*, Fr.
The same wine which we pay so dear for now-a-days, in that good world was very good *cheap*. *Sidney.*
It is many a man's case to tire himself out with hunting after that abroad, which he carries about him all the while, and may have it better *cheap* at home. *L'Estrange.*
Some few insulting cowards, who love to vapour good *cheap*, may trample on those who give least resistance. *Deasy of Picts.*

TO CHEAPEN. *v. a.* [*ceapan*, Sax. to buy.]

CHE

1. To attempt to purchase; to bid for any thing; to ask the price of any commodity.
Rich she shall be, that's certain; wife, or I'll none; virtuous, or I'll never *cheapen* her. *Shakespeare.*
The fish he *cheapened* was a Jupiter, which would have come at a very easy rate. *L'Estrange.*
She slept sometimes to Mrs. Thody's,
To *cheapen* tea. *Prior.*
To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To lessen value.
My hopes pursue a brighter diadem,
Can any brighter than the Roman be?
I find my proffer'd love has *cheapen'd* me. *Dryden.*

CHEAPLY. *adv.* [from *cheap*.] At a small price; at a low rate.
By these I see
So great a day as this is *cheaply* bought. *Shakespeare.*
Blood, rapines, massacres, were *cheaply* bought,
So mightily recompence your beauty bought. *Dryden.*

CHEAPNESS. *n. f.* [from *cheap*.] Low-ness of price.
Ancient statutes incite merchant-strangers to bring in commodities; having for end *cheapness*. *Bacon.*
The discredit which is grown upon Ireland, has been the great discouragement to other nations to transplant themselves hither, and prevailed farther than all the invitations which the *cheapness* and plenty of the country has made them. *Temple.*

CHEAT. See **CHEER**.

TO CHEAT. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation; probably from *acheater*, Fr. to purchase, alluding to the tricks used in making bargains. See the noun.]

1. To defraud; to impose upon; to trick. It is used commonly of low cunning.
It is a dangerous commerce, where an honest man is sure at first of being *cheated*; and he recovers not his losses, but by learning to *cheat* others. *Dryden.*
There are people who find that the most effectual way to *cheat* the people, is always to pretend to infallible cures. *Tillotson.*

2. It has of before the thing taken away by fraud.
I that am curtail'd by this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd. *Shakespeare.*

CHEAT. *n. f.* [from the verb. Some think abbreviated from *eschent*, because many fraudulent measures being taken by the lords of manors in procuring *eschents*, *cheat*, the abridgment, was brought to convey a bad meaning.]

1. A fraud; a trick; an imposture.
The pretence of publick good is a *cheat* that will ever pass, though foisted by ill men, that I wonder the good do not grow ashamed to use it. *Temple.*
Empirick politicians use deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a *cheat*. *Dryden.*
When I consider life, 'tis all a *cheat*;
Yet, fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit;
Till on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falser than the former day;
Lies worse; and while it says we shall be blest
With some new joy, cuts off what we possess. *Dryden.*

2. A person guilty of fraud.
Disimulation can be no further useful than it is concealed; for as much as no man will trust a known *cheat*. *South.*
Like that notorious *cheat*, vast sums I give,
Only that you may keep me while I live. *Dryden.*

CHE

CHEATER. *n. f.* [from *cheat*.] One that practises fraud.
I will be *cheater* to them both, and they shall be exchequers to me. [It is here for *cheater*] *Shakespeare.*
They say this town is full of couzenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye;
Disguised *cheaters*, prating mountebanks,
And many such like liberties of sin. *Shakespeare.*
He is no swaggerer, buffets; a tame *cheater* i'faith.—*Cheater*, call you him? I will bar no honest man my house, nor no *cheater*. *Shakespeare.*
All sorts of injurious persons, the fraudulent, the detainers of titles, *cheaters* of men's inheritances, false witnesses and accusers.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

TO CHECK. *v. a.* [from the French *acheer*, *chefs*; whence we use at that game, the term *checkmate*, when we stop our adversary from carrying on his play any further.]

1. To repress; to curb.
Refrain thy state; with better judgment *check* This hideous rashness. *Shakespeare.*
Fames may be fown and raised, they may be spread and multiplied, they may be *checked* and laid dead. *Bacon.*
I note when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to *check* her pride. *Milton.*
He who sat at a table, richly and deliciously furnished, but with a sword hanging over his head by one single thread or hair, surely had enough to *check* his appetite. *South.*

2. To reprove; to chide.
Richard, with his eye brimful of tears,
Then *check'd* and rated by Northumberland,
Did speak these words, now prov'd a prophecy. *Shakespeare.*
His fault is much, and the good king his matter
Will *check* him for't. *Shakespeare.*

3. To compare a bank note, or other bill, with the correspondent paper.

4. To control by a counter-reckoning.

TO CHECK. *v. n.*

1. To stop; to make a stop; with *at*.
With what wing the stony *checks* at it. *Shakespeare.*
He must observe their mood on whom he jests,
The quality of the persons, and the time;
And, like the haggard, *check* at every feather
That comes before his eye. *Shakespeare.*
The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the future, or else *checks* at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

2. To clash; to interfere.
If love *check* with business, it troubleth men's fortunes. *Bacon.*

3. To strike with repression.
I'll avoid his presence;
It *checks* too strong upon me. *Dryden.*

CHECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Repressure; stop; rebuff; sudden restraint.
Rebellion in this land shall lose his sway,
Meeting the *check* of such another day. *Shakespeare.*
We see also, that kings that have been fortunate conquerors in their first years, must have some *check* or arrest in their fortunes. *Bacon.*
God hath of late years manifested himself in a very dreadful manner, as if it were on purpose to give a *check* to this insolent impiety. *Tillotson.*
It was this viceroy's zeal, which gave a remarkable *check* to the first progress of christianity. *Calais's Frenchholder.*
God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a *check* to that sacrilege which had been but too much winked at. *Atterbury.*
The great struggle with passions is in the *check*. *Bagot.*

2. Restraint; 'curb; government; continued restraint.

They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the *check* of their consciences much breaketh their spirit. *Hayward.*

The impetuosity of the new officer's nature needed some restraint and *check*, for some time, to his immoderate pretences and appetite of power. *Clarendon.*

Some, free from rhyme or reason, rule or *check*, Break Priscian's head, and Pegasus's neck. *Pope.*

While such men are in trust, who have no *check* from within, nor any views but towards their interest. *Swift.*

3. A reproof; a slight.

Oh! this life Is nobler than attending for a *check*. *Shakespeare.*

I do know, the State, However this may gall him with some *check*, Cannot with safety cast him. *Shakespeare.*

4. A dislike; a sudden disgust; something that stops the progress.

Say I should wed her, would not my wife Subjects

Take *check*, and think it strange? perhaps revolt? *Dryden.*

5. In falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game to follow rooks, pies, or other birds that cross her flight.

A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if she be handsome, she is the more subject to go out on *check*. *Suckling.*

When whistled from the fist Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd, And with her eagerness, the quarry mis'd, Straight flies at *check*, and clips it down the wind. *Dryden.*

6. The person checking; the cause of restraint; a stop.

He was unhappily too much used as a *check* upon the lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*

A satirical poet is the *check* of the laymen on bad priests. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

7. Any stop or interruption.

The letters have the natural production by several *checks* or stops, or, as they are usually called, articulations of the breath or voice. *Hollier's Elements of Speech.*

8. The correspondent cipher of a bank-bill.

9. A term used in the game of chess, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.

10. Clerk of the CHECK, in the king's household, has the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family.

11. Clerk of the CHECK, in the king's navy at Plymouth, is also the name of an officer invested with like powers.

To CHE'CKER. } v. a. [from *checcs*, chess, *To CHE'QUER.* } French.] To variegate or diversify, in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.

The grey-eyed morn smiles on the frowning night, Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shakespeare.*

The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind, And make a checker'd shadow on the ground. *Shakespeare.*

As the snake, rolled in the flow'ry bank, With shining checker'd flough, doth sting a child, That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shall.*

The wealthy spring yet never bore That sweet nor dainty flower, That damask'd not the checker'd floor Of Cynthia's summer bower. *Drayton.*

Many a youth and many a maid Dancing in the checker'd shade. *Milton.*

In the chess-board, the use of each chess-man is determined only within that *chequered* piece of wood. *Locke.*

In our present condition, which is a middle state, our minds are, as it were, *chequered* with truth and falsehood. *Addison.*

The ocean inter-mixing with the land, so as to checker it into earth and water. *Woodward.*

Here waving groves a checker'd scene display, And part admit, and part exclude the day. *Pope.*

CHE'CKER. } n. s. Work varied

CHE'CKER-WORK. } alternately as to its colours or materials.

Netts of checker-work and wreaths of chain-work for the chapters which were upon the top of the pillars. *1 Kings.*

CHE'CKMATE. n. s. [*ecche* at mat, Fr.]

The movement on the chess-board that kills the opposite men, or hinders them from moving.

Love they him call'd, that gave me the *check-mate*, But better might they have behote him hate. *Spenser.*

CHE'CKROLL. n. s. [from *check* and *roll*.]

A roll or book, containing the names of such as are attendants on, and in pay to, great personages, as their household servants. It is otherwise called the *chequer-roll*. *Cowell.*

Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's servants in *check-roll*, lest it should have been too harsh to the gentlemen of the kingdom. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

CHEEK. n. s. [*ceac*, Saxon.]

1. The side of the face below the eye.

And now and then an ample tear will'd down Her delicate *cheek*. *Shakespeare.*

Her beauty hangs upon the *cheek* of night Like a rich jewel in an *Aethiop's* ear. *Shakespeare.*

I shall survey, and spy Death in thy *cheeks*, and darkness in thy eye. *Donne.*

Daughter of the rose, whose *cheeks* unite The differing titles of the red and white; Who heav'n's alternate beauty well display, The blush of morning and the milky way. *Dryd.*

2. A general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces of their machines and instruments that are double, and perfectly alike. *Chambers.*

CHE'CKBONE. n. s. [from *check* and *bone*.]

The jaw.

I cut the tumour, and felt the slug: it lay partly under the os jugale, or *checkbone*. *Histoman.*

CHE'CKTOOTH. n. s. [from *check* and *tooth*.]

The hinder-tooth or tusk.

He hath the *cheekteeth* of a great lion. *Josh.*

CHEER. n. s. [*chere*, Fr. entertainment; *cara*, Sp. the countenance. It seems to have, in English, some relation to both these senses.]

1. Entertainment; provisions served at a feast.

But though my rates be mean, take them in good part; Better *cheer* you may have, but not with better heart. *Shakespeare.*

His will was never determined to any pursuit of good *cheer*, poignant sauces and delicious wines. *Locke.*

2. Invitation to gayety.

You do not give the *cheer*: the feast is fold That is not often vouch'd, while 'tis making, 'Tis given with welcome. *Shakespeare.*

3. Gayety; jollity.

I have not that alacrity of spirit, Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakespeare.*

4. Air of the countenance.

Right faithful true he was in deed and word, But of his *cheer* did seem too solemn sad: Nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad. *Spenser.*

Which publick death, receiv'd with such a *cheer*, As not a sigh, a look, a shrink bewrays

The least felt touch of a degenerate fear, Gave life to envy, to his courage praise. *Daniels.*

He ended; and his words their drooping *cheer* Enliven'd, and their languish'd hope reviv'd. *Milton.*

At length appear Her grisly brethren stretch'd upon the bier: Pale at the sudden sight, she chang'd her *cheer*. *Dryden.*

5. Perhaps temper of mind in general; for we read of heavy *cheer*.

Then were they all of good *cheer*, and they also took some meat. *Acts.*

TO CHEER. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To incite; to encourage; to inspirit.

He complained that he was betrayed; yet, for all that, was nothing discouraged, but *cheered* up the footmen. *Kneller.*

He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled, And vow'd revenge on her devoted head. *Dryden.*

2. To comfort; to console.

I died, ere I could lend thee aid; But *cheer* thy heart, and be thou not dismay'd. *Shakespeare.*

Displeas'd at what, not suffering, they had seen, They went to *cheer* the fashion of the green. *Dryden.*

3. To gladden.

Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert *cheers*: Prepare the way; a god, a god appears! *Pope.*

The sacred sun, above the waters rais'd, Thro' heaven's eternal brazen portals blaz'd, And wide o'er earth diffus'd his *cheering* ray. *Pope.*

TO CHEER. v. n. To grow gay or glad-some.

At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up; My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me. *A. Phillips.*

CHE'ERER. n. s. [from *To cheer*.] Glad-

ner; giver of gayety.

To thee alone be praise, From whom our joy descends, Thou *cheerer* of our days. *Watson.*

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a *cheerer* of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts. *Walton.*

Saffron is the safest and most simple cordial, the greatest reviver of the heart, and *cheerer* of the spirits. *Temple.*

CHE'ERFUL. adi. [from *cheer* and *full*.]

1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth.

The *cheerful* birds of sundry kind Do chaunt sweet music to delight his mind. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Having an appearance of gayety.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance; but by sorrow of the heart the spirit is broken. *Proverbs.*

CHE'ERFULLY. adv. [from *cheerful*.]

Without dejection; with willingness; with gayety.

Pluck up thy spirits, look *cheerfully* upon me. *Shakespeare.*

To their known stations *cheerfully* they go. *Dryd.*

Dedline is that which must prepare men for discipline; and men never go on so *cheerfully*, as when they see where they go. *South.*

May the man, That *cheerfully* recounts the female's praise, Find equal love, and love's untainted sweets Enjoy with honour. *Philips.*

CHE'ERFULNESS. n. s. [from *cheerful*.]

1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity.

CHE

Barbarossa, using this exceeding *cheerfulness* and forwardness of his soldiers, weighed up the fourteen galleys he had sunk. *Kneller.*

With what resolution and *cheerfulness*, with what courage and patience, did vast numbers of all sorts of people, in the first ages of christianity, encounter all the rage and malice of the world, and embrace torments and death! *Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from gloominess.

I marvelled to see her receive my commandments with sighs, and yet do them with *cheerfulness*. *Sidney.*

CHEERLESS. *adj.* [from *cheer*.] Without gayety, comfort, or gladness.

For since mine eye your joyous sight did miss,
My *cheerful* day is turn'd to *cheerless* night. *Fairy Queen.*

On a bank, beside a willow,
Heav'n her coving, earth her pillow,
Sad Amynta sigh'd alone,
From the *cheerless* dawn of morning
Till the dews of night returning. *Dryden.*

CHEERLY. *adj.* [from *cheer*.]

1. Gay; cheerful.

They are useful to mankind, in affording them convenient situations of houses and villages, reflecting the benign and cherishing sun-beams, and so rendering their habitations both more comfortable and more *cheerly* in winter. *Ray.*

2. Not gloomy; not dejected.

CHEERLY. *adv.* [from *cheer*.] *Cheerfully.*

Under heavy arms the youth of Rome
Their long laborious marches overcome;
Cheerly their tedious travels undergo. *Dryden.*

In God's name, *cheerly* on, courageous friends,
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shakespeare.*

Of listening how the hounds and horn
Cheerly rouse the slumbering morn. *Milton.*

CHEERY. *adj.* [from *cheer*.] Gay; sprightly; having the power to make gay: a ludicrous word.

Come, let us hic, and quaff a *cheery* bowl;
Let cyder new wash sorrow from thy soul. *Gay.*

CHEESE. *n. f.* [*caseus*, Lat. *cyré*, Sax.] A kind of food made by pressing the curd of coagulated milk, and suffering the mass to dry.

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, the Welshman with my *cheese*, than my wife with herself. *Shakespeare.*

CHEESECAKE. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *cake*.] A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

Effeminate he fat, and quiet;
Strange product of a *cheese* cake diet. *Prior.*
Where many a man, at variance with his wife,
With soft'ning mead and *cheese* cake ends the strife. *King.*

CHEESEMONGER. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *monger*.] One who deals in cheese.

A true owl of London,
That gives out he's undone,
Being a *cheesemonger*,
By trawling. *Ben Jonson.*

CHEESEPRESS. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *press*.] The press in which the curds are pressed.

The cleanly *cheese* press she could never turn,
Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the churn. *Gay's Pastoral.*

CHEESEVAT. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *vat*.] The wooden case in which the curds are confined when they are pressed into cheese.

His sense occasions the careless rustic to judge
The fun no bigger than a *cheesevat*. *Glanville.*

CHEESY. *adj.* [from *cheese*.] Having the nature or form of cheese.

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CHE

Acids mixed with them precipitate a topaceous chalky matter, but not a *cheesy* substance. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CHE'LY. *n. f.* [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a shellfish.

It happeneth often, I confess, that a lobster hath the *chely*, or great claw, of one side longer than the other. *Brown.*

CHE'MISTRY. See CHYMISTRY.

CHE'QUER. See CHECKER.

To CHERISH. *v. a.* [*cherir*, Fr.] To support and forward with encouragement, help, and protection; to shelter; to nurse up.

Whenever Buckingham doth turn his hate
Upon your grace, and not with dutious love
Doth *cherish* you and yours, God punish me
With hate in those where I expect most love. *Shakespeare.*

I would, I were thy bird.

Sweet, so would I;
But I should kill thee with too much *cherishing*. *Shakespeare.*

What doth *cherish* weeds but gentle air? *Shakespeare.*

Magistrates have always thought themselves concerned to *cherish* religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the belief of a God and another life. *Tillotson.*

But old god Saturn, which doth all devour,
Doth *cherish* her, and still augments her might. *Davies.*

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the upbraidings of his own conscience; those who act by error, have its *cherishings* and encouragements to animate them. *Decay of Piety.*

CHE'RISHER. *n. f.* [from *cherish*.] An encourager; a supporter.

One of their greatest praises it is to be the maintainers and *cherishers* of a regular devotion, a reverend worship, a true and decent piety. *Spratt.*

CHE'RISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *cherish*.] Encouragement; support; comfort. Obsolete.

The one lives her age's ornament,
That with rich bounty, and dear *cherishment*,
Supports the praise of noble poesy. *Spenser.*

CHERRY. } *n. f.* [*cerise*, Fr. *cerasus*,
CHERRY-TREE. } Lat.]

The species are, 1. The common red or garden cherry. 2. Large Spanish cherry. 3. The red heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry. 5. The bleeding heart cherry. 6. The black heart cherry. 7. The May cherry. 8. The black cherry, or mazard. 9. The archduke cherry. 10. The yellow Spanish cherry. 11. The Flanders cluster cherry. 12. The carnation cherry. 13. The large black cherry. 14. The bird cherry. 15. The red bird or Cumish cherry. 16. The largest double flowered cherry. 17. The double flowered cherry. 18. The common wild cherry. 19. The wild northern English cherry, with late ripe fruit. 20. The shock or perfumed cherry. 21. The cherry tree with striped leaves. And many other sorts of cherries; as the amier cherry, lukeward, corone, Gaseoigne, and the morella, which is chiefly planted for preserving. This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time of the Mithridatic victory by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 680; and was brought into Britain about 120 years afterwards, which was *San Dom. 55*; and was soon after spread through most parts of Europe. *Milton.*

Some ask but a pin, a nut, a *cherry* stone;
But she, more covetous, would have a chain. *Shakespeare.*

July I would have drawn in a jacket of night-yellow, eating *cherries*, with his face and bosom sun-burnt. *Peachum.*

A little spark of life, which, in its first appearance, might be insited in the hollow of a *cherry* stone. *Hale.*

CHE

CHE'RRY. *adj.* [from the substantive.] Resembling a cherry in colour.

Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
A *cherry* lip, a passing pleasing tongue. *Stal/p.*

CHE'RRY-BAY. See LAUREL.

CHE'RRY-CHEEKED. *adj.* [from *cherry* and *cheek*.] Having ruddy cheeks.

I warrant them *cherrycheeked* country girls. *Compton.*

CHE'RRYPIT. [from *cherry* and *pit*.] A child's play, in which they throw cherry stones into a small hole.

What, man! 'tis not for gravity to play at *cherrypit*. *Shakespeare.*

CHERSONESE. *n. f.* [*χερσονησος*.] A peninsula; a tract of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or isthmus.

CHERT. *n. f.* [from *quartz*, Germ.] A kind of flint.

Flint is most commonly found in form of nodules; but 'tis sometimes found in thin strata, when 'tis called *chert*. *Woodward.*

CHE'RUB. *n. f.* [*כרוב* *plur.* *כרובים*.]

It is sometimes written in the plural, improperly, *cherulims*.] A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. All the several descriptions which the Scripture gives us of *cherubim* differ from one another; as they are described in the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, and in a composition of all these figures put together. The hieroglyphical representations in the embroidery upon the curtains of the tabernacle, were called by Moses, *Exodus xxvi. 1. cherubim* of cunning work. *Calmet.*

The roof o' th' chamber
With gold *cherubim* is fretted. *Shakespeare.*

Heav'n's *cherubim*, hush'd
Upon the light's couriers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
That tears shall drown the wind. *Shakespeare.*

Some *cherub* finishes what you begun,
And to a miracle improves a tune. *Prior.*

CHE'RUBICK. *adj.* [from *cherub*.] Angelick; relating to the cherubim.

Thy words
Attentive, and with more delighted ear,
Divine instructor! I have heard, than when
Cherubim lounge by night from neighbouring hills
Aerial music send. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
And on the east side of the garden place
Cherubim watch. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CHE'RUBIN. *adj.* [from *cherub*.] Angelical.

This tell where of thine
Hath in her more destruction than thy sword,
For all her *cherubin* looks. *Shakespeare.*

CHE'RVIL. *n. f.* [*charophyllum*, Lat.] An umbelliferous plant. *Müller.*

To CHERUP. *v. n.* [from *cheer*; perhaps from *cheer up*, corrupted to *cherup*.] To chirp; to use a cheerful voice.

The birds
Frame to thy love their cheerful chirping;
Or hold their peace for thrills of thy sweet lute. *Spenser.*

CHE'SLIP. *n. f.* A small vermin, that lies under stones or tiles. *Skinner.*

CHIESS. *n. f.* [*echecs*, Fr.] A nice and abstruse game, in which two sets of men are moved in opposition to each other.

This game the Persian monarch did invent;
The force of Eastern wisdom to express;
From thence to busy Europeans sent,
And styl'd by modern Lomachus positive *chess*. *Johnson.*

CHE

So have I seen a king on *chefs*
(His rooks and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bishops in distress)
Sitting about, grow less and less,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden.*

CHESS-APPLE. n. f. A species of wild-service.

CHESS-BOARD. n. f. [from *chefs* and *board*.]
The board or table on which the game of chess is played.

And cards are dealt, and *chefs*-boards brought,
To ease the pain of coward thought. *Prior.*

CHESS-MAN. n. f. [from *chefs* and *man*.]
A puppet for chess.

A company of *chefs*-men standing on the same squares of the chess-board where we left them, we say they are all in the same place, or unmoved. *Locke.*

CHESS-PLAYER. n. f. [from *chefs* and *player*.] A gameseller at chess.

Thus, like a skillful *chefs*-player, he draws out his men, and makes his pawns of use to his greater persons. *Dryden.*

CHESSOM. n. f. Mellow earth.
The tender *chessom* and mellow earth is the best, being mere mould, between the two extremes of clay and sand; especially if it be not loamy and binding. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

CHEST. n. f. [cyr, Sax. *cista*, Lat.]

1. A box of wood, or other materials, in which things are laid up.

He will seek there, on my word; neither pelf, *chess*, trunk, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shakespeare.*

But more have been by avarice oppress'd,
And heaps of money crowded in the *chess*. *Dryden.*

2. A **CHEST of Drawers.** A case with moveable boxes or drawers.

3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the shoulders to the belly.

Such as have round faces, or broad *chests*, or shoulders, have seldom or never long necks. *Brown.*

He describes another by the largeness of his *chest*, and breadth of his shoulders. *Pope.*

To CHEST. v. a. [from the noun.] To repose in a chest; to hoard.

CHEST-FOUNDING. n. f. A disease in horses. It comes near to a pleurisy, or peripneumony, in a human body.

Farrier's Dict.

CHESTED. adj. [from *chest*.] Having a chest; as, broad-chested, narrow-chested.

CHESTER. See CASTOR.

CHESTNUT. n. f. [from *chastaigne*, Fr.]

CHESTNUT-TREE. n. f. [from *chastanea*, Latin.]

1. The tree hath katkins, which are placed at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree. The outer coat of the fruit is very rough, and has two or three nuts included in each husk or covering. This tree was formerly in greater plenty, as may be proved by the old buildings in London, which were, for the most part, of this timber; which is equal in value to the best oak, and, for many purposes, far exceeds it, particularly for making vessels for liquors; it having a property, when once thoroughly seasoned, to maintain its bulk constantly, and is not subject to shrink or swell, like other timber. *Miller.*

2. The fruit of the chestnut tree.

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half so great a blow to th' ear,
As will a *chestnut* in a farmer's fire. *Shakespeare.*

CHE

October has a basket of services, medlars, and *chymists*, and fruits that ripen at the latter time. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. The name of a brown colour.

His hair is of a good colour.

—An excellent colour: your *chestnut* was ever the only colour. *Shakespeare.*

Merab's long hair was glossy *chestnut* brown. *Cowley.*

CHESTON. n. f. A species of plum.

CHEVALIER. n. f. [*chevalier*, Fr.]

A knight; a gallant strong man.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid

And I am low'd by a traitor villain,

And cannot help the noble *chevalier*. *Shakespeare.*

CHEVAUX de Frise. n. f. [Fr. The singular *Cheval de Frise* is seldom used.]

The Friesland horse, which is a piece of timber, larger or smaller, and traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, stopping a breach, or making a retrenchment to stop the cavalry. It is also called a turnpike, or tourniquet. *Chambers.*

CHEVEN. n. f. [*chevesne*, Fr.] A river fish, the same with *chub*.

CHEVERIL. n. f. [*cheverau*, Fr.] A kid; kid leather. Obsolete.

A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit: how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward. *Shakespeare.*

Which gifts the capacity
Of your soft *cheveril* conscience would receive,
If you might please to stretch it. *Shakespeare.*

O, here 's a wit of *cheveril*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad. *Shakespeare.*

CHEVISANCE. n. f. [*chevisance*, Fr.]

Enterprise; achievement. Not in use.

Fortune, the foe of famous *chevisance*,

Seldom, laid Guyon, yields to virtue aid. *Spens.*

CHEVRON. n. f. [French.] One of the honourable ordinaries in heraldry. It represents two rafters of a house, set up as they ought to stand. *Harris.*

To CHEW. v. a. [ceppyan, Sax. *kauwen*, Dutch. It is very frequently pronounced *chaw*, and perhaps properly.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate.

If little faults, proceeding from distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
When capital crimes, *chew'd*, swallow'd, and digested,
Appear before us? *Shakespeare.*

Pacing through the forest,

Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy. *Shak.*

This pious cheat, that never suck'd the blood,

Nor *chew'd* the flesh, of lambs. *Dryden's Fables.*

The vales

Descending gently, where the lowing herd

Chews verd'ant pasture. *Philips.*

By *chewing*, solid aliment is divided into small parts: in a human body, there is no other instrument to perform this action but the teeth.

By the action of *chewing*, the spittle and mucus are squeezed from the glands, and mixed with the aliment; which action, if it be long continued, will turn the aliment into a sort of chyle. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To meditate; to ruminate in the thoughts.

While the fierce monk does at his trial stand,
He *chews* revenge, abjuring his offence:

Guile in his tongue, and murder in his hand,

He stabs his judge, to prove his innocence. *Prior.*

3. To taste without swallowing.

Heaven 's in my mouth,

As if I did but only *chew* its name. *Shakespeare.*

Some books are to be tasted, others to be

swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested: that is, some books are to be read only

CHI

in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, with attention. *Bacon.*

To CHEW. v. n. To champ upon; to ruminate.

I will with patience hear, and find a time;
Till then, my noble friend, *chew* upon this. *Shakespeare.*

Inculcate the doctrine of disobedience, and then leave the multitude to *chew* upon 't. *L'Estrange.*

Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past,
And blunder on in business to the last. *Pope.*

CHICANE. n. f. [*chicane*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from the Spanish word *chico*, little.]

1. The art of protracting a contest by petty objection and artifice.

The general part of the civil law concerns not the *chicane* of private causes, but the affairs and intercourse of civilized nations, grounded upon the principles of reason. *Locke.*

His attornies have hardly one trick left; they are at an end of all their *chicane*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Artifice in general. This sense is only in familiar language.

Unwilling then in arms to meet,
He strove to lengthen the campaign,
And save his forces by *chicane*. *Prior.*

To CHICANE. v. n. [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a contest by tricks.

CHICANER. n. f. [*chicaneur*, Fr.] A petty sophist; a trifling disputant; a wrangler.

This is the way to distinguish the two most different things I know, a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason. *Locke.*

CHICANERY. n. f. [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophistry; mean arts of wrangle.

His anger caused him to destroy the greatest part of these reports; and only to preserve such as discovered much of the *chicanery* and futility of the practice. *Arbuthnot.*

CHICHES. n. f. See CHICKPEA.

CHICHLING VETCH. n. f. [*latyrus*, Lat.]

In Germany they are cultivated, and eaten as peas, though neither so tender nor well tasted. *Miller.*

CHICK. n. f. [*cican*, Sax. *kicken*, Dutch. *Chicken* is, I believe, the old plural of *chick*, though now used as a singular noun.]

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird.

All my pretty ones!

What, all my pretty *chickens*, and their dam,

At one fell swoop! *Shakespeare.*

For when the shell is broke, out comes a *chick*. *Davies.*

While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor cannot hurt, nor hath seen the motion, yet he readily practiseth it. *Hale.*

Even since she was a seven-night old, they say,

Was chaste and humble to her dying day;

Nor *chick*, nor hen, was known to dishevel. *Dryden.*

Having the notion that one laid the egg out of which the other was hatched, I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and *chick*. *Locke.*

On rainy days alone I dine,

Upon a *chick* and pint of wine:

On rainy days I dine alone,

And pick my *chicken* to the bone. *Swift.*

2. A word of tenderness.

My Ariel, *chick*,

This is thy charge. *Shakespeare.*

3. A term for a young girl.

Then, *Chloe*, still go on to prate

Of thirty-six and thirty-eight;

Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,

Your hints, that *Stella* is no *chicken*. *Swift.*

CHICKENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *chicken* and *heart*.] Cowardly; timorous; fearful.

Now we set up for tilting in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, *chickenhearted*,
To fright the ladies first, and then be parted.

Prologue to Spanish Friar.

CHICKENPOX. *n. f.* An exanthematous distemper, so called from its being of no very great danger.

CHICKLING. *n. f.* [from *chick*.] A small chick.

CHICKPEA. *n. f.* [from *chick* and *pea*.] A kind of degenerate pea. *Miller.*

CHICKWEED. *n. f.* [from *chick* and *weed*.] The name of a plant.

Green mint, or *chickweed*, are of good use in all the hard swellings of the breast, occasioned by milk. *Wifeman.*

TO CHIDE. *v. a. pret. chid or chode, part. chid or chidden.* [chidan, Sax.]

1. To reprove; to check; to correct with words: applied to persons.

Chide him for faults, and do it reverently,
When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth.

Shakespeare.

And fly like chidden Mercury from Jove.

Shakespeare.

Those, that do teach your babes,

Do it with gentle means, and easy tasks;
He might have chid me so: for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding.

Shakespeare.

And chid her barking waves into attention.

Milton.

Above the waves as Neptune shew'd his face,
To chide the winds, and save the Trojan race.

Waller.

You look, as if you stem philosopher
Had just now chid you.

Addison.

If any woman of better fashion in the parish
happened to be absent from church, they were
sure of a visit from him, to chide and to dine with
her.

Swift.

2. To drive with reproof.

Margaret my queen, and Clifford too,
Have chid me from the battle.

Shakespeare.

3. To blame; to reproach: applied to things.

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long
delay,

And fountains, o'er the pebbles, chid your stay.

Dryden.

I chid the folly of my thoughtless haste;

For, the work perfected, the joy was past.

Prior.

TO CHIDE. *v. n.*

1. To clamour; to scold.

What had he to do to chide at me? *Shaksp.*
Next morn, betimes, the bride was missing:
The mother scream'd, the father chid,
Where can that idle wench be hid? *Swift.*

2. To quarrel with.

The business of the state does him offence,
And he does chide with you.

Shakespeare.

3. To make a noise.

My duty,
As doth a rock against the chiding flood,
Should the approach of this wild river break,
And stand unshaken yours.

Shakespeare.

CHIDER. *n. f.* [from *chide*.] A rebuker; a reprovcr.

Not her that chides, fir, at any hand, I pray.—
I love no chiders, fir.

Shakespeare.

CHIEF. *adj.* [*chef*, the head, Fr.]

1. Principal; most eminent; above the rest in any respect.

These were the chief of the officers that were
over Solomon's works.

1 Kings.

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been
chief in this trespass.

Ezra.

Your country, chief in arms, abroad defend;
At home, with morals, arts, and laws amend.

Pope.

2. Eminent; extraordinary.

A froward man soweth strife, and a whisperer
separateth chief friends.

Proverbs.

3. Capital; of the first order; that to which other parts are inferior, or subordinate.

I came to have a good general view of the
apostle's main purpose in writing the epistle, and
the chief branches of his discourse wherein he pro-
secuted it.

Locke.

4. It is used by some writers with a super-
lative termination; but, I think, im-
properly: the comparative *chief* is
never found.

We beseech you, bend you to remain
Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye,
Our chiefest courtier, cousin, and our son. *Shaksp.*
Doeg an Edomite, the chiefest of the herdmen.

1 Samuel.

He sometimes denied admission to the chiefest
officers of the army.

Clarendon.

CHIEF. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A military commander; a leader of ar-
mies; a captain.

Is pain to them
Less pain, less to be fled? or thou than they
Less hardy to endure? courageous chief!
The first in flight from pain.

Milton.

After or before were never known
Such chiefs; as each an army seem'd alone.

Dryden.

A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod;
An honest man's the noblest work of God.

Pope.

A prudent chief not always must display
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array;
But with th' occasion and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay seem sometimes to fly.

Pope.

2. In CHIEF, in law. *In capite*, by per-
sonal service.

All sums demandable, either for licence of
alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, or
for the pardon of any such alienation already
made without licence, have been stayed in the
way to the hanaper.

Bacon.

I shall be proud to hold my dependance on you
in chief, as I do part of my small fortune in
Wiltshire.

Dryden.

3. In *Spenser* it seems to signify somewhat
like achievement; a mark of distinction.

Where be the nosegays that the dight for thee?
The coloured chaplets wrought with a chief,
The knottish rush-rings, and gilt rosemary?

Spenser.

4. In heraldry.

The chief is so called of the French word *chef*,
the head or upper part: this possesses the upper
third part of the escutcheon.

Peucham.

CHIEFDOM. *n. f.* [from *chief*.] Sovereignty. Not in use.

Zephyrus being in love with Chloris, and co-
vetting her to wife, gave her for a dowry the
chiefdom and sovereignty of all flowers and green
herbs.

Spenser's Nat. Gloss.

CHIEFLESS. *adj.* [from *chief*.] Wanting
a head; being without a leader.

And chiefless armies do'd out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main.

Pope.

CHIEFLY. *adv.* [from *chief*.] Principally;
eminently; more than common.

Any man who will consider the nature of an
epic poem, what actions it describes, and what
person they are chiefly whom it informs, will
find it a work full of difficulty.

Dryden.

Those parts of the kingdom, where the num-
ber and estates of the dissenters chiefly lay.

Swift.

CHIEFRIE. *n. f.* [from *chief*.] A small
rent paid to the lord paramount.

They shall be well able to live upon those lands,
to yield her majesty reasonable chiefrie, and also
give a competent maintenance unto the garrisons.

Spenser's Ireland.

Would the reserved rent at this day be any
more than a small chiefrie? *Swift.*

CHIEFTAIN. *n. f.* [from *chief*, *n. f.* cap-
tain.]

1. A leader; a commander.

That forc'd their chieftain, for his safety's sake
(Their chieftain Hunter named was right)
Unto the mighty stream him to betake,
Where he an end of battle and of life did make.

Fairy Queen.

2. The head of a clan.

It broke, and absolutely subdued all the lords
and chieftains of the Irishry. *Davies on Ireland.*
CHIEVANCE. *n. f.* [probably from *ache-
vance*, French, purchase.] Traffick, in
which money is extorted; as discount.
Obsolete.

There were good laws against usury, the bas-
tard use of money; and against unlawful chie-
vances and exchanges, which is bastard usury.

Bacon.

CHILBLAIN. *n. f.* [from *chill*, cold, and
blain; so that *Temple* seems mistaken in
his etymology, or has written it wrong
to serve a purpose.] A sore made by
frost.

I remembered the cure of chilblains when I
was a boy (which may be called the children's
gout) by burning at the fire.

Temple.

CHILD. *n. f.* in the plural *children*. [cild,
Saxon.]

1. An infant, or very young person.

In age, to wish for youth is full as vain,
As for a youth to turn a child again.

Dehomed.

We should no more be kinder to one child than
to another, than we are tender of one eye more
than of the other.

L'Estrange.

The young lad must not be ventured abroad
at eight or ten, for fear of what may happen to
the tender child; though he then runs ten times
less risque than at sixteen.

Locke.

The stroke of death is nothing: children en-
dure it, and the greatest cowards find it no pain.

Macle.

2. One in the line of filiation, opposed to
the parent.

Where children have been exposed, or taken
away young, and afterwards have approached to
their parents presence, the parents, though they
have not known them, have had a secret joy, or
other alteration, thereupon.

Bacon.

I shall see

The winged vengeance overtake such children.

Shakespeare.

So unexhausted her perfections were,
That for more children she had more to spare.

Dryden.

He, in a fruitful wife's embraces old,
A long increase of children's children told.

Addison.

3. The descendants of a man, how remote
soever, are called *children*; as the *chil-
dren* of Edom, the *children* of Israel.

4. In the language of scripture.

One weak in knowledge. *Isaiah. 1 Cor.*
Such as are young in grace. *1 John.*
Such as are humble and docile. *Matthew.*

The children of light, the children of darkness;
who follow light, who remain in darkness.

The elect, the blessed, are also called the *chil-
dren* of God.

How is he numbered among the children of
God, and his lot is among the saints? *Wisdom.*

In the New Testament, believers are com-
monly called children of God.

Ye are all the children of God, by faith in
Jesus Christ. *Gal. iii. 26.*

Calmet.

5. A girl child. Not in use.

Mercy on's! a hearne, a very pretty hearne

A boy, or child, I wonder?

Shakespeare.

6. Any thing the product or effect of an-
other.

Mercant, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black tangles. *Shakespeare.*
7. To be with CHILD. To be pregnant.
If it must stand still, let wives with child
Pray that their burthen may not fall this day,
Lest that their hopes prodigiously be crost.
Shakespeare.

To CHILD. v. n. [from the noun.] To bring children.

The spring the summer,
The chiding autumn, angry winter, change
Their wonted liveries. *Shakespeare.*
As to chiding women, young vigorous people,
after irregularities of diet, in such it begins with
hemorrhages. *Arbuthnot.*

CHILDBEARING. *particip. subst.* [from child and bear.] The act of bearing children.

To thee
Pains only in childbearing were foretold,
And, bunging forth, soon recompens'd with joy,
Fruit of thy womb.
The timorous and irresolute Sylvia has demur-
red till she is past childbearing. *Adams.*

CHILDBED. n. f. [from child and bed.] The state of a woman bringing a child, or being in labour.

The funerals of prince Arthur, and of queen Elizabeth, who died in childbed in the Tower. *Bacon.*

Pure, as when wash'd from spot of childbed stain. *Par. Reg.*

Yet these, tho' poor, the pain of childbed bear. *Dryden.*

Let no one be actually married, till she hath the childbed pillows.
Women in childbed are in the case of persons wounded. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CHILDBIRTH. n. f. [from child and birth.] Travail; labour; the time of bringing forth; the act of bringing forth.

The mother of Pyrocles, after her childbirth, died. *Sidney.*

A kernel void of any taste, but not so of virtue, especially for women travelling in child-
birth. *Carew's Survey.*

In the whole sex of women, God hath decreed the sharpest pains of childbirth; to shew, that there is no state exempt from sorrow. *Taylor.*

Heto his wife, before the time assign'd
For childbirth came, thus bluntly spoke his mind.
Dryden.

CHIL'DED. *adj.* [from child.] Furnished with a child.

How light and portable my pain seems now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the
king bow;
He childed as I father'd. *Shakespeare.*

CHIL'DERMAS DAY. [from child and mas.] The day of the week, through-
out the year, answering to the day on
which the feast of the Holy Innocents
is solemnized; which weak and super-
stitious persons think an unlucky day.

To talk of laces, or such uncouth things,
proves as ominous to the fisherman, as the be-
ginning of a voyage on the day when *chil'dermas*
is felt, doth to the mariner. *Carew.*

CHIL'DHOOD. n. f. [from child; childh, Saxon.]

1. The state of children; or, the time in which we are children: it includes infan-
cy, but is continued to puberty.

Now I have stain'd the *childhood* of our joy
With blood, remov'd but little from our own.
Shakespeare.

The sons of lords and gentlemen should be
trained up in learning from their childhood.
Spenser on Ireland.

Seldom have I seen'd to eye
Thy infancy, thy childhood, and thy youth. *Mil-*

The same authority that the actions of a man have with us in our childhood, the same, in every period of life has the practice of all whom we regard as our superiors. *Rogers.*

2. The time of life between infancy and puberty.

Infancy and childhood demand thin, copious, nourishing aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The properties of a child.

Their love in early infancy began,
And rose as childhood ripen'd into man. *Dryden.*

CHIL'DISH. *adj.* [from child.]

1. Having the qualities of a child; trifling; ignorant; simple.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is but be-
ginning and almost *childish*: then its youth, when it is
luxuriant and juvenile. *Bacon.*

2. Becoming only children; trifling; puerile.

Mufidorus being elder by three or four years,
there was taken away the occasion of *childish*
contentions. *Sidney.*

The lion's whelps the saw how he did bear,
And lull in rugged arms withouten *childish* fear.
Spenser.

When I was yet a child, no *childish* play
To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
Serious to learn and know. *Par. Reg.*

The fathers looked on the worship of images
as the most silly and *childish* thing in the world.

One that hath newly learn'd to speak and go
Loves *childish* plays.
They have spoiled the walls with *childish* sen-
tences, that consist often in a jingle of words. *Arbuthnot on Italy.*

By conversation the *childish* humours of their
younger days might be worn out. *Arbuthnot.*

CHIL'DISHLY. *adv.* [from *childish*.] In a childish trifling way; like a child.

Together with his fame their infamy was
spread, who had so rashly and *childishly* ejected
him. *Hooker.*

Some men are of excellent judgment in their
own professions, but *childishly* unskilful in any
thing besides. *Hayward.*

CHIL'DISHNESS. n. f. [from *childish*.]

1. Puerility; triflingness.

The actions of *childishness*, and unfashionable
carriage, time and age will of itself be sure to
reform. *Lacke.*

Nothing in the world could give a truer idea of
the superstition, credulity, and *childishness* of the
Roman catholic religion. *Adams.*

2. Harmlessness.

Speak thou, boy;
Perhaps thy *childishness* will move him more
Than can our reason. *Shakespeare.*

CHIL'DLESS. *adj.* [from child.] With-
out children; without offspring.

As thy sword hath made women *childless*, so
thalt thy mother be *childless* among women.
Samuel.

A man shall see the noblest works and founda-
tions have proceeded from *childless* men; which
have sought to express the images of their minds,
where those of their bodies have failed: so the
care of posterity is most in them that have no
posterity. *Racon's Essays.*

Childless thou art, *childless* remain: so death
Shall be deceiv'd his glut. *Milton.*

She can give the reason why one died *childless*.
Spectator.

CHIL'DLIKE. *adj.* [from child and like.] Be-
coming or befitting a child.

Who can owe no less than *childlike* obedience
to her that hath more than motherly care. *Hooker.*

I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherish'd by her *childlike* duty.
Shakespeare.

CHIL'LIAD. n. f. [from *χίλια*.] A thou-
sand; a collection or sum containing a
thousand.

We make cycles and periods of years, as de-
cades, centuries, *chilads*, for the use of compu-
tation in history. *Hilder.*

CHILIA'EDRON. n. f. [from *χίλιον*.] A
figure of a thousand sides.

In a man, who speaks of a *chiliedron*, or a
body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure
may be very confused, though that of the num-
ber be very distinct. *Locke.*

CHILIFA'CTIVE. } *adj.* [from *chyle*. See
CHILIFA'CTORY. } CHYLIFA'CTIVE.]
That has the quality of making chyle.

Whether this be not effected by some way of
corrosion, rather than any proper digestion, *chi-*
*lifa*ctive mutation, or alimantal conversion.

We should rather rely upon a *chylifa*ctory men-
struum, or digestive preparation drawn from
species or individuals, whose stomachs peculi-
arly dissolve lapidous bodies. *Brown.*

CHYLIFA'CTION. n. f. [See CHYLIFICA-
TION.] The act of making chyle.

Nor will we affirm that iron is indigested in
the stomach of the ostriche; but we suspect this
effect to proceed not from any liquid reduction,
or tendency to *chylification*, by the power of na-
tural heat. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CHILL. *adj.* [cele, Sax.]

1. Cold; that is cold to the touch.

And all my plants I save from nightly ill,
Of noisome winds, and blasting vapours *chill*.
Milton.

2. Cold; having the sensation of cold;
shivering with cold.

My heart and my *chill* veins freeze with de-
spair. *Romv.*

3. Dull; not warm; not forward: as, a
chill reception.

4. Depressed; dejected; discouraged.

5. Unaffectionate; cold of temper.

CHILL. n. f. [from the adjective.] Chil-
ness; cold.

I very well knew one to have a sort of *chill*
about his præcordia and head. *Derham.*

To CHILL. v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold.

Age has not yet
So shrunk my sinews, or so *chill'd* my veins,
But conscious virtue in my breast remains. *Dryd.*
Heat burns his rise, frost *chills* his setting
beams,
And vex the world with opposite extremes. *Creech.*

Each changing season does its poison bring;
Rheums *chill* the winter, agues blast the spring.
Pope.

Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms; or trumpet's clangor shrill
Affrights the wives, or *chills* the virgin's blood.
Philips.

2. To depress; to deject; to discourage.

Every thought on God *chills* the gaiety of his
spirits, and awakens terrors which he cannot bear.
Rogers.

3. To blast with cold.

The fruits perish on the ground,
Or from decay, by snows immoderate *chill'd*,
By winds are blasted, or by lightning kill'd.
Blackmore.

CHILLINESS. n. f. [from *chilly*.] A sen-
sation of shivering cold.

If the patient survives three days, the acute-
ness of the pain abates, and a *chilliness* or shiver-
ing affects the body. *Arbuthnot.*

CHIL'LY. *adj.* [from *chill*.] Somewhat
cold.

A *chilly* sweat bedews
My shudd'ring limbs. *Philips.*

CHIL'NESS. n. f. [from *chill*.] Coldness;
want of warmth.

If you come out of the sun suddenly into a
shade, there followeth a *chillness* or shivering in
all the body. *Bacon.*

This while he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart,
A generous *chilins* seizes ev'ry part,
The veins pour back the blood, and fortify the heart. *Dryden.*

CHIME. n. f. [*time*, Dutch.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME. n. f. [The original of this word is doubtful. *Junius* and *Minsheu* suppose it corrupted from *cimbal*; *Skinner* from *gamme*, or *gamut*; *Henshaw* from *chiamare*, to call, because the *chime* calls to church. Perhaps it is only softened from *chirme*, or *churm*, an old word for the sound of many voices, or instruments making a noise together.]

1. The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments.

Hang our shaggy thighs with bells?
That, as we do strike a tune,
In our dance shall make a *chime*. *Ben Jonson.*

The sound
Of instruments, that made melodious *chime*,
Was heard, of harp and organ. *Milton.*
Love virtue, she alone is free;
She can teach you how to climb
Higher than the spherie *chime*. *Milton.*

2. The correspondence of sound.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,
The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*. *Dryden.*

3. The sound of bells, not rung by ropes, but struck with hammers. In this sense it is always used in the plural, *chimes*.

We have heard the *chimes* at midnight. *Shakspeare.*

4. The correspondence of proportion or relation.

The conceptions of things are placed in their several degrees of similitude; as in several proportions, one to another: in which harmonious *chimes*, the voice of reason is often drowned. *Greuv.*

To CHIME. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To sound in harmony or consonance.

To make the rough recital aptly *chime*,
Or bring the sum of Gallia's ills to rhyme,
'Tis mighty hard. *Prior.*

2. To correspond in relation or proportion.

Father and son, husband and wife, and such other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and, through custom, do readily *chime*, and answer one another, in people's memories. *Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.

He not only sat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed* in with the discourse. *Abraham's Hist. of John Bull.*

4. To suit with; to agree.

Any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation, and language, I have been used to, with, of course, make all *chime* that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, seem harsh, strange, and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

5. To jingle; to clatter.

But with the meaner tribe I'm forc'd to *chime*,
And, wanting strength to rise, descend to rhyme. *Smith.*

To CHIME. v. a.

1. To move, or strike, or cause to sound harmonically, or with just consonance.

With lifted arms they order ev'ry blow,
And *chime* their sounding hammers in a row:
With labour'd anvils *china* groans below. *Dryden.*

2. To strike a bell with a hammer.

CHIMERA. n. f. [*Chimera*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy, as remote from reality as the existence of the poetical Chimera, a monster feigned to have the

head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.

In that, the force of dreams is of a piece, *Chimeras* all, and more absurd, or less. *Dryden.*
No body joins the voice of a sheep with the shape of a horse, to be the complex ideas of any real substance, unless he has a mind to fill his head with *chimeras*, and his discourse with unintelligible words. *Locke.*

CHIMERICAL. adj. [from *chimera*.] Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vainly, or fantastically conceived; fantastick.

Notwithstanding the fineness of this allegory may atone for it in some measure, I cannot think that persons of such a *chimerical* existence are proper actors in an epic poem. *Spectator.*

CHIMERICALLY. adv. [from *chimerical*.] Vainly; wildly; fantastically.

CHIMINAGE. n. f. [from *chimin*, an old law word for a road.] A toll for passage through a forest. *Cowell.*

CHIMNEY. n. f. [*cheminée*, French.]

1. The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house.

Chimneys with scorn rejecting smoke. *Swift.*

2. The turret raised above the roof of the house, for conveyance of the smoke.

The night has been unruly: where we lay,
Our *chimneys* were blown down. *Shakspeare.*

3. The fire-place.

The chimney
Is south the chamber! and the chimney-piece,
Chaste Dian bathing. *Shakspeare.*

The fire which the Chaldeans worshipped for a god, is crept into every man's chimney. *Raleigh.*
Low offices, which some neighbours hardly think it worth stirring from their chimney sides to obtain. *Swift on Sac. Tepi.*

CHIMNEY-CORNER. n. f. [from *chimney* and *corner*.] The fire-side; the seat on each end of the fire-grate: usually noted in proverbial language for being the place of idlers.

Yet some old men
Tell stories of you in their chimney-corner. *Denham.*

CHIMNEYPIECE. n. f. [from *chimney* and *piece*.] The ornamental piece of wood, or stone, that is set round the fire-place.

Polish and brighten the marble hearths and chimney-pieces with a clout dip't in grease. *Swift.*

CHIMNEYSWEEPER. n. f. [from *chimney* and *sweeper*.]

1. One whose trade it is to clean foul chimnies of soot.

To look like her, are chimney-sweepers black;
And since her time are colliers counted bright. *Shakspeare.*

The little chimney-sweeper skulks along,
And marks with footy stains the heedless throng. *Gay.*

Even lying Ned, the chimney-sweeper of Savoy,
And Tom the Portugal dustman, put in their claims. *Arbutnot.*

2. It is used proverbially for one of a mean and vile occupation.

Golden lads and girls, all must,
As chimney-sweepers, come to dust. *Shakspeare.*

CHIN. n. f. [*cinne*, Sax. *kinn*, Germ.] The part of the face beneath the under lip.

But all the words I could get of her, was
wrying her wait, and thrusting out her chin. *Sidney.*

With his Amazonian chin he drove
The buffed lips before him. *Shakspeare.*

He rais'd his hardly head, which sunk again,
And sinking on his bosom, knock'd his chin. *Dryden.*

CHINA. n. f. [from *China*, the country where it is made.] China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent, partaking of the qualities of earth and glass. They are made by mingling two kinds of earth, of which one easily vitrifies; the other resists a very strong heat: when the vitrifiable earth is melted into glass, they are completely burnt.

Spleen, vapours, or small-pox above them all;
And mists of herself, tho' china fall. *Pope.*
After supper, carry your plate and china together in the same basket. *Swift.*

CHINA-ORANGE. n. f. [from *China* and *orange*.] The sweet orange: brought originally from China.

Not many years has the China-orange been propagated in Portugal and Spain. *Arbutnot.*

CHINA-ROOT. n. f. [from *China* and *root*.] A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHINCUGH. n. f. [perhaps more properly *kinough*, from *linkin*, to pant, Dutch, and *cough*.] A violent and convulsive cough, to which children are subject.

I have observed a *chincough* complicated with an intermitting fever. *Flayer on the Humours.*

CHINE. n. f. [*eschine*, Fr. *schiena*, Ital. *spina*, Lat. *cein*, Arm.]

1. The part of the back in which the spine or backbone is found.

She strake him such a blow upon his *chine* that
he opened all his body. *Sidney.*
He presents her with the rusty head,
And *chine* with rising bristles roughly spread. *Dryden.*

2. A piece of the back of an animal.

Cut out the burly-boned clown in *chines* of
beef ere thou sleep. *Shakspeare.*
He had killed eight fat hogs for this reason,
and he had dealt about his *chines* very liberally
amongst his neighbours. *Spectator.*

To CHINE. v. a. [from the noun.] To cut into chines.

He that in his line did *chine* the long ribb'd
Apennine. *Dryden.*

CHINK. n. f. [*cinan*, to gape, Sax.] A small aperture longwise; an opening or gap between the parts of any thing.

Pyramus and Thisbe did talk through the chink
of a wall. *Shakspeare. Midsum. Night's Dream.*
Plagues also have been raised by anointing the
chinks of doors, and the like. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they to
contract the *chink* of their larynx, as to prevent
the admission of wet or dry invigited. *Arbutnot.*

Other inventions, false and absurd, that are
like to many *chinks* and holes to discover the rottenness
of the whole fabric. *South.*

In vain the search'd each cranny of the house,
Each gaping *chink* impervious to a mouse. *Swift.*

To CHINK. v. a. [derived by *Skinner* from the sound.] To shake so as to make a sound.

He *chinks* his purse, and takes his seat of state;
With ready quills the dedicators wait. *Pope.*

To CHINK. v. a. To sound by striking each other.

Lord Strutt's money shines as bright, and
chinks as well, as 'figure South's. *Arbutnot.*
When not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards,
And Atwill's self was drain'd of all his hoards. *South.*

CHINKY. adj. [from *chink*.] Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts.

Put plaster thou the chinky bivel with clay.

Dryden's Virgil.

Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin. *Philips' Poems.*

CHINTS. *n. f.* Cloth of cotton made in India, and printed with colours.

Let a charming *chints*, and Brussels lace,
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.

Pope.

CHIOPPINE. *n. f.* [from *chapin*, Span.] A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies.

Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a *chioppine*.

Shakspeare.

The woman was a giantess, and yet walked always in *chioppines*.

Cowley.

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market; from the Saxon cyppan ceapan, to buy. *Gibson.*

To CHIP. *v. a.* [probably corrupted from *chop*.] To cut into small pieces; to diminish, by cutting away a little at a time.

His mangled myrmydons,
Noseless, handleless, hackt and *chipt*, come to him,
Crying on Hector. *Shakspeare's Troil. and Cres.*

To return to our statue in the block of marble, we see it sometimes only begun to be *chipped*; sometimes rough hewn, and just sketched into an human figure. *Addison's Spectator.*

The critick strikes out all that is not just;
And 'tis ev'n for the butter *chips* his crust. *King.*

Industry

Taught him to *chip* the wood, and hew the stone.

Thomson.

CHIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.

Cucumbers do extremely affect moisture, and over-drink themselves, which chaff or *chips* for-biddeth. *Barrow.*

That *chip* made lion swim, not by natural power.

Taylor.

The straw was laid below;

Of *chips* and ferewood was the second row.

Dryden's Fables.

2. A small piece, however made.

The manganese lies in the vein in lumps wrecked, in an irregular manner, among clay, spar, and *chips* of stone. *Wolward.*

CHIPPING. *n. f.* [from *To chip*.] A fragment cut off.

They dung their land with the *chippings* of a sort of soft stone. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The *chippings* and filings of these jewels, could they be preserved, are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors. *Felton.*

CHIRO'ORICAL. *adj.* [from *chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand; subject to the gout in the hand.

Chirurgical persons do suffer in the finger as well as in the rest, and sometimes first of all.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CHIRO'GRAPHER. *n. f.* [*χρῖς*, the hand, and *γράφω*, to write.] He that exercises or professes the art or business of writing.

Thus passeth it from this office to the *chirographers*, to be engrossed. *Baron.*

CHIRO'GRAPHIST. *n. f.* [See *CHIRO'GRAPHER*.] This word is used in the following passage, I think improperly, for one that tells fortunes by examining the hand: the true word is *chiroscopist*, or *chirromancer*.

Let the physiognomists examine his features; let the *chirographists* behold his palm; but, above all, let us consult for the calculation of his *senectivity*.

Arbutnot and Pipe.

CHIRO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [See *CHIRO'GRAPHER*.] The art of writing.

CHIRO'MANCY. *n. f.* [See *CHIRO'ROMANCY*.] One that foretels future events by inspecting the hand.

The middle fort, who have not much to spare,
To *chirromancers*' cheaper art repair,
Who clap the pretty palm, to make the lines more fair. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

CHIRO'ROMANCY. *n. f.* [*χρῖς*, the hand, and *μαντεῖα*, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand.

There is not much considerable in that doctrine of *chirromancy*, that spots in the top of the nails do signify things past; in the middle, things present; and at the bottom, events to come. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To CHIRP. *v. n.* [perhaps contracted from *cheer up*.] The Dutch have *cirk-en*.] To make a cheerful noise; as birds, when they call without singing.

She *chirping* ran, he peeping flew away,
Till hard by them both he and she did stay.

Sidney.

Came he right now to sing a raven's note;
And thinks he that the *chirping* of a wren
Can chase away the first conceived fount?

Shakspeare.

No *chirping* lark the welkin thence invokes.

Gay's Pastorals.

The careful hen

Calls all her *chirping* family around. *Thomson.*

To CHIRP. *v. a.* [This seems apparently corrupted from *cheer up*.] To make cheerful.

Let no sober bigot here think it a sin
To push on the *chirping* and moderate bottle.

Johnson.

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes.

Pope.

CHIRP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The voice of birds or insects.

Winds over us whisper'd, flocks by us did bleat,
And *chirp* went the grasshopper under our feet.

Spektor.

CHIR'PER. *n. f.* [from *chirp*.] One that chirps; one that is cheerful.

To CHIRRE. *v. n.* [ceonian, Sax.] See *CHURME*. To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*

CHIRUR'GEON. *n. f.* [*χρῖς*, the hand, and *εργον*, work.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. It is now generally pronounced, and by many written, *surgeon*.

When a man's wounds cease to smart, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal, for his not feeling his need of a *chirurgion*.

South's Sermons.

CHIRUR'GERY. *n. f.* [from *chirurgion*.] The art of curing by external applications. This is called *surgery*.

Gynecia having skill in *chirurgery*, an art in those days much esteemed. *Sidney.*

Nature could do nothing in her case without the help of *chirurgery*, in drying up the luxurious flesh, and making way to pull out the rotten bones. *Wifeman.*

CHIRUR'GICAL. *adj.* See *CHIRUR'CHUR'GICK.* } *GEON.*

1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts.

As to the *chirurgical* or physical virtues of wax, it is reckoned a mean between hot and cold. *Mortimer.*

2. Relating to the manual part of healing.

3. Manual in general, consisting in opera-

tions of the hand. This sense, though the first according to etymology, is now scarce found.

The *chirurgical* or manual part doth refer to the making instruments, and exercising particular experiments.

CHISEL. *n. f.* [*ciseau*, Fr. of *scissum*, Lat.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.

What fine *chisel*

Could ever yet cut breath? Let no man mock me,
For I will kiss her. *Shakspeare.*

There is such a seeming softness in the limbs,
as if not a *chisel* had hewed them out of stone,
but a pencil had drawn and stroaked them in oil.

Warton.

Imperfect shapes: in marble such are seen,
When the rude *chisel* does the man begin. *Dryden.*

To CHISEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a chisel.

CHIT. *n. f.* [according to Dr. *Hicks*, from *kind*, Germ. child; perhaps from *chico*, little, Span.]

1. A child; a baby: generally used of young persons in contempt.

There will appear such *chits* in story,
'Twill turn all politicks to jest. *Anonymous.*

2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. A cant term with maltsters.

Barley, couched four days, will begin to shew the *chit* or sprit at the root-end. *Mortimer.*

3. A freckle. [from chickpea.] In this sense it is seldom used.

To CHIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sprout; to shoot at the end of the grain: cant.

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after it had been thrown forth. *Mortimer.*

CHIT'CHAT. *n. f.* [corrupted by reduplication from *chat*.] Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. A word only used in ludicrous conversation.

I am a member of the female society, who call ourselves the *chit-chat* club. *Spektor.*

CHIT'TERLINGS. *n. f.* without singular. [from *schysterlingh*, Dut. *Minibew*; from *kutteln*, Germ. *Skinner*.] The guts; the bowels. *Skinner.*

CHIT'TY. *adj.* [from *chit*.] Childish; like a baby.

CHIVALROUS. *adj.* [from *chevalry*.] Relating to chivalry, or errant knight-hood; knightly; warlike; adventurous; daring. Out of use.

And noble minds of yore allied were
In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise. *Fairy Queen.*

CHIVALRY. *n. f.* [*chevalerie*, French, knight-hood, from *cheval*, a horse; as *equis* in Latin. It ought properly to be written *chevalry*. It is a word not much used, but in old poems or romances.]

1. Knight-hood; a military dignity.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of *chivalry*; which, nevertheless, are conferred promiscuously upon soldiers and no soldiers. *Baron.*

2. The qualifications of a knight; as, valour, dexterity in arms.

Thou hast slain

The flow'r of Europe for his *chivalry*. *Shakspeare.*

I may speak it to my shame,

I have a truant been to *chivalry*. *Shakspeare.*

3. The general system of knight-hood.

Solemnly he swore,

That, by the faith which knights to knight-hood bore,

And whate'er else to *chivalry* belongs,
He would not cease till he reveng'd their wrongs.
Dryden.

4. An adventure; an exploit. Not in use.
They four doing acts more dangerous, though
less famous, because they were but private *chivalry*.
Sidney.

5. The body or order of knights.
And by his light
Did all the *chivalry* of England move
To do brave acts. *Shakespeare.*

6. In law.
Servitium militare, of the French *chevalier*; a
tenure of land by knight's service. There is no
land but is holden mediately or immediately
of the crown, by some service or other; and there-
fore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our
heirs, called *feuda*, fees, as proceeding from
the benefit of the king. As the king gave to the
nobles large possessions for this or that rent and
service, so they parcelled out their lands, so re-
ceived for rents and services, as they thought
good: and those services are by Littleton divided
into *chivalry* and *socage*. The one is martial
and military; the other, clownish and rustic.
Chivalry, therefore, is a tenure of service, where-
by the tenant is bound to perform some noble
or military office unto his lord: and is of two
sorts; either regal, that is, such as may hold
only of the king; or such as may also hold of a
common person as well as of the king. That
which may hold only of the king, is properly
called *sergeantry*; and is again divided into
grand or petit, i. e. great or small. *Chivalry*
that may hold of a common person, as well as
of the king, is called *feutagium*. *Cowell.*

CHIVES. *n. f.* [*cive*, Fr. *Skinner.*]

1. The threads or filaments rising in
flowers with seeds at the end.
The masculine or prolific seed contained in
the *chives* or apices of the stamina. *Ray.*

2. A species of small onion. *Skinner.*
CHLOROSIS. *n. f.* [from *χλωρός*, green.]
The greenickness.

To CHOK. See CHOK.

CHOCOLATE. *n. f.* [*chocolate*, Span.]

1. The nut of the cacao or cocoa tree.
The tree hath a rosc flower, of a great number
of petals, from whose empalements arises the
pointal, being a tube cut into many parts,
which becomes a fruit shaped somewhat like a
cucumber, and deeply furrowed, in which are
contained several seeds, collected into an ob-
long heap, and slit down, somewhat like al-
monds. It is a native of America, and is found
in great plenty in several places between the trop-
icks, and grows wild. See COCOA. *Miller.*
2. The cake or mass, made by grinding
the kernel of the cacao nut with other
substances, to be dissolved in hot water.
The Spaniards were the first who brought
chocolate into use in Europe, to promote the con-
sumption of their cacao-nuts, achiot, and other
drugs, which their West Indies furnish, and
which enter the composition of *chocolate*.
Chambers.

3. The liquor made by a solution of
chocolate in hot water.

Chocolate is certainly much the best of these
three exotic liquors: its oil seems to be both
rich, alimentary, and anodyne. *Arbutnot.*
In fumes of burning *chocolate* shall glow,
And tremble at the sea that froths below! *Pope.*

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*chocolate* and
house.] A house where company is en-
tertained with chocolate.

Ever since that time, Lisander has been twice
a day at the *chocolate-house*. *Taylor.*

CHODE. The old preterit of *chide*.
And Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban.
Genesis.

CHOICE. *n. f.* [*choix*, French.]

1. The act of choosing; determination

between different things proposed; elec-
tion.

If you oblige me suddenly to chuse,
The *choice* is made; for I must both refuse. *Dryd.*
Soft election doth thy style renown,
Gentle or sharp, according to thy *choicer*,
To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice. *Dryden.*

2. The power of choosing; election.

Choicer there is not, unless the thing which we
take be so in our power, that we might have re-
fused it. If fire consume the stable, it chooseth
not to do, because the nature thereof is such
that it can do no other. *Hooker.*

There's no liberty like the freedom of having
it at my own *choice*, whether I will live to the
world, or to myself. *L'Estrange.*

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is
a contradiction; for where there is force, there
can be no *choice*. Whereas, all moral goodness
consisteth in the elective act of the understanding
will. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

Whether he will remove his contemplation
from one idea to another, is many times in his
choice. *Locke.*

3. Care in choosing; curiosity of disincin-
tion.

Julius Cæsar did write a collection of apo-
phthegms: it is pity his book is lost; for I im-
agine they were collected with judgment and
choice. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

4. The thing chosen; the thing taken,
or approved, in preference to others.

Your *choice* is not so rich in birth as beauty;
That you might well enjoy her. *Shakespeare.*
Take to thee, from among the cherubim,
Thy *choice* of flaming warriors. *Milton.*

Now, Mars, the fair, let fame exalt her voice;
Nor let thy conquests only be her *choice*. *Prior.*

5. The best part of any thing, that is
more properly the object of choice.

The *choice* and flower of all things profitable in
other books, the Psalms do both more briefly
contain, and more movingly also express. *Hooker.*

Thou art a mighty prince: in the *choice* of
our sepulchres bury thy dead. *Genesis.*

Their riders, the flower and *choice*
Of many provinces, from bound to bound.
Milton.

6. Several things proposed at once, as
objects of judgment and election.

A braver *choice* of dauntless spirits
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shaksp.*

7. To make CHOICE of. To choose; to
take from several things proposed.

Wisdom of what herself approves makes *choice*,
Nor is led captive by the common voice. *Druid.*

CHOICE. *adj.* [*choisi*, French.]

1. Select; of extraordinary value.

After having set before the king the *choicest* of
wines and fruits, he told him the best part of his
entertainment was to come. *Guardian.*

Thus, in a sea of folly tugs'd,
My *choicest* hours of life are lost. *Swift.*

2. Chary; frugal; careful: used of per-
sons.

He that is *choise* of his time, will also be
choise of his company, and *choise* of his actions.
Taylor's Holy Living.

CHOICELESS. *adj.* [from *choice*.] With-
out the power of choosing; without
right of choice; not free.

Neither the weight of the matter of which the
cylinder is made, nor the round voluble form of
it, are any more imputable to that dead *choiceless*
creature, than the first motion of it; and, there-
fore, it cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the
reconcilableness of fate with choice. *Hammond.*

CHOICELY. *adv.* [from *choice*.]

1. Curiously; with exact choice.

A band of men,
Collected *choicely* from each county some. *Shaksp.*

2. Valuably; excellently.

It is certain it is *choicely* good. *Walton's Ang.*

CHOICENESS. *n. f.* [from *choicer*.] A choice, a
particular value.

Carry into the shade such auriculars, seedlings,
or plants, as are for their *choiceness* reserved in
pots. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

CHOIR. *n. f.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. An assembly or band of singers.

They now assist the *choir*
Of angels, who their songs admire. *Waller.*

2. The singers in divine worship.

The *choir*,
With all the choicest music of the kingdom,
Together sung *To Deum*. *Shakespeare.*

3. The part of the church where the
choristers or singers are placed.

The lords and ladies having brought the queen
To a prepar'd place in the *choir*, sett off
At distance from her. *Shakespeare.*

To CHOKE. *v. a.* [aceocan, Sax. from
ceoca, the cheek or mouth. According
to *Minshew*, from צוק; whence, prob-
ably, the Spanish *ahogar*.]

1. To suffocate; to kill by stopping the
passage of respiration.

But when to my good lord I prove untrue,
I'll *choke* myself. *Shakespeare.*
While you thunder'd, clouds of dust did *choke*
Contending troops. *Waller.*

2. To stop up; to obstruct; to block up
a passage.

Men troop'd up to the king's capacious court,
Whose porticos were *choke'd* with the retort.
Chapman.

They are at a continual expence to cleanse the
ports, and keep them from being *choke'd* up, by
the help of several engines. *Addison on Italy.*

While pray'rs and tears his destin'd progress
stay,
And crowds of mourners *choke* their sov'reign's
way. *Tickel.*

3. To hinder by obstruction or confine-
ment.

As two spent swimmers, that do cling toge-
ther,
And *choke* their art. *Shakespeare.*

She cannot lose her perfect pow'r to see,
Tho' mists and clouds do *choke* her window-light.
Darwin.

It seemeth the fire is so *choke'd*, as not to be
able to remove the stone. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

You must make the mould big enough to con-
tain the whole fruit, when it is grown to the
greatest; for else you will *choke* the spreading of
the fruit. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The fire, which *choke'd* in althes lay,
A load too heavy for his soul to move,
Was upward blown below, and breath'd away by
love. *Dryden.*

4. To suppress.

And yet we ventur'd; for the gain propos'd
Choke'd the respect of likely peril fear'd. *Shaksp.*
Confess thee freely of thy sin:

For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor *choke* the strong conception
That I do groan withal. *Shakespeare.*

5. To overpower.

And that which fell among thorns are they,
which, when they have heard, go forth, and are
choke'd with cares, and riches, and pleasures of
this life, and bring no fruit to perfection. *Luke.*

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return;
But oats and darnel *choke* the rising corn. *Dryd.*

CHOK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The fila-
mentous or capillary part of an arti-
choke. A cant word.

CHOK-PEAR. *n. f.* [from *choke* and *pear*.]

1. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear.
2. Any asperion or sarcasm, by which
another is put to silence. A low term.
Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giv-
ing *choke-pears*. *Chapman.*

CHO'KE-WEED. *n. f.* [*ervangina.*] A plant.

CHO'KER. *n. f.* [from *choke.*]

1. One that chokes or suffocates another.
2. One that puts another to silence.
3. Any thing that cannot be answered.

CHO'KY. *adj.* [from *choke.*] That has the power of suffocation.

CHO'LAGOGUES. *n. f.* [*χολος, bile.*] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or choler.

CHO'LER. *n. f.* [*cholera*, Lat. from *χολη.*]

1. The bile.

Marcilius Ficinus increases these proportions, adding two more of pure *choler*. *Hutton.*

There would be a main defect, if such a feeding animal, and so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for *choler*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. The humour which, by its superabundance, is supposed to produce irascibility.

It engenders *choler*, planteth anger; And better 'twere that both of us did fast, Since, of ourselves, ourselves are choleric, Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh. *Shaksp.*

3. Angry; rage.

Put him to *choler* straight; he hath been used Ever to conquer, and to have his word Of contradiction. *Shaksp.*

He, methinks, is no great scholar, Who can mistake desire for *choler*. *Prior.*

CHO'LERICK. *adj.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]

1. Abounding with *choler*.

Our two great poets being so different in their tempers, the one *choleric* and sanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden.*

2. Angry; irascible: of persons.

But, in the main, was an honest plain-dealing fellow, *choleric*, bold, and of a very unconstant temper. *Arbutnot.*

3. Angry; offensive: of words or actions.

There came in *choleric* haile towards me about seven or eight knights. *Sidney.*
Because threateneth all that read him, using this confident, or rather *choleric* speech. *Raleigh.*

CHO'LERICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *choleric*.]

Anger; irascibility; peevishness.

To CHOOSE. *v. a.* I *chose*, I have *chosen*, or *chose*. [*choisir*, Fr. *ceapan*, Sax. *kiesen*, Germ.]

1. To take by way of preference of several things offered; not to reject.

Did I *chose* him out of all the tribes of Israel to be my priest. *Samuel.*

I may neither *chose* whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. *Shaksp.*

If he should offer to *chose*, and *chose* the right estate, you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. *Shaksp.*

2. To take; not to refuse.

Let us *chose* to us judgment; let us know among ourselves what is good. *Job.*

The will has still so much freedom left as to enable it to *chose* any act in its kind good; as also to refuse any act in its kind evil. *Saurh.*

3. To select; to pick out of a number.

How much less shall I answer him, and *chose* out my words to reason with him? *Job.*

4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predetermine to life. A term of theologians.

To CHOOSE. *v. a.* To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and signifies must necessarily be.

Without the influence of the Deity supporting things, their utter annihilation could not *chose* but follow. *Hooker.*

Knaves abroad, Who having by their own importunate suit Convinced or supplied them, they cannot *chose* But they must blab. *Shaksp.*

When a favourite shall be raised upon the foundation of merit, then can he not *chose* but prosper. *Bacon.*

Threw down a golden apple in her way; For all her haste, she could not *chose* but stay. *Dryden.*

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot *chose* but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration. *Tillotson.*

CHO'OSER. *n. f.* [from *choose*.] He that has the power or office of choosing; elector.

Come all into this net, quoth she; Come closely in, be rul'd by me; Each one may here a *chooser* be,

For room you need not wristle. *Drayton.*

In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my own *chooser*. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

This generality is not sufficient to make a good *chooser*, without a more particular contraction of his judgment. *Wotton.*

To CHOP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch; *couper*, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow.

What shall we do, if we perceive Lord Hastings will not yield to our complots? — *Chop* off his head, man. *Shaksp.*

Within these three days his head is to be *chop* off. *Shaksp.*

And where the clever *chops* the heifer's spoil, Thy breathing nostril hold. *Guy's Trivia.*

2. To devour eagerly: with up.

You are for making a hasty meal, and for *chopping up* your entertainment like an hungry clown. *Dryden.*

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfast, which the fox presently *chopped up*. *L'Estrange.*

3. To mince; to cut into small pieces.

They break their bones, and *chop* them in pieces, as for the pot. *Micah.*

Some granaries are made with clay, mixed with hair, *chopped* straw, mulch, and such like. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

By dividing of them into chapters and verses, they are to *chopped* and minced, and stand to broken and divided, that the common people take the verses usually for different aphorisms. *Locke.*

4. To break into chinks.

I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty *chop* hands had milked. *Shaksp.*

5. To do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion, like that of a blow: as we say, the wind *chops* about, that is, changes suddenly.

If the body repenting he near, and yet not so near as to make a concurrent echo, it *choppeth* with you upon the sudden. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

6. To catch with the mouth.

Out of greediness to get both, he *chops* at the shadow, and loses the substance. *L'Estrange.*

7. To light or happen upon a thing suddenly: with upon.

To CHOP. *v. a.* [*ceapan*, Saxon; *koopen*, Dutch, to buy.]

1. To purchase, generally by way of truck; to give one thing for another.

The *chopping* of bargains, when a man buys not to hold but to sell again, grindeth upon the seller and the buyer. *Bacon.*

2. To put one thing in the place of another.

Sets up communities and senses, To *chop* and change intelligences. *Hudibras.*

'Affirm the Triglons *chopp'd* and chang'd, The watry with the fiery rang'd. *Hudibras.*

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends, as well as our horses. *L'Estrange.*

3. To bandy; to altercation; to return one thing or word for another.

Let not the council at the bar *chop* with the judge, nor wind himself into the handling of the cause anew, after the judge hath declared his sentence. *Bacon.*

You'll never leave off your *chopping* of logic, till your skin is turned over your ears for prating. *L'Estrange.*

CHOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. See **CHIP**.

Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hundred pounds; yet Empson would have cut another *chop* out of him, if the king had not died. *Bacon.*

2. A small piece of meat, commonly of mutton.

Old Crofs condemns all persons to be sopps, That can't regale themselves with mutton *chops*. *King's Cookery.*

3. A crack, or cleft.

Water will make wood to swell; as we see in the filing of the *chops* of bowls, by laying them in water. *Bacon.*

CHOP-HOUSE. *n. f.* [from *chop* and *house*.]

A mean house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold.

I lost my place at the *chop-house*, where every man eats in publick a mess of broth, or chop of meat, in silence. *Spectator.*

CHOPPIN. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.

2. A term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

CHO'PPING. *participial adj.* [In this sense, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation: imagined by Skinner to signify *lusty*, from cap, Saxon; by others to mean a child that would bring money at a market. Perhaps a greedy hungry child, likely to live.

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild Would own the fair and *chopping* child. *Fenton.*

CHOPPING-BLOCK. *n. f.* [*chop* and *block*.]

A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

The straight smooth clms are good for sale-trees, boards, *chopping-blocks*. *Mortimer.*

CHOPPING-KNIFE. *n. f.* [*chop* and *knife*.]

A knife with which cooks mince their meat.

Here comes Dametas, with a sword by his side, a foret-bill on his neck, and a *chopping-knife* under his girdle. *Swamy.*

CHO'PPY. *adj.* [from *chop*.] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks.

You seem to understand me, By each at once her *choppy* finger laying Upon her skinny lips. *Shaksp.*

CHOPS. *n. f.* without a singular. [corrupted probably from **CHAPS**, which see.]

1. The mouth of a beast.

So soon as my *chops* begin to walk, yours must be waiting too, for company. *L'Estrange.*

2. The mouth of a man, used in contempt.

He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him, Till he unlearn'd him from the nape to the *chops*. *Shaksp.*

3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as of a river, of a smith's vice.

CHO'RAL. adj. [from *chorus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to or composing a choir or concert.

All sounds on fret by string or golden wire
Temper'd soft tunings intermix'd with voice,
Choral or unison. *Milton.*

Choral symphonies. *Milton.*

2. Singing in a choir.

And *choral* seraphs sung the second day.

Amhurst.

CHORD. n. f. [*chorda*, Latin.] When it signifies a rope or string in general, it is written *cord*: when its primitive signification is preserved, the *b* is retained.]

1. The string of a musical instrument.

Who mov'd

Their stops and chords, was seen; his volant touch

Infin'd thro' all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue.

Milton.

2. [In geometry.] A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD. v. a. [from the noun.] To furnish with strings or chords; to string.

What passion cannot musick raise and quell
When Jubal struck the chorded shell,
His list'ning brethren stood around. *Dryden.*

CHORDE. n. f. [from *chorda*, Latin.] A contraction of the frenum.

CHO'RION. n. f. [*χρῖον*, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fetus.

CHO'RISTER. n. f. [from *chorus*.]

1. A singer in cathedrals, usually a singer of the lower order; a singing boy.

2. A singer in a concert. This sense is, for the most part, confined to poetry.

And let the roaring organs loudly play
The praises of the Lord in lively notes;
The whistles, with hollow throats,
The *choristers* the joyous anthem sing. *Spenser.*
The new-born phoenix takes his way;
Of airy *choristers* a numerous train
Attend his progress. *Dryden.*

The musical voices and accents of the aerial *choristers*. *Ray on the Creation.*

CHORO'GRAPHER. n. f. [from *χωρ*, a region, and *γράφω*, to describe.] He that describes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRA'PHICAL. adj. [See **CHOROGRAPHER**.] Descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

I have added a *chorographical* description of this terrestrial paradise. *Kentish.*

CHOROGRA'PHICALLY. adv. [from *chorographical*.] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHY. n. f. [See **CHOROGRAPHER**.] The art or practice of describing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is less in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

CHO'RUS. n. f. [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. A number of singers; a concert.

Vol. I.

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a *chorus* of singers; afterwards one actor was introduced. *Dryd.*

Never did a more full and unspotted *chorus* of human creatures join together in a hymn of devotion. *Addison.*

In praise so just let every voice be join'd,
And fill the general *chorus* of mankind! *Pope.*

2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts.

For supply,

Admit me *chorus* to this history. *Shakspeare.*

3. The song between the acts of a tragedy.

4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

CHOSE. The preter tense, and sometimes the participle passive, of choose.

Our sovereign here above the rest might stand,
And here be *chos*e again to rule the land. *Dryd.*

CHO'SEN. The participle passive of choose.

If king Lewis vouchsafe to furnish us

With some few bands of *chos*en soldiers,

I'll undertake to land them on our coast. *Shakspeare.*

CHOUGH. n. f. [ceo, Sax. *choucas*, Fr.]

A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea side, like a jackdaw, but bigger.

Flammer.

In birds, kites and kestrels have a resemblance with hawks, crows with ravens, daws and *choughs*.

Bacon's Natural History.

To crows the like impartial grace affords,
And *choughs* and daws, and such republic birds.

Dryden.

CHOULE. n. f. [commonly pronounced and written *jewel*.] The crop of a bird.

The *choule* or crop, adhering unto the lower side of the bill, and so descending by the throat, is a bag or sachel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To CHOUSE. v. a. [The original of this word is much doubted by *Skinner*, who tries to deduce it from the French *goffer*, to laugh at; or *joncher*, to wheedle; and from the Teutonic *kosen*, to prattle. It is perhaps a fortuitous and cant word, without etymology.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to impose upon.

Freedom and zeal have *chosu'd* you o'er and o'er;

Pray give us leave to huddle you once more.

Dryden.

From London they came, silly people to *chouse*,

Their lands and their faces unknown. *Swift.*

2. It has of before the thing taken away by fraud.

When geese and pullen are seduc'd,
And fowls of sucking pigs are *chosu'd*. *Hudibras.*

CHOUSE. n. f. [from the verb. This word is derived by *Henslow* from *kiaus*, or *chiaus*, a messenger of the Turkish court; who, says he, is little better than a fool.]

1. A bubble; a tool; a man fit to be cheated.

A sottish *chouse*,

Who, when a thief has robb'd his house,

Applies himself to cunning men. *Hudibras.*

2. A trick or sham.

To CHO'WTER. v. n. To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *Phillips.*

CHRISM. n. f. [*χρίσμα*, an ointment.] Unguent, or unction: it is only applied to sacred ceremonies.

One act, never to be repeated, is not the thing that Christ's eternal priesthood, denoted especially by his unction or *chrism*, refers to. *Hann.*

CHRISOM. n. f. [See **CHRISM**.] A child

that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the *chrisom*-cloth, a cloth anointed with holy unguent, which the children anciently wore till they were christened.

When the convulsions were but few, the number of *chrisoms* and infants was greater.

Graunt's Bill of Mortality.

To CHRIS'TEN. v. a. [*christenian*, Sax.]

1. To baptize; to initiate into christianity by water.

2. To name; to denominate.

Where such evils as these reign, *chris*ten the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millennium. *Barnes.*

CHRISTENDOM. n. f. [from *Christ* and *dom*.] The collective body of christianity; the regions of which the inhabitants profess the christian religion.

What hath been done, the parts of *christendom* most afflicted can best testify. *Hooker.*

An older and a better soldier, none

That *christendom* gives out. *Shakspeare.*

His computation is universally received over all *christendom*.

Holder on Time.

CHRISTENING. n. f. [from *chris*ten.] The ceremony of the first initiation into christianity.

The queen was with great solemnity crowned at Westminster, about two years after the marriage; like an old *christening* that had laid long for godfathers. *Bacon.*

We shall insert the causes why the account of *christenings* hath been neglected more than that of burials.

Graunt.

The day of the *christening* being come, the house was filled with gossips. *Arbushnot and Pope.*

CHRISTIAN. n. f. [*christianus*, Lat.]

A professor of the religion of Christ.

We *christians* have certainly the best and the holiest, the wisest and most reasonable, religion in the world. *Tillotson.*

CHRISTIAN. adj. Professing the religion of Christ.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-ey'd fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To *christian* intercessors. *Shakspeare.*

CHRISTIAN-NAME. n. f. The name given at the font, distinct from the gentilitious name, or surname.

CHRISTIANISM. n. f. [*christianismus*, Lat.]

1. The christian religion.

2. The nations professing christianity.

CHRISTIANITY. n. f. [*christienté*, Fr.]

The religion of christians.

God doth will that couples, which are married, both infidels, if either party be converted into *christianity*, this should not make separation. *Hooker.*

Every one, who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary sin, cuts himself off from *christianity*.

Addison.

To CHRIS'TIANIZE. v. a. [from *christian*.]

To make christian; to convert to christianity.

The principles of Platonic philosophy, as it is now *christianized*. *Dryden.*

CHRISTIANLY. adv. [from *christian*.]

Like a christian; as becomes one who professes the holy religion of Christ.

CHRISTMAS. n. f. [from *Christ* and *mas*.]

The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular service of the church.

CHRISTMAS-BOX. n. f. [from *christmas* and *box*.] A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas.

When time comes round, a *christmas-box* they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year.

Gay's *Trivia*.

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER. *n. f.* Hellebore.

CHRIST'S-THORN. *n. f.* [So called, as *Skinner* fancies, because the thorns have some likeness to a cross.] A plant.

It hath long sharp spines: the flower has five leaves, in form of a rose: out of the flower-cup, which is divided into several segments, rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit, shaped like a bonnet, having a shell almost globular, which is divided into three cells, in each of which is contained a roundish seed. This is by many persons supposed to be the plant from which our Saviour's crown of thorns was composed. *Mittler*.

CHROMATICK. *adj.* [*χρῶμα*, colour.]

1. Relating to colour.

I am now come to the third part of painting, which is called the *chromatick*, or colouring.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

2. Relating to a certain species of ancient mulick, now unknown.

It was observed, he never touched his lyre in such a truly *chromatick* and enharmonick manner.

Arbutnotus and Pope.

CHRONICAL. } *adj.* [from *χρόνος*, time.]

CHRONICK. } A *chronical* distemper is of length: as dropsies, asthma, and the like. *Quincy*.

Of diseases some are *chronical*, and of long duration; as quartane agues, scurvy, wherein we defer the cure unto more advantageous seasons.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The lady's use of these excellencies is to divert the old man when he is out of the pangs of a *chronical* distemper.

Spectator.

CHRONICLE. *n. f.* [*chronique*, French; from *χρόνος*, time.]

1. A register or account of events in order of time.

No more yet of this;

For 'tis a *chronicle* of day by day,

Not a relation for a breakfast.

Shakspeare.

2. A history.

You lean too confidently on those Irish *chronicles*, which are most fabulous and forged. *Spenser*.

If from the field I should return once more,

I and my sword will earn my *chronicle*. *Shakspeare*.

I am traduc'd by tongues, which neither know My faculties nor person, yet will be The *chronicles* of my doing. *Shakspeare*.

I give up to historians the generals and heroes which crowd their annals, together with those which you are to produce for the British *chronicle*.

Dryden.

TO CHRONICLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To record in chronicle, or history.

This to rehearse, should rather be to *chronicle* times than to search into reformation of abuses in that realm. *Spenser*.

2. To register; to record.

For now the devil, that told me I did well, Says that this deed is *chronicled* in hell. *Shakspeare*.

Love is your master, for he masters you:

And he that is so yoked by a fool, Methinks, should not be *chronicled* for wife.

Shakspeare.

I shall be the jest of the town; nay, in two days, I expect to be *chronicled* in ditty, and sung in woeful ballad. *Congreve*.

CHRONICLER. *n. f.* [from *chronicle*.]

1. A writer of chronicles; a recorder of events in order of time.

Note gathering *chroniclers*, and by them stand Giddy fantastick poets of each land. *Donne*.

2. A historian; one that keeps up the memory of things past.

I do herein rely upon these bards, or Irish *chroniclers*.

Spenser.

This custom was held by the Druids and bards of our ancient Britons, and of latter times by the Irish *chroniclers*, called *rimers*. *Ruleigh*.

CHRONOGRAM. *n. f.* [*χρόνος*, time, and *γράφω*, to write.] An inscription including the date of any action.

Of this kind the following is an example:

Gloria lausque Deo fæcLoRf Min tæc'la sunt.

A *chronogrammatical* verse, which includes not only this year, 1660, but numerical letters enough to reach above a thousand years further, until the year 2867. *Howel*.

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL. *adj.* [from *chronogram*.] Belonging to a *chronogram*. See the last example.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST. *n. f.* [from *chronogram*.] A writer of *chronograms*.

There are foreign universities, where, as you praise a man in England for being an excellent philosopher or poet, it is an ordinary character to be a great *chronogrammatist*. *Addison*.

CHRONOLOGER. *n. f.* [*χρόνος*, time, and *λόγος*, doctrine.] He that studies or explains the science of computing past time, or of ranging past events according to their proper years.

Chronologers differ among themselves about most great epochs. *Holder on Time*.

CHRONOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *chronology*.] Relating to the doctrine of time.

Thus much touching the *chronological* account of some times and things past, without confining myself to the exactness of years. *Hale*.

CHRONOLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *chronological*.] In a *chronological* manner; according to the laws or rules of *chronology*; according to the exact series of time.

CHRONOLOGIST. *n. f.* [See *CHRONOLOGER*.] One that studies or explains time; one that ranges past events according to the order of time; a *chronologer*.

According to these *chronologists*, the prophecy of the Rabin, that the world should last but six thousand years, has been long disproved. *Brown*.

All that learned noise and dust of the *chronology* is wholly to be avoided. *Locke on Education*.

CHRONOLOGY. *n. f.* [*χρόνος*, time, and *λόγος*, doctrine.] The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time; as the revolution of the sun and moon; and of computing time past, and referring each event to the proper year.

And the measure of the year not being so perfectly known to the ancients, rendered it very difficult for them to transmit a true *chronology* to succeeding ages. *Holder on Time*.

Where I allude to the customs of the Greeks, I believe I may be justified by the strictest *chronology*; though a poet is not obliged to the rules that confine an historian. *Prior*.

CHRONOMETER. *n. f.* [*χρόνος* and *μετρον*.] An instrument for the exact mensuration of time.

According to observation made with a pendulum *chronometer*, a bullet at its first discharge flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds. *Derham*.

CHRY'SALIS. *n. f.* [from *χρῶς*, gold, because of the golden colour in the nymphæ of some insects.] A term used by some naturalists for aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects. *Chambers*.

CHRY'SOLITE. *n. f.* [*χρῶς*, gold, and *λίθος*, a stone.] A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow. *Woodw*.

Such another world,
Of one intire and perfect *chrysolite*,
I'd not have fold her for. *Shakspeare*.
If metal, part seem'd gold, part silver clear;
If stone, carbuncle most, or *chrysolite*. *Milton*.
CHRY'SOPRASUS. *n. f.* [*χρῶς*, and *πράσινος*, green.] A precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green.
The ninth a topaz, the tenth a *chrysoprasus*. *Revelations*.

CHUB. *n. f.* [from *cop*, a great head, *Skinner*.] A river fish. The cheven.

The *chub* is in prime from Midway to Can-
dlemas, but best in winter. He is full of small
bones: he eats waterish; not firm, but limp and
tailless: nevertheless he may be so dressed as to
make him very good meat. *Walton's Angler*.

CHUBBED. *adj.* [from *chub*.] Big-headed like a *chub*.

TO CHUCK. *v. n.* [A word probably formed in imitation of the sound that it expresses; or perhaps corrupted from *chick*.] To make a noise like a hen when she calls her chickens.

TO CHUCK. *v. a.*

1. To call as a hen calls her young.

Then crowing clapp'd his wings, th' appointed
call

To *chuck* his wives together in the hall. *Dryden*.

2. To give a gentle blow under the chin, so as to make the mouth strike together.

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin, force
a smile, and cry,

Ah, the boy takes after his mother's relations. *Congreve*.

CHUCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a hen.

He made the *chuck* four or five times, that peo-
ple use to make to chickens when they call them. *Temple*.

2. A word of endearment, corrupted from chicken or chick.

Come, your promise.—What promise, *chuck*? *Shakspeare*.

3. A sudden small noise.

CHUCK-FARTHING. *n. f.* [*chuck* and *farting*.] A play, at which the money falls with a *chuck* into the hole beneath.

He lost his money at *chuck-farting*, *Snuff*,
cap, and all-fours. *Arbut. Hist. of John Bull*.

TO CHUCKLE. *v. n.* [*schachen*, Dut.] To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulsively.

What tale shall I to my old father tell?

'Twill make him *chuckle* thou'rt beflow'd so well. *Dryden*.

She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;

She *chuckled* when a lawd was carted. *Prior*.

TO CHUCKLE. *v. a.* [from *chuck*.]

1. To call as a hen.

I am not far from the women's apartment, I
am sure; and if these birds are within distance,
here's that will *chuckle* 'em together. *Dryden*.

2. To cocker; to fondle.

Your confessor, that parcel of holy guts and
garbidge; he must *chuckle* you, and mean you.

Dryden's Spanish Friar.

CHU'ET. *n. f.* [probably from *To chew*.] An old word, as it seems, for forced meat.

As for *chuet*, which are likewise minced meat,
instead of butter and fat, it were good to moult
them partly with cream, or almond or pistachio
milk. *Bacon's Natural History*.

CHUFF. *n. f.* [A word of uncertain derivation; perhaps corrupted from *chub*, or derived from *chuff*, Welsh, a stock.]

A coarse, fat-headed, blunt clown.

Hang ye, gorbollied knaves, are you undone?

No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your *stare* were here. *Shakspeare*.

A less generous *chuff* than this in the fable, would have hugged his bags to the last.

L'Estrange.

CHUFFILY. *adv.* [from *chuffy*.] Surlily; stomachfully.

John answered *chuffily*.

Clarissa.

CHUFFINESS. *n. f.* [from *chuffy*.] Clownishness; surliness.

CHUFFY. *adj.* [from *chuff*.] Blunt; surly; fat.

CHUM. *n. f.* [*chom*, Armorick, to live together.] A chamber fellow: a term used in the universities.

CHUMP. *n. f.* A thick heavy piece of wood, less than a block.

When one is battered, they can quickly, of a *chump* of wood, accumulate themselves with another.

Moxon.

CHURCH. *n. f.* [cince, Sax. *kyrkian*.] 1. The collective body of christians, usually termed the catholic church.

The church, being a supernatural society, doth differ from natural societies in this; that the persons unto whom we associate ourselves in the one are men, simply considered as men; but they to whom we be joined in the other, are God, angels, and holy men.

Hooker.

2. The body of christians adhering to one particular opinion, or form of worship.

The church is a religious assembly, or the large fair building where they meet; and sometimes the same word means a synod of bishops, or of presbyters; and in some places it is the pope and a general council.

Watts' Logic.

3. The place which christians consecrate to the worship of God.

It comprehends the whole church, viz. the name or body of the church, together with the chancel, which is even included under the word church.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

That churches were consecrated unto none but the Lord only, the very general name chiefly doth sufficiently shew: church doth signify no other thing than the Lord's house.

Hooker.

That you uny the winds, and let them fight Against the churches.

Shakespeare.

4. It is used frequently in conjunction with other words; as *church-member*, the member of a church; *church-power*, spiritual or ecclesiastical authority.

To CHURCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church after any signal deliverance, as from the danger of childbirth.

CHURCH-ALC. *n. f.* [from *church* and *alc.*] A wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church.

For the church-alc, two young men of the parish are yearly chosen to be wardens, who make collection among the parishioners of what provision it pleaseth them to bestow.

Carew.

CHURCH-ATTIRE. *n. f.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service.

These and such like were their discourses, touching that church-attire, which with us, for the most part, is used in publick prayer.

Hooker.

CHURCH-AUTHORITY. *n. f.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

In this point of church-authority, I have sifted all the little seraps alleged.

Atterbury.

CHURCH-BURIAL. *n. f.* Burial according to the rites of the church.

The bishop has the care of seeing that all ecclesiastics, after their deaths, be not denied church-burial, according to the usage and custom of the place.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

CHURCH-FOUNDER. *n. f.* He that builds or endows a church.

Whether emperors or bishops in those days were church-founders, the solemn dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itself either vain or superstitious.

Hooker.

CHURCHMAN. *n. f.* [church and man.]

1. An ecclesiastick; a clergyman; one that ministers in sacred things.

If any thing be offered to you touching the church and churchmen, or church-government, rely not only upon yourself.

Bacon.

A very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been so long neglected, and that was to it filled by many weak and more wilful churchmen.

Clarendon.

Patience in want, and poverty of mind, These marks of church and churchmen he design'd, And living taught, and dying left behind.

Dryden.

2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS. *n. f.* [See *WARDEN*.] Officers yearly chosen, by the consent of the minister and parishioners, according to the custom of each place, to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both; and to observe the behaviour of the parishioners, for such faults as appertain to the jurisdiction or censure of the ecclesiastical court. They are a kind of corporation, enabled by law to sue for any thing belonging to their church, or poor of their parish.

Cowell.

There should likewise church-wardens, of the gravest men in the parish, be appointed, as they be here in England.

Spenser.

Our church-wardens

Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings.

Gay.

CHURCHYARD. *n. f.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

I am almost afraid to stand alone

Here in the churchyard, yet I will adventure.

Shakespeare.

In churchyards where they bury much, the earth will consume the corps in far shorter time than other earth will.

Bacon.

No place so sacred from such fops is barr'd; Nor is Paul's church more safe than Paul's churchyard.

Pope.

CHURL. *n. f.* [ceopl, Sax. *carl*, in German, is strong, rusticks being always observed to be strong bodied.]

1. A rustick; a countryman; a labourer.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work or use any hard labour, which he saith is the life of a peasant or churl.

Spenser.

One of the baser sort, which they call churl, being reproved for his oath, answered confidently, that his lord commanded him.

Spenser.

Churl, upon thy eyes I throw

All the pow'r this charms doth owe.

Shakespeare.

From this light cause th' infernal maid prepares

The country churls to mischief, hate, and wars.

Dryden.

2. A rude, surly, ill-bred man.

A churl's courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falsehood.

Sidney.

3. A miser; a niggard; a selfish or greedy wretch.

Poison, I see, hath been his timeless end!

O churl, drink all, and leave no friendly drop

To help me after!

Shakespeare.

CHURLISH. *adj.* [from *churl*.]

1. Rude; brutal; harsh; austere; sour; merciless; unkind; uncivil;

A sea of melting pearl, which some call tears,

Those at her father's churlish feet the tender'd.

Shakespeare.

The interruption of their churlish drums

Cuts off more circumstance; they are at hand

To parly, or to fight.

Shakespeare.

A lion in love with a lass, desired her father's consent. The answer was *churlish* enough: He'd never marry his daughter to a brute.

L'Estrange.

He the pursuit of *churlish* beasts Prefer'd to sleeping on her breasts.

Waller.

2. Selfish; avaricious.

The man was *churlish* and evil in his doings.

1 Samuel.

This sullen *churlish* thief Had all his mind plac'd upon Mully's beef.

King.

3. [Of things.] Unpliant; cross-grained; unmanageable; harsh; not yielding.

If there be emission of spirit, the body of the metal will be hard and *churlish*.

Bacon.

The Cornish wire become, like metal often fired and quenched, *churlish*, and that would sooner break than bow.

Bacon's Henry vii.

In the hundreds of Essex they have a very *churlish* blue clay.

Moutimer's Husbandry.

4. Vexatious; obstructive.

Will you again unknot

This *churlish* knot of all abhorred war?

Spain found the war so *churlish* and longsome, as they found they should consume themselves in an endless war.

Bacon.

Spreads a path clear as the day, Where no *churlish* rub says nay.

Crawshaw.

CHURLISHLY. *adv.* [from *churlish*.]

Rudely; brutally.

To the oak, now regnant, the olive did *churlishly* put over the ion for a reward of the service of his fire.

Howell.

CHURLISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *churlish*; cynhrcnytre, Saxon.] Brutality; ruggedness of manner.

Better is the *churlishness* of a man than a courteous woman.

Eccles.

In the *churlishness* of fortune, a poor honest man suffers in this world.

L'Estrange.

CHURME. *n. f.* [more properly *chirm*, from the Saxon cynme, a clamour or noise; as to *chirre* is to coo as a turtle.] A confused found; a noise.

He was conveyed to the Tower, with the *churme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches.

Bacon.

CHURN. *n. f.* [properly *chern*, from *kern*, Dutch, *ceprene*, Sax.] The vessel in which the butter is, by long and violent agitation, coagulated and separated from the serous parts of the milk.

Her awkward skill did ne'er employ the churn.

Gay's Pastorals.

To CHURN. *v. a.* [*kernen*, Dutch.]

1. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion.

Perchance he spoke not: but

I like a full-acorn'd boar, a *churning* on,

Cried Oh.

Shakespeare.

Froth fills his chaps; he sends a grunting found,

And part he *churns*, and part befoams the ground.

Dryden.

Churn'd in his teeth the foamy venom rose.

Addison.

The mechanism of nature, in converting our aliment, consists in mixing with it animal juices, and in the action of the solid parts *churning* them together.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. To make butter by agitating the milk.

The *churning* of milk bringeth forth butter.

Proverbs.

You may try the force of imagination, upon staying the coming of butter after the *churning*.

Bacon's Natural History.

CHURWORM. *n. f.* [from cynnan, Sax.]

An insect that turns about nimbly; called also a fanerick-t.

Skinner. Phil.

To CHUSE. See **To CHOOSE.**

CHYLA'GROUS. *adj.* [from *chyle*.] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

When the spirits of the chyle have half fermented the *chylaceous* mass, it has the state of drink not ripened by fermentation. *Floyer.*

CHYLE. *n. f.* [χυλόν.] The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment, and afterward changed into blood.

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts, The leaven'd mass or milky chyle converts.

The chyle cannot pass through the smallest vessels. *Blackmore.*

CHYLIFA'CTION. *n. f.* [from *chyle*.] The act or process of making chyle in the body.

Drinking excessively during the time of chylification, stops perspiration. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CHYLIFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *chylus*, and *facio*, to make, Lat.] Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOETICK. *adj.* [χυλόν and ποιέω.] Having the power, or the office, of forming chyle.

According to the force of the chylopoetick organs, more or less chyle may be extracted from the same food. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'LOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle*.] Consisting of chyle, partaking of chyle.

Milk is the chylous part of an animal, already prepared. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYMIC. *n. f.* A chymist. Obsolete.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of metallical nature, seem to have resolved it into nobler use: an art now utterly lost, or perchance kept up by a few chymists. *Watson.*

CHY'MICAL. *adj.* [chymicus, Latin.]

CHY'MICK. *adj.* [chymicus, Latin.]

1. Made by chymistry.

I'm tir'd with waiting for this chymick gold, Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

2. Relating to chymistry.

Netinks already, from this chymick flame, I see a city of more precious mould. *Dryden.*

CHY'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *chymical*.] In a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST. *n. f.* [See CHYMISTRY.]

A professor of chymistry; a philosopher by fire.

The starving chymist, in his golden views, Supremely lucid. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

CHY'MISTRY. *n. f.* [derived by some from χυμῶ, or juice, or χύω, to melt; by others from an oriental word, *kemas*; black. According to the supposed etymology, it is written with *y* or *e*.]

An art whereby sensible bodies contained in vessels, or capable of being contained therein, are so changed by means of certain instruments, and principally fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to philosophy or medicine. *Boerhaave.*

Operations of chymistry fall short of vital force: no enymist can make milk or blood of grass. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CIBARI'OUS. *adj.* [cibarius, Lat. from *cibus*, food.] Relating to food; useful for food; edible.

CIBOL. *n. f.* [ciboule, Fr.] A small sort of onion used in sallads. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the *i* is not pronounced.

Cibula, or scallions, are a kind of degenerate onions. *Mortimer.*

CICATRICE. *n. f.* [cicatrix, Latin.]

CICATRIX. *n. f.* [cicatrix, Latin.]

1. The scar remaining after a wound.

One captain Spurio, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, bore on his sinister cheek. *Shak.*

2. A mark; an impression: so used by *Shakspere* less properly.

Lean but upon a ruff, The cicatrice and capable imprefure Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakspere.*

CICATRISANT. *n. f.* [from *cicatrice*.] An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRISIVE. *adj.* [from *cicatrice*.] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZATION. *n. f.* [from *cicatrice*.]

1. The act of healing the wound.

A vein burst, or corroded, in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the most part incurable, because of the motion and coughing of the lungs, tearing the gap wider, and hindering the coagulation and cicatrization of the vein. *Harvey.*

2. The state of being healed, or skinned over.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is called digestion; the second, or the filling up with flesh, incarnation; and the last, or skinning over, cicatrization. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To CICATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *cicatrix*.]

1. To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as heal and skin them over.

2. To heal and induce the skin over a sore.

We incarnated, and in a few days cicatrized it with a smooth cicatrix. *Wifeman on Tumours.*

CICELY. *n. f.* [myrrhis.] A sort of herb.

CICHO'RA'GROUS. *adj.* [from *cichorium*, Lat.] Having the qualities of succory.

Diureticks evacuate the salt serum; as all acid diureticks, and the testaceous and bitter *cichoraceous* plants. *Feyer.*

CICH-PEA. *n. f.* [cicer.] A plant.

To CICURATE. *v. a.* [cicuro, Latin.] To tame; to reclaim from wildness; to make tame and tractable.

Poisons may yet retain some portion of their natures; yet are so refracted, cicurated, and subdued, as not to make good their destructive malignities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CICURATION. *n. f.* [from *cicurate*.] The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

This holds not only in domestick and mansuete birds, for then it might be the effect of cicuration or institution; but in the wild. *Ray.*

CIDER. *n. f.* [cidre, Fr. *sidra*, Ital. *sicera*, Lat. *cider*, Heb. *שדר*]

1. All kind of strong liquors, except wine. This sense is now wholly obsolete.

2. Liquor made of the juice of fruits pressed.

We had also drink, wholesome and good wine of the grape, a kind of cider made of a fruit of that country; a wonderful pleasing and refreshing drink. *Bacon.*

3. The juice of apples expressed and fermented. This is now the sense.

To the utmost bounds of this Wide universe Salubrious cider burn, Shall please all taster, and triumph o'er the vine. *Philips.*

CIDRIST. *n. f.* [from *cider*.] A maker of cider.

When the *ciderists* have taken care for the best fruit, and ordered them after the best manner

they could, yet hath their cider generally proved pale, sharp, and ill tasted. *Mortimer.*

CIDREIN. *n. f.* [from *cider*.] The liquor made of the muck or gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out, and a convenient quantity of boiled water added to it; the whole infusing for about forty-eight hours. *Phillips.*

Ciderkin is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. *Mortimer.*

CEILING. *n. f.* See CEILING.

CERGE. *n. f.* [French.] A candle carried in processions.

CIL'ARY. *adj.* [cilium, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids.

The *ciliary* processes, or rather the ligaments, observed in the inside of the sclerotic tunicle of the eye, do serve instead of a muscle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Roy.*

CIL'ICIOUS. *adj.* [from *cilicium*, hair-cloth, Lat.] Made of hair.

A garment of camel's hair, that is, made of some texture of that hair; a coarse garment, a *cilicium* or sackcloth habit, suitable to the austerity of his life. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CIMA'R. See SIMAR.

CIME'LIARCH. *n. f.* [from *καμυλαρχος*.] The chief keeper of plate, vestments, and things of value, belonging to a church; a church-warden. *Did.*

CI'METER. *n. f.* [cimitarra, Span. and Portug. from *cimeter*, Turkish. *Bluteau's Portuguese Dictionary*.] A sort of sword used by the Turks, short, heavy, and recurved, or bent backward.

This word is sometimes erroneously spelt *scimitar*, and *scymitar*; as in the following examples.

By this *scimitar*, That flew the sophy and a Persian prince, That won three fields of sultan Solymen. *Shaksp.*

Our armour now may rust, our idle *scymitars* Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*

CIN'CTURE. *n. f.* [cinclura, Lat.]

1. Something worn round the body.

Now happy he, whose cloak and *cinclure* Hold out this tempest. *Shakspere.*

Columbus found th' American so girt With feather'd *cinclure*, naked else, and wild. *Milton.*

He binds the sacred *cinclure* round his breast. *Pope.*

2. An enclosure.

The court and prison being within the *cinclure* of one wall. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. [In architecture.] A ring or list at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column; separating the shaft at one end from the base, at the other from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrills anciently used to strengthen and preserve the primitive wood columns. *Chambers.*

CINDER. *n. f.* [cindre, French, from *cineres*, Lat.]

1. A mass ignited and quenched, without being reduced to ashes.

I should make very forges of my cheeks, That would to cinders burn up modesty, Did but I speak thy deeds! *Shakspere.*

There is in smiths' cinders, by some adhesion of iron, sometimes to be found a magnetical operation. *Brown.*

So snow on *Atna* does unmelted lie, Whose rolling flames and scatter'd cinders fly. *Waller.*

2. A hot coal that has ceased to flame.

CIN

If from adown the hopeful chopes
The fat upon a cinder drops,
To flinking smoke it turns the flame. *Swift.*
CINDER-WENCH. } *n. f.* [*cinder* and *woman*.]
CINDER-WOMAN. } *man.* A woman
whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes
for cinders.

'Tis under so much nasty rubbish laid,
To find it out 's the *cinder-woman's* trade.

Essay on Satire

She had above five hundred suits of fine cloaths,
and yet went abroad like a *cinder-wench*. *Arbuth.*

In the black form of *cinder-wench* the came,
When love, the hour, the place, had banish'd
shame. *Gay.*

CINERATION. *n. f.* [from *cineres*,
Lat.] The reduction of any thing by
fire to ashes. A term of chymiltry.

CINERITIOUS. *adj.* [*cinericius*, Latin.]
Having the form or state of ashes.

The nerves arise from the glands of the *cineri-
tious* part of the brain, and are terminated in all
parts of the body. *Cheyne.*

CINERULENT. *adj.* [from *cineres*, Lat.]
Full of ashes. *DiD.*

CINGLE. *n. f.* [from *cingulum*, Lat.] A
girth for a horse. *DiD.*

CINNABAR. *n. f.* [*cinnabaris*, Lat.] Cin-
nabar is native or factitious: the facti-
tious cinnabar is called vermilion.

Cinnabar is the ore out of which quicksilver
is drawn, and consists partly of a mercurial,
and partly of a sulphureo-ochreous matter.

Woodward's Met. Efflu.

The particles of mercury uniting with the par-
ticles of sulphur compose *cinnabar*. *Newton.*

CINNABAR of Antimony, is made of mer-
cury, sulphur, and crude antimony.

CINNAMON. *n. f.* [*cinnamomum*, Latin.]
The fragrant bark of a low tree in the
island of Ceylon. Its leaves resemble
those of the olive, both as to substance
and colour. The fruit resembles an
acorn or olive, and has neither the smell
nor taste of the bark. When boiled in
water, it yields an oil, which as it cools
and hardens, becomes as firm and white
as tallow; the smell of which is agree-
able in candles. The cinnamon of the
ancients was different from ours.

Chambers.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her *cinnamon* and sweet *anionum* boast. *Dryden.*

CINNAMON Water is made by distilling
the bark, first infused in barley water,
in spirit of wine or white wine.

Chambers.

CINQUE. *n. f.* [French.] A five. It
is used in games alone; but is often
compounded with other words.

CINQUE-FOIL. *n. f.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.]
A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PAVE. *n. f.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A
kind of grave dance.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch
jig, a measure, and a *cinque-pave*. The first suit
is but and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as
fantastical; the wedding mannerly and mo-
dest, as a measure full of state and gravity; and
then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs,
falls into the *cinque-pave* faster and faster, till he
finks into his grave. *Shakespeare.*

CINQUE-PORTS. *n. f.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.]

Those havens that lie towards France, and there-
fore have been thought by our kings to be such
as ought most vigilantly to be observed against
invasion. In which respect, the places where
they are have a special government or keeper, called

CIR

by his office Lord Warden of the *cinque-ports*;
and divers privileges granted to them, as a parti-
cular jurisdiction; their warden having the au-
thority of an admiral among them, and sending
out writs in his own name. The *cinque-ports* are
Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea,
Rumney, and Hith; some of which, as the
number exceeds five, must either be added to the
first institution by some later grant, or accounted
as appendants to some of the rest. *Crowell.*

They, that bear

The cloth of state above her, are four barons
of the *cinque-ports*. *Shakespeare.*

CINQUE-SPOTTED. *adj.* Having five spots.

On her left breast

A mole, *cinque-spotted*, like the crimson drops
I' th' bottom of a cowslip. *Shakespeare.*

C'RON. *n. f.* [*scion*, or *scion*, French.]

1. A sprout; a shoot from a plant.

We have reason to cool our raging motions,
our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts; whereof I
take this, that you call love, to be a fect or *cron*.

Shakespeare.

The stately Caledonian oak newly settled in
his triumphant throne, begirt with *crons* of his
own royal stem. *Howel.*

2. The shoot engrafted or inserted on a
stock.

The *cron* over-rueth the stock; and the stock
is but passive, and giveth alimant, but no mo-
tion, to the graft. *Bacon.*

CIPHER. *n. f.* [*chifre*, French; *zifra*,
Italian; *zifra*, low Lat. from an orien-
tal root.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which
some number is noted; a figure.

2. An arithmetical mark, which, stand-
ing for nothing itself, increases the value
of the other figures.

Mine were the very *ciphers* of a function,
To find the faults, whose fine stands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shakespeare.*

If the people be somewhat in the election, you
cannot make them nulls or *ciphers* in the privation
or translation. *Bacon.*

As, in accounts, *ciphers* and figures pass for real
sums, so names pass for things. *South.*

3. An intertexture of letters engraved
usually on boxes or plate.

Troy flam'd in burnish'd gold; and o'er the
throne,

ARMS AND THE MAN in golden *ciphers* shone.

Pope.

Some mingling stir the melted tar, and some
Deep on the new-burnt vagrant's heaving side
To stamp the master's *cipher* ready stand. *Thomf.*

4. A character in general.

In succeeding times this wisdom began to be
written in *ciphers* and characters, and letters
bearing the form of creatures. *Ralph.*

5. A secret or occult manner of writing,
or the key to it.

This book, as long liv'd as the elements,
In *cipher* writ, or new-made idioms. *Donne.*

He was pleased to command me to stay at
London, to send and receive all his letters; and
I was furnished with mine several *ciphers*, in or-
der to it. *Denham.*

To CIPHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
practise arithmetick.

You have been bred to business; you can *ci-
pher*; I wonder you never used your pen and
ink. *Arbuthnot.*

To CIPHER. *v. a.* To write in occult
characters.

He frequented sermons, and penned notes:
his notes he *ciphered* with Greek characters.

Hayward.

To CIRCINATE. *v. a.* [*circino*, Lat.] To
make a circle; to compass round, or
turn round. *Bailey.*

CIRCINATION. *n. f.* [*circinatio*, Lat.]

CIR

An orbicular motion; a turning round;
a measuring with the compasses. *Bailey.*

CIRCLE. *n. f.* [*circulus*, Latin.]

1. A line continued till it ends where it
began, having all its parts equidistant
from a common centre.

Any thing that moves round about in a *circle*,
in less time than our ideas are wont to succeed
one another in our minds, is not perceived to
move; but seems to be a perfect intire *circle* of
that matter, or colour, and not a part of a *circle*
in motion. *Locke.*

By a *circle* I understand not here perfect geo-
metrical *circle*, but an orbicular figure, whose
length is equal to its breadth; and which, as to
sense, may seem circular. *Newton's Opticks.*

Then a deeper still,

In *circle* following *circle*, gathers round
To close the face of things. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. The space included in a circular line.

3. A round body; an orb.

It is he that fitteth upon the *circle* of the earth.

Isaiah.

4. Compass; enclosure.

A great magician,
Obscured in the *circle* of the forest. *Shakespeare.*

5. An assembly surrounding the principal
person.

To have a box where eunuchs sing,
And, foremost in the *circle*, eye a king. *Pope.*

6. A company; an assembly.

I will call over to him the whole *circle* of
beauties that are disposed among the boxes.

Addison.

Ever since that time, Lisander visits in every
circle. *Tatler.*

7. Any series ending as it begins, and
perpetually repeated.

There be fruit trees in hot countries, which
have blossoms and young fruit, and young fruit
and ripe fruit, almost all the year, succeeding
one another; but this *circle* of ripening
cannot be but in succulent plants, and hot coun-
tries. *Bacon.*

Thus in a *circle* runs the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again. *Dryden.*

8. An inconclusive form of argument, in
which the foregoing proposition is
proved by the following, and the fol-
lowing proposition inferred from the
foregoing.

That heavy bodies descend by gravity; and
again, that gravity is a quality whereby an hea-
vy body descends, is an impertinent *circle*, and
teacheth nothing. *Glavin's Logic.*

That fallacy called a *circle*, is when one of the
premises in a syllogism is questioned and opposed,
and we intend to prove it by the conclusion.

Watts' Logic.

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.

Has he given the lye
In *circle* or oblique, or semicircle,
Or direct parallel? You must challenge him.

Fletcher's Q. of Car.

10. CIRCLES of the German empire. Such
provinces and principalities as have a
right to be present at diets. They are
in number ten. *Trevoux.*

To CIRCLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing.

The lords, that were appointed to *circle* the
hill, had some days before planted themselves
in places convenient. *Bacon.*

Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets *circle* other suns. *Pope.*

2. To enclose; to surround.

What stern ungentle hands
Have lopp'd and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments,
Whose *circling* shadows kings have sought to
keep in? *Shakespeare.*

C I R

While these fond arms, thus *etcling* you, may prove
More heavy chains than those of hopeless love.

Prior.

Unseen, he glided thro' the joyous crowd,
With darkness *circled* and an ambient cloud.

Pope.

3. To **CIRCLE** *in*. To confine; to keep together.

We term those things *dry* which have a consistence within themselves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the stop or hindrance of another body to limit and *circle* them in.

Digby on Bodies

To **CIRCLE** *v. n.* To move circularly; to end where it begins.

The well fraught bowl

Circles incessant; whilst the humble cell

With quavering laugh and rural jets resounds.

Philips.

Now the *circling* years disclose

The day predestin'd to reward his woes.

Pope.

CIRCLED *adj.* [from *circle*.] Having the form of a circle; round.

Th' incessant moon,

That monthly changes in her *circled* orb.

Shaksp.

CIRCLET *n. f.* [from *circle*.] A circle; an orb; properly a little circle.

Then take repast, till Hesperus display'd

His golden *circle* in the western shade.

Pope.

CIRCLING *particip. adj.* [from *To circle*.] Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

Round he surveys, and well might, where he stood

So high above the *circling* canopy

Of night's extended shade.

Milton's Par. Lost.

CIRCUIT *n. f.* [circuit, Fr. *circuitus*, Latin.]

1. The act of moving round any thing.

There are four moons also perpetually toiling round the planet Jupiter, and carried along with him in his periodical *circuit* round the sun.

Watts on the Mind.

2. The space enclosed in a circle.

He led me up

A woody mountain, whose high top was plain,

A *circuit* wide inclos'd.

Milton's Par. Lost.

3. Space, or extent, measured by travelling round.

He attributeth unto it smallness, in respect of *circuit*.

Hooker.

The lake of Bolsena is reckoned one-and-twenty miles in *circuit*.

Addison on Italy.

4. A ring; a diadem; that by which any thing is incircled.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage, Until the golden *circuit* on my head Do calm the fury of this mad-brain'd *law*.

Shaksp.

5. The visitations of the judges for holding assizes.

The *circuit*, in former times, went but round about the pale; as the *circuit* of the cynosura about the pole.

Davies.

6. The track of country visited by the judges.

7. Long deduction of reason.

Up into the watch tower get, And see all things despoil'd of fallacies; Thou shalt not peep thro' Lattices of eyes, Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn By *circuit* or collections to discern.

Danvers.

CIRCUIT of action. [In law.] Is a longer course of proceeding to recover the thing sued for than is needful.

Cowell.

To **CIRCUIT** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move circularly.

Pining with equinoctial heat, unless The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,

Quick *circuiting*.

Philips.

CIRCUITER *n. f.* [from *circuit*.] One that travels a circuit.

C I R

Like your fellow *circuiters*, the sun, you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the intricacies under the heavens.

Pope.

CIRCUITION *n. f.* [circuitio, Lat.]

1. The act of going round any thing.

2. Compass; maze of argument.

To apprehend by what degrees they lean to things in show, though not in deed, repugnant one to another, requirerh more sharpness of wit, more intricate *circuits* of discourse, and depth of judgment, than common ability doth yield.

Hooker.

CIRCULAR *adj.* [circularis, Latin.]

1. Round, like a circle; circumscribed by a circle.

The frame thereof seem'd partly *circular*,

And part triangular.

Fairy Queen.

He first inclos'd for lifts a level ground;

The form was *circular*.

Dryden's Fables.

Nero's port, composed of huge moles running round it in a kind of *circular* figure.

Addison.

2. Successive in order; always returning.

From whence th' innumerable race of things By *circular* successive order springs.

Roscommon.

3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous.

Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had D do?

Dennis.

4. Ending in itself: used of a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it.

One of Cartes's first principles of reasoning, after he had doubted of every thing, seems to be too *circular* to safely build upon; for he is for proving the being of God from the truth of our faculties, and the truth of our faculties from the being of a God.

Baker's Reflect. on Learning.

5. **CIRCULAR Letter**. A letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair; as in the convocation of assemblies.

6. **CIRCULAR Lines**. Such straight lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of sines, tangents, and secants, on the plain scale and sector.

7. **CIRCULAR Sailing**, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULARITY *n. f.* [from *circular*.] A circular form.

The heavens have no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion, continually succeeding each other; so that, from what point soever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole *circularity*.

Brown.

CIRCULARLY *adv.* [from *circular*.]

1. In form of a circle.

The internal form of it consists of several regions, involving one another like orbs about the same centre; or of the several elements cast *circularly* about each other.

Burnet.

2. With a circular motion.

Trade, which, like blood, should *circularly* flow,

Stopp'd in their channels, found its freedom lost.

Dryden.

Every body, moved *circularly* about any centre, recedes, or endeavours to recede, from that centre of its motion.

Ray.

To **CIRCLE** *v. n.* [from *circulus*.]

1. To move in a circle; to run round; to return to the place whence it departed in a constant course.

If our lives motions theirs must imitate, Our knowledge like our blood must *circulate*.

Denham.

Nature is a perpetual motion; and the work of the universe *circulates* without any interval or repose.

L'Estrange.

2. To be dispersed.

C I R

As the mints of calumny are perpetually at work, a great number of curious inventions, issued out from time to time, grow current among the party, and *circulate* through the whole kingdom.

Addison.

To **CIRCULATE** *v. a.* To put about.

In the civil wars, the money spent on both sides was *circulated* at home; no publick debts contracted.

Swift.

CIRCULATION *n. f.* [from *circulate*.]

1. Motion in a circle; a course in which the motion tends to the point from which it began.

What more obvious, one would think, than the *circulation* of the blood, unknown till the last age?

Burnet's Theory.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the rest of the body: the *circulation* is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture extremely delicate.

Richardson on Aliments.

2. A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state.

As for the sins of peace, thou hast brought upon us the miseries of war; so for the sins of war, thou seem'st fit to deny us the blessing of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation* of miseries.

King Charles.

God, by the ordinary rule of nature, permits this continual *circulation* of human things.

Swift.

3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.

When the apostle saith of the Jews, that they crucified the Lord of glory; and when the Son of man, being on earth, affirmeth that the Son of man was in heaven at the same instant, there is in these two speeches that mutual *circulation* before mentioned.

Hooker.

CIRCULATORY *n. f.* [from *circulate*.] A chymical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CIRCULATORY *adj.* [from *circulate*.] Circulatory Letters are the same with Circular Letters.

CIRCUMAMBIENCY *n. f.* [from *circum-ambien*.] The act of encompassing.

Lee receiveth its figure according unto the surface it conereth, or the *circumambien* which conformeth it.

Brown.

CIRCUMAMBIENT *adj.* [circum and *ambio*, Latin.] Surrounding; encompassing; enclosing.

The *circumambient* coldness towards the sides of the vessel, like the second region, cooling and condensing of it.

Wilkins.

To **CIRCUMAMBULATE** *v. n.* [from *circum* and *ambulo*, Latin.] To walk round about.

Diſa.

To **CIRCUMCISE** *v. a.* [circumcido, Latin.] To cut the prepuce or foreskin, according to the law given to the Jews.

They came to *circumcise* the child.

Luke.

One is alarmed at the industry of the whigs, in aiming to strengthen their routed party by a reinforcement from the *circumcised*.

Swift.

CIRCUMCISION *n. f.* [from *circumcise*.] The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

They left a race behind

Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce From gentiles, but by *circumcision* vain.

Milton.

To **CIRCUMDUCT** *v. a.* [circumduco, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify: a term of civil law.

Acts of judicature may be cancelled and *circumducted* by the will and direction of the judge; as also by the consent of the parties litigant, before the judge has pronounced and given sentence.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

CIRCUMDUCTION *n. f.* [from *circumduct*.]

No less alike the politician and wife,
All thy slow things, with *circumspective* eyes.

Pope.

CIRCUMSPEC'TIVELY. *adv.* [from *circumspēctive*.] Cautiously; vigilantly; attentively; with watchfulness every way; watchfully.

CIRCUMSPEC'TLY. *adv.* [from *circumspēct*.] With watchfulness every way; cautiously; watchfully; vigilantly.

Their authority weighs more with me than the concurrent suffrages of a thousand eyes, who never examined the things so carefully and *circumspēctly*.

Ray on the Creation.

CIRCUMSPEC'TNESS. *n. f.* [from *circumspēct*.] Caution; vigilance; watchfulness on every side.

Travel forces *circumspēctness* on those abroad, who at home are nursed in security.

Wotton.

CIRCUMSTANCE. *n. f.* [*circumstantia*, Latin.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact: the same to a moral action as accident to a natural substance.

When men are ingenious in picking out *circumstances* of contempt, they do kindle their anger much.

Bacon's Essays.

Our confessing or concealing perlocuted truths, vary and change their very nature, according to different *circumstances* of time, place, and person.

South.

2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal; or make an accusation more or less probable.

Of these supposed crimes give me leave, By *circumstance*, but to acquit myself.

Shaksp.

3. Accident; something adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing considered.

Sense outside knows, the soul thro' all things sees;

Sense, *circumstance*; she doth the substance view.

Darwin.

4. Incident; event: generally of a minute or subordinate kind.

He defended Carlisle with very remarkable *circumstances* of courage, industry, and patience.

Clarendon.

The sculptor had in his thoughts the Conqueror's weeping for new worlds, or the like *circumstance* in history.

The poet has gathered those *circumstances* which most terrify the imagination, and which really happen in the raging of a tempest.

Addison.

5. Condition; state of affairs. It is frequently used with respect to wealth or poverty; as, good or ill *circumstances*.

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all *circumstances*.

Bacon.

We ought not to conclude, that if there be rational inhabitants in any of the planets, they must therefore have human nature, or be involved in the *circumstances* of our world.

Brady.

When men are easy in their *circumstances*, they are naturally enemies to innovations.

Addison.

To CIRCUMSTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in particular situation, or relation to the things.

To worthiest things,

Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see,
Rareness or use, not nature, value brings;
And such as they are *circumstance'd*, they be.

Donne.

CIRCUMSTANT. *adj.* [*circumstant*, Latin.] Surrounding; environing.

It seems fit to visit the remotest parts of the world, and it gives motion to all *circumstant* bodies.

Digby on the Soul.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL. *adj.* [*circumstantialis*, low Lat.]

1. Accidental; not essential.

This fierce abridgment

Hath to it *circumstantial* branches, which Distinction would be rich in.

Shakspere.

This justification in the essentials of it, is as old as christianity; and those *circumstantial* additions of secular encouragement, christian princes thought necessary.

South.

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from our own in the *circumstances*, before one that differs from it in the essentials?

Addison.

2. Incidental; happening by chance; casual.

Virtue's but anguish, when 'tis several,
By occasion wak'd, and *circumstantial*.

Downe.

3. Full of small events; particular; detailed.

He had been provoked by men's tedious and *circumstantial* recitals of their affairs, or by their multiplied questions about his own.

Prior.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY. *n. f.* [from *circumstantial*.] The appendage of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified by circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY. *adv.* [from *circumstantial*.]

1. According to circumstance; not essentially; accidentally.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only *circumstantially* different.

Glanville's Sceptis.

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular.

Lucian agrees with Homer in every point *circumstantially*.

Brown.

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [from *circumstance*.]

1. To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts.

If the act were otherwise *circumstantiated*, it might will that freely, which now it will freely.

Bramhall.

2. To place in a particular condition, as with regard to power or wealth.

A number infinitely superior, and the best *circumstantiated* imaginable, are for the succession of Hanover.

Suiff.

To CIRCUMVALLATE. *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Latin.] To enclose round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION. *n. f.* [from *circumvallate*.]

1. The art or act of calling up fortifications round a place.

When the czar first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of *circumvallation* and contravallation at the siege of a town in Livonia.

Watts.

2. The fortification or trench thrown up round a place besieged.

This gave respite to finish those stupendous *circumvallations* and barricadoes, reared up sea and land.

Houel.

CIRCUMVECTION. *n. f.* [*circumvectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of carrying round.

2. The state of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVENT. *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, Latin.] To deceive; to cheat; to impose upon; to delude.

He seeming to be betrayed or *circumvented* by his cruel brother, fled to Barbarossa.

Kentley.

As his malice is vigilant, he reiteth not to *circumvent* the sons of the first deceived.

Brown.

Should man

Fall *circumvented* thus by fraud.

Milton.

Obstinately bent

To die undaunted, and to *circumvent*.

Dryden.

CIRCUMVENTION. *n. f.* [from *circumvent*.]

1. Fraud; imposture; cheat; delusion;

The inequality of the match between him and the subtilty of us, would quickly appear by a fatal *circumvention*: there must be a wisdom from above to over-reach this hellish wisdom.

South.

If he is in the city, he must avoid haranguing against *circumvention* in commerce.

Collier.

2. Prevention; preoccupation. This sense is now out of use.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state, That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome Had *circumvention*.

Shakspere.

To CIRCUMVET. *v. a.* [*circumvestio*, Latin.] To cover round with a garment.

Who on this base the earth didst firmly found,
And mad'st the deep to *circumvet* it round.

Wotton.

CIRCUMVOLUTION. *n. f.* [from *circumvola*, Latin.] The act of flying round.

To CIRCUMVOLVE. *v. a.* [*circumvolve*, Latin.] To roll round; to put into a circular motion.

Could solid orbs be accommodated to phenomena, yet to ascribe each sphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it, were unphilosophical.

Glanville.

CIRCUMVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*circumvolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling round.

2. The state of being rolled round.

The twisting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution*, or inflection of one part of the gut within the other.

Arbuthnot.

3. The thing rolled round another.

Consider the obliquity or closeness of these *circumvolutions*; the nearer they are, the higher may be the instrument.

Withins.

CIRCUS. *n. f.* [*circus*, Latin.] An open space or area for sports, with seats round for the spectators.

A pleasant valley, like one of those *circuses*, which in great cities somewhere doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses.

Sidney.

The one was about the circus of Flora, the other upon the Tarpeian mountain.

Stillingfleet.

See the *circus* fall! th' unpillar'd temple nod;
Streets pav'd with heroes, Tyber choak'd with gods.

Pope.

CIST. *n. f.* [*cista*, Latin.] A case; a tegument: commonly used in medicinal language for the coat or enclosure of a tumour.

CISTED. *adj.* [from *cist*.] Enclosed in a cist or bag.

CISTERN. *n. f.* [*cisterna*, Latin.]

1. A receptacle of water for domestick uses.

'Tis not the rain that waters the whole earth, but that which falls into his own *cistern*, that must relieve him.

South.

2. A reservoir; an enclosed fountain.

Had no part as kindly staid behind
In the wide *cistern* of the lakes confin'd,
Did not the springs and rivers drench the land,
Our globe would grow a wilderness of sand.

Blackmore.

3. Any receptacle or repository of water.

So half my Egypt were submerged, and made A *cistern* for scald snakes.

Shakspere.

But there's no bottom, none,
In my voluptuousness: your wives, your daughters,

Your matrons, and your maids, could not sit up
The *cistern* of my lust.

Shakspere.

CISTUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] A plant; the same with *rockrose*.

CIT. *n. f.* [contracted from *citizen*.] An inhabitant of a city, in an ill sense; a pert low townsman; a pragmatistical trader.

CIR

1. Nullification; cancellation.

The citation may be *circumducted*, though the defendant should not appear; and the defendant must be cited, as a *circumduction* requires.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

2. A leading about.

By long *circumduction* perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth.

Hooker.

CIRCUMFERENCE. *n. f.* [*circumferentia*, Latin.]

1. The periphery; the line including and surrounding any thing.

Extend thus far thy bounds,
This be thy just *circumference*, O world! *Milton.*

Because the hero is the centre of the main action, all the lines from the *circumference* tend to him alone. *Dryden.*

Fire, moved nimbly in the *circumference* of a circle, makes the whole *circumference* appear like a circle of fire. *Newton.*

2. The space enclosed in a circle.

So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,
That took heav'n's whole *circumference*, confirm'd. *Milton.*

He first inclos'd for lifts a level ground,
The whole *circumference* a mile around. *Dryden.*

3. The external part of an orbicular body.

The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, seemed red at its apparent *circumference*. If the clouds were viewed through it, the colour at its *circumference* would be blue. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular.

His pond'rous shield, large and round,
Behind him cast; the broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

To CIRCUMFERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To include in a circular space. Not proper.

Not is the vigour of this great body included only in itself, or *circumference* by its surface; but diffused at indeterminate distances. *Brown.*

CIRCUMFERENTOR. *n. f.* [from *circumfero*, Lat. to carry about.] An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles, consisting of a brass circle, an index with sights, and a compass, and mounted on a staff, with a ball and socket.

Chambers.

CIRCUMFLEX. *n. f.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave.

The *circumflex* keeps the voice in a middle tune, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of both the other. *Holder.*

CIRCUMFLUENCE. *n. f.* [from *circumfluent*.] An enclosure of waters.CIRCUMFLUENT. *adj.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing.

Like the Paphian race,
Whole bounds the deep *circumfluent* waves embrace;

A dutious people, and industrious ile. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFLUOUS. *adj.* [*circumfluus*, Lat.] Environing with waters.

He the world
Built on *circumfluus* waters calm, in wide
Crystalline ocean. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Laertes' son, girt with *circumfluus* tides. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFORANEUS. *adj.* [*circumforaneus*, Latin.] Wandering from house to house: as, a *circumforaneus* fiddler, one that plays at doors.To CIRCUMFUSE. *v. a.* [*circumfusus*, Lat.] To pour round; to spread every way.

CIR

Men see better, when their eyes are against the sun, or candle, if they put their hand before their eye. The glaring sun, or candle, weakens the eye; whereas the light *circumfused* is enough for the perception.

Bacon's Natural History.

His army, *circumfus'd* on either wing. *Milton.*
Earth, with her nether ocean *circumfus'd*,
Their pleasant dwelling-house. *Milton.*

This nymph the God Cephissus had abus'd,
With all his winding waters *circumfus'd*. *Addison.*

CIRCUMFUSILE. *adj.* [*circum* and *fusus*, Lat.] That may be poured or spread round any thing.

Art'st divine, whose skilful hands infold
The victim's horn with *circumfusile* gold. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFUSION. *n. f.* [from *circumfuse*.] The act of spreading round; the state of being poured round.

The act of spreading round; the state of being poured round.

To CIRCUMGYRATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll round.

All the glands of the body be congeries of various sorts of vessels curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together. *Ray on the Creation.*

CIRCUMGYRATION. *n. f.* [from *circumgyrate*.] The act of running round.

The sun turns round his own axis in twenty-five days, from his first being put into such a *circumgyration*. *Chryse.*

CIRCUMJACENT. *adj.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.] Lying round any thing; bordering on every side.

The action great, yet *circumscrib'd* by time;
The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhyme. *Dryden.*

CIRCUMITION. *n. f.* [from *circumeo*, *circumitum*, Lat.] The act of going round. *Did.*CIRCUMLIGATION. *n. f.* [*circumligo*, Lat.]

1. The act of binding round.

2. The bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCUTION. *n. f.* [*circumlocutio*, Latin.]

1. A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis.

Virgil, studying brevity, could bring these words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without *circumlocutions*. *Dryden.*

I much prefer the plain Billingsgate way to calling names, because it would have abundance of time, lost by *circumlocution*. *Swift.*

2. The use of indirect expressions.

These people are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of mystery and *circumlocution*. *L'Estrange.*

CIRCUMMURED. *adj.* [*circum* and *murus*, Lat.] Walked round; encompassed with a wall.

He hath a garden *circummured* with bricks. *Shakspeare.*

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE. *adj.* [from *circumnavigate*.] That may be sailed round.

The being of antipodes, the habitableness of the torrid zone, and the rendering the whole terraqueous globe *circumnavigable*. *Ray.*

To CIRCUMNAVIGATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo*, Lat.] To sail round.CIRCUMNAVIGATION. *n. f.* [from *circumnavigate*.] The act of sailing round.

What he says concerning the *circumnavigation* of Africa, from the straits of Gibraltar to the Red Sea, is very remarkable. *Arbuthnot on Com.*

CIRCUMNAVIGATOR. *n. f.* One that sails round.CIRCUMPLICATION. *n. f.* [*circumplico*, Lat.]

1. The act of enwrapping on every side.

2. The state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR. *adj.* [from *circum* and *polar*.] Stars near the north pole, which move round it, and never set in the northern latitudes, are said to be *circumpolar stars*.

CIR

CIRCUMPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *circum* and *positio*.] The act of placing any thing circularly.

Now is your season for *circumposition*, by tiles or baskets of earth. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CIRCUMRA'SION. *n. f.* [*circumrasio*, Lat.] The act of shaving or paring round.

Diis.

CIRCUMROTATION. *n. f.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.]

1. The act of whirling round with a motion like that of a wheel; circumvolution; circumgyration.

2. The state of being whirled round.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *scribo*, Lat.]

1. To enclose in certain lines or boundaries.

2. To bound; to limit; to confine.

The good Andronicus
With honour and with fortune is return'd:
From whence he *circumscrib'd* with his sword,
And brought to yoke, the enemies of Rome. *Shakspeare.*

Therefore must his choice be *circumscrib'd*
Unto the voice and yielding of that body
Whereof he's head. *Shakspeare.*

He form'd the pow'rs of heav'n
Such as he pleas'd, and *circumscrib'd* their being! *Milton.*

The action great, yet *circumscrib'd* by time;
The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhyme. *Dryden.*

The external circumstances which do accompany men's acts, are those which do *circumscribe* and limit them. *Stillingfleet.*

You are above
The little forms which *circumscribe* your sex. *Southern.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*circumscripchio*, Latin.]

1. Determination of particular form or magnitude.

In the *circumscription* of many leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds, nature affects a regular figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Limitation; boundary; contraction; confinement.

I would not my unhoused free condition
Put into *circumscription* and confine. *Shakspeare.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE. *adj.* [from *circumscribo*.] Enclosing the superficies; marking the form or limits on the outside.

Stones regular, are distinguished by their external forms: such as is *circumscriptive*, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eagle-stone, is properly called the figure. *Grew.*

CIRCUMSPECT. *adj.* [*circumspectus*, Lat.] Cautious; attentive to every thing; watchful on all sides.

None are for me,
That look into me with confid'rate eyes:
High reaching Buckingham grows *circumspect*. *Shakspeare.*

Men of their own nature *circumspect* and slow,
but at the time discountenanced and discontent. *Haywood.*

The judicious doctor had been very watchful and *circumspect*, to keep himself from being imposed upon. *Boyle.*

CIRCUMSPECTION. *n. f.* [from *circumspect*.] Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention.

Observe the sudden growth of wickedness,
from want of care and *circumspection* in the first impressions. *Clarke.*

So saying, his proud step he scornful turn'd,
But with thy *circumspection*. *Milton's Pur. l. 3.*

CIRCUMSPECTIVE. *adj.* [*circumspectio*, *circumspectum*, Latin.] Looking round every way; attentive; vigilant; cautious.

We bring you now to show what different things

The *cits* or clowns are from the courts of kings.

Johson.

Study your race, or the foil of your family will dwindle into *cits* or squares, or run up into wits or madmen.

Tatler.

Barnard, thou art a *cit*, with all thy worth; But Bug and D—, their nouns, and so forth.

Pope.

CITADEL. *n. f.* [*citadelle*, French.] A fortress; a castle, or place of arms, in a city.

As he came to the crown by unjust means, as unjustly he kept it; by force of stranger soldiers in *citadels*, the acts of tyranny and murders of liberty.

Stdney.

I'll to my charge, the *citadel*, repair.

Dryden.

CITAL. *n. f.* [from *cite*.]

1. Reproof; impeachment.

He made a blushing *cital* of himself, And chid his truant youth.

Shakspeare.

2. Summons; citation; call into a court.

3. Quotation; citation.

CITATION. *n. f.* [*citatio*, Latin.]

1. The calling a person before the judge, for the sake of trying the cause of action commenced against him.

Ayliffe.

2. Quotation; the adduction of any passage from another author, or of another man's words.

3. The passage or words quoted; a quotation.

The letter-writer cannot read these *citations* without blushing, after the charge he hath advanced.

Atterbury.

View the principles in their own authors, and not in the *citations* of those who would confuse them.

Watts.

4. Enumeration; mention.

These causes effect a consumption endemick to this island: there remains a *citation* of such as may produce it in any country.

Harvey.

CITATORY. *adj.* [from *To cite*.] Having the power or form of citation.

If a judge cite one to a place, to which he cannot come with safety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters *citatory*.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

TO CITE. *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]

1. To summon to answer in a court.

He held a late court, to which She oft was *cited* by them, but appear'd not.

Shakspeare.

Forthwith the *cited* dead, Of all past ages, to the general doom Shall lasten.

Milton.

This power of *citing*, and dragging the defendant into court, was taken away.

Ayliffe.

2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively; to direct; to summon.

I speak to you, fir Thurio; For Valentine, I need not *cite* him to it.

Shak.

This sad experience *cites* me to reveal, And what I dictate is from what I feel.

Prior.

3. To quote.

Demonstrations in scripture may not otherwise be shewed than by *citing* them out of the scripture.

Hosker.

That passage of Plato, which I *cited* before.

Racem.

In banishment he wrote those verses, which I *cite* from his letter.

Dryden.

CITER. *n. f.* [from *cite*.]

1. One who cites into a court.

2. One who quotes; a quoter.

I must desire the *citer* henceforward to inform us of his editions too.

Atterbury.

CITESS. *n. f.* [from *cit*.] A city woman. A word peculiar to Dryden.

Cits and *citesses* raise a joyful strain; 'Tis a good omen to begin a reign.

Dryden.

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CITHERN. *n. f.* [*citbara*, Latin.] A kind of harp; a musical instrument.

At what time the heathen had profaned it, even in that was it dedicated with songs and *citherns*, and harps and cymbals.

Mace.

CITIZEN. *n. f.* [*civis*, Lat. *citoyen*, Fr.]

1. A freeman of a city; not a foreigner; not a slave.

All inhabitants within these walls are not properly *citizens*, but only such as are called freemen.

Raleigh's History.

2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.

When he speaks not like a *citizen*, You find him like a soldier.

Shakspeare.

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any place.

Far from noisy Rome secure he lives, And one more *citizen* to Sybil gives.

Dryden.

CITIZEN. *adj.* [This is only in *Shakspeare*.] Having the qualities of a citizen; as cowardice, meanness.

So sick I am not, yet I am not well; But not to *citizen* a wanton, as To seem to die ere sick.

Shakspeare.

CITRINE. *adj.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon coloured; of a dark yellow.

The butterfly, papilio major, hath its wings painted with *citrine* and black, both in long streaks and spots.

Grew.

By *citrine* urine of a thicker consistence, the faltness of phlegm is known.

Floyer.

CITRINE. *n. f.* [from *citrinus*, Latin.]

A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemishes. It is ever found in a long and slender column, irregularly hexangular, and terminated by an hexangular pyramid. It is from one to four or five inches in length. This stone is very plentiful in the West Indies. Our jewellers have learned to call it *citrine*; and cut stones for rings out of it, which are mistaken for topazes.

Hill on Fossils.

CITRON-TREE. *n. f.* [from *citrus*, Lat.]

It hath broad stiff leaves, like those of the laurel. The flowers consist of many leaves, expanded like a rose. The pistil becomes an oblong, thick, fleshy fruit, very full of juice. Genoa is the great nursery for these trees. One sort with a pointed fruit, is in to great esteem, that the single fruits are sold at Florence for two shillings each.

Milner.

May the sun

With *citron* groves adorn a distant soil.

Adisson.

CITRON-WATER. *n. f.* Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons.

Like *citron-water*, matrons cheeks inflame.

Pope.

CITRUL. *n. f.* The same with *pumpion*, so named from its yellow colour.

CITY. *n. f.* [*cité*, Fr. *civitas*, Lat.]

1. A large collection of houses and inhabitants.

Men seek safety from number better united, and from walls and fortifications, the use whereof is to make the few a match for the many: this is the original of *cities*.

Temple.

City in a strict sense, means the houses inclosed within the walls: in a larger sense it reaches to all the suburbs.

Watts.

2. [In the English law.] A town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church.

Cowell.

3. The inhabitants of a certain city, as distinguished from other subjects.

What is the *city* but the people? — True, the people are the *city*.

Shak.

I do suspect I have done some offence, That seems disgraceful in the *city's* eye.

Shak.

CITY. *adj.*

1. Relating to the city.

His enforcement of the *city* wives.

Shaksp.

He, I accuse,

The *city* ports by this harsh enter'd.

Shaksp.

2. Resembling the manners of the citizens. Make not a *city* feast of it, to let the more cool *civ* we can agree upon the first cut.

Shaksp.

CIVET. *n. f.* [*civet*, Fr. *zibetia*, Arabic, signifying *scent*.] A perfume from the civet-cat.

The *civet* or *civet* cat, is a little animal not unlike our cat. It is a native of the Indies, Peru, Brazil, Guinea. The perfume is formed like a kind of grease, in a bag under its tail, between the anus and pudendum. It is gathered from time to time, and abounds in proportion as the animal is fed.

Verrius.

Civet is of a baser birth than tar; the very uncleanly flux of a cat.

Shaksp.

Some putrefactions and excrements do yield excellent odours; as *civet* and musk, and, as some think, ambergrease.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

CIVICK. *adj.* [*civicus*, Latin.] Relating to civil honours or practices; not military.

With equal rays immortal Tully shone: Behind, Rome's genius waits with *civick* crowns, And the great father of his country owns.

Pope.

CIVIL. *adj.* [*civilis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.

God gave them laws of *civil* regimen, and would not permit their commonweal to be governed by any other laws than his own.

Hosker.

Part such as appertain

To *civil* justice; part, religious rites

Of sacrifice.

Milton's Par. Lost.

But there is another unity, which would be most advantageous to our country; and that is, your endeavour after a *civil*, a political union in the whole nation.

Spratt.

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community.

Break not your promise, unless it be unlawful or impossible; either out of your natural, or out of your *civil* power.

Taylor.

3. Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.

For rudest minds with harmony were caught, And *civil* life was by the muses taught.

Reform.

4. Not foreign; intestine.

From a *civil* war God of his mercy defend us, as that which is most desperate of all others.

Bacon's Villiers.

5. Not ecclesiastical: as, the ecclesiastical courts are controlled by the *civil*.

6. Not natural: as, a person banished or outlawed is said to suffer *civil*, though not natural, death.

7. Not military: as, the *civil* magistrate's authority is obstructed by war.

8. Not criminal: as, this is a *civil* process, not a criminal prosecution.

9. Civilized; not barbarous.

England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the other day since England grew *civil*.

Spenser on Ireland.

10. Complaisant; civilized; gentle; well bred; elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not coarse.

I heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back, Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,

That the rude sea grew *civil* at her song.

Shaksp.

He was *civil* and well-natured, never refusing to teach another.

Dryden's Disfession.

And tall these sayings from that gentle tongue, Where *civil* speech and soft persuasion hung.

Pope.

11. Grave; sober; not gay or showy.

Thus night oft let me in thy pale career, Till *civil* suited morn appear.

Milton's Poems.

12. Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government: as, *civil* law.

No woman had it, but a *civil* doctor.

Shaksp.

CIVILIAN, n. f. [*civilis*, Lat.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

The professors of the law, called *civilians*, because the civil law is their guide, should not be discountenanced nor discouraged. *Bacon*.

A depending kingdom is a term of art unknown to all ancient *civilians*, and writers upon government. *Swift*.

CIVILISATION, n. f. [from *civil*.] A law, act of justice, or judgment, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary. *Harris*.

CIVILITY, n. f. [from *civil*.]

1. Freedom from barbarity; the state of being civilized.

The English were at first as stout and warlike a people as ever the Irish; and yet are now brought unto that *civility*, that no nation excelleth them in all goodly conversation, and all the studies of knowledge and humanity. *Sprenger*.

Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin. *Davies*.

Where'er her conquering eagles fled,
Arts, learning, and *civility* were spread. *Denham*.

2. Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress?
Or else a rude despiser of good manners,
That in *civility* thou seem'st to empty? *Shakspeare*.

He, by his great *civility* and affability, wrought very much upon the people. *Clarendon*.

I should be kept from a publication, did not, what your *civility* calls a request, your greatness command. *South*.

We, in point of *civility*, yield to others in our own houses. *Swift*.

3. Rule of decency; practice of politeness.

Love taught him shame; and shame with love at strife,
Soon taught the sweet *civilities* of life. *Dryden*.

To CIVILIZE, v. a. [from *civil*.] To reclaim from savageness and brutality; to instruct in the arts of regular life.

We send the graces and the muses forth
To *civilize* and to instruct the North. *Waller*.

Museus first, then Orpheus, *civilize*
Mankind, and give the world their deities. *Denham*.

Amongst those who are counted the *civilized* part of mankind, this original law of nature still takes place. *Locke*.

Oris or Bacchus, is reported to have *civilized* the Indians, and reigned amongst them fifty-two years. *Arbuthnot*.

CIVILIZER, n. f. [from *civilize*.] He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life; he that teaches the rules and customs of civility.

The *civilizers*—the disturbers say;
The robbers, the corruptors of mankind! *Philips Briton*.

CIVILLY, adv. [from *civil*.]

1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community; not naturally.

Men that are civil lead their lives after one common law; for that a multitude should, without harmony, concur in the doing of one thing (for this is *civilly* to live), or should manage community of life, it is not possible. *Hooder*.

2. Not criminally.

That accusation, which is publick, is either *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured; or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment. *Ayliffe*.

3. Politely; complaisantly; gently; without rudeness; without brutality.

I will deal *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden*.

I would have had Almeria and Osmyn parted *civilly*; as if it was not proper for lovers to do so. *Calice of the Stage*.

He thought them folks that lost their way,
And ask'd them *civilly* to stay. *Prior*.

4. Without gay or gaudy colours.

The chambers were handsome and cheerful, and furnished *civilly*. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.

CIZE, n. f. [perhaps from *incisa*, Lat. shaped or cut to a certain magnitude.]

The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form: often written *size*.

If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to some other *cize* or figure, then there is none of itself to give them the *cize* and figure which they have. *Græce's Cosmologia*.

CLACK, n. f. [*klatschen*, Germ. to rattle, to make a noise.]

1. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise: generally used in contempt for the tongue.

But still his tongue ran on,
And with his everlasting *clack*
Set all men's ears upon the rack. *Hudibras*.

Fancy flows on, and muse flies high;
He knows not when my *clack* will be. *Prior*.

2. **The CLACK of a Mill.** A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in; or, that which strikes the hopper, and promotes the running of the corn.

Says John, just at the hopper will I stand,
And mark the *clack* how justly it will sound. *Betterton*.

To CLACK, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To make a clinking noise.

2. To let the tongue run.

To CLACK, v. a. As to *clack wool*, is to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it to weigh less, and so yield the less custom to the king. *Cowell*.

CLAD, part. pret. [This participle, which is now referred to *clothe*, seems originally to have belonged to *cloden*, or some such word, like *kleden*, Dutch.]
Clothed; invested; garbed.

So oft in feasts with costly changes *clad*,
To crammed maws a spratt new stomach brings. *Shakspeare*.

He bath *clad* himself with a new garment. *Kingi*.

Beyond
The flow'ry vale of Sibra, *clad* with vine. *Milt*.

Their prayers *clad*
With incense, where the golden altar fum'd
By their great intercessor. *Milton*.

But virtue too, as well as vice, is *clad*,
In flesh and blood. *Waller*.

To her the weeping heav'ns become serene;
For her the ground is *clad* in cheerful green. *Dryden*.

The courtiers were all most magnificently *clad*. *Swift*.

To CLAIM, v. a. [*clamer*, French.]

To demand of right; to require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, no body can *claim* that obedience but he that can shew his right. *Locke*.

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it. *Locke*.

Poets have undoubted right to *claim*,
If not the greatest, the most lasting name. *Congreve*.

CLAIM, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A demand of any thing, as due.

You, in the right of lady Blanch your wife,
May then make all the *claim* that Arthur did. *Shakspeare*.

Forsworn thyself! The traitor's odious name
I first return, and then disprove thy *claim*. *Dryd*.

Will he not, therefore, of the two evils chuse the least, by submitting to a master who hath no immediate *claim* upon him, rather than to another who hath already revived several *claims* upon him? *Swift*.

2. A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another.

Either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been as good a prince, and bad as good a claim to royalty, as these. *Locke*.

3. In law.

A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another, or at the least out of his own; as *claim* by charter, *claim* by descent. *Cowell*.

4. The phrases are commonly to *make claim*, or to *lay claim*.

The king of Prussia *lays* in his *claim* for Neuchâtel, as he did for the principality of Orange. *Addison on Italy*.

If God, by positive grant, gave dominion to any man, primogeniture can *lay* no *claim* to it, unless God ordained. *Locke*.

CLAIMABLE, adj. [from *claim*.] That may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT, n. f. [from *claim*.] He that demands any thing, as unjustly detained by another.

CLAIMER, n. f. [from *claim*.] He that makes a demand; he that requires any thing, as unjustly withheld from him.

CLAIR-OBSCURE, n. f. See CLARE-OBSCURE.

To CLAMBER, v. n. [probably corrupted from *climb*; as *climber*, *clamber*.] To climb with difficulty, as with both hands and feet.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clambering the walls to eye him. *Shakspeare*.

When you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the calciments then. *Shakspeare*.

The men there do, not without some difficulty,
clamber up the acclivities, dragging their knee with them. *Ray*.

They were forced to *clamber* over so many rocks, and to tread upon the brink of so many precipices, that they were very often in danger of their lives. *Addison's Freeholder*.

To CLAMM, v. a. [in some provinces, to *clamm*; from *clæmian*, Sax. to glue together.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they cloyed and *clammed* themselves till there was no getting out again. *L'Estrange*.

The sprigs were all dashed with lime, and the birds *clammed* and taken. *L'Estrange*.

CLAMMINESS, n. f. [from *clummy*.] Viscosity; viscidness; tenacity; ropiness.

A greasy pipkin will spoil the *clamminess* of the glue. *Moxon*.

CLAMMY, adj. [from *clamm*.] Viscous; glutinous; tenacious; adhesive; ropy.

Bodies *clummy* and cleaving, have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themselves. *Bacon*.

Neither the brain nor spirits can confer motion; the former is of such a *clummy* confidence, it can no more retain it than a quagmire. *Gianu*.

Against he wak'd, and starting from his bed,
Cold sweat, in *clummy* drops, his limbs o'erspread. *Dryden*.

Joyful thou'lt see
The *clummy* surface all o'er-flown with tribes
Of greedy insects. *Philips*.

There is an unctuous *clummy* vapour that arises from the stem of grapes, when they lie matted together in the vat, which puts out a light when dip't into it. *Addison on Italy*.

The continuance of the fever, clammy sweats, palelets, and at last a total cessation of pain, are signs of a gangrene and approaching death.

Debutant on Diet.

CLAMOROUS. *adj.* [from *clamour*.] Vociferous; noisy; turbulent; loud.

It is no sufficient argument to say, that, in urging these ceremonies, none are so clamorous as papists, and they whom papists suborn. *Hooker.*

He kiss'd her lips

With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting All the church echo'd. *Shakespeare.*

At my birth

The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds Were strangely clamorous in the frightened fields. *Shakespeare.*

With the clamorous report of war

Thus will I drown your exclamations. *Shaks.*

Then various elements against thee join'd,

In one more various animal combin'd,

And fram'd the clam'rous race of busy human kind. *Pope.*

A pamphlet that will settle the wavering, instruct the ignorant, and inflame the clamorous. *Swift.*

CLAMOUR. *n. f.* [*clamar*, Latin.]

1. Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation.

Revoke thy doom,

Or whilst I can vent clamour from my throat,

I'll tell thee thou do'st evil. *Shakespeare.*

The people grew then exorbitant in their clamours for justice. *King Charles.*

The maid

Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd!

And weeping follow me, as thou do'st now,

With idle clamours of a broken vow. *Prior.*

2. It is used sometimes, but less fitly, of inanimate things.

Here the loud Arno's boisterous clamours cease,

That with submissive murmurs glides in peace. *Addison.*

TO CLAMOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate; to roar in turbulence.

The obscure bird clamour'd the live-long night. *Shakespeare.*

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribulation manner; for that is to clamour counsel, not to inform them. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to mean, actively, to stop from noise.

Clamour your tongues, and not a word more. *Shakespeare.*

CLAMP. *n. f.* [*clamp*, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of strength.

2. A quantity of bricks.

To burn a clamp of brick of sixteen thousand, they allow seventeen of coals. *Mortimer.*

TO CLAMP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece of board cross the grain, the first board is clamped. Thus the ends of tables are commonly clamped to preserve them from warping. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*

CLAN. *n. f.* [probably of Scottish origin; *cluan*, in the Highlands, signifies children.]

1. A family; a race.

They around the flag

Of each his faction, in their several clans,

Swarm populous, unnumber'd. *Milton.*

Milton was the poetical son of Spenser, and Mr. Weller of Fairfax; for we have our lineal

descendants and clans as well as other families. *Dryden.*

2. A body or sect of persons, in a sense of contempt.

Partridge and the rest of his clan may hoot me for a cheat, if I fall in any single particular. *Swift.*

CLAUDELINE. *adj.* [*claudularius*, Latin.]

Claudeline; secret; private; concealed; obscure; hidden.

Let us withdraw all supplies from our lusts, and not by any secret reserved addition give them clandestine aids to maintain their rebellion.

Decay of Piety.

CLAUDELINE. *adj.* [*claudelinus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; private; in an ill sense.

Thou nitrous tempest, and clandestine death, Fill'd the deep caves and numerous vaults beneath. *Blackmore.*

CLAUDELINELY. *adv.* [from *claudeline*.] Secretly; privately; in private; in secret.

There have been two printed papers clandestinely spread about, whereof no man is able to trace the original. *Swift.*

CLANG. *n. f.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A sharp, shrill noise.

With such a horrid clang

As on mount Sinai rang,

While the red fire and smould'ring clouds outbreak. *Milton.*

An island salt and bare,

The haunt of seals and orcs, and sea mews clang. *Milton.*

What clangs were heard in German skies afar,

Of arms and armies rushing to the war! *Dryden.*

Guns, and trumpets clang, and solemn sound

Of drums, o'ercame their groans. *Pope.*

TO CLANG. *v. n.* [*clangor*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud shrill noise.

Have I not in a pitched battle heard,

Loud 'laums, neighing steeds, and trumpets clang? *Shaks.*

The Libyans, clad in armour, lead

The dance; and clanging swords and shields they beat. *Prior.*

TO CLANG. *v. a.* To strike together with a noise.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous

Their mystic dance, and clang'd their sounding arms; *Prior.*

Industrious with the warlike din to quell

Thy infant cries. *Prior.*

CLANGOUR. *n. f.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A loud shrill sound.

In death he cried,

Like to a dismal clangour heard from far,

Warwick, revenge my death. *Shakespeare.*

With joy they view the waving ensigns fly,

And hear the trumpets clangour pierce the sky. *Dryden.*

CLANGOUS. *adj.* [from *clang*.] Making a clang.

We do not observe the cranes, and birds of long neck, have any musical, but harsh and clangous throats. *Hemans.*

CLANK. *n. f.* [from *clang*.] A loud, shrill, sharp noise, made by the collision of hard and sonorous bodies.

They were joined by the melodious clank of marrow-bone and cleaver. *Spectator.*

TO CLAP. *v. n.* [*clappan*, Sax. *klappen*, Dutch.]

1. To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision.

Following the flies,

With them he enters; who, upon the sudden,

Clap to their gates. *Shakespeare.*

Men shall clap their hands at him, and shall hiss him out of his place. *Job.*

Have you never seen a citizen, in a cold morning,

clapping his sides, and waking before his shop? *Dryden.*

He crows clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call

To cluck his wives together in the hall. *Dryden.*

Each poet of the air her glory sings,

And round him the pleas'd audience clap their wings. *Dryden.*

He had just time to get in and clap to the door, to avoid the blow. *Lucie on Education.*

In flow'ry wrestles the royal virgin dress His bending horns, and kindly clasp his breast. *Addison.*

Glad of a quarrel, straight I clap the door,

Sir, let me see your works and you no more. *Pope.*

2. To add one thing to another, implying the idea of something hasty, unexpected, or sudden.

They clap mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and leg to leg; and so, after a sweet singing, fall down into lakes. *Carew.*

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers: clap on more tails; pursue. *Shakespeare.*

Smooth temptations, like the sun, make a maiden lay by her veil and robe; which perfection, like the northern wind, made her bold fast, and clap close about her. *Taylor.*

If a man be highly commended, we think him sufficiently lessened, if we clap in, or folly, or infirmity into his account. *Taylor.*

Razor-makers generally clap a small bar of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish steel. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*

The man claps his fingers one day to his mouth, and blew upon them. *L'Estrange.*

His shield thrown by, to mitigate the smart,

He clapp'd his hand upon the wounded part. *Dryden.*

If you leave some space empty for the air,

then clap your hand upon the mouth of the vessel, and the fishes will contend to get uppermost in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

It would be as absurd as to say, he clapped spurs to his horse at St. James's, and galloped away to the Hague. *Addison.*

By having their minds yet in their perfect freedom and indifference, they pursue truth the better, having no bias yet clapped on to mislead them. *Locke.*

I have observed a certain cheerfulness in as bad a system of features as ever was clapped together, which hath appeared lovely. *Addison.*

Let all her ways be unconfin'd,

And clap your padlock on her mind. *Prior.*

Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's coat clapt upon them, and perhaps neither wisdom nor majesty would secure them from a sneer. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. To do any thing with a sudden hasty motion, or unexpectedly.

We were dead asleep,

And, how we know not, all clapt under hatches. *Shakespeare.*

He was no sooner entered into the town, but a scrambling soldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or in a drunken fashion. *Holton's Life of Buck.*

So much from the rest of his countryman, and indeed from his whole species, that his friends would have clapped him into bedlam, and have legged his estate. *Spectator.*

Have you observ'd a fitting hare,

Lift'ning, and fearful of the horn

Of horns and hounds, clapt back her ear? *Prior.*

We will take our remedy at law, and clap an action upon you for old debts. *Arbushrot.*

4. To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud.

I have often heard the stationer wishing for those hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which clapped its performance on the stage. *Dedication to Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

5. To infect with a venereal poison. [See the noun.]

If the patient hath been clapt, it will be the more difficult to cure him the second time, and worse the third. *Wiseeman.*

Let men and manners ev'ry dish adapt;

Who'd force his pepper where his garlic are clapt? *Arrog.*

6. To CLAP UP. To complete suddenly, without much precaution.

No longer than we well could wash our hands,

To clap this royal bargain up of peace. *Swift.*

Was ever watch clapt up so suddenly? *Swift.*

A peace may be *clapped up* with that suddenness, that the forces, which are now in motion, may unexpectedly fall upon his skirts. *Howell.*

7. To CLAP *up*. To imprison with little formality or delay.

Being presented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, he was known, and the prince *clapt him up* as his inveigler. *Sandys.*

To CLAP. *v. n.*

1. 'To move nimbly with a noise.

Every door flew open
T' admit my entrance; and then *clapt* behind me,
To bar my going back. *Dryden.*
A whirlwind rose, that with a violent blast
Shook all the doors: the doors around me *clapt*. *Dryden.*

2. To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing.

Come, a song.—
—Shall we *clap* into 't roundly, without saying
we are hoarse? *Shakespeare.*

3. To strike the hands together in applause.

All the best men are ours; for 'tis ill hap
If they hold, when their ladies bid 'em *clap*. *Shaks.*

CLAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A loud noise made by sudden collision.

Give the door such a *clap* as you go out, as
will shake the whole room, and make every
thing rattle in it. *Swift.*

2. A sudden or unexpected act or motion.

It is monstrous to me, that the south-sea
should pay half their debts at one *clap*. *Swift.*

3. An explosion of thunder.

There shall be horrible *claps* of thunder, and
flashes of lightning, voices and earthquakes.
Hobbes in Providence.

The *clap* is past, and now the skies are clear. *Dry.*

4. An act of applause.

The actors, in the midst of an innocent old
play, are often startled in the midst of unexpected
claps or *hisses*. *Addison.*

5. A sudden or unexpected misfortune.

Obsolete.

6. A venereal infection. [from *clapair*, French.]

Time, that at last matures a *clap* to pox. *Pope.*

7. [With falconers.] The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAPPER. *n. f.* [from *clap*.]

1. One who claps with his hands; an applauder.

2. The tongue of a bell.

He hath a heart as found as a bell, and his
tongue is the *clapper*; for what his heart thinks
his tongue speaks. *Shakespeare.*

I saw a young lady fall down the other day,
and she much resembled an overturned bell
without a *clapper*. *Addison.*

3. CLAPPER of a Mill. A piece of wood shaking the hopper.

To CLAPPERCLAW. *v. n.* [from *clap* and *claw*.] To tonguebeat; to scold.

They are *clapperclawing* one another, I'll look
on. *Shakespeare.*

They've always been at daggers-drawing,
And one another *clapperclawing*. *Hudibras.*

CLARENCEUX, or CLARENCEUX. *n. f.*

The second king at arms: so named
from the duchy of *Clarence*.

CLARE-OBSCURE. *n. f.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obscurus*, Lat.] Light and shade in painting.

As makers in the *clare-obscure*
With various light your eyes allure;
A flaming yellow here they spread,
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from these colours, oddly mix'd,
Your light upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

CLARET. *n. f.* [*clairet*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear pale red colour.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded
into *claret*. *Boyle.*

The *claret* smooth, red as the lips we press
In sparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl. *Thomson.*

CLARICHORD. *n. f.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Latin.] A musical instrument in form of a spinet, but more ancient. It has forty-nine or fifty keys, and seventy strings. *Chambers.*

CLARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *clarify*.] The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

Liquors are, many of them, at the first, thick
and troubled; as must, and want: to know the
means of accelerating *clarification*, we must know
the causes of *clarification*. *Bacon.*

To CLARIFY. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]

1. To purify or clear any liquor; to separate from feculencies or impurities.

The apothecaries *clarify* their syrups by whites
of eggs, beaten with the juices which they would
clarify; which whites of eggs gather all the dregs
and grosser parts of the juice to them; and after,
the syrup being set on the fire, the whites of eggs
themselves harden, and are taken forth. *Bacon.*

2. To brighten; to illuminate. This sense is rare.

The will was then ductile and pliant to all the
motions of right reason: it met the dictates of a
clarified understanding half way. *South.*

The christian religion is the only means that
God has sanctified, to set fallen man upon his
legs again, to *clarify* his reason, and to rectify
his will. *South.*

To CLARIFY. *v. n.* To clear up; to grow bright.

Whoever hath his mind fraught with many
thoughts, his wits and understanding do *clarify*
and break up in the discoursing with another;
he marshalleth his thoughts more orderly, he
seeth how they look when they are turned into
words. *Bacon's Essays.*

CLARION. *n. f.* [*clarin*, Spanish; from *clarus*, loud, Lat.] A trumpet; a wind instrument of war.

And after to his palace he them brings,
With shams, and trumpets, and with *clarions*
sweet;

And all the way the joyous people sing. *Spens.*
Then strat commands, that at the warlike found
Of trumpets loud, and *clarions*, be uprear'd
The mighty standard. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze,
And the loud *clarion* labour in your praise. *Pope.*

CLARITY. *n. f.* [*clarté*, French; *claritas*, Latin.] Brightness; splendour.

A light by abundant *clarity* invisible; an under-
standing which itself can only comprehend. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Man was not only deceitful in his integrity,
but the angels of light in all their *clarity*. *Bacon.*

CLARRY. *n. f.* [*berminium*, Lat.] An herb.

Plants that have circled leaves do all abound
with moisture. The weakest kind of cutting is
roughness; as in *clary* and *burr*. *Bacon.*

To CLASH. *v. n.* [*klesfen*, Dutch, to make a noise.]

1. To make a noise by mutual collision; to strike one against another.

Three times, as of the *clashing* sound
Of arms, we heard. *Denham.*

Those few that should happen to *clash*, might
rebound after the collision. *Bentley.*

How many candles may send out their light,
without *clashing* upon one another! which argues
the smallness of the parts of light, and the large-
ness of the interdicts between particles of air and
other bodies. *Chyene.*

2. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction.

Neither was there any queen-mother who
might *clash* with his counsellors for authority. *Bacon.*

Those that are not convinced what help this is
to magistracy, would find it, if they should
chance to *clash*. *Swah.*

3. To contradict; to oppose.

Wherever there are men, there will be *clashing*
some time or other; and a knock, or a contest,
spoils all. *L'Estrange.*

The absurdity in this instance is obvious; and
yet every time that *clashing* metaphors are put
together, this fault is committed. *Spectator.*

To CLASH. *v. a.* To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise.

The nodding statue *clash'd* his arms,
And with a sudden sound, and feeble cry,
Half sunk, and half pronounc'd the word of
victory. *Dryden.*

CLASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A noisy collision of two bodies.

The *clash* of arms and voice of men we hear. *Denham.*

He nobly seiz'd thee in the dire alarms
Of war and slaughter, and the *clash* of arms. *Pope.*

2. Opposition; contradiction.

Then from the *clashes* between popes and kings,
Debate, like sparks from flint's collision, springs. *Denham.*

In the very next line he reconciles the fathers
and scripture, and shews there is no *clash* betwixt
them. *Atterbury.*

CLASP. *n. f.* [*cebspe*, Dutch.]

1. A hook to hold any thing close; as a book, or garment.

The scorpion's claws here grasp a wide extent,
And here the crab's in lesser *claspers* are bent. *Addison.*

He took me aside, opening the *claspers* of the
parchment cover. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. An embrace, in contempt.

Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a gondolier,
To the gross *claspers* of a lascivious Moor. *Shaks.*

To CLASP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut with a clasp.

Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of hea-
ven, and do open the scriptures; which being
but read, remain, in comparison, still *clapped*. *Hooker.*

There Caxton slept, with Wynkin at his side;
One *clasp'd* in wood, and one in strong cow hide. *Pope.*

2. To catch and hold by twining.

Direct
The *clashing* ivy where to climb. *Milton.*

3. To hold with the hands extended; to enclose between the hands.

Occasion turneth the handle of the bottle first
to be received; and after the belly, which is
hard to *clasp*. *Bacon.*

4. To embrace.

Thou art a slave, whom fortune's tender arm
With favour never *clasp'd*, but bred a dog. *Shaks.*

Thy suppliant,
I beg, and *clasp* thy knees. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

He stoop'd below
The flying spear, and thunn'd the promis'd blow;
Then creeping, *clasp'd* the hero's knees, and
pray'd. *Dryden.*

Now, now, he *claps* her to his panting breast;
Now he devours her with his eager eyes. *Smith.*

5. To enclose.

Boys, with women's voices
Strive to speak big, and *clasp* their female joints
In stiff unwieldy arms against thy crown. *Shaks.*

CLASPER. *n. f.* [from *clasp*.] The tendril or thread of a creeping plant, by

which it clings to some other thing for support.

The tendrils or *claspers* of plants are given only to such species as have weak and infirm stalks.

Ray on the Creation.

CLASPENIFE. *n. f.* [from *clasp* and *knife*.] A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS. *n. f.* [from *classis*, Latin.]

1. A rank or order of persons.

Seyraiz has distinguished the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three *classes*.

Dryden.

2. A number of boys learning the same lesson at the school.

We shall be seized away from this lower *class* in the school of knowledge, and our conversation shall be with angels and illuminated spirits.

Watts on the Mind.

3. A set of beings or things; a number ranged in distribution, under some common denomination.

Among this herd of politicians, any one set make a very considerable *class* of men.

Addison.

Whate'er of mongrel, no one *class* admits

A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits.

Pope.

To CLASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To range according to some stated method of distribution; to range according to different ranks.

I considered that, by the *classing* and methodizing such passages, I might instruct the reader.

Arbutnot on Cain.

CLASSICAL. } *adj.* [classicus, Latin.]

CLASSICK. } 1. Relating to antique authors; relating to literature.

Poetick fields encompass me around,
And still I seem to treat on *classick* ground.

Addison.

With them the genius of *classick* learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived.

Felton.

2. Of the first order or rank.

From this standard the value of the Roman weights and coins are deduced: in the settling of which I have followed Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classical* author on this subject.

Arbutnot on Coins.

CLASSICK. *n. f.* [classicus, Lat.] An author of the first rank: usually taken for ancient authors.

The *classicks* of an age that heard of none.

Pope.

CLASSIS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Order; sort; body.

He had declared his opinion of that *class* of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth.

Clarendon.

To CLATTER. *v. n.* [clatpunge, a rattle, Saxon.]

1. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together.

Now the sprightly trumpet from afar
Had rous'd the neighing steeds to scour the fields,
While the fierce riders *clatter'd* on their shields.

Dryden.

2. To utter a noise by being struck together.

All that night was heard an unwanted *clattering* of weapons, and of men running to and fro.

Kneller's History.

Down sunk the monster-bulk, and press'd the ground;

His arms and *clattering* shield on the vast body found.

Dryden.

Their *clattering* arms with the fierce shocks resound;

Helmets and broken lances spread the ground.

Granville.

3. To talk fast and idly.

Here is a great deal of good matter

Lost for lack of telling;

Now, fixer, I see thou do'st but *clatter*;

Harm may come of melling.

Spenser.

All those airy speculations, which battered not men's manners, were only a noise and *clattering* of words.

Dillon of Poetry.

To CLATTER. *v. a.*

1. To strike any thing so as to make it sound and rattle.

I only with an oaken staff will meet thee,
And raise such outcries on thy *clatter'd* iron,
That thou oft shalt with thyself at Gath.

Milton.

When all the bees are gone to settle,

You *clatter* still your brazen kettle.

Swift.

2. To dispute, jar, or clamour: a low word.

Martin.

CLATTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noise made by the frequent and quick collision of sonorous bodies. A *clatter* is a *clash* often repeated with great quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a sound sharper and shriller than *rattle*. [See the verb.]

I have seen a monkey overthrow all the dishes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleasure or feeling them tumble, and hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall.

Swift.

2. It is used for any tumultuous and confused noise.

By this great *clatter*, one of greatest note
Seems bruited.

Shakespeare.

Grow to be short,

Throw by your *clatter*,

And handle the matter.

Ben Jonson.

O Rourke's jolly boys

Ne'er dreamt of the matter,

Till rous'd by the noise

And musical *clatter*.

Swift.

The jumbling particles of matter

In chaos make not such a *clatter*.

Swift.

CLAVATED. *adj.* [clavatus, Lat.] Knobbed; fet with knobs.

These appear plainly to have been *clavated* spikes of some kind of echinus ovarius.

Woodward.

CLAUDENT. *adj.* [claudens, Lat.] Shutting; enclosing; confining.

Dict.

To CLAUDICATE. *v. n.* [claudico, Latin.] To halt; to limp.

Dict.

CLAUDICATION. *n. f.* [from *claudicate*.] The act or habit of halting.

Dict.

CLAVE. The preterit of *cleave*.

CLAVELLATED. *adj.* [clavellatus, low Latin.] Made with burnt tartar: a chymical term.

Chambers.

Any, transmitted through *clavellated* althes into an exhausted receiver, loses weight as it passes through them.

Arbutnot.

CLAVER. *n. f.* [clæpen pynr, Sax.] This is now universally written *claver*, though not so properly. See *CLOVER*.

CLAVICLE. *n. f.* [clavicula, Lat.] The collar bone.

Some quadrupeds can bring their fore feet unto their mouths; as most that have *clavicles*, or collar bones.

Brown.

A girl was brought with angry wheels down her neck, towards the *clavicle*.

Wifeman.

CLAUSE. *n. f.* [clausula, Latin.]

1. A sentence; a single part of a discourse; a subdivision of a larger sentence; so much of a sentence as is to be construed together.

God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by performance of his will, although no special *clause* or sentence of scripture be in every such action set before men's eyes to warrant it.

Hooker.

2. An article, or particular stipulation. The *clause* is untrue concerning the bishop.

Hooker.

When, after his death, they were sent both to Jews and Gentiles, we find not this *clause* in their communion.

South.

CLAUSTRAL. *adj.* [from *claustrum*, Lat.]

Relating to a cloister, or religious house. *Claustral* priors are such as preside over monasteries, next to the abbot or chief governor in such religious houses.

Ayliffe.

CLAUSURE. *n. f.* [clausura, Lat.] Confinement; the act of shutting; the state of being shut.

In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to be born.

Cochius.

CLAW. *n. f.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a shellfish.

I saw her range abroad to seek her food,
T'embue her teeth and *claws* with lukewarm blood.

Spenser.

What's justice to a man, or laws,

That never comes within their *claws*?

Hudibras.

He softens the harsh rigour of the laws,

Blunts their keen edge, and grinds their harpy *claws*.

Garth.

2. Sometimes a hand, in contempt.

To CLAW. *v. a.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. To tear with nails or claws.

Look, if the wrenner'd elder hath not his poll
claw'd like a parrot.

Shakespeare.

2. To pull, as with the nails.

I am afraid we shall not easily *claw* off that name.

South.

3. To tear or scratch in general.

But we must *claw* ourselves with shameful
And heathen stripes, by their example. *Hudibras.*
They for their own opinions stand fast,
Only to have them *claw'd* and caught. *Hudibras.*

4. To scratch or tickle.

I must laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour.

Shakespeare.

5. To flatter: an obsolete sense. See *CLAWBACK*.

6. **To CLAW off, or away.** To scold; to rail at.

You thank the place where you found money;
but the jade Fortune is to be *clawed* away for 't,
if you should lose it.

L'Estrange.

CLAWBACK. *n. f.* [from *claw* and *back*.] A flatterer; a sycophant; a wheedler.

The pope's *clawbacks*.

Jewel.

CLAWED. *adj.* [from *claw*.] Furnished or armed with claws.

Among quadrupeds, of all the *clawed*, the lion is the strongest.

Greav's Cosmologia.

CLAY. *n. f.* [clai, Welsh; kley, Dutch.]

1. Unctuous and tenacious earth, such as will mould into a certain form.

Clays are earths firmly coherent, weighty and compact, stiff, viscid, and ductile to a great degree, while moist; smooth to the touch, not easily breaking between the fingers, nor readily diffusible in water; and, when mixed, not readily subsiding from it.

Hill on Fossils.

Deep Acheron,

Whose troubled eddies, thick with ooze and *clay*,
Are whirl'd aloft.

Dryden.

Expose the *clay* to the rain, to drain it from salts, that the bricks may be more durable.

Woodward on Fossils.

The sun, which softens wax, will harden *clay*.

Watts.

Clover is the best way of improving *clays*, where manure is scarce.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. [In poetry.] Earth in general; the terrestrial element.

Why should our *clay*

Over our spirits so much sway?

Denne.

To CLAY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to manure with clay.

This manning lasts fifty years: then the ground must be *clayed* again. *Martiner.*

CLAY-COLD. *adj.* [*clay* and *cold*.] Lifeless; cold as the unanimated earth.

I wash'd his *clay-cold* corse with holy drops,
And saw him laid in hallow'd ground. *Roscoe.*

CLAY-PIT. *n. f.* [*clay* and *pit*.] A pit where clay is dug.

'Twas found in a *clay-pit*. *Woodward.*

CLAYES. *n. f.* [*clay*, *Fr.* In fortification.] Wattles made with stakes interwove with osiers, to cover lodgments.

Chambers.

CLAYEY. *adj.* [from *clay*.] Consisting of clay; abounding with clay.

Some in a lax or sandy, some a heavy or *clayey* soil. *Drakam.*

CLAYISH. *adj.* [from *clay*.] Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay.

Small beer proves an unwholesome drink; perhaps, by being brewed with a thick, muddish, and *clayish* water, which the brewers cover.

Martine on Consumptions.

CLAYMARE. *n. f.* [*clay* and *marl*.] A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

Claymarl resembles clay, and is near a-kin to it; but is more fat, and sometimes mixed with chalkstones. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLEAN. *adj.* [*glan*, *Welsh*; *clæne*, *Sax.*]

1. Free from dirt or filth; as, *clean* water.

Both his hands, most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And said to wash themselves incessantly;
Yet nothing *cleaner* were for such intent,
But rather fouler. *Fanny Queen.*

They make *clean* the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess. *Matthew.*

He that hath *clean* hands and a pure heart. *Psal.*
Create in me a *clean* heart, O God! *Psalms.*

2. Free from moral impurity; chaste; innocent; guiltless.

3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not encumbered with any thing useless or disproportioned.

The timber and wood are in some trees more *clean*, in some more knotty. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Yet thy waist is straight and *clean*.

A Cupid's shaft, or Hermes' rod. *Waller.*

4. Not foul with any loathsome disease; not leprous.

If the plague be somewhat dark, and spread not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him *clean*. *Leviticus.*

5. Dexterous; not bungling; feat; as, a *clean* trick; a *clean* leap; a *clean* boxer.

CLEAN. *adv.*

1. Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. This sense is now little used.

Their actions have been *clean* contrary unto those before mentioned. *Hooker.*

Being seated, and domestic broils
clean overblown. *Shakespeare.*

A philosopher, professing the same objection, shapes an answer *clean* contrary. *Halewell.*

2. Without miscarriage; in a dexterous manner.

Pope came off *clean* with Homer; but they say,
-Braune went before, and kindly swept the way. *Henley.*

TO CLEAN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To free from dirt or filth.

Their tribes adjudget, *clean'd* their vig'rous wings,
And many a circle, many a short essay,
Wheel'd round and round. *Thomson.*

CLEANLY. *adv.* [from *cleanly*.] In a cleanly manner.

CLEANLINESS. *n. f.* [from *cleanly*.]

1. Freedom from dirt or filth.

I shall speak nothing of the extent of this city, the *cleanliness* of its streets, nor the beauties of its piazzas. *Addison.*

2. Neatness of dress; purity; the quality contrary to negligence and dirtiness.

The mistress thought it either not to deserve, or not to need, any exquisite decking, having no adorning but *cleanliness*. *Sidney.*

From whence the tender skin assumes
A sweetness above all perfumes;
From whence a *cleanliness* remains,
Incapable of outward stains. *Swift.*

Such *cleanliness* from head to heel;
No humours gross, or frowzy steams,
No noisome whiffs, or sweaty streams. *Swift.*

CLEANLY. *adj.* [from *clean*.]

1. Free from dirtiness; careful to avoid filth; pure in the person.

Next that shall mountain 'sparagus be laid,
Pull'd by some plain but *cleanly* country maid. *Dryden.*

An ant is a very *cleanly* insect, and throws out of her nest all the small remains of the corn on which she feeds. *Addison.*

2. That makes cleanliness.

In our fantastick climes, the fair
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior.*

3. Pure; innocent; immaculate.

Perhaps human nature meets few more sweetly
relishing and *cleanly* joys, than those that derive
from successful trials. *Glennville.*

4. Nice; addressful; artful.

Through his fine handling, and his *cleanly* play,
All those royal signs had stole away. *Spenser.*
We can secure ourselves as treat by some *cleanly*
evafion. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

CLEANLY. *adv.* [from *clean*.] Elegantly; neatly; without dirtiness.

If I do grow great, I'll leave sack, and live
cleanly, as a nobleman should. *Shakespeare.*

CLEANNESS. *n. f.* [from *clean*.]

1. Neatness; freedom from filth.

2. Neat exactness; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness.

He shew'd no strength in shaking of his staff;
but the fine *cleanness* of bearing it was delightful. *Stacy.*

He minded only the clearness of his satire, and the *cleanness* of expression. *Dryden's Journal.*

3. Purity; innocence.

The *cleanness* and purity of one's mind is never better proved, than in discovering its own faults at first view. *Pope.*

TO CLEANSE. *v. a.* [*clænryan*, *Saxon*.]

1. To free from filth or dirt, by washing or rubbing.

Cleanse the pale corps with a religious hand
From the polluting weed and common sand. *Prior.*

2. To purify from guilt.

The blueness of a wound *cleans'd* away evil. *Proverbs.*

Not all her od'rous tears can *cleans'd* her crime,
The plant alone deforms the happy clime. *Dryden.*

3. To free from noxious humours by purgation.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
And, with some sweet oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart? *Shakespeare.*

This oil, combined with its own salt and sugar, makes it saponaceous and *cleansing*, by which quality it often helps digestion, and excites appetite. *Abrahamson on Aliments.*

4. To free from leprosy.

Shew thyself to the priest, and offer for thy
cleansing those things which Moses commanded. *Mark.*

5. To scour; to rid of all offensive things.

This river the Jews profited the pope to
cleanse, to they might have what they found. *Abrahamson on Leaky.*

CLEANSE. *n. f.* [*clænrepe*, *Saxon*.]

That which has the quality of evacuating any foul humours, or digressing a sore; a detergent.

It there happens an imposthume, honey, and even honey of soles, taken inwardly, is a good *cleanser*. *Abrahamson.*

CLER. *adj.* [*clair*, *Fr.* *klar*, *Dutch*; *clarus*, *Latin*.]

1. Bright; transparent; pellucid; transparent; luminous; without opacity or cloudiness; not nebulous; not opaque; not dark.

The stream is so transparent, pure, and *clear*,
That, had the self-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
He but the bottom, not his face, had seen. *Denn.*

2. Perspicacious; sharp.

Michael from Adam's eyes the film remov'd,
Which that false light, that promis'd *clearer* sight,
Had bred. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A tun about was every pillar there;
A polish'd mirror shone not half so *clear*. *Dryden.*

3. Cheerful; not clouded with care or anger.

Sternly he pronounc'd

The rigid interdiction, which rebounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear, though in my choice
Not to incur; but soon his *clear* aspect
Return'd, and gracious purpose thus renew'd. *Milton.*

4. Free from clouds; serene.

I will darken the earth in a *clear* day. *Amos.*
And the *clear* sun on his wide watery glass
Gaz'd hot. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.

6. Perspicuous; not obscure; not hard to be understood; not ambiguous.

We pretend to give a *clear* account how thunder and lightning is produced. *Temple.*
Many men reason exceeding *clear* and rightly,
who know not how to make a syllogism. *Locke.*

7. Indisputable; evident; undeniable.

Remain'd to our almighty foe
Clear Victory; to our past ills, and rout
Through all th' *empty* can. *Milton's Par. L.*

8. Apparent; manifest; not hid; not dark.

The hemisphere of earth, in *clearest* ken,
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay. *Milton.*

Unto God, who understandeth all their secret cogitations, they are *clear* and manifest. *Hooker.*
The pleasure of sight relishing is still the greater,
by how much the consequences are more *clear*,
and the chains of them more long. *Burnet.*

9. Quick to understand; prompt; acute.

Mother of science, now I feel thy power
Within me *clear*, not only to discern
Things in their causes, but to trace the ways
Of highest agents, deem'd however wide. *Milton.*

10. Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable.

Duncan has been so *clear* in his great office. *Shakespeare.*

Think that the *clearest* gods, who make them
honours

Of men's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee. *Shakespeare.*

Repentance so altereth and changeth a man
through the mercy of God, be he never so denied,
that it maketh him pure and *clear*. *Whitgift.*

Though the peripatetic philosophy has been
most eminent in its way, yet other sects have
not been wholly *clear* of it. *Locke.*

Seafman, yet true to truth, in foul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour *clear*. *Pope.*

11. Unprepossessed; not preoccupied; impartial.

Leveillé, of whom one took, in a *clear* judgment,
would have been more acceptable than all
her kindnesses to prodigally bestowed. *Sidney.*

12. Free from distress, prosecution, or imputed guilt.

The cruel corp'ral whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tupt, would let me clear.
Gay.

13. Free from deductions or encumbrances.

Hope, if the success happens to fail, is clear
gains as long as it lasts. *Collier against Despair.*

Whatever a foreigner, who purchases land here,
gives for it, is so much every farthing clear gain
to the nation; for that money comes clear in,
without carrying out any thing for it. *Locke.*

I often wish'd that I had clear,
For life, six hundred pounds a-year. *Swift.*

14. Unencumbered; without let or hinderance; vacant; unobstructed.

If he be so far beyond his health,
Methinks he should the sooner pay his debts,
And make a clear way to the gods. *Shakespeare.*

A post-boy winding his horn at us, my com-
panion gave him two or three curies, and left
the way clear for him. *Addison.*

A clear stage is left for Jupiter to display his
omnipotence, and turn the fate of armies alone.
Pope's Essay on Homer.

15. Out of debt.

16. Unentangled; at a safe distance from any danger or enemy.

Finding ourselves too slow of sail, we put on
a compelled valour, and in the grapple I boarded
them: on the instant they got clear of our ship.
Shakespeare.

It requires care for a man with a double design
to keep clear of clashing with his own reasonings.
L'Estrange.

17. Canorous; sounding distinctly, plainly, articulately.

I much approved of my friend's insinuating upon
the qualifications of a good aspect and a clear
voice. *Addison.*

Hark! the numbers soft and clear
Gently steal upon the ear;
Now louder and yet louder rise,
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope.*

18. Free; guiltless: with from.

I am clear from the blood of this woman.
Susanna.

None is so fit to correct their faults, as he
who is clear from any in his own writings. *Dryden.*

19. Sometimes with of.

The air is clearer of gross and damp exhalations.
Temple.

20. Used of persons. Distinguishing; judicious; intelligible: this is scarcely used but in conversation.

CLEAR. adv.

1. Plainly; not obscurely.

Now clear I understand
What oft my fittest thoughts have search'd in
vain. *Milton.*

2. Clean; quite; completely. A low word.

He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pre-
text of a whisper, bit it clear off. *L'Estrange.*

CLEAR. n. f. A term used by builders for the inside of a house; the space within from wall to wall.

To CLEAR. v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To make bright, by removing opacous bodies; to brighten.

Your eyes, that seem so clear,
Yet are but dim, shall perfectly be then
Open'd and clear'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Like Boreas in his race, when rushing forth,
He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy North.
Dryden.

A savoury dith, a homely treat,
Where all is plain, where all is neat,
Clear up the cloudy forehead of the great. *Dryden.*

2. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity.

To clear up the several parts of this theory,
I was willing to lay aside a great many other
speculations. *Burnet's Theory.*

When, in the knot of the play, no other way
is left for the discovery, then let a god descend,
and clear the business to the audience. *Dryden.*

By mystical terms, and ambiguous phrases,
he darkens what he should clear up. *Boyle.*

Many knotty points there are,
Which all discuss, but few can clear. *Prior.*

3. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify; to vindicate; to defend: often with from before the thing.

Somerfet was much cleared by the death of
those who were executed, to make him appear
faulty. *Sir John Howard.*

To clear the Deity from the imputation of
tyranny, injustice, and dissimulation, which none
do throw upon God with more presumption than
those who are the patrons of absolute necessity, is
both comely and christian. *Brunshill.*

To clear herself,
For sending him no aid, she came from Egypt.
Dryden.

I will appeal to the reader, and am sure he will
clear me from partiality. *Dryden's Fables.*

How 'wouldst thou clear rebellion? *Addison.*
Before you pray, clear your soul from all those
sins, which you know to be displeasing to God.
Wake's Preparation for Death.

4. To cleanse: with of, or from.

My hands are of your colour; but I shame
To wear a heart so white:
A little water clears us of this deed. *Shakespeare.*

5. To remove any encumbrance, or embarrassment.

A man digging in the ground did meet with a
door, having a wall on each hand of it; from
which having cleared the earth, he forced open
the door. *Wilkins.*

This one mighty sun has clear'd the debt.
Dryden.

A statue lies hid in a block of marble; and
the art of the statuary only clears away the super-
fluous matter, and removes the rubbish. *Addison.*

Multitudes will furnish a double proportion
towards the clearing of that expence. *Addison.*

6. To free from any thing offensive or noxious.

To clear the palace from the foe, succeed
The weary living, and revenge the dead. *Dryden.*

It should be the skill and art of the teacher to
clear their heads of all other thoughts, whilst they
are learning of any thing. *Locke on Education.*

Augustus, to establish the dominion of the
sea, rigged out a powerful navy to clear it of
the pirates of Malta. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To clarify: as, to clear liquors.

8. To gain without deduction.

He clears but two hundred thousand crowns a
year, after having defrayed all the charges of
working the salt. *Addison.*

9. To confer judgment or knowledge.

Our common prints would clear up their un-
derstandings, and animate their minds with vir-
tue. *Addison's Spectator.*

10. To CLEAR a ship, at the customhouse, is to obtain the liberty of sailing, or of selling a cargo, by satisfying the customs.

To CLEAR. v. n.

1. To grow bright; to recover transpa- rency.

So foul a sky clears not without a storm. *Shak.*

2. Sometimes with up.

The mist, that hung about my mind, clears up.
Addison.
Take heart, nor of the laws of fate complain;
Thou' now 'tis cloudy, 'twill clear up again.
Norris.

Advise him to stay till the weather clears up,
for you are afraid there will be rain. *Swift.*

3. To be disengaged from encumbrances, distrefs, or entanglements.

He that clears at once, will relapse; for, find-
ing himself out of straits, he will revert to his

customs: but he that clears by degrees, in-
duceth a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well
upon his mind as upon his estate. *Bacon's Essays.*

CLEARANCE. n. f. [from clear.] A cer- tificate that a ship has been cleared at the customhouse.

CLEARER. n. f. [from clear.] Brightener; purifier; enlightener.

Gold is a wonderful clearer of the understand-
ing: it dissipates every doubt and scruple in an
instant. *Addison.*

CLEARLY. adv. [from clear.]

1. Brightly; luminously.

Mysteries of grace and salvation, which were
but darkly disclosed unto them, have unto us
more clearly shined. *Hooker.*

2. Plainly; evidently; without obscurity or ambiguity.

Christianity first clearly proved this noble and
important truth to the world. *Rogers.*

3. With discernment; acutely; without embarrassment or perplexity of mind.

There is almost no man but sees clearly and
sharper the vices in a speaker than the virtues.
Ben Jonson.

4. Without entanglement or distraction of affairs.

He that doth not divide, will never enter into
business; and he that divideth too much, will
never come out of it clearly. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. Without by-ends; without sinister views; honestly.

When you are examining these matters, do
not take into consideration any sensual or worldly
interest; but deal clearly and impartially with
yourself. *Trotter.*

6. Without deduction or cost.

7. Without reserve; without evasion; without subterfuge.

By a certain day they should clearly relinquish
unto the king all their lands and possessions.
Davies on Ireland.

CLEARNESS. n. f. [from clear.]

1. Transparency; brightness.

It may be, percolation doth not only cause
clearness and splendour, but sweetness of flavour.
Bacon's Natural History.

Glass in the furnace grows to a greater mag-
nitude, and refines to a greater clearness, only as
the breath within is more powerful, and the heat
more intense. *Bacon.*

2. Splendour; lustre.

Love, more clear than yourself, with the clear-
ness, lays a night of sorrow upon me. *Sidney.*

3. Distinctness; perspicuity.

If he chances to think right, he does not
know how to convey his thoughts to another
with clearness and perspicuity. *Addison.*

4. Sincerity; honesty; plaindealing.

When the case required dissimulation, if they
used it, the former opinion spread abroad, of
their good faith and clearness of dealing, made
them almost invincible. *Bacon.*

5. Freedom from imputation of ill.

I require a clearness. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

CLEAR-SIGHTED. adj. [clear and sight.]

Perspicuous; discerning; judicious.

Clearsighted reason wisdom's judgment leads;
And sense, her vassal, in her footsteps treads.
Denham.

To CLEAR-STARCH. v. a. [from clear and starch.] To stiffen with starch.

He took his present lodging at the mansion-
house of a tailor's widow, who waxes, and can
clearstarch his bands. *Addison.*

To CLEAVE. v. n. pret. I cleave. [cleav- an, Sax. *cleven*, Dutch.]

1. To adhere; to stick; to hold to.

The clarifying of liquors by adhesion, is ef-
fected when some cleaving body is mixed with

the liquors, whereby the grosser part sticks to that cleaving body. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 Water, in small quantity, cleaveth to any thing that is solid. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 When the dust groweth into hardness, and the clods cleave fast together. *Job.*
 The thin chameleon, fed with air, receives
 The colour of the thing to which he cleaves. *Dryden.*

2. To unite aptly; to fit.

New honours come upon him,
 Like our strange garments, cleave not to their mould,

But with the aid of use. *Shakespeare.*

3. To unite in concord and interest; to adhere.

The apostles did conform the christians according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them cleave the better. *Hooker.*
 The men of Judah cleave unto their king. *Samuel.*

If you shall cleave to my consent, when 'tis,
 It shall make honour for you. *Shakespeare.*
 The people would revolt, if they saw any of the French nation to cleave unto. *Kneller.*

4. To be concomitant to; to be united with.

We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting faith, his grace doth cleave to the one, and forsake the other. *Hooker.*

To CLEAVE. v. a. pret. I clove, I cleave, I cleft; part. pass. cloven, or cleft, [cleoran, Sax. *klöven*, Dutch.]

4. To divide with violence; to split; to part forcibly into pieces.

And at their passing cleave th' Assyrian flood. *Milton.*

The fountains of it are said to have been cloven, or burst open. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 The blessed minister his wings display'd,
 And, like a shooting star, he cleft the night. *Dryden.*

Rais'd on her dusky wings, she cleaves the skies *Dryden.*
 Whom with such force he struck, he fell'd him down,
 And cleft the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*

Or had the sun
 Elected to the earth a nearer seat,
 His beams had cleft the hill, the valley dry'd. *Blackmore.*

Where whole brigades one champion's arm o'erthrow,
 And cleave a giant at a random blow. *Tatel.*
 Not half so swift the trembling doves can fly,
 When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky. *Pope.*

2. To divide; to part naturally.

And every beast that parteth the hoof, and cleaveth the cleft into two claws. *Deut.*

To CLEAVE. v. n.

4. To part asunder.

Wars 'twixt you twain, would be
 As if the world should cleave, and that slain men
 Should folder up the rift. *Shakespeare.*
 The ground cleave asunder that was under them. *Numbers.*

He cut the cleaving sky,
 And in a moment vanish'd from her eye. *Pope.*

2. To suffer division.

It cleaves with a glossy polite substance, not plane, but with some little unevenness. *Newton.*

CLEAVER. n. f. [from cleave.]

4. A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.

You gentlemen keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with huzzas and hunting horns, and ringing the changes on butchers cleavers. *Arbuthnot.*

Thou' art arm'd with all thy cleavers, knives,
 And axes made to hew down lives. *Hudibras.*

2. A weed. Improperly written CLIVER.

CLEFS. n. f. The two parts of the foot of

beasts which are cloven-footed. *Skinner.*
 It is a country word, and probably corrupted from *claws*.

CLEFT. n. f. [from cleft, key, French.] In music, a mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shows the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. *Chambers.*

CLEFT. part. pass. [from cleave.] Divided; parted asunder.
 Fat with incense strew'd
 On the cleft wood. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 I never did on cleft Parnassus dream,
 Nor taste the sacred Heliconian stream. *Dryden.*

CLEFT. n. f. [from cleave.]
 1. A space made by the separation of parts; a crack; a crevice.
 The cascades seem to break through the clefts and cracks of rocks. *Addison's Guardian.*
 The extremity of this cape has a long cleft in it, which was enlarged and cut into shape by Agrippa, who made this the great port for the Roman fleet. *Addison on Italy.*

The rest of it, being more gross and ponderous, does not move far; but lodges in the clefts, crags, and sides of the rocks, near the bottoms of them. *Woodward.*

2. In farriery.

Clefts appear on the bought of the pasterns, and are caused by a sharp and malignant humour, which frets the skin; and it is accompanied with pain, and a noisome stench. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horse it is the heralds west;
 No, 'tis a mare, and hath a cleft. *Ben Jonson.*

To CLEFTGRAFT. v. a. [cleft and graft.]

To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch.

Filberts may be cleftgrafted on the common nut. *Mortimer.*

CLEMENCY. n. f. [clemence, Fr. *clementia*, Latin.]

1. Mercy; remission of severity; willingness to spare; tenderness in punishing.

I have stated the true notion of clemency, mercy, compassion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever else it may be called, so far as is consistent with wisdom. *Addison.*

2. Mildness; softness.

Then in the clemency of upward air
 We'll scour our spots, and the dire thunder fear. *Dryden.*

CLEMENT. adj. [clemens, Lat.] Mild; gentle; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.

You are more clement than vile men,
 Who of their broken debtors take a third,
 Letting them thrive again on the abatement. *Shakspeare.*

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

To CLEPE. v. a. [clépan, Sax.] To call.

Obsolete.
 Three crabbed months had fow'd themselves to death,
 Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
 And clepe thyself my love. *Shakspeare.*

CLERGY. n. f. [clergé, Fr. *clerus*, Lat. *clericus*.]

The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.

We hold that God's clergy are a state which hath been, and will be as long as there is a church upon earth, necessary, by the plain word of God himself; a state whereunto the rest of God's people must be subject, as touching things that appertain to their soul's health. *Hooker.*

The convocation gave a greater sum
 Than ever, at one time, the *long* yet
 Did to his predecessors part withal. *Shakspeare.*

CLERGYMAN. n. f. [clergy and man.] A man in holy orders; a man set apart for ministrations of holy things; not a laick.

How I have sped among the *clergymen*,
 The sums I have collected shall express. *Shakspeare.*
 It seems to be in the power of a reasonable *clergyman* to make the most ignorant man comprehend his duty. *Swift.*

CLE'RICAL. adj. [clericus, Lat.] Relating to the clergy: as, a clerical man, a man in orders.

In clericali the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to line the table-men. *Bacon.*

Unless we may more properly read *clarichords*.

CLERK. n. f. [cleric, Sax. *clericus*, Latin.]

1. A clergyman.

All persons were filed clerks, that served in the church of Christ, whether they were bishops, priests, or deacons. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A scholar; a man of letters.

They might talk of book-learning what they would; but, for his part, he never saw more uneasy fellows than great clerks were. *Stanhope.*
 The greatest clerks being not always the honestest, any more than the wisest, men. *Stanhope.*

3. A man employed under another as a writer.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
 Unto the judge; and then the boy, his clerk,
 That took some pains in writing, he begg'd mine. *Shakspeare.*

My friend was in doubt whether he could not exert the justice upon such a vagrant; but not having his clerk with him, who is a necessary counsellor, he let the thought drop. *Addison.*

4. A petty writer in public offices; an officer of various kinds.

Take a just view, how many may remark
 Who's now a lord, his grandfire was a clerk. *Granville.*

It may seem difficult to make out the bills of fare for the suppers of Vitellius. I question not but an expert clerk of a kitchen can do it. *Arbuthnot.*

5. The layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

CLERKSHIP. n. f. [from clerk.]

1. Scholarship.

2. The office of a clerk of any kind.

He sold the clerkship of his parish, when it became vacant. *Swift's Miscellaneous.*

CLEVE. } In composition, at the beginning or end of the proper name

CLIVE. } of a place, denotes it to be situated on the side of a rock or hill: as, *Cleveland, Clifton, Standliff.*

CLEVER. adj. [of no certain etymology.]

1. Dextrous; skilful.

It was the *cleverer* mockery of the two. *D'Ejpharage.*
 I read Dyer's letter more for the stile than the news. The man has a *clever* pen, it must be owned. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Just; fit; proper; commodious.

I can't but think 'twould sound more *clever*,
 To me, and to my heirs for ever. *Pope.*

3. Well-shaped; handsome.

She called him gandy-guts, and he called her lousy Peg, though the girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was. *Arbuthnot.*

4. This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a settled meaning.

CLEVERLY. adv. [from clever.] Dextrously; fitly; handsomely.

These would inveigle rats with th' scent,
 And sometimes catch them with a snap,
 As *cleverly* as th' ablest trap. *Hudibras.*

A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and take off a man's head as *cleverly*, as the executioner. *South.*

CLEVERNESS. *n. f.* [from *clever*.] Dexterity; skill; accomplishment.

CLEW. *n. f.* [clipe, Sax. *klouwen*, Dut.] 1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread.

Eschews untwisting his deceitful *claw*,
He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenser.*
While, guided by some *claw* of heav'nly thread,
The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread.

Recommon.

They see small *claws* draw vastest weights along,
Not in their bulk, but in their order, strong. *Dryden.*

2. A guide; a direction: because men direct themselves by a *claw* of thread in a labyrinth.

This alphabet must be your own *claw* to guide you. *Holder.*

Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light?
No *claw* to guide me through this gloomy maze,
To clear my honour yet preserve my faith! *Smith.*

The reader knows not how to transport his thoughts over to the next particular, for want of some *claw*, or connecting idea, to lay hold of.

Watts' Logic.

3. *Clew* of the sail of a ship, is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to that earing where the tackles and sheets are fastened. *Harris.*

To CLEW. *v. a.* [from *claw*, a sea term.] To *claw* the sails, is to raise them, in order to be furled; which is done by a rope fastened to the *claw* of a sail, called the *claw-garnet*. *Harris.*

To CLICK. *v. n.* [*cliken*, Dutch; *cliquer*, French; or perhaps the diminutive of *clack*.] To make a sharp, small, successive noise.

The solemn death-watch *click'd*, the hour she died;

And shrilling *crickets* in the chimney cried. *Gay.*

CLICKER. *n. f.* [from *click*.] A low word for the servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers.

CLICKET. *n. f.* [from *click*.] The knocker of a door. *Skinner.*

CLIENT. *n. f.* [*cliens*, Latin.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are well handled; for that upholds in the *client* the reputation of his counsel. *Bacon's Essays.*

Advocates must deal plainly with their *clients*, and tell the true state of their case. *Taylor.*

2. It may be perhaps sometimes used for a dependant in a more general sense, as it was used among the Romans.

I do think they are your friends and *clients*,
And fearful to disturb you. *Ben Jonson.*

CLIENTED. *particip. adj.* [from *client*.] Supplied with clients.

This due occasion of discouragement, the worst conditioned and least *cliented* petivoguers do yet, under the sweet bait of revenge, convert to a more plentiful prosecution of actions. *Carew.*

CLIENTELE. *n. f.* [*clientela*, Lat.] The condition or office of a client. A word scarcely used.

There's Varus holds good quarters with him;
And, under the pretext of *clientela*,
Will be admitted. *Ben Jonson.*

CLIENTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *client*.] The condition of a client.

Patronage and *clientship* among the Romans always descended: the plebeian houses had re-

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course to the patrician line which had formerly protected them. *Dryden.*

CLIFF. *n. f.* [*clivus*, Lat. *clif*, chop, Sax.]

1. A steep rock; a rock, according to *Skinner*, broken and craggy. [*rupes*.]

The Leucadians did use to precipitate a man from a high *cliff* into the sea. *Bacon.*

Mountaineers, that from Severus came,
And from the craggy *cliffs* of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

Wherever 'tis so found scattered upon the shores,
there is it as constantly found lodged in the *cliffs* thereabouts. *Woodward.*

2. A character in music. Properly **CLIFF.** *n. f.* The same with **CLIFF**. Now disused.

Down he tumbled, like an aged tree,
High growing on the top of rocky *cliff*. *Spenser.*

CLIMATE. *n. f.* [*κλιματη*.] A certain space of time, or progression of years, which is supposed to end in a critical and dangerous time.

Elder times, settling their conceits upon *climates*, differ from one another. *Brown.*

CLIMATE'ICK. } *adj.* [from *climate*.]

CLIMATE'ICAL. } Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body.

Certain observable years are supposed to be attended with some considerable change in the body; as the seventh year; the twenty-fifth, made up of three times seven; the forty-ninth, made up of seven times seven; the sixty-third, being nine times seven; and the eighty-first, which is nine times nine: which two last are called the grand *climate'icks*.

The numbers seven and nine, multiplied into themselves, do make up sixty-three, commonly esteemed the great *climate'ical* of our lives.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Your lordship being now arrived at your great *climate'ique*, yet give no proof of the least decay of your excellent judgment and comprehension.

Dryden.

My mother is something better, though, at her advanced age, every day is a *climate'ick*. *Pope.*

CLIMATE. *n. f.* [*κλίμα*.]

1. A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, climates are measured by the increase of a month.

2. In the common and popular sense, a region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.

Between th' extremes, two happier *climates* hold
The temper that partakes of hot and cold. *Dryden.*

On what new happy *climate* are we thrown? *Dryden.*
This talent of moving the passions cannot be of any great use in the northern *climates*. *Swift.*

To CLIMATE. *v. n.* To inhabit. A word only in *Shakspeare*.

The blessed gods

Purge all infection from our air, whilst you
Do *climate* here. *Shakspeare.*

CLIMATEURE. *n. f.* The same with **CLIMATE**. Not in use.

Such harbingers preceding still the fates,
Have heav'n and earth together demonstrated
Unto our *climateures* and countrymen. *Shakspeare.*

CLIMAX. *n. f.* [*κλίμαξ*.] Gradation; ascent: a figure in rhetoric, by which the sentence rises gradually; as Cicero says to Catiline, Thou doest nothing, movest nothing, thinkest nothing; but I hear it, I see it, and perfectly understand it.

Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the conclusion, by a due *climax*, is evermore the best. *Dryden's Jov. Dedication.*
Some radiant Richmond every age has grac'd,
Still rising in a *climax*, till the last,
Surpassing all, is not to be surpass'd. *Granville.*

To CLIMB. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed*. It is pronounced like *clime*. [*climan*, Sax. *klimmen*, Dutch.] To ascend up any place; to mount by means of some hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, and successive efforts.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering steel, and *climbing* fire. *Shakspeare.*

When shall I come to th' top of that same hill?—

—You do *climb* up it now. Look, how we labour. *Shakspeare.*

Jonathan *climbed* up upon his hands and upon his feet. *1 Sam.*

As a thief

Into the window *climbs*, or o'er the tiles,
So *clomb* the first grand thief into God's fold. *Milton.*

Thou soul of this great world both eye and soul,
Acknowledge him thy greater; sound his praise
In thy eternal course, both when thou *climb'st*,
And when high noon hath gain'd, and when thou
-fall'st. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

No rebel Titan's sacrilegious crime,
By heaping hills on hills, can thither *climb*. *Recommon.*

Black vapours *climb* aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden.*

What controuling cause
Makes waters, in contempt of nature's laws,
Climb up, and gain th' aspiring mountain's height? *Blackmore.*

To CLIMB. *v. a.* To ascend; to mount. Is 't not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls in spite of me the owner? *Shakspeare.*

Thy arms pursue
Paths of renown, and *climb* ascents of fame. *Prior.*

Forlorn he must and persecuted fly;
Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*

CLIMBER. *n. f.* [from *climb*.]

1. One that mounts or scales any place or thing; a mounter; a rifer.

I wait not at the lawyer's gates,
Ne shoulder *climbers* down the stairs. *Carew.*

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the *climber* upward turns his face. *Shakspeare.*

2. A plant that creeps upon other supports. Ivy, briony, honey-suckles, and other *climbers* must be dug up. *Mortimer.*

3. The name of a particular herb.

The feeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a kind of rough plume; whence it is called by the country people *old man's beard*. *Miller.*

To CLIMBER. *v. n.* [from *clamber*.] To mount with effort; to climb.

In scaling the youngest to pluck off his becke,
Beware how ye *climber* for breaking your neck. *Tupper.*

CLIME. *n. f.* [contracted from *climate*, and therefore properly poetical.] Climate; region; tract of earth.

He can spread thy name o'er land and seas,
Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms. *Milton.*

They apply the celestial description of other *climes* unto their own. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
Of beauty sing, her shining progress view,
From *clime* to *clime* the dazzling light pursue. *Granville.*

We shall meet
In happier *climes*, and on a safer shore. *Addison.*

Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful seasons
In temperate *climes*, are common and familiar
blessings. *Atterbury.*

To CLINCH. *v. a.* [*climāx*, Saxon, to knock, *Junius*; clingo, in Festus, to encamp, *Minshew.*]

1. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it.

Simois rows the bodies and the shields
Of heroes, whose dismember'd hands yet bear
The dart aloft, and *clink* the pointed spear. *Dryden.*

2. To contract or double the fingers.

Their tallest trees are about seven feet high, the
tops whereof I could but just reach with my fist
clinked. *Swift.*

3. To bend the point of a nail on the other side.

4. To confirm; to fix: as, to clinch an argument.

CLINCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with an identity of expression. How it obtains this meaning is difficult to find. A nail caught on the other side, and doubled, is a nail clinched: a word taken in a different meaning, and doubled in sense, is likewise a clinch.

Such as they are, I hope they will prove, without a *clinch*, luciferous; searching after the nature of light. *Boyle.*

Pure clinches the suburban muse affords,
And Panton waging harmless war with words. *Dryden.*

Here one poor word a hundred clinches makes. *Pope.*

2. That part of the cable which is fastened to the ring of the anchor.

CLINCHER. *n. f.* [from *clinch*.] A cramp; a holdfast; a piece of iron bent down to fasten planks.

The wimbles for the work Calypso found;
With those he pierc'd 'em, and with clinchers bound. *Pope.*

To CLING. *v. n.* pret. I *clung*; part. I have *clung*. [*kynger*, Danish.]

1. To hang upon by twining round; to stick to; to hold fast upon.

The broil long doubtful stood;
As two spent swimmers that do cling together,
And choke their art. *Shakspeare.*

The fontanel in his neck was deferred by the
clinging of his hair to the plaster. *Wifeman.*

When they united and together *clung*,
When undistinguish'd in one heap they hung. *Blackmore.*

See in the circle next Eliza plac'd,
Two babes of love close *clinging* to her waist. *Pope.*

That they may the closer *cling*,
Take your blue ribbon for a string. *Swift.*

2. To adhere, as followers or friends.

Most popular consul he is grown, methinks!
How the rout *clung* to him! *Ben Jonson.*

3. To dry up; to consume; to waste; to pine away. [*ceclungen* treow, a withered tree.]

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
Till famine *clung* thee. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

CLINGY. *adj.* [from *cling*.] Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLINICAL. } *adj.* [*κλινος*, to lie down.]

CLINICK. } Those that keep their beds;
those that are sick, past hopes of recovery. A clinical lecture is a discourse upon a disease, made by the bed of the patient.

A clinical convert, one that is converted on his deathbed. This word occurs often in the works of Taylor.

To CLINK. *v. a.* [perhaps softened from clank, or corrupted from click.] To strike so as to make a small sharp noise.

Five years! a long lease for the *clinking* of
powder. *Shakspeare.*

To CLINK. *v. n.* To utter a small, sharp, interrupted noise.

The fever'd bars
Submissive *clink* against your brazen portals. *Prior.*

Underneath th' umbrella's oily shed,
Safe thro' the wet on *clinking* pavers tread. *Gay.*

CLINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp successive noise; a knocking.

I heard the *clink* and fall of swords. *Shakspeare.*

2. It seems in *Spenser* to have some unusual sense. I believe the knocker of a door. Tho' creeping close, behind the wicket's *clink*, Privily he peeped out thro' a *clink*. *Spenser.*

CLINQUANT. *adj.* [French.] Dressed in embroidery, in frangles, false glitter, tinsel finery.

To-day the French,
All *cliquant*, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English. *Shakspeare.*

To CLIP. *v. a.* [*clippan*, Saxon.]

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to enfold in the arms.

He that before shunn'd her, to shun such
harm,
Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms. *Sid.*

Here I *clip*
The anvil of my sword, and do contest
Hotly and nobly with thy love. *Shakspeare.*

O nation, that thou couldst remove
That Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee about. *Shakspeare.*

Enter the city; *clip* your wives, your friends;
Tell them your fears. *Shakspeare.*

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings,
Clip dead men's graves. *Shakspeare.*

The male reflect on the back of the female,
clipping and embracing her with his legs about
the neck and body. *Ray.*

2. To cut with sheers. [*klipper*, Danish; *klippen*, Dutch; apparently from the same radical sense, since *scissors* cut by enclosing and embracing.]

Your sheers come too late to *clip* the bird's
wings, that already is flown away. *Shakspeare.*

Then let him, that my love shall blame,
Or *clip* love's wings, or quench love's flame. *Swetling.*

He *clips* hope's wings, whose airy bliss
Much higher than fruition is. *Denham.*

But love had *clipp'd* his wings, and cut him
short,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court. *Dryd.*

If mankind had had wings, as perhaps some
extravagant atheists may think us deficient in
that, all the world must have contented to *clip*
them. *Bentley.*

By this lock, this sacred lock, I swear,
Which never more shall join its parted hair,
Clipp'd from the lovely head where late it grew. *Pope.*

He spent every day ten hours dozing, *clipping*
papers, or darning his stockings. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes with off.

We should then have as much feeling upon the
clipping off a hair, as the cutting of a nerve. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. It is particularly used of those who
diminish coin, by paring the edges.

This design of new coinage, is just of the na-
ture of *clipping*. *Luche.*

5. To curtail; to cut short.

All my reports go with the modest truth;
Nor more, nor *clip*, but so. *Shakspeare.*

Mrs. Mayors *clipped* the king's English. *Addison.*

Even in London they *clip* their words after one
manner about the court, another in the city, and
a third in the suburbs. *Swift.*

6. To confine; to hold; to contain.

Where is he living, *clipt* in with the sea,
Who calls me pupil? *Shakspeare.*

To CLIP. *v. n.* A phrase in falconry.

Some falcon swoops at what her eye design'd,
And with her eagerness the quarry miss'd,
Straight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind. *Dryden.*

CLIPPER. *n. f.* [from *clip*.] One that
debases coin by cutting.

It is no English treason to cut
French crowns, and to narrow the king
Himself will be a *clipper*. *Shakspeare.*

No coins pleased some medallists more than
those which had passed through the hands of an
old Roman *clipper*. *Addison.*

CLIPPING. *n. f.* [from *clip*.] The part
cut or clipped off.

Beings purely material, without sense or
thought, as the *clippings* of our beards, and
parings of our nails. *Lodge.*

CLIVER. *n. f.* An herb. More properly
written *cleaver*.

It grows wild, the seeds sticking to the clothes
of such as pass by them. It is sometimes used
in medicine. *Müller.*

CLOAK. *n. f.* [*lach*, Saxon.]

1. The outer garment, with which the
rest are covered.

You may hear it
Under a *cloak* that is of any length. *Shakspeare.*

Their *cloaks* were cloth of silver, mix'd with
gold. *Dryden.*

All arguments will be as little able to prevail,
as the wind did with the traveller to part with
his *coat*, which he held only the tighter. *Lodge.*

Nimble he rose, and cast his garment down;
That instant in his *cloak* I wrapt me round. *Pope.*

2. A concealment; a cover.

Not using your liberty for a *cloak* of malicious-
ness. *Peterson.*

To CLOAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a cloak.

2. To hide; to conceal.

Most heavenly fair, in deed and view,
She by creation was, till she did fall;
Thenceforth she sought for help to *cloak* her
crimes withal. *Spenser.*

CLOAKBAG. *n. f.* [from *cloak* and *bag*.]

A portmanteau; a bag in which clothes
are carried.

Why dost thou converse with that trunk of
humours, that stuffed *cloakbag* of guts? *Shakspeare.*

I have already fit
(Tis in my *cloakbag*) doublet, hat, hose, all
That answer to them. *Shakspeare.*

CLOCK. *n. f.* [*clouc*, Welsh, from *clock*,
a bell, Welsh and Armorick; *cloche*,
French.]

1. The instrument which, by a series of
mechanical movements, tells the hour
by a stroke upon a bell.

If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will
seem longer without a *clock* or hour-glass than
with it. *Bacon.*

The picture of Jerome usually described at his
study, is with a *clock* hanging by. *Brown.*

I told the *clocks*, and watch'd the winking light. *Dryden.*

2. It is an usual expression to say, *What*
is it of the clock, for *What hour is it?*

Or *ten o'clock*, for the tenth hour.

What is 't' o'clock?

Upon the stroke of four. *Shakspeare.*
Macbeth set forward about ten o'clock in the night. *Kneller.*

About nine of the clock at night the king marched out of the North-port. *Clarendon.*
3. The clock of a stocking; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle.

His stockings with silver clocks were ravished from him. *Swift.*

4. An insect; a sort of beetle. *Dist.*

CLOCKMAKER. *n. f.* [clock and maker.] An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

This inequality has been diligently observed by several of our ingenious clockmakers, and equations been made and used by them. *Derham.*

CLOCKWORK. *n. f.* [from clock and work.] Movements by weights or springs, like those of a clock.

So if unprejudic'd you fear
The goings of this clockwork, man;
You find a hundred movements made
By fine devices in his head:

But 'tis the stomach's solid stroke,
That tells this being what's a clock. *Prior.*

Within this hollow was Vulcan's shop, full of fire and clockwork. *Addison.*

You look like a puppet moved by clockwork. *Arbutnot.*

CLOD. *n. f.* [club, Sax. a little hillock; *klotte*, Dutch.]

1. A lump of earth or clay; such a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.

The earth that casketh up from the plough a great clod, is not so good as that which casketh up a smaller clod. *Bacon.*

I'll cut up, as plows
Do barren lands, and strike together flints

And clods, th' ungrateful scote and the people. *Ben Jonson.*

Who smooths with harrows, or who pounds with rakes,
The crumbling clods. *Dryden.*

2. A turf; the ground.

Byzantium's bough, that on the clod,
Where once their sultan's horse has trod,
Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

3. Any thing concentered together in a cluster.

Fishermen who make holes in the ice to dip up fish with their nets, light on swallows concentered in clods of a slimy substance; and carrying them home to their stoves, the warmth restores them to life and flight. *Grew.*

4. A lump, a mass of metal.

One at the forge
Labouring, two massy clods of iron and brass
Had melted. *Milton.*

5. Any thing vile, base, and earthy; as the body of man compared to his soul.

And ye high heavens, the temple of the gods,
In which a thousand torches, flaming bright,
Do burn, that to us, wretched earthly clods,
In dreadful darkness lend desired light. *Spenser.*

The spirit of man,
Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish
With this corporeal clod. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

How the purer spirit is united to this clod, in a knot too hard for our degraded intellects to untie. *Gloucester.*

In moral reflections there must be heat, as well as dry reason, to inspire this cold clod of clay which we carry about with us. *Burnet.*

6. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.

The vinegar! a fource animated clod,
Ne'er pleas'd with ought above 'em. *Dryden.*

To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concretions; to coagulate; for this we sometimes use *clot*.

Let us go find the body, and from the stream,
With lavers pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off
The clouded gore. *Milton.*

To CLOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pelt with clods.

CLODDY. *adj.* [from *clod*.]

1. Consisting of earth or clods; earthy; muddy; miry; mean; gross; base.

The glorious sun,
Turning with splendour of his precious eye
The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold. *Shak.*

2. Full of clods unbroken.

These lands they sow always under furrow
about Michaelmas, and leave it as cloddy as they can. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLODPATE. *n. f.* [clod and pate.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.

CLODPATED. *adj.* [from *clodpate*.] Stupid; dull; doltish; thoughtless.

My clodpated relations spoiled the greatest genius in the world, when they bled me a mechanic. *Arbutnot.*

CLODPOLL. *n. f.* [from *clod* and *poll*.] A thickskull; a dolt; a blockhead.

This letter being so excellently ignorant, he will find that it comes from a clodpoll. *Shakspeare.*

To CLOG. *v. n.* [It is imagined by Skinner to come from *log*; by *Casaubon* derived from *clod*, a dog's collar, being thought to be first hung upon fierce dogs.]

1. To load with something that may hinder motion; to encumber with shackles; to impede, by fastening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood or iron.

If you find so much blood in his liver as will clog the foot of a flea, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy. *Shakspeare.*

Let a man wean himself from these worldly impediments, that here clog his soul's flight. *Digby on the Soul.*

The wings of birds were clogg'd with ice and snow. *Dryden.*

Fleishly lusts do debase men's minds, and clog their spirits, make them gross and foul, listless and unactive. *Tilteson.*

Gums and pomatums shall his sight restrain,
While clogg'd he beats his silken wings in vain. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands,
Traitors ensteep'd to clog the guiltless keel. *Shak.*
His majesty's ships were over-pestered and clogg'd with great ordnance, whereof there is superfluity. *Raleigh.*

3. To load; to burden; to embarrass.

Since thou hast far to go, bear not along
The clogging burthen of a guilty soul. *Shakspeare.*
You'll have the time
That clogs me with this answer. *Shakspeare.*

They land'd a veng, and watch'd returning breath;
It came, but clogg'd with symptoms of his death. *Dryden.*

All the commodities are clogg'd with impositions. *Addison.*

4. In the following passage it is improper, for its meaning always includes hindrance.

Clocks and jacks, though the screws and teeth of the wheel and nuts be never so smooth, yet, if they be not oiled, will hardly move; though you clog them with never so much weight. *King.*

To CLOG. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to adhere. In this sense, perhaps, only corruptly used for *clod* or *clot*.

Move it sometimes with a broom, that the seeds clog not together. *Evelyn.*

2. To be encumbered or impeded by some extrinsic matter.

In working through the bone, the teeth of the saw will begin to clog. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CLOG. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A load; a weight; any encumbrance hung upon any animal or thing to hinder motion

I'm glad at foul I have no other child;
For thy escape would teach me tyranny,
To hang clogs on them. *Shakspeare.*

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs;
By the known rules of ancient liberty. *Addison.*

As a dog, committed close
For some offence, by chance breaks loose,
And quits his clog; but all in vain,
He still draws after him his chain. *Hudibras.*

2. An encumbrance; a hinderance; an obstruction; an impediment.

Weariness of the flesh is an heavy clog to the will. *Hobbes.*

They're our clogs, not their own; if a man be
Chain'd to a galley, yet the galley's free. *Donne.*

Their prince made no other step than rejecting
the pope's supremacy, as a clog upon his own power and passions. *Swift.*

Slavery is, of all things, the greatest clog and obstacle to speculation. *Swift.*

3. A kind of additional shoe, worn by women to keep them from wet.

4. A wooden shoe.

In France the peasantry goes barefoot; and the middle sort, throughout all that kingdom, makes use of wooden clogs. *Harvey.*

CLOGGINESS. *n. f.* [from *cloggy*.] The state of being clogged.

CLOGGY. *adj.* [from *clog*.] That has the power of clogging up.

By additaments of some such nature, some grosser and cloggy parts are retained; or else much subtilized, and otherwise altered. *Boyle.*

CLOISTER. *n. f.* [clâs, Welsh; claustrum, Sax. closter, Germ. kloster, Dut. clau-
stro, Ital. cloistre, Fr. claustrum, Latin.]

1. A religious retirement; a monastery; a nunnery.

Nor in a secret cloister doth he keep
These virgin spirits until their marriage-day. *Davies.*

Some solitary cloister will I choose,
And there with holy virgins live immor'd. *Dryden.*

How could he have the leisure and retirement of the cloister, to perform those acts of devotion? *Atterbury.*

2. A peristyle; a piazza.

To CLOISTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a religious house; to confine; to immure; to shut up from the world.

Cloister thee in some religious house. *Shakspeare.*
They have by commandment, though in form of courtesy, clogg'd us within these walls for three days. *Bacon.*

It was of the king's first acts to cloister the queen dowager in the nunnery of Bezmoutney. *Bacon.*

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are cloistered up. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

CLOISTERAL. *adj.* [from *cloister*.] Solitary; retired; religiously reclusive.

Upon this ground many cloisteral men, of great learning and devotion, prefer contemplation before action. *Walton's Angler.*

CLOISTERED. *participadi.* [from *cloister*.]

1. Solitary; inhabiting cloisters.

Ere the hat hath flown
His cloister'd night, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

2. Built with peristyles or piazzas.

The Greeks and Romans had commonly two cloistered open courts, one serving for the women's side, and the other for the men. *Hutton.*

CLO

CLOISTRESS. *n. f.* [from *cloister*.] A nun; a lady who has vowed religious retirement.

Like a *cloistress* the will veiled walk,
And water once a day her chamber round
With eye-offending brine. *Shakespeare.*

CLOKE. *n. f.* See **CLOAK**.

CLOMB. The pret. of *To climb*.

Ask to what end they *clomb* that tedious height.
Spenser.

To CLOOM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *aleam*, *clæman*, Sax. which is still used in some provinces.] To close or shut with glutinous or viscous matter.

Rear the hive enough to let them in, and *cloom*
up the skirts, all but the door. *Mortimer.*

To CLOSE. *v. a.* [*clofa*, Armorick; *klyas*, Dutch; *clor*, Fr. *clausus*, Lat.]

1. To shut; to lay together.

Sleep instantly fell on me, call'd
By nature as in aid, and *clor'd* mine eyes. *Milton.*
When the sad wife has *clor'd* her husband's
eyes;
Lies the pale corpse, not yet entirely dead? *Prior.*
I soon shall visit Hector, and the shades
Of my great ancestors. *Cephalus*, thou
Wilt lend a hand to *close* thy mistress' eyes. *Philips.*

2. To conclude; to end; to finish.

One frugal supper did our studies *close*. *Dryd.*
I *close* this with my earnest desires that you
will seriously consider your estate. *Watts.*
Edward and Henry, now the boast of fame;
And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name;
After a life of generous toils endur'd,
Clor'd their long glories with a sigh, to find
Th' unwilling gratitude of basemankind. *Pope.*

3. To enclose; to confine; to reposit.

Every one
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him *clor'd*. *Shakespeare.*

4. To join; to unite fractures; to consolidate fissures.

The armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers *closing* rivets up. *Shakespeare.*
There being no winter yet to *close* up and unite
its parts, and restore the earth to its former com-
pactness. *Burnet.*
As soon as any public rupture happens, it is
immediately *closed* up by moderation and good
orders. *Addison on Italy.*
All the traces drawn there are immediately
closed up, as though you wrote them with your
finger on the surface of a river. *Watts.*

To CLOSE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to join its own parts together.

They, and all that appertained to them, went
down alive into the pit, and the earth *closed* upon
them. *Numbers.*
In plants, you may try the force of imagination
upon the lighter motions, as upon their *closing*
and opening. *Bacon.*

2. To CLOSE upon. To agree upon; to join in.

The jealousy of such a design in us would in-
duce France and Holland to *close* upon some mea-
sures between them to our disadvantage. *Temple.*

3. To CLOSE with. } To come to an a-
To CLOSE in with. } greement with;
to comply with; to unite with.

Intire cowardice makes thee wrong this virtu-
ous gentlewoman, to *close* with us. *Shakespeare.*
It would become me better, than to *close*
Terms of friendship with thine enemies. *Shak.*
There was no such defect in man's under-
standing, but that it would *close* with the evi-
dence. *South.*
He took the time when Richard was depos'd,
And high and low with happy Harry *clor'd*.
Dryden.

CLO

Pride is so unfociable a vice, that there is no
closing with it. *Culter of Friendship.*

This spirit, poured upon iron, lets go the wa-
ter; the acid spirit is more attracted by the fixed
body, and lets go the water, to *close* with the
fixed body. *Newton's Opticks.*

Such a proof as would have been *closed* with
certainly at the first, shall be set aside easily af-
terwards. *Atturbury.*

These governors bent all their thoughts and ap-
plications to *close* in with the people, now the
stronger party. *Swift.*

4. To CLOSE with. To grapple with in wrestling.

CLOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing shut, without outlet.

The admirable effects of this distillation in
close, which is like the wombs and matrices of
living creatures. *Bacon.*

2. A small field enclosed.

I have a tree, which grows here in my *close*,
That mine own use invites me to cut down,
And shortly must I fell it. *Shakespeare.*
Certain hedges dividing a *close*, chanced upon
a great chest. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

3. The manner of shutting: in this and
the following sense it is pronounced as
cloze.

The doors of plank were; their *close* exquisite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman.*

4. The time of shutting up.

In the *close* of night
Philomel begins her heav'nly lay. *Dryden.*

5. A grapple in wrestling.

The king went of purpose into the North,
laying an open side unto Perkin to make him
come to the *close*, and so to trip up his heels,
having made sure in Kent beforehand. *Bacon.*
Both fill'd with dust, but starting up, the third
close they had made,

Had not Achilles' self flood up. *Chapman.*

6. Pause; cessation; rest.

The air, such pleasure loth to lose,
With thousand echoes still prolongs each heav'nly
close. *Milton.*

At ev'ry *close* she made, th' attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song. *Dryd.*

7. A conclusion or end.

Speedy death,
The *close* of all my miseries and the balm. *Milton.*

Thro' Syria, Persia, Greece, she goes;
And takes the Romans in the *close*. *Prior.*

CLOSE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Shut fast, so as to leave no part open:
as, a *close* box, a *close* house.

We suppose this bag to be tied *close* about,
towards the window. *Wilkins.*

2. Having no vent; without inlet; secret;
private; not to be seen through.

Nor could his *asts* too *close* a vizard wear,
To 'scape their eyes whom guilt had taught to
fear. *Dryden.*

3. Confined; stagnant; without ventila-
tion.

If the rooms be low-roofed, or full of win-
dows and doors; the one maketh the air *close*,
and not fresh; and the other maketh it exceed-
ing unequal. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Compact; solid; dense; without in-
terstices or vacuities.

The inward substance of the earth is of itself
an uniform mass, *close* and compact. *Burnet.*
The golden globe being put into a press,
which was driven by the extreme force of
screws, the water made itself way thro' the pores
of that very *close* metal. *Locke.*

5. Viscous; glutinous; not volatile.

This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed
of so *close* and tenacious a substance, that it may
slowly evaporate. *Wilkins.*

CLO

6. Concise; brief; compressed; without
exuberance or digression.

You lay your thoughts so *close* together, that,
were they *closer*, they would be crowded, and
even a due connection would be wanting. *Dryd.*

Where the original is *close*, no version can
reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

Read these instructive leaves, in which conspice
Frescou's *close* art, and Dryden's native fire. *Pope.*

7. Joined without any intervening distance
or space, whether of time or place.

Was I a man bred great as Rome herself,
Equal to all her titles! that could stand
Close up with Atlas, and sustain her name
As strong as he doth heav'n! *Ben Jonson.*

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious
method of censuring by the lump, and must
bring things *close* to the test of true or false. *Burnet.*

Plant the spring crocuses *close* to a wall. *Mortimer.*

Where'er my name I find,
Some dire misfortune follows *close* behind. *Pope.*

8. Approaching nearly; joined one to
another.

Now fit we *close* about this taper here,
And call in question our necessities. *Shaksp.*

9. Narrow; as, a *close* alley.

10. Admitting small distance.

Short crooked words in *closer* fight they wear. *Dryden.*

11. Undiscovered; without any token by
which one may be found.

Close observe him for the sake of mockery.
Close, in the name of jesting! lie you there. *Shakespeare.*

12. Hidden; secret; not revealed.

A *close* intent at last to shew me grace. *Spenser.*

Some spagyrist, that keep their best things *close*,
will do more to vindicate their art, or oppose their
antagonists, than to gratify the curious, or bene-
fit mankind. *Boyle.*

13. Having the quality of secrecy; trusty.

Constant you are,
But yet a woman; and for secrecy,
No lady *closer*. *Shakespeare.*

14. Having an appearance of conceal-
ment; cloudy; fly.

That *close* aspect of his
Does shew the mood of a much troubled breast. *Shakespeare.*

15. Without wandering; without devia-
tion; attentive.

I discovered no way to keep our thoughts *close*
to their business, but, by frequent attention, get-
ting the habit of attention. *Locke.*

16. Full to the point; home.

I am engaging in a large dispute, where the ar-
guments are not like to reach *close* on either side. *Dryden.*

17. Retired; solitary.

He kept himself *close* because of Saul. *Chron.*

18. Secluded from communication: as, a
close prisoner.

19. Applied to the weather, dark;
cloudy; not clear.

CLOSE. *adv.* It has the same meanings
with *closely*, and is not always easily
distinguished from the adjective.

1. Nearly; densely; secretly.

He his sleep
Disturb'd not, waiting *close* th' approach of morn. *Milton.*

Behind her death
Close following pace for pace, not mounted yet
On his purple horse. *Milton.*

2. It is used sometimes adverbially by
itself, but more frequently in compo-
sition. As,

CLOSE-BANDED. *adj.* In close order; thick ranged; or secretly leagued, which seems rather the meaning in this passage.

Nor in the house, which chamber ambushes
Close-banded, durst attack me. *Milton.*

CLOSE-BODIED. *adj.* Made to fit the body exactly.

If any clergy shall appear in any close-bodied coat, they shall be suspended. *Dryden.*

CLOSE-HANDED. *adj.* Covetous.

Galba was very close-handed: I have not read much of his liberalities. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

CLOSE-PENT. *adj.* Shut close; without vent.

Then in some close-pent room it crept along,
And, smould'ring as it went, in silence led. *Dryden.*

CLOSELY. *adv.* [from *close*.]

1. Without inlet or outlet.

Putting the mixture into a crucible closely luted.
Boyle.

2. Without much space intervening; nearly.

Follow Elvellen closely at the heels. *Shakspeare.*

3. Attentively.

If we look more closely, we shall find
Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind. *Pope.*

4. Secretly; slyly.

A Spaniard, riding on the bay, sent some
closely into the village, in the dark of the night.
Carver's Survey of Cornwall.

5. Without deviation.

I hope I have translated closely enough, and given them the same turn of verse which they had in the original. *Dryden.*

CLOSENESS. *n. f.* [from *close*.]

1. The state of being shut; or, the quality of admitting to be shut without inlet or outlet.

In drums, the closeness round about that preserveth the sound, maketh the noise come forth of the drum-hole more loud than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in the open air.
Bacon's Natural History.

2. Narrowness; straitness.

3. Want of air, or ventilation.

I took my leave, being half-stifed by the closeness of the room. *Swift.*

4. Compactness; solidity.

How could particles, so widely dispersed, combine into that closeness of texture? *Bentley.*
The haste of the spirit to put forth, and the closeness of the bark, cause prickles in boughs.
Bacon's Natural History.

5. Recluseness; solitude; retirement.

I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated
To closeness, and the bettering of my mind. *Shakspeare.*

6. Secrecy; privacy.

To his confederates he was constant and just, but not open. Such was his enquiry, and such his closeness, as they stood in the light towards him, and he stood in the dark towards them.
Bacon's Henry vii.

A journey of much adventure had been not communicated with any of his majesty's counsellors, being carried with great closeness, liker a business of love than state. *Watson.*

We rise not against the piercing judgment of Augustus, nor the extreme caution or closeness of Tiberius. *Bacon's Essays.*

This prince was so very reserved, that he would impart his secrets to no body: whereupon this closeness did a little perurb his understanding.
Collier of Friendship.

7. Covetousness; sly avarice.

Trus judged, that while he could keep his poverty a secret, he should not feel it: he improved this thought into an affectation of closeness and covetousness. *Addison's Spectator.*

8. Connection; dependance.

The actions and proceedings of wise men run in greater closeness and coherence with one another, than thus to drive at a casual issue, brought under no forecast or design. *South.*

CLOSER. *n. f.* [from *close*.] A finisher; a concluser.

CLOSETTOOL. *n. f.* [from *close* and *tool*.] A chamber implement.

A pebble for his trunchion, led the van;
And his high helmet was a close-tool pan. *Garth.*

CLOSET. *n. f.* [from *close*.]

1. A small room of privacy and retirement.

The taper burneth in your closet. *Shakspeare.*
He would make a step into his closet, and after a short prayer he was gone. *Watson.*

2. A private repository of curiosities and valuable things.

He should have made himself a key, where-with to open the closet of Minerva, where those fair treasures are to be found in all abundance. *Dryden's Desires.*
He furnishes her closet first, and fills
The crowded shelves with rarities of shells. *Dryden's Fables.*

TO CLOSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up, or conceal, in a closet.

The heat
Of thy great love once spread, as in an urn,
Doth closet up itself. *Herbert.*

2. To take into a closet for a secret interview.

About this time began the project of chusing, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechised by his majesty. *Swift.*

CLOSH. *n. f.* A distemper in the feet of cattle; called also the founder. *Diid.*

CLOSURE. *n. f.* [from *close*.]

1. The act of shutting up.

The chink was carefully closed up: upon which closure there appeared not any change. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. That by which any thing is closed or shut.

I admire your sending your last to me quite open, without a seal, waler, or any closure whatever. *Pope to Swift.*

3. The parts enclosing; enclosure.

O thou bloody prison!
Within the guilty closure of thy walls
Richard the Second here was hack'd to death. *Shakspeare.*

4. Conclusion; end. Not in use.

We'll hand in hand all headlong cast us down,
And make a mutual closure of our house. *Shakspeare.*

CLOT. *n. f.* [probably, at first, the same with *clod*, but now always applied to different uses; or rather *klotte*, Dutch, a mass.] Concretion; coagulation; grume.

The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into clot, as if it began to poach. *Bacon.*

The opening itself was stoped with a clot of grumous blood. *Wiseeman's Surgery.*

TO CLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun; or from *klotten*, Dutch.]

1. To form clots, or clods; to hang together.

Huge unwieldy bones lasting remains
Of that gigantick race; which, as he breaks
The clotted glebe, the plowman haply finds. *Philips.*

2. To conrete; to coagulate; to gather into concretions: as, clotted milk, clotted blood.

Here mangled limbs, here brains and gore,
Lie clotted. *Philips.*

3. To become gross.

CLOTH. *n. f.* plural *cloths* or *clothes*. [clad, Saxon.]

1. Any thing woven for dress or covering, whether of animal or vegetable substance.

A costly cloth of gold. *Dryden.*
The Spaniards buy their linen cloths in that kingdom. *Swift.*

2. The piece of linen spread upon a table. Nor let, like *Nævius*, every error pass; The mully wine, foul cloth, or greasy glass. *Pope.*

3. The canvass on which pictures are delineated.

I answer you right painted cloth, from whence you have studied your questions. *Shakspeare.*
Who fears a sentence, or an old man's law,
Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe. *Shakspeare.*
This idea, which we may call the goddess of painting and of sculpture, descends upon the marble and the cloth, and becomes the original of these arts. *Dryden.*

4. Any texture put to a particular use.

The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword from the protector, and dubbed the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward.*
I'll make the very green cloth to look blue. *Ben Jonson.*

5. Dress; raiment.

I'll ne'er distrust my God for cloth and bread,
While lilies flourish, and the raven's fed. *Quarles.*

6. Cloth, taken absolutely, commonly means a texture of wool.

7. In the plural. Dress; habit; garment; vesture; vestments: including whatever covering is worn on the body. In this sense always *clothes*, pronounced *clo's*.

He with him brought Pryene, rich array'd
In Claribella's clothes. *Spenser.*

Take up these clothes here quickly: carry them to the laundress in Datchet-mead. *Shakspeare.*

Strength grows more from the warmth of exercises than of cloaths. *Temple.*

8. The covering of a bed.

Gazing on her midnight foes,
She turn'd each way her frightened head,
Then sunk it deep beneath the clothes. *Friar.*

TO CLOTHE. *v. a.* pret. I clothed, or clad; part. clothed, or clad. [from *cloth*.]

1. To invest with garments; to cover with dress, from cold and injuries.

An inhabitant of Nova Zembla having lived in Denmark, where he was clothed, took the first opportunity of making his escape into nakedness. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The Britons, in Cæsar's time, painted their bodies, and clothed themselves with the skins of beasts. *Swift.*

With superior boon may your rich soil
Exuberant nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land, the naked nation's clothes,
And be th' exhaustless granary of a world. *Thomson.*

2. To adorn with dress.

We clothe and adorn our bodies; indeed, too much time we bestow upon that. Our souls also are to be clothed with holy habits, and adorned with good works. *Ray on Creation.*

Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds. *Pope's Statius.*

3. To invest, as with clothes.

I pass on righteousness, and it clothed me. *Job.*
Hail thou clothed his neck with thunder? *Job.*
I will also clothe her priests with salvation. *Psalms.*

If thou beest he; but O how fall'n! how chang'd

From him, who in the happy realms of light,
Cloth'd with transcendent brightness, did it out-shine

Myriads though bright! *Milton.*

They leave the shady realms of night,
And, cloth'd in bodies, breath your upper lights. *Dryden.*

Let both use the clearest language in which they can *clothe* their thoughts. *Watts.*

4. To furnish or provide with clothes.
Drowniness shall *clothe* a man with rags. *Prov.*
TO CLOTHE. *v. n.* To wear clothes.
Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shakespeare.*

CLO'THIER. *n. f.* [from *cloth*.] A maker of cloth.

The *clothiers* all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The spinners, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shaksf.*
His commissioners should cause *clothiers* to
take wool, paying only two parts of the price.

They shall only spin the *clothier's* wool, and
beggars the present spinners, at best. *Gravett.*

CLOTHING. *n. f.* [from *To clothe*.] Drefs, vesture; garments.

Thy bosom might receive my yielded spright,
And thine with it, in heav'n's pure *clothing* drest,
Through clearest skies might take united flight. *Fairfax.*

Your bread and *clothing*, and every necessary
of life, entirely depend upon it. *Swift.*

CLOTHSHEARER. *n. f.* [from *cloth* and *shear*.] One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *clothshearer*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CLO'TPOLL. *n. f.* [from *clot* and *poll*.]

1. Thickskull; blockhead.
What says the fellow, there? call the *clotpoll* back. *Shakespeare.*
2. Head, in scorn.

I have sent Cloten's *clotpoll* down the stream,
In embassy to his mother. *Shaksf. Cymb.*

TO CLO'TTER. *v. n.* [*klotteren*, Dutch.] To congregate; to coagulate; to gather into lumps.

He dragg'd the trembling fire,
Slidd'ring thro' *clotter'd* blood and holy mire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

CLO'TTY. *adj.* [from *clot*.] Full of clods; concreted; full of concretions.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixt
with thick, *clotted*, bluish streaks. *Harvey.*
Where land is *clotty*, and a shower of rain
soaks through, you may make use of a roll to
break it. *Mortimer.*

CLOUD. *n. f.* [The derivation is not known. *Minshew* derives it from *claudo*, to shut; *Sommer* from *clod*; *Casaubon* from *αἴθερ*, darkness; *Skinner* from *kladde*, Dutch, a spot.]

1. The dark collection of vapours in the air.

Now are the *clouds*, that lower'd upon our
house,

In the deep bosom of the ocean buried. *Shaksf.*
As a mist is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a watery *cloud*, is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave globules, which therefore ascend, to that height in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspended, till, by some motion in the air, being broken, they descend in solid drops; either small, as in a mist; or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

Clouds are the greatest and most considerable of all the meteors, as furnishing water and plenty to the earth. They consist of very small drops of water, and are elevated a good distance above the surface of the earth; for a *cloud* is nothing but a mist flying high in the air, as a mist is nothing but a *cloud* here below. *Locke.*

How vapours, turn'd to *clouds*, obscure the sky;
And *clouds*, dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply. *Reformation.*

The dawn is overcast, the morning low'rs,
And heavily in *clouds* brings on the day. *Addis.*

2. The veins, marks, or stains, in stones or other bodies.

3. Any state of obscurity or darkness.
Two poets may of inspiration boast,
Their rage, ill govern'd, in the *clouds* is lost. *Waller.*

How can I see the brave and young
Fall in the *cloud* of war, and fall untung. *Addis.*
4. Any thing that spreads wide: as a crowd, a multitude.

The objection comes to no more than this,
that, amongst a *cloud* of witnesses, there was one of no very good reputation. *Atterbury.*

TO CLOUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken with clouds; to cover with clouds; to obscure.

2. To make of fullen and gloomy appearance.

Be not dishearten'd then, nor *cloud* those looks,
That wont to be more cheerful and serene. *Milt.*
What fullen fury *clouds* his scornful brow! *Pope.*

3. To obscure; to make less evident.

If men would not exhale vapours to *cloud* and
darken the clearest truths, no man could miss
his way to heaven for want of light. *Deacy of Piety.*

4. To variegate with dark veins.

The handle smooth and plain,
Made of the *clouded* olive's easy grain. *Pope.*

TO CLOUD. *v. n.* To grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

CLO'UDBERRY. *n. f.* [from *cloud* and *berry*; *chamæmorus*.] A plant, called also *knotberry*. *Miller.*

CLO'UDCAPT. *adj.* [from *cloud* and *cap*.] Topped with clouds; touching the clouds.

The *cloudcapped* towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve. *Shaksf.*

CLOUDCOMPELLING. *adj.* [A word formed in imitation of *αἰετίζων*, ill understood.] An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

Health to both kings, attended with a roar
Of cannons, echo'd from th' affrighted shore
With loud resemblance of his thunder, prove;
Bacchus the seed of *cloudcompelling* Jove. *Waller.*

Supplicating move
Thy just complaint to *cloudcompelling* Jove. *Dryden.*

CLO'UDILY. *adv.* [from *cloudy*.]

1. With clouds; darkly.

2. Obscurely; not perspicuously.
Some had rather have good discipline delivered plainly, by way of precepts, than *cloudily* enwrapped in allegories. *Spenser.*

He was commanded to write so *cloudily* by Cornutus. *Dryden.*

CLO'UDINESS. *n. f.* [from *cloudy*.]

1. The state of being covered with clouds; darkness.

You have such a February face,
So full of frost, of storm, and *cloudiness*. *Shaksf.*
The situation of this island exposes it to a continual *cloudiness*, which in the summer renders the air colder, and in the winter warm. *Harvey.*

2. Want of brightness.

I saw a cloudy Hungarian diamond made
clearer by lying in a cold liquor; wherein he
affirmed, that upon keeping it longer, the stone
would lose more of its *cloudiness*. *Boyle.*

CLO'UDLESS. *adj.* [from *cloud*.] Without clouds; clear; unclouded; bright; luminous; lightsome; pure; undarkened.

This Partridge soon shall view in *cloudless* skies,
When next he looks through Galileo's eyes. *Pope.*

How many such there must be in the vast extent of space, a naked eye in a *cloudless* night may give us some faint glimpse. *Cicero.*

CLO'UDY. *adj.* [from *cloud*.]

1. Covered with clouds; obscured with clouds; consisting of clouds.

A: Moses entered into the tabernacle, the
cloudy pillars descended, and stood at the door. *Exodus.*

2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible.

If you content yourself frequently with words instead of ideas, or with *cloudy* and confused notions of things, how impenetrable will that darkness be! *Harris on the Mind.*

3. Gloomy of look; not open, nor cheerful.

So my storm-beaten heart likewise is cheer'd
With that sun-shine, when *cloudy* looks are clear'd. *Spenser.*

Witness my son, now in the shade of death,
Whose bright outshining beams thy *cloudy* wrath
Hath in eternal darkness folded up. *Shakespeare.*

4. Marked with spots or veins.

5. Not bright; wanting lustre.
I saw a *cloudy* diamond. *Boyle.*

CLOVE. The preterit of *To cleave*.

Gyon's angry blade so fierce did play
On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone,
That quite it *clave* his plumed crest in twain. *Fairy Queen.*

CLOVE. *n. f.* [*clou*, Fr. a nail, from the similitude of a clove to a nail.]

1. A valuable spice-brought from Ternate in the East Indies. It is the fruit or seed of a very large tree.

Clove seems to be the rudiment or beginning of a fruit growing upon clove-trees. *Brown.*

2. Some of the parts into which garlick separates, when the outer skin is torn off. [In this sense it is derived from *clove*, the preterit of *cleave*.]

'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;
Each *clove* of garlick is a sacred power. *Tate.*

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER. *n. f.* [from its smelling like *cloves*.]

This genus may be divided into three classes:
1. The clove-gillyflower, or carnation. 2. The pink. 3. The sweet William. The carnation, or clove-gillyflower, are distinguished into four classes. The first, called flakes, having two colours only, and their stripes large, going quite through the leaves. The second called beams, have flowers striped or variegated with three or four different colours. The third are piquettes: these flowers have always a white ground, and are spotted with scarlet, red, purple, or other colours. The fourth are called painted ladies: these have their petals of a red or purple colour on the upper side, and are white underneath. Of each of these classes there are numerous varieties. The true clove-gillyflower has been long in use for making a cordial syrup. There are two or three varieties commonly brought to the markets, which differ greatly in goodness; some having very little scent, when compared with the true sort. *Miller.*

CLO'VEN. The part. pass. of *To cleave*.

There is Aufidius, let you what work he makes
Among your *cleven* army. *Shakespeare.*

Now heap'd high
The *cleven* oaks and lofty pines do lie. *Waller.*

A chap-fallen leaver, loosely hanging by
The *cleven* helm, and arch of victory. *Dryden.*

CLO'VEN-FOOTED. } *adj.* [*cleven* and *foot*

CLO'VEN-HOOFED. } or *hoof*.] Having the foot divided into two parts; not a round hoof; bisulcous.

CLO

There are the bifalvous or *clown-knifed*; as camels and beavers. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*
The *clown-footed* fiend is banish'd from us. *Dryden.*

Great variety of water-fowl, both whole and *clown-footed*, frequent the waters. *Ray.*

CLOVER. } *n. f.* [more properly
CLOVER-GRASS. } *claver*; *clæpes*, Sax.]

1. A species of trefoil.

The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The fleckled cowslip, burnet, and grey *clower*.
Shakespeare.

Nature shall provide
Green grass and fatt'ning *clower* for their fare.
Dryden.

Clower improves land, by the great quantity of
cattle it maintains. *Montmore's Husbandry.*

My Blouzelinda is the blithest lass,
Than primrose sweeter, or the *clower-grass*. *Gay.*

2. To live in CLOVER, is to live luxuriously;
clower being extremely delicious and fat-
tening to cattle.

Well, Laurat, was the night in *clower* spent?
Ogle.

CLO'VERED. *adj.* [from *clower*.] Covered
with clover.

Flocks thick nibbling thro' the *clower'd* vale.
Thomson.

CLOUGH. *n. f.* [clough, Saxon.] The cleft
of a hill; a cliff. In composition, a
hilly place.

CLOUGH. *n. f.* [In commerce.] An allow-
ance of two pounds in every hundred
weight for the turn of the scale, that the
commodity may hold out weight when
sold by retail.

CLOUT. *n. f.* [cluz, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean use.
His garment nought but many ragged *clouts*,
With thorns together pin'd and patch'd was.
Spenser.

A *clout* upon that head,
Where late the gladien flood. *Shakespeare.*

In pow'r of spittle and a *clout*,
Whene'er he please, to blot it out. *Swift.*

2. A patch on a shoe or coat.

3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at
which archers shot.
He drew a good bow; he shot a fine shoot;
he would have clapt in the *clout* at twelve score.
Shakespeare.

4. An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from
wearing.

TO CLOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]:

1. To patch; to mend coarsely.
I thought he slept, and put
My *cleated* bogues from off my feet, whose rude-
ness
Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakespeare.*

The cull t'wain
Tread on it daily with his *cleated* shoon. *Milton.*

2. To cover with a cloth.

Milk some unhappy ewe,
Whose *cleated* leg her hurt doth throw. *Spenser.*

3. To join awkwardly or coarsely together.
Many sentences of one meaning *cleated* up to-
gether. *As him.*

CLO'UTED. *participial adj.* Congealed;
coagulated: corruptly used for *clotted*.

I've seen her skim the *clouted* cream,
And press from spongy curds the milky stream.
Gay.

CLO'UTERLY. *adj.* [probably by corrup-
tion from *louterly*.] Clumsy; awkward:
as, a *clouterly* fellow.

The single wheel plough is a very *clouterly* sort.

CLOWN. *n. f.* [imagined by Skinner and
Junius to be contracted from *colonus*. It
seems rather a Saxon word, corrupted

CLO

from *clown*; *loen*, Dut. a word nearly of
the same import.]

1. A rustick; a country fellow; a churl.

He came with all his *clowns*, horrid upon cart-
jades. *Sidney.*

The *clowns*, a boist'rous, rude, ungovern'd
crew,
With furious haste to the loud summons flew.
Dryden.

2. A coarse, ill-bred man.

In youth a coxcomb, and in age a *clown*.
Speator.

A country squire, represented with no other
vice but that of being a *clown*, and having the
provincial accent. *Swift.*

CLOW'NERY. *n. f.* [from *clown*.] Ill-
breeding; churlishness; rudeness; bru-
tality.

The fool's conceit had both *clownery* and ill-
nature. *L'Estrange.*

CLO'WNISH. *adj.* [from *clown*.]

1. Consisting of rusticks or clowns.

Young Silvia beats her breast, and cries aloud
for succour from the *clownish* neighbourhood.
Dryden.

2. Coarse; rough; rugged.

But with his *clownish* hands their tender wings
He brusheth oft. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

3. Uncivil; ill-bred; ill-mannered.

What if we essay'd to steal
The *clownish* fool out of your father's court?
Shakespeare.

4. Clumsy; ungainly.

With a grave look, in this odd equipage,
The *clownish* mimic travesties the stage. *Prior.*

CLO'WNISHLY. *adv.* [from *clownish*.]

Coarsely; rudely; brutally.

CLO'WNISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *clownish*.]

1. Rusticity; coarseness; unpolished rude-
ness.

Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable
sweetness in its *clownishness*. *Dryden.*

If the boy should not make legs very grace-
fully, a dancing master will cure that defect, and
wipe off that plannet which the à-la-mode people
call *clownishness*. *Locke.*

Incivility; brutality.

CLOWN'S MUSTARD. *n. f.* An herb. *Ditt.*

TO CLOY. *v. a.* [*encloyer*, Fr. to nail up;
to stop up.]

1. To satiate; to sate; to fill beyond de-
sire; to forfeit; to fill to loathing.

The length of those speeches had not *cloyed*
Pyrocles, though he were very impatient of long
deliberations. *Sidney.*

The very cries of Athanasius, and that sacred
hymn of glory, are reckoned as superfluities,
which we must in any case pare away, lest we
cloy God with too much service. *Hosier.*

Who can *cloy* the hunger of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast? *Shakespeare.*

Continually varying the same sense, and tak-
ing up what he had more than enough incul-
cated before, he sometimes *cloyed* his readers in-
stead of satisfying them. *Dryden.*

Whose little more her well taught mind does
please,
Nor pinch'd with want, nor *cloy'd* with wanton
ease. *Reformers.*

Intemperance in eating and drinking, instead
of delighting and satisfying nature, dulls but loads
and *cloy*s it. *Tal van.*

Settle, *cloy'd* with custard and with pastry,
Is gather'd to the dull of ancient days. *Swift.*

2. It seems to have, in the following pas-
sage, another sense: perhaps to strike
the beak together.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloy*s his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakespeare.*

3. To nail up guns, by striking a spike
into the touchhole.

CLU

CLO'YLESS. *adj.* [from *cloy*.] That of
which too much cannot be had; that
cannot cause satiety.

Epicurean cooks

Sharpen with *cloyless* sauce his appetite. *Shaksp.*

CLO'YMENT. *n. f.* [from *cloy*.] Satiety;
repletion beyond appetite.

Alas! their love may be call'd appetite:
No motion of the liver, but the palate,
That suffers surfeit, *cloyment*, and revolt. *Shak.*

CLUB. *n. f.* [from *clawppa*, Welsh; *klup-
pel*, Dutch.]

1. A heavy stick; a staff intended for of-
fence.

He drove his comb'd *club* to quit
Out of the earth. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher flew
him with the stroke of a *club*. *Hayward.*

Arm'd with a knotty *club* another came.
Dryden.

2. The name of one of the suits of cards.

The *club* track tyrant first her victim died,
Spite of his haughty mien and barb'rous pride.
Pope.

3. [from *cleopan*, to divide. *Skinner.*]

The shot or dividend of a reckoning paid
by the company in just proportions.

A faddling couple told ale: their humour was
to drink drunk, upon their own liquor: they
laid down their *club*, and this they called forcing
a trade. *L'Estrange.*

4. An assembly of good fellows, meeting
under certain conditions.

What right has any man to meet in *factions*
clubs, to vilify the government? *Dryden.*

5. Concurrence; contribution; joint
charge.

He's bound to vouch them for his own,
Tho' got b' implicate generation,
And general *club* of all the nation. *Hudibras.*

TO CLUB. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To contribute to a common expence in
settled proportions.

2. To join to one effect; to contribute
separate powers to one end.

Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
Of fancy, madly met, and *clubb'd* into a dream.
Dryden.

Every part of the body seems to *club* and con-
tribute to the feed; else why should parents,
born blind or deaf, sometimes generate children
with the same imperfections? *Ray.*

Let sugar, wine, and cream together *club*,
To make that gentle viand, syllabub. *King.*

The owl, the raven, and the bat,
Clubb'd for a feather to his bat. *Swift.*

TO CLUB. *v. a.* To pay to a common
reckoning.

Plum and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will *club* their testers now to take your life.
Pope.

Fibres being distinct, and impregnated by
distinct spirits, how should they *club* their parti-
cular informations into a common idea? *Collier.*

CLUBHEADED. *adj.* [*club* and *head*.] Hav-
ing a thick head.

Small *clubb'd* antennæ. *Derham.*

CLUB-LAW. *n. f.* [*club* and *law*.] Regu-
lation by force; the law of arms.

The enemies of our happy establishment seem
to have resorted to the harsh method of *club-
law*, when they find all other means for enforce-
ing the necessity of their punis to be ineffec-
tual. *Goldsmith's Freeholder.*

CLUB-ROOM. *n. f.* [*club* and *room*.] The
room in which a club or company assem-
bles.

These ladies resolv'd to give the pictures of
their deceased husbands to the *clubroom*. *Goldsmith.*

TO CLUCK. *v. n.* [*cluckian*, Welsh; *cluckat*,

Armoric; cloccan, Saxon; *locken*, Dutch.] To call chickens, as a hen.

She, poor hen, fond of no second brood,
Has cluck'd thee to the wars. *Shakspeare.*
Ducklings, though hatched by a hen, if she
brings them to a river, in they go, though the
hen cluck and calls to keep them out. *Ray.*

CLUMP. *n. f.* [formed from *lump*.]

1. A shapeless piece of wood, or other matter, nearly equal in its dimensions.

2. A cluster of trees; a tuft of trees or shrubs: anciently a *plump*.

CLUMPS. *n. f.* A numskull. *Skinner.*

CLUMSILY. *adv.* [from *clumfy*.] Awkwardly; without readiness; without nimbleness; without grace.

He walks very *clumfy* and ridiculously. *Ray.*
This lofty humour is *clumfy* and inartificially managed, when affected. *Catlier on Pride.*

CLUMSINESS. *n. f.* [from *clumfy*.] Awkwardness; ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity.

The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to *clumfsiness*, and ignorance, which either wants proper tools, or skill to use them. *Catlier.*

CLUMSY. *adj.* [This word, omitted in the other etymologists, is rightly derived by *Bailey* from *lumpish*, Dutch, stupid. In English, *lump*, *clump*, *lumpish*, *clumpish*, *clumpishly*, *clumfy*, *clumfy*.] Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy; without dexterity, readiness, or grace. It is used either of persons, or actions, or things.

The matter ductile and sequacious, apt to be moulded into such shapes and machines, even by *clumfy* fingers. *Ray.*

But thou in *clumfy* verse, unlick'd, unpointed,
Hast shamefully deify'd. *Dryden.*

That *clumfy* outside of a porter,
How could it thus conceal a courtier? *Swift.*

CLUNG. The pret. and part. of *cling*.

CLUNG. *adj.* [clungu, Sax.] Waited with leanness; shrunk up with cold.

To CLUNG. *v. n.* [clungan, Sax.] To dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut. See to **CLING**.

CLUSTER. *n. f.* [cljster, Saxon; *klister*, Dutch.]

1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together.

Grapes will continue fresh and moist all winter, if you hang them *cluster* by *cluster* in the roof of a warm room. *Bacon.*

A swelling knot is rais'd;
Whence, in short space, itself the *cluster* shows,
And from earth's moisture, mixt with sun-beams, grows. *Denham.*

The saline corpuscles of one liquor do variously act upon the tinging corpuscles of another, so as to make many of them associate into a *cluster*, whereby two transparent liquors may compose a coloured one. *Newton.*

An elm was near, to whose embraces led,
The curling vine her swelling *clusters* spread. *Pope.*

2. A number of animals gathered together.

Four forth their populous youth about the hive
In *clusters*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There with their clasping feet together clung,
Ane long *cluster* from the laurel hung. *Dryd.*

3. A body of people collected: used in contempt.

We lov'd him; but like beasts,
And coward nobles, gave way to your *clusters*,
Who did beat him out of th' entry. *Shakspeare.*

My friend took his station among a *cluster* of
mobs, who were making themselves merry with
their betters. *Addison.*

To CLUSTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To grow in bunches; to gather into bunches; to congregate.

Forth flourish'd thick the *clustering* vine. *Milt.*
Great father Bacchus, to my long repair;
For *clustering* grapes are thy peculiar care. *Dryd.*
Or from the forest falls the *cluster*'d snow,
Myriads of gems. *Temson's Winter.*

To CLUSTER. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.

CLUSTER-GRAPE. *n. f.* [from *cluster* and *grape*.]

The small black grape is by some called the currant, or *cluster-grape*; which I reckon the forwardest of the black sort. *Mortimer.*

CLUSTERY. *adj.* [from *cluster*.] Growing in clusters.

To CLUTCH. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to grasp.

Is this a dagger I see before me,
The handle toward my hand? Come, let me
clutch thee. *Shakspeare.*

They,
Like moles within us, heave and cast about!
And, till they foot and *clutch* their prey,
They never cool. *Herbert.*

2. To comprise; to grasp.

A man may set the poles together in his head,
and *clutch* the whole globe at one intellectual grasp. *Collier on Thought.*

3. To contract; to double the hand, so as to seize and hold fast.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,
When his fair angels would sainte my palm.
Shakspeare's K. John.

CLUTCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe; grasp; seizure.

2. Generally, in the plural, the paws, the talons.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into
the *clutches* of a cat. *L'Estrange.*

3. Hands, in a sense of rapacity and cruelty.

Your greedy slav'ring to devour,
Before 'twas in your *clutches* pow'r. *Hudibras.*
Set up the covenant on crutches,
'Gainst those who have us in their *clutches*. *Hudibras.*

I must have great leisure, and little care of myself, if I ever more come near the *clutches* of such a giant. *Stillingfleet.*

CLUTTER. *n. f.* [See **CLATTER**.] A noise, a bustle; a busy tumult; a hurry; a clamour. A low word.

He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge, over-grown pots, pans, and spits. *L'Estrange.*
The sav'rite child, that just begins to prattle,
Is very humorous, and makes great *clutter*,
Till he has windows on his bread and butter. *King.*

Prithee, Tim, why all this *clutter*?
Why ever in these raging fits? *Swift.*

To CLUTTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noise, a bustle.

CLUTTER. *n. f.* [from *clutter*.] An injection into the anus.

If nature rebukes by a diarrhoea, without sinking the strength of the patient, it is not to be kept, but promoted gently by emollient *clutters*. *Arbuthnot.*

To COACERVATE. *v. a.* [coacervo, Latin.] To heap up together.

The collection of the spirits in bodies, whether the spirits be coacervate or diffused. *Bacon.*

COACERVATION. *n. f.* [from *coacervate*.]

The act of heaping, or state of being heaped together.

The fixing of it is the equal spreading of the tangible parts, and the close coacervation of them. *Bacon's Natural History.*

COACH. *n. f.* [coche, Fr. *kotsey*, among the Hungarians, by whom this vehicle is said to have been invented, *Mishew*.] A carriage of pleasure, or state, distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting each other.

Nasilius attended for her in a *coach*, to carry her abroad to see some sports. *Swiss.*

A better would you fix?

Then give humility a *coach* and fix. *Pope.*

Suppose that last week my *coach* was within an inch of overturning in a smooth even way, and drawn by very gentle horses. *Swiss.*

To COACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach.

The needy poet sticks to all he meets,
Coach'd, carted, trod upon; now loose, now fast,
And carry'd off in some dog's tail at last. *Pope.*

COACH-BOX. *n. f.* [*coach* and *box*.] The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

Her father had two coachmen: when one was in the *coach-box*, if the coach swung but the least to one side, she used to shriek. *Arbuthnot.*

COACH-HIRE. *n. f.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach.

You exclaim as loud as those that praise,
For scraps and *coach-hire*, a young noble's plays. *Dryden.*

My expences in *coach-hire* make no small article. *Spektator.*

COACH-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*coach* and *house*.]

The house in which the coach is kept from the weather.

Let him lie in the stable or the *coach-house*. *Swift.*

COACHMAKER. *n. f.* [*coach* and *maker*.]

The artificer whose trade is to make coaches.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut,
Made by the joyner Squirrel, or old Grub,
Time out of mind, the fairest *coach-maker*. *Shakspeare.*

Take care of your wheels: get a new set bought, and probably the *coach-maker* will consider you. *Swift.*

COACHMAN. *n. f.* [*coach* and *man*.] The driver of a coach.

Thy nag, the leanest things alive,
So very hard thou lov'st to drive;
I heard thy anxious *coachman* say,
It cost thee more in whips than hay. *Prior.*
She commanded her trembling *coachman* to drive her chariot near the body of her king. *South.*

To COACT. *v. n.* [from *con* and *act*.]

To act together; to act in concert. Not used.

But if I tell how these two did *coact*,
Shall I not lie in publishing a truth? *Shakspeare.*

COACTION. *n. f.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Compulsion; force, either restraining or impelling.

It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its command over them was persuasive and political, yet it had the force of *coaction*, and despotical. *South.*

COACTIVE. *adj.* [from *coact*.]

1. Having the force of restraining or impelling; compulsory; restrictive.

The Levitical priests, in the old law, never arrogated unto themselves any temporal or *coactive* power. *Raleigh.*

2. Acting in concurrence. Obsolete.

Imagination,

With what's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shakspeare.*

COADJUMENT. *n. f.* [from *con* and *adjuvmentum*, Lat.] Mutual assistance. *Did.*

COADJUTANT. *adj.* [from *con* and *adjuv.*, Lat.] Helping; operating.

Thracius *coadjutant*, and the roar
Of fierce Euroclydon. *Philips.*

COADJUTOR. *n. f.* [from *con* and *adjutor*, Lat.]

1. A fellow-helper; an assistant; an associate; one engaged in the assistance of another.

I should not succeed in a project, whereof I have had no hint from my predecessors the poets, or their seconds or *coadjutors* the critics. *Dryden.*

Away the friendly *coadjutor* flies.

A gentleman of a different make,
Whom Pallas, once Vanelli's tutor,
Had fix'd on for her *coadjutor*. *Swift.*

2. [In the canon law.] One who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

A bishop that is unprofitable to his diocese ought to be deposed, and no *coadjutor* assigned him. *Ayliffe.*

COADJUVANCY. *n. f.* [from *con* and *adjuv.*, Lat.] Help; concurrent help; contribution of help; co-operation.

Crystal is a mineral body, in the difference of stones, made of a leucous percolation of earth, drawn from the most pure and limpid juice thereof; owing to the coldness of the earth some concurrence and *coadjuvancy*, but not immediate determination and efficiency. *Brown's Vul. Ess.*

COADUNITION. *n. f.* [from *con*, *ad*, *unitio*, Lat.] The conjunction of different substances into one mass.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of, or corruption from, the *coadunitio* of particles endued with contrary qualities. *Hale.*

TO COAGMENT. *v. a.* [from *con* and *agmen*, Lat.] To congregate or heap together. I have only found the participle in use.

Had the world been *coagmented* from that supposed fortuitous jumble, this hypothesis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*

COAGMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *coagment.*] Collection, or coaccrivation, into one mass; union; conjunction.

The third part rests in the well joining, cementing, and *coagmentation* of words, when it is smooth, gentle, and sweet. *Ben Jonson.*

COAGULABLE. *adj.* [from *coagulate*.] That is capable of concretion.

Stones that are rich in vitriol, being often drenched with rain-water, the liquor will then extract a fine and transparent substance, *coagulabile* into vitriol. *Boyle.*

TO COAGULATE. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] To force into concretions; as, by the affusion of some other substance, to turn milk.

Roasted in wrath and fire,
And thus o'erfiz'd with *coagulata* gore. *Shaksp.*

Vivification ever consisteth in spirits attenuated, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate*.

Bitumen is found in lumps, or *coagulated* masses, in some springs. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
The milk in the stomach of calves, which is *coagulated* by the rennet, is again dissolved and rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arbuthnot.*

TO COAGULATE. *v. n.* To run into concretions, or congelations.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine, and two parts milk, *coagulated* little, but mingled; and the spirit swims not above. *Bacon.*

About the third part of the oil olive, which was dived over into the receiver, did there *co-*

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gulate into a whitish body, almost like butter. *Boyle.*

COAGULATION. *n. f.* [from *coagulate*.]

1. Concretion; congelation; the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated.

2. The body formed by coagulation.

As the substance of *coagulation* is not merely saline, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and raises at the same time. *Arbuthnot.*

COAGULATIVE. *adj.* [from *coagulate*.]

That has the power of causing concretion, or coagulation.

To manifest the *coagulative* power, we have sometimes in a minute arrested the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a coagulated substance, only by dexterously mingling with it a few drops of good oil of vitriol. *Boyle.*

COAGULATOR. *n. f.* [from *coagulate*.]

That which causes coagulation.

Coagulatores of the humours, are those things which expel the most fluid parts, as in the case of incrassating, or thickening; and by those things which suck up some of the fluid parts, as absorbents. *Arbuthnot.*

COAL. *n. f.* [col, Sax. *kol*, Germ. *kole*, Dut. *kul*, Danish.]

1. The common fossil fuel.

Coal is a black, sulphureous, inflammatory matter, dug out of the earth, serving for fuel, common in Europe, though the English coal is of most repute. One species of pit-coal is called *cannel*, or *candle* coal, which is found in the northern counties; hard, glossy, and light, apt to cleave into thin flakes, and, when kindled, yields a continual blaze till it be burnt out.

Coals are solid, dry, opaque, inflammable substances, found in large strata, splitting horizontally more easily than in any other direction; of a glossy hue, soft and friable, not fusible, but easily inflammable, and leaving a large residuum of ashes. *Hill on Fossils.*

But age, enforce'd, falls by her own consent;
As *coals* to ashes, when the spirit's spent. *Denham.*

We shall meet with the same mineral lodged in *coals*, that elsewhere we found in marble. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. The cinder of scorched wood; charcoal.

Whatsoever doth to alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called alteration major; as when cheese is made of curds, or *coals* of wood, or bricks of earth. *Bacon.*

3. Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited.

You are no surer, no,

Than is the *coal* of fire upon the ice.

Or hailstones in the sun. *Shakspere.*

You have blown this *coal* betwixt my lord and me. *Shakspere.*

The rage of jealousy then fir'd his soul,

And his face kindled like a burning *coal*. *Dryd.*

TO COAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To burn wood to charcoal.

Add the tinner's care and cost in buying the wood for this service; felling, framing, and piling it to be burnt; in fetching the same, when it is *coaled*, through such far, foul, and cumbersome ways. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Charcoal of roots, *coaled* into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary charcoal. *Bacon.*

2. To delineate with coal.

Marvelling, he *coaled* out rhymes upon the wall, near to the picture. *Camden.*

COAL-BLACK. *adj.* [*coal* and *black*.] Black in the highest degree; of the colour of coal.

As burning *Etna*, from his boiling stew,
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrought in *coal-black* clouds and filthy smoke. *Fairy Queen.*

Ethiopians and negroes become *coal-black* from fuliginous effluvia, and complexional tinctures. *Brown.*

Coal-black his colour, but like jet it shone;

His legs and flowing tail were white alone. *Dryd.*

COAL-BOX. *n. f.* [*coal* and *box*.] A box to carry coal to the fire.

Leave a part of dirty water, a *coal-box*, a bottle, a broom, and such other unfightly things. *Swift.*

COAL-FISH. *n. f.* [*afellus niger*.] A species of headless gadus.

COAL-MINE. *n. f.* [*coal* and *mine*.] A mine in which coal is dug; a coal pit.

Springs injure land, that flow from *coal-mines*. *Mortimer.*

COAL-PIT. *n. f.* [from *coal* and *pit*.] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coal.

A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the sinking of a *coal-pit*. *Woodward.*

COAL-STONE. *n. f.* [*coal* and *stone*.] A sort of cannel coal. See **COAL**.

Coal-stone flames easily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal. *Woodward.*

COAL-WORK. *n. f.* [*coal* and *work*.] A coalery; a place where coal is found.

There is a vast treasure in the old English, from whence authors may draw constant supplies; as our officers make their surest remits from the *coal-works* and the mines. *Felton.*

COALERY. *n. f.* [from *coal*.] A place where coal is dug.

Two fine *Salustian* were found hanging from a black *Roan*, at a deserted vault in *Linwell coalery*. *Woodward.*

TO COALESCE. *v. n.* [*coalesco*, Latin.]

1. To unite in masses by a spontaneous approximation to each other.

When vapours are raised, they hinder not the transparency of the air, being divided into parts too small to cause any reflection in their superficies; but when they begin to *coalesce*, and constitute globules, those globules become of a convenient size to reflect some colours. *Newton.*

2. To grow together; to join.

COALESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *coalesco*.] The act of coalescing; concretion; union.

COALITION. *n. f.* [from *coalesco*, *coalitum*, Latin.] Union in one mass or body; conjunction of separate parts in one whole.

The world's a mass of heterogeneous confusions, and every part thereof a *coalition* of distinguishable varieties. *Glanville.*

In the first *coalition* of a people, their prospect is not great: they provide laws for their present exigence. *Hale.*

'Tis necessary that these squandered atoms should convene and unite into great masses: without such a *coalition* the chaos must have reigned to all eternity. *Bentley.*

COALY. *adj.* [from *coal*.] Containing coal.

Or *coaly* Tine, or ancient hallow'd Dee. *Milt.*

COAPTATION. *n. f.* [from *con* and *apto*, Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other.

In a clock, the hand is moved upon the dial, the bell is struck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed, by virtue of the size, shape, bigness, and *coaptation* of the several parts. *Boyle.*

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words. *Brown.*

TO COARCT. *v. a.* [*coarcto*,

TO COARCTATE. *v. a.* [*coarcto*, Latin.]

1. To straiten; to confine into a narrow compass.

The wind finding the room in the form of a trunk, and *coarctated* therein, forced the stones of the window, like pellets, clean through it.

Bacon.

2. To contract power; to restrain.

If a man *coarctates* himself to the extremity of an act, he must blame and impute it to himself, that he has thus *coarcted* or straitened himself so far.

Ayliffe.

COARCTATION. *n. f.* [from *coarctate*.]

1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space.

The greatest winds, if they have no *coarctation*, or blow not hollow, give an intermitting sound.

Bacon.

2. Contraction of any space.

Straiten the astery never so much, provided the sides of it do not meet, the vessel will continue to heat, below or beyond the *coarctation*.

Ray.

3. Restraint of liberty.

Election is opposed not only to *coaction*, but also to *coarctation*, or determination to one.

Bramhall.

COARSE. *adj.*

1. Not refined; not separated from impurities or baser parts.

I feel

Of what *coarse* metal ye are molded.

Shakespeare.

2. Not soft or fine: used of cloth, of which the threads are large.

3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.

4. Gross; not delicate.

'Tis not the *coarser* type of human law That binds their peace.

Thomson.

5. Inelegant; rude; unpolished.

Praise of Virgil is against myself, for presuming to copy, in my *coarse* English, his beautiful expressions.

Dryden.

6. Not nicely expert; unfinished by art or education.

Practical rules may be useful to such as are remote from advice, and to *coarse* practitioners which they are obliged to make use of.

Arbuth.

7. Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile.

Ill comfort, and a *coarse* perfume, Disgrace the delicacy of a feast.

Rescuer.

A *coarse* and useless dunghill weed, Fix'd to one spot, to rot just as it grows.

Osway.

From this *coarse* mixture of terrestrial parts, Desire and fear by turns possess their hearts.

Dryden.

COARSELY. *adv.* [from *coarse*.]

1. Without fineness; without refinement.

2. Meanly; not elegantly.

John came neither eating nor drinking, but *coarsely* and poorly, according to the apparel he wore.

Brown.

3. Rudely; not civilly.

The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the bad too *coarsely* used.

Dryden.

4. Inelegantly.

Be pleased to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, *coarsely* translated, but which yet retains some beauties of the author.

Dryden.

COARSENESS. *n. f.* [from *coarse*.]

1. Impurity; unrefined state.

First know the materials whereof the glass is made; then consider what the reason is of the *coarseness* or deamels.

Bacon's Essays.

2. Roughness; want of fineness.

3. Grossness; want of delicacy.

Friends (pardon the *coarseness* of the illustration) as dogs in couples, should be of the same size.

L'Estrange.

4. Roughness; rudeness of manners.

A base wild olive he remains; The shrub the *coarseness* of the clown retains.

Garth.

5. Meanness; want of nicety.

Consider the penuriousness of the Hollanders, the *coarseness* of their food and raiment, and their little indulgencies of pleasure.

Addison.

COAST. *n. f.* [*coste*, Fr. *costa*, Latin.]

1. The edge or margin of the land next the sea; the shore. It is not used for the banks of less waters.

He sees in English ships the Holland *coast*.

Dryden.

2. It seems to be taken by Newton for side, like the French *coste*. It was likewise so used by Bacon.

The south-east is found to be better for ripening of trees than the south-west; though the south-west be the hottest *coast*.

Bacon.

Some kind of virtue, lodged in some sides of the crystal, inclines and bends the rays towards the *coast*, of unusual refraction; otherwise the rays would not be refracted towards that *coast* rather than any other *coast*, both at their incidence and their emergence, so as to emerge by a contrary situation of the *coast*.

Newton's Opt.

3. The *COAST* is clear. [a proverbial expression.] The danger is over; the enemies have marched off.

Going out, and seeing that the *coast* was clear, Zelmance dismissed Mithridates.

Silvery.

The royal spy, when now the *coast* was clear, Sought not the garden, but retir'd unseen.

Dryden.

TO COAST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sail close by the coast; to sail within sight of land.

But steer my vessel with a steady hand, And *coast* along the shore in sight of land.

Dryden.

The ancients *coasted* only in their navigation, seldom taking the open sea.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

TO COAST. *v. a.* To sail by; to sail near to.

Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, not knowing the compass, was fain to *coast* that shore.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The greatest entertainment we found in *coasting* it, were the several prospects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields which lie on the borders of it.

Addison on Italy.

COASTER. *n. f.* [from *coast*.] He that sails timorously near the shore.

In our small *skiff* we must not launch too far; We here but *coasters*, not discoverers are.

Dryden.

COAT. *n. f.* [*cotte*, Fr. *cotta*, Italian.]

1. The upper garment.

He was armed with a coat of mail, and the weight of the coat was five thousand shekels of brass.

Samuel.

The coat of many colours they brought to their father, and said, this have we found: know now whether it be thy son's coat or no.

Genesis.

2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dress.

A friend's younger son, a child in *coats*, was not easily brought to his book.

Locke.

3. The habit or vesture, as demonstrative of the office.

For his intermeddling with arms, he is the more excusable, because many of his *coat*, in those times, are not only martial directors, but commanders.

Houssé's Vocal Force.

Men of his *coat* should be minding their prayers, And not among ladies, to give themselves airs.

Swift.

4. The hair or fur of a beast; the covering of any animal.

He chid

Their nakedness with skins of beasts; or stain, Or, as the snake, with youthful *coat* repaid; And thought not much to clothe his enemies.

Milton.

Give your horse some powder of brimstone in his oats, and it will make his coat lie fine.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

You have given us milk

In luscious streams, and lent us your own coat Against the winter's cold.

Thomson's Spring.

5. Any tegument, tunic, or covering.

The eye is defended with four coats or skins.

Peacham.

The optick nerves have their medullary parts terminating in the brain, their teguments terminating in the coats of the eye.

Derham.

Amber is a module, invested with a coat, called rock-amber.

Woodward on Fossils.

6. That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.

The herald of love's mighty king,

In whose coat armour richly are display'd All sorts of flowers the which on earth do spring.

Spenser.

Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms; Of England's coat one half is cut away.

Shakspeare.

At each trumpet was a banner bound, Which, waving in the wind, display'd at large Their master's coat of arms and knightly charge.

Dryden.

TO COAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to invest; to overspread: as, to coat a retort; to coat a ceiling.

TO COAX. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter; to humour. A low word.

The nurse had changed her note; she was muzzling and coaxing the child; that's a good dear, says she.

L'Estrange.

I coax! I wheedle! I'm above it.

Farquhar.

COAXER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB. A word often used in the composition of low terms; corrupted from cop, Sax. *kopp*, Germ. the head or top.

COB. *n. f.*

1. A sort of sea-fowl; called also *seacob*.

Phillips.

2. In some provinces, and probably in old language, a spider; whence *cobweb*.

COBALT. *n. f.* A marcasite frequent in Saxony.

Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arsenick; contains copper and some silver. Being sublimed, the fumes are of a blue colour: these German mineralists call *zaffer*.

Woodward.

Cobalt is a dense, compact, and ponderous mineral, very bright and shining, and much resembling some of the antimonial ores. It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and England; but ours is a poor kind: From *cobalt* are produced the three sorts of arsenick, white, yellow, and red; as also *zaffer* and *smalt*.

Hale.

TO COBBLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Danish.]

1. To mend any thing coarsely: used generally of shoes.

If you be out, sir, I can mend you.—Why, sir, *cobble* you.

Shakspeare.

They'll sit by th' fire, and presume to know What's done i' th' capital, making parties strong, And feeble such as stand not in their liking Below their *cobbled* shoes.

Shakspeare.

Many underlayers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raised themselves from *cobbling* to *huizing*.

L'Estrange.

2. To do or make any thing clumsily, or unhandily.

Reject the nauseous praises of the times; Give thy base poets back their *cobbled* rhymes.

Dryden.

Believe not that the whole universe is mere bungling and blundering, nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill-favourably *cobbled* and jumbled together.

Bentley.

COBBLER. *n. f.* [from *cobble*.]

1. A mender of old shoes.

Not many years ago it happened that a *cobbler* had the casting vote for the life of a criminal.

Addison on Italy.

2. A clumsy workman in general.

What trade are you?

Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler*. *Shakspeare.*

3. In a kind of proverbial sense, any mean person.

Think you the great prerogative 't' enjoy
Of doing ill, by virtue of that race?
As if what we esteem in cobbler's base
Would the high family of Brutus grace. *Dryden.*

CO'BIRONS. n. f. [*cob* and *iron*.] Irons with a knob at the upper end.

The implements of the kitchen; as spits, ranges, *cobirons*, and pots. *Bacon.*

COBISHOP. n. f. [*cob* and *bishop*.] A coadjutant bishop.

Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made use of Austin as a *cobishop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. *Ayliffe.*

CO'BUT. n. f. [*cob* and *nut*.] A boy's game; the conquering nut.

CO'BWAN. n. f. [*cob*, head, and *swan*.] The head or leading swan.

I am not taken

With a *cobswan*, or a high-mountain bull,
As foolish Leda and Europa were. *Ben Jonson.*

CO'BWEB. n. f. [*cobweb*, Dutch.]

1. The web or net of a spider: from *cob*, a spider.

The luckless Clarion,
With violent swift flight, forth carried
Into the cursed *cobweb*, which his foe
Had framed for his final overthrow. *Spenser.*

Is supper ready, the house trimmed, rushes
swept, and *cobwebs* swept? *Shakspeare.*

The spider, in the house of a burgher, fell
presently to her net-work of drawing *cobwebs* up
and down. *L'Estrange.*

2. Any snare, or trap: implying insidiousness and weakness.

For he a rope of sand could twist
As tough as learned Sorbonit;
And weave fine *cobwebs* fit for scull
That's empty when the moon is full. *Hudibras.*

Chronology at best is but a *cobweb* law, and
he broke through it with his weight. *Dryden.*

Laws are like *cobwebs*, which may catch small
flies, but let wasps and hornets break through. *Swift.*

COCCI'FEROUS. adj. [from *coccus*, and *fero*, Lat.] All plants or trees are so called that have berries. *Quincy.*

CO'CHINEAL. n. f. [*cocinilla*, Span. a woodlouse.] An insect gathered upon the opuntia, and dried: from which a beautiful red colour is extracted. *Hill.*

CO'CHLEARY. adj. [from *cochlea*, Lat. a screw.] Screwform; in the form of a screw.

That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy
spires, and *cochleary* turnings about it, which
agreeth with the description of the unicorn's
horn in Ælian. *Boswell's Vulgar Errors.*

CO'CHLEATED. adj. [from *cochlea*, Lat.] Of a screwed or turbinated form.

Two pieces of stone, struck forth of the cavity of the umbilici of shells, of the same sort with the foregoing: they are of a *cochleated* figure. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COCK. n. f. [*cocc*, Sax. *coq*, Fr.]

1. The male to the hen; a domestick fowl, remarkable for his gallantry, pride and courage.

Cocks have great combs and spurs; hens, little or none. *Bacon's Natural History.*

True cocks o' th' game,
That never ask for what, or whom, they fight;
But turn 'em out, and shew 'em but a foe,
Cry liberty, and that's a cause of quarrel. *Dryd.*

The careful hen
Calls all her chirping family around,
Fed and defended by the fearless cock. *Thomson.*

2. The male of any small bird.

Calves and philosophers, tygers and statesmen,
cock sparrows and coquets, exactly resemble one
another in the formation of the pineal gland. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. The weathercock, that shows the direction of the wind by turning.

You cataracts and hurricanes, spout
Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the
cocks! *Shakspeare.*

4. A spout to let out water at will, by turning the stop: the handle had probably a *cock* on the top. Things that were contrived to turn, seem anciently to have had that form, whatever was the reason.

When every room
Hath blaze'd with lights, and bray'd with min-
strelsy,

I have retir'd me to a wasteful cock,
And let mine eyes at flow. *Shakspeare.*

It were good these were a little *cock* made in the
belly of the upper glass. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Thus the small jett, which hasty hands unlock,
Spirits in the gardner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

5. The notch of an arrow.

6. The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. [from *cocca*, Ital. the notch of an arrow. *Skinner.* Perhaps from the action, like that of a cock pecking; but it was, I think, so called when it had not its present form.]

With hasty rage he snatch'd
His gunshot, that in bullets watch'd;
And bending cock, he level'd full
Against th' outside of Talsol's skull. *Hudibras.*

A seven-shot gun carries powder and bullets
for seven charges and discharges. Under the
breach of the barrel is one box for the powder;
a little before the lock another for the bullets;
behind the cock a charger, which carries the powder
from the box to a funnel at the farther end of
the lock. *Greus.*

7. A conqueror; a leader; a governing man.

Sir Andrew is the cock of the club since he
left us. *Addison.*

My schoolmaster call'd me a dunce and a fool:
But at cuffs I was always the cock of the school. *Swift.*

8. Cockerowing; a note of the time in a morning.

We were carousing till the second cock. *Shak.*
He begins at cusew, and goes to the first cock. *Shakspeare.*

9. A cockboat; a small boat.

They take view of all sized *cocks*, barges, and
fisherboats hovering on the coast. *Carew.*

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark
Diminish'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy,
Almost too small for sight. *Shakspeare.*

10. A small heap of hay. [Properly *cop*.]

As soon as the dew is off the ground, spread
the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither
on the other side; then handle it, and if you
find it dry, make it up into *cocks*. *Martinet.*

11. The form of a hat. [from the comb of the cock.]

You see many a smart rhetorician turning his
hat in his hands, moulding it into several dif-
ferent *cocks*. *Addison.*

12. The style or gnomon of a dial. *Chamb.*

13. The needle of a balance.

14. *Cock on the Hoop.* Triumphant; exulting.

Now I am a frisker, all men on me look;
What should I do but set cock on the hoop?

You'll make a mutiny among my guests!
You will set cock a hoop! *Camden's Remains.*

For Hudibias, who I thought h' had won
The field as certain as a gun,
And having routed the whole troop,
With victory was cock a hoop. *Hudibras.*

To Cock. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To set erect; to hold bolt upright, as a cock holds his head.

This is that muscle which performs the motion
so often mentioned by the Latin poets, when
they talk of a man's *cocking* his nose, or playing
the rhinoceros. *Addison.*

Our Lightfoot harks, and cocks his ears;
O'er yonder stile see Lubberkin appears. *Gay.*

Dick would cock his nose in scorn,
But Tom was kind and loving. *Swift.*

2. To set up the hat with an air of petulance and pertness.

Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here strook'd his chin and cock'd his hat. *Prior.*

An alert young fellow cocked his hat upon a
friend of his who entered. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To mould the form of the hat.

4. To fix the cock of a gun ready for a discharge.

Some of them holding up their pistols, cocked,
near the door of the house, which they kept
open. *Dryden's Dedication, Æneid.*

5. To raise hay in small heaps.

Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or summer shade, under the cocked hay. *Spenser.*

To Cock. v. n.

1. To strut; to hold up the head, and look big, or menacing, or pert.

Sir Fopling is a fool so nicely writ,
The ladies would mistake him for a wit;
And when he sings, talks loud, and *cocks*, would
cry,

I vow, methinks, he's pretty company. *Dryd.*

Every one *cocks* and struts upon it, and pre-
tends to overlook us. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. To train or use fighting cocks.

Cries out 'gainst *cocking*, since he cannot bet.

Ben Jonson.

Cock, in composition, signifies small or little.

COCKA'DE. n. f. [from *cock*.] A riband worn in the hat.

CO'KATRICE. n. f. [from *cock*, and *atzen*, Sax. a serpent.] A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

They will kill one another by the look, like
cokatrices. *Shakspeare.*

This was the end of this little *cokatrice*; and a
king, that was able to destroy those that did not
espise him first.

This *cokatrice* is soonest crushed in the shell;
but, if it grows, it turns to a serpent and a
dragon. *Taylor.*

My wife! 'tis she, the very *cokatrice*!

Congress.

CO'CKBOAT. n. f. [*cock* and *boat*.] A small boat belonging to a ship.

That invincible armada, which having not
fired a cottage of ours at land, nor taken a *cock-
boat* of ours at sea, wandered through the wil-
derness of the northern seas. *Bacon.*

Did they think it less dishonour to God to be
like a brute, or a plant, or a *cockboat*, than to be
like a man? *Sellingfleet.*

CO'CKBROTH. n. f. Broth made by boiling a cock.

Diet upon spoon-meats; as veal or *cockbroth*
prepared with French barley. *Harvey.*

COCKCROWING. n. f. [*cock* and *crow*.]

The time at which cocks crow; early morning.

Ye know not when the master of the house cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the cockcrowing, or in the morning. *Mark.*

To Co'CKER. *v. a.* [*coquellier*, French.]

To cade; to fondle; to indulge.

Most children's constitutions are spoiled by cocking and tenderness. *Locke on Education.*

He that will give his son sugar plums to make him learn, does but authorize his love of pleasure, and cocker up that propensity which he ought to subdue. *Locke on Education.*

Bred a fondling and an heiress,
Drest'd like any lady may 'ests,
Cocker'd by the servants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

Co'CKER. *n. f.* [from *cock*.] One who follows the sport of cockfighting.

Co'CKEREL. *n. f.* [from *cock*.] A young cock.

Which of them first begins to crow?—
The old cock?—The cockerel. *Shakespeare.*
What wilt thou be, young cockerel, when thy spurs
Are grown to sharpness? *Dryden.*

Co'CKET. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.]

A seal belonging to the king's customhouse: likewise a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered. *Cowell.*

The greatest profit did arise by the *cocket* of hides; for wool and woollens were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies.*

Co'CKFIGHT. *n. f.* [*cock* and *fight*.] A battle or match of cocks.

In *cockfights*, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

At the seasons of football and cockfighting, these little republics reassume their national hatred to each other. *Addison.*

Co'CKHORSE. *adj.* [*cock* and *horse*.] On horseback; triumphant; exulting.

Alma, they strenuously maintain,
Sits cockhorse on her throne the brain. *Prior.*

Co'CKLE. *n. f.* [*coccol*, Saxon; *solium*, *xizania*, Lat.] A weed that grows in corn, the same with cornrose; a species of poppy.

In soothing them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition. *Shak.*

Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys
The soil's disease, and into cockle strays. *Donne.*

Co'CKLE. *n. f.* [*coquille*, French.]

1. A small testaceous fish.

It is a cockle or a walnut shell. *Shakespeare.*

We may, I think, from the make of an oyster, or cockle, reasonably conclude, that it has not so many, nor so quick senses as a man. *Locke.*

Three common cockle shells out of gravel pits. *Woodward.*

2. A little or young cock. Obsolete.

They bearen the crag so stiff and so state,
As cockle on his dunghill crawing crank. *Spenser.*

Co'CKLE-STAIRS. *n. f.* Winding or spiral stairs. *Chambers.*

To Co'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *cockle*.] To contract into wrinkles, like the shell of a cockle.

Show'rs soon drench the carnlet's cockled grain. *Gay.*

Co'CKLED. *adj.* [from *cockle*.] Shelled; or perhaps cockleate, turbinated.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible
Than are the tender horns of cockled snails. *Shakespeare.*

Co'CKLOFT. *n. f.* [*cock* and *loft*.] The room over the garret, in which fowls are supposed to roost; unless it be rather

corrupted from *coploft*, the cop or top of the house.

If the lowest floors already burn,
Cocklofts and garrets soon will take their turn. *Dryden's Journal.*

My garrets, or rather my cocklofts indeed, are very indifferently furnished; but they are rooms to lay lumber in. *Swift.*

Co'CKMASTER. *n. f.* [*cock* and *master*.] One that breeds game cocks.

A cockmaster bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. *L'Estrange.*

Co'CKMATCH. *n. f.* [*cock* and *match*.] Cockfight for a prize.

At the same time that the heads of parties preserve towards one another an outward show of good breeding, their tools will not so much as mingle at a cockmatch. *Addison.*

Though quail-fighting is what is most taken notice of, they had doubtless cockmatches also. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Co'CKNEY. *n. f.* [A word of which the original is much controverted. The French use an expression, *païs de cocaigne*, for a country of dainties.

Paris est pour un riche un païs de cocaigne.
Boileau.

Of this word they are not able to settle the original. It appears, whatever was its first ground, to be very ancient, being mentioned in an old Normanno-Saxon poem:

Far in see by west Spayng,
Is a lond where cocayng.

On which Dr. *Hicks* has this remark:

Nunc coquin, coquinez: quæ olim apud Gallos, otio, gula, et ventri deditos, ignavum, ignavam, desidiosam, desidiosam, segnem, significant. Hinc urbanos, utpote à rusticis laboribus ad vitam sedentariam et desidiosam avocatos, pagani nostri olim *cocaignes*, quod nunc scribitur *cockneys*, vocabant. Et pœta hic noster in monachos & moniales, ut segne genus hominum qui, desidie dediti, ventri indulgebant, & coquinez amatores erant, malevolentissime invehitur; monasteria & monasticam vitam inde sermone terre *cockaineæ* parabolice perstringens.]

1. A native of London, by way of contempt.

So the cockney did to the eels, when she put them i' th' patty alive. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

For who is such a cockney in his breast,
Proud of the plenty of the southern part,
To scorn that union, by which we may
Boast 'twas his countrymen that writ this play? *De'f.*

The cockney, travelling into the country, is surprized at many common practices of rural affairs. *Watts.*

2. Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, despicable citizen.

I am afraid this great lubber the world will prove a cockney. *Shakespeare.*

Co'CKPIT. *n. f.* [*cock* and *pit*.]

1. The area where cocks fight.

Can this cockpit hold
The vasty field of France? *Shakespeare.*

And now have I gained the cockpit of the western world, and academy of arms, for many years. *Hosuei's Focal Foreg.*

2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are subdivisions for the purser, the surgeon, and his mates. *Harris.*

Co'CKSCOMB. *n. f.* [*cock* and *comb*.] A plant.

Co'CKSHEAD. *n. f.* A plant, named also *sainfoin*. *Miller.*

Co'CKSHUT. *n. f.* [from *cock* and *shut*.]

The close of the evening, at which time poultry go to roost.

Surrey and himself,
Much about cockshut time, from troop to troop
Went through the army. *Shakespeare.*

Co'CKSPUR. *n. f.* [*cock* and *spur*.] Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar. *Miller.*

Co'CKSURE. *adv.* [from *cock* and *sure*.]

Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt.

We steal, as in a castle, cocksure. *Shakespeare.*
I thought myself cocksure of his horse, which he readily promised me. *Pope's Letter.*

Co'CKSWAIN. *n. f.* [*cocksyppine*, Saxon.]

The officer who has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly COXON.

Co'CKWEED. *n. f.* [from *cock* and *weed*.]

A plant, called also *dittander* and *peppercorn*.

Co'COA. *n. f.* [*cacatal*, Span. and therefore more properly written *cacao*.]

A species of palm-tree, cultivated in the East and West Indies. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking-bowls. The kernel affords them a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell a cooling liquor. The leaves are used for thatching their houses, and are wrought into baskets. *Minor.*

The *cocos* or chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure; is composed of a thin but hard and woody coat or skin, of a dark blackish colour; and of a dry kernel, filling up its whole cavity, fleshy, dry, firm, and smooth to the touch, of a dusky colour, an agreeable smell, and a pleasant and peculiar taste. It was unknown to us till the discovery of America. The tree is of the thickness of a man's leg, and but a few feet in height; its bark rough, and full of tubercles and its leaves six or eight inches long, half as much in breadth, and pointed at the ends. The flowers are succeeded by the fruit, which is large and oblong, resembling a cucumber, five, six, or eight inches in length, and three or four in thickness; when fully ripe, of a purple colour. Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the *cocos* nuts, usually about thirty in number. *Hill's Mat. Medic.*

Amid those orchards of the sun,
Give me to drain the *cocos*' milky bowl,
And from the palm to draw its fleshening wine. *Thoufa.*

Co'CTILE. *adj.* [*coctilis*, Lat.] Made by baking, as a brick.

Co'CTION. *n. f.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling.

The disease is sometimes attended with expectoration from the lungs, and that is taken off by a *coctio* and resolution of the feverish matter, or terminates in suppurations or a gangrene. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

COD. } *n. f.* [*asellus*.] A sea fish.

Co'DFISH. } *n. f.* [*asellus*.] A sea fish.

COD. *n. f.* [*cobbe*, Saxon.] Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.

Thy corn thou there may'st safely sow,
Where in full cods last year rich pease did grow. *May.*

They let pease lie in small heaps as they are reaped, till they find the hawm and cod dry. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To COD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a cod.

All codded grain being a destroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops. *Mortimer.*

Co'DDERS. *n. f.* [from *cod.*] Gatherers of peas. *Diab.*

CODE. *n. f.* [*codex*, Latin.]

1. A book.

2. A book of the civil law.

We find in the Theodosian and Justinian code the interest of trade very well provided for.

Libanius on Coins.

Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw, Large as the fields themselves; and larger far Than civil codes with all their glosses are. *Pope.*

Co'DICIL. *n. f.* [*codicillus*, Latin.] An appendage to a will.

The man suspects his lady's crying

Was but to gain him to appoint her,

By *codicil*, a larger jointure. *Prior.*

Co'DILLE. *n. f.* [*codille*, Fr. *codillo*, Span.]

A term at ombre, when the game is won.

She sees and trembles at th' approaching ill;

Just in the jaws of ruin, and *codille*. *Pope.*

To CODLE. *v. a.* [*coquo*, *coctulo*, Lat.

Skinner.] To parboil; to soften by the

heat of water.

Co'DLING. *n. f.* [from *To codle.*] An apple

generally codled, to be mixed with milk.

In July come gilliflowers of all varieties, early

pears and plums in fruit, gemmings and *codlings*.

Ruscon's Essays.

Their entertainment at the height,

In cream and *codling*, rev'ling with delight. *King.*

He let it lie all winter in a gravel walk, south

of a *codling* hedge. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A *codling*, ere it went his lip in,

Would straight become a golden pippin. *Swift.*

CoEFFICACY. *n. f.* [*con* and *efficacia*, Lat.]

The power of several things acting to-

gether to produce an effect.

We cannot in general infer the efficacy of those

stars, or *cofficiency* particular in medicines.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CoEFFICIENCY. *n. f.* [*con* and *efficio*,

Latin.] Co-operation; the state of

acting together to some single end.

The managing and carrying on of this work,

by the spirits instrumental *cofficiency*, requires

that they be kept together, without distinction

or dissipation. *Gianetti's Serpents.*

CoEFFICIENT. *n. f.* [*con* and *efficiens*,

Latin.]

1. That which unites its action with the

action of another.

2. In algebra.

Such numbers, or given quantities, that are

put before letters, or unknown quantities, into

which letters they are supposed to be multiplied,

and so do make a rectangle or product with the

letters; as, $4a$, $6bx$, $cxyz$; where 4 is the co-

efficient of $4a$, 6 of $6bx$, and c of $cxyz$. *Chambers.*

3. In fluxions.

The coefficient of any generating term is the

quantity arising by the division of that term, by

the generated quantity. *Chambers.*

CoE'LIACK *Passion.* [*κοιλία*, the belly.]

A diarrhoea, or flux, that arises from

the indigestion or putrefaction of food

in the stomach and bowels, whereby the

aliment comes away little altered from

what it was when eaten, or changed

like corrupted stinking flesh. *Quincy.*

CoE'NPTION. *n. f.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] The

act of buying up the whole quantity of

any thing.

Men policies and *coemption* of wares for resale,

where they are not restrained, are great means to

enrich. *Brown's Essays.*

CoE'QUAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *equalis*,

Lat.] Equal; being of the same rank

or dignity with another.

Henry the Fifth did sometime prophesy,

If once he came to be a cardinal,

He'll make his cap *coequal* with the crown.

Shakespeare's Henry vi.

CoE'QUALITY. *n. f.* [from *coequal.*] The

state of being equal.

To COE'RCER. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Lat.] To

restrain; to keep in order by force.

Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce*

this profligate fort. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

CoE'RCIBLE. *adj.* [from *coerceo.*]

1. That may be restrained.

2. That ought to be restrained.

CoE'RCION. *n. f.* [from *coerceo.*] Penal

restraint; check.

The coercion or execution of the sentence in

ecclesiastical courts, is only by excommunication

of the person contumacious. *Hale's Com. Law.*

Government has coercion and animadversion

upon such as neglect their duty; without which

coercive power, all government is toothless and

precipitous. *South.*

CoE'RCIVE. *adj.* [from *coerceo.*]

1. That has the power of laying restraint.

All things, on the surface spread, are bound

By their *coercive* vigour to the ground! *Blackmore.*

2. That has the authority of restraining by

punishment.

For ministers to seek that themselves might

have *coercive* power over the church, would

have been hardly construed. *Hooker, Preface.*

The virtues of a general, or a king, are pru-

dence, counsel, active fortitude, *coercive* power,

awful command, and the exercise of magnani-

mity, as well as justice. *Dryden.*

CoE'SSENTIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *essentia*,

Latin.] Participating of the same es-

sence.

The Lord our God is but one God, in which

indivisible unity we adore the Father, as being

altogether of himself; we glorify that consubstan-

tial Word, which is the Son; we bless and magni-

fy that *coessential* Spirit eternally proceeding

from both, which is the Holy Ghost. *Hooker.*

CoE'SSENTIALITY. *n. f.* [from *coessential.*]

Participation of the same essence.

CoE'TA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*con* and *etnas*, Latin.]

Of the same age with another: with *to.*

Eye was old as Adam, and Cain their son

coetaneous unto both. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Every fault hath penal effects, *coetaneous* to the

ad. *Government.*

Through the body every member sustains ano-

ther; and all are *coetaneous*, because none can

sustain alone. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CoE'TERNAL. *adj.* [*con* and *eternus*, Lat.]

Equally eternal with another.

Of the eternal *coeternal* beam! *Milton.*

CoE'TERNALLY. *adv.* [from *coeternal.*]

In a state of equal eternity with another.

Atius had dishonoured his *coeternally* begotten

Son. *Hooker.*

CoE'TERNITY. *n. f.* [from *coeternal.*]

Existence from eternity equal with an-

other eternal being.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his

coeternity and consubstantiality with the Father,

when he came down from heaven, and was in-

caruate. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CoE'VAL. *adj.* [*coevus*, Latin.]

1. Of the same age.

Even his teeth and white, like a young flock,

Coeval, and new-thorn, from the clear brook

Recent. *Prior.*

2. Of the same age with another: fol-

lowed by *with.*

This religion cannot pretend to be *coeval* with

man. *Hale.*

The monthly revolutions of the moon, or the

diurnal of the earth upon its own axis, by the

very hypothesis, are *coeval* with the former.

Bentley.

Silence, *coeval* with eternity!

Thou wert, ere nature first began to be:

'Twas one vast nothing all, and all slept fast in

thee! *Pope.*

3. Sometimes by *to.*

Although we had no monuments of religion

ancienter than idolatry, we have no reason to

conclude that idolatrous religion was *coeval* to

mankind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CoE'VAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A

contemporary; but properly one not

only living at the same time, but of

the same time of life.

As it were not enough to have outdone all

your *coevals* in wit, you will excel them in good-

nature. *Pope.*

CoE'VOUS. *adj.* [*coevus*, Lat.] Of the

same age.

Then it should not have been the first, as sup-

posing some other thing *coevous* to it. *South.*

To COE'XIST. *v. n.* [*con* and *existo*, Lat.]

1. To exist at the same time.

The three stars that *coexist* in heavenly con-

stellations, are a multitude of stars. *Hale.*

Of substance no one has any clear idea, far-

ther than of certain simple ideas *coexisting* to-

gether. *Locke.*

2. Followed by *with.*

It is sufficient that we have the idea of the

length of any regular periodical appearances,

which we can in our minds apply to duration,

with which the motion or appearance never

coexisted. *Locke.*

CoE'XISTENCE. *n. f.* [from *coexist.*]

1. Existence at the same time with an-

other. *Locke*, who in the preceding lines

has *coexisted with*, has here *coexistence to.*

The measuring of any duration, by some mo-

tion, depends not on the real *coexistence* of that

thing to that motion, or any other periods of

revolution. *Locke.*

2. More commonly followed by *with.*

We can demonstrate the being of God's eter-

nal ideas, and their *coexistence with* him. *Grav.*

CoE'XISTENT. *adj.* [from *coexist.*]

1. Having existence at the same time with

another: with *to.*

To the measuring the duration of any thing

by time, it is not requisite that that thing should

be *coexistent* to the motion we measure by, or

any other periodical revolution. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes *with.*

This proves no antecedent necessity, but *co-*

existent with the act. *Bramhall.*

Time is taken for so much of duration as is

coexistent with the motions of the great bodies of

the universe. *Locke.*

All that one point is either future or past, and

no parts are *coexistent* or contemporary *with* it.

Bentley.

To COE'XTEND. *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*,

Latin.] To extend to the same space

or duration with another.

Every motion is, in some sort, *coextended with*

the body moved. *Grav's Cosmologia.*

CoE'XTENSION. *n. f.* [from *coextend.*]

The act or state of extending to the

same space or duration with another.

Though it be a spirit, I find it is no inconve-

nience to have some analogy, at least *coexten-*

sion, with my body. *Hale.*

COFFEE. *n. f.* [It is originally Arabick,

pronounced *caben* by the Turks, and

cabuah by the Arabs.] The tree is a

species of Arabick jamine.

It is found to succeed as well in the Caribbee

islands as in its native place of growth: but

whether the *coffee* produced in the West Indies

COF

will prove as good as that from Mocha in Arabia Felix, time will discover. *Miller.*

Coffee denotes a drink prepared from the berries, very familiar in Europe for these eighty years, and among the Turks for one hundred and fifty. Thence, the traveller, was the first who brought it into France; and a Greek servant, called Pasqua, brought into England by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turkey merchant, in 1652, to make his *coffee*, first set up the profession of coffee-man, and introduced the drink among us. *Chambers.*

They have in Turkey a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the same name, as black as soot, and of a strong scent, but not aromatic; which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. This drink comforteth the brain and heart, and helpeth digestion. *Bacon.*

To part her time 'twixt reading and bores, Or o'er cold *coffee* trifle with the spoon. *Pope.*

COFFEEHOUSE. n. f. [*coffee* and *house*.] A house of entertainment where coffee is sold, and the guests are supplied with newspapers.

At ten, from *coffeehouse* or play Returning, finishes the day. *Prior.*

It is a point they do not concern themselves about, farther than perhaps as a subject in a *coffeehouse*. *Swift.*

COFFEE-MAN. n. f. [*coffee* and *man*.] One that keeps a coffeehouse.

Consider your enemies the Lacedaemonians; did ever you hear that they preferred a *coffee-man* to Agamemnon? *Addison.*

COFFEE-POT. n. f. [*coffee* and *pot*.] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFER. n. f. [*coffe*, Saxon.]

1. A chest generally for keeping money.

Two iron *coffers* hung on either side, With precious metal full as they could hold. *Fairy Queen.*

The lining of his *coffers* shall make coats To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars. *Shakspeare.*

If you destroy your governor that is wealthy, you must chuse another, who will fill his *coffers* out of what is left. *L'Estrange.*

2. Treasure.

He would discharge it without any burthen to the queen's *coffers*, for honour sake. *Bacon.*

3. [In architecture.] A square depression in each interval between the moldings of the Corinthian cornice, usually filled with some enrichment. *Chambers.*

4. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from six to seven foot deep, and from sixteen to eighteen broad; the upper part being made of pieces of timber, raised two foot above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. *Chambers.*

To **COFFER. v. c.** [from the noun.] To treasure up in chests.

Treasure, as a war might draw forth, to a peace succeeding might *coffer* up. *Bacon.*

COFFERER of the King's Household. n. f. A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller, that, in the computing house and elsewhere, hath a special oversight of other officers of the household, for their good demeanour in their offices. *Cowell.*

COFFIN. n. f. [*cofin*, French.]

1. The box or chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground. It is used both of wood and other matter.

COG

He went as if he had been the *coffin* that carried himself to his sepulchre. *Sidney.*

Not a flower sweet On my black *coffin* let there be strown. *Shakspeare.*

One fate they have, The ship their *coffin*, and the sea their grave. *Waller.*

The joiner is fitting screws to your *coffin*. *Swift.*

2. A mould of paste for a pie.

Of the paste a *coffin* will I rear, And make two pasties of your shameful heads. *Shakspeare.*

3. A paper case, in form of a cone, used by grocers.

4. In farriery.

COFFIN of a horse, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone. The *coffin* bone is a small spongy bone, inclosed in the middle of the hoof, and possessing the whole form of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **COFFIN. v. a.** [from the noun.] To enclose in a coffin.

Would'st thou have laugh'd had I come *coffin'd* home, That weep'st to see me triumph? *Shakspeare.*

In prison, and here be *coffin'd*, when I die. *Dante.*

COFFIN-MAKER. n. f. [*coffin* and *maker*.]

One whose trade it is to make coffins.

Where will be your featons, *coffinmakers*, and plumbers? *Tatler.*

To **COG. v. a.** [A word of uncertain original, derived by Skinner from *coqueliner*, French.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to sooth by adulatory speeches.

I'll mountebank their loves, Cog their hearts from them, and come home belov'd. *Shakspeare.*

Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakspeare.*

2. To **COG a die.** To secure it, so as to direct its fall; to falsify.

But then my study was to cog the dice, And dextrously to throw the lucky six. *Dryden.*

For guineas in other men's breeches, Your gamesters will palm and will cog. *Swift.*

Ye gallants of Newgate, whose fingers are nice In diving in pockets, or *cogging* of dice. *Swift.*

3. To obtrude by falsehood.

The outcry is, that I abuse his demonstration by a falsification, by *cogging* in the word. *Tillotson.*

I have *cogged* in the word to serve my turn. *Stillington.*

Fustian tragedies, or insipid comedies, have, by concerted applauses, been *cogged* upon the town for masterpieces. *Dennis.*

To **COG. v. n.** To lie; to wheedle.

Now stealth he, now will he crave; And now will he copen and cog. *Tusser.*

Mrs. Ford, I cannot cog; I cannot prate, Mrs. Ford: now shall I sin in my with. *Shakspeare.*

COG. n. f. The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To **COG. v. a.** [from the noun.] To fix cogs in a wheel.

COGENCY. n. f. [from *cogent*.] Force; strength; power of compelling; conviction.

Maxims and axioms, principles of science, because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate; although nobody ever showed the foundation of their clearness and *cogency*. *Locke.*

COGENT. adj. [*cogens*, Lat.] forcible; irresistible; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction.

Such is the *cogent* force of nature. *Prior.*

They have contrived methods of deceit, one repugnant to another, to evade, if possible, this most *cogent* proof of a Deity. *Bentley.*

COG

COGENTLY. adv. [from *cogent*.] With irresistible force; forcibly; so as to force conviction.

They forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as weak or fallacious, which our own existence, and the sensible parts of the universe, offer so clearly and *cogently* to our thoughts. *Locke.*

COGGER. n. f. [from *To cog*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

COGGLESTONE. n. f. [*cogolo*, Ital.] A little stone; a small pebble. *Skinner.*

COGITABLE. adj. [from *cogito*, Latin.]

That may be thought on; what may be the subject of thought.

To **COGITATE. v. n.** [*cogito*, Lat.]

To think. *Dic.*

COGITATION. n. f. [*cogitatio*, Latin.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking.

Having their *cogitations* darkened, and being strangers from the life of God, from the ignorance which is in them. *Hucker.*

A picture puts me in mind of a friend; the intention of the mind, in seeing, is carried to the object represented; which is no more than simple *cogitation*, or apprehension of the person. *Stillington.*

This Descartes proves that brutes have no *cogitation*, because they could never be brought to signify their thoughts by any artificial signs. *Ray on the Creation.*

These powers of *cogitation*, and volition, and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and modification of it. *Bentley.*

2. Purpose; reflection previous to action.

The king, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his *cogitations* vast and irregular, began not to brook him well. *Bacon.*

3. Meditation; contemplation; mental speculation.

On some great charge employ'd He seem'd to fix in *cogitation* deep. *Milton.*

COGITATIVE. adj. [from *cogito*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of thought and reflection.

If these powers of *cogitation* and sensation are neither inherent in matter, nor acquirable to matter, they proceed from some *cogitative* substance, which we call spirit and soul. *Bentley.*

2. Given to thought and deep meditation.

The earl had the cloier and more reserved countenance, being by nature more *cogitative*. *Wotton.*

COGNATION. n. f. [*cognatio*, Latin.]

1. Kindred; descent from the same original.

Two vices I shall mention, as being of near *cognition* to ingratitude; pride, and hard-heartedness, or want of compassion. *Saunders.*

Let the critics tell me what certain sense they could put upon either of these four words, by their mere *cognition* with each other. *Harris.*

2. Relation; participation of the same nature.

He induceth us to ascribe effects unto causes of no *cognition*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COGNISEE. n. f. [In law.] He to whom

a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowell.*

COGNISOUR. n. f. [In law.] He that

passeth or acknowledgeth a fine in lands or tenements to another. *Cowell.*

COGNITION. n. f. [*cognitio*, Latin.]

Knowledge; complete conviction.

I will not be myself, nor have *cognition* Of what I feel: I am all patience. *Shakspeare.*

God, as he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all; not only in power, as under his subjection; or in his presence, as in his *cognition*.

but in their very essence, as in the soul of their causalities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COGNITIVE. *adj.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.]

Having the power of knowing.

Unless the understanding employ and exercise its cognitive or apprehensive power about these terms, there can be no actual apprehension of them. *South's Sermons.*

COGNIZABLE. *adj.* [*cognosifable*, Fr.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.

2. Liable to be tried, judged, or examined.

Some are merely of ecclesiastical cognizance; others of a mixed nature, such as are cognizable both in the ecclesiastical and secular courts. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COGNIZANCE. *n. f.* [*connoissance*, French.]

1. Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority.

It is worth the while, however, to consider how we may discountenance and prevent those evils which the law can take no cognizance of. *L'Estrange.*

Happiness or misery, in converse with others, depends upon things which human laws can take no cognizance of. *South.*

The moral crime is completed, there are only circumstances wanting to work it up for the cognizance of the law. *Addison.*

2. A badge, by which any one is known.

And at the king's going away the earl's servants stood, in a seemly manner, in their livery coats, with cognizances, ranged on both sides, and made the king a bow. *Baron.*

These were the proper cognizances and coat-arms of the tribes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COGNOMINAL. *adj.* [*cognomen*, Lat.]

Having the same name.

Nor do those animals more resemble the creatures on earth, than they on earth the constellations which pass under animal names in heaven; nor the dog-fish at sea much more make out the dog of the land, than his cognominal or name-lake in the heavens. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COGNOMINATION. *n. f.* [*cognomen*, Lat.]

1. A surname; the name of a family.

2. A name added from any accident or quality.

Pompey deserved the name Great: Alexander, of the same cognomination, was generalissimo of Greece. *Brown.*

COGNOSCENCE. *n. f.* [*cognosco*, Lat.]

Knowledge; the state or act of knowing. *Dict.*

COGNOSCIBLE. *adj.* [*cognosco*, Latin.]

That may be known; being the object of knowledge.

The same that is said for the renundance of matters intelligible and cognoscible in things natural, may be applied to things artificial. *Hale.*

TO COHABIT. *v. n.* [*cohabitare*, Latin.]

1. To dwell with another in the same place.

The Philistines were worried by the captivated ark, which swayed their country more than a conquering army: they were not able to cohabit with that holy thing. *South.*

2. To live together as husband and wife.

He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a design to cohabit with her as such. *Fiddes.*

COHABITANT. *n. f.* [from *cohabit*.] An inhabitant of the same place.

The oppressed Indians protested against that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their cohabitants. *Decay of Piety.*

COHABITATION. *n. f.* [from *cohabit*.]

1. The act or state of inhabiting the same place with another.

2. The state of living together as married persons.

Which defect, though it could not evacuate a marriage after cohabitation, and actual consummation, yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Monsieur Brumars, at one hundred and two years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety-two at her death, after seventy years cohabitation. *Tatler.*

COHEIR. *n. f.* [*cobares*, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.

Married persons, and widows, and virgins, are all coheirs in the inheritance of Jesus, if they live within the laws of their estate. *Taylor.*

COHEIRESS. *n. f.* [from *coheir*.] A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance with other women.

TO COHEIRE. *v. n.* [*cobareo*, Latin.]

1. To stick together; to hold fast one to another, as parts of the same mass.

Two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do cohere firmly together as one. *Westward.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies cohere, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Cheyne's Phys. Prin.*

None want a place; for all, their centre found, Hung to the goddess, and coher'd around; Not choler, orb in orb conglob'd, are seen The buzzing bees about their dusky queen. *Pope.*

2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of discourse.

3. To suit; to fit; to be fitted to.

Had time coher'd with place, or place with wishing, *Shakspeare.*

4. To agree.

COHERENCE. *n. f.* [*cobarentia*, Latin.]

COHERENCY. *n. f.* [*cobarentia*, Latin.]

1. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cause soever it proceeds, so that they resist divulsion and separation; nor can be separated by the same force by which they might be simply moved; or, being only laid upon one another, might be parted again. *Quincy.*

The pressure of the air will not explain, nor can be a cause of the coherence of the particles of air themselves. *Locke.*

Matter is either fluid or solid; words that may comprehend the middle degrees between extreme fixtitude and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion. *Bentley.*

2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.

It shall be no trouble to find each controversy's resting-place, and the coherence it hath with things, either on which it dependeth, or which depend on it. *Hooker, Preface.*

Why between sermons and faith should there be ordinarily that coherence, which causes have with their usual effects? *Hooker.*

3. The texture of a discourse, by which one part follows another regularly and naturally.

4. Consistency in reasoning, or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest.

Coherence of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are most eminently to be found in him. *Locke.*

COHERENT. *adj.* [*cobarens*, Latin.]

1. Sticking together, so as to resist separation.

By coagulating and diluting, that is, making their parts more or less coherent. *Arbuthnot.*

Where all must full, or not coherent, be; And all that rises, rises in due degree. *Boyle.*

2. Connected; united.

The mind proceeds from the knowledge it stands possessed of already, to that which lies next, and is coherent to it, and so on to what it aims at. *Locke.*

3. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted.

Instruct my daughter, That time and place, with this deceit so lawful, May prove coherent. *Shakspeare.*

4. Consistent; not contradictory to itself.

A coherent thinker, and a strict reasoner, is not to be made at once by a set of rules. *Watts.*

COHESION. *n. f.* [from *cobere*.]

1. The act of sticking together.

Hard particles heaped together touch in a few points, and must be separable by less force than breaks a solid particle, whose parts touch in all the space between them, without any pores or interstices to weaken their cohesion. *Newton.*

Solids and fluids differ in the degree of cohesion, which, being increased, turns a fluid into a solid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The state of union or inseparability.

What cause of their cohesion can you find? What props support, what chains the fabrick bind? *Blackmore.*

3. Connection; dependence.

In their tender years, ideas that have no natural cohesion come to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

COHESIVE. *adj.* [from *cobere*.] That has the power of sticking to another, and of resisting separation.

COHESIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *cobesive*.]

The quality of being cohesive; the quality of resisting separation.

TO COHIBIT. *v. a.* [*cobibere*, Lat.] To restrain; to hinder. *Dict.*

TO COHOBATE. *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again.

The juices of an animal body are, as it were, cohobated, being excreted, and admitted again into the blood with the fresh aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

COHOBATION. *n. f.* [from *cohobate*.]

A returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from, or upon fresh ingredients of the same kind, to have it the more impregnated with their virtues. *Quincy.*

Cohobation is the pouring the liquor distilled from any thing back upon the remaining matter, and distilling it again. *Locke.*

This oil, dulcified by cohobation with an aromatized spirit, is of use to restore the digestive faculty. *Grew's Museum.*

COHORT. *n. f.* [*cohors*, Latin.]

1. A troop of soldiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot.

The Romans levied as many cohorts, companies, and ensigns, from hence, as from any of their provinces. *C Camden.*

2. [In poetical language.] A body of warriors.

Th' arch-angelic pow'r prepar'd For swift descent; with him the cohort bright Of watchful oherubim. *Milton.*

Here Churchill, not so prompt To vaunt as fight, his hardy cohort join'd With Eugene. *Philipp's Blenheim.*

COHORTATION. *n. f.* [*cohortatio*, Latin.]

Encouragement by words; incitement. *Dict.*

COIFF. *n. f.* [*coiffe*, French; from *cofca*,

for *cucufa*, low Latin.] The head-dress; a lady's cap; the serjeant's cap.

The judges of the four circuits in Wales, although they are not of the first magnitude, nor need be of the degree of the *coif*, yet are they considerable. *Rasson's Advice to Pillars.*

No less a man than a brother of the *coif* began his suit, before he had been a twelvemonth at the Temple. *Spenser.*

Instead of home-spun *coifs* were seen Good pinnars' edg'd with colbertine. *Swift.*

COIFFED. *adj.* [from *coif*.] Wearing a *coif*.

COIFFURE. *n. f.* [*coiffure*, French.] Headdress.

I am pleased with the *coiffure* now in fashion, and think it shows the good taste of the valuable part of the sex. *Adelphi.*

COIGNE. *n. f.* [An Irish term, as it seems.]

Fitz Thomas of Desmond began that cat-wagon of *coigne* and livery, and pay; that is, he and his army took horte meat and man's meat, and money, at pleasure. *Duties on Ireland.*

COIGNE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A corner.

No jutting frieze, Buttrice, nor *coigne* at vantage, but this bird hath made his pendant bed. *Shakespeare.*

2. A wooden wedge used by printers.

To COIL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To gather into a narrow compass: as, to coil a rope, to wind it in a ring.

The lurking particles of air, so expanding themselves, must necessarily plump out the sides of the bladder, and to keep them turgid, until the pressure of the air, that at first coiled them, be re-admitted to do the same thing again. *Boyle.*

COIL. *n. f.* [*kolleren*, German.]

1. Tumult; turmoil; bustle; stir; hurry; confusion.

Who was so firm, so constant, that this *coil* Would not infect his reason. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

You, mistress, all this *coil* is 'long of you. *Shakespeare.*

In that sleep of death, what dreams may come, When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*, Must give us pause. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN. *n. f.* [*coigne*, French.] A corner; any thing standing out angularly; a square brick cut diagonally: called often *quoin*, or *quina*.

See you yond' *coin* o' th' capitol, yond' corner stone? *Shakespeare.*

COIN. *n. f.* [by some imagined to come from *cuneus*, a wedge, because metal is cut in wedges to be coined.]

1. Money stamped with a legal impression.

He gave Demetrius a good sum of gold in ready *coin*, which Menalcas had bequeathed. *Sidney.*

Your holy hat be stamp'd on the king's *coin*. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*

I cannot tell how the poets will succeed in the explication of *coins*, to which they are generally very great strangers. *Adelphi.*

She now contracts her vast design, And all her triumphs shrink into a *coin*. *Pope.*

3. Payment of any kind.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood, is repaid in a nobler *coin*. *Hammond.*

To COIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mint or stamp metals for money.

They cannot touch me for *coining*: I am the king. *Shakespeare.*

They never put in practice a thing so necessary as *coined* money is. *Pearson of Antiquities.*

Tenants cannot *coin* rent just at quarter-day, but must gather it by degrees. *Locke.*

Can we be sure that this medal was really *coined* by an artificer, or is but a product of the soil from whence it was taken? *Bentley.*

2. To make or invent.

My lungs

Coin words till their decay, against those measles Which we disdain should tetter us. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make or forge any thing, in an ill sense.

Never *coin* a formal lye on 't, To make the knight overcome the giant. *Mudib.*

Those motives induced Virgil to *coin* his fable. *Dryden.*

Some tale, some new pretence, he daily *coin'd*, To south his sister, and delude her mind. *Dryden.*

A term is *coined* to make the conveyance easy. *Atterbury.*

COINAGE. *n. f.* [from *coin*.]

1. The art or practice of coining money.

The care of the *coinage* was committed to the inferior magistrates; and I don't find that they had a public trial, as we solemnly practise in this country. *Abbot.*

2. Coin; money; stamped and legitimated metal.

This is conceived to be a *coinage* of some Jews, in derision of christians, who first began that portrait. *Brown.*

Moor was forced to leave off coining, by the great crowds of people continually offering to return his *coinage* upon him. *Swift.*

3. The charges of coining money.

4. New production; invention.

Unnecessary *coinage*, as well as unnecessary revival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be avoided on either hand. *Dryden.*

5. Forgery; invention.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain; This bodiless creation efficacy Is very cunning in. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

To COINCIDE. *v. n.* [*coincido*, Lat.]

1. To fall upon the same point; to meet in the same point.

If the equator and ecliptick had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless. *Chryse.*

2. To concur; to be consistent with.

The rules of right judgment; and of good ratiocination, often *coincide* with each other. *Water's Logic.*

COINCIDENCE. *n. f.* [from *coincide*.]

1. The state of several bodies, or lines, falling upon the same point.

An universal equilibrium, arising from the coincidence of infinite centres, can never be naturally acquired. *Fentley.*

2. Concurrence; consistency; tendency of many things to the same end; concurrence of many things at the same time.

The very concurrence and coincidence of so many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries a great weight. *Hale.*

3. It is followed by *with*.

The coincidence of the planes of this rotation with one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick, is very near the truth. *Chryse.*

COINCIDENT. *adj.* [from *coincide*.]

1. Falling upon the same point.

These circles I viewed through a prism; and, as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became *coincident*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Concurrent; consistent; equivalent: followed by *with*.

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly suitable to and *coincident* with the ruling principles of a virtuous and well inclined man. *South.*

These words of our apostle are exactly *coincident* with that controverted passage in his discourse to the Athenians. *Bentley.*

COINDICATION. *n. f.* [from *con* and *indico*, Latin.] Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

COINER. *n. f.* [from *coin*.]

1. A maker of money; a minter; a stamp-er of coin.

My father was I know not where When I was stamp'd: some *coiner* with his tools Made me a counterfeit. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

It is easy to find designs that never entered into the thoughts of the sculptor or the *coiner*. *Addison on Medals.*

There are only two patents referred to, both less advantageous to the *coiner* than this of Wood. *Swift.*

2. A counterfeiter of the king's stamp; a maker of base money.

3. An inventor.

Demofilus, a Greek *coiner* of etymologies, is commended by Athenæus. *Gentien's Remarks.*

To COJOIN. *v. n.* [*cojingo*, Lat.] To join with another in the same office.

Thou may'st *cojoin* with something, and thou dost, And that beyond commission. *Shakespeare.*

COISTRIL. *n. f.* A coward; a runaway: corrupted from *kefrel*, a mean or degenerate hawk.

He's a coward and a *coistril*, that will not drink to my niece. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

COIT. *n. f.* [*kote*, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. See *Quoit*.

The time they wear out at *coits*, battles, or the like idle exercises. *Carew's Survey of Chesh.*

COITION. *n. f.* [*coitis*, Latin.]

1. Copulation; the act of generation.

I cannot but admire that philosophers should imagine frogs to fall from the clouds, considering how openly they act their *coition*, produce spawn, tadpoles, and frogs. *Ray on the Creation.*

He is not made productive of his kind, but by *coition* with a female. *Grew's Cosmology.*

2. The act by which two bodies come together.

By Gilbertus this motion is termed *coition*, not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a synchisme and concourse of each. *Brown.*

COKE. *n. f.* [perhaps from *coquo*, *Skinner*.] Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders; as charcoal is made with wood. It is frequently used in drying malt.

COLANDER. *n. f.* [*colo*, to strain, Lat.]

A sieve, either of hair, twigs, or metal, through which a mixture to be separated is poured, and which retains the thicker parts; a strainer.

Take a thick woven *colander*, Thro' which the pressed wines are strained clear. *May.*

All the viscera of the body are but as so many *colanders* to separate several juices from the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

The brains from nose and mouth, and either ear, Came issuing forth, as through a *colander*. *Dryden.*

The curdled milk. *Dryden.*

COLATION. *n. f.* [from *colo*, Lat.] The art of filtering or straining.

COLATURE. *n. f.* [from *colo*, Lat.]

1. The act of straining; filtration.

2. The matter strained.

COLBERTINE. *n. f.* A kind of lace worn by women.

Go, hang out an old frisoner gorget, with a yard of yellow *colbertine* again. *Congreve.*

Difference rose between Michlin, the queen of lace, and *Colbertine*. *Young.*

COLCOTHAR. *n. f.* A term in chymistry.

Colcutha is the dry substance which remains after distillation, but commonly the caput mortuum of vitriol. *Quincy.*

Calceolar, or vitriol burnt, though unto a redness, containing the fixed salt, will make good ink. *Brown.*

COLD. *adj.* [colb, Saxon; *kalt*, Germ.]

1. Not hot; not warm; gelid; wanting warmth; being without heat.

The diet in the state of manhood ought to be solid; and their chief drink water cold, because in such a state it has its own natural spirit. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The aggregated soil

Death, with his mace petrified, cold, and dry,
As with a trident, smote. *Milton.*

2. Causing sense of cold.

Bids us seek

Some better shroud, some better warmth, to cherish

Our limbs benumb'd, ere this diurnal star
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter fere foment. *Milton.*

3. Chill; shivering; having sense of cold.

O noble English, that could entertain,
With half their forces, the full power of France;
And let another half stand laughing by,
All out of work, and cold for action. *Shakespeare.*

4. Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs; as a cold hand will sooner find a little warmth than an hot. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. Indifferent; frigid; wanting passion; wanting zeal; without concern; unactive; unconcerned; wanting an'our.

There sprung up one kind of men, with whose zeal and forwardness the rest being compared, were thought to be marvellous cold and dull. *Hooker's Preface.*

Infinite shall be made cold in religion, by your example, that never were hurt by reading books. *Ascham.*

Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress.—Sir, these cold ways,
That seem like prudent helps, are very poisonous. *Shakespeare.*

New dated letters these,

Their cold intent, tenour, and substance thus;
Here doth he with his person, and his power,
The which he could not levy. *Shakespeare.*

We should not, when the blood was cold, have threatened our prisoners with the sword. *Shaksf.*

To see a world in flames, and an host of angels in the clouds, one must be much of a stoick to be a cold and unconcerned spectator.

Burnet's Preface to the Theory of the Earth.

No drums or trumpet needs

T' inspire the coward, or to warm the cold;
His voice, his sole appearance, makes them bold. *Dryden.*

O, thou hast touch'd me with thy sacred theme,
And my cold heart is kindled at thy flame. *Rowe.*

A man must be of a very cold or degenerate temper, whose heart doth not burn within him in the midst of praise and adoration. *Addison.*

6. Unaffected; unable to move the passions.

What a deal of cold business doth a man mispend the better part of life in? In scattering compliments, tendering visits, following feasts and plays. *Hen. Jonson.*

The rabble are pleased at the first entry of a disguise; but the jest grows cold even with them too, when it comes on in a second scene. *Addison on Italy.*

7. Reserved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; not friendly.

Let his knights have colder looks

Among you. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The commissioners grew more reserved, and colder towards each other. *Clarendon.*

8. Chaste; not heated by vitious appetite.

Vol. I.

You may

Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty,
And yet seem cold, the time you may so hoodwink:
We've willing dames enough. *Shakespeare.*

9. Not welcome; not received with kindness or warmth of affection.

My master's suit will be but cold,
Since she respects my mistress's love. *Shakespeare.*

10. Not hasty; not violent.

11. Not affecting the scent strongly.

She made it good

At the hedge corner, in the coldest fault. *Shaksf.*

12. Not having the scent strongly affected.

Smell this business with a sense as cold

As is a dead man's nose. *Shakespeare.*

COLD. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The cause of the sensation of cold; the privation of heat; the frigorific power.

Fair lined clippers for the cold. *Shaksf.*

Heat and cold are nature's two hands, whereby she chiefly worketh: and heat we have in readiness, in respect of the fire; but for cold, we must stay till it cometh, or seek it in deep caves, or high mountains: and, when all is done, we cannot attain it in any great degree. *Bacon.*

The sun

Had first his precept so to move, so shine,
As might affect the earth with cold and heat
Scarce tolerable, and from the north to call
Decrepid winter, from the south to bring
Solstitial summer's heat. *Milton.*

2. The sensation of cold; coldness; chillness.

When she saw her lord prepar'd to part,
A deadly cold ran thiv'ring to her heart. *Dryd.*

3. A disease caused by cold; the obstruction of perspiration.

What disease hath thou?—

A whoreson cold, sir; a cough. *Shakespeare.*

Let no ungentle cold destroy

All rattle we have of heavenly joy. *Rowson.*

Those rains, so covering the earth, might providentially contribute to the disruption of it, by stopping all the pores and all evaporation, which would make the vapours within struggle violently, as we get a fever by a cold. *Burnet.*

COLDLY. *adv.* [from cold.]

1. Without heat.

2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently; without warmth of temper or expression.

What England says, say briefly, gentle lord;
We coldly pause for thee. *Shakespeare.*

Swift seem'd to wonder what he meant,
Not would believe my lord had sent;
So never offer'd once to stir,
But coldly said, Your servant, sir. *Swift.*

COLDNESS. *n. f.* [from cold.]

1. Want of heat; power of causing the sensation of cold.

He relates the excessive coldness of the water they met with in summer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle's Exp.*

Such was the discord, which did first disorder Form, order, beauty, through the universe;
While dryness moisture, coldness heat revisits,
All that we have, and that we are, subsists. *Deak.*

2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper; want of zeal; negligence; disregard.

Divisions of religion are not only the farthest spread, because in religion all men presume themselves interested; but they are also, for the most part, hotter prosecuted: forasmuch as coldness, which, in other contentions, may be thought to proceed from moderation, is not in these so favourably confirmed. *Hooker.*

If, upon reading admired passages in authors, he finds a coldness and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he himself wants the faculty of discovering them. *Addison.*

It betrayed itself in a sort of indifference and

carelessness in all her actions, and coldness to her best friends. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Coyness; want of kindness; want of passion.

Unhappy youth! how will thy coldness raise
Tempests and storms in his afflicted bosom! *Addison's Cato.*

Let ev'ry tongue its various censures chuse;
Attolve with coldness, or with spite accuse. *Prior.*

4. Chastity; exemption from vehement desire.

The silver stream her virgin coldness keeps,
For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps. *Pope.*

COLE. *n. f.* [capl, Saxon.] A general name for all sorts of cabbage.

COLESEED. *n. f.* [from cole and seed.]

Cabbage seed.

Where land is rank, it is not good to sow wheat after a fallow; but coleseed or barley, and then wheat. *Martineau.*

COLEWORT. *n. f.* [caplwort, Sax.] A species of cabbage.

The decoction of coleworts is also commended to bathe them. *Wijeman of an Erysipelas.*

She took the coleworts, which her husband got
From his own ground (a small well-water'd spot),
She tripp'd the stalks of all their leaves; the best
She cull'd, and then with handy care she dress'd it. *Dryden.*

How turnips hide their swelling heads below;
And how the closing coleworts upwards grow. *Gay.*

COLICK. *n. f.* [colicus, Latin.]

It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain. There are four sorts: 1. A bilious colick, which proceeds from an abundance of acrimony or choler irritating the bowels, so as to occasion continual gripes, and generally with a looseness; and this is best managed with lenitives and emollients. 2. A flatulent colick, which is pain in the bowels from flatulencies and wind, which distend them into unequal and unnatural capacities; and this is managed with carminatives and moderate openers. 3. An hysterical colick, which arises from disorders of the womb, and is communicated by consent of parts to the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordinary hystricks. 4. A nervous colick, which is from convulsive spasms and contortions of the guts themselves, from some disorders of the spirits, or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby their capacities are in many places streightened, and sometimes so as to occasion obstinate obstructions: this is best remedied by brisk catharticks, joined with opiates and emollient diluters. There is also a species of this distemper which is commonly called the stone colick, by consent of parts, from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys; and this is most commonly to be treated by nephriticks and oily diureticks, and is greatly assisted with the carminative turpentine clysters. *Quincy.*

Colicks of infants proceed from acidity, and the air in the aliment expanding itself, while the aliment ferments. *Arbuthnot.*

COLICK. *adj.* Affecting the bowels.

Intestine stone and ulcer, colick pangs. *Merr.*

TO COLLA'PSE. *v. n.* [collabor, collapsus, Latin.] To fall together; to close so as that one side touches the other.

In consumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhausted, and the sides of the canals collapse; therefore the attrition is increased, and consequently the heat. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

COLLAPSION. *n. f.* [from collapse.]

1. The act of closing or collapsing.

2. The state of vessels closed.

COLLAR. *n. f.* [collare, Latin.]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck.

That's nothing, says the dog, but the fretting of my collar: nay, says the wolf, if there be a collar

In the case, I know better things than to sell my liberty. *L'Estrange.*

Ten brace and more of greyhounds;
With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,
And collars of the same their neck surround. *Dryd.*

2. The part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinners legs,
The traces of the smallest spider's web,
The collars of the moonshine's wat'ry beams. *Shakspeare.*

3. The part of the dress that surrounds the neck.

4. To slip the COLLAR. To get free; to escape; to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty.

When, as the ape him heard so much to talk
Of labour, that did from his liking baulk,
He would have slipped the collar handsomely. *Hubbard's Tale.*

5. A COLLAR of Brawn, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR-BONE. *n. f.* [from *collar* and *bone*.]
The clavicle; the bones on each side of the neck.

A page riding behind the coach fell down,
bruised his face, and broke his right collar-bone. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

To COLLAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To seize by the collar; to take by the throat.

2. To COLLAR beef, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

To COLLA'TE. *v. a.* [*confero, collatum, Latin.*]

1. To compare one thing of the same kind with another.

Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indigested thing, if it be but a commixture of a few notions that are at hand and occur, and not excited from a sufficient number of instances, and those well collated. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace christianity, without considering, weighing, and collating both religions. *South.*

2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.

3. To bestow; to confer.

The significance of the sacrament disposes the spirit of the receiver to admit the grace of the spirit of God, these conformed, exhibited, and collated. *Taylor's Communion.*

4. With to. To place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

He thrust out the invader, and collated Amford to the benefice: Luther performed the consecration. *Atterbury.*

If a patron shall neglect to present unto a benefice, void above six months, the bishop may collate thereunto. *Ayliffe.*

COLLA'TERAL. *adj.* [*con* and *latus, Lat.*]

1. Side to side.

In his bright radiance and collateral light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. *Shakf.*
Thus saying, from his radiant seat he rose
Of high collateral glory. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Running parallel.

3. Diffused on either side.

But man by number is to manifest
His single imperfection; and begot
Lake of his like, his image multiply'd
In unity defective, which requires
Collateral love and dearest amity. *Milton.*

4. In genealogy, those that stand in equal relation to some common ancestor.

The estate and inheritance of a person dying intestate, is, by right of devolution, according to the civil law, given to such as are allied to

him *ex latere*, commonly styled *collaterals*, if there be no ascendants or descendants surviving at the time of his death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Not direct; not immediate.

They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me;
If by direct or by collateral hand
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give
To you in satisfaction. *Shakspeare.*

6. Concurrent.

All the force of the motive lies within itself:
it receives no collateral strength from external considerations. *Atterbury.*

COLLA'TERALLY. *adv.* [from *collateral*.]

1. Side by side.

These pulleys may be multiplied according to sundry different situations, not only when they are subordinate, but also when they are placed collaterally. *Wilkins.*

2. Indirectly.

By asserting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have created two enemies: the papists more directly, because they have kept the scripture from us; and the fanatics more collaterally, because they have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit. *Dryden.*

3. In collateral relation.

COLLA'TION. *n. f.* [*collatio, Lat.*]

1. The act of conferring or bestowing; gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the first collation of these benefits, but also for their preservation. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Comparison of one copy, or one thing of the same kind, with another.

In the disquisition of truth, a ready fancy is of great use; provided that collation doth its office. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

I return you your Milton, which, upon collation, I find to be revised and augmented in several places. *Pope.*

3. In law.

Collation is the bestowing of a benefice, by the bishop that hath it in his own gift or patronage; and differs from institution in this, that institution into a benefice is performed by the bishop at the presentation of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time. *Cowell.*

Bishops should be placed by collation of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election, or confirmation ensuing. *Hayward.*

4. A repast; a treat less than a feast.

COLLA'TIOUS. *adj.* [*collatiuus, Lat.*]

Done by the contribution of many. *Dict.*

COLLA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *collate*.]

1. One that compares copies, or manuscripts.

To read the titles they give an editor or collator of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters. *Arlington.*

2. One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary collator, till a month is expired from the day of presentation. *Ayliffe.*

To COLLA'UD. *v. a.* [*collaudo, Lat.*] To join in praising. *Dict.*

COLLEAGUE. *v. f.* [*collega, Lat.*]

A partner in office or employment. Anciently accented on the last syllable.

Easy it might be seen that I intend
Mercy colleague with justice sending thee. *Milton.*

The regents, upon demise of the crown, would keep the peace without colleagues. *Swift.*

To COLLEAGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To unite with.

Collagued with this dream of his advantage,
He hath not fail'd to pester us with message,
Importing the surrender of those lands. *Shakf.*
To COLLECT. *v. a.* [*colligo, collectum, Latin.*]

1. To gather together; to bring into one place.

'Tis memory alone that enriches the mind, by preserving what our labour and industry daily collect. *Watts.*

2. To draw many units, or numbers, into one sum.

Let a man collect into one sum as great a number as he pleases, this multitude, how great soever, lessens not one jot the power of adding to it. *Milnes.*

3. To gain by observation.

The reverent care I bear unto my lord,
Made me collect these dangers in the duke. *Shakf.*

4. To infer as a consequence; to gather from premises.

How great the force of erroneous reasoning is, we may collect from our Saviour's parables unto his disciples. *Deane's Parity.*

They conclude they can have no end or infinite space, because they can have no end or finite matter; which consequence, I conceive, is very ill collected. *Locke.*

5. To COLLECT himself. To recover from surprise; to gain command over his thoughts; to assemble his sentiments.

Be collected;

No more amazement. *Shakf. Tempest.*

Affrighted much,
I did in time collect myself, and thought
This was so, and no slumber. *Shakf. Win Tale.*
Prosperity unexpected often maketh men careless and remiss; whereas they, who receive a wound, become more vigilant and collected. *Hayward.*

As when of old fame orator renown'd
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute, to some great cause address'd,

Stood in himself collected, while each part,
Motion, each act won audience, ere the tongue
Sometimes in height began, as no delay
Of preface breaking through his zeal of right. *Milton.*

Co'LECT. *n. f.* [*collecta, low Lat.*] A short comprehensive prayer, used at the sacrament; any short prayer.

Then let your devotion be humbly to say over proper collect. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

COLLECTANEOUS. *adj.* [*collectaneus, Latin.*] Gathered up together; collected; notes compiled from various books.

COLLECTEDLY. *adv.* [from *collected*.]
Gathered in one view at once.

The whole evolution of ages from everlasting to everlasting is so collectedly and presentively represented to God. *Mue.*

COLLECTIBLE. *adj.* [from *collected*.] That may be gathered from the premises by just consequence.

Whether thereby be meant Euphrates, is not collectible from the following words. *Brown.*

COLLECTION. *n. f.* [from *collected*.]

1. The act of gathering together.

2. An assemblage; the things gathered.

No perjur'd knight desires to quit thy arms,
Fairest collection of thy sex's charms. *Prior.*
The gallery is hung with a collection of pictures. *Adelphi.*

3. The act of deducing consequences; ratiocination; discourse. This sense is now scarce in use.

If once we descend unto probable collection, we are then in the territory where free and arbi-

teary determinations, the territory where human law, take place. *Hooker.*

Thou shalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes,
Nor hear thou' labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By circuit or collection to discern. *Donne.*

4. A corollary; a confectary deduced from premises; deduction; consequence.

It should be a weak collection, if whereas we say, that when Christ had overcome the sharpness of death, he then opened the kingdom of heaven to all believers; a thing in such sort assumed with circumstances, were taken as infirming an opposite denial before that circumstance be accomplished. *Hooker.*

This label

Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shaksf. Cymbeline.*

When they, from sundry arts, one skill doth draw;

Gathering, from divers flights, one act of war;
From many cases like, one rule of law;

These be collections, not the senses are. *Davies.*

COLLECTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [collectitius, Lat.]

Gathered up.

COLLECTIVE. *adj.* [from *colle*; *collectif*, French.]

1. Gathered into one mass; aggregated; accumulative.

A body *collective*, it containeth a huge multitude. *Hooker.*

The three forms of government differ only by the civil administration being in the hands of one or two, called kings; in a senate, called the nobles; or in the people *collective* or representative, who may be called the commons. *Swift.*

The difference between a compound and a *collective* idea is, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a *collective* idea, things of the same. *Watts' Logic.*

2. Employed in deducing consequences; argumentative.

Antiquity left many fallacies controulable not only by critical and *collective* reason, but contrary observations. *Brown.*

3. [In grammar.] A *collective* noun is a word which expresses a multitude, though itself be singular: as, a company; an army.

COLLECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *collective*.]

In a general mass; in a body; not singly; not numbered by individuals; in the aggregate; accumulatively; taken together; in a state of combination or union.

Although we cannot be free from all sin *collectively*, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found in us, yet distributively all great actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided. *Hooker.*

Singly and apart many of them are subject to exception, yet *collectively* they make up a good moral evidence. *Hale.*

The other part of the water was condensed at the surface of the earth, and sent forth *collectively* into standing springs and rivers. *Woodward.*

COLLECTOR. *n. f.* [collector, Latin.]

1. A gatherer; he that collects scattered things together.

2. A compiler; one that gathers scattered pieces into one book.

The grandfather might be the first collector of them into a body. *Hale.*

Volumes without the collector's own reflections. *Adison.*

The best English historian, when his stile grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious relater of facts, and perhaps consulted to furnish materials for some future collector. *Swift.*

3. A tax-gatherer; a man employed in levying duties or tributes.

A great part of this treasure is now embesbled,

lavished, and sealed away by collectors, and other officers. *Temple.*

The commissioners of the revenue are disposed of, and the collectors are appointed by the commissioners. *Swift.*

COLLEGATARY. *n. f.* [from *con* and *legatum*, a legacy, Lat.] In the civil law, a person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons. *Chambers.*

COLLEGE. *n. f.* [collegium, Latin.]

1. A community; a number of persons living by some common rules.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May. *Dryd.*

2. A society of men set apart for learning, or religion.

He is return'd with his opinions,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges
Almost in Christendom. *Shaksf. Henry VIII.*

I would the college of the cardinals
Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome. *Shakspeare.*

This order of society is sometimes called Solomon's house, and sometimes the college of the six days work. *Bacon.*

3. The house in which the collegians reside.

Huldah the prophetess dwelt in Jerusalem in the college. *Kings.*

4. A college, in foreign universities, is a lecture read in publick.

COLLEGIAL. *adj.* [from *college*.] Relating to a college; possessed by a college.

COLLE'GIAN. *n. f.* [from *college*.] An inhabitant of a college; a member of a college.

COLLE'GIATE. *adj.* [collegiatus, low Lat.]

1. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college.

I wish that yourselves did well consider how opposite certain of your positions are unto the state of *collegiate* societies, wherein the two universities consist. *Hooker, Preface.*

2. A *collegiate* church was such as was built at a convenient distance from a cathedral church, wherein a number of presbyters were settled, and lived together in one congregation. *Ayliffe.*

COLLE'GIATE. *n. f.* [from *college*.] A member of a college; a man bred in a college; an university man.

There are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who have got a receipt to please; and no *collegiate* like them, for purging the passions. *Rymer.*

COL'LET. *n. f.* [Fr. from *collum*, Latin, the neck.]

1. Anciently something that went about the neck; sometimes the neck.

2. That part of a ring in which the stone is set.

3. A term used by turners.

To COLLIDE. *v. a.* [collido, Lat.] To strike against each other; to beat, to dash, to knock together.

Somitations are not the accension of air upon collision, but inflammable effluencies from the bodies collided. *Brown.*

COL'LIER. *n. f.* [from *coal*.]

1. A digger of coal; one that works in the coal-pits.

2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coal.

I knew a nobleman a great graser, a great timberman, a great collier, and a great landman. *Bacon.*

3. A ship that carries coal.

COL'LIERY. *n. f.* [from *collier*.]

1. The place where coal is dug.

2. The coal trade.

Co'LLIFLOWER. *n. f.* [flos brassice; from capl, Sax. cabbage, and flower; properly cauliflower.] A species of cabbage.

COLLIG'ATION. *n. f.* [colligatio, Lat.] A binding together.

These the midwife contriveth into a knot, whence that tortuosity or nodosity in the navel, occasioned by the colligation of vessels. *Brown.*

COLLIM'ATION. *n. f.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] The act of aiming at a mark; aim. *DiD.*

COLLINEA'TION. *n. f.* [collinco, Latin.] The act of aiming.

Co'LLIQUABLE. *adj.* [from *colliguate*.]

Easily dissolved; liable to be melted.

The tender consistence renders it the more colliguable and consumptive. *Harvey.*

COLLI'QUAMENT. *n. f.* [from *colliguate*.]

The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

Co'LLIQUANT. *adj.* [from *colliguate*.]

That has the power of melting or dissolving.

To COLLIQUATE. *v. a.* [colliqueo, Latin.]

To melt; to dissolve; to turn from solid to fluid.

The fire melted the glass, that made a great shew, after what was colliguated had been removed from the fire. *Boyle.*

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be colliguated through a great heat from within, and an ardent colligulative fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To Co'LLIQUATE. *v. n.* To melt; to be dissolved.

Ice will dissolve in fire, and colligate in water or warm oils. *Brown.*

COLLIQU'ATION. *n. f.* [colligatio, Lat.]

1. The act of melting.

Glass may be made by the bare colligation of the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant. *Boyle.*

From them proceed rarefaction, colligation, condensation, maturation, and most effects of nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands faster than they ought. *Quincy.*

Any kind of universal diminution and colligation of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COLLIQU'ATIVE. *adj.* [from *colliguate*.]

Melting; dissolvent.

A colligulative fever is such as is attended with a diarrhoea, or sweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids. *Quincy.*

It is a consequent of a burning colligulative fever, whereby the humours, fat, and flesh of the body are melted. *Harvey.*

COLLIQUEFA'CTION. *n. f.* [colliquefacio, Latin.]

The act of melting together; reduction to one mass by fluxion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by simple colliguation, for the better discovering of the nature and contents and dissents of metals, it would be aided by incorporating of their dissolutions. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

COLLI'SION. *n. f.* [from *collisio*, Lat.]

1. The act of striking two bodies together.

Or, by collision of two bodies, grind

The air attrite to fire. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The flint and the steel you may move apart as long as you please; but it is the hitting and collision of them that must make them strike fire. *Equity.*

2. The state of being struck together; a clash.

Then from the clashes between popes and kings,
Debate, like sparks from fiat's collision, springs.
Denham.

The devil sometimes borrowed fire from the
star to consume the votaries; and, by the mutual
collision of well-meant zeal, set even orthodox
christians in a flame.
Dreary of Piety.

TO COLLOCATE. v. a. [colloco, Lat.]

To place; to station.

If you desire to superinduce any virtue upon a
person, take the creature in which that virtue is
most eminent: of that creature take the parts
wherein that virtue is *collocate*.
Bacon.

COLLOCUTION. n. f. [collocutio, Lat.]

1. The act of placing; disposition.

2. The state of being placed.

In the *collocation* of the spirits in bodies, the
collocation is equal or unequal; and the spirits
concoctate or infused.
Bacon.

COLLOCUTION. n. f. [collocutio, Latin.]

Conference; conversation.

TO COLLOQUE. v. n. [probably from colloquor, Lat.]

To wheedle; to flatter;
to please with kind words. A low
word.

CO'LOP. n. f. [it is derived by Minshew

from *coal* and *op*, a rather broiled upon
coal; a carbonade.]

1. A small slice of meat.

Sweetbread and *collops* were with flowers
prick'd
Dryden's Fables.

About the sides.
A cook perhaps has mighty things profess'd;
Then sent up but two dishes nicely dress'd:
What signifies Scotch *collops* to a feast?
King's Cookery.

2. A piece of any animal.

The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy
that does not apply for a *collop* of him.
L'Estrange.

3. In burlesque language, a child.

Come, Sir page,
Look on me with your welkin eye, sweet villain,
Most dear'st, my *collop*.
Shakespeare.

Thou art a *collop* of my flesh,
And for thy sake I have shed many a tear.
Shakespeare's Henry vi.

COLLOQUIAL. adj. [from colloquy.]

Whatever relates to common conversation.

COLLOQUY. n. f. [colloquium, Lat.]

Conference; conversation; alternate discourse; talk.

My earthly, by his heav'nly over-power'd,
In that celestial *colloquy* sublime,
As with an object that excels the sense,
Dazzled, and spent, sunk down.
Milton.

In retirement make frequent *colloquies*, or
short discourses, between God and thy own
soul.
Taylor.

CO'LOW. n. f. [more properly colly,

from *coal*.]

Colly is the word by which they denote black
grime of burnt coals, or wood.
Woodward.

COLLU'CTANCY. n. f. [colluctor, Lat.]

A tendency to contest; opposition of
nature.

COLLU'CTATION. n. f. [colluctatio, Lat.]

Contest; struggle; contrariety; opposition; spite.

The theatre, natural baths, or hot springs,
do not owe their heat to any *colluctation* or
effervescence of the minerals in them.
Woodward.

TO COLLUDE. v. n. [colludo, Lat.]

To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert;
to play into the hand of each
other.

COLLUSION. n. f. [collusio, Lat.]

Collusion is, in our common law, a deceitful
agreement or compact between two or more, for
the one part to bring an action against the other
to some evil purpose; as to defraud a third of
his right.
Cowell.

By the ignorance of the merchants, or dishonesty
of weavers, or the *collusion* of both, the
ware was bad, and the price excessive.
Swift.

COLLU'SIVE. adj. [from colludo.]

Fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SIVELY. adv. [from collusive.]

In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SORY. adj. [from colludo, Latin.]

Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

CO'LLY. n. f. [from coal.]

The smut of coal.

Suppose thou saw her dressed in some old hire-
fute attire, out of fashion, coarse raiment, be-
fouled with soot, *colly*, perfumed with upo-
panax.
Burton on Melancholy.

TO CO'LLY. v. a. To grime with coal; to

smut with coal.

Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night,
That, in a speen, unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath pow'r to say, behold,
The jaws of darkness do devour it up.
Shaksf.

COLLYTRIUM. n. f. [Lat.]

An ointment for the eyes.

COLMAR. n. f. [Fr.]

A sort of pear.

CO'LOGN Earth. n. f.

Is a deep brown,
very light bastard ochre, which is no
pure native fossil; but contains more
vegetable than mineral matter, and owes
its origin to the remains of wood long
buried in the earth.
Hill on Fossils.

CO'LOM. n. f. [κόλος, a member.]

1. A point [:] used to mark a pause
greater than that of a comma, and
less than that of a period. Its use is
not very exactly fixed; nor is it very
necessary, being confounded by most
with the semicolon. It was used before
punctuation was refined, to mark almost
any sense less than a period. To apply
it properly, we should place it, perhaps,
only where the sense is continued with-
out dependence of grammar or construc-
tion: as, *I love him, I despise him: I
have long ceased to trust, but shall never
forget to succour him.*

2. The greatest and widest of all the in-
testines, about eight or nine hands
breadth long.

The *colon* begins where the *ilium* ends, in the
cavity of the os *ilium* on the right side; from
thence ascending by the kidney on the same side,
it passes under the concave side of the liver, to
which it is sometimes tied, as likewise to the
gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that
place: then it runs under the bottom of the
stomach to the spleen in the left side, to which
it is also knit: from thence it turns down to the
left kidney; and thence passing, in form of an
S, it terminates at the upper part of the os
sacrum in the rectum.
Quincy.

Now, by your cruelty hard bound,
I strain my guts, my *colon* wound.
Swift.

The contents of the *colon* are of a sour, fetid,
acid smell in rabbits.
Floyer on the Humors.

CO'LODEL. n. f. [of uncertain etymology.]

Skinner imagines it originally
colonialis, the leader of a colony. *Minshew*
deduces it from *colonna*, a pillar:
as, *patria columna*; *exercitus columna*.
Each is plausible.] The chief commander
of a regiment; a field officer of the

highest rank, next to the general officers.

It is now generally founded with
only two distinct syllables, *col'nel*.

The chiefest help must be the care of the *co-
lonel*, that hath the government of all his gar-
rison.
Spenser on Ireland.

Captain or *colonel*, or knight in arms,
Whose chance on these sciences doors may
seize;

If deed of honour did thee ever please,
Guard them, and him within protect from harmes.
Milton.

CO'LONELSHIP. n. f. [from colonel.]

The office or character of colonel.

While he continued a subaltern, he complained
against the pride of colonels towards their offi-
cers; yet, in a few minutes after he had re-
ceived his commission for a regiment, he con-
fessed that *colonelship* was coming full upon him.
Swift.

TO CO'LOLIZE. v. a. [from colony.]

To plant with inhabitants; to settle with
new planters; to plant with colonies.

There was never an hand drawn, that did
double the rest of the habitable world, before
this; for so a man may truly term it, if he shall
put to account as well that that is, as that which
may be hereafter, by the farther occupation and
colonizing of those countries: and yet it cannot
be affirmed, if one speak ingenuously, that it
was the propagation of the christian faith that
was the adamant of that discovery, entry, and
plantation; but gold and silver, and temporal
profit and glory; so that what was first in God's
providence, was but second in man's appetite
and intention.
Bacon's Holy War.

Druna hath advantage by acquit of islands,
which the *colonizeth* and furnisheth daily.
Hovel.

COLONNA'DE. n. f. [from colonna, Ital.]

a column.]

1. A penitile of a circular figure; or a
series of columns disposed in a circle,
and insulated within side. *Builder's Dic.*

Here circling *colonnades* the ground inclose,
And here the marble statues breathe in rows.
Addison.

2. Any series or range of pillars.

For you my *colonnades* extend their wings.
Pope.

CO'LONY. n. f. [colonia, Latin.]

1. A body of people drawn from the
mother-country to inhabit some distant
place.

To these new inhabitants and *colonies* he gave
the same law under which they were born and
bred.
Spenser on Ireland.

Rooting out these two rebellious sects, he
placed English *colonies* in their rooms.
Davies.

Ofiris, or the Bacchus of the ancients, is re-
ported to have civilized the Indians, planting
colonies, and building cities.
Arbuthnot on China.

2. The country planted; a plantation.

The rising city, which from far you see,
Is Carthage, and a Tyrian *colony*.
Dryden.

CO'LOPHONY. n. f. [from Colophon, a city

whence it came.]

Of Venetian turpentine, slowly evaporating
about a fourth or fifth part, the remaining sub-
stance suffered to cool, would afford me a coherent
body, or a fine *colophony*.
Boyle.

Turpentine and oil leave a *colophony*, upon
a separation of their thinner oil.
Feyer.

COLOQUYNTEDE. n. f. [colocynthis, Lat.]

καλόκυνθος. The fruit of a plant of the
same name, brought from the Levant,
about the bigness of a large orange, and
often called bitter apple. Both the seed
and pulp are intolerably bitter. It
is a violent purgative, of considerable
use in medicine.
Chambers.

COLOURATE. *adj.* [*coloratus*, Lat.] Coloured; died; marked or stained with some colour.

Had the tunics and humours of the eye been *colorate*, many rays from visible objects would have been stoppt. *Ray.*

COLORATION. *n. f.* [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. The art or practice of colouring.

Some bodies have a more departable nature than others, as is evident in *coloration*; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a great quantity of brazil. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being coloured.

Amongst curiosities I shall place *coloration*, though somewhat better; for beauty in flowers is their preheinance. *Bacon's Natural History.*

COLORIFICK. *adj.* [*colorificus*, Latin.]

That has the power of producing dyes, tints, colours, or hues.

In this composition of white, the several rays do not suffer any change in their *colorifick* qualities by acting upon one another; but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white. *Newton's Opticks.*

COLOSSSE. } *n. f.* [*colossus*, Lat.] A

COLOSSUS. } statue of enormous magnitude.

Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or *colosse* of Rhodes. *Temple.*

There huge *colossus* rose, with trophies crown'd, And runick characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

COLOSSEAN. *adj.* [*colossus*, Latin.] In

form of a colossus; of the height and bigness of such a statue; giantlike.

COLOUR. *n. f.* [*color*, Lat.]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; die.

It is a vulgar idea of the *colours* of solid bodies, when we perceive them to be a red, or blue, or green tincture of the surface; but a philosophical idea, when we consider the various *colours* to be different sensations, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different size, or shape, or situation of the particles of which surfaces are composed. *Watts.*

Her hair shall be of what *colour* it please God. *Shakespeare.*

For though our eyes can nought but *colours* see, Yet *colours* give them not their pow'r of sight. *Davies.*

The lights of *colours* are more refrangible one than another in this order; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, deep violet. *Newton.*

2. The freshness, or appearance of blood, in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their *colour* boast. *Dryden.*

A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head, And his ears trickled, and his *colour* fled. *Dryden.*

3. The tint of the painter.

When each bold figure just begins to live, The treach'rous *colours* the fair art betray, And all the bright creation fades away. *Pope.*

4. The representation of any thing superficially examined.

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false *colours* upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences. *Swift.*

5. Concealment; palliation; excuse; superficial cover.

It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my *colour*, and my pension shall seem the more reasonable. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Their sin admitted no *colour* or excuse. *King Charles.*

6. Appearance; pretence; false show.

Under the *colour* of commending him, I have access my own love to prefer. *Shakespeare.*

Merchants came to Rhodes with a great ship laden with corn; under the *colour* of the sale whereof, they noted all that was done in the city. *Knodles' History of the Turks.*

7. Kind; species; character.

Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this *colour*. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

8. In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war: they say the *colours* of the foot, and *standard* of the horse.

He at Venice gave His body to that pleasant country's earth, And his pure soul unto his captain Christ, Under whose *colours* he had fought so long. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Against all checks, rebukes, and manners, I must advance the *colours* of my love, And not retire. *Shakespeare.*

The banks were filled with companies, passing all along the river under their *colours*, with trumpets sounding. *Knodles.*

9. Colours is used singularly by *Addison*.

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered *colour*. *Addison.*

TO COLOUR. *v. a.* [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. To mark with some hue, or die.

The rays, to speak properly, are not *coloured*: in them there is nothing else than a certain power and disposition to stir up a sensation of this or that *colour*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To palliate; to excuse; to dress in specious colours, or fair appearances.

I told him, that I would not favour or *colour* in any sort his former folly. *Raleigh's Essays.*

He *colours* the falsehood of *Aeneas* by an express command from Jupiter to forsake the queen. *Dryden's Dedicat. Aeneid.*

3. To make plausible.

We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not *coloured* with grievances of the highest kind, or countenanced by one or more branches of the legislature. *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. To COLOUR a stranger's goods, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the customhouse in his name; so that the foreigner pays but single duty, when he ought to pay double. *Phillips.*

TO COLOUR. *v. n.* To blush. A low word, only used in conversation.

COLOURABLE. *adj.* [from *colour*.] Specious; plausible. It is now little used.

They have now a *colourable* pretence to withstand innovations, having accepted of other laws and rules already. *Spenser.*

They were glad to lay hold on so *colourable* a matter, and to traduce him as an author of suspicious innovation. *Hooker.*

Had I sacrificed ecclesiastical government and revenues to their covetousness and ambition, they would have found no *colourable* necessity of an army. *King Charles.*

We hope the mercy of God will consider us unto some ministration of our offences; yet had not the sincerity of our parents to *colourable* expectations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COLOURABLY. *adv.* [from *colourable*.]

Speciously; plausibly.

The process, howsoever *colourably* awarded, hath not hit the very mark whereat it was directed. *Bacon.*

COLOURED. *participial adj.* [from *colour*.]

Streaked; diversified with variety of hues.

The *coloured* are coarser juiced, and therefore not so well and equally concocted. *Bacon.*

COLOURING. *n. f.* [from *colour*.] The

part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty.

But as the slightest sketch, if justly trac'd, Is by ill *colouring* but the more disgrac'd; So by false learning is good sense defac'd. *Pope.*

COLOURIST. *n. f.* [from *colour*.] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.

Titian, Paul Veronese, Van Dyck, and the rest of the good *colourists*, have come nearest to nature. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

COLOURLESS. *adj.* [from *colour*.] Without colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent.

Transparent substances, as glass, water, and air, when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherways formed into plates, exhibit various colours, according to their various thinness; although, at a greater thickness, they appear very clear and *colourless*. *Newton.*

Pellucid *colourless* glass or water, by being beaten into a powder or froth, do acquire a very intense whiteness. *Bentley.*

COLT. *n. f.* [*colt*, Saxon.]

1. A young horse: used commonly for the male offspring of a horse, as filly for the female.

The *colt* hath about four years of growth, and so the fawn, and so the calf. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Like *colts* or unmanaged horses, we start at dead bones and lifeless blocks. *Taylor.*

No sports, but what belong to war, they know, To break the stubborn *colt*, to bend the bow. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

2. A young foolish fellow.

Ay, that's a *colt*, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horse. *Shakespeare.*

TO COLT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To

frisk; to be licentious; to run at large without rule; to riot; to frolic.

As soon as they were out of sight by themselves, they shook off their bridles, and began to *colt* anew more licentiously than before. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

TO COLT. *v. a.* To befool.

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

COLT'S-FOOT. *n. f.* [*tussilago*; from *colt* and *foot*.] A plant.

It hath a radiated flower, whose disk consists of many florets, but the crown composed of many half florets: the embryos are included in a multifold flowercup, which turns to downy seeds fixed in a bed. *Miller.*

COLT'S-TOOTH. *n. f.* [from *colt* and *tooth*.]

1. An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses.

2. A love of youthful pleasure; a disposition to the practices of youth.

Well said, word Sands; Your *colt's-tooth* is not cast yet. —No, my lord; nor shall not, while I have a stump. *Shakespeare.*

COLTER. *n. f.* [*cultron*, Sax. *culter*, Lat.]

The sharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the share.

COLTISH. *adj.* [from *colt*.] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.

CO'LUBRINE. *adj.* [*colubrinus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a serpent.

2. Cunning; crafty.

CO'LUMBARY. *n. f.* [*columbarium*, Latin.]

A dovecot; a pigeon-house.

The catch of *columbaries*, or dovehouses, is much desired in the artifice of saltpetre. *Brown.*

CO'LUMBINE. *n. f.* [*columbina*, Latin.]

A plant with leaves like the meadow rue. *Miller.*

Columbine are of several sorts and colours. They flower in the end of May, when few other flowers shew. *Mortimer.*

COLUMBINE. *n. f.* [*columbinus*, Latin.] A kind of violet colour, or changeable dove colour. *Dis.*

CO'LVN. *n. f.* [*columna*, Latin.]

1. A round pillar.

Some of the old Greek columns, and altars, were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos. *Peachum.*

Round broken columns clasping ivy twin'd. *Pope.*

2. Any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically upon its base.

The whole weight of any column of the atmosphere, and likewise the specific gravity of its basis, are certainly known by many experiments. *Bentley.*

3. [In the military art.] The long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more columns, according as the ground will allow.

4. [With printers.] A column is half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and, by several parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more columns.

COLUMNAR. } *adj.* [from *column*.]

COLUMNARIAN. } Formed in columns. White columnar spar, out of a stone-pit. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CO'LVRES. *n. f.* [*coluri*, Latin; *καταυρες*.]

Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points, Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinoctial and solstitial *colures*, and divide the ecliptic into four equal parts. The points where they intersect the ecliptic are called the cardinal points. *Harris.*

Twice the equinoctial line
He circled; four times cross'd the ear of night
From pole to pole, traversing each *colure*. *Milton*

CO'MA. *n. f.* [*κῆμα*.] A morbid disposition to sleep; a lethargy.

CO'MART. *n. f.* This word, which I have only met with in one place, seems to signify treaty; article; from *con*, and *mart*, or *market*.

By the same *comart*,
And carriage of the articles design'd,
His fell to Hamlet. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

CO'MATE. *n. f.* [*con* and *mate*.] Companion.

My *comates* and brothers in exile. *Shakspeare*

COMATO'SE. *adj.* [from *coma*.] Lethargick; sleepy to a disease.

Our best callos is from Russia; the great and principal use whereof, is in hysterical and *comatose* cases. *Grew.*

COMB in the end, and **COMF** in the beginning, of names, seem to be derived from the British *kum*, which signifies a low situation. *Gibson's Camden.*

COMB, in Cornish, signifies a valley, and had the same meaning anciently in the French tongue.

COMB. *n. f.* [*camb*, Saxon; *kam* Dutch.]

1. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair.

By fair Ligen's golden comb,
Wherewith the fits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks. *Milton*

I made an instrument in fashion of a comb, whose teeth, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide. *Newson.*

2. The top or crest of a cock, so called from its pectinated indentures.

Cocks have great combs and spurs, hens little or none. *Bacon.*

High was his comb, and coral-red withal,
With dents embattled like a castle-wall. *Dryden.*

3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey: perhaps from the same word which makes the termination of towns, and signifies hollow or deep.

This in affairs of state,
Employ'd at home, abides within the gate,
To fortify the comb, to build the wall,
To prep the ruins, left the fabric fall. *Dryden.*

TO COMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and clean, and adjust the hair with a comb.

Her care shall be
To comb your noddle with a three-legg'd stool. *Shakspeare.*

Divers with us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by *combing* it, as they say, with a leaden comb, or the like. *Bacon.*

She with ribbons tied
Histender neck, and comb'd his filken hide. *Dryd.*

There was a fort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, wherewith the man-mountain comb'd his head. *Swift.*

2. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, by drawing through narrow interstices: as, to comb wool.

COMBRUSH. *n. f.* [*comb* and *brush*.] A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. *n. f.* [*comb* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make combs.

This wood is of use for the turner, engraver, carver, and *comb-maker*. *Mortimer's Hullandrey*

TO COMBAT. *v. n.* [*combatre*, Fr.]

1. To fight: generally in a duel, or hand to hand.

Pardon me, I will not combat in my shirt. *Shak.*

2. To act in opposition, as the acid and alkali combat.

Two planets rushing from aspect malign
Of fierce opposition in mid sky,
Should combat, and their jarring spheres con-
found. *Milton.*

TO COMBAT. *v. a.* To oppose; to fight.

Their oppressors have changed the scene, and
combated the opinions in their true shape. *Dray of Poetry.*

Love yields at last, thus combated by pride,
And she submits to be the Roman's bride. *Grav.*

COMBAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Con-
test; battle; duel; strife; opposition:
generally between two, but sometimes
it is used for battle.

Those regions were full both of cruel monsters
and monstrous men; all which, by private *com-
bats*, they delivered the countries of. *Sidney.*

The noble combat that, 'twixt joy and sorrow,
was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declin'd
for the loss of her husband, another elevated, that
the oracle was fulfilled. *Shakspeare.*

The combat now by courage must be tried. *Dry*

COMBATANT. *n. f.* [*combattant*, Fr.]

1. He that fights with another; duellist; antagonist in arms.

So frown'd the mighty combatants, that hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Who, single combatant,
Duel'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army. *Milton's Agonistes.*

He with his sword unthoat'd, on pain of life,
Commands both combatants to cease their strife. *Dryden.*

Like despairing combatants they strive against
you, as if they had beheld unveiled the magical
shield of Ariosto, which dazzled the beholders
with too much brightness. *Dryden.*

2. A champion.

When any of those combatants strips his terms
of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for
knowledge. *Locke.*

3. With for before the thing defended.

Men become combatants for those opinions. *Locke.*

CO'MBER. *n. f.* [from *comb*.] He whose
trade it is to disentangle wool, and lay
it smooth for the spinner.

CO'MBIMATE. *adj.* [from *combine*.] Be-
trothed; promised; settled by compact.
A word of *Shakspeare*.

She lost a nobler brother; with him the finew of
her fortune, her marriage dowry: with both, her
combine husband this well-seeming Angelo. *Shak.*

COMBINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *combine*.]

1. Union for some certain purpose; asso-
ciation; league. A combination is
of private persons; a confederacy, of
states or sovereigns.

This cunning cardinal
The articles o' th' combination drew,
As himself pleas'd. *Shakspeare Henry VIII.*

2. It is now generally used in an ill sense;
but was formerly indifferent.

They aim to subdue all to their own will and
power, under the disguises of holy combinations. *King Charles.*

3. Union of bodies, or qualities; com-
mixture; conjunction.

These natures, from the moment of their first
combination, have been and are for ever insepa-
rable. *Hucker.*

Resolution of compound bodies by fire, does
not to much enrich mankind as it divides the
bodies; as upon the score of its making new
compounds by new combinations. *Boyle.*

Ingratitude is always in combination with pride
and hard-heartedness. *South.*

4. Copulation of ideas in the mind.

They never suffer any ideas to be joined in
their understandings, in any other or stronger
combination than what their own nature and cor-
respondence give them. *Locke.*

5. COMBINATION is used, in mathema-
tics, to denote the variation or altera-
tion of any number of quantities, letters,
sounds, or the like, in all the different
manners possible. Thus the number of
possible changes or combinations of the
twenty-four letters of the alphabet,
taken first two by two, then three by
three, &c. amount to 1,391,724,288,
887,252,999,425,128,493,402,200.

TO COMBINE. *v. a.* [*combiner*, French;
binos jungere, Latin.]

1. To join together.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,
As not secure to single or combin'd. *Milton.*

2. To link in union.

God, the best maker of all marriages,
Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one. *Shakspeare.*

Friendship is the cement which really combines
mankind. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To agree; to accord; to settle by
compact.

My heart's dear love is set on his fair daughter;
As mine on hers, so hers is set on mine,
And all combin'd, save what thou must combine
By holy marriage. *Shakspeare.*

4. To join words or ideas together : opposed to *analyse*.

To COMBINE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to unite each with other.

Used both of things and persons.

Honour and policy, like unsever'd friends
I th' war, do grow together; grant that, and
tell me

In peace what each of them by th' other loses,
That they combine not there? *Shakespeare's Coriol.*

2. To unite in friendship, or design.

Combine together 'gainst the enemy;
For these domestick and particular broils
Are not the question here. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

You with your foes combine,
And seem your own destruction to design. *Dryd.*

COMBLESS. *adj.* [from *comb*.] Wanting a comb or crest.

What, is your crest a cockcomb?—

—A combless cock, so Kate will be my hen.

Shakespeare.

COMBU'ST. *adj.* [from *cumburo*, *combustum*, Latin.]

When a planet is not above eight degrees and a half distant from the sun, either before or after him, it is said to be *combust*, or in *combustion*.

Harris.

COMBU'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *cumburo*, *combustum*, Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; susceptible of fire.

Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, because their vapours are rather sulphureous than of any other *combustible* substance.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Sin is to the soul like fire to *combustible* matter; it assimilates before it destroys it. *Saunders.*

They are but strewed over with a little penitential ashes; and will, as soon as they meet with *combustible* matter, flame out. *Decay of Piety.*

The flame shall still remain;
Nor, till the fuel perish, can decay,
By nature form'd on things *combustible* to prey.

Dryden.

COMBU'STIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *combustible*.] Aptness to take fire.

COMBU'STION. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Conflagration; burning; consumption by fire.

The future *combustion* of the earth is to be ushered in and accompanied with violent impressions upon nature. *Burnet.*

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub; bustle; hardlyburly.

Mutual *combustions*, bloodsheds, and wastes may enforce them through very faintness, after the experience of so endless miseries. *Houder.*

Prophesying, with accents terrible,
Of dire *combustion*, and confus'd events,
New-hatch'd to th' woeful time. *Shakespeare.*

Those cruel wars between the houses of York and Lancaster brought all England into an horrible *combustion*.

Maitland.

How much more of pow'r,
Army against army, numberless to raise
Dreadful *combustion* warring, and disturb,
Though not destroy, their happy native seat!

Milton.

But say, from whence this new *combustion* springs?

Dryden.

The comet moves in an inconceivable fury, and *combustion*, and at the same time with an exact regularity.

Addison's Guardian.

To COME. *v. n.* pret. *came*; particip. *come*. [coman, Saxon; *komen*, Dutch; *kommen*, German.]

1. To remove from a distant to a nearer place; to arrive: opposed to *go*.

And troubled blood through his pale face was seen

To *come* and go, with tidings from the heart.

Fairy Queen.

Cæsar will come forth to-day. Shakespeare.

Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,
I spake unto the crown as having sense. *Shaksp.*

The colour of the king doth *come* and go,
Between his purpose and his conscience. *Shaksp.*

The christians having stood almost all the day in order of battle in the sight of the enemy, vainly expecting when he should *come* forth to give them battle, returned at night unto their camp.

Knellet's History of the Turks.

'Tis true that since the senate's succour *came*,
They grow more bold. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

This christian woman!

Ah! there the mischief *comes*. *Roswe.*

2. To draw near; to advance toward.

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way *comes*. *Shakespeare.*

3. To move in any manner toward another; implying the idea of being received by another, or of tending toward another. The word always respects the place to which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves; yet this meaning is sometimes almost evanescent and imperceptible.

I did hear

The galloping of horse: who was 't *came* by?

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Bid them cover the table, serve in the meat,
and we will *come* in to dinner. *Shakespeare.*

As soon as the commandment *came* abroad,
the children of Israel brought in abundance the first fruits.

2 Chronicles.

Knowledge is a thing of their own invention,
or which they *come* to by fair reasoning. *Burnet.*

It is impossible to *come* near your lordship,
at any time, without receiving some favour.

Congreve.

None may *come* in view, but such as are pertinent.

Locke.

No perception of bodies, at a distance, may be accounted for by the motion of particles *coming* from them, and striking on our organs.

Locke.

They take the colour of what is laid before them, and as soon lose and resign it to the next that happens to *come* in their way.

Locke.

God has made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us; but it will never *come* into our heads all at once.

Locke.

4. To proceed; to issue.

Behold, my son, which *came* forth of my bowels, seeketh my life.

2 Samuel.

5. To advance from one stage or condition to another.

Trust me, I am exceeding weary.—
—Is it *come* to that? I had thought weariness durst not have attacked one of so high blood.

Shakespeare's Henry iv.

Though he would after have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it *came* to that.

Bacon.

Seditious tumults, and seditious fames, differ no more but as brother and sister; if it *come* to that, that the best actions of a state are taken in an ill sense and traduced.

Bacon.

His soldiers had skirmishes with the Numidians, so that once the skirmish was like to *come* to a just battle.

Knellet.

When it *came* to that once, they that had most flesh wished they had had less. *L'Estrange.*

Every new sprung passion is a part of the action, except we conceive nothing action till the players *come* to blows.

Dryden.

The force whereby bodies cohere is very much greater when they *come* to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance.

Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

6. To be brought to some condition either for better or worse, implying some degree of casualty: with *so*.

One said to Aristippus, 'tis a strange thing why men should rather give to the poor than to

philosophers. He answered, because they think themselves may sooner *come* to be poor than to be philosophers.

Bacon's Aphorisms.

His sons *come* to honour, and he knoweth it not.

Job.

He being *come* to the estate, keeps a busy family.

Locke.

You were told your master had gone to a tavern, and *come* to some mischance.

Swift.

7. To attain any condition or character.

A serpent, ere he *comes* to be a dragon,
Does eat a bat. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

He wonder'd how she *came* to know
What he had done, and meant to do. *Hudibras.*

The testimony of conscience, thus informed, *comes* to be so authentick, and so much to be relied upon.

South.

8. To become.

So *came* I a widow;
And never shall have length of life enough
To reign upon remembrance with mine eyes.

Shakespeare's Henry iv.

When he returns from hunting,
I will not speak with him; say I am sick.

If you *come* slack of former services,
You shall do well. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

How *came* the publican justified, but by a short and humble prayer?

Dupper.

9. To arrive at some act or habit, or disposition.

They would quickly *come* to have a natural abhorrence for that which they found made them fled.

Locke.

10. To change from one state into another desired; as the butter *comes*, when the parts begin to separate in the churn.

It is reported, that if you lay good store of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine *come* earlier, and prosper better.

Bacon's Natural History.

Then butter does refuse to *come*,
And love proves cross and humourous. *Hudib.*

In the *coming* or sprouting of malt, as it must not *come* too little, so it must not *come* too much.

Martimer.

11. To become present, and no longer future.

A time will *come*, when my maturer muse
In Cæsar's wars a nobler theme shall chuse. *Dry.*

12. To become present, and no longer absent.

That's my joy
Not to have seen before; for nature now
Comes all at once, confounding my delight. *Dryd.*

Mean while the gods the dome of Vulcan
throng,

Apollo *comes*, and Neptune *came* along. *Pope.*

Come then, my friend, my genius, *come* along,
Thou master of the poet and the song! *Pope.*

13. To happen; to fall out.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his duchess,
will be here with him this night.—
—How *comes* that?— *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

14. To befall, as an event.

Let me alone that I may speak, and let *come* on me what will.

Job.

15. To follow as a consequence.

Those that are kin to the king, never prick their finger but they say, there is some of the king's blood spilt. How *comes* that? says he, that takes upon him not to conceive: the answer is, I am the king's poor cousin, sir. *Shaksp.*

16. To cease very lately from some act or state; to have just done or suffered any thing.

David said unto Uriah, *camest* thou not from thy journey?

2 Samuel.

17. To COME about. To come to pass; to fall out; to come into being. Probably from the French *venir a bout*.

And let me speak to th' yet unknowing world,
How these things *came* about. *Shakespeare.*

That cherubim, which now appears as a God to a human soul, knows very well that the period will *come about* in eternity, when the human soul shall be as perfect as he himself now is. *Addison's Spectator.*

I conclude, however it *comes about*, that things are not as they should be. *Swift.*

How *comes it about*, that, for above sixty years, affairs have been placed in the hands of new men. *Swift.*

18. *To COME about.* To change; to come round.

The wind *came about*, and settled in the West for many days. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

On better thoughts, and my urg'd reasons, They are *come about*, and won to the true side. *Ben. Jonson.*

19. *To COME again.* To return.

There *came water* thereout; and when he had drunk, his spirit *came again*, and he revived. *Judges.*

20. *To COME after.* To follow.

If any man will *come after* me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me. *Matthew.*

21. *To COME at.* To reach; to get within the reach of; to obtain; to gain.

Neither sword nor sceptre can *come at* conscience; but it is above and beyond the reach of both. *Surkling.*

Cats will eat and destroy your marmoset, if they can *come at* it. *Koelwyn's Calendar.*

In order to *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves, we should consider how far we may deserve praise. *Addison.*

Nothing makes a woman more esteemed by the opposite sex than chastity, and we always prize those most who are hardest to *come at*. *Addison.*

22. *To COME by.* To obtain; to gain; to acquire. This seems an irregular and improper use, but has very powerful authorities.

Things most needful to preserve this life, are most prompt and easy for all living creatures to *come by*. *Hobbes.*

Love is like a child, That longs for every thing that he can *come by*. *Shakspeare.*

Thy case Shall be my precedent; as thou got'st Milan, I'll *come by* Naples. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Are you not ashamed to enforce a poor widow to so rough a course to *come by* her own? *Shakspeare.* The ointment wherewith this is done is made of divers ingredients, whereof the strangest and hardest to *come by* is the mors of a dead man unburied. *Bacon's Natural History.*

And with that wicked lye A letter they *came by*, From our king's majesty. *Denham.*

He tells a sad story, how hard it was for him to *come by* the book of Triganthus. *Stillingfleet.* Amidst your train this unseen judge will wait, Examine how you *came by* all your state. *Dryden.*

23. *To COME in.* To enter.

What, are you there? *come in*, and give some help. *Shakspeare.*

The simple ideas, united in the same subject, are as perfectly distinct as those that *come in* by different senses. *Locke.*

24. *To COME in.* To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer.

If the arch-rebel Tyrone, in the time of these wars, should offer to *come in* and submit himself to her majesty, would you not have him received? *Spenser on Ireland.*

25. *To COME in.* To arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous.

At what time our second fleet, which kept the narrow seas, was *come in* and joined to our main fleet. *Bacon.*

There was the Plymouth Squadron now *come in*, Which in the Straights last winter was abroad. *Dryden.*

26. *To COME in.* To become modish; to be brought into use.

Then *came* rich cloaths and graceful action *in*, Then instruments were taught more moving notes. *Roscommon.*

Silken garments did not *come in* till late, and the use of them in men was often restrained by law. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

27. *To COME in.* To be an ingredient; to make part of a composition.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness, must *come in* to brighten his character. *Atterbury.*

28. *To COME in.* To accrue from an estate, trade, or otherwise, as gain.

I had rather be mad with him that, when he had nothing, thought all the ships that *came in* to the harbour his; than with you that, when you have so much *coming in*, think you have nothing. *Surkling.*

29. *To COME in.* To be gained in abundance.

Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart, If savings *come* thus plentifully *in*. *Shakspeare.*

30. *To COME in for.* To be early enough to obtain: taken from hunting, where the dogs that are slow get nothing.

Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit and understanding, gentle nature and agreeable humour, honour and virtue, were to *come in for* their share of such contracts. *Temple.*

If thinking is essential to matter, stocks and stones will *come in for* their share of privilege. *Cullier.*

One who had in the rear excluded been, And could not for a taste o' th' flesh *come in*, Licks the solid earth. *Tate's Juvenal.*

The first *came in for* subsidies, whereof they sunk considerable sums. *Swift.*

31. *To COME in to.* To join with; to bring help.

They marched to Wells, where the lord Audley, with whom their leaders had before secret intelligence, *came in to* them; and was by them, with great gladness and cries of joy, accepted as their general. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

32. *To COME in to.* To comply with; to agree to.

The fame of their virtues will make men ready to *come in to* every thing that is done for the publick good. *Atterbury.*

33. *To COME near.* To approach; to resemble in excellence: a metaphor from races.

Whom you cannot equal or *come near* in doing, you would destroy or ruin with evil speaking. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

The whole achieved with such admirable invention, that nothing ancient or modern seems to *come near* it. *Temple.*

34. *To COME of.* To proceed, as a descendant from ancestors.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came*. *Dryden.* Self-love is so natural an infirmity, that it makes us partial even to those that *come of* us, as well as ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

35. *To COME of.* To proceed, as effects from their causes.

Will you please, sir, be gone; I told you what would *come of* this. *Shakspeare.*

The hiccough *comes of* fulness of meat, especially in children, which causeth an extension of the stomach. *Bacon.*

This *comes of* judging by the eye, without consulting the reason. *L'Estrange.*

My young master, whatever *comes out*, must have a wife looked out for him by that time he is of age. *Locke.*

36. *To COME off.* To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction.

The figure of a bell parakeet of the pyramis, but yet *coming off* and dilating more suddenly. *Bacon's Natural History.*

37. *To COME off.* To escape; to get free.

I knew the foul enchanter, though disguis'd; Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his spells, And yet *came off*. *Milnes.*

How thou wilt here *come off*, surmounts my reach. *Milnes.*

If, upon such a fair and full trial, he can *come off*, he is then clear and innocent. *South.*

Those that are in any signal danger implore his aid; and, if they *come off safe*, call their deliverance a miracle. *Addison.*

38. *To COME off.* To end an affair; to take good or bad fortune.

Oh, bravely *came we off*, When with a volley of our needles shot, After such bloody toil, we bid good-night. *Shakspeare.*

Ever since Spain and England have had any thing to debate one with the other, the English, upon all encounters, have *come off* with honour and the better. *Bacon.*

We must expect sometimes to *come off* by the worst, before we obtain the final conquest. *Calamy.* He oft, in such attempts as these, *Came off* with glory and success. *Hudibras.*

39. *To COME off from.* To leave; to forbear.

To *come off from* these grave disquisitions, I would clear the point by one instance more. *Fellon on the Glaffick.*

40. *To COME on.* To advance; to make progress.

Things seem to *come on* apace to their former state. *Bacon.*

There was in the camp both strength and victual sufficient for the obtaining of the victory, if they would not protract the war until winter were *come on*. *Kneller's History.*

The sea *came on*, the south with mighty roar Dispers'd and dash'd the rest upon the rocky shore. *Dryden.*

So travellers, who waste the day, Noting at length the setting sun, They mend their pace as night *comes on*. *Gravel.*

41. *To COME on.* To advance to combat.

The great ordnance once discharged, the armies *came fast on*, and joined battle. *Kneller.*

Rhymer, *come on*, and do the worst you can; I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*

42. *To COME on.* To thrive; to grow big; to grow.

Come on, poor babe; Some powerful spirit instruct the kites and ravens To be thy nurses. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

It should seem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the roses, that they will *come far faster on* in water than in earth; for the nourishment is easier drawn out of water than out of earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

43. *To COME over.* To repeat an act.

44. *To COME over.* To revolt.

They are perpetually teasing their friends to *come over* to them. *Addison's Spectator.*

A man, in changing his side, not only makes himself hated by those he left, but is seldom heartily esteemed by those he *comes over to*. *Addison's Spectator.*

45. *To COME over.* To rise in distillation.

Perhaps also the phlegmatick liquor, that is wont to *come over* in this analysis, may, at least as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire. *Boyle.*

46. *To COME out.* To be made publick.

Before his book *came out*, I had undertaken the answer of several others. *Stillingfleet.*

I have been tedious; and, which is worse, it *comes out* from the first draught, and uncorrected. *Dryden.*

47. *To COME out.* To appear upon trial;

to be discovered.

It is indeed *come out* at last that we are to look on the saints as inferior deities. *Stillinger fleet.*
The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a Roman ounce, *comes out* sixty-two grains and four sevenths. *Arbutnot.*

48. *To COME out with.* To give a vent to; to let fly.

Those great matters of chymical arcana must be provoked, before they will *come out* with them. *Boyle.*

49. *To COME so.* To consent or yield.
What is this, if my parson will not *come so*? *Swift.*

50. *To COME so.* To amount to.
The emperor imposed so great a custom upon all corn to be transported out of Sicily, that the very customs *came so* as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together. *Knotter.*

You saucily pretend to know
More than your dividend *comes so.* *Hudibras.*

Animals either feed upon vegetables immediately, or, which *comes to* the same at last, upon other animals which have fed upon them. *Woodw.*

He pays not this tax immediately, yet his purse will find it by a greater want of money than that *comes so.* *Locke.*

51. *To COME to himself.* To recover his senses.

He falls into sweet ecstacy of joy, wherein I shall leave him till he *comes to himself.* *Temple.*

52. *To COME to pass.* To be effected; to fall out.

It *cometh*, we grant, many times *so pass*, that the works of men being the same, their drifts and purpose therein are divers. *Hooker.*

How *comes it to pass*, that some liquors cannot pierce into or moisten some bodies, which are easily pervious to other liquors. *Boyle.*

53. *To COME up.* To make appearance.
Over-wet, at sowing-time, with us breedeth much dearth, inasmuch as the corn never *cometh up.* *Bacon.*

If wars should mow them down never to fast, yet they may be suddenly supplied, and *come up* again. *Bacon.*

Good intentions are the seeds of good actions; and every man ought to sow them, whether they *come up* or no. *Temple.*

54. *To COME up.* To come into use: as, a fashion *comes up.*

55. *To COME up to.* To amount to.
He prepares for a surrender, asserting that all these will not *come up to* near the quantity requisite. *Woodward's Natural History.*

56. *To COME up to.* To rise; to advance.

Whose ignorant credulity will not *come up to* the truth. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Considerations there are, that may make us, if not *come up to* the character of those who rejoice in tribulations, yet at least satisfy the duty of being patient. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

The vestes hyssine, which some ladies wore, must have been of such extraordinary price, that there is no stuff in our age *comes up to* it. *Arbutnot.*

When the heart is full, it is angry at all words that cannot *come up to* it. *Swift.*

57. *To COME up with.* To overtake.

58. *To COME upon.* To invade; to attack.

Three hundred horse, and three thousand foot English, commanded by sir John Norris, were charged by Parma, *coming upon* them with seven thousand horse. *Bacon.*

When old age *comes upon* him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itself. *South.*

59. *To COME.* In futurity; not present; to happen hereafter.

It serveth to discover that which is hid, as well as to foretell that which is *to come.* *Bacon.*

In times *to come,*
My waves shall wash the walls of mighty Rome. *Dryden.*

Taking a lease of land for years *to come*, at the rate of one hundred pounds. *Locke.*

60. *COME* is a word of which the use is various and extensive, but the radical signification of *tendency hitherward* is uniformly preserved. When we say *be come from a place*, the idea is that of *returning*, or *arriving*, or becoming *nearer*; when we say *be went from a place*, we conceive simply departure, or removal to a greater distance. The butter *comes*; it is passing from its former state to that which is desired; it is advancing toward us.

COME. [participle of the verb.]
Thy words were heard, and I am *come* to thy words. *David.*

COME. A particle of exhortation; be quick; make no delay.
Come, let us make our father drink wine. *Genesis.*

COME. A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it.

Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt; The only difference is, I dare laugh out. *Pope.*

COME. A kind of adverbial word for *when it shall come*: as, *come Wednesday*, when Wednesday shall come.

Come Candlemas, nine years ago she died. *Gay.*

COMB. n. f. [from the verb.] A sprout: a cant term.

That the malt is sufficiently well dried, you may know both by the taste, and also by the falling off of the *comb* or sprout. *Mortimer.*

COMEDIAN. n. f. [from comedy.]

1. A player or actor of comic parts.

2. A player in general; a stageplayer; an actress or actor.

Melissarion, pretty honey-bee, when of a *comedian* she became a wealthy man's wife, would be jangled Madam Pithias, or Prudence. *Camden's Remains.*

3. A writer of comedies.

Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian*, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker. *Peachment of Poetry.*

COMEDY. n. f. [comedia, Lat.] A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind, with an intention to make vice and folly ridiculous: opposed to tragedy.

Your honour's players
Are *come* to play a pleasant *comedy.* *Shakespeare.*

A long, exact, and serious *comedy*;
In every scene some moral let it teach,
And, if it can, at once both please and preach. *Pope.*

COMELINESS. n. f. [from comely.] Grace; beauty; dignity. It signifies something less forcible than *beauty*, less elegant than *grace*, and less light than *pretinests*.

A careless *comeliness* with comely care. *Sidney.*
The service of God hath not such perfection of grace and *comeliness*, as when the dignity of the place doth concur. *Hooker.*

They skilled not of the goodly ornaments of poetry, yet were sprinkled with some pretty flowers, which gave good grace and *comeliness*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Hardly shall you meet with man or woman so aged or ill-favoured, but, if you will commend them for *comeliness*, nay and for youth too, shall take it well. *South.*

There is great pulchritude and *comeliness* of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants. *Ray on the Creation.*

A horseman's coat shall hide,
Thy taper shape, and *comeliness* of side. *Pier.*
COMELY. adj. [from become; or from comeman, Sax. to please.]

1. Graceful; decent; having dignity or grandeur of mien or look. *Comeliness* seems to be that species of beauty which excites respect rather than pleasure.

It the principal part of beauty is in decent motion, no marvel though persons in years seem many times more amiable; for no youth can be *comely* but by pardon, and considering the youth as to make up the *comeliness*. *Bacon.*

He that is *comely*, when old and decrepit, surely was very beautiful when he was young. *South.*

Thou art a *comely*, young, and valiant knight. *Dryden.*

2. Used of things, decent; according to propriety.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is *comely* Envenoms him that bears it! *Shakespeare.*

This is a happier and more *comely* time,
Than when these fellows ran about the streets,
Crying confusion. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

COMELY. adv. [from the adjective.] Handsomely; gracefully.

To ride *comely*, to play at all weapons, to dance *comely*, be very necessary for a courtly gentleman. *Afcham's Schoolmaster.*

COMER. n. f. [from come.] One that comes.

Time is like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;
But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the *comer*: welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing. *Shakespeare.*

Yourself, renowned prince, then stood as fair,
As any *comer*: I have look'd on yet,
For my affection. *Shakespeare.*

Plants move upwards; but, if the sap puts up too fast, it maketh a slender stalk, which will not support the weight; and therefore these are all swift and hasty *comers*. *Bacon.*

It is natural to be kind to the last *comer*. *L'Estrange.*

Now leave those joys, unsuited to thy age,
To a fresh *comer*, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*

The renowned champion of our lady of Loreto, and the miraculous translation of her chapel; about which he hath published a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it against all *comers*. *Stillinger fleet.*

There it is not strange, that the mind should give itself up to the common opinion; or render itself to the first *comer*. *Locke.*

House and heart are open for a friend; the p stage is easy, and not only admits, but even invites, the *comer*. *South.*

COMET. n. f. [cometa, Lat. a hairy star.]

A heavenly body in the planetary region, appearing suddenly, and again disappearing; and, during the time of its appearance, moving through its proper orbit like a planet. The orbits of *comets* are ellipses, having one of their foci in the centre of the sun; and being very long and eccentric, they become invisible when in that part most remote from the sun. *Comets*, popularly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun; hence arises a popular division of *comets* into three kinds, *bearded*, *tailed*, and *haired comets*; though the division rather relates to the different circumstances of the same *comet*, than to the phenomena of the several. Thus, when the *comet* is eastward of the sun, and moves from it, the *comet* is said to be bearded, *barbatus*, because the light marches before it. When the light is westward of the sun, the *comet* is said to be tailed, because the train follows it. When the *comet* and the sun are diametrically opposite, the earth being between them, the train is hid behind the body of the *comet*, excepting a little that appears around it, in form of a border of hair, hence called *crinitus*.

According to Sir Isaac Newton, the tail of a comet is a very thin vapour, emitted by the head or nucleus of the comet, ignited by the neighbourhood to the sun; and this vapour is furnished by the atmosphere of the comet. The vapours of comets being thus dilated, rarefied, and diffused, may probably, by means of their own gravity, be attracted down to the planets, and become intermingled with their atmospheres. For the conservation of the water and moisture of the planets, comets seem absolutely requisite; from whose condensed vapours and exhalations all that moisture which is spent in vegetations and putrefactions, and turned into dry earth, may be resupplied and recruited; for all vegetables increase wholly from fluids, and turn, by putrefaction, into earth. Hence the quantity of dry earth must continually increase, and the moisture of the globe decrease, and at last be quite evaporated, if it have not a continual supply. And I suspect, adds Sir Isaac, that the spirit which makes the finest, subtlest, and best part of our air, and which is absolutely requisite for the life and being of all things, comes principally from the comets.

The same great author has computed that the Sun's heat, in the comet of 1680, was, to his heat with us at midsummer, as twenty-eight thousand to one; and that the heat of the body of the comet was near two thousand times as great as that of red-hot iron. He also calculates, that a globe of red-hot iron, of the dimensions of our earth, would scarce be cool in fifty thousand years. If then the comet be supposed to cool a hundred times as fast as red-hot iron, yet, since its heat was two thousand times greater, supposing it of the bigness of the earth, it would not be cool in a million of years.

Tierney. Chambers.

And wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wondrous monument,
Some comet, or unusual prodigy?
Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of staring comets.

Craheav.

I considered a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a sky-rocket discharged by an hand that is almighty. Addison.
Fierce meteors shoot their arbitrary light,
And comets march with lawless horrors bright.

Prior.

COMETARY. } *adj.* [from comet.] Relating to a comet.

Refractions of light are in the planetary and cometary regions, as on our globe. *Chymer.*

COMFIT. *n. f.* [*bellaria arida*, Latin; *konfit*, Dutch.] It should seem that both are formed by hasty pronunciation from *confect*. A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar, and dried.

By feeding me on beans and pease,
He crams in nasty crevices,
And turns to comfit by his arts,
To make me relish for defects.

Hudibras.

TO COMFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve dry with sugar.

The fruit that does so quickly waste,
Men scarce can see it, much less taste,
Thou comfittest in streets to make it last.

Conley.

COMFITURE. *n. f.* [from *confit*, or *confection*.] Sweetmeat.

From country grists to confections of court,
O city's quelque-choises, let not report
My mind transport.

Donne.

TO COMFORT. *v. a.* [*conforto*, low Latin. *Salsia confortat nervos*, Schol. Lat.]

1. To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added to the natural assent of reason, concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little comfort and enliven the same.

Hester.

Light excelleth in comforting the spirits of men: light varied doth the same effect, with more novelty. This is the cause why precious stones comfort.

Bacon's Nat. History.

Some of the abbots had been guilty of comforting and assisting the rebels.

Ayliffe's Paragon.

2. To console; to strengthen the mind under the pressure of calamity.

They bemoaned him, and comforted him, over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him.

Job.

COMFORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Support; assistance; countenance.

Poynings made a wild chase upon the wild Irish; where, in respect of the mountains and fastnesses, he did little good, which he would needs impute unto the comfort that the rebels should receive underhand from the earl of Kildare.

Bacon.

The king did also appoint commissioners for the fining of all such as were of any value, and had any hand or partaking in the aid or comfort of Perkins, or the Cornishmen.

Bacon.

2. Consolation; support under calamity or danger.

Her soul heaven's queen, whose name she bears,

In comfort of her mother's fears,
Hath plac'd among her virgin train.

Ben Jonson.

As they have no apprehension of those things, so they need no comfort against them.

Tillotson.

3. That which gives consolation or support in calamity.

I will keep her ignorant of her good,
To make her heavenly comforts of despair,
When it is least expected.

Shakspeare.

Your children were vexation to your youth,
But mine shall be a comfort to your age.

Shakspeare.

We need not fear

To pass commodiously this life, sustain'd
By him with many comforts, till we end
In dust, our final rest and native home.

Milton.

COMFORTABLE. *adj.* [from *comfort*.]

1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort; cheerful: of persons. Not in use.

For my sake be comfortable; hold death
A while at the arm's end.
My lord leans wondrously to discontent;
His comfortable temper has forsok him;
He is much out of health.

Shakspeare.

Shakspeare. Timon.

2. Admitting comfort: of condition.

What can promise him a comfortable appearance before his dreadful judge?

South.

3. Dispensing comfort; having the power of giving comfort.

He had no brother, which, though it be comfortable for kings to have, yet draweth the subjects eyes aside.

Bacon's Henry vii.

The lives of many miserable men were saved, and a comfortable provision made for their subsistence.

Dryden's Fab. Dedication.

COMFORTABLY. *adv.* [from *comfortable*.]

In a comfortable manner; with cheerfulness; without despair.

Upon view of the sincerity of that performance, hope comfortably and cheerfully for God's performance.

Hammond.

COMFORTER. *n. f.* [from *comfort*.]

1. One that administers consolation in misfortunes; one that strengthens and supports the mind in misery or danger.

This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him, as comforters in his agony.

Hosker.

The heavens have blest you with a goodly son,
To be a comfort when he is gone.

Shakspeare.

Nineveh is laid waste, who will bemoan her? whence shall I seek comforters for thee?

Nehem.

2. The title of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity.

COMFORTLESS. *adj.* [from *comfort*.]

Wanting comfort; being without any

thing to allay misfortune: used of persons as well as things.

Yet shall not my death be comfortless, receiving it by your sentence.

Sidney.

Where was the cave, ywrought with wondrous art,

Deep, dark, uncasy, doleful, comfortless. Fairy Qu.

News fitting to the night;

Black, fearful, comfortless, and horrible. Shakspeare.

On thy feet thou stood'st at last,

Though comfortless, as when a father mourns
His children, all in view destroy'd at once.

Milt.

That unfortunate comfortless deafness had not quite tired me.

Swift.

COMFREY. *n. f.* [*consolida*, Lat. *comfrie*, French.] A plant.

Miller.

COMICAL. *adj.* [*comicus*, Latin.]

1. Raising mirth; merry; diverting.

The greatest resemblance of our author is in the familiar stile and pleasing way of relating comical adventures of that nature.

Dryden. Fab.

Something to comical in the voice and gestures, that a man can hardly forbear being pleased.

Addison on Italy.

2. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy; not tragical.

That all might appear to be knit up in a comical conclusion, the duke's daughter was afterwards joined in marriage to the lord Lisle.

Hayward.

They deny it to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical.

Goy.

COMICALLY. *adv.* [from *comical*.]

1. In such a manner as raises mirth.

2. In a manner befitting comedy.

COMICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *comical*.]

The quality of being comical; the power of raising mirth.

COMICK. *adj.* [*comicus*, Lat. *comique*, French.]

1. Relating to comedy; not tragick.

I never yet the tragick muse essay'd,
Deter'd by thy inimitable maid;

And when I venture at the comick stile,
Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil.

Waller.

A comick subject loves an humble verse;
Thyestes scorns a low and comick style;
Yet comedy sometimes may raise her voice.

Rescousse.

Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy comick sleep.

Dryden.

2. Raising mirth.

Stately triumphs, mirthly comick shows,
Such as befit the pleasure.

Shakspeare.

COMING. *n. f.* [from *To come*.]

1. The act of coming; approach.

Where art thou, Adam! went with joy to meet

My coming, seen far off? Sweet the coming on

Of grateful evening mild.

Milt. Par. Left.

2. The state of being come; arrival.

May 't please you, noble madam, to withdraw
Into your private chamber; we shall give you
The full cause of our coming.

Shakspeare.

Some people in America counted their years by the coming of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others.

Loria.

COMING-IN. *n. f.* Revenue; income.

Here 's a small trifle of wives; eleven widows and nine maids is a simple coming-in for one man.

What are thy rents? what are thy coming-ins? O ceremony, shew me but thy worth!

What is thy toll, O adoration?

Shakspeare.

COMING. *participial adj.* [from *come*.]

1. Fond; forward; ready to come.

Now will I be your Rosalind in a more coming on disposition; and, ask me what you will, I will grant it.

Shakspeare.

That very lapidary himself, with a coming

Romach, and in the cock's place, would have made the cock's choice. *L'Ejfrange.*

That he had been so affectionate a husband, was no ill argument to the coming dowager. *Dryd.*
On morning wings how active springs the mind!

How easy every labour it pursues,
How coming to the poet ev'ry muse! *Pope.*

2. Future; yet to come.
Praise of great acts he scatters, as a seed
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Kejs.*

COMITIAL. *adj.* [*comitia*, Lat. an assembly of the Romans.] Relating to the assemblies of the people of Rome.

COMITY. *n. f.* [*cogitatus*, Lat.] Courtesy; civility; good-breeding. *Dick.*

COMMA. *n. f.* [*comma*, Lat.]

1. The point which notes the distinction of clauses, and order of construction, in the sentence; marked thus [,].
Commas and points they set exactly right. Pope.

2. The ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a semitone or a perfect tone exceeds the imperfect tone. It is a term used only in theoretical music, to shew the exact proportions between concords. *Harris.*

To COMMAND. *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr. *mando*, Lat.]

1. To govern; to give orders to; to hold in subjection or obedience: correlative to obey.

Look, this feather,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greater gulf;
Such is the lightness of you common men. *Shaks.*
Christ could command legions of angels to his rescue. *Drom of Pity.*

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now

With a harsh voice, and supercilious brow,
To serve duties. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 5.*

The queen commands, and we'll obey,
Over the hills, and far away. *Old Song.*

2. To order; to direct to be done: contrary to prohibit.

My conscience bids me ask, wherefore you have

Commanded me these most poisonous compounds? *Shakspeare.*

We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he shall command us. *Exodus.*

Whatever hypocrites austere talk
Of purity, and place, and innocence,
Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure, and commands to come, leaves false to all.
Our maker bids increase; who bids abstain
But our destroyer, foe to God and man? *Milton.*

3. To have in power.

If the strong cane support thy walking hand,
Chai'men no longer shall the wall command. *Gay.*

4. To overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen or annoyed.

Up to the Eastern tower,
Whose height commands as subjects all the vale,
To see the fight. *Shakspeare.*

His eye might there command wherever stood
City, of old or modern fame, the seat
Of mightiest empire. *Milton.*

One side commands a view of the finest garden in the world. *Adair's Gardener.*

5. To lead as a general.

Those he commands move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

To COMMAND. *v. n.* To have the supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern.

Those two commanding powers of the soul, the understanding and the will. *South.*

COMMA'ND. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The right of commanding; power; supreme authority. It is used in military affairs, as magistracy or government in civil life: with over.

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet my soldiers are in my command. *Shaks.*
With lightning fill her awful band,
And make the clouds trem all at her command. *Waller.*

He assumed an absolute command over his readers. *Dryden.*

2. Cogent authority; despotism.

Command and force may often ciente, but can never cure, an aversion; and whatever any one is brought to by compulsion, he will leave as soon as he can. *Locke on Education.*

3. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given.

Of this tree we may not taste nor touch;
God so commanded, and left that command
Sole daughter of his voice. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
As there is no prohibition of it, so no command for it. *Taylor.*

The captain gives command, the joyful train
Glide through the gloomy shade, and leave the main. *Dryden.*

4. The power of overlooking or surveying any place.

The steepy stand,
Which overlooks the vale with wide command. *Dryden's Enid.*

COMMA'NDER. *n. f.* [from command.]

1. He that has the supreme authority; a general; a leader; a chief.

We'll do thee homage, and be rul'd by thee;
Love thee as our commander and our king. *Shaks.*
I have given him for a leader and commander to the people. *Isiah.*

The Romans, when commanders in war, spake to their army, and styled them, My soldiers. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Charles, Henry, and Francis of France, often adventured rather as soldiers than as commanders. *Hayward.*

Sir Phelim O'Neil appeared as their commander in chief. *Clarendon.*

Supreme commander both of sea and land. *Waller.*

The heroic action of some great commander, enterprised for the common good, and honour of the christian cause. *Dryden.*

Their great commanders by credit in their armies, fell into the scales as a counterpoise to the people. *Swift.*

2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet, with a handle about three foot long, to use in both hands. *Moxon.*

3. An instrument of surgery.

The glassocomium, commonly called the commander, is of use in the most strong tough bodies, and where the luxation hath been of long continuance. *Weseman's Surgery.*

COMMA'NDERY. *n. f.* [from command.]

A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

COMMA'NDMENT. *n. f.* [commandment, French.]

1. Mandate; command; order; precept.

They plainly require some special commandment for that which is exacted at their hands. *Hooker.*
Say, you chose him more after our commandment, Than guided by your own affections. *Shaks.*

By the easy commandment by God given to Adam, to forbear to feed thereon, it pleased God to make trial of his obedience. *Raleigh.*

2. Authority; coercive power.

I thought that all things had been savage here,
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern commandment. *Shaks. As you like it.*

3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses.

And he wrote upon the tables the words of the covenant, and the ten commandments. *Exodus.*

COMMA'NDRESS. *n. f.* [from commander.]

A woman vested with supreme authority.

To prescribe the order of doing in all things, is a peculiar prerogative, which wisdom hath, as queen or sovereign commandress, over all other virtues. *Hooker.*

Be you commandress therefore, princess, queen
Of all our forces, be thy word a law. *Fairfax.*

COMMATE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *matéria*.] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are commaterial with teeth. *Bacon.*

The body adjacent and ambient is not commaterial, but merely heterogeneous towards the body to be preserved. *Bacon.*

COMMATERIA'LIITY. *n. f.* [from commaterial.] Participation of the same matter.

COMMELINE. *n. f.* [*commelina*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

COMMEMORABLE. *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Deserving to be mentioned with honour; worthy to be kept in remembrance.

To COMMEMORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *memoro*, Lat.] To preserve the memory by some publick act; to celebrate solemnly.

Such is the divine mercy which we now commemorate; and, if we commemorate it, we shall rejoice in the Lord. *Fideler.*

COMMEMORATION. *n. f.* [from *commemorate*.] An act of publick celebration; solemnization of the memory of any thing.

That which is daily offered in the church, is a daily commemoration of that one sacrifice offered on the cross. *Taylor.*

St. Austin believed that the martyrs, when the commemorations were made at their own sepulchres, did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf of those who there put up their supplications to God. *Stillingfleet.*

Commemoration was formerly made, with thanksgiving, in honour of good men departed this world. *Shakspeare's Paragon.*

COMMEMORATIVE. *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Tending to preserve memory of any thing.

The annual offering of the paschal lamb was commemorative of that first paschal lamb. *Atterb.*

The original use of sacrifice was commemorative of the original revelation; a sort of daily memorial or record of what God declared, and man believed. *Verbe.*

To COMME'NCE. *v. n.* [commencer, French.]

1. To begin; to take beginning.

Why hath it given me earnest of success,
Commencing in a truth? *Shakspeare.*

Man, conscious of his immortality, cannot be without concern for that state that is to commence after this life. *Regen.*

2. To take a new character.

If wit so much from ignorance undergo,
Ah! let not learning too commence its sue! *Pope.*

To COMMENCE. *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of: as, to commence a suit.

Most shallowly did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence. *Shakspeare.*

COMMENCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *commence*.] Beginning; date.

The waters were gathered together into one place, the third day from the commencement of the creation. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

To COMMEND. *v. a.* [*commendare*, Lat.]

1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to recommend.

After Bathoroffa was arrived, it was known how effectually the chief bailia had commended him to Solymán. *Kneller's History.*

Among the objects of knowledge, two especially commend themselves to our contemplation; the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourselves. *Hales' Origin of Mankind.*

Vain-glory is a principle I commend to no man. *Deery of Picty.*

2. To deliver up with confidence.

To thee I do commend my watchful soul,
Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:
Sleeping and waking, O defend me still! *Shakf.*
Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit. *Luke.*

3. To praise; to mention with approbation.

Who is Silvia? What is she,
That all our swains commend her?
Holy, fair, and wise is she. *Shakf.*

Old men do most exceed in this point of folly,
Commending the days of their youth they scarce
remembered, at least well understood not. *Brown.*
He lov'd my worthless rhymes; and, like a
friend,

Would find out something to commend. *Cowley.*
Historians commend Alexander for weeping
when he read the actions of Achilles. *Dryd. Vir.*
Each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame, and something to commend. *Pope.*

4. To mention by way of keeping in memory; to recommend to remembrance.

Signior Anthonio
Commends him to you.—
—Ere I ope his letter,
I pray you tell me how my good friend doth. *Shakf.*

5. To produce to favourable notice.

The chorus was only to give the young ladies
an occasion of entertaining the French king with
vocal music, and of commending their own
voices. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

6. To fend.

These draw the chariot which Læmus sends,
And the rich present to the prince commends. *Dry.*

COMME'ND. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Commendation. Not in use.

Tell her I fend to her my kind commends:
Take special care my greetings be deliver'd. *Shakf.*

COMME'NDABLE. *adj.* [from commend.] Laudable; worthy of praise. Anciently accented on the first syllable.

And power, unto itself most commendable,
Hath not a tomb so evident, as a chair
T' extol what it hath done. *Shakf.*

Order and decent ceremonies in the church,
are not only comely, but commendable. *Bacon.*

Many heroes, and most worthy persons, be-
ing sufficiently commendable from true and un-
questionable merit, have received advancement
from falsehood. *Brown's Vul. Errors.*

Benannia is not drawn, like other countries,
in a soft peaceful posture; but is adorned with
emblems that mark out the military genius of
her inhabitants. This is, I think, the only com-
mendable quality that the old poets have touched
upon in the description of our country. *Ashlyon.*

COMME'NDABLY. *adv.* [from commendable.] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.

Of preachers the shire holdeth a number, all
commendably labouring in their vocation. *Carew.*

COMMENDAM. [commenda, low Lat.]

A benefice, which, being void, is com-
mended to the charge and care of some
sufficient clerk, to be supplied until it
be conveniently provided of a pastor. *Cowell.*

It had been once mentioned to him, that his
peace should be made, if he would resign his
bishoprick, and deanery of Westminster; for he
had that in commendam. *Clarendon.*

COMME'NDATORY. *n. f.* [from commendam.] One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION. *n. f.* [from commend.]

1. Recommendation; favourable representation.

This jewel and my gold are yours, provided
I have your commendation for my more free en-
tertainment. *Shakf.*

The choice of them should be by the com-
mendation of the great officers of the kingdom. *Bacon.*

2. Praise; declaration of esteem.

His fame would not get so sweet and noble an
air to fly in as in your breath, so could not you
find a fitter subject of commendation. *Sidney.*

5. Ground of praise.

Good-nature is the most godlike commendation
of a man. *Dryden's Journal, Dedication.*

4. Message of love.

Mrs. Page has her hearty commendations to you
too. *Shakf.*

Hark you, Margaret,
No princely commendations to my king! —
— Such commendations as become a maid,
A virgin, and his servant, say to him. *Shakf.*

COMME'NDATORY. *adj.* [from commend.] Favourably representative; containing praise.

It doth much add to a man's reputation, and
is like perpetual letters commendatory, to have
good forms; to attain them, it almost sufficeth
not to despise them. *Bacon's Essays.*

We bestow the flourish of poetry on those
commendatory comets which popularly set forth
the eminency of this creature. *Brown.*

If I can think that neither he nor you despise
me, it is a greater honour to me, by far, than if
all the house of lords writ commendatory verses
upon me. *Pope.*

COMME'NDER. *n. f.* [from commend.] Praiser.

Such a concurrence of two extremes, by most
of the same commenders and disprisers. *Wotton.*

COMMENSALITY, *n. f.* [from commensalis, Lat.] Fellowship of table; the custom of eating together.

They being enjoined and prohibited certain
foods, thereby to avoid community with the Gen-
tiles, upon promiscuous commensality. *Brown.*

COMMENSURABILITY. *n. f.* [from commensurable.] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another. Thus an inch and a yard are commensurable, a yard containing a certain number of inches; the diameter and circumference of a circle are incommensurable, not being reducible to any common measure. Proportion.

Some place the essence thereof in the propor-
tion of parts, conceiving it to consist in a comely
commensurability of the whole unto the parts, and
the parts between themselves. *Brown.*

COMMENSURABLE. *adj.* [com and mensura, Latin.] Reducible to some common measure: as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.

COMMENSURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from commensurable.] Commensurability; proportion.

There is no commensurableness between this ob-
ject and a created understanding, yet there is
a congruity and connaturality. *Hale.*

TO COMMENSURATE. *v. a.* [com and mensura, Lat.] To reduce to some common measure.

That division is not natural, but artificial, and
by agreement, as the apostle terms to commensu-
rate the longitude of places. *Brown.*

COMMENSURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Reducible to some common measure.

They permitted no intelligence between them,
other than by the mediation of some organ equally
commensurate to soul and body. *Gerv. of the Tongue.*

2. Equal; proportionable to each other.

Is our knowledge adequately commensurate
with the nature of things? *Glanville.*

Those who are persuaded that they shall con-
tinue for ever, cannot chuse but aspire after a
happier commensurate to their duration. *Tillot.*

Nothing commensurate to the defects of human
nature, on which it could fix as its ultimate end,
without being carried on with any farther desire. *Rogers' Sermons.*

Matter and gravity are always commensurate. *Bentley.*

COMMENSURATELY. *adv.* [from commensurate.] With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing.

We are constrained to make the day serve to
measure the year as well as we can, though not
commensurately to each year; but by collecting
the fraction of days in several years, till they
amount to an even day. *Haller on Time.*

COMMENSURATION. *n. f.* [from commensurate.] Proportion; reduction of some things to some common measure.

A body ever great, or ever small, will not be
thrown so far as a body of a middle size; so
that, it seemeth, there must be a commensuration,
or proportion between the body moved and the
force, to make it move well. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

All fitness lies in a particular commensuration,
or proportion, of one thing to another. *South.*

TO COMMENT. *v. n.* [commentor, Lat.]

1. To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain: with upon before the thing explained.

Such are thy secrets, which my life makes good,
And comments on thee; for in every thing.
Thy words do find me out, and parallels bring,
And in another make me understand. *Herbert.*

Criticks having first taken a liking to one of
these poets, proceed to comment on him, and il-
lustrate him. *Dryden's Journal, Dedication.*

They have contented themselves only to com-
ment upon those texts, and make the best copies
they could after those originals. *Temple.*

Indeed I hate that any man should be idle,
while I must translate and comment. *Pope.*

2. To make remarks; to make observations.

Enter his chamber, view his lifeless corps,
And comment then upon his sudden death. *Shakf.*

COMMENT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Annotations on an author; notes; explanation; exposition; remarks.

Adam came into the world a philosopher,
which appeared by his writing the nature of
things upon their names: he could view essences
in themselves, and read forms without the com-
ment of their respective properties. *South.*

All the volumes of philosophy,
With all their comments, never could invent
So politic an instrument. *Prior.*

Proper gestures, and vehement exertions of the
voice, are a kind of comment to what he utters. *Ashley's Spectator.*

Still, with itself compar'd, his text peruse;
And let your comment be the Mantuan muse. *Pope.*

2. Remark; observation.

In such a time as this, it is not meet
That every nice offence should bear its comment. *Shakf.*

Forgive the comment that my passion made
Upon thy feature; for my rage was blind. *Shakf.*

All that is behind will be by way of comment
on that part of the church of England's charity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

COMMENTARY. n. f. [*commentarius*, Lat.]

1. An exposition; book of annotations or remarks.

In religion, scripture is the best rule; and the church's universal practice, the best commentary. *King Charles.*

2. Memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

Very, in a private commentary which he wrote of that service, testified that eight hundred were slain. *Bacon.*

They shew still the ruins of Cæsar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length, as he has declared it in the first book of his Commentaries. *Addison on Italy.*

COMMENTATOR. n. f. [from *comment*.]

Expofitor; annotator.

I have made such expositions of my authors, as no commentator will forgive me. *Dryden.*

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marjia was a lawyer who had lost his cause. *Addison.*

Galen's commentator tells us, that bitter substances engender choler, and burn the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

No commentator can more filly pass O'er a learn'd unintelligible place. *Pope.*

COMMENTER. n. f. [from *comment*.] One that writes comments; an explainer; an annotator.

Shily as any commentor goes by Had words or sense. *Dante.*

COMMENTITIOUS. adj. [*commentitius*, Latin.] Invented; fictitious; imaginary.

It is easy to draw a parallelism between that ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its resemblance to that commentitious inanity. *Glanville's Scops.*

COMMERCE. n. f. [*commercium*, Lat.]

It was anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. Intercourse; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of any thing; trade; traffick.

Places of publick resort being thus provided, our repair thither is especially for mutual conference, and, as it were, commerce to be had between God and us. *Hooker.*

How could communities, Degrees in schools, and brotherhoods in cities, Peaceful commerce from dividable shores, But by degrees stand in authentick place? *Shakspeare.*

Instructed ships shall sail to quick commerce, By which remotest regions are ally'd; Which makes one city of the universe, Where some may gain, and all may be supply'd. *Dryden.*

These people had not any commerce with the other known parts of the world. *Tillotson.*

In any country, that hath commerce with the rest of the world, it is almost impossible now to be without the use of silver coin. *Locke.*

2. Common or familiar intercourse.

Good-nature, which consists in overlooking of faults, is to be exercised only in doing ourselves justice in the ordinary commerce and occurrences of life. *Addison.*

To COMMERCE. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To traffick.

Ezekiel in the description of Tyre, and of the exceeding trade that it had with the East, as the only mart town, reciteth both the people with whom they commerce, and also what commodities every country yielded. *Raleigh.*

When they might not converse or commerce with any civil men; whither should they fly but into the woods and mountains, and there live in a wild manner. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To hold intercourse with.

Come, but keep thy wanted date, With even step and musing gait, And looks commercing with the skies, Thy eye soul sitting in thine eyes, *Milton.*

COMMERCE. *adj.* [from *commerce*.]

Relating to commerce or traffick.

To COMMIGRATE. v. n. [*con* and *migro*, Latin.] To remove in a body, or by consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION. n. f. [from *commigrate*.]

A removal of a large body of people from one country to another.

Both the inhabitants of that, and of our world, lost all memory of their commigration hence. *Woodward's Natural History.*

COMMINATION. n. f. [*comminatio*, Latin.]

1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment, or of vengeance.

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to seclude from us; to fence them not only by precept and commination, but with difficulty and impossibility. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

COMMINATORY. adj. [from *commination*.]

Denunciatory; threatening.

To COMMINGLE. v. a. [*commisceo*, Lat.]

To mix into one mass; to unite intimately; to mix; to blend.

Best are those, Whose blood and judgment are so well commingled, That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger, To sound what stop she please. *Shakspeare.*

To COMMINGLE. v. n. To unite one with another.

Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not commingle, the oil remaining on the top till they be stirred. *Bacon.*

COMMUNIBLE. adj. [from *commune*.]

Frangible; reducible to powder; susceptible of pulverization.

The best diamonds are comminable; and are so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto pestilation, and resist not any ordinary pebble. *Brown.*

To COMMUNITE. v. a. [*communio*, Latin.] To grind; to pulverize; to break into small parts.

Parchment skins, and cloth; drink in liquors, though themselves be intire bodies, and not comminuted, as sand and ashes. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

COMMUNITION. n. f. [from *commune*.]

1. The act of grinding into small parts; pulverization.

The jaw in men, and animals furnished with grinders, hath an oblique or transverse motion, necessary for comminution of the meat. *Ruy.*

This smiting of the steel with the flint doth only make a comminution, and a very rapid whirling and melting of some particles; but that idea of flame is wholly in us. *Bentley.*

2. Attenuation.

Causes of fixation are the even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the jejuneity or extreme comminution of spirits; of which the two last may be joined with a nature liquefiable. *Bacon.*

COMMISERABLE. adj. [from *commiserate*.]

Worthy of compassion; pitiable; such as must excite sympathy or sorrow.

It is the finfullest thing in the world to destitute a plantation once in forwardness: for, besides the dishonour, it is the guiltiness of blood of many commiserable persons. *Bacon.*

This was the end of this noble and commiserable person, Edward, eldest son to the duke of Clarence. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To COMMISERATE. v. a. [*con* and *miseror*, Lat.] To pity; to look on with compassion; to compassionate.

Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight Of age, disease, or want, commiserate. *Dentem.*

We should commiserate our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it. *Locke.*

COMMISERATION. n. f. [from *commiserate*.]

Pity; compassion; tenderness, or concern for another's pains.

These poor seduced creatures, whom I can neither speak nor think of but with much commiseration and pity. *Hooker.*

Live, and hereafter say A mad man's mercy bade thee run away. — I do defy thy commiseration, And apprehend thee for a felon here. *Shakspeare.*

God knows with how much commiseration, and solicitous caution, I carried on that business, that I might neither encourage the rebels, nor discourage the protestants. *King Charles.*

She ended weeping; and her lovely plight Immoveable, till peace, obtain'd from fault Acknowledg'd and deplored, in Adam wrought Commiseration. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

From you their estate may expect effectual comfort; there are none from whom it may not deserve commiseration. *Spratt.*

No where fewer beggars appear to charm up commiseration, yet no where is there greater charity. *Gravett's Bill of Mortality.*

I prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly out of commiseration, and partly out of curiosity. *Swift.*

COMMISSARIAT. n. f. [from *commissary*.]

The office of a commissary.

A commissariat is not grantable for life, so as to bind the succeeding bishop, though it should be confirmed by the dean and chapter. *Ayliffe.*

COMMISSARY. n. f. [*commissarius*, low Latin.]

1. An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate; a deputy.

2. It is a title of ecclesiastical jurisdiction appertaining to such as exercise spiritual jurisdiction (at least so far as his commission permits) in places of the diocese so far distant from the chief city, as the chancellor cannot call the subjects. *Corwell.*

The commissaries of bishops have authority only in some certain place of the diocese, and in some certain causes of the jurisdiction limited to them by the bishop's commission. *Ayliffe.*

3. An officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army, and regulates the procurement and conveyance of provision or ammunition.

But is it thus you English bards compose? With Runick lays thus tag inipid poise? And when you should your heroes deeds rehearse, Give us a commissary's list in verse? *Prior.*

COMMISSION. n. f. [*commissio*, low Latin.]

1. The act of entrusting any thing.

2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held, or authority exercised.

Commission is the warrant, as letters patent, that all men exercising jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have for their power. *Corwell.*

Omission to do what is necessary, Seals a commission to a blank of danger. *Shakspeare.*

The subjects grief Comes through commissions, which compel from each The sixth part of his substance, to be levied Without delay. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

He led our powers; Bore the commission of my place and person; The which immediacy may well stand up, And call itself your brother. *Shakspeare.*

He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and extent of their office, and so he joins

commission with instruction: by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge. *South.*

3. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted.

Solyman, filled with the vain hope of the conquest of Persia, gave out his *commissions* into all parts of his empire, for the raising of a mighty army. *Knox's History of the Turks.*

I was made a colonel; though I gained my *commission* by the hero's virtues, having leapt over a six-bar gate. *Addison's Freeholder.*

He for his son a gay *commission* buys,
Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies. *Pope.*

4. Charge; mandate; office; employment.

It was both a strange *commission*, and a strange obedience to a *commission*, for men, in the midst of their own blood, and being so furiously assailed, to hold their hands contrary to the laws of nature and necessity. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Such *commission* from above
I have receiv'd, to answer thy desire
Of knowledge within bounds. *Milton.*

At his command the storms invade;
The winds by his *commission* blow,
Till with a nod he bids them cease. *Dryden.*

He bore his great *commission* in his look;
But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all he
spoke. *Dryden.*

5. Act of committing a crime; perpetration. Sins of *commission* are distinguished in theology from sins of *omission*.

Every *commission* of sin introduces into the soul a certain degree of hardness. *South's Sermons.*

He indulges himself in the habit of known sin, whether *commission* of something which God hath forbidden, or the omission of something commanded. *Rogers' Sermons.*

6. A number of people joined in a trust or office.

7. The state of that which is entrusted to a number of joint officers: as, the great seal was put into *commission*.

8. [In commerce.] The order by which a factor trades for another person.

To **COMMISS'ION**. *v. a.* [from *commission*.]

1. To empower; to appoint.

2. To send with mandate or authority.

The peace polluted thus, a chosen band
He first *commissions* to the Luvian land,
In threat'ning embassy. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To **COMMISSIONATE**. *v. a.* [from *commission*.] To commission; to empower. Not in use.

As he was thus sent by his father, so also were the apostles solemnly *commissioned* by him to preach to the Gentile world, who, with indefatigable industry and resolute sufferings, pursued the charge; and sure this is competent evidence, that the design was of the most weighty importance. *Deity of Christ.*

COMMISSIONER. *n. f.* [from *commission*.]

One included in a warrant of authority. A *commissioner* is one who hath *commission*, as letters patent, or other lawful warrant, to execute any publick office. *Cowell.*

One article they stood upon, which I with your *commissioners* have agreed upon. *Shelley.*

These *commissioners* came into England, with whom covenants were concluded. *Hayward.*

The archbishop was made one of the *commissioners* of the treasury. *Clarendon.*

Suppose itinerary *commissioners* to inspect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office, with respect to morals and religion, as well as abilities. *Swift.*

Like are their merits, like rewards they share;
That shines a consul, this *commissioner*. *Pope.*

COMMISSURE. *n. f.* [*commissura*, Latin.]

Joint; a place where one part is joined to another.

All these inducements cannot countervail the inconvenience of disjoining the *commissures* with so many strokes of the chisel. *Wotton.*

This animal is covered with a strong shell, jointed like armour by four transverse *commissures*, in the middle of the body, connected by tough membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **COMMIT**. *v. a.* [*committo*, Latin.]

1. To intrust; to give in trust; to put into the hands of another.

It is not for your health, thus to *commit*
Your weak condition to the dawn of morning. *Shakespeare.*

2. To put in any place to be kept safe.

They who are delicious to *commit* to memory,
might have ease. *2 Macc.*

Is my muse controul'd
By servile awe? Born free and not to be sold!
At least I'll dig a hole within the ground,
And to the truly earth *commit* the found. *Dryden's Persius.*

3. To send to prison; to imprison.

Here comes the nobleman that *committed* the prince, for striking him about Bardolph. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

They two were *committed*, at least restrained
their liberty. *Clarendon.*

So, though my ankle she has quitted,
My heart continues still *commit*;
And, like a bail'd and main-priz'd lover,
Although at large, I am bound over. *Hudibras.*

4. To perpetrate; to do a fault; to be guilty of a crime.

Keep thy word justly; swear not; *commit* not
with man's sworn spouse, *Shakespeare.*

Letters out of Usser gave him notice of the inhumane murders *committed* there upon a multitude of the protestants. *Clarendon.*

A creeping young fellow *committed* matrimony
with a brisk gamester's lass. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis policy
For son and father to take different sides;
Thou lands and tenements *commit* no treason. *Dryden.*

5. To put together for a contest: a latinism.

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably *commit* the opponent with the respondent, like a long practised moderator. *More's Divine Dial.*

6. To place in a state of hostility or incongruity: a latinism.

Harry, whose tuneful and well measur'd song
First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to lean
With Midas' ears, *committing* short and long. *Milton.*

COMMITMENT. *n. f.* [from *commit*.]

1. Act of sending to prison, imprisonment.

It did not appear by any new examinations or *commitments*, that any other person was discovered or impeached. *Bacon.*

They were glad to compound for his bare *commitment* to the Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged. *Clarendon.*

I have been considering, ever since my *commitment*, what it might be proper to deliver upon this occasion. *Swift.*

2. An order for sending to prison.

COMMITTEES. *n. f.* [from *commit*.] Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties.

In parliament, after a bill is read, it is either agreed to and passed, or not agreed to; or neither of these, but referred to the consideration of some appointed by the house to examine it farther, who thereupon are called a *committee*. *Cowell.*

Manchester had orders to march thither, having a *committee* of the parliament with him, as

there was another *committee* of the Scottish parliament always in that army; there being also now a *committee* of both kingdoms residing at London, for the carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*

All corners were filled with covenanted, confusion, *committee* men, and soldiers, serving each other to their ends of revenge, or power, or profit; and these *committee* men and soldiers were possest with this covenant. *Walton.*

COMMITTER. *n. f.* [from *commit*.] Perpetrator; he that commits.

Such an one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but a driver of the whole guilt to himself; yet so as to leave the *committer* as full of guilt as before. *South.*

COMMITTABLE. *adj.* [from *commit*.] Liable to be committed.

Besides the mistakes *committable* in the solar compute, the difference of chronology disturbs his computes. *Brown.*

To **COMMI'X**. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend; to mix; to unite with things in one mass.

A dram of gold dissolved in aqua regia, with a dram of copper in aqua fortis *commixed*, gave a great colour. *Bacon.*

I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds; or on the earth, out of dull and rain water *commixed*. *Ray.*

It is manifest, by this experiment, that the *commixt* impressions of all the colours do stir up and beget a sensation of white; that is, that whiteness is compounded of all the colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

COMMI'XION. } *n. f.* [from *commix*.]

COMMI'XION. } Mixture; incorporation of different ingredients.

Were thy *commixion* Greek and Trojan, so
That thou could'st say, this hand is Grecian all,
And this is Trojan. *Shaksp. Troil. and Cressida.*

Some species there be of middle and participating natures, that is, of birds and beasts, as bats, and some few others, so enshamed and set together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either; these being a *commixtion* of both in the whole, rather than adaptation or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COMMI'XTURE. *n. f.* [from *commix*.]

1. The act of mingling; the state of being mingled; incorporation; union in one mass.

In the *commixture* of any thing that is more oily or sweet, such bodies are least apt to putrefy, the air working little upon them. *Bacon.*

2. The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound.

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in the bud,
Or angels veil'd in clouds; are roses blown,
Dismask'd, their damask sweet *commixture* shewn. *Shakespeare.*

My love and fear glew'd many friends to thee;
And now I fall, thy tough *commixtures* melt,
Impairing Henry, strength'ning misproud York. *Shakespeare.*

There is scarcely any rising but by a *commixture* of good and evil arts. *Bacon.*

All the circumstances and respect of religion and state intermixed together in their *commixtures*, will better become a royal history, or a council-table than a single life. *Wotton.*

COMMO'NE. *n. f.* [French.] The head-dress of women.

Let them reflect how they would be affected, should they meet with a man on horseback, in his breeches and jack-boots, dressed up in a *commote* and a night-trail. *Spektator.*

She has contrived to shew her principles by the setting of her *commode*; so that it was impossible for any woman that is disaffected to be in the fashion. *Goldsmith's Freeholder.*

She, like some pensive statesman, walks demure,
And smiles, and frowns, to make distraction sure;

Or under high *commodies*, with looks erect,
Barefac'd devours, in gaudy colours deck'd.

Glennville.

COMMO'DIOUS. *adj.* [commodus, Lat.]

1. Convenient; suitable; accommodate to any purpose; fit; proper; free from hinderance or uneasiness.

Such a place cannot be *commodious* to live in; for being so near the moon, it had been too near the sun.

Raleigh's History.

To that recess, *commodious* for surprise,
When purple light shall next suffuse the skies,
With me repair.

Pope's Odyssey.

2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies *commodious*, they do greatly deceive themselves.

Hobbes.

Bacchus had found out the making of wine, and many things, else *commodious* for mankind.

Raleigh's History of the World.

The gods have done their part,
By sending this *commodious* plague.

Dryden.

Thrice sacred muse, *commodious* precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains.

Philips.

COMMO'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *commodious*.]

1. Conveniently.

At the large foot of an old hollow tree,
In a deep cave seated *commodiously*,
His ancient and hereditary house,
There dwelt a good substantial country mouse.

Cowley.

2. Without uneasiness.

We need not fear
To pass *commodiously* this life, sustain'd
By him with many comforts, till we end
In dust, our final rest and native home.

Milton.

3. Suitably to a certain purpose.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve *commodiously* for divers ends.
Galen, upon the consideration of the body, challenges any one to find how the lead fibre might be more *commodiously* placed for use or comeliness.

South's Sermons.

COMMO'DIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *commodious*.] Convenience; advantage.

The place requir'd many circumstances; as the situation near the sea, for the *commodiousness* of an intercourse with England.

Hazen.

Of cities, the greatness and riches increase according to the *commodiousness* of their situation in fertile countries, or upon rivers and havens.

Temple.

COMMO'DITY. *n. f.* [commoditas, Latin.]

1. Interest; advantage; profit.

They knew, that howsoever men may seek their own *commodity*, yet, if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be suffered.

Hobbes.

Commodity, the bias of the world,
The world, which of itself is poised well,
Till this advantage, this vile drawing bias,
This sway of motion, this *commodity*,
Makes it take head from all indifference,
From all direction, purpose, course, intent.

Shakespeare's King John.

After much debate of the *commodities* or *discommodities* like to ensue, they concluded.

Howard.

2. Convenience; particular advantage.

There came into her head certain verses, which, if she had had present *commodity*, she would have rejoined as a retraction to the other.

Sidney.

She demanded leave not to lose this long fought for *commodity* of time, to ease her heart.

Samuel.

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the *commodity* of a foot-path, or the delicacy or the freshness of the fields.

Ben Jonson.

It had been difficult to make such a mole where they had not so natural a *commodity* as the earth of Pozzuola, which immediately hardens in the water.

Addison on Italy.

3. Wares; merchandise; goods for traffic.

All my fortunes are at sea;
Nor have I money nor *commodity*

To raise a present sum.

Shakespeare.

Commodities are moveables, valuable by money, the common measure.

Locke.

Of money, in the commerce and traffick of mankind, the principal use is that of saving the commutation of more bulky *commodities*.

Arbutnot on Coins.

COMMO'DRE. *n. f.* [probably corrupted from the Spanish *comandador*.] The captain who commands a squadron of ships; a temporary admiral.

COMMON. *adj.* [communis, Latin.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one.

Though life and sense be *common* to man and brutes, and their operations in many things alike; yet by this form he lives the life of a man, and not of a brute; and hath the sense of a man, and not of a brute.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

He who hath received damage, has, besides the right of punishment *common* to him with other men, a particular right to seek reparation.

Locke.

2. Having no possessor or owner.

Where no kindred are to be found, we see the possessions of a private man revert to the community, and so become again perfectly *common*; nor can any one have a property in them, otherwise than in other things *common* by nature.

Locke.

3. Vulgar; mean; not distinguished by any excellence; often seen; easy to be had; of little value; not rare; not scarce.

Or as the man, whom princes do advance
Upon their gracious mercy-seat to sit,

Doth *common* things, of course and circumstance,

To the reports of *common* men commit.

Danvers.

4. Publick; general; serving the use of all.

He was advised by a parliament-man not to be thievish in reading all the *common* prayer, but make some variation.

Walton.

I need not mention the old *common* shore of Rome, which ran from all parts of the town with the current and violence of an ordinary river.

Addison on Italy.

5. Of no rank; mean; without birth or descent.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face,
And as the air blows it to me again,
Seen in the lightness of you *common* men.

Shakespeare.

Flying bullets now,

To execute his rage, appear too slow;

They miss, or sweep but *common* souls away;

For such a loss Opdam his life must pay.

Waller.

6. Frequent; usual; ordinary.

There is an evil which I have seen *common* among men.

Eccles.

The papists were the most *common* place, and the butt against whom all the arrows were directed.

Clarendon.

Neither is it strange that there should be mysteries in divinity, as well as in the *commonest* operations in nature.

Swift.

7. Profligate.

'Tis a strange thing, the impudence of some women! was the word of a dame who herself was *common*.

L'Estrange.

Hipparchus was going to marry a *common* woman, but consulted Phalander upon the occasion.

Spectator.

8. [In grammar.] Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common*: as, *aspurnor*, *I despise*, or *am despised*; and also such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as *parents*.

COMMON. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An open ground equally used by many persons.

Then take we down his load, and turn him off,

Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears,
And graze in *commons*.

Shakespeare.

Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its encumbrance? Does any one respect a *common* as much as he does his garden?

South.

Co'MMON. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

Commonly; ordinarily.

I am more than *common* tall.

Shakespeare.

In COMMON.

1. Equally to be participated by a certain number.

By making an explicate consent of every *commoner* necessary to any one's appropriating to himself any part of what is given in *commons*, children or servants could not cut the meat which their father or master had provided for them in *commons*, without assigning to every one his peculiar part.

Locke.

2. Equally with another; indiscriminately.

In a work of this nature it is impossible to avoid puerilities; it having that in *commons* with dictionaries, and books of antiquities.

Arbutnot.

To Co'MMON. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To have a joint right with others in some *common* ground.

COMMON LAW contains those customs and usages which have, by long prescription, obtained in this nation the force of laws. It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS. The king's court now held in Westminster Hall, but anciently moveable.

Guyn observes, that till Henry III. granted the *magna charta*, there were but two courts, the exchequer, and the king's bench, so called because it followed the king; but, upon the grant of that charter, the court of *common pleas* was erected, and settled at Westminster. All civil causes, both real and personal, are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm; and *Fortescue* represents it as the only court for real causes. The chief judge is called the lord chief justice of the *common pleas*, and he is assisted by three or four associates, created by letters patent from the king.

Cowell.

Co'MMONABLE. *adj.* [from *common*.] What is held in *common*.

Much good land might be grined from forests and chafes, and from other *commonable* places, so as there be care taken that the poor *commoners* have no injury.

Bacon to Piers.

Co'MMONAGE. *n. f.* [from *common*.] The right of feeding on a *common*; the joint right of using any thing in *common* with others.

Co'MMONALTY. *n. f.* [communauté, Fr.]

1. The *common* people; the people of the lower rank.

Bid him strive

To gain the love o' th' *commonalty*; the duke shall govern England.

Shakespeare.

There is in every state, as we know, two portions of subjects; the nobles, and the *commonalty*.

Bacon.

The *emmet* joined in her popular tribes
Of *commonalty*.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

All gentlemen are almost obliged to it; and I know no reason we should give that advantage to the *commonalty* of England, to be foremost in base actions.

Dryden.

2. The bulk of mankind.

I myself too will use the secret acknowledgment of the *commonalty*, leaving record of the God of gods.

Hobbes.

Co'MMONER. *n. f.* [from *common*.]

1. One of the *common* people; a man of low rank, of mean condition.

Doubt not
The *commons*, for whom we stand, but they,
Upon their ancient malice, will forget. *Shaksp.*
His great men durst not pay their court to
him, till he had satiated his thirst of blood by
the death of some of his loyal *commons*.
Addison's Freeholder.

2. A man not noble.

This *commoner* has worth and parts,
Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts;
His head aches for a coronet;
And who is blest'd that is not great? *Prior.*

3. A member of the house of commons.

There is hardly a greater difference between
two things, than there is between a representing
commoner in his public calling, and the same
person in common life. *Swift.*

4. One who has a joint right in common ground.

Much land might be gained from commonable
places, so as there be care taken that the poor
commoners have no injury. *Bacon.*

5. A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford; one that eats at the common table.

6. A prostitute.

Behold this ring,
Whose high respect, and rich validity,
Did lack a parallel: yet, for all that,
He gave it to a *commoner* o' th' camp. *Shaksp.*

COMMONITION. n. f. [communio, Lat.]

Advice; warning; instruction.

COMMONLY. adv. [from common.]

Frequently; usually; ordinarily; for the
most part.

This land of yours requires
Much castigation, exercise devout;
For here's a strong and sweating devil here,
That *commonly* rebels. *Shakspere's Othello.*

A great defense may change the frame of the
body, though, if it lives to recover strength, it
commonly returns to its natural constitution. *Temple.*

COMMONNESS. n. f. [from common.]

1. Equal participation among many.

Nor can the *commonness* of the guilt obviate
the censure, there being nothing more frequent
than for men to accuse their own faults in other
persons. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.

Blot out that maxim, *resolvent diu male admi-*
nistrari: the *commonness* makes me not know who
is the author; but sure he must be some modern.
Swift.

TO COMMONPLACE. v. a. To reduce to general heads.

I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting
and *commonplacing* an universal history from the
historians. *Fulton.*

COMMONPLACE-BOOK. n. f. A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

I turned to my *commonplace-book*, and found his
case under the word *coquette*. *Tatler.*

COMMONS. n. f.

1. The vulgar; the lower people; those who inherit no honours.

Little office
The hateful *commons* will perform for us;
Except, like curs, to tear us all in pieces. *Shaksp.*
Hath he not pass'd the nobles and the *commons*?
Shakspere.

These three to kings and chiefs their scenes
display,

The rest before th' ignoble *commons* play. *Dryden.*

The gods of greater nations dwell around;
And, on the right and left, the palace bound;
The *commons* where they can; the nobler sort,
With winding doors wide open, front the court.
Dryden.

2. The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented, and

of which the members are chosen by the
people.

My good lord,
How now for mitigation of this bill
Urg'd by the *commons*? Doth his majesty
Incline to it, or no? *Shakspere's Henry vi.*
In the house of *commons* many gentlemen, un-
satisfied of his guilt, durst not condemn him.
King Charles.

3. Food; fare; diet: so called from colleges, where it is eaten in common.

He painted himself a dove colour, and
took his *commons* with the pigeons. *L'Estrange.*
Mean while she quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a lenten sallad cool'd her blood:
Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing
scant;
Nor did their minds an equal banquet want.
Dryden.

The doctor now obeys the summons,
Likes both his company and *commons*. *Swift.*

COMMONWEAL. } n. f. [from common]

COMMONWEALTH. } and weal, or wealtb.]

1. A polity; an established form of civil life.

Two foundations bear up publick societies;
the one inclination whereby all men desire sociable
life; the other an order agreed upon, touching
the manner of their union in living together: the
latter is that which we call the law of a *common-*
weal. *Hooker.*

It was impossible to make a *commonweal* in
Ireland, without settling of all the estates and
possessions throughout the kingdom. *Davies.*

A continual parliament would but keep the
commonweal in tune, by preserving laws in their
vigour. *King Charles.*

There is no body in the *commonwealtb* of learn-
ing who does not profess himself a lover of truth.
Locke.

2. The publick; the general body of the people.

Such a prince,
So kind a father of the *commonweal*. *Shakspere.*
Their sons are well tutored by you: you are a
good member of the *commonwealtb*. *Shakspere.*

3. A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republick.

Did he, or do yet any of them, imagine
The gods would sleep to such a Strygian practice,
Against that *commonwealtb* which they have
founded? *Jonson.*

Commonwealtbs were nothing more, in their ori-
ginal, but free cities, though sometimes, by force
of order and discipline, they have extended them-
selves into mighty dominions. *Temple.*

COMMORANCE. n. f. [from commorant.]

COMMORANCY. n. f. Dwelling; habitation; abode; residence.

The very quality, carriage, and place of *com-*
morance, or witness is plainly and evidently set
forth. *Hale.*

An archbishop, out of his diocese, becomes
subject to the archbishop of the province where
he has his abode and *commorancy*. *Asyliff.*

COMMORANT. adj. [commorant, Lat.]

Resident; dwelling; inhabiting.

The abbot may demand and recover his monk,
that is *commorant* and residing in another monas-
tery. *Asyliff's Patergon.*

COMMOTION. n. f. [commotio, Latin.]

1. Tumult; disturbance; combustion; sedition; publick disorder; insurrection.

By flattery he hath won the *common* hearts;
And, when he'll please to make *commotion*,
'Tis to be fear'd they all will follow him. *Shaksp.*
Ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*, be not
terrified. *Luks.*

The blind consists of battles, and a continual
commotion; the *Odyssey* in patience and wisdom.
Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.

2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; violence; agitation.

Some strange *commotion*
Is in his brain; he bites his lips and starts. *Sist*
He could not debate any thing without some
commotion, when the argument was not of mo-
ment. *Clarendon.*

3. Disturbance; restlessness.

Sacrifices were offered when an earthquake
happened, that he would allay the *commotion* of
the water, and put an end to the earthquake.
Woodward's Natural History.

COMMOTIONER. n. f. [from commotion.]

One that causes *commotions*; a disturber
of the peace. A word not in use.

The people, more regarding *commotion* than
commotions, flocked together, as clouds cluster
against a storm. *Hayward.*

TO COMMOW. v. a. [commoweo, Latin.]

To disturb; to agitate; to put into a
violent motion; to unsettle. Not used.

Straight the sands,
Commow'd around, in gathering eddies play.
Thomson's Summer.

TO COMMUNE. v. n. [communio, Lat.]

To converse; to talk together; to im-
part sentiments mutually.

So long as Guyon with her *communed*,
Unto the ground she cast her modest eye;
And ever and anon, with rosy red,
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye.
Fairy Queen.

I will *commune* with you of such things
That want no ears but yours. *Shakspere.*

They would forbear open hostility, and resort
unto him peaceably, that they might *commune*
together as friends. *Hayward.*

Then *commune*, how that day they best may ply
Their growing work. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those that,
for the most part, men reason of within themselves,
and always those which they *commune* about with
others. *Locke.*

COMMUNICABILITY. n. f. [from communicable.]

The quality of being com-
municable; capability to be imparted.

COMMUNICABLE. adj. [from communicate.]

1. That may become the common pos- session of more than one: with to.

Sith eternal life is *communicable* unto all, it be-
hooveth that the word of God be so likewise.
Hooker.

2. That may be recounted; that of which another may share the knowledge: with to.

Nor let thine own inventions hope
Things not reveal'd, which th' invisible king,
Only omniscient, hath suppress'd in night,
To none *communicable* in earth or heav'n. *Milton.*

3. That may be imparted.

The happy place
Rather inflames thy torment, representing
Lost bliss, so thee no more *communicable*. *Milton.*

COMMUNICANT. n. f. [from communicate.]

One who is present, as a worshipper,
at the celebration of the Lord's Sup-
per; one who participates of the blessed
sacrament.

Communicants have ever used it; and we, by
the force of the very utterance, do shew we use
it as *communicants*. *Hooker.*

A constant frequenter of worship, and a never-
failing monthly *communicant*. *Atterbury.*

TO COMMUNICATE. v. a. [communi- co, Latin.]

1. To impart to others what is in our
own power; to give to others as par-
takers; to confer a joint possession; to
bestow.

Common benefits are to be communicated with all, but peculiar benefits with choice. *Bacon.*
Where God is worshipped, there he communicates his blessings and holy influences. *Taylor.*
Which of the Grecian chiefs comforts with thee? But Diomedes desires my company,
And still communicates his praise with me. *Dryd.*

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.

I learned diligently, and do communicate wisdom liberally: I do not hide her riches. *Wisdom.*

3. It had anciently the preposition *with* before the person to whom communication, either of benefit or knowledge, was made.

Charles the Hardy would communicate his secrets with none; and, least of all, those secrets which troubled him most. *Bacon.*

He communicated those thoughts only with the lord Digby, the lord Colepeper, and the chancellor. *Clarendon.*

A journey of much adventure, which, to show the strength of his privacy, had been before not communicated with any other. *Wotton.*

4. Now it has only *to*: Clarendon uses both *with* and *to*.

Let him, that is taught in the word, communicate unto him that teacheth. *Galatians.*

His majesty frankly promised, that he could not, in any degree, communicate to any person the matter, before he had taken and communicated to them his own resolutions. *Clarendon.*

Those who speak in public are better heard when they discourse by a lively genius and ready memory, than when they read all they would communicate to their hearers. *Watts.*

To COMMUNICATE. *v. n.*

1. To partake of the blessed sacrament.

The primitive christians communicated every day. *Taylor.*

2. To have something in common with another: as, the houses communicate; there is a passage between them, common to both, by which either may be entered from the other.

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals, which all communicate with one another, mediately or immediately. *Arsenius.*

COMMUNICATION. *n. f.* [from *communicate*.]

1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge.

Hein together serve completely for the reception and communication of learned knowledge. *Hobbes.*

2. Common boundary or inlet; passage or means, by which from one place there is a way without interruption to another.

The map shows the natural communication providence has formed between the rivers and lake, of a country at so great a distance from the sea. *Addison on Italy.*

The English sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the communication it has both with Asia and Europe. *Arsenius.*

3. Interchange of knowledge; good intelligence between several persons.

Secrets may be carried so far, as to stop the communication necessary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

4. Conference; conversation.

Abner and common-counsellors with the elders of Israel, saying, ye sought for David in times past to be king over you: now then do it. *Samuel.*

The chief end of language, in communication, being to be understood, words serve not for that end, when any word does not excite in the hearers the same idea which it stands for in the mind of the speaker. *Locke.*

COMMUNICATIVE. *adj.* [from *communicate*.] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not close; not selfish.

We conceive them more than some envious and mercenary gardeners will thank us for; but they deserve not the name of that communicative and noble profession. *Evangel's Kalender.*

We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be less communicative. *Swift and Pope.*

COMMUNICATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *communicative*.] The quality of being communicative, of bestowing or imparting benefits or knowledge.

He is not only the most communicative of all beings, but he will also communicate himself in such measure as entirely to satisfy; otherwise some degrees of communicativeness would be wanting. *Norris.*

COMMUNION. *n. f.* [from *communio*, Lat.]

1. Intercourse; fellowship; common possession; participation of something in common; interchange of transactions.

Consider, finally, the angels, as having with us that communion which the apostle to the Hebrews noteth; and in regard whereof angels have not disdained to profess themselves our fellow-servants. *Hester.*

We are not, by ourselves, sufficient to furnish ourselves with competent stores for such a life as our nature doth desire; therefore we are naturally induced to seek communion and fellowship with others. *Hester.*

The Israelites had never any communion or affairs with the Ethiopians. *Raleigh.*

Thou, so pleas'd,
Canst raise thy creature to what height thou wilt
Of union, or communion, deified. *Milton.*

We maintain communion with God himself, and are made in the same degree partakers of the divine nature. *Fiddes.*

2. The common or public celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament.

They resolved, that the standing of the communion table in all churches should be altered. *Clarendon.*

Tertullian reporteth, that the picture of Christ was engraven upon the communion cup. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. A common or public act.

Men began publicly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they served and praised God by communion, and in publick manner. *Raleigh.*

4. Union in the common worship of any church.

Bare communion with a good church can never alone make a good man; if it could, we should have no bad ones. *South.*

Ingenuous men have lived and died in the communion of that church. *Stillingfleet.*

COMMUNITY. *n. f.* [from *communitas*, Lat.]

1. The commonwealth; the body political.

How could communities,
Degrees in schools, and brotherhood in cities,
But by degree stand in authentick place? *Shakspeare.*

Not in a single person only, but in a community or multitude of men. *Hammond.*

This parallel may be aptly enough expounded of the laws that secure a civil community. *L'Estrange.*

It is not designed for her own use, but for the whole community. *Addison.*

The love of our country is impressed on our mind for the preservation of the community. *Addison's Freeholder.*

He lives not for himself alone, but hath a regard in all his actions to the great community. *Atterbury.*

2. Common possession; the state contrary to property or appropriation.

Sit up and revel,
Call all the great, the fair, and spirited daines
Or Rome about thee, and begin a fashion
Of freedom and community. *Ben Jonson.*

The undistinction of many in the community of name, or misapplication of the act of one unto the other, hath made some doubt thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

This text is far from proving Adam sole proprietor; it is a confirmation of the original community of all things. *Locke.*

3. Frequency; commonness. Not in use.

He was bar, as the cuckow is in June,
Heard, not regarded; seen, but with such eyes;
As, lick and blunted with community,
Afford no extraordinary gaze. *Shakspeare.*

COMMUTABILITY. *n. f.* [from *commutabile*.] The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE. *adj.* [from *commute*.] That may be exchanged for something else; that may be bought off, or ransomed.

COMMUTATION. *n. f.* [from *commute*.]

1. Change; alteration.

An innocent nature could hate nothing that was innocent: in a word, so great is the commutation, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves, *i. e.* sin. *South's Sermons.*

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another.

The whole universe is supported by giving and returning, by commerce and commutation. *South.*

According to the present temper of mankind, it is absolutely necessary that there be some method and means of commutation, as that of money. *Ray on the Creation.*

The use of money, in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of saving the commutation of more bulky commodities. *Arsenius.*

3. Ransom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of commutation or redemption. *Brown.*

COMMUTATIVE. *adj.* [from *commute*.] Relative to exchange: as, commutative justice, that honesty which is exercised in traffick, and which is contrary to fraud in bargains.

To COMMUTE. *v. n.* [from *commuto*, Lat.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.

This will commute our tasks; exchange these pleasant and gainful ones, which God assigns, for those uneasy and fruitless ones we impose on ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.

Some commute swearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other. *L'Estrange.*

To COMMUTE. *v. n.* To atone; to bargain for exemption.

Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to commute for it. *South's Sermons.*

COMMUTUAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *mutual*.] Mutual; reciprocal. Used only in poetry.

Love our hearts, and Hymen did our hands,
Unite commutual in most sacred bands. *Shakspeare.*

There, with commutual zeal, we both did love
In acts of dear benevolence and love;
Brothers in peace, not rivals in command. *Pope.*

COMPACT. *n. f.* [from *cautum*, Lat.] A contract; an accord; an agreement; a mutual and settled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear something. It had anciently the accent on the last syllable.

I hope the king made peace with all of us;
And the *compas* is firm and true in me. *Shaksp.*
In the beginnings of speech there was an *unplu-*
ent compas, founded upon common consent, that
such words, voices, or gestures, should be signs
whereby they would express their thoughts. *South.*
TO COMPACT. *v. a.* [*compingo, compactum*,
Latin.]

1. To join together with firmness; to unite closely; to consolidate.

Inform her full of my particular fears;
And thereto add such reasons of your own,
As may *compact* it more. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Nor are the nerves of his *compact* strength
Stretch'd and dissolv'd into unnew'd length. *Denham.*

By what degrees this earth's *compact* sphere
Was harden'd, woods, and rocks, and towns,
to bear. *Rescurren.*

This disease is more dangerous, as the solids
are more *compact* and *compact*, and consequently
more so as people are advanced in age. *A. Burton.*

Now the bright sun *compact* the precious stone,
Imparting radiant lustre like his own. *Blackmore.*

2. To make out of something.

If he, *compact* of juts, grow musical,
We shall have shortly discord in the spheres. *Shakspere.*

3. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone, think'st thou thy
oaths,

Thou' they would swear down each particular fact,
Were testimonies? *Shakspere.*

4. To join together; to bring into a system.

We see the world so *compact*, that each thing
preserveth other things, and also itself. *Hooker.*

COMPACT. *adj.* [*compactus*, Lat.]

1. Firm; solid; close; dense; of firm texture.

Is not the density greater in free and open
spaces, void of air and other grosser bodies, than
within the pores of water, glass, crystal, gems,
and other *compact* bodies? *Newton's Opticks.*

Without attraction, the dissipated particles of
the chaos could never converge into such great
compact masses as the planets. *Bentley.*

2. Compacted; constringing.

The lunatic, the lover, and the poet.
Are of imagination all *compact*. *Shakspere.*

A wand'ring fire,
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
And the cold environs around condenses,
Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milton.*

3. Joined; held together.

In one hand Pan has a pipe of seven reeds,
compact with waa together. *Peachum.*

4. Brief, and well connected: as, a *compact discourse*.

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive,
close, and *compact*, we must study the utmost
force of our language. *Felton.*

COMPACTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *compact*.]

Firmness; density.

Sticking or *compactness*, being natural to
density, requires some excess of gravity in pro-
portion to the density, or some other outward
violence, to break it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Those atoms are supposed infrangible, extreme-
ly *compact* and hard; which *compactness* and
hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be
produced by them. *Cheyne.*

COMPACTLY. *adv.* [from *compact*.]

1. Closely; densely.
2. With neat joining; with good compacture.

COMPACTNESS. *n. f.* [from *compact*.]

Firmness; closeness; density.

Iradiance or sparkling, found in many gems,
is not discoverable in this, for it cometh short of
their *compactness* and durity. *Brown.*

The best lime mortar will not have attained its
utmost *compactness*, till fourscore years after it
has been employed in building. This is one
reason why, in demolishing ancient fabrics, it
is easier to break the stone than the mortar. *Boyle.*

The rest, by reason of the *compactness* of ter-
restrial matter, cannot make its way to wells. *Woodward.*

COMPACTURE. *n. f.* [from *compact*.]

Structure; manner in which any thing
is joined together; compagination. A
good word, but not in use.

And over it a fair portcullis hung,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compass, and *compacture* strong,
Neither unevenly short, nor yet exceeding long. *Fairy Queen.*

COMPAGES. *n. f.* [Latin.] A system
of many parts united.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regular
compages of pipes and vessels, for the fluids to
pass through. *Ray.*

COMPAGINATION. *n. f.* [*compago*, Lat.]

Union; structure; junction; connexion;
contexture.

The intire or broken *compagination* of the
magnetic fabrick under it. *Brown.*

COMPANABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *company*.]

The quality of being a good *com-*
panion; sociableness. Not in use.

His eyes full of merry simplicity, his words
of hearty *companionableness*. *Sidney.*

COMPANIBLE. *adj.* [from *company*.]

Social; having the qualities of a *com-*
panion; sociable; maintaining friendly
intercourse.

Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious,
but *companionable* and respectful. *Bacon.*

COMPANION. *n. f.* [*compagnon*, Fr.]

1. One with whom a man frequently con-
verses, or with whom he shares his hours
of relaxation. It differs from *friend*, as
acquaintance from *confidence*.

How now, my lord? why do you keep alone?
Of sorrest fancies your *companion* make? *Shaksp.*

Some friend is a *companion* at the table, and
will not continue in the day of thy affliction. *Feclun.*

With anxious doubts, with raging passions torn,
No sweet *companion* near with wounds to mourn. *Prior.*

2. A partner; an associate.

Epaphroditus, my brother and *companion* in
labour, and fellow soldier. *Plutarch.*

Bereav'd of happiness, thou may'st partake
His punishment, eternal misery;
Which would be all his solace and revenge,
Thence once to gain *companion* of his woe. *Milton.*

3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow.

I scorn you, scurvy *companion*! What! you
poor, base, rascally, cheating, lack-linnen mate!
away, you mouldy rogue, away! *Shakspere.*
It gives boldness to every petty *companion* to
spread rumours to my defamations, where I can-
not be present. *Raleigh.*

COMPANIONABLE. *adj.* [from *compa-*

nion.] Fit for good fellowship; social;
agreeable.

He had a more *companionable* wit, and sway'd
more among the good fellows. *Clarendon.*

COMPANIONABLY. *adv.* [from *compa-*

nionable.] In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP. *n. f.* [from *companion*.]

1. Company; train.

Aleibiades, and some twenty horse,
All of *companionship*. *Shakspere's Timon.*

2. Fellowship; association.

If it be honour in your wars to seem
The same you are not, which, for your best ends,
You call your policy; how let's let's, or worse,

That it shall hold *companionship* in peace
With honour as in war? *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*
COMPANY. *n. f.* [*compagnie*, French;
either from *con* and *pagus*, one of the
same town; or *con* and *panis*, one that
eats of the same mesa.]

1. Persons assembled together; a body of men.

Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;
Take all his *company* along with him. *Shaksp.*
Honest *company*, I thank you all,
That have belov'd me give away myself
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife. *Shakspere.*

2. Persons assembled for the entertainment of each other; an assembly of pleasure.

A crowd is not *company*; and faces are but a
gallery of pictures, where there is no love. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Persons considered as assembled for conversation; or as capable of conversation and mutual entertainment.

Monsieur Zuluichem came to me among the
rest of the good *company* of the town. *Temple.*

Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom
of habitudes, and conversation with the best
company of both sexes, is necessary. *Dryden.*

4. The state of a companion; the act of accompanying; conversation; fellowship.

It is more pleasant to enjoy the *company* of him
that can speak such words, than by such words
to be persuaded to follow solitariness. *Sidney.*

Nor will I wretched thee
In death forsake, but keep thee *company*. *Dryd.*

Abdallah grew by degrees so enamour'd of
her conversation, that he did not think he lived
when he was not in *company* with his beloved
Balfora. *Guardian.*

5. A number of persons united for the execution or performance of any thing; a band.

Shakspere was an actor, when there were
seven *companies* of players in the town together. *De Witt.*

6. Persons united in a joint trade or partnership.

This emperor seems to have been the first
who incorporated the several trades of Rome
into *companies*, with their particular privileges. *Arbuthnot on China.*

7. A number of some particular rank or profession, united by some charter; a body corporate; a subordinate corporation.

This emperor seems to have been the first
who incorporated the several trades of Rome
into *companies*, with their particular privileges. *Arbuthnot on China.*

8. A subdivision of a regiment of foot; so many as are under one captain.

Every captain brought with him thrice so
many in his *company* as was expected. *Knolles.*

9. { To bear COMPANY. } To accom-

{ To keep COMPANY. } pany; to as-

sociate with; to be companion to.

I do desire thee

To bear me *company*, and go with me. *Shaksp.*

Those Indian wives are loving fools, and may

do well to keep *company* with the Asvians and

Portias of old Rome. *Dryden.*

Admitted to that equal sky,

His faithful dog shall bear him *company*. *Pope.*

Why should he call her whore? Who keeps her

company? *Shakspere's Othello.*

10. To keep COMPANY. To frequent houses

of entertainment.

11. Sometimes in an ill sense.

To COMPANY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To accompany; to attend; to be com-

panion to; to be associated with.

I am

The soldier that did *company* these three. *Shaksp.*

Thus, through what path sweeter of life we rove,
Rage comparies our hate, and grief our love.
Prior.

TO COMPANY. v. n.

1. To associate one's self with.

I wrote to you not to *company* with fornicators.
1 Cor.

2. To be a gay companion. Obsolete.

For there thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,
To face, to fudge, to scoff, to *company*. Spenser.

COMPARABLE. adj. [from *To compare*.]

Worthy to be compared; of equal regard; worthy to contend for preference.

This present world affordeth not any thing comparable unto the publick duties of religion.
Hooker.

A man *comparable* with any of the captains of that age, an excellent soldier both by sea and land.
Koolen's History of the Turks.

There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend.
Addison's Spectator.

COMPARABLY. adv. [from *comparable*.]

In a manner or degree worthy to be compared.

There could no form for such a royal use be *comparably* imagined, like that of the foresaid nation.
Watson's Architecture.

COMPARATES. n. f. [from *compare*.]

In logick, the two things compared to one another.

COMPARATIVE. adj. [comparativus, Lat.]

1. Estimated by comparison; not positive; not absolute.

Thou wert dignified enough,
But to the point of envy, if 'twere made
Comparative for your virtues, to be filled
The under hangman of his realm. Shakespeare.

There resteth the *comparative*, that is, granted that it is either lawful or binding; yet whether other things be to be preferred before the extirpation of heretics.
Bacon.

The blossom is a positive good; although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a *comparative* good.
Bacon.

This bubble, by reason of its *comparative* levity to the fluid that includes it, would necessarily ascend to the top.
Bentley.

2. Having the power of comparing different things.

Beauty is not known by an eye or nose; it consists in a symmetry, and it is the *comparative* faculty which notes it.
Gouville.

3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another: as, the right hand is the stronger.

COMPARATIVELY. adv. [from *comparative*.]

In a state of comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively.

The good or evil, which is removed, may be esteemed good or evil *comparatively*, and not positively or simply.
Bacon.

In this world, whatever is called good, is *comparatively* with other things of its kind, or with the evil mingled in its composition; so he is a good man that is better than men commonly are, or in whom the good qualities are more than the bad.
Temple.

The vegetables being *comparatively* lighter than the ordinary terrestrial matter of the globe, subsided last.
Woodward.

But how few, *comparatively*, are the instances of this wise application!
Rogers.

TO COMPARE. v. n. [comparo, Lat.]

1. To make one thing the measure of another; to estimate the relative goodness or badness, or other qualities, of

any one thing, by observing how it differs from something else.

I will hear Brutus speak. —
I will hear Cassius, and compare their reasons.
Shakespeare.

They measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves among themselves, are not wise.
2 Cor.

No man can think it grievous, who considers the pleasure and sweetness of love, and the glorious victory of overcoming evil with good; and then compares these with the restless torment, and perpetual tumults, of a malicious and revengeful spirit.
Tillotson.

He that has got the ideas of numbers, and hath taken the pains to compare one, two, and three, to six, cannot chuse but know they are equal.
Locke.

Thus much of the wrong judgment men make of present and future pleasure and pain, when they are compared together, and so the absent considered as future.
Locke.

2. It may be observed, that when the comparison intends only similitude or illustration by likeness, we use to before the thing brought for illustration: as, he compared anger to a fire.

Solon compared the people unto the sea, and orators and counsellors to the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it.
Bacon's Aphorisms.

3. When two persons or things are compared, to discover their relative proportion of any quality, with is used before the thing used as a measure.

Black Macbeth
Will seem as pure as snow, being compared
With my conscience's harmin'. Shakespeare.

To compare
Small things with greatest. Milton.

He carv'd in ivory such a maid so fair,
As nature could not with his art compare. Dryd.

If he compares this translation with the original, he will find that the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word.
Addison.

4. To compare is in Spenser used after the Latin comparo, for to get; to procure; to obtain.

But, both from back and belly, fill did spare
To fill his bags, and riches to compare.
Fairy Queen.

COMPARE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The state of being compared; comparative estimate; comparison; possibility of entering into comparison.

There I the rarest things have seen,
Oh, things without compare!
As their small galleys may not hold compare
With our tall ships. Waller.

Beyond compare the Son of God was seen
Most glorious. Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison.

True twins in love shall, in the world to come,
Approve their truths by Truillas; when their rhimes,
Full of protest, and oath, and big compare,
Want similies. Shakespeare's Truillas and Gressida.

COMPARISON. n. f. [comparaison, Fr.]

1. The act of comparing.

Natalis Comes, comparing his parts with those of a man, reckons his claws among them, which are much more like those of a lion: so easy it is to drive on the comparison too far to make it good.
Grew's Museum.

Our author saves me the comparison with tragedy; for he says, that herein he is to imitate the tragick poet.
Dryden.

2. The state of being compared.

If we will rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we shall find it lies much in comparison.
Locke.

Objects near our view are apt to be thought greater than those of a larger size that are more remote; and so it is with pleasure and pain: the present is apt to carry it, and those at a distance have the disadvantage in the comparison.
Locke.

3. A comparative estimate; proportion.

If men would live as religion requires, the world would be a most lovely and desirable place, in comparison of what now it is. Tillotson.
One can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled, in comparison of what it once was. Addison.

4. A simile in writing or speaking; an illustration by similitude.

As fair and as good a kind of hand in hand comparison, had been something too fair and too good for any lady. Shakespeare.

5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification: as, strong, stronger, strongest.

TO COMPART. v. a. [compartir, Fr. from con and partior, Lat.]

To divide; to mark out a general design into its various parts and subdivisions.

I make haste to the calling and *comparting* of the whole work.
Watson's Architecture.

COMPARTIMENT. n. f. [compartment, French.]

A division of a picture, or design.

The circumference is divided into twelve compartments, each containing a complete picture.
Pape.

COMPARTITION. n. f. [from *compart*.]

1. The act of comparting or dividing.

I will come to the *compartition*, by which the authors of this art understand a graceful and useful distribution of the whole groundplot, both for rooms of office and entertainment. Watson.

2. The parts marked out, or separated; a separate part.

Their temples and amphitheatres needed no *compartitions*.
Watson's Architecture.

COMPARTMENT. n. f. [compartment, Fr.]

Division; separate part of a design.

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bases, pedestals, and buildings.
Peacham on Drawing.

TO COMPASS. v. a. [compasser, Fr. compassare, Ital. passibus metiri, Lat.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to surround; to enclose: it has sometimes around, or about, added.

A darksome way,
That deep descended through the hollow ground,
And was with dread and hurrow compass'd around.
Fairy Queen.

I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's peers,
That speak my salutation in their minds. Shaks.

Now all the blessings
Of a glad father compass thee about! Shakspeare.

The shady trees cover him with their shadow;
The willows of the brook compass him about. Job.

Observe the crowds that compass about him around.
Dryden's Virgil.

To dare that death, I will approach yet nigher;
Thou wert thou compass'd with circling fire. Dryd.

2. To walk round any thing.

Old Chorineus compass'd thrice the crew,
And dipp'd an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he sprinkled round. Dryden.

3. To beleague; to besiege; to block.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee,
and compass thee round, and keep thee in on every side. Luke.

4. To grasp; to enclose in the arms; to seize.

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain; to have in the power.

That which by wisdom he saw to be requisite for that people, was by as great wisdom compassed.

His master being one of great regard,
In court to compass any suit not hard. *Hub. Tale.*
If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to compass her I'll use my skill. *Shaksp.*
How can you hope to compass your designs,
And not dissemble them? *Denham.*

He had a mind to make himself master of Weymouth, if he could compass it without engaging his army before it. *Clarendon.*

The church of Rome createth titular patriarchs of Constantinople and Alexandria; so both the pope to lose the remembrance of any title that he had once compassed. *Brevint.*

Invention is the first part, and absolutely necessary to them both; yet no rule ever was, or ever can be given, how to compass it. *Dryden.*

The knowledge of what is good and what is evil, what ought and what ought not to be done, is a thing too large to be compassed, and too hard to be mastered, without brains and study, pains and contemplation. *South.*

In every work regard the writer's end,
Since none can compass more than they intend. *Pope.*

6. [In law.] To take measures preparatory to any thing: as, to compass the death of the king.

COMPASS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round.

This day I breathed first; time is come round;
And where I did begin, there shall I end:
My life is run its compass. *Shakspere.*

2. Extent; reach; grasp.

O Juliet, I already know thy grief;
It strains me past the compass of my wits. *Shaksp.*
That which is out of the compass of any man's power, is to that man impossible. *South.*

How few there are may be justly bewailed, the compass of them extending but from the time of Hippocrates to that of Marcus Antoninus. *Pompey.*
Animals in their generation are wiser than the sons of men; but their wisdom is confined to a few particulars, and lies in a very narrow compass. *Addison's Spectator.*

This author hath tried the force and compass of our language with much success. *Swift.*

3. Space; room; limits, either of time or space.

No less than the compass of twelve books is taken up in these. *Pope.*

The English are good confederates in an enterprise which may be dispatched in a short compass of time. *Addison.*

You have heard what hath been here done for the poor by the five hospitals and the workhouse, within the compass of one year, and towards the end of a long expensive war. *Diderbury.*

4. Enclosure; circumference.

And their mount Palatine,
Th' imperial palace, compass huge, and high
The structure. *Milt. Par. Regained.*

Old Rome from such a race deriv'd her birth,
Which now on seven high hills triumphant reigns,
And on that compass all the world contains. *Dryd.*

5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance: as, to fetch a compass round the camp.

6. Moderate space; moderation; due limits.

Certain it is, that in two hundred years before (I speak within compass), no such commission had been executed in either of these provinces. *Darwin on Ireland.*

Nothing is likelier to keep a man within compass, than the having constantly before his eyes the state of his affairs, in a regular course of account. *Locke.*

7. The power of the voice to express the notes of music.

You would found me from my lowest note to the top of my compass. *Shakspere.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*

8. [This is rarely used in the singular.] The instrument with which circles are drawn.

If they be two, they are two to
As still twin compasses are two:
Thy soul, the fixed foot, makes no show
To move; but doth, if th' other do. *Dunce.*

In his hand
He took the golden compasses, prepar'd
In God's eternal store, to circumscribe
This universe, and all created things. *Milton.*

To fix one foot of their compass wherever they think fit, and extend the other to such terrible lengths, without describing any circumference at all, is to leave us and ourselves in a very uncertain state. *Swift.*

9. The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer.

The breath of religion fills the sails; profit is the compass by which factious men steer their course. *King Charles.*

Rude as their ships was navigation then,
No useful compass or meridian known:
Coasting they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no north but when the pale star shone. *Dryden.*

With equal force the tempest blows by turns
From every corner of the seaman's compass. *Rome.*
He that first discovered the use of the compass, did more for the supplying and increase of useful commodities, than those who built workhouses. *Locke.*

10. In old language there was a phrase, to come in compass, to be brought round.

COMPASS-SAW. *n. f.*

The compass-saw should not have its teeth set, as other saws have; but the edge of it should be made so broad, and the back so thin, that it may easily follow the broad edge. Its office is, to cut a round; and therefore the edge must be made broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wide kerf to turn in. *Mason.*

COMPASSION. *n. f.* [compassion, Fr. from *con* and *paior*, Latin.] Pity; commiseration; sorrow for the sufferings of others; painful sympathy.

Ye had compassion of me in my bonds. *Hebrews.*

Their angry hands,
My brothers hold, and vengeance there exact;
This pleads compassion, and repeats the fact. *Dillon's Fables.*

The good-natured man is apt to be moved with compassion for those misfortunes or infirmities, which another would turn into ridicule. *Addison's Spectator.*

- TO COMPASSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To pity; to compassionate; to commiserate. A word scarcely used.

O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not compassion him? *Shaksp.*

- COMPASSIONATE. *adj.* [from compassion.]

Inclined to compassion; inclined to pity; merciful; tender; melting; soft; easily affected with sorrow by the misery of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate. *South's Sermons.*

- TO COMPASSIONATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiserate.

Experience layeth princes torn estates before their eyes, and withal persuades them to compassionate themselves. *Raleigh.*

Compassionates my pains, and pities me!
What is compassion, when 'tis void of love? *Addison's Cato.*

COMPASSIONATELY. *adv.* [from *compassionate*.] Mercifully; tenderly.

The slaves were assigned to the rebuilding St. Paul's, and thought therefore to be the more severely imposed, and the less compassionately reduced and excused. *Clarendon.*

COMPATERNITY. *n. f.* [con and *pater-nitas*, Latin.] The relation of godfather to the person for whom he answers.

Gossipied, or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and a tutor that was gossip to either of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent by our law. *Darwin's State of Ireland.*

COMPATIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *compatible*.]

Consistency; the power of coexisting with something else; agreement with any thing.

COMPATIBLE. *adj.* [corrupted, by an unskilful compliance with pronunciation, from *competible*, from *compello*, Latin, to suit, to agree. *Competible* is found in good writers, and ought always to be used.]

1. Suitable to; fit for; consistent with; not incongruous to.

The object of the will is such a good as is compatible to an intellectual nature. *Hale.*

2. Consistent; agreeable.

Our parts have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most compatible; valour with anger, meekness with pity, and prudence with dissimulation. *Brown.*

COMPATIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *compatible*.] Consistency; agreement with any thing.

COMPATIBLY. *adv.* [from *compatible*.] Fitly; suitably.

COMPATIENT. *adj.* [from *con* and *pator*, Latin.] Suffering together. *Did.*

COMPATRIOT. *n. f.* [from *con* and *patria*, Lat.] One of the same country. *Did.*

The governor knew he was so circumspect as not to adhere to any of the factions of the time, in a neutrality incidently and friendly entertaining all his compatriots. *Diamond.*

COMPETER. *n. f.* [compar, Lat.] Equal; companion; colleague; associate.

That monarchs have deriv'd, to us avarice yok'd,
Bane to virtue, and his detestable compassers
L. sh'd fortunately. *Philips.*

TO COMPETER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be equal with; to mate.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself
More than in your advancement.

—In my right,
By me invited, he compasses the L. R. *Shakspere.*

TO COMPEL. *v. a.* [compello, Lat.]

1. To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain; to necessitate; to urge irresistibly.

You will compel me then to read the will?
The spinners, carders, fullers, compell'd by
hunger,

And lack of other means, in desp'rate manner
Daring to' event to the teeth, are all in uproar. *Shakspere.*

He refused, and said, I will not eat: but his servants, together with the woman, compell'd him. *1 Samuel.*

But first the lawless tyrant, who denies
To know their God, or message to regard,
Must be compell'd by signs and judgments dire. *Milton.*

All these blessings could but enable, not enable, us to be happy. *Clarendon*

Whole drives of minds are by the driving god *Compell'd* to drink the deep Lathan blood. *Dryd.*

2. To take by force or violence; to ravish from; to seize. This signification is uncommon and harsh.

The subject's grief

Comes through commissions, which *compel* from each

The last part of his substance, to be levied. *Without delay. Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

3. To gather together, and unite in a company. A latinism, *compellere gregem.*

He to the town return'd,

Attended by the chiefs who fought the field,
Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop *compell'd*. *Dryden.*

4. To seize; to overpower.

Our men secure nor guards nor centries held,
But easy sleep their weary limbs *compell'd*. *Dryd.*

- COMPELLABLE.** *adj.* [from *compel*.] That may be forced. Perhaps it should be *compellible*.

- COMPELLATION.** *n. f.* [from *compello*, Latin.] The style of address; the word of salutation.

The style best fitted for all persons, on all occasions, to use, is the *compellation* of Father, which our Saviour first taught. *Dugdale.*

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France, is by *fire*, which is nothing else but *father*. *Temple.*

- COMPELLER.** *n. f.* [from *compel*.] He that forces another.

- COMPEND.** *n. f.* [*compendium*, Lat.] Abridgment; summary; epitome; contraction; breviate.

Fix in memory the discourses, and abstract them into brief *compenda*. *Hutton.*

- COMPENDARIOUS.** *adj.* [*compendarius*, Lat.] Short; contracted; summary; abridged.

- COMPENDIOSITY.** *n. f.* [from *compendiosus*.] Shortness; contracted brevity.

Did.

- COMPENDIOUS.** *adj.* [from *compendium*.] Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive; holding much in a narrow space; direct; near; by which time is saved, and circuit cut off.

They learned more *compendious* and expeditious ways, whereby they shortened their labours, and gained time. *Woodward.*

- COMPENDIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *compendiosus*.] Shortly; in a short method; summarily; in epitome.

By the apostles we have the substance of christian belief *compendiously* drawn into few and short articles. *Hobbes.*

The state or condition of matter, before the world was a-making, is *compendiously* expressed by the word chaos. *Bentley.*

- COMPENDIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *compendiosus*.] Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

The inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion, should dazzle the eyes. *Bentley.*

- COMPENDIUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Abridgment; summary; breviate; abbreviature; that which holds much in a narrow room; the near way.

After we are grown well acquainted with a short system or *compendium* of a science, which is written in the plainest and most simple manner, it is then proper to read a larger regular treatise on that subject. *Hutton on the Mind.*

- COMPENSABLE.** *adj.* [from *compensate*.] That may be recompensed.

- TO COMPENSATE.** *v. a.* [*compensare*, Lat.] To recompense; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to countervail; to make amends for.

The length of the night, and the days thereof, do *compensate* the heat of the day. *Bacon.*

The pleasures of life do not *compensate* the miseries. *Prior.*

Nature to these, without profusion kind,
The proper organs, proper powers, assign'd;
Each seeming want *compensated* of course,
Here with degrees of swiftness, there of force. *Pope.*

- COMPENSATION.** *n. f.* [from *compensate*.] Recompense; something equivalent; amends.

Payments, the better to make *compensation* of his service in the wars, called a parliament. *Bacon.*

All other debts may *compensation* find;
But love is strict, and will be paid in kind. *Dryden.*

- COMPENSATIVE.** *adj.* [from *compensate*.] Such as compensates or counteravails.

- TO COMPENSE.** *v. a.* [*compensare*, Latin.] To compensate; to countervail; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to recompense.

It is worth, the weight of the quicksilver dith not *compense* the weight of a stone, more than the weight of the aqua-fortis. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The joys of the two marriages were *compens'd* with the mournings and funerals of prince Arthur. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

- TO COMPERENDINATE.** *v. a.* [*comperendino*, Lat.] To delay.

- COMPERENDINATION.** *n. f.* [from *comperendinare*.] Delay; dilatoriness.

- COMPETENCE.** *n. f.* [from *competent*.]

- COMPETENCY.** *n. f.* [from *competent*.] 1. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient, without superfluity.

Something of speech is to be indulged to common civility, more to intimacies, and a *competency* to those recreative discourses which maintain the cheerfulness of society. *Gow of Tongue.*

2. Such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the conveniences of life.

For *competence* of life I will allow you,
That lack of means enforce you not to evil. *Shak.*

It is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean: superfluity comes sooner by white hairs, but *competence* lives longer. *Shakespeare.*

A discreet learned clergyman, with a *competency* fit for one of his education, may be an entertaining, an useful, and sometimes a necessary companion. *Swift.*

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense, Lie in three words, health, peace, and *competence*. *Pope.*

3. [In law.] The power or capacity of a judge or court, for taking cognisance of an affair.

- COMPETENT.** *adj.* [*competens*, Lat.] 1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate.

If there be any power in imagination, the distance must be *competent*, the medium not adverse, and the body apt and proportionate. *Bacon.*

2. Adapted to any purpose without defect or superfluity.

The greatest captain of the English brought rather a guard, than a *competent* army, to recover Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

To draw men from great excess, it is not amiss, though we use them unto somewhat less than is *competent*. *Hooker.*

3. Reasonable; moderate.

A *competent* number of the old being first read, the new should succeed. *Hooker.*

The clergy have gained some insight into men and things, and a *competent* knowledge of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Qualified; fit: a *competent* judge, is one who has a right of jurisdiction in the case.

Let us first consider how *competent* we are for the office. *Government of the Tongue.*

5. Consistent with; incident to.

That is the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Lacke.*

- COMPETENTLY.** *adv.* [from *competent*.]

1. Adequately; properly.

I think it hath been *competently* proved. *Bentley.*

2. Reasonably; moderately; without superfluity or want.

Some places require men *competently* endowed: but none think the appointment to be a duty of justice bound to respect desert. *Horace.*

- COMPETIBLE.** *adj.* [from *competere*, Lat.] For this word a corrupt orthography has introduced *compossible*. Suitable to; consistent with.

It is not *compatible* with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil. *Hammond.*

Those are properties not at all *compatible* to body or matter, though of never so pure a mixture. *Glanville.*

The duration of eternity à parte ante is such as is only *compatible* to the eternal God, and not communicable to any created being. *Sir Mat. Hale.*

- COMPETIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *compatible*.] Suitableness; fitness.

- COMPETITION.** *n. f.* [from *con* and *petitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the same time; rivalry; contest.

The ancient flames of discord and intestine wars, upon the *competition* of both houses, would again return. *Bacon.*

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in *competition*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Though what produces any degree of pleasure be in itself good, and what is apt to produce any degree of pain be evil, yet often we do not call it so, when it comes in *competition*: the degrees also of pleasure and pain have a preference. *Locke.*

We should be ashamed to rival inferiours, and dishonour our nature by so degrading a *competition*. *Rogers.*

2. Double claim; claim of more than one to one thing: anciently with *to*.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

3. Now with *for*.

The prize of beauty was disputed till you were seen; but now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims: there is no *competition* but for the second place. *Dryden.*

- COMPETITOR.** *n. f.* [*con* and *petitor*, Lat.]

1. One that has a claim opposite to another's; a rival: with *for* before the thing claimed.

How furious and impatient they be, And cannot brook *competitors* in love. *Shakespeare.*

Some undertake suits with purpose to let them fail, to gratify the *competitor*. *Bacon.*

Cicero and Scipio were *competitors* for the office of praetor. *Farmer.*

He who trusts in God has the advantage in present felicity; and, when we take futurity into the account, stands alone, and is acknowledged to have no *competitor*. *Rogers.*

2. It had formerly of before the thing claimed.

Selymes, king of Algiers, was in arms against his brother Mochemates, competitor of the kingdom. *Kueller's History.*

3. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify only an opponent.

The Guilford are in arms,
And every hour more competitors
Flock to the rebels. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

COMPILATION. *n. f.* [from *compilo*, Lat.]

1. A collection from various authors.
2. An assemblage; a coacervation.
There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the compilation of the maps. *Woodward on Fossils.*

TO COMPILE. *v. a.* [*compilo*, Lat.]

1. To draw up from various authors; to collect into one body.
2. To write; to compose.

In poetry they compile the praises of virtuous men and actions, and satires against vice. *Temple.*

By the accounts which authors have left, they might learn that the face of sea and land is the same that it was when those accounts were compiled. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The regard he had for his shield, had caused him formerly to compile a dissertation concerning it. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

3. To contain; to comprise. Not used.

After so long a race as I have run
Through fairy land, which those six books compile,
Give leave to rest me. *Spenser.*

4. To make up; to compose. Not used.

Lion like, uplandish and more wild,
Slave to his pride, and all his nerves being naturally compild

Of eminent strength, stalks out and preys upon a silly sheep. *Chapman's Uind.*

COMPLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *comple*.] Coacervation; the act of piling together; the act of heaping up.

I was encouraged to assay how I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial complement, and of better materials. *Weston on Education.*

COMPILER. *n. f.* [from *compile*.] A collector; one who frames a composition from various authors.

Some draw experiments into titles and tables: those we call compilers. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Some painful compiler, who will study old language, may inform the world that Robert earl of Oxford was high treasurer. *Swift.*

COMPLACENCE. } *n. f.* [*complacentia*, low
COMPLACENCY. } Latin.]

Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification.

I by conveying cannot these erect
From prone, nor in their ways complacence find. *Milton.*

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior affections following, there arises a serenity and complacency upon the whole soul. *South.*

Diseases extremely lessen the complacence we have in all the good things of this life. *Atterb.*

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and complacency, if they discover none of the like in themselves. *Addison.*

2. The cause of pleasure; joy.

O thou, in heav'n and earth, the only peace
Found out for mankind under wrath! O thou,
My sole complacence? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Civility; complaisance; softness of manners.

They were not satisfied with their governour, and apprehensive of his rudeness and want of complacency. *Clarendon.*

His great humanity appeared in the benevolence of his aspect, the complacency of his behaviour, and the tone of his voice. *Addison.*

Complacency and truth, and manly sweetness,
Dweller on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. *Addison.*

With mean complacence ne'er betray your trust,
Nor be so civil as to prove unjust. *Pope.*

COMPLACENT. *adj.* [*complacens*, Lat.] Civil; affable; soft; complaisant.

TO COMPLAIN. *v. n.* [*complaindre*, Fr.]

1. To mention with sorrow or resentment; to murmur; to lament. With of before the cause of sorrow: sometimes with on.

Lord Hastings,
Humbly complaining to her deity,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shaksp.*

I will speak in the anguish of my spirit; I will complain in the bitterness of my soul. *Job.*

Shall I, like thee, on Friday night complain?
For on that day was Cœur de Lion slain. *Dryden.*

Do not all men complain, even these as well as others, of the great ignorance of mankind? *Barnet's Preface to Theory of Earth.*

Thus accurs'd,
In midst of water I complain of thirst. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes with for before the causal noun.

Wherefore doth a living man complain, a man for the punishment of his sins? *Lamentations.*

3. To inform against.

Now, matter Shallow, you'll complain of me to the council? *Shakspeare.*

TO COMPLA'IN. *v. a.* [This sense is rare, and perhaps not very proper.] To lament; to bewail.

Pale death our valiant leader hath oppress'd,
Come wreak his loss whom bootless ye complain. *Fairfax.*

Gaufride, who couldst so well in rhyme complain
The death of Richard, with an arrow slain. *Dryden's Fables.*

They might the grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs must temporize. *Dan. Civil War.*

COMPLAINANT. *n. f.* [from *complain*.]

One who urges a suit, or commences a prosecution, against another.

Congreve and this author are the most eager complainants of the dispute. *Collier's Defence.*

COMPLAINER. *n. f.* [from *complain*.] One who complains; a murmurer; a lamenter.

St. Jude observes, that the murmurers and complainers are the same who speak swelling words. *Government of the Tongue.*

Philips is a complainer; and on this occasion I told Lord Carteret, that complainers never succeed at court, though traitors do. *Swift.*

COMPLAINTE. *n. f.* [*complainte*, French.]

1. Representation of pains or injuries; lamentation.

I cannot find any cause of complaint, that good laws have so much been wanting unto us, as we to them. *Henker's Dedication.*

As for me, is my complaint to man. *Job.*

Already in part, though hid in gloomiest shade,
To sorrow abandon'd, but worst felt within,
And in a troubled sea of passion tott'rd,
Thus to disburthen sought with sad complaint. *Milton.*

2. The cause or subject of complaint; grief.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the complaint of all who wish well to the church. *Swift.*

3. A malady; a disease.

One, in a complaint of his bowels, was let blood till he had scarce any left, and was perfectly cured. *Arbutnot.*

4. Remonstrance against; information against.

Full of vexation, come I with complaint
Against my child. *Shakspeare.*

In evil strait this day I stand
Before my judge, either to undergo

Myself the total crime, or to accuse
My other self, the partner of my life;
Whose failing, while her faith to me remains,
I should conceal, and not expose to blame
By my complaint; but strict necessity
Subdues me, and calamitous constraint. *Milton.*
Against the goddess these complaints he made. *Dryden's Æneid.*

COMPLAISANCE. *n. f.* [*complaisance*, Fr.]

Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation.

Her death is but in complaisance to her. *Dryd.*

You must also be industrious to discover the opinion of your enemies; for you may be abused, that they will give you no quarter, and allow nothing to complaisance. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Fair Venus wept the sad disaster
Of having lost her fav'rite dove:
In complaisance poor Cupid mourn'd;
His grief reliev'd his mother's pain. *Prior.*

COMPLAISANT. *adj.* [*complaisant*, French.] Civil; desirous to please.

There are to whom my satire seems too bold;
Scarce to wife Peter complaisant enough,
And something said of Chatteris much too rough. *Pope.*

COMPLAISANTLY. *adv.* [from *complaisant*.] Civilly; with desire to please; ceremoniously.

In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,
And complaisantly help'd to all I hate;
Treated, carest'd, and tir'd, I take my leave. *Pope.*

COMPLAISANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *complaisant*.] Civility; compliance. *Did.*

TO COMPLA'NATE. } *v. a.* [from *planus*,
TO COMPLANE. } Lat.] To level;

to reduce to a flat and even surface.

The vertebrae of the neck and back-bone are made short and complanated, and firmly braced with muscles. *Derham.*

COMPLEAT. See COMPLETE.

COMPLEMENT. *n. f.* [*complementum*, Lat.]

1. Perfection; fulness; completion; complement.

Our custom is both to place it in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts, as a complement which fully perfecteth whatsoever may be defective in the rest. *Hooker.*

They as they feasted had their fill,
For a full complement of all their ill. *Hub. Tuden.*

For a complement of these blessings, they were enjoyed by the protection of a king of the most harmless disposition, the most exemplary piety, the greatest sobriety, chastity, and mercy. *Clarendon.*

The sensible nature, in its complement and integrity, hath five exterior powers or faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity or number.

The god of love himself inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
His complement of stores, and total war. *Prior.*

3. Accessitious circumstances; appendages; parts not necessary, but ornamental; whence ceremony was called complement, now corrupted to complement.

If the case permitteth not baptism to have the decent complements of baptism, better it were to enjoy the body without his furniture, than to wait for this, till the opportunity of that, for which we desire it, be lost. *Hooker.*

These, which have lately sprung up, for complements, rites, and ceremonies of church actions, are in truth, for the greatest part, such silly things, that very casiness doth make them hard to be disputed of in serious manner. *Hooker.*

A doleful case deserves a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious complements. *Spenser.*

Garnish'd and deck'd in modest complement,
Not working with the ear, but with the eye.

Shakespeare.

4. [In geometry.] What remains of a quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrenched from it.

5. [In astronomy.] The distance of a star from the zenith.

6. **COMPLEMENT** of the curtain, in fortification, that part in the interior side of it which makes the demigorge.

7. **ARITHMETICAL COMPLEMENT** of a Logarithm, is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000.

Chambers.

COMPLETE. *adj.* [completus, Latin.]

1. Perfect; full; having no deficiencies.

With us the reading of scripture is a part of our church liturgy, a special portion of the service which we do to God; and not an exercise to spend the time, when one doth wait for another coming, till the assembly of them that shall afterwards worship him be complete.

Hooker.

And ye are complete in him which is the head of all principality and power.

Colossians.

Then marvel not, thou great and complete man, That all the Greeks begin to worship Ajax.

Shakespeare.

2. **Complete**, having no degrees, cannot properly admit more and less.

If any disposition should appear towards so good a work, the assistance of the legislative power would be necessary to make it more complete.

Swift.

3. **Finished; ended; concluded.**

This course of vanity almost complete, Tied in the field of life, I hope retreat.

Prior.

To **COMPLETE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To perfect; to finish.

Mr. Sanderfon was completed master of arts.

Watson.

Bred only and completed to the taste.

Of haughty appetite.

Milton.

To town he comes, complete, the nation's hope, And heads the bold train-bands, and burns a pope.

Pope.

COMPLETELY. *adv.* [from complete.] Fully; perfectly.

Then tell us, how you can your bodies roll Through space of matter so completely full?

Blindfold.

Whatever person would aspire to be completely witty, smart, numerous, and polite, must be able to retain in his memory every single sentence contained in this work.

Swift.

COMPLEMENT. *n. f.* [from completum, French.] The act of completing.

Allow me to give you, from the best authors, the origin, the antiquity, the growth, the change, and the complement of satire among the Romans.

Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.

COMPLETENESS. *n. f.* [from complete.] Perfection; the state of being complete.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness, and invariability as to exclude myself.

King Charles.

These parts go to make up the completeness of any subject.

Watts' Logic.

COMPLETION. *n. f.* [from complete.]

1. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling; state of being fulfilled.

There was a full entire harmony and consent of all the divine predictions, receiving their completion in Christ.

South.

2. Utmost height; perfect state.

He makes it the utmost completion of an ill character to bear a malevolence to the best men.

Pope.

COMPLEX. } *adj.* [complexus, Latin.]

COMPLEXED. } Composite; of many

parts; not simple; including many particulars.

To express complexed significations, they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures inconsistent.

Brown.

Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call complex; such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe; which, though complicated of various simple ideas, or complex ideas made up of simple ones, yet are considered each by itself as one.

Locke.

A secondary essential mode, called a property, sometimes goes toward making up the essence of a complex being.

Watts.

With such perfection fram'd

Is this complex stupendous scheme of things.

Thomson's Spring.

COMPLEX. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

Complication; collection.

This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole complex of all the blessings and privileges exhibited by the gospel.

South.

COMPLEXEDNESS. *n. f.* [from complex.]

Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral; contrariety to simplicity; compound state or nature.

From the complexedness of these moral ideas, there follows another inconvenience, that the mind cannot easily retain those precise combinations.

Locke.

COMPLEXION. *n. f.* [complexio, Latin.]

1. The enclosure or involution of one thing in another.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the argument is plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the complexion does not belong to the syllogistical form of it.

Watts.

2. The colour of the external parts of any body.

Men judge by the complexion of the sky

The state and inclination of the day.

Shakspeare.

What see you in those papers, that you lose So much complexion?

Shakspeare's Henry v.

He takes on yonder, so rails against all married mankind, so curses all Eve's daughters, of what complexion foves.

Shakspeare.

Why dost not beauty then refine the wit, And good complexion rectify the will?

Davies.

Nicefess, though it renders them insignificant to great purposes, yet it polishes their complexion, and makes their spirits seem more vigorous.

Collier on Pride.

If I write on a black man, I run over alittle eminent persons of that complexion.

Spectator.

3. The temperature of the body, according to the various proportions of the four medical humours.

'Tis ill, though different your complexions are, The family of heav'n for none should war.

For from all tempers he could service draw; The worth of each, with its alloy, he knew;

And, as the confident of nature, saw How the complexions did divide and brew.

The methods of providence, men of this complexion must be us'd for the contemplation of

Let melancholy rule supreme, Choler preside, or blood, or phlegm, It makes no difference in the case, Nor is complexion honour's place.

Swift.

COMPLEXIONAL. *adj.* [from complexion.]

Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

Men and other animals receive different tinctures from complexional effluences, and descend still lower as they partake of the fuliginous and denigrating humours.

Brown.

Ignorance, where it proceeds from early or complexional prejudices, will not wholly exclude from favour of God.

Fiddler.

COMPLEXIONALLY. *adv.* [from complexion.] By complexion.

An Indian king sent unto Alexander a fair woman, fed with poisons, either by converse or copulation complexionally to destroy him.

Brown.

COMPLEXLY. *adv.* [from complex.] In a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLEXNESS. *n. f.* [from complex.] The state of being complex.

COMPLEXURE. *n. f.* [from complex.] The involution or complication of one thing with others.

COMPLIANCE. *n. f.* [from comply.]

1. The act of yielding to any desire or demand; accord; submission.

I am far from excusing that compliance, for plenary consent it was not, to his destruction.

King Charles.

We are free from any necessary determination of our will to any particular action, and from a necessary compliance with our desire, set upon any particular, and then appearing preferable, good.

Locke.

Let the king meet compliance in your looks, A free and ready yielding to his wishes.

Rowe.

The actions to which the world solicits our compliance are sin, which forfeit eternal expectations.

Rogers.

What compliances will remove dissension, while the liberty continues of professing what new opinions we please?

Swift.

2. A disposition to yield to others; compliance.

He was a man of few words, and of great compliance, and usually delivered that as his opinion, which he foresaw would be grateful to the king.

Clarendon.

COMPLIANT. *adj.* [from comply.]

1. Yielding; bending.

The compliant boughs

Yielded them.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Civil; complaisant.

To **COMPLICATE.** *v. a.* [complicare, Latin.]

1. To entangle one with another; to join; to involve mutually.

Though the particular actions of war are complicate in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right.

Bacon.

In case our offence against God hath been complicated with injury to men, we should make restitution.

Tillemont.

When the disease is complicated with other diseases, one must consider that which is most dangerous.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

There are a multitude of human actions, which have so many complicated circumstances, aspects, and situations, with regard to time and place, persons and things, that it is impossible for any one to pass a right judgment concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances.

Watts.

2. To unite by involution of parts one in another.

Commotion in the parts may make them apply themselves one to another, or complicate and dispose them after the manner requisite to make them sick.

Boyle's History of Firmness.

3. To form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral.

Dreadful was the din

Of hissing through the hell! thick swarming now With complicated monsters, head and tail.

Mit.

A man, an army, the universe, are complicated of various simple ideas, or complex ideas made up of simple ones.

Locke.

COMPLICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

What pleasure would felicitate his spirit, if he could grasp all in a survey, as a painter runs over a complicate piece wrought by Titian or Raphael.
Watts on the Mind.

COMPLICATENESS. *n. f.* [from *complicate*.] The state of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity.

There is great variety of intelligibles in the world, so much objected to our senses, and every several object is full of subdivided multiplicity and *complicateness*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

COMPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *complicate*.]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

2. The state of being involved one in another.

All our grievances are either of body or of mind, or in *complications* of both. *L'Estrange.*

The notions of a confused knowledge are always full of perplexity and *complications*, and seldom in order. *Wilkins.*

3. The integral consisting of many things involved, perplexed, and united.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas, and taking too many things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered. *Watts.*

COMPLICE. *n. f.* [Fr. from *complot*, an associate, low Latin.] One who is united with others in an ill design; an associate; a confederate; an accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father,
To quell the rebels and their *complices*. *Shaksp.*

Justice was afterwards done upon the offenders, the principal being hanged and quartered in Smithfield; and divers of his chief *complices* executed in divers parts of the realm. *Heyward.*

The marquis prevailed with the king, that he might only turn his brother out of the garrison, after justice was done upon his *complices*. *Clarendon.*

COMPLIER. *n. f.* [from *comply*.] A man of an easy temper; a man of ready compliance.

Suppose a hundred new employments were erected on purpose to gratify *compliers*, an insupportable difficulty would remain. *Swift.*

COMPLIMENT. *n. f.* [from *compliment*, Fr.]

An act or expression of civility, usually understood to include some hypocrisy, and to mean less than it declares: this is properly *compliment*, something superfluous, or more than enough.

He observed few *compliments* in matter of arms, but such as proud anger did indite to him. *Sida.*

My servant, sir? 'Twas never merry world since lowly feigning was call'd *compliment*: Y'are feivant to the duke Orsino, youth. *Shaksp.*

One whom the musick of his own vain tongue doth ravish, like enchanting harmony: A man of *compliments*, whom right and wrong have chose as umpire of their meeting. *Shaksp.*

What honour that,
But tedious waste of time, to sit and hear
So many hollow *compliments* and lies,
Outlandish flatteries? *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Virtue, religion, heaven, and eternal happiness, are not trifles to be given up in a *compliment*, or sacrificed to a jest. *Rogers.*

To COMPLIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To sooth with acts or expressions of respect; to flatter; to praise.

It was not to *compliment* a society, so much above flattery, and the regardless air of common applauds. *Glanville.*

Monarchs shoud their inward soul disguise,
Defensible and command, be false and wiles;
By ignominious arts, for servile ends,
Should *compliment* their foes, and shun their friends. *Pope.*

The watchman gave so very great a thump at my door, that I awaked, and heard myself *complimented* with the usual salutation. *Tatler.*

To COMPLIMENT. *v. n.* To use ceremonious or adulatory language.

I make the interlocutors upon occasion *compliment* with one another.

She *compliments* Meneaus very handsomely, and says he wanted no accomplishment either of mind or body. *Pope.*

COMPLIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *compliment*.]

Expressive of respect or civility; implying compliments.

I come to speak with Paris from the prince Troilus: I will make a *complimental* assault upon him. *Shaksp. Care's Troil. and Cress.*

Languages, for the most part, in terms of art and erudition, retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phrases, and such froth.

This falsehood of Ulysses is entirely *complimental* and obsequious. *Broom.*

COMPLIMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *complimental*.] In the nature of a compliment; civilly; with artful or false civility.

This speech has been condemned as avaricious: Eutharthus judges it spoken artfully and *complimentally*. *Broom.*

COMPLIMENTER. *n. f.* [from *compliment*.] One given to compliments; a flatterer.

COMPLINE. *n. f.* [*compline*, Fr. *completinum*, low Lat.] The last act of worship at night, by which the service of the day is completed.

At morn and eve, besides their anthems sweet,
Their peny masses, and their *complines* meet. *Hubbard's Tale.*

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till even song, and then says his *compline* an hour before the time. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

To COMPLORE. *v. n.* [*comploro*, Latin.] To make lamentation together.

COMLOT. *n. f.* [Fr. from *completum*, for *complexum*, low Latin. *Menage*.] A confederacy in some secret crime; a plot; a conspiracy.

I cannot, my life, my brother, like but well
The purpose of the *complot* which ye tell. *Hub. T.*

I know their *complot* is to have my life. *Shaksp.*

To COMLOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conspire; to join in any secret design, generally criminal.

Nor ever by advised purloinment
To plot, contrive, or *complot* any ill. *Shaksp. Lear.*

A few lines after, we find them *complotting* together, and contriving a new scene of miseries to the Trojans. *Pope.*

COMPLOTTER. *n. f.* [from *complot*.] A conspirator; one joined in a plot.

Jocasta too, no longer now my sister,
I found *complotter* in the blood deed. *David's.*

To COMPLY. *v. n.* [*Skinner* derives it from the French *complaître*; but probably it comes from *complire*, to bend to. *Pier* is still in use.] To yield to; to be obsequious to; to accord with; to suit with. It has *with* before as well persons as things.

The rising sun *complies* with our weak sight,
First gilds the clouds, then shows his globe of light. *Hall's.*

They did fiercely *comply* with the people in worshipping God by lentate images and representations. *Locke.*

The truth of things will not *comply* with our conceits, and bend itself to our wishes. *F. May.*

Remember I am the world's *compliant*,
Your lusts, lawfully and wrong, will grant. *Shaksp.*

He made his wish *compliant* with his sight;
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die. *Pope.*

COMPOSENENT. *adj.* [*composens*, Latin.] That constitutes a compound body.

The bigness of the *composens* parts of natural bodies may be conjectured by their colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

To COMPORT. *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat.] To agree; to suit; followed by *with*.

Some piety 's not good there, some vain disport
On this side sin, with that place may *comport*. *Donne.*

Such does not *comport* with the nature of time. *Heider.*

It is not every man's talent to distinguish aright how far our prudence may warrant our charity, and how far our charity may *comport* with our prudence. *L'Estrange.*

Children, in the things they do, if they *comport* with their age, find little difference. Is they may be doing. *Locke.*

To COMPORT. *v. n.*

1. To bear; to endure. This is a Gallick signification, not adopted among us.

The discontented sort,
That never can the present state *comport*,
But would as often change as they change will. *Daniel.*

2. To behave; to carry; with the reciprocal pronoun.

At years of discretion, and *comport* yourself at this raptule rate! *Congreve.*

COMPORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct; manner of acting and looking.

I shall account concerning the rules and manners of deportment in the receiving, our *comport* and conversation in and after it. *Taylor.*

I know them well, and mark'd their rude *comport*;
In times of tempest they command alone,
And he but sits precarious on the throne. *Dryden's Fables.*

COMPORTABLE. *adj.* [from *comport*.] Consistent; not contradictory.

We call the rules and cautions of this art into some *comportable* method. *Watson's Architecture.*

COMPORTANCE. *n. f.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour; gesture of ceremony.

Goodly *comportance* rich to other bear,
And entertain themselves with court lies meet. *Fairy Queen.*

COMPORTMENT. *n. f.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour; mien; demeanour.

The will of God is like a straight unalterable rule or line; but the various *comportments* of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occasion several habits of this rule. *Hale.*

By her serious and devout *comportment* on these solemn occasions, she gives an example that is very often too much wanted. *Addison.*

To COMPOSE. *v. a.* [*composere*, French; *compono*, Latin.]

1. To form a mass by joining different things together.

Zeal and it to be *composed* of the highest degrees of religious affections. *Spence.*

2. To place any thing in its proper form and method.

In a peaceful grave my corps *compos*. *Dryd.*

How doth the sea exactly *compose* itself to a level superficies, and with the earth make up one perfect roundness. *Ray.*

3. To dispose; to put in the proper state for any purpose.

These idle senseless well *composed* toations that by then swords, which they could not by then pen. *Clarendon.*

4. To put together a discourse or sentence; to write as an author.

Wrote in pleading to God, as those which the Son of God himself hath *composed*, were not possible for men to frame. *Hooker.*

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian lyriicks, did not only *compose* the words of his divine odes, but generally let them to musick himself. *Addison.*

5. To constitute by being parts of a whole.

Nor did Israel 'scape
Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold compos'd
The calf in Oreb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A few useful things, confounded with many
trifles, fill their memories, and *compose* their in-
tellectual possessions. *Watts.*

6. 'To calm; to quiet.

He would undertake the journey with him, by
which all his fears would be *composed*. *Clarend.*
You, that had taught them to subdue their
foes,

Could order, teach, and their high spirits *compose*.
Waller.

Compose thy mind;
Nor frauds are here contriv'd, nor force design'd.
Dryden.

He, having a full command over the water,
had power to still and *compose* it, as well as to
move and disturb it. *Woodward.*

Yet, to *compose* this midnight noise,
Go freely search where'er you please. *Prior.*

7. To adjust the mind to any business,
by freeing it from disturbance.

The mind, being thus disquieted, may not be
able easily to *compose* and settle itself to prayer.

We beseech thee to *compose* our thoughts,
and preserve her reason, during her sickness. *Swift.*

8. To adjust; to settle: as, to *compose* a
difference.

9. [With printers.] To arrange the let-
ters; to put the letters in order in the
composing stick.

10. [In mulick.] To form a tune from
the different musical notes.

COMPOSED. participial adj. [from *com-
pose*.] Calm; serious; even; sedate.

In Spain there is something still more serious
and *composed* in the manner of the inhabitants.

The Mantuan there in sober triumph fate,
Compos'd his posture, and his look sedate. *Pope.*

COMPOSEDLY. adv. [from *composed*.]
Calmly; seriously; sedately.

A man was walking before the door very
composedly without a hat. One crying, Here is
the fellow that killed the duke; every body
asked, which is he? The man without the hat
very *composedly* answered, I am he. *Clarendon.*

COMPOSEDNESS. n. f. [from *composed*.]
Sedateness, calmness; tranquillity.

He that will think to any purpose, must have
fixedness and *composedness* of humour, as well as
smartness of parts. *Norris.*

COMPOSER. n. f. [from *compose*.]

1. An author; a writer.

Now will be the right season of forming them
to be able writers and *composers* in every excel-
lent matter. *Milton.*

If the thoughts of such authors have nothing in
them, they at least do no harm, and shew an
honest industry, and a good intention in the *com-
poser*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. He that adapts the musick to words;
he that forms a tune.

For the truth of the theory I am in no wise
concerned, the *composer* of it must look to that.

For composition, I prefer next Ludovico, a
most judicious and sweet *composer*. *Pracham.*

The *composer* has so expressed my sense, where
I intended to move the passions, that he seems
to have been the poet as well as the *composer*. *Dryd.*

COMPOSITE. adj. [*compositus*, Latin.]

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The *composite* order in architecture is the last
of the five orders of columns; so named, because
its capital is composed out of those of the other
orders; and it is also called the Roman and Ita-
lick order. *Harris.*

Some are of opinion, that the *composite* pillars
of this arch were in imitation of the pillars of
Solomon's temple. *Addison.*

COMPOSITION. n. f. [*compositio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming an integral of vari-
ous dissimilar parts.

We have exact forms of *composition*, whereby
they incorporate almost as they were natural
simples. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

In the time of the Yncas reign of Peru, no
composition was allowed by the laws to be used in
point of medicine, but only simples proper to
each disease. *Temple.*

2. The act of bringing simple ideas into
complication: opposed to *analysis*, or
the separation of complex notions.

The investigation of difficult things, by the
method of *analysis*, ought ever to precede the
method of *composition*. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A mass formed by mingling different
ingredients.

Heat and vivacity, in age, is an excellent
composition for business. *Bacon's Essays.*

Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a *compo-
sition* that looks the most like marble of any
thing one can imagine. *Addison.*

Jove mix'd up all, and his best clay em-
ploy'd,

Then call'd the happy *composition* Foyd. *Swift.*

4. The state of being compounded; union;
conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things first in their own simple
natures, and afterwards view them in *composition*
with other things. *Watts.*

5. The arrangement of various figures in
a picture.

The disposition in a picture is an assembling of
many parts; is also called the *composition*, by
which is meant the distribution and orderly plac-
ing of things, both in general and in particular.

Dryden's Discrepancy.

6. Written work.

Writers are divided concerning the authority
of the greater part of those *compositions* that pass
in his name. *L'Estrange.*

That divine prayer has always been looked
upon as a *composition* fit to have proceeded from
the wisest of men. *Addison.*

When I read rules of criticism, I enquire after
the works of the author, and by that means dis-
cover what he likes in a *composition*. *Addison.*

7. Adjustment; regulation.

A preacher, in the invention of matter, elec-
tion of words, *composition* of gesture, look, pro-
nunciation, motion, useth all these faculties at
once. *Ben Jonson's Discourse.*

8. Compact; agreement; terms on which
differences are settled.

To take away all such mutual grievances, in-
juries, and wrongs, there was no way but only
by going upon *composition* and agreement amongst
themselves. And again, all publick regiment,
of what kind soever, seemeth evidently to have
arisen from deliberate advice, consultation, and
composition between men, judging it convenient
and becomful. *Hooker.*

Thus we are agreed;
I crave our *composition* may be written
And seal'd between us. *Shakespeare.*

Their courage droops, and, hopelefs now,
they with

For *composition* with th' unconquer'd fish. *Waller.*

9. The act of discharging a debt by pay-
ing part; the sum paid.

10. Consistency; congruity.

There is no *composition* in these news,
That gives them credit. *Shakespeare.*

—Indeed they are disproportion'd.

11. [In grammar.] The joining of two
words together, or the prefixing a par-
ticle to another word, to augment, di-
minish, or change its signification.

12. A certain method of demonstration
in mathematicks, which is the reverse
of the analytical method, or of resolu-
tion. It proceeds upon principles in
themselves self-evident; on definitions,
postulates, and axioms, and a previ-
ously demonstrated series of propositions,
step by step, till it gives a clear know-
ledge of the thing to be demonstrated.
This is called the synthetical method,
and is used by Euclid in his Elements.

Harris.

COMPOSITIVE. adj. [from *compose*.] Com-
pounded; or, having the power of
pounding. *DiD.*

COMPOSITOR. n. f. [from *compose*.] He
that ranges and adjusts the types in
printing; distinguished from the press-
man, who makes the impression upon
paper.

COMPOST. n. f. [Fr. *compostum*, Lat.]
A mixture of various substances for en-
riching the ground; manure.

Avoid what is to come,
And do not spread the *compost* on the weeds,
To make them ranker. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

We also have great variety of *composts* and
soils, for the making of the earth fruitful.

Water young planted shrubs, amomum espe-
cially, which you can hardly refresh too often,
and it requires abundant *compost*. *Evelyn.*

There, as his dreams foretold, a cart he found,
That carried *compost* forth to dung the ground.

Dryden.

In vain the nursing grove
Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with softer earth;
But when the alien *compost* is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

TO COMPOST. v. a. [from the noun.]
To manure; to enrich with soil.

By removing into worse earth, or forbearing
to *compost* the earth, water-mint turneth into
field-mint, and the colewort into rape. *Bacon.*

As for earth, it *composeth* itself; for I knew
a garden that had a field poured upon it, and it
did bear fruit excellently. *Bacon.*

COMPOSTURE. n. f. [from *compost*.]
Soil; manure. Not used.

The earth's a thief,
That seeds and breeds by a *composture* itol'n
From gen'ral exertments. *Shakespeare's Titus.*

COMPOSURE. n. f. [from *composé*.]

1. The act of composing or inditing.

Their own forms are not like to be so sound,
or comprehensive of the nature of the duty, as
forms of publick *composure*. *K. Charles.*

2. Arrangement; combination; mixture;
order.

Hence languages arise, when, by institution
and agreement, such a *composure* of letters, such
a word, is intended to signify such a certain
thing. *Heldens Elements of Speech.*

From the various *composures* and combinations
of these corpuscles together, happen all the vari-
eties of the bodies formed out of them. *Woodward.*

3. The form arising from the disposition
of the various parts.

In *composure* of his face,
He'd a fair but manly grace. *Cassano.*

4. Frame; make; temperament.

To reel the fluxets at noon, and stand the hottest
With slaves that smell of sweat; say this becomes
him:

At his *composure* must be rare indeed,
Whom these things cannot blemish. *Shakespeare.*
The duke of Buckingham springs, without
any help, by a kind of congenial *composure*, to
the iniquities of our late sovereign and master. *Wotton.*

5. Adjustment.

God will rather look to the inward raptures of
the mind, than to the outward form and *composure*
of the body. *Dryden.*

6. Composition; framed discourse.

Discourses on such occasions are seldom the
productions of nature, and should be read with
those favourable allowances that are made to
lady *composures*. *Atterbury.*

In our *composures* of men, remember you are a
man as well as they; and it is not their reason,
but your own, that is given to guide you. *Hutcheson's Mind.*

7. Serateness; calmness; tranquillity.

To whom the virgin majesty of Eve,
As one who loves, and some unkindness meets,
With sweet audere *composure* thus replied. *Milton.*
The calmest and sereneest hours of life, when
the passions of nature are all silent, and the
mind enjoys its most perfect *composure*. *Watts.*

8. Agreement; composition; settlement of differences.

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes
of an happy *composure*. *King Charles.*
Van guard! to right and left the front unfold,
That all may see, who hate us, how we seek
Peace and *composure*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Things were not brought to an extremity;
there seems yet to be room left for a *composure*;
hereafter there may be only for pity. *Dryden.*

COMPUTATION. n. f. [computatio, Latin.]

The act of drinking or tippling together.

Serreey to words spoke under the tuse, only
mean, in *computation*, from the ancient custom
in symposiack meetings, to wear chaplets of roses. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If thou wilt proking
Dine *computation*, forthwith reason quits
Her empire to confusion and misrule,
And vain debates; then twenty tongues at once
Conspire in senseless jargon; nought is heard
But din and various clamour, and mad rant. *Philips.*

7. COMPOUND. v. a. [compono, Lat.]

1. To mingle many ingredients together in one mass.

2. To form by uniting various parts.

Whoever *compoundeth* any like it, shall be cut off. *Exodus.*
It will be difficult to evince, that nature does
not make compounded bodies; I mean, mingle
together such bodies as are already compounded
of elementary, or rather of simple ones. *Boyle.*

The ideas, being each but one single perception,
are easier got than the more complex ones;
and therefore are not liable to the uncertainty
which attends those *compounded* ones. *Locke.*

3. To mingle in different positions; to combine.

We cannot have a single image that did not
enter through the sight; but we have the power
of altering and *compounding* those images into all
the varieties of picture. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. [In grammar.] To form one word from two or more words.

Where it and Tigris embrace each other under
the city of Apamia, there do they agree of a
joint and *compounded* name, and are called Pifotigris. *Rough's History of the World.*

5. To compose by being united.

Who'd be so mock'd with glory, as to live
But in a dream of friendship?
To have his pomp, and all that Ante *compounds*,
Not only painted, like his varnish'd friends? *Shakespeare's Timon.*

6. To adjust a difference by some recession from the rigour of claims.

I would to God all sinners were well *compounded*! *Shakespeare.*
If there be any discord or suits between any
of the family, they are *compounded* and appeased. *Brown's New-Debut.*

7. To discharge a debt by paying only part.

Shall I, ye gods! he cries, my debts *compound*! *G. G.*

TO COMPOUND. v. n.

1. To come to terms of agreement, by abating something of the first demand. It has for before the thing accepted or remitted.

They were, at last, glad to *compound* for his
bare commitment to the Tower. *Arden.*
Pray but for half the virtues of this wife;
Compound for all the rest, with longer life. *Dryden.*

2. To bargain in the lump.

Here's a fellow will help you to-morrow;
compound with him by the year. *Shakespeare.*

3. To come to terms, by granting something on each side.

Cornwall *compounded* to furnish ten oxen after
Michaelmas for thirty pounds. *Carver.*
Once more I come to know of thee, king
Harry,

If for thy ransom thou wilt now *compound*,
Before thy most assured overthrow? *Shakespeare.*

Made all the royal stars recant,
Compound, and take the covenant. *Hudibras.*
But useless all, when he despairing found
Catullus then did with the winds *compound*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Paracelsus and his admirers have *compounded*
with the Galenists, and brought a mixed use of
chymical medicines into the present practice. *Temple.*

4. To determine. This is not in use.

We here deliver,
Subscribed by the consuls and patricians,
Together with the seal of the senate, what
We have *compounded* on. *Shakespeare's Coriol.*

COMPOUND. adj. [from the verb.]

1. Formed out of many ingredients; not simple.

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver
to the gold, and made a *compound* metal, as fit
for most uses as gold. *Bacon.*

Compound substances are made up of two or
more simple substances. *Watts's Logic.*

2. [In grammar.] Composed of two or more words; not simple.

Those who are his great admirers, seem
pleased with them as beauties; I speak of his
compound epithets. *Pope.*

3. COMPOUND or aggregated Flower, in botany, is such as consists of many little flowers, concurring together to make up one whole one; each of which has its style and stamina, and adhering seed, and are all contained within one and the same calyx: such are the sunflower and dandelion. *Harris.*

COMPOUND. n. f. [from the verb.]

The mass formed by the union of many ingredients.

For present use or profit, this is the rule: con-
sider again the price of the two simple bodies; con-
sider again the dignity of the one above the other
in use; then see if you can make a *compound*,
that will have more in price than it will lose in
dignity of the use. *Bacon's Physical Rem.*

As man is a *compound* and mixture of flesh
as well as spirit. *South's Sermons.*

Love why do we not patient wait,
When 'tis a *compound* of them all;
Where hot and cold, where sharp and sweet,
In all their equipages meet? *Swift.*

COMPOUNDABLE. adj. [from compound.]

Capable of being compounded.

COMPOUNDER. n. f. [from To compound.]

1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement.

Those farmers, sweeteners, *compounders*, and
expedient-mongers, who shake their heads so
strongly. *Swift.*

2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

TO COMPREHEND. v. a. [comprehendo, Latin.]

1. To comprise; to include; to contain; to imply.

If there be any other commandment, it is
briefly *comprehended* in this saying, namely,
Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. *Rom.*

It would be ridiculous to grow old in the
study of every necessary thing, in an art which
comprehends to many several parts. *Dryden.*

2. To contain in the mind; to understand; to conceive.

Rome was not better by her Horace taught,
Than we are here to *comprehend* his thought. *Waller.*

'Tis unjust, that they who have not the least
notion of heroic writing, should therefore con-
demn the pleasure which others receive from it,
because they cannot *comprehend* it. *Dryden.*

COMPREHENSIBLE. adj. [comprehensibilis, French; comprehensibilis, Latin.]

1. Intelligible; attainable by the mind; conceivable by the understanding.

The horizon sets the bounds between the en-
lightened and dark parts of things, between
what is and what is not *comprehensible* by us. *Locke.*

2. Possible to be comprised.

Left this part of knowledge should seem to
any not *comprehensible* by axiom, we will let
down some heads of it. *Bacon.*

COMPREHENSIBLY. adv. [from comprehensibilis.]

With great power of signifi-
cation or understanding; significantly;
with great extent of sense. Tillotson
seems to have used *comprehensibly* for
comprehensively.

The words wisdom and righteousness are com-
monly used very *comprehensibly*, so as to signify
all religion and virtue. *Tillotson.*

COMPREHENSION. n. f. [comprehensio, Latin.]

1. The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion.

In the Old Testament there is a close *compre-
hension* of the New, in the New an open dis-
covery of the Old. *Hobbes.*

The *comprehension* of an idea, regards all essen-
tial modes and properties of it; so body, in its
comprehension, takes in solidity, figure, quantity,
mobility. *Watts's Logic.*

2. Summary; epitome; compendium; abstract; abridgment in which much is comprised.

If we would draw a short abstract of human
happiness, bring together all the various ingre-
dients of it, and digest them into one prescrip-
tion, we must at last fix on this wise and religio-
ous aphorism in my text, as the sum and *compre-
hension* of all. *Rogers.*

3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit and contain many ideas at once.

You give no proof of decay of your judgment,
and *comprehension* of all things, within the com-
puls of an human understanding. *Dryden.*

4. [In rhetoric.] A trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the

whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*

COMPREHENSIVE. *adj.* [from *comprehend.*]

1. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once.

He must have been a man of a most wonderful *comprehensive* nature, because he has taken into the compass of his *Canterbury Tales* the various manners and humours of the whole English nation in his age; not a single character has escaped him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

His hand unshain'd, his uncorrupted heart,
His *comprehensive* head; all interests weigh'd,
All Europe sav'd, yet Britain not betray'd.

Pope's Epistles.

2. Having the quality of comprising much; compendious; extensive.

So diffusive, so *comprehensive*, so catholic a grace is charity, that whatever time is the opportunity of any other virtue, that time is the opportunity of charity. *Spratt's Sermons.*

COMPREHENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *comprehensive.*] In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *comprehensive.*] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Addison.*

TO COMPRESS. *v. a.* [*compressus*, Lat.]

1. To force into a narrower compass; to squeeze together.

2. To embrace.

Her Neptune ey'd, with bloom of beauty blest,
And in his cave the yielding nymph *compress*

Pope's Odyssey.

There was in the island of Iu a young girl *compress'd* by a genius, who delighted to associate with the muses. *Pope.*

COMPRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Bolsters of linen, by which surgeons suit their bandages for any particular part or purpose. *Quincy.*

I applied an intercept about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by *compress* and bandage dress'd it up. *Wise man.*

COMPRESSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *compressible.*] The quality of being compressible; the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass; as air may be compressed, but water can by no violence be reduced to less space than it naturally occupies.

COMPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [from *compress.*] Capable of being forced into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

Their being spiral particles, accounts for the elasticity of air; their being spherical particles, which gives free passage to any heterogeneous matter, accounts for air's being *compressible*.

Gayne's Philosophical Principles.

COMPRESSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *compressible.*] Capability of being pressed close. *Dia.*

COMPRESSION. *n. f.* [*compressio*, Latin.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence; the quality of admitting such an effort of force as may compel the body compressed into a narrower space.

Whenever a solid body is pressed, there is an inward tumult in the parts, seeking to deliver themselves from the *compression*; and this is the cause of all violent motion. *Bacon.*

The powder in shot, being dilated into such a flame as endureth not *compression*, moveth in round, the flame being in the nature of a liquid body, sometimes recoiling. *Bacon.*

Tears are the effects of the *compression* of the moisture of the brain, upon dilatation of the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Merry Michael, the Cornish poet, piped this upon his oaten pipe for merry England, but with a mocking *compression* for Normandy.

Camden's Remains.

He that shall find out an hypothesis, by which water may be so rare, and yet not be capable of *compression* by force, may doubtless, by the same hypothesis, make gold and water, and all other bodies, as much rarer as he pleases; so that light may find a ready passage through transparent subtilances. *Newton.*

COMPRESSION. *n. f.* [from *compress.*]

The act or force of one body pressing against another

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a *compression*, dilate it. *Boyle.*

TO COMPRIINT. *v. n.* [*comprimere*, Lat.]

To print together; it is commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy, or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Phillips' World of Words.*

TO COMPRISE. *v. a.* [*comprendre*, *compris*, French.] To contain; to comprehend; to include.

Necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to *comprise* much matter in few words. *Hooker.*

Do they not, under doctrine, comprehend the same that we intend by matters of faith? Do not they, under discipline, *comprise* the regimen of the church? *Hooker.*

'Tis the polluted love that multiplies;

But friendship does two souls in one *comprise*.

Rowe's Roman.

COMPROBATION. *n. f.* [*comprobo*, Latin.]

Proof; attestation.

That is only esteemed a legal testimony, which receives *comprobat*ion from the mouths of at least two witnesses. *Brown.*

COMPROMISE. *n. f.* [*compromissum*, Latin.]

1. A mutual promise of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending of their controversies to the arbitrement or equity of one or more arbitrators. *Cowell.*

2. A compact or bargain, in which some concessions are made on each side.

Wars have not waited it, for war'd he hath not;

But basely yielded, upon *compromise*,

That which his ancestors achiev'd with blows.

Shakespeare's Richard II.

TO COMPROMISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions: as, they *compromised* the affair at a middle rate.

2. In *Shakespeare* it means, unusually, to accord; to agree.

Laban and himself were *compromis'd*,

That all the yearlings, which were streak'd and pied,

Should tall as Jacob's hire.

Mor. of Venice.

COMPROMISSORIAL. *adj.* [from *compromisse.*] Relating to a compromise.

COMPROVINCIAL. *n. f.* [from *con* and *provincial.*] Belonging to the same province.

At the consecration of an archbishop, all his *comprovincials* ought to give their attendance.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

COMPT. *n. f.* [*compte*, French; *computus*, Latin.] Account; computation; reckoning.

Your servants ever

Have theirs, themselves, and what is theirs, in trust,
To make their audit at your highness' pleasure,
Still to return your own. *Shakespeare's R. John.*

TO COMPT. *v. a.* [*compter*, French.] To compute; to number. We now use *To Count*, which see.

COMPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *compt.*] Accountable; responsible; ready to give account; subject; submissive.

Good beauties, let me sustain my scorn; I am very *comptible* even to the least sinister usage.

Shakespeare.

TO COMPTROLL. *v. a.* [This word is written by some authors, who did not attend to the etymology, for *control*; and some of its derivatives are written in the same manner.] To control; to overrule; to oppose.

COMPTROLLER. *n. f.* [from *comptroll.*] Director; supervisor; superiour intendant; governor.

This night he makes a supper, and a great one,
To many lords and ladies:

I was spoke to, with sir Henry Guilford,

This night to be *comptroller*.

Shakespeare.

The *comptrollers* of vulgar opinions, pretend to find out such a similitude in some kind of baboons.

Temple.

My fates permit me not from hence to fly;

Nor he, the great *comptroller* of the sky. *Dryden.*

COMPTROLLERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *comptroller.*] Superintendence.

The gale for flannery-causes is annexed to the *comptrollership*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

COMPULSATIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulsatory.*] With force; by constraint.

COMPULSATORY. *adj.* [from *compulsor*, Lat.] Having the force of compelling; coercive.

Which is no other,

But to recover from us by strong hand,

And terms *compulsatory*, those forehead lands

So by his father lost.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

COMPULSION. *n. f.* [*compulsio*, Latin.]

1. The act of compelling to something; force; violence of the agent.

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on *compulsion*.

Thoughts, whether have ye led me with that sweet

Compulsion thus transported! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Such sweet *compulsion* doth in music lie,

To lull the daughters of necessity. *Milton.*

2. The state of being compelled; violence suffered.

Compulsion is in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind. *Locke.*

When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear,

With what *compulsion* and laborious flight

We sunk thus low! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This faculty is free from *compulsion*, and to spontaneous, and free from determination by the particular object.

Poetically there were others who assisted Iluoid,

partly out of fear and *compulsion*.

Hale.

COMPULSIVE. *adj.* [from *compulsor*, Lat.] Having the power to compel; forcible.

The Danube, vast and deep,

Supreme of rivers! to the frigid brink,

Ug'd by *compulsive* arms, furrows they reach it,

New terror chill'd then veins. *Philips.*

The clergy would be glad to recover their due,

by a more stout and *compulsive* method. *Saunders.*

COMPULSIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulsive.*]

By force; by violence.

COMPULSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *compulsive.*] Force; compulsion.

COMPULSORILY. *adv.* [from *compulsory*.] In a compulsory or forcible manner; by force; by violence.

To say that the better deserver hath such right to govern, as he may *compulsorily* bring under the law worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

COMPULSORY. *adj.* [*compulsoire*, Fr.] Having the power of necessitating or compelling.

He erreth in this, to think that actions, proceeding from fear, are properly *compulsory* actions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor so much as physically necessitated. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Kindly it would be taken to comply with a patent, although not *compulsory*. *Swift.*

COMPU'NCTION. *n. f.* [*compunctio*, Fr. from *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick, Lat.]

1. The power of pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing spirit, which, with such activity and *compunctio*, invadeth the brains and nostrils of those that receive it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. The state of being pricked by the conscience; repentance; contrition.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great *compunctio*. *Clarendon.*

COMPU'NCTIONS. *adj.* [from *compunctio*.] Repentant; sorrowful; tender.

Stop up th' access and passage to remorse, That no *compunctious* visitings of nature Shake my fell purpose. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

COMPU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *compunctio*.] Causing remorse.

COMPURGA'TION. *n. f.* [*compurgatio*, Lat.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPURGA'TOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

The next quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant attestation: there are no obvious, that I need not be far to seek for a *compurgator*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

COMPU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *compute*.] Capable of being numbered or computed.

If, instead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions, as those twenty-four millions are a finite number, so would all combinations thereof be finite, though not easily *computable* by arithmetic. *Huic's Orig. of Mankind.*

COMPU'TATION. *n. f.* [from *compute*.] 1. The act of reckoning; calculation.

My princely father Then, by just *computation* of the time, Found that the issue was not his. *Shakespeare.*

2. The sum collected or settled by calculation.

We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature. *Addison's Guardian.*

TO COMPU'TE. *v. a.* [*computo*, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate; to number; to count.

Compute how much water would be requisite to lay the earth under water. *Burnet.*

Where they *discompute* by weeks, yet tell the year was measured by months. *Hollier.*

As! not dazzled with their noon-tide rays, *Compute* the moon and evening to the day; The whole amount of that enormous time, A tale that blends their glory with their shame. *Page.*

COMPU'TE. *n. f.* [*computus*, Lat.] Computation; calculation.

Though there were a fatality in this year, yet divers were out in their account, adhering several ways from the true and just *compute*; and

calling that one year which perhaps might be another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COMPU'TER. *n. f.* [from *compute*.] Reckoner; accountant; calculator.

The calendars of these *computers*, and the accounts of these days, are different. *Brown.*

I have known some such ill *computers*, as to imagine the many millions in stocks so much real wealth. *Swift.*

CO'MPUTIST. *n. f.* [*computiste*, Fr.] Calculator; one skilled in the art of numbers or computation.

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*. *Watson.*

We conceive we have a year in three hundred and sixty-five days exact: *computists* tell us, that we escape six hours. *Brown.*

CO'MRADE. *n. f.* [*camerade*, Fr. from *camera*, a chamber; one that lodges in the same chamber, *contubernio frutur*.]

1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber.

Rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse To be a *comrade* with a wolf and owl. *Shaksp.*

2. A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.

He permitted them

To put out both thine eyes, and fetter'd send thee Into the common prison, there to grind Among the slaves and asses, thy *comrades*, As good for nothing else. *Milton's Agonistes.*

A footman being newly married, desired his *comrade* to tell him freely what the town said of it. *Swift.*

CON. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union or association: as, *concourse*, a running together; to *convene*, to come together.

CON. [abbreviated from *contra*, against, Lat.] A cant word for one who is on the negative side of a question: as, the *pros* and *cons*.

TO CON. *v. a.* [connan, Sax. to know: as, in Chaucer, *Old wymen connen moche thinge*; that is, old women have much knowledge.]

1. To know.

Of muses, Hobbinol, I came no skill Enough to me to paint out my unskill. *Spenser.*

2. To study; to commit to memory; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in use, except in ludicrous language.

Pretty answers! have you not been acquainted with goldsmiths wives, and *conn'd* them out of rings? *Shakespeare.*

Here are your parts; and I am to entreat you to *con* them by to-morrow night. *Shakespeare.*

Our understanding cannot in this body arrive so clearly to the knowledge of God, and things invisible, as by orderly *conning* over the visible and inferior creatures. *Milton.*

Shew it him written; and, having the other also written in the paper, shew him that, after he has *conned* the first, and requir'd it of him. *Hollier's Elements of Speech.*

The books of which I'm chiefly fond, Are such as you have with *con*d. *Prior.*

All this while John had *conned* over such a catalogue of hard words, as were enough to conjure up the devil. *Arbutnot.*

3. *To Con thanks*; an old expression for to *thank*. It is the same with *sgavoir gr.*

I *con* him no thanks for't, in the nature he delivers it. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONCAMERATE. *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault; to lay concave over

Of the upper beak, an inch and a half consists of one *concamerated* bone, bended downwards, and toothed as the other. *Grew.*

CONCAMERATION. *n. f.* [from *concamerate*.] Arch; vault.

What a romance is the story of those impossible *concamerations*, and feigned rotations of solid orbs! *Glanville's Suppl.*

TO CONCATENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat. a chain.] To link together; to unite in a successive order.

CONCATENATION. *n. f.* [from *concatenate*.] A series of links; an uninterrupted unvariable succession.

The Stoicks affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of causes, reaching to the exact acts of man's will. *South.*

CONCAVATION. *n. f.* [from *concave*.] The act of making concave.

CONCAVE. *adj.* [*concavus*, Latin.]

1. Hollow without angles; as, the inner surface of an eggshell, the inner curve of an arch: opposed to *convex*.

These great fragments falling hollow, inclosed under their *concave* surface a great deal of air. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Hollow.

Have you not made an universal shout, That Tyber trembled underneath his banks, To hear the replication of your sounds Made in his *concave* shores? *Shakespeare.*

For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

CONCA'VENESS. *n. f.* [from *concave*.] Hollowness.

CONCA'VITY. *n. f.* [from *concave*.] Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body.

Niches that contain figures of white marble should not be coloured in their *concavity* too black. *Warton.*

They have taken the impresses of these shells with that exquisite niceness, that no metal, when melted and cast in a mould, can ever possibly represent the *concavity* of that mould with greater exactness than these flints do the *concavities* of the shells, wherein they were moulded. *Woodward.*

CONCAVO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX. *adj.* [from *concave* and *convex*.] Concave one way, and convex the other.

I procur'd another *concavo-convex* plate of glass, ground on both sides to the same sphere with the former plate. *Newton.*

A *concavo-convex* pentagonal plate, part of a shell that belongs to the entruhus. *Woodward.*

CONCA'VOUS. *adj.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Concave; hollow without angles.

CONCA'VOUSLY. *adv.* [from *concavus*.] With hollowness; in such a manner as discovers the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

The dolphin that carrieth Action is *concavously* inverted, and hath its spine depressed. *Brown.*

TO CONCEAL. *v. a.* [*concelo*, Latin.] To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge; to cover; not to detect.

He oft finds medicine, who his grief imparts; But double griefs afflict *concealing* hearts. *F. queen.*

Come, Catchy, thou art sworn As deeply to effect what we intend,

As closely to *conceal* what we impart. *Shakespeare.*

Ulysses hinted aids, he was the most eloquent and the most silent of men; he knew that a word spoke never wrought so much good as a word *concealed*. *Brown.*

There is but one way I know of conversing safely with all men, that is, not by concealing what we say or do, but by saying or doing nothing that deserves to be concealed. *Pope.*

CONCEALABLE. *adj.* [from *conceal*.] Capable of being concealed; possible to be kept secret, or hid.

Returning a lye unto his Maker, and presuming to put off the searcher of hearts, he denied the omniscience of God, whereunto there is nothing concealable. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

CONCEALEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *conceal*.] The state of being concealed; privacy; obscurity. *Dict.*

CONCEALER. *n. f.* [from *conceal*.] He that conceals any thing.

They were to undergo the penalty of forgery, and the concealer of the crime was equally guilty. *Clarendon.*

CONCEALMENT. *n. f.* [from *conceal*.]

1. The act of hiding; secrecy.

She never told her love;

But let concealment, like a worm i' th' bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shakespeare.*

He is a worthy gentleman,
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In strange concealments. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

Few own such sentiments; yet this concealment
Derives rather from the fear of man than of any
Being above. *Glanville.*

2. The state of being hid; privacy; de-litescence.

A person of great abilities is zealous for the good of mankind, and as solicitous for the concealment as the performance of illustrious actions. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. Hiding-place; retreat; cover; shelter.

The choice of this holy name, as the most effectual concealment of a wicked design, supposes mankind satisfied that nothing but what is just is directed by the principles of it. *Rogers.*

The cleist tree

Offers its kind concealment to a few,
Their food its insects, and its nests their nests. *Thomson.*

To CONCEDE. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Latin.]

To yield; to admit; to grant; to let pass undisputed.

By expurgatory animadversions we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and, having once a conceded list, we might with more safety attempt their removals. *Brown.*

This must not be conceded without limitation. *Boyle.*

The atheist, if you concede to him that fortune may be an agent, doth presume himself safe and invulnerable. *Bentley.*

CONCEIT. *n. f.* [*concept*, French; *conceptus*, Latin.]

1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind.

Here the very shepherds have their fancies lifted to the high conceits, as the learned of other nations are content both to borrow their names, and imitate their cunning. *Stimz.*

Impossible it was, that ever their will should change or incline to remit any part of their duty, without some object having force to avert their conceits from God. *Hacker.*

His grace looks cheerfully and smoothis this morning:

There's a same conceit, or other, likes him well,
When that he bids good-morrow with such spirit. *Shakespeare.*

In laughing there ever precedeth a conceit of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension.

How often, alas! did her eyes say unto me,
that they loved! and yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my conceits open to understand them. *Sidney.*

The first kind of things appointed by laws humane, containeth whatsoever is good or evil, is notwithstanding more secret than that it can be discerned by every man's present conceit, without some deeper discourse and judgment. *Hacker.*

I shall be found of a quick conceit in judgment, and shall be admired. *Wisdome.*

3. Opinion, generally in a sense of contempt; fancy; imagination; fantastical notion.

I know not how conceit may rob

The treasury of life, when life itself

Yields to the theft. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Strong conceit, like a new principle, carries all easily with it, when yet above common sense. *Locke.*

Malbranche has an odd conceit,

As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate. *Prior.*

4. Opinion, in a neutral sense.

Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit?

There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov.*

I shall not fail to approve the fair conceit

The king hath of you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

5. Pleasant fancy; gayety of imagination; acuteness.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard:
there is no more conceit in him than is in a mallet. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

While he was on his way to the gibbet, a freak

took him in the head to go off with a conceit. *L'Estrange.*

6. Sentiment; striking thought.

Some to conceit alone their works confine,
And glittering thoughts struck out at every line. *Pope.*

7. Fondness; favourable opinion; opinionative pride.

Since by a little studying in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion; may he find it again by harder study, under humbler truth. *Bentley.*

8. Out of CONCEIT with. No longer fond of.

Not that I dare assume to myself to have put him out of conceit with it, by having convinced him of the fantasticalness of it. *Tillotson, Preface.*

What hath chiefly put me out of conceit with this moving manner, is the frequent disappointment. *Swift.*

To CONCEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To conceive; to imagine; to think; to believe.

One of two bad ways you must conceive me, Either a coward or a flatterer. *Shakespeare.*

They looked for great matters at their hands, in a cause which they conceived to be for the liberty of the subject. *Bacon.*

He conceits himself to be struck at, when he is not so much as thought of. *L'Estrange.*

The strong, by conceiving themselves weak, are thereby rendered as unactive, and consequently as useless, as if they really were so. *South.*

CONCEITED. *particip. adj.* [from *conceit*.]

1. Endowed with fancy.

He was of countenance amiable, of feature comely, active of body, pleasantly conceived, and sharp of wit. *Kinsley.*

2. Proud; fond of himself; opinionative; affected; fantastical.

There is another extreme in obscure writers, which some empty conceived heads are apt to run into, out of a prodigality of words, and a want of sense. *Felton on the Classics.*

If you think me too conceived,
Or to passion quickly heated. *Swift.*

What you write of me, would make me more conceived than what I scribble myself. *Pope.*

3. With of before the object of conceit.

Every man is building a several way, independently conceived of his own model and his own materials. *Dryden.*

If we consider how vicious and corrupt the Athenians were, how conceived of their own wit, science, and piety. *Bentley.*

CONCEITEDLY. *adv.* [from *conceited*.]

Fancifully; whimsically.

Conceitedly dress her, and be assign'd

By you fit place for every flower and jewel:

Make her for love fit fuel. *Donne.*

CONCEITEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *conceited*.]

Pride; opinionativeness; fondness of himself.

When men think none worthy esteem, but such as claim under their own pretences, partiality and conceitedness make them give the pre-eminence. *Cotton on Pride.*

CONCEITLESS. *adj.* [from *conceit*.] Stupid; without thought; dull of apprehension.

Think'st thou I am so shallow, so conceitless,
To be seduced by thy flattery. *Shakespeare.*

CONCEIVABLE. *adj.* [from *conceive*.]

1. That may be imagined or thought.

If it were possible to contrive an invention, whereby any conceivable weight may be moved by any conceivable power, with the same quickness, without other instrument, the works of nature would be too much subject to art. *Wilkins.*

2. That may be understood or believed.

The freezing of the words in the air, in the northern climes, is as conceivable as this strange union. *Glanville's Scripps.*

It is not conceivable, that it should be moved that very person, whose shape and voice it assumed. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

CONCEIVABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *conceivable*.] The quality of being conceivable. *Dict.*

CONCEIVABLY. *adv.* [from *conceivable*.]

In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

To CONCEIVE. *v. a.* [*concevoir*, Fr. *conspicere*, Lat.]

1. To admit into the womb; to form in the womb.

I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me. *Psalms.*

2. To form in the mind; to imagine.

Nebuchadnezzar hath conceived a purpose against you. *Jeremiah.*

This man conceived the duke's death; but what was the motive of that felonious conception, is in the clouds. *Watson.*

3. To comprehend; to understand; as, he conceives the whole system.

This kiss, if it durst speak,

Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:
Conceive, and fare thee well. *Shakespeare.*

4. To think; to be of opinion.

If you compare my gentlemen with Sir John, you will hardly conceive him to have been bred in the same climate. *Swift.*

To CONCEIVE. *v. n.*

1. To think; to have an idea of.

The griev'd commons

Hardly conceive of me: let it be nois'd,
That, through our intercession, this revokement

And pardon comes. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

O what avails me now that honour high,

To have conceiv'd of God! as that salute,

Hail, highly favour'd, among women blest!

Milton.

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures; conceive of things compactly in all their parts; conceive of things comprehensively in all their properties and relations; conceive of things extensively in all their kinds; conceive of things orderly, or in a proper method. *Watts's Logic.*

2. To become pregnant.

The flocks should conceive when they come to drink. *Greene.*

The beauteous maid, whom he beheld, possid'd:
Conceiving as she slept, her fruitful womb

Sweld with the founder of immortal Rome. *Shelton.*

CONCEIVER. n. f. [from *conceive*.] One that understands or comprehends.

Though heretofore prudent symbols and pious allegories be made by wiser *conceivers*, yet common heads will fly unto superstitious applications. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONCENT. n. f. [concentus, Latin.]

1. Concert of voices; harmony; concord of sound.

It is to be considered, that whatsoever virtue is in numbers, for conducting to *concent* of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the antenumber than to the entire number. *Euclid.*

2. Consistency.

Reasons borrowed from nature and the schoolmen, as subservient mediums, carry a music and *concent* to that which God hath said in his word. *Dr. Mair.*

'Tis in *concent* to his own principles, which allow no merit, no intrinsic worth, to accompany one state more than another. *Atterbury.*

TO CONCE'NTRATE. v. a. [concentrer, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compass; to drive toward the centre: contrary to *expand* or *dilate*.

Spirit of vinegar, *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength, will coagulate the serum. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONCENTRA'TION. n. f. [from *concentrate*.] Collection into a narrow space round the centre; compression into a narrow compass.

All circular bodies, that receive a *concentration* of the light, must be shadowed in a circular manner. *Peachum on Drawing.*

TO CONCE'NTRE. v. n. [concentrer, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To tend to one common centre; to have the same centre with something else.

The bricks having first been formed in a circular mould, and then cut, before their burning, into four quarters or more, the sides afterwards join so closely, and the points *concentre* so exactly, that the pillars appear one intire piece. *Watson.*

All these are like to many lines drawn from several objects, that some way relate to him, and *concentre* in him. *Hale.*

TO CONCE'NTRE. v. a. To direct or contract toward one centre.

The having a part left to animate, will serve to *concentrate* the spirits, and make them more active in the rest. *Decay of Piety.*

In these *concentrating* all their precious beams Of sacred influence! *Milton.*

CONCENTRICAL } adj. [concentricus, Lat.] Having one common centre.

As in water stir'd, more circles be Produc'd by one, have such additions take; Those, like so many spheres, but one heav'n make; For they are all *concentrick* unto thee. *Donne.*

Any substance, pitched steadily upon two points, as an axis, and moving about on that axis, also describes a circle *concentrick* to the axis. *Alexander's Mechanical Exercises.*

If the crystalline humour had been *concentrick* to the sclerotics, the eye would not have admitted a whole hemisphere at one view. *Ray.*

If a stone be thrown into flaguating water, the waves excited thereby continue some time to arise in the place where the stone fell into the water, and are propagated from thence into *concentrick* circles upon the surface of the water to great distances. *Newton's Opticks.*

The manner of its concision is by *concentrick* rings, like those of an onion about the first kernel. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Circular revolutions in *concentrick* orbits about the sun, or other central body, could in no wise be attained without the power of the Divine arm. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCEPTACLE. n. f. [conceptaculum, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a vessel.

There is at this day resident, in that huge conceptacle, water enough to effect such a deluge. *Woodward's Natural History, Preface.*

CONCEPTIBLE. adj. [from *concipio*, *conceptum*, Lat.] That may be conceived; intelligible; capable to be understood.

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not highly delectable to the intellective faculty, but are most suitable and easily *conceptible* by us, because apparent in his works. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONCEPTION. n. f. [conceptio, Lat.]

1. The act of conceiving, or growing quick with pregnancy.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow by thy *conception*; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children. *Genesis.*

Thy sorrow I will greatly multiply By thy *conception*; children thou shalt bring In sorrow forth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. The state of being conceived.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes, And, at that instant, like a babe sprung up. *Shakespeare.*

Our own productions flatter us: it is impossible not to be fond of them at the moment of their *conception*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Notion; idea; image in the mind.

As *conceptions* are the images or resemblances of things to the mind within itself, in the like manner are words or names the marks, tokens, or resemblances of those *conceptions* to the minds of them whom we converse with. *Saunders.*

Consult the acutest poets and speakers, and they will confess that their quickest, most admired *conceptions*, were such as darted into their minds, like sudden flashes of lightning, they knew not how, nor whence; and not by any certain consequence, or dependence of one thought upon another, as it is in matters of ratiocination. *South's Sermons.*

To have right *conceptions* about them, we must bring our understandings to the inflexible natures and unalterable relations of things, and not endeavour to bring things to any preconceived notions of our own. *Locke.*

4. Sentiments; purpose.

Thou but remember'st me of my own *conception*. I have perceived a most faint neglect of late; which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very pretence and purpose of unkindness. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Please your highness, note His dangerous *conception* in this point: Not friended by his wish to your high person, His will is most malignant, and it stretches Beyond you to your friends. *Shakespeare.*

5. Apprehension; knowledge.

And as if heathen conceiv'd what reason were, And that *conception* should distinctly show They should the name of reasonable bear; For, without reason, none could reason know. *Darwin.*

6. Conceit; sentiment; pointed thought.

He is too flatulent sometimes, and sometimes too dry; many times unequal, and almost always forced; and, besides, is full of *conceivings*, points of epigram, and witticisms; all which are not only below the dignity of heroic verse, but contrary to its nature. *Dryden.*

CONCEPTIOUS. adj. [conceptum, Latin.] Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.

Conjuring mother, Ensur thy fertile and *conceptious* womb: Let it no more bring out to ingrateful man. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

CONCEPTIVE. adj. [conceptum, Latin.] Capable to conceive.

In hot climates, and where the uterine parts exceed in heat, or the coldness of this simple

they may be reduced into a *conceptious* configuration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO CONCERN. v. a. [concerner, Fr. *concerno*, low Latin.]

1. To relate to; to belong to.

Exclude the use of natural reasoning about the sense of holy scripture, concerning the articles of our faith; and then, that the scripture doth *concern* the articles of our faith, who can assure us? *Hooker.*

Count Claudio may hear; for what I would speak of *concerns* him. *Shakespeare.*

Gracious things Thou hast reveal'd; those chiefly which *concern* Just Abraham and his seed. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

This place *concerns* not at all the dominion of one brother over the other. *Locke.*

2. To affect with some passion; to touch nearly; to be of importance to.

I would not The cause were known to them it most *concerns*, *Shakespeare.*

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison.*

It much *concerns* them not to suffer the king to establish his authority on this side. *Addison.*

The more the authority of any station in society is extended, the more it *concerns* publick happiness that it be committed to men fearing God. *Rogers' Sermons.*

3. To interest; to engage by interest.

I knew a young negro who was sick of the small pox: I found by enquiry, at a person's *concerned* for him, that the little tumours left whitish specks behind them. *Boyle on Colours.*

Above the rest two goddesses appear, *Concern'd* for each; here Venus, Juno there. *Dryden's Æa.*

Providence, where it loves a nation, *concerns* itself to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the spoilers of religious persons and places. *South's Sermons.*

Whatever past actions it cannot reconcile, or appropriate to that present self by consciousness, it can be no more *concerned* in than if they had never been done. *Locke.*

They think themselves out of the reach of providence, and no longer *concerned* to solicit his favour. *Rogers.*

4. To disturb; to make uneasy.

In one compressing engine I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in; and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned*, and in less than an hour and a half to be sick. *Darwin.*

5. To concern himself. To intermeddle; to be busy.

Being a layman, I ought not to have *concerned* myself with speculations which belong to the profession. *Dryden.*

CONCERN. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Business; affair: considered as relating to some one.

Let early care thy main *concern* secure, Things of less moment may delays endure. *Denham.*

This manner of exposing the private *concerns* of families, and sacrificing the secrets of the dead to the curiosity of the living, is one of those licentious practices, which might well deserve the animadversion of our government. *Addison.*

A leathen emperor said, if the gods were offended, it was their own *concern*, and they were able to vindicate themselves. *Swift.*

Religion is no trifling *concern*, to be performed in any careless and superficial manner. *Rogers.*

2. Interest; engagement.

No plots th' alien to his retirements give; 'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live. *Dryden.*

When we speak of the conflagration of the world, these have no *concern* in the question. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Importance; moment.

Mysterious secrets of a high concern,
And weighty truths, solid convincing sense,
Expansive unaffected eloquence. *Reynolds.*
The mind is stunned and dazzled amidst that
variety of objects; the cannot apply herself to
those things which are of the utmost concern to
her. *Addison's Spectator*

4. Passion; affection; regard.

Any, what concerns did both your souls divide?
Your honour gave us what your love denied. *Dryden.*

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind concern,
And gentle wishes, follow me to battle. *Addison.*
Why art this concern for the poor? We want
them not, as the country is now managed;
where the plough has no work, one family can
do the business of fifty. *Swift.*

CONCERNEDLY. *adv.* [from *concern*.]
With affection; with interest.

They had more positively and concernedly wed-
ded his cause than they were before understood
to have done. *Clarendon.*

CONCERNING. *prep.* [from *concern*: this
word, originally a participle, has before
a noun the force of a preposition.] Re-
lating to; with relation to.

There is not any thing more subject to error,
than the true judgment concerning the power and
forces of an estate. *Bacon.*

The ancients had no higher recourse than to
nature, as may appear by a discourse concerning
this point in Strabo. *Brown.*

None can demonstrate that there is such an
island as Jamaica; yet, upon testimony, I am
free from all doubt concerning it. *Tillotson.*

CONCERNMENT. *n. f.* [from *concern*.]

1. The thing in which we are concerned
or interested; affair; business; interest.

To mix with thy concerns I definit
Henceforth, nor too much disapprove my own. *Milton.*

This shows how useful you have been,
To bring the king's concerns in. *Hudibras.*
Yet when we're sick, the doctor's fetcht in
haste,

Leaving our great concernment to the last. *Denham.*

When my concernment takes up no more room
or compass than myself, then, so long as I know
where to breathe and to exist, I know also where
to be happy. *South.*

He that is wise in the affairs and concernments
of other men, but careless and negligent of his
own, that man may be said to be busy, but he is
not wise. *Tillotson.*

Our spiritual interests, and the great concern-
ments of a future state, would doubtless recur
often. *Astellbury.*

Propositions which extend only to the present
life, are finally compared with those that have
influence upon our everlasting concernments. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. Relation; influence.

Sir, 'tis of near concernment, and imports
No less than the king's life and honour. *Denham.*
He justly fears a peace with me would prove
Of ill concernment to his haughty love. *Dryden.*

3. Intercourse; business.

The great concernment of men is with men, one
amongst another. *Locke.*

4. Importance; moment.

I look upon experimental truths as matters of
great concernment to mankind. *Boyle.*

5. Interposition; regard; meddling.

He married a daughter to the earl, without
any other approbation of her father, or concern-
ment in it, than suffering him and her to come
into his presence. *Clarendon.*

6. Passion; emotion of mind.

While they are so eager to destroy the fame of
others, their ambition is manifest in their con-
cernment. *Dryden.*

If it carry with it the notion of something ex-

traordinary, if apprehension and concernment ac-
company it, the idea is likely to sink the deeper. *Locke.*

To CONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*concert*, Fr.
from *concertare*, Latin, to prepare them-
selves for some publick exhibition, or
performance, by private encounters
among themselves.]

1. To settle any thing in private by mu-
tual communication.

2. To settle; to contrive; to adjust.
Mark how, already, in his working brain,
He forms the well-concerted scheme of mischief. *Rowe.*

CONCERT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Communication of designs; establish-
ment of measures among those who are
engaged in the same affair.

All those discontents, how ruinous forever, have
arisen from the want of a due communication
and concert. *Swift.*

2. A symphony; many performers playing
to the same tune.

CONCERTATION. *n. f.* [*concertatio*, Lat.]
Strife; contention.

CONCERTATIVE. *adj.* [*concertativus*, Lat.]
Contentious; quarrelsome; recriminat-
ing. *DiD.*

CONCESSION. *n. f.* [*concessio*, Lat.]

1. The act of granting or yielding.
The concession of these charters was in a par-
liamentary way. *Hale.*

2. A grant; the thing yielded.

I still counted myself undiminished by my
largest concessions, if by them I might gain the
love of my people. *King Charles.*

When a lover becomes satisfied by small com-
pliances, without further pursuits, then expect to
find popular assemblies content with small con-
cessions. *Swift.*

CONCESSIONARY. *adj.* [from *concession*.]
Given by indulgence or allowance.

CONCESSIONELY. *adv.* [from *concession*.]
By way of concession: as, yielding;
not controverting by assumption.

Some have written rhetorically and *concessionely*;
not controverting, but assuming the question,
which, taken as granted, advantaged the illusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONCH. *n. f.* [*concha*, Lat.] A shell; a
seashell.

He furnishes her closet first, and fills
The crowded shelves with rarities of shells:
Adds orient pearls, which from the conchs he
drew,

And all the sparkling stones of various hue. *Dryden's Fables.*

CONCHOID. *n. f.* The name of a curve.

CONCILIAR. *adj.* [*concilius*, Lat.] Re-
lating to a council.

Having been framed by men of primitive sim-
plicity, in free and conciliar debates, without any
ambitious regards. *Baker.*

To CONCILIATE. *v. a.* [*concilio*, Lat.]

To gain; to win; to reconcile.
It was accounted a philtre, or plants that con-
ciliate affection. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONCILIATION. *n. f.* [from *conciliate*.]
The act of gaining or reconciling. *DiD.*

CONCILIATOR. *n. f.* [from *conciliate*.] One
that makes peace between others.

CONCILIATORY. *adj.* [from *conciliate*.]
Relating to reconciliation. *DiD.*

CONCINNITY. *n. f.* [from *concinnitas*,
Lat.] Decency; fitness; neatness.

CONCINNOUS. *adj.* [*concinnus*, Lat.]
Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

CONCIONATORY. *adj.* [*concionatorius*, *con-
cio*, Lat.] Used at preachings or pub-
lick assemblies.

Their combined, unguiled the vulgar of the
old opinion the loyalist had formerly misled into
them by their concionatory invectives. *Hawes.*

CONCISE. *adj.* [*concisus*, cut, Latin]

Brief; short; broken into short periods.

The concise style, which expresseth not enough,
but leaves somewhat to be understood. *B. Jonson.*
Where the author is obscure, enlighten him;
where he is too brief and concise, amplify a little,
and let his notions go a larger view. *Watts.*

CONCISELY. *adv.* [from *concise*.] Briefly;
shortly; in few words; in short sen-
tences.

Olysses here speaks very *concisely*, and he may
seem to break abruptly into the subject. *Brown.*

CONCISENESS. *n. f.* [from *concise*.] Bre-
vity; shortness.

Giving more scope to Mercurius and Lanfau,
that version, which has more of the majesty of
Virgil, has less of his *conciseness*. *Dryden.*

CONCISION. *n. f.* [*conscium*, Lat.] Cut-
ting off; excision; destruction.

CONCITATION. *n. f.* [*concitatio*, Latin.]
The act of stirring up, or putting in
motion.

The revelations of heaven are conceived by
immediate illumination of the soul; whereas the
deceiving spirit, by concitation of humours, pro-
duces concerned phantasms. *Brown.*

CONCLAMATION. *n. f.* [*conclamatio*, Lat.]
An outcry or shout of many together. *DiD.*

CONCLAVE. *n. f.* [*conclave*, Latin.]

1. A private apartment.

2. The room in which the cardinals meet;
or, the assembly of the cardinals.

I thank thee, holy *conclave*, for their loves;
They've sent me such a man I would have with'd
for. *Shakespeare.*

It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his ap-
parent likelihood to step into St. Peter's chair,
that in two *conclaves* he went in pope, and came
out again cardinal. *South's Sermons.*

3. A close assembly.

Forthwith a *conclave* of the godhead meets,
Where Juno in the shining senate sits. *Cham.*

To CONCLUDE. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Lat.]

1. To shut.

The very person of Christ, therefore, for ever
and the self-same, was only, touching bodily
substance, concluded within the grave. *Hawes.*

2. To include; to comprehend.

God hath concluded them all in unbelief, that
he might have mercy upon all. *Roman.*

3. To collect by ratiocination.

The providences of God are promiscuously
administered in this world; so that no man can
conclude God's love or hatred to any person, by
any thing that befalls him. *Tillotson.*

4. To decide; to determine: that is, to
shut or close the dispute.

Youth, ere it sees the world, here studies rest;
And age, returning thence, concludes it best. *Dryden.*

But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be concluded bliss before he die. *Addison.*

5. To end; to finish.

Is it concluded he shall be protector?
It is determin'd, not concluded yet;
But so it must be, if the king miscarry. *Shaks.*
I will conclude this part with the speech of a
counsellor of state. *Bacon.*

These are my theme, and how the war began,
And how concluded by the godlike man. *Dryden.*

6. To oblige, as by the final determina-
tion.

The king would never endure that the baile

multitude should frustrate the authority of the parliament, wherein their votes and contents were concluded. *Bacon's Henry viii.*

If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be concluded by it.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
He never refused to be concluded by the authority of one legally summoned. *Atterbury.*

TO CONCLUDE. v. n.

1. To perform the last act of ratiocination; to collect the consequence; to determine.

For why should we the busy soul believe,
When boldly she concludes of that and this;
When of herself she can no judgment give,
Nor how, nor whence, nor where, nor what she is? *Darwin.*

The blind man's relations import no necessity of concluding, that though black was the roughest of colours, therefore white should be the smoothest. *Boyle.*

There is something infamous in the very attempt: the world will conclude I had a guilty conscience. *Debutans.*

2. To settle opinion.

Can we conclude upon Luther's instability as our author has done, because, in a single notion no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some doubts? *Atterbury.*

I question not but your translation will do honour to our country; for I conclude of it already from those performances. *Addison to Pope.*

3. To determine finally.

They humbly sue unto your excellence,
To have a goodly peace concluded of
Between the realms of England and of France. *Shakespeare.*

4. To end.

And all around were nuptial bonds, the ties
Of love's assurance, and a train of lies,
That, made in lust, conclude in perjuries. *Dryden.*
We'll tell when 'tis enough,
Or if it wants the nice concluding bout. *King.*

CONCLUDENCY. n. f. [from *concludent*.]

Consequence; regular proof; logical deduction of reason.

Judgment concerning things to be known, or the neglect and conclusiveness of them, ends in decision. *Hale.*

CONCLUDENT. adj. [from *conclude*.] Decisive ending in just and undeniable consequences.

Though these kind of arguments may seem more obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly consequential and conclusive to my purpose. *Hale.*

CONCLUDINGLY. adv. [from *conclude*.]

With uncontrovertible evidence.

Examine whether the opinion you meet with, repugnant to what you were formerly imbued with, be conclusively demonstrated or not. *Digby.*

CONCLUSIBLE. adj. [from *conclude*.]

Determinable; certain by regular proof.

'Tis as certainly conclusible from God's presence, that they will voluntarily do this, as that they will do it at all. *Hammond.*

CONCLUSION. n. f. [from *conclude*.]

1. Determination; final decision.

Ways of peaceable conclusion there are but these two certain; the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereto appointed within ourselves; the other, the like kind of sentence given by a more universal authority. *Hooker.*

2. The collection from propositions premised; the consequence.

The conclusion of experience, from the time past to the time present, will not be found and perfect. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

And marrying divers principles and grounds,
Out of their match a true conclusion brings. *Darwin.*

Then doth the wit

Build fond conclusions on those idle grounds;
Then doth it by the good, and ill pursue. *Darwin.*

I only deal by rules of art,
Such as are lawful, and judge by
Conclusions of astrology. *Hudibras.*

It is of the nature of principles, to yield a conclusion different from themselves. *Tillotson.*

He granted him both the major and the minor;
but denied him the conclusion. *Addison.*

3. The close; the last result of argumentative deduction.

Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter:
Fear God, and keep his commandments; for
this is the whole duty of man. *Eccles.*

I have been reasoning, and in conclusion have
thought it best to return to what fortune hath
made my home. *Swift.*

4. The event of experiments; experiment.

Her physician tells me,
She has pursued conclusions infinite
Of easy ways to die. *Shakespeare.*

We practise like wise all conclusions of grafting
and inoculating, as well of wild trees as fruit
trees. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

5. The end; the last part.

I can speak no longer; yet I will strain myself
to breathe out this one invocation, which
shall be my conclusion. *Howell.*

6. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify silence; confinement of the thoughts.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes
And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour,
Denying upon me. *Antony and Cleopatra.*

CONCLUSIVE. adj. [from *conclude*.]

1. Decisive; giving the last determination to the opinion.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not
by any law or reason conclusive to my judgment. *King Charles.*

The last dictate of the understanding is not
always absolute in itself, nor conclusive to the
will, yet it produces no antecedent nor external
necessity. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

They have secret reasons for what they seem
to do, which, whatever they are, they must be
equally conclusive for us as they were for them. *Rogers.*

2. Regularly consequential.

Those that are not men of art, not knowing
the true forms of syllogism, cannot know whether
they are made in right and conclusive modes
and figures. *Locke.*

CONCLUSIVELY. adv. [from *conclusive*.]

Decisively; with final determination.

This I speak only to desire Eupolis not to
speak peremptorily, or conclusively, touching the
point of possibility, till they have heard me deduce
the means of the execution. *Bacon.*

CONCLUSIVENESS. n. f. [from *conclusive*.]

Power of determining the opinion; regular consequence.

Consideration of things to be known, of their
several weights, conclusiveness, or evidence. *Hale.*

TO CONCOAGULATE. v. a. [from *con* and *coagulate*.]

To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

The saline parts of those, upon their solution
by the rain, may work upon those other substances,
formerly concoagulated with them. *Boyle.*

They do but concoagulate themselves, without
concoagulating with them any water. *Boyle.*

CONCOAGULATION. n. f. [from *concoagulate*.]

A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

TO CONCOCT. v. a. [from *concoquo*, Lat.]

1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to nutriment.

The working of purging medicines cometh
two or three hours after the medicines taken;
for that the stomach first maketh a proof, whether
it can concoct them. *Bacon.*

Assuredly he was a man of a feeble stomach,
unable to concoct any great fortune, prosperous
or adverse. *Hayward.*

The vital functions are performed by general
and constant laws; the food is concocted, the
heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs
play. *Chyzer's Physic Principles.*

The notions and sentiments of others judgment,
as well as of our own memory, makes
our property: it does, as it were, concoct our
intellectual food, and turns it into a part of ourselves. *Watson the Mind.*

2. To purify or sublime by heat; to heighten to perfection.

The small close-lurking minister of fate,
Whose high concocted venom through the veins
A rapid lightning darts. *Thomson's Summer.*

3. To ripen.

The root which continueth ever in the earth,
is still concocted by the earth; and fruits and
grains are half a year in concocting, whereas
leaves are out and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*

CONCOCTION. n. f. [from *concoct*.]

Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat; the acceleration of any thing toward purity and perfection.

This hard rolling is between concoction and a
simple maturation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The constant notion of concoction is, that it
should signify the degrees of alteration of one
body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction,
which is the ultimity of that action or process. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

He, though he knew not which soul spake,
Because both meant, both spake the same,
Might thence a new concoction take,
And part far purer than he came. *Darwin.*

CONCOLOUR. adj. [from *concolor*, Latin.]

Of one colour; without variety.

In concolour animals, and such as are confined
unto the same colour, we measure not their
beauty thereby; for if a crow or blackbird grow
white, we account it more pretty. *Boyle.*

CONCOMITANCE. n. f. [from *concomiti*.]

CONCOMITANCY. } *for, Lat.* Substistence together with another thing.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but
in concomitancy with the other; for the nostrils
are useful for respiration and smelling, but the
principal use is smelling. *Bacon.*

To argue from a concomitancy to a causality, is
not infallibly conclusive. *Glaucon.*

CONCOMITANT. adj. [from *concomitans*, Lat.]

Conjoined with; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral, not causative or consequential.

The spirit that furthereth the extension or dilatation
of bodies, and is ever concomitant with porosity
and dryness. *Bacon.*

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to
several objects, as also to several of our thoughts,
a concomitant pleasure; and that in several objects;
to several degrees. *Locke.*

CONCOMITANT. n. f. Companion; person or thing collaterally connected

These effects are, from the local motion of the
air, a concomitant of the sound, and not from the
sound. *Bacon.*

He made him the chief concomitant of his
apparent and only son, in a journey of much
adventure. *Wotton.*

In consumptions, the preternatural concomitants
an universal heat of the body, a to-macious diarrhoea,
and hot distillations, have all a corrosive quality. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The other concomitant of ingratitude is hard-heartedness,
or want of compassion. *Smith.*

Horror stalks around,
Wild staring, and his sad concomitant
Despair, of abject look. *Philips.*

Reynard is a concomitant to greatness, as satires
and invectives were an essential part of a
Roman triumph. *Addison.*

And for tobacco, who could bear it?

Filthy concomitant of claret!

Where antecedents, concomitants and consequents, causes and effects, signs and things signified, subjects and adjuncts, are necessarily connected with each other, we may infer. *Watts.*

CONCOMITANTLY. *adv.* [from *concomitant*.] In company with others. *Dict.*

To CONCOMITATE. *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] To be collaterally connected with any thing; to come and go with another; to attend; to accompany.

This simple bloody speculation of the lungs, is differenced from that which *concomitates* a pleurisy. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CONCORD. *n. f.* [*concordia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement between persons or things; suitableness of one to another; peace; union; mutual kindness.

Had I power, I should

Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell,

Uproar the universal peace. *Shakespeare.*

What concord hath Christ with Belial? *a Cor.*

One shall rise

Of proud ambitious heart, who not content

With fair equality, fraternal state,

Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd

Over his brethren, and quite dispossess

Concord and law of nature from the earth. *Milt.*

Unsafe within the wind

Of such commotion; such as, to set forth

Great things by small, if, nature's concord broke,

Among the constellations war were sprung. *Milt.*

Kind concord, heavenly born! whose blissful

reign

Holds this vast globe in one surrounding chain;

Soul of the world! *Titchel.*

2. A compact.

It appeareth by the concord made between

Henry and Roderick the Irish king. *Davies.*

3. Harmony; consent of sounds.

The man who hath not music in himself,

Not is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,

Is fit for treasons. *Shakespeare.*

4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another, distinct from regimen.

Have those who have writ about declensions,

concordis, and syntaxes, lost their labour? *Locke.*

CONCORDANCE. *n. f.* [*concordantia*, Lat.]

1. Agreement.

2. A book which shows in how many texts of scripture any word occurs.

I shall take it for an opportunity to tell you,

how you are to rule the city out of a concordance.

South's Sermons, Dedications.

Some of you turn over a concordance, and

there, having the principal word, introduce as

much of the verse as will serve your turn. *Swift.*

An old concordance bound long since. *Swift.*

3. A concord in grammar; one of the three chief relations in speech. It is not now in use in this sense.

After the three concordances learned, let the

master read unto him the epistles of Cicero. *Ascham.*

CONCORDANT. *adi.* [*concordans*, Lat.]

Agreeable; agreeing; correspondent;

harmonious.

Were every one employed in points concordant

to their natures, professions, and arts, common-

wealths would rise up of themselves. *Brown.*

CONCORDATE. *n. f.* [*concordat*, Fr. *con-*

cordatum, Latin.] A compact; a con-

vention.

How comes he to number the want of synods

in the Gallican church among the grievances of

that concordate, and as a mark of their slavery,

since he reckons all convocations of the clergy

in England to be useless and dangerous? *Swift.*

CONCORPORAL. *adj.* [from *concorporo*,

Vol. I.

Lat. to incorporate.] Of the same body. *Dict.*

To CONCORPORATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *corpus*.] To unite in one mass or substance.

When we *concorporate* the sign with the signification, we conjoin the word with the spirit. *Taylor.*

To CONCORPORATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *corpus*.] To unite into one body.

Thus we chastise the god of wine

With water that is feminine,

Until the cooler nymph abate

His wrath, and so *concorporate*. *Cleveland.*

CONCORPORATION. *n. f.* [from *concorporate*.] Union in one mass; intimate mixture. *Dict.*

CONCOURSE. *n. f.* [*concurfus*, Latin.]

1. The confluence of many persons or things to one place.

Do all the nightly guards,

The city's watches, with the people's fears,

The *concourse* of all good men, strike thee nothing? *Ben Jonson.*

The coalition of the good frame of the uni-

versic was not the product of chance, or fortui-

ous *concourse* of particles of matter. *Hale.*

Vain is his force, and vainer is his skill,

With such a *concourse* comes the flood of ill. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The persons assembled.

The prince with wonder hears, from ev'ry part,

The noise and busy *concourse* of the mart. *Dryd.*

3. The point of junction or intersection of two bodies.

So soon as the upper glass is laid upon the

lower, so as to touch it at one end, and to touch

the drop at the other end, making with the

lower glass an angle of about ten or fifteen mi-

minutes; the drop will begin to move towards the

concourse of the glasses, and will continue to move

with an accelerated motion, till it arrives at that

concourse of the glasses. *Newton.*

CONCREMATION. *n. f.* [from *concremo*, Lat. to burn together.] The act of burning many things together. *Dict.*

CONCREMENT. *n. f.* [from *concreresco*, Lat.] The mass formed by concretion;

a collection of matter growing together.

There is the collection of the matter into a more

loose consistency, like clay, and thereby it is

prepared to the *concrement* of a pebble or flint.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

CONCRESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *concreresco*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor

incomplete, how any other substance should thence

take *concrecence*, hath not been taught. *Raleigh.*

To CONCRETE. *v. n.* [*concreresco*, Lat.]

To coalesce into one mass; to grow by

the union and collection of parts.

The mineral or metallick matter, thus *con-*

creting with the crystalline, is equally diffused

throughout the body of it. *Woodward.*

When any saline liquor is evaporated to a

cuticle, and not cool, the salt *concretes* in regular

figures; which argues that the particles of the

salt, before they *concrested*, floated in the liquor

at equal distances, in rank and file. *Newton.*

The blood of some who died of the plague

could not be made to *concrete*, by reason of the

putrefaction begun. *Arbutnot.*

To CONCRETE. *v. a.* To form by concretion; to form by the coalition of scattered particles.

That there are in our inferior world divers

bodies, that are *concreted* out of others, is beyond

all dispute; we see it in the meteors. *Hale.*

CONCRETE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion; formed by coalition of separate particles into one mass.

The first *concrete* state, or consistent surface, of the chaos, must be of the same figure as the last liquid state. *Burnet.*

2. [In logic.] Not abstract: applied to a subject.

A kind of mutual commutation there is, whereby those *concrete* names, God and man, when we speak of Christ, do take interchangeably one another's room; so that, for truth of speech, it skilleth not whether we say that the son of God hath created the world, and the son of man by his death hath saved it; or else that the son of man did create, and the son of God died to save, the world. *Hooker.*

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also either express, or imply, or refer to some subject to which it belongs; as white, round, long, broad, wise, mortal, living, dead: but these are not always noun adjectives in a grammatical sense; for a knave, a fool, a philosopher, and many other *concretes*, are substantives, as well as knavery, folly, and philosophy, which are the abstract terms that belong to them. *Watts' Logic.*

CONCRETE. *n. f.* A mass formed by concretion; or, union of various parts adhering to each other.

If gold itself be admitted, as it must be, for a porous *concrete*, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of common air, will be so much the greater. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCRETELY. *adv.* [from *concrete*.] In a manner including the subject with the predicate; not abstractly.

Sin, considered not abstractedly for the mere act of obliquity, but *concretely*, with such a special dependance of it upon the will as serves to render the agent guilty. *Norris.*

CONCRETENESS. *n. f.* [from *concrete*.] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a solid mass. *Dict.*

CONCRETION. *n. f.* [from *concrete*.]

1. The act of concreting; coalition.

2. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

Some plants, upon the top of the sea, are supposed to grow at some *concretion* of fluid from the water, where the sea breath little. *Bacon.*

Heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce *concretions*. *Boerhaave.*

CONCRETIVE. *adj.* [from *concrete*.]

Having the power to produce concretions; coagulative.

When wood and other bodies petrify, we do

not ascribe their induration to cold, but unto ta-

lous spirit, or *concretive* juices. *Brown.*

CONCRETURE. *n. f.* [from *concrete*.] A mass formed by coagulation.

CONCUBINAGE. *n. f.* [*concubinage*, Fr. *concubinitas*, Lat.] The act of living with a woman not married.

Adultery was punished with death by the an-

cient heathens; *concubinage* was permitted. *Boissier.*

CONCUBINE. *n. f.* [*concubina*, Lat.]

A woman kept in fornication; a whore;

a strumpet.

I know I am too mean to be your concu-

bine, and yet too good to be your *concubine*. *Shallan.*

When his great friend was fitter to pardon

pardon an offender, he denied him; and when

when a *concubine* of his made the same request,

granted it to her; and said, Such fasts were

granted to whores. *Shallan.*

He caused him to paint one of his *concupiscences*,
Campaspe, who had the greatest share in his af-
fection. *Dryden.*

The wife, though a bright goddess, thus gives
place

To mortal *concupiscences* of fresh embrace. *Granville.*
CONCULCATE. *v. a.* [*conculco*,
Latin.] To tread, or trample, under
foot. *DiD.*

CONCULCATION. *n. f.* [*conculcatio*, Lat.]
Trampling with the feet. *DiD.*

CONCUPISCENCE. *n. f.* [*concupiscentia*,
Latin.] Irregular desire; libidinous
wish; lust; lechery.

We know even secret *concupiscence* to be sin;
and are made fearful to offend, though it be but
in a wandering cogitation. *Hooker.*

In our faces the evident signs
Of foul *concupiscence*; whence evil store,
Even shame, the last of evils. *Milton.*

Nor can they say, that the difference of climate
inclines one nation to *concupiscence* and sensual
pleasures, another to blood-thirstiness: it would
discover great ignorance not to know, that a
people has been overrun with recently invented
vice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCUPISCENT. *adj.* [*concupiscens*,
Lat.] Libidinous; lecherous.

He would not, but by gift of my chaste body
To his *concupiscent* intemperate lust,
Release my brother! *Shakespeare.*

CONCUPISCENTIAL. *adj.* [from *concupiscens*.]
Relating to concupiscence. *DiD.*

CONCUPISCIBLE. *adj.* [*concupiscibilis*,
Lat.] Impressing desire; eager; de-
sirous; inclining to the pursuit or at-
tainment of any thing.

The schools reduce all the passions to these two
heads, the *concupiscible* and irascible appetite.
South's Sermons.

TO CONCUR. *v. n.* [*concurro*, Lat.]

1. To meet in one point.

Though reason favour them, yet sense can
hardly allow them; and, to satisfy, both these
must *concur*. *Temple.*

2. To agree; to join in one action, or
opinion.

Acts which shall be done by the greater part
of my executors, shall be as valid and effectual
as if all my executors had *concurred* in the same.
Swift's Last Will.

3. It has *with* before the person with
whom one agrees.

It is not evil simply to *concur* with the hea-
thens, either in opinion or action; and that con-
formity with them is only then a disgrace, when
we follow them in that they do amiss, or gene-
rally in that they do without reason. *Hooker.*

4. It has *to* before the effect to which one
contributes.

Their affections were known to *concur* to the
most desperate counsels. *Clarendon.*

Extremes in nature equal good produce,
Extremes in man *concur* to general use. *Pope.*

5. To be united with; to be conjoined.

To have an orthodox belief, and a true pro-
fession, *concurring* with a bad life, is only to deny
Christ with a greater solemnity. *South.*

Testimony is the argument; and, if fair pro-
babilities of reason *concur* with it, this argument
hath all the strength it can have. *Tillotson.*

6. To contribute to one common event
with joint power.

When outward causes *concur*, the idle are
soonest seized by this infection. *Collier.*

CONCURRENCE. } *n. f.* [from *concur.*]
CONCURRENCE. }

1. Union; association; conjunction.

We have no other measure but our own ideas,
with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to
persuade us. *Locke.*

2. Agreement; act of joining in any de-
sign, or measures.

Their *concurrence* in persuasion, about some
material points belonging to the same polity, is
not strange. *Hooker, Preface.*

The *concurrence* of the peers in that fury, can
be imputed to the irreverence the judges were in.
Clarendon.

Tarquin the proud was expelled by an univer-
sal *concurrence* of nobles and people. *Swift.*

3. Combination of many agents or circum-
stances.

Struck with these great *concurrences* of things.
Crashaw.

He views our behaviour in every *concurrence* of
affairs, and sees us engage in all the possibilities
of action. *Addison.*

4. Assistance; help.

From these sublime images we collect the
greatness of the work, and the necessity of the
divine *concurrence* to it. *Rogers.*

5. Joint right; equal claim.

A bishop might have officers, if there was a
concurrence of jurisdiction between him and the
archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

CONCURRENT. *adj.* [from *concur.*]

1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the
same act; contributing to the same
event; concomitant in agency.

I join with these laws the personal presence of
the king's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this re-
formation. *Davies on Ireland.*

For, without the *concurrent* consent of all these
three parts of the legislature, no such law is or
can be made. *Hale.*

This sole vital faculty is not sufficient to ex-
terminate noxious humours to the periphery,
unless the animal faculty be *concurrent* with it,
to supply the fibres with animal spirits. *Harvey.*

All combin'd,
Your beauty, and my impotence of mind;
And his *concurrent* flames that blew my fire;
For still our kindred souls had one desire. *Dryd.*

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent*
echo and the iterant, but the quickness or slow-
ness of the return. *Bacon.*

CONCURRENT. *n. f.* [from *concur.*] That
which concurs; a contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three
necessary *concurrences*, without which they can ne-
ver be dispatched; time, industry, and faculties.
Decay of Piety.

CONCUSSION. *n. f.* [*concussio*, Lat.]

1. The act of shaking; agitation; tre-
mefaction.

It is believed that great ringing of bells, in
populous cities, hath dissipated pestilential air;
which may be from the *concussion* of the air. *Bacon.*

The strong *concussion* on the heaving tide
Roll'd back the vessel to the island's side. *Pope.*

2. The state of being shaken.

There want not instances of such an universal
concussion of the whole globe, as must needs im-
ply an agitation of the whole thys. *Woodward.*

CONCUSSIVE. *adj.* [*concussus*, Lat.] Hav-
ing the power or quality of shaking.

TO CONDEMN. *v. a.* [*condemno*, Lat.]

1. To find guilty; to doom to punish-
ment: contrary to *absolve*.

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale *condemns* me for a villain. *Shaksp.*

Is he found guilty? —
—Yes, truly, is he, and *condemn'd* upon 't.
Shaksp. Henry VIII.

Considered as a judge, it *condemns* where it
ought to absolve, and pronounces absolution
where it ought to *condemn*. *Fidles.*

2. It has *to* before the punishment.

The son of man shall be betrayed unto the
scribes, and they shall *condemn* him to death.
Matthew.

3. To censure; to blame; to declare cri-
minal: contrary to *approve*.

Who then shall blame
His peevish fancies to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does *condemn*
Itself for being there? *Shakespeare.*

The poet, who flourished in the scene, is
condemned in the ruelle. *Dryden.*

He who was so unjust as to do his brother an
injury, will scarce be so just as to *condemn* him-
self for it. *Locke.*

They who approve my conduct in this particu-
lar, are much more numerous than those who
condemn it. *Spectator.*

4. To fine.

And the king of Egypt put him down at Je-
rusalem, and *condemned* the land in an hundred
talents of silver. *2 Chronicles.*

5. To show guilt by contrast.

The righteous that is dead shall *condemn* the
ungodly which are living. *Hudson.*

CONDEMNABLE. *adj.* [from *condemn.*]
Blamable; culpable.

He commands to deface the print of a cauldron
in ashes; which strictly to observe, were *con-*
demnable superstition. *Brown.*

CONDEMNATION. *n. f.* [*condemnation*,
Lat.] The sentence by which any one
is doomed to punishment; the act of
condemning; the state of being con-
demned.

There is therefore now no *condemnation* to
them. *Romans.*

CONDEMNATORY. *adj.* [from *condemn.*]
Passing a sentence of condemnation, or
of censure.

He that passes the first *condemnatory* sentence,
is like the incendiary in a popular tumult, who
is chargeable with all those disorders to which he
gave rise. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONDEMNER. *n. f.* [from *condemn.*] A
blamer; a censurer; a censor.

Some few are the only refusers and *condemners*
of this catholic practice. *Taylor's Worship Case.*

CONDENSABLE. *adj.* [from *condensate*.]
Capable of condensation; that can be
drawn or compressed into a narrower
compass.

This agent meets with resistance in the move-
able; and not being in the utmost extremity of
density, but *condensable* yet further, every resis-
tance works something upon the mover to con-
dense it. *Digby on the Soul.*

TO CONDENSATE. *v. a.* [*condensare*, Lat.]
To condense; to make thicker.

TO CONDENSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDENSATE. *adj.* [*condensatus*, Lat.]
Made thick; condensed; compressed
into less space.

Water by nature is white; yes, thickened or
condensate, most white, as it appeareth by the
hail and snow. *Peacham.*

CONDENSATION. *n. f.* [from *condensate*.]

The act of thickening any body, or
making it more gross and weighty: op-
posite to *rarefaction*.

If by natural arguments it may be proved,
that water, by *condensation*, may become earth;
the same reason teacheth, that earth, rarefied,
may become water. *Raleigh.*

By water-glasses the account was not regular
for, from attenuation and *condensation*, the hours
were shorter in hot weather than in cold. *Brown.*

The supply of its moisture is by rains and
snow, and dews and *condensation* of vapours,
and perhaps by subterraneous passages. *Bentley.*

26 CONDENSE. *v. a.* [*condenso*, Lat.]

To make any body more thick, close, and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other; to inspissate; opposed to *rarefy*.

Moving to high a sphere, he must needs, as the sun, raise many obvious exhalations; which, condensed by a popular odium, were capable to cloud the brightest merit. *King Charles.*

Some lead their youth abroad, while some condense

Their liquid store, and some in cells disperse.

Such dense and solid strata arrest the vapour at the surface of the earth, and collect and condense it there. *Woodward.*

To CONDENSE. *v. n.* To grow close and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrow compass.

The water falling from the upper parts of the cave, does presently there condense into little stones. *Boyle.*

All vapours, when they begin to condense and coalesce into small parcels, become first of that bigness whereby azure must be reflected, before they can constitute other colours. *Newton.*

CONDENSE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Thick; dense; condensed; close; massy; weighty.

They colour, shape, and size assume, as likes them best, condense or rare. *Milt.*

They might be separated without confociating into the huge condense bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

CONDENSER. *n. f.* [from *condense*.] A strong metalline vessel, wherein to crowd the air, by means of a syringe fastened thereto. *Quincy.***CONDENSITY.** *n. f.* [from *condense*.] The state of being condensed; condensation; denseness; density.**CONDERS.** *n. f.* [*condire*, French.]

Such as stand upon high places near the sea coast, at the time of herring fishing, to make signs to the hivers which way the shoal passeth, which may better appear to such as stand upon some high cliff, by a kind of blue colour that the fish causeth in the water, than to those in the ships. These be likewise called *hivers*, by likelihood of the French *huyer*, exclaimers, and bakers. *Cowell.*

To CONDESCEND. *v. n.* [*condescendere*, Fr. from *condescendo*, Latin.]

1. To depart from the privileges of superiority by a voluntary submission; to sink willingly to equal terms with inferiours; to stoop by familiarity.

This method carries a very humble and condescending air, when he that intrusts seems to be the enquirer. *Watts.*

2. To consent to do more than mere justice can require.

Spain's mighty monarch, In gracious clemency does condescend, On these conditions, to become your friend. *Devil.* He did not primarily intend to appoint this way; but condescended to it, as accommodate to their present state. *Tillotson.*

3. To stoop; to bend; to yield; to submit; to become subject.

Can they think me so broken, so debas'd, With corporal servitude, that my mind ever Will condescend to such absurd commands? *Milt.* Nor shall my resolution

Disarm itself, nor condescend to part With British hopes. *Denham.*

CONDESCENDENCE. *n. f.* [*condescendence*, Fr.] Voluntary submission to a state of equality with inferiours.**CONDESCENDINGLY.** *adv.* [from *conde-*

scending.] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind concession.

We condescendingly made Luther's works unpires in the controversy. *Atterbury.*

CONDESCENSION. *n. f.* [from *condescend*.]

Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority; voluntary submission to equality with inferiours.

It forbids pride, and ambition, and vain glory; and commands humility, and modesty, and condescension to others. *Tillotson.*

Courtesy and condescension is an happy quality, which never fails to make its way into the good opinion, and into the very heart; and allays the envy which always attends a high station. *Atterb.*

Raphael, amidst his tenderness, shews such a dignity and condescension in all his behaviour, as are suitable to a superiour nature. *Addison.*

CONDESCENSIVE. *adj.* [from *condescend*.]

Courteous; willing to treat with inferiours on equal terms; not haughty; not arrogant.

CONDIGN. *adj.* [*condignus*, Latin.]

Worthy of a person; suitable; deserved; merited: it is always used of something deserved by crimes.

Unless it were a bloody murderer, I never gave them condign punishment. *Shaks.*

Consider who is your friend, he that would have brought him to condign punishment, or he that has saved him. *Arbushnot.*

CONDIGNES. *n. f.* [from *condign*.] Suitableness; agreeableness to deserts. *DiD.***CONDIGNLY.** *adv.* [from *condign*.] Deservedly; according to merit. *DiD.***CONDIMENT.** *n. f.* [*condimentum*, Lat.]

Seasoning; sauce; that which excites the appetite by a pungent taste.

As for radish and the like, they are for condiments, and not for nourishment. *Bacon.*

Many things are swallowed by animals rather for condiment, gulf, or medicament, than any substantial nutriment. *Brown.*

CONDISCIPLE. *n. f.* [*condiscipulus*, Lat.]

A school-fellow.

To CONDITE. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To

pickle; to preserve by salts or aromatics.

Much after the same manner as the sugar doth, in the conditing of pears, quinces, and the like. *Grew's Myrium.*

The most innocent of them are but like *condited* or pickled mushrooms, which, carefully corrected, may be harmless, but can never do good. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

CONDITEMENT. *n. f.* [from *condite*.] A

composition of preserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary. *DiD.*

CONDITION. *n. f.* [*condition*, French, *conditio*, Lat.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad.

A rage, whose heat hath this condition, That nothing can allay, nothing but blood. *Shaks.*

2. Attribute; accident; property.

The king is but a man: the violet smells, the element shews to him as to me: all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakspeare.*

It seemed to us a condition and property of Divine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums; which is another condition of the rays of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion.

The child taketh most of his nature of the mother, besides speech, manners, and inclina-

tion, which are agreeable to the conditions of their mothers. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The best and soundest of his time hath been but rash; now must we look, from his age, to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrained conditions, but the unruly waywardness that in him and cholerick years bring with them. *Shakspeare.*

4. Moral quality; virtue or vice.

Jupiter is hot and moist, temperate, modest, honest, adventurous, liberal, merciful, loving, and faithful; that is, giving these inclinations; and therefore those ancient kings, beautified with these conditions, might be called thereafter Jupiter. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Socrates espoused Xantippe only for her extreme ill condition, above all of that sex. *South.*

5. State; external circumstances.

To us all, That feel the bruises of the days before, And suffer the condition of these times To lay an heavy and unequal hand Upon our humours. *Shakspeare.*

It was not agreeable unto the condition of Paradise, and state of innocence. *Brown.*

Estimate the greatness of this mercy by the condition it finds the sinner in, when God vouchsafes it to them. *South.*

Did we perfectly know the state of our own condition, and what was most proper for us, we might have reason to conclude our prayers not heard, if not answered. *Watts.*

This is a principle adapted to every passion and faculty of our nature, to every state and condition of our life. *Rogers.*

Some desponding people take the kingdom to be in no condition of encouraging so numerous a breed of beggars. *Swift.*

Condition, circumstance, is not the thing; Bliss is the same in subject as in king. *Pope.*

6. Rank.

I am, in my condition, A prince, Miranda. *Shaks. Tempest.*

The king himself met with many entertainments, at the change of particular men, which had been rarely practised till then by the sons of the best condition. *Clarendon.*

7. Stipulation; terms of compact.

What condition can a treaty find I th' part that is at mercy? *Shakspeare.*

I yield upon conditions.—We give none To traitors: strike him down. *Ben Jonson.*

He could not defend it above ten days, and must then submit to the worst conditions the rebels were like to grant to his person, and to his religion. *Clarendon.*

Many are apt to believe remission of sins, but they believe it without the condition of repentance. *Taylor.*

Those bar'rous pirates willingly receive Conditions, such as we are pleas'd to give. *Waller.*

Make our conditions with yon captive king.—Secure me but my solitary cell; 'Tis all I ask him. *Dryden.*

8. The writing in which the terms of agreement are comprised; compact; bond.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there Your single bond; and in a merry sport, If you repay me not on such a day, In such a place, such sum or sums as are Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit Be nominated. *Shakspeare.*

To CONDITION. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To make terms; to stipulate. It was conditioned between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children. *Raleigh's History.*

Small towns, which stand still till great shot Enforce them, by war's law condition not. *Dennis.*

'Tis one thing, I must confess, to condition for a good office, and another thing to do it gratis. *L'Estrange.*

CONDITONAL. *adj.* [from *condition*.]

1. By way of stipulation; not absolute; made with limitations; granted on particular terms.

For the use we have his express commandment, for the effect his conditional promise; so that, without obedience to the one, there is of the other no assurance. *Hooker.*

Many scriptures, though as to their formal terms they are absolute, yet as to their sense they are conditional. *South.*

This strict necessity they simple call;

Another sort there is conditional. *Dryden.*

2. [In grammar and logic.] Expressing some condition or supposition.

COND'ITIONAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A limitation. Not in use.

He said, if he were sure that young man were king Edward's son, he would never bear arms against him. This case seems hard, both in respect of the conditional, and in respect of the other words. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

CONDITIONALITY. *n. f.* [from conditional.] The quality of being conditional; limitation by certain terms.

And as this clear proposal of the promises may inspire our endeavour, so is the conditionality most efficacious to necessitate and engage them. *Decay of Piety.*

COND'ITIONALLY. *adv.* [from conditional.] With certain limitations; on particular terms; on certain stipulations.

I here entail

The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever;

Conditionally, that here thou take an oath

To cease this civil war. *Shakespeare.*

A false apprehension understands that positively, which was but conditionally expressed.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

We see large preferments tendered to him, but conditionally, upon his doing wicked offices: conscience shall here, according to its office, interpose and protest. *South.*

COND'ITIONALY. *adj.* [from condition.] Stipulated.

Would God in mercy dispense with it as a conditional, yet we could not be happy without it as a natural qualification for heaven. *Norris.*

To COND'IONATE. *v. a.* [from condition.] To qualify; to regulate.

That ivy ariseth but where it may be supported, we cannot ascribe the same unto any science therein, which suspends and conditionates its eruption. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COND'IONATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Established on certain terms or conditions.

That which is mistaken to be particular and absolute, duly understood, is general, but conditional; and belongs to none who shall not perform the condition. *Hammond.*

COND'IONED. *adj.* [from condition.] Having qualities or properties good or bad.

The dearest friend to me, the kindest man,
The best condition'd. *Shakespeare.*

To CONDO'LE. *v. n.* [condoleo, Lat.] To lament with those that are in misfortune; to express concern for the miseries of others. It has *with* before the person for whose misfortune we profess grief. It is opposed to *congratulate*.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than *condole* with you. *Temple.*

I congratulate with the beasts upon this honour done to their king; and must *condole* with us poor mortals, who are rendered incapable of paying our respects. *Addison.*

To CONDO'LE. *v. a.* To bewail with another.

I come not, Sampson, to *condole* thy chance,
As these perhaps; yet with it had not been,
Though for no friendly intent. *Milton.*

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery, and afterwards *condole* her miscarriage? *Dryden.*

CONDO'LEMENT. *n. f.* [from *condole*.] Grief; sorrow; mourning.

To persevere

In obstinate *condolament*, is a course
Of impious stubbornness, unmanly grief. *Shaks.*

CONDO'LENCE. *n. f.* [condolance, Fr.]

The expression of grief for the sorrows of another; the civilities and messages of friends upon any loss or misfortune.

The reader will excuse this digression, due by way of *condolence* to my worthy brethren. *Airbuth.*

CONDO'LER. *n. f.* [from *condole*.] One that joins in lamentation for the misfortunes of another.

CONDONATION. *n. f.* [condonatio, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving. *Dial.*

To CONDU'CE. *v. n.* [conduco, Lat.]

To promote an end; to contribute; to serve to some purpose: followed by *to*.

The boring of holes in that kind of wood, and then laying it abroad, seemeth to *conduce* to make it thine. *Bacon.*

The means and preparations that may *conduce* unto the enterprise. *Raven.*

Every man does love or hate things, according as he apprehends them to *conduce* to this end, or to contradict it. *Tillotson.*

They may *conduce* to farther discoveries for completing the theory of light. *Newton.*

To CONDU'CE. *v. a.* To conduct; to accompany, in order to show the way. In this sense I have only found it in the following passage.

He was sent to *conduce* hither the prince's Henrietta Maria. *Wotton.*

CONDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [conducibilis, Latin.] Having the power of conducting; having a tendency to promote or forward: with *to*.

To both, the medium which is most propitious and *conducibile*, is air. *Bacon.*

Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the *conducibles* thereunto, are wisely and admirably ordered and contemporated by the rector of all things. *Hale.*

None of these magnetical experiments are sufficient for a perpetual motion, though those kind of qualities seem most *conducibile* unto it. *Wilkins' Mathematical Magick.*

Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reasonable service: all his laws are in themselves *conducibile* to the temporal interest of them that observe them. *Bentley.*

CONDU'CIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *conducibile*.] The quality of contributing to any end. *Dial.*

CONDU'CIVE. *adj.* [from *conduce*.] That may contribute; having the power of forwarding or promoting: with *to*.

An action, however *conducive* to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Those propensions of the good things of this life, which are most consistent with the interests of the soul, are also most *conducive* to our present felicity. *Rogers.*

CONDU'CIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *conducive*.] The quality of conducting.

I mention some examples of the *conduciveness* of the smallness of a body's parts to its fluidity. *Boyle.*

CONDUCT. *n. f.* [conduit, Fr. *con* and *ductus*, Lat.]

1. Management; economy.

Young men, in the *conduct* and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, say more than they can quiet, and fly to the end without consideration of the means. *Bacon.*

How void of reason are our hopes and fears! What in the *conduct* of our life appears So well design'd, so luckily begun, But when we have our wish, we with undone? *Dryden's Journal.*

2. The act of leading troops; the duty of a general.

Conduct of armies is a prince's art. *Waller.*

3. Convey; escort; guard.

His majesty

Tend'ring my person's safety, hath appointed This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower. *Shaks.*
I was ashamed to ask the king's footmen and horsemen, and *conduct* for safeguard against our adversaries. *Ejnas.*

4. The act of conveying or guarding.

Some three or four of you,

Go, give him courteous *conduct* to this place. *Shakspeare.*

5. A warrant by which a convey is appointed, or safety is assured.

6. Exact behaviour; regular life.

Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid aside, it is so low, that very few think virtue and *conduct* of absolute necessity for preserving it. *Swift.*

To CONDU'CT. *v. a.* [conduire, French.]

1. To lead; to direct; to accompany, in order to show the way.

I shall first *conduct* you to a hill side, where I will point you out the right path. *Milton.*

O may thy pow'r, propitious still to me,
Conduct my steps to find the fatal tree,
In this deep forest! *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To usher, and to attend in civility.

Pray receive them nobly, and *conduct* them into our presence. *Shakspeare's Henry viii.*

Alexander bids them be *conducted* in. *Dryden.*

3. To manage: as, to *conduct* an affair.

4. To head an army; to lead and order troops.

CONDUCT'ITIOUS. *adj.* [conductitius, Lat.] Hired; employed for wages.

The perians were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but intirely *conductitious*, and removable at pleasure. *Ayliffe.*

CONDUCTOR. *n. f.* [from *conduci*.]

1. A leader; one who shows another the way by accompanying him.

Shame of change, and fear of future ill;
And zeal, the blind *conductor* of the will. *Dryd.*

2. A chief; a general.

Who is *conductor* of his people?—

As 'tis said, the bastard son of Gloucester. *Shaks.*

3. A manager; a director.

If he did not intirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief *conductor* in both. *Addison.*

4. An instrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife in cutting for the stone. *Quincy.*

CONDUCTRESS. *n. f.* [from *conduct*.] A woman that directs; directress.

Co'NDUIT. *n. f.* [conduit, French.]

1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct.

Water, in *conduit* pipes, can rise no higher Than the well head from whence it first doth spring. *Davies.*

This face of mine is hid

In sap consuming winter's drazled snow,
And all the *conduits* of my blood freeze up. *Shakspeare.*

God is the fountain of honour; and the *conduit*, by which he conveys it to the sons of men, are virtuous and generous practices. *South.*

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These organs are the nerves which are the *symples* to convey them from without to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

Wife nature likewise, they suppose, Has drawn two conduits down our nose. *Prior.*

2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

I charge and command, that the conduit run nothing but claret wine. *Shakespeare.*

CONDUPPLICATION. *n. f.* [*conduplicatio*, Latin.] A doubling; a duplicate.

CONC. *n. f.* [*conc.*, *Τὸ κατὰ μέρος συνολόν*, *Aristotle.*] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

CONEV. See **CONV.**

To CONFABULATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk easily or carelessly together; to chat; to prattle.

CONFABULATION. *n. f.* [*confabulatio*, Latin.] Easy conversation; cheerful and careless talk.

CONFABULATORY. *adj.* [from *confabulate*.] Belonging to talk or prattle.

CONFARREATION. *n. f.* [*confarreatio*, Lat. from *far*; corn.] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

By the ancient laws of Romulus, the wife was by *confarreation* joined to the husband.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

To CONFECT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Lat.]

To make up into sweetmeats; to preserve with sugar. It seems now corrupted into *confit*.

CONFECT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.

At supper eat a pippin roasted, and sweetened with sugar of roses and caraway *confects*.

Harvey.

CONFECTIO. *n. f.* [*confectio*, Latin.]

1. A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with sugar; a sweetmeat.

Hast thou not learn'd me to preserve? yea so, That our great king himself doth woo me oft For my *confections*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

They have in Turkey and the East certain *confections*, which they call *servets*, which are like to candied conserves, and are made of sugar and lemons. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He saw him devour fish and flesh, (swallow wines and spices, *confections* and fruits of numberless sweets and flavours. *Addison.*

2. An assemblage of different ingredients; a composition; a mixture.

Of best things then, what world shall yield *confection*.

To liken her? *Shakespeare.*

There will be a new *confection* of mould, which perhaps will alter the seed. *Bacon.*

CONFECTIO. *n. f.* [from *confection*.]

One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

Myself,

Who had the world as my *confessionary*, The mouths, the tongues, the eyes, the hearts of men

At duty, more than I could frame employments. *Shakespeare.*

CONFECTIO. *n. f.* [from *confection*.]

One whose trade is to make *confections* or sweetmeats.

Nature's *confessionary*, the bee, Whose suckers are moist alchemy, The still of his refining mold Mintage the garden into gold. *Cleveland.*

Confessionary make much use of whites of eggs. *Boyle.*

CONFEDERACY. *n. f.* [*confederatio*, Fr.

foedus, Lat.] A league; a contract by

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which several persons or bodies of men engage to support each other; union; engagement; federal compact.

What *confederacy* have you with the traitors?

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Judas sent them to Rome, to make a league of annuity and *confederacy* with them. *Mace.*

Virgil has a whole *confederacy* against him, and I must endeavour to defend him. *Dryden.*

The friendships of the world are oft *Confederacies* in vice, or leagues of pleasure. *Addison.*

An avaricious man in office is in *confederacy* with the whole clan of his district, or dependence; which, in modern terms of art, is called to live and let live. *Swift.*

To CONFEDERATE. *v. a.* [*confederer*, French.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally.

They were *confederated* with Charles's enemy. *Kneller.*

With these the Piercys them *confederate*, And as three heads conjoin in one intent. *Danick.*

To CONFEDERATE. *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by those they covenant and *confederate*.

South.

It is a *confederating* with him to whom the sacrifice is offered. *Atterbury.*

CONFEDERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] United in a league.

For they have consulted together with one consent: they are *confederate* against thee. *Psalms.*

All the swords

In Italy, and her *confederate* arms, Could not have made this peace. *Shakespeare.*

While the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no farther; but when it beholdeth the chain of them *confederate* and linked together, it must need fly to providence and deity. *Bacon.*

Oh race *confederate* into crimes, that prove Triumphant o'er th' eluded rage of Jove! *Pope.*

In a *confederate* war, it ought to be considered which party has the deepest share in the quarrel. *Swift.*

CONFEDERATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

One who engages to support another; an ally.

Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate, With many more *confederates*, are in arms. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

We still have fresh recruits in store, If our *confederates* can afford us more. *Dryden.*

CONFEDERATION. *n. f.* [*confederation*, Fr.] League; compact of mutual support; alliance.

The three princes enter into some strict league and *confederation* amongst themselves. *Bacon.*

Nor can those *confederations* or designs be durable, when subjects make bankrupt of their allegiance. *King Charles.*

To CONFERR. *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat. *conferer*, Fr.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject; to ventilate any question by oral discussion; to converse solemnly; to talk gravely together; to compare sentiments.

You will hear us *confer* of this, and by an auricular assistance have your satisfaction. *Shaksp.*

Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man; and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he *confer* little, he had need have a present wit; and, if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. *Bacon.*

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *conferred* among themselves. *Acts.*

He was thought to *confer* with the lord Cole-

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peper upon the subject; but had some particular thoughts, upon which he then *conferred* with nobody. *Clarendon.*

The christian princeess in her tent *confers* With fifty of your learn'd philosophers; Whom with such eloquence she does persuade, That they are captives to her reason made. *Dryden Tyr. Love.*

To CONFERR. *v. a.*

1. To compare; to examine by comparison with other things of the same kind.

The words in the eighth verse, *conferred* with the same words in the twentieth, make it manifest. *Raleigh.*

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion. *Boyle.*

Pliny *confering* his authors, and comparing their works together, found those that went before transcribed by those that followed. *Brown.*

2. To give; to bestow: with *on* before him who receives the gift.

Rest to the limbs, and quiet I *confer* On troubled minds. *Mallet.*

The *confering* this honour upon him would increase the credit he had. *Clarendon.*

Coronation to a king, *confers* no royal authority upon him. *South.*

There is not the least intimation in scripture of this privilege *conferred* upon the Roman church. *Tillotson.*

Thou *conferrest* the benefits, and he receives them: the first produces love, and the last ingratitude. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To contribute; to conduce: with *to*.

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together, doth much *confer* to the strength of the union. *Glanville.*

CONFERENCE. *n. f.* [*conference*, Fr.]

1. The act of conversing on serious subjects; formal discourse; oral discussion of any question.

I shall grow skilful in country matters, if I have often *conference* with your servant. *Sidney.*

Sometime they deliver it, whom privately zeal and piety moveth to be instructors of others by *conference*; sometime of them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the public, either reading thereof, or interpreting. *Hooker.*

What passion hangs these weights upon my tongue!

I cannot speak to her; yet she urg'd *conference*. *Shakespeare.*

2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point by personal debate.

3. Comparison; examination of different things by comparison of each with other.

Our diligence must search out all helps and furtherances, which scriptures, councils, laws, and the mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations, may afford. *Hooker.*

The *conference* of these two places, containing so excellent a piece of learning as this, expressed by so worthy a wit as Tully's was, must needs bring on pleasure to him that maketh true account of learning. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

CONFERRER. *n. f.* [from *confer*.]

1. He that converses.

2. He that bestows.

To CONFESS. *v. a.* [*confesser*, French; *confiteor*, *confissum*, Latin.]

1. To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure.

He doth in some sort *confess* it.—If it be *confessed*, it is not redressed. *Shakespeare.*

Human faults with human grief *confess*;

'Tis two art chang'd. *Prior.*

2. It has *of* before the thing confessed, when it is used reciprocally.

*Confess thee freely of thy sin;
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception.*
Shakespeare's Othello.

3. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest, in order to repentance and pardon.

If our sin be only against God, yet to confess it to his minister may be of good use. *Wake*

4. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun. Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of *confessing herself* to this celebrated father. *Addison*

5. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.

6. To own; to avow; to profess; not to deny.

Whoever therefore shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess* also before my Father which is in heaven; but whoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven. *Matthew*

7. To grant; not to dispute.

If that the king
Have any way your good defects forgot,
Which he *confesses* to be manifold,
He bids you name your griefs. *Shakespeare*

They may have a clear view of good, great and *confessed* good, without being concerned, if they can make up their happiness without it. *Lodge*

8. To show; to prove; to attest.

Tall thriving trees *confess'd* the fruitful mold;
The redd'ning apple ripens here to gold. *Pope*

9. It is used in a loose and unimportant sense, by way of introduction, or as an affirmative form of speech.

I must *confess* I was most pleased with a beautiful prospect, that none of them have mentioned. *Addison on Italy*

- To CONFESS. v. n. To make confession; to disclose; to reveal: as, *he is gone to the priest to confess*.

- CONFESSEDLY. adv. [from *confessed*.] Avowedly; indisputably; undeniably.

Labour is *confessedly* a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it. *South*

Great geniuses, like great ministers, though they are *confessedly* the first in the commonwealth of letters, must be envied and calumniated. *Pope*

- CONFESSOR. n. f. [from *confess*.]

1. The acknowledgment of a crime; the discovery of one's own guilt.

Your engaging me first in this adventure of the Moxa, and desiring the story of it from me, is like giving one the torture, and then asking his *confession*, which is hard usage. *Temple*

2. The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest.

You will have little opportunity to practise such a *confession*, and should therefore supply the want of it by a due performance of it to God. *Wake's Preparation for Death*

3. Profession; avowal.

Who, before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good *confession*? *Tim*

If there be one amongst the fair'st of Greece,
That loves his mistress more than in *confession*,
And dare avow her beauty and her worth
In other arms than hers; to him this challenge. *Shakespeare*

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

- CONFESSORIAL. n. f. [Fr.] The seat or box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents.

In one of the churches I saw a pulpit and *confessorial*, very finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli. *Addison on Italy*

- CONFESSORIALY. n. f. [confessorial, French.]

French.] The confession-chair or seat, where the priest sits to hear confessions. *Diab*

- CONFESSOR. n. f. [confesseur, French.]

1. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger. He who dies for religion, is a martyr; he who suffers for it, is a confessor.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is so orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been sealed with the blood of so many martyrs and confessors. *Bacon's Advice to Soldiers*

Was not this an excellent *confessor* at least, if not a martyr, in this cause? *Stillingfleet*

The patience and fortitude of a martyr or confessor lie concealed in the flourishing times of christianity. *Addison's Spectator*

It was the assurance of a resurrection that gave patience to the *confessor*, and courage to the martyr. *Rogers*

2. He that hears confessions, and prescribes rules and measures of penitence.

See that Claudio

Be executed by nine to-morrow morning:

Being him his *confessor*, let him be prepar'd;

For that's the utmost of his pilgrimage. *Shaksp*

If you find any sin that lies heavy upon you, disburthen yourself of it into the bosom of your *confessor*, who stands between God and you to pray for you. *Taylor*

One must be trusted; and be thought her fit,
As passing prudent, and a pious wit:
To this sagacious *confessor* he went,
And told her. *Dryden's Wife of Bath*

3. He who confesses his crimes. *Diab*

- CONFESS'ADJ. [a poetical word for *confessed*.] Open; known; acknowledged; not concealed; not disputed; apparent.

But wherefore should I seek,
Since the perfidious author stands *confess'd*?
This villain has traduc'd me. *Romeo*

- CONFESS'ADLY. adv. [from *confess*.] Undisputably; evidently; without doubt or concealment.

They address to that principle which is *confessedly* predominant in our nature. *Decay of Piety*

- CONFES'CIENT. adj. [conficiens, Lat.] That causes or procures; effective. *Diab*

- CONFIDANT. n. f. [confident, Fr.] A person trusted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love.

Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his *confidant*. *Arbutnot and Pope*

- To CONFIDE. v. n. [confido, Lat.] To trust in; to put trust in.

He alone won't betray, in whom none will *confide*. *Congreve*

- CONFIDENCE. n. f. [confidentia, Lat.]

1. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon *confidence* of one another's integrity. *South*

2. Trust in his own abilities or fortune; security: opposed to *dejection* or *timidity*.

Alas, my lord,
Your wisdom is consum'd in *confidence*:
Do not go forth to-day. *Shakespeare*

His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his *confidence* by success. *Bacon*

He had an ambition and vanity, and *confidence* in himself, which sometimes intoxicated and transported, and exposed him. *Glendon*

3. Vicious boldness; false opinion of his own excellencies: opposed to *modesty*.

These fervent reprehenders of things established by publick authority, are always *confident* and bold-spirited men; but their *confidence*, far the most part, stith from too much credit given to

their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free from errors. *Hobbes*

4. Consciousness of innocence; lionell boldness; firmness of integrity.

Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we *confidence* towards God. *1 John*

Be merciful unto them which have not the *confidence* of good works. *2 Ezech*

Just *confidence*, and native righteousness,
And honour. *Mt. Par. l. 1st*

5. That which gives or causes confidence, boldness, or security.

- CONFIDENT. adj. [from *confide*.]

1. Assured beyond doubt.

He is so sure and *confident* of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall. *Hamm*

I am *confident*, that very much may be done towards the improvement of philosophy. *Bacon*

2. Positive; affirmative; dogmatical: as, a *confident* talker.

3. Secure of success; without fear of miscarriage.

Both valiant, as men despising death: both *confident*, as unwonted to be overcome. *Shaksp*

Douglas and the Hot-spur, both together.

Are *confident* against the world in arms. *Shaksp*

Be not *confident* in a plain way. *2 John*

People forget how little they know, when they grow *confident* upon any present state of things. *South*

4. Void of suspicion; trusting without limits.

He, true knight,
No less of her honour *confident*,
Than I did truly find her, flukes this ring. *Shaksp*

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee. *Shaksp*

5. Bold to a vice; elated with false opinion of his own excellencies; impudent.

- CONFIDENT. n. f. [from *confide*.] One trusted with secrets.

If ever it comes to this, that a man can say of his *confident*, he would have deceived me, he has said enough. *South*

You love me for no other end,
But to become my *confident* and friend;

As such, I keep no secret from your sight. *Dryd*

- CONFIDENTLY. adv. [from *confident*.]

1. Without doubt; without fear of miscarriage.

We shall not be ever the less likely to meet with success, if we do not expect it too *confidently*. *Atterbury*

2. With firm trust.

The maid becomes a youth; no more delay
Your vow, but look, and *confidently* pay. *Dryd*

3. Without appearance of doubt; without suspecting any failure or deficiency; positively; dogmatically.

Many men least of all know what they themselves most *confidently* boast. *Ren' Jenfon*

It is strange how the ancients took up experiments upon credit, and yet did build great matters upon them: the observation of some of the best of them, delivered *confidently*, is, that a vessel filled with ashes will receive the like quantity of water as if it had been empty; this is utterly untrue. *Bacon*

Every fool may believe, and pronounce *confidently*; but wise men will conclude firmly. *South*

- CONFIDENTNESS. n. f. [from *confident*.] Favourable opinion of one's own powers; assurance. *Diab*

- CONFIGURATION. n. f. [configuration, French.]

1. The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted to each other.

The different effects of fire and water, which we call heat and cold, result from the so differing *configuration* and agitation of their particles. *Glennville*

No other account can be given of the different animal secretions, than the different *confinement* and action of the solid parts. *Ambrosius.*

There is no plattick virtue concerned in shaping them, but the configurations of the particles whereof they consist. *Woodward.*

2. The face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the planets toward each other at any time.

TO CONFIGURE. v. a. [from *figura*, Lat.] To dispose into any form, by adaptation.

Mother earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members of the body, scattered and distinct, at their full growth; which coming together, cementing, and so *configuring* themselves into human shape, made lusty men. *Bentley.*

CONFINE. n. f. [*confinis*, Lat.] It had formerly the accent on the last syllable.] Common boundary; border; edge.

Here in these *confines* slyly have I lurk'd
To watch the waning of mine enemies. *Shakf.*
You are old:

Nature in you stands on the very verge
Of her *confine*. *Shakspere.*

The *confines* of the river Niger, where the negroes are, are well watered. *Bacon.*

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the noon of night,
And Phosphor on the *confines* of the light. *Dryd.*

The idea of duration, equal to a revolution of the sun, is applicable to duration, where no motion was; as the idea of a foot, taken from bodies here, to distances beyond the *confines* of the world, where are no bodies. *Locke.*

CONFINE. adj. [*confinis*, Lat.] Bordering upon; beginning where the other ends; having one common boundary.

TO CONFINE. v. n. To border upon; to touch on other territories, or regions: it has *with* or *on*.

Half lost, I seek
What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds

Confine with heav'n. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and stars, there stands a place

Confining on all three. *Dryden.*

TO CONFINE. v. a. [*confiner*, Fr. *confinis*, Latin.]

1. To bound; to limit: as, he *confines* his subject by a rigorous definition.

2. To shut up; to imprison; to immure; to restrain within certain limits.

I'll not over the threshold.—

—'Ty, you *confine* yourself most unreasonably: come, you must go visit the good lady. *Shakf.*

I had been

As broad and general as the casing air:
But now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, *confin'd*, bound in. *Shakspere.*

3. To restrain; to tie up to.

Children, permitted the freedom of both hands, do oft times *confine* unto the left, and are not without great difficulty restrained from it. *Brown.*

Make one man's fancies, or failings, *confining* laws to others, and convey them as such to their successors. *Boyle.*

Where honour or where conscience does not bind,

No other tie shall shackle me;
Slave to myself I will not be;

Nor shall my future actions be *confin'd*
By my own present mind. *Corneley.*

If the goat continue, I *confine* myself wholly to the milk diet. *Temple.*

He is to *confine* himself to the compass of numbers, and the slavery of rhyme. *Dryden.*

CONFINELESS. adj. [from *confine*.] Boundless; unlimited; unbounded; without end.

Esteem him as a lamb, being compar'd
With my *confineless* harms. *Shakspere.*

CONFINEMENT. n. f. [from *confine*.] Imprisonment; incarceration; restraint of liberty.

Our hidden foes
Now joyful from their long *confinement* rose. *Dryd.*
The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement* when the sight is pent up. *Addison.*

As to the numbers who are under restraint, people do not seem so much surpris'd at the *confinement* of some, as the liberty of others. *Addison.*

CONFINER. n. f. [from *confine*.]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon *confines*; one that inhabits the extreme parts of a country.

The senate hath stir'd up the *confiners*. *Shakf.*

Happy *confiners* you of other lands,
That thist your soil. *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. A near neighbour.

Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature, yet they are such neighbours and *confiners* in art, that the least touch of a pencil will translate a crying into a laughing face. *Wotton.*

3. One which touches upon two different regions.

The particles or *confiners* between plants and living creatures, are such as have no local motion; such as oysters. *Bacon.*

CONFINITY. n. f. [*confinitas*, Latin.] Nearness; neighbourhood; contiguity. *DiD.*

TO CONFIRM. v. a. [*confirmo*, Lat.]

1. To put past doubt by new evidence.

The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in you. *1 Cor.*

So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,
Which shook heav'n's whole circumference, *confirm'd*. *Milton.*

Whilst all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole. *Addison.*

2. To settle; to establish either persons or things.

I *confirm* thee in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler. *2 Maccabees.*

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs. *Shakspere.*

3. To fix; to radicate.

Fernelius never cured a *confirmed* pox without it. *Wigman.*

4. To complete; to perfect.

He only liv'd but till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his powers *confirm'd*,
But like a man he died. *Shakspere.*

5. To strengthen by new solemnities or ties.

That treaty, so prejudicial, ought to have been remitted rather than *confirmed*. *Swift.*

6. To settle or strengthen in resolution, or purpose, or opinion.

Confirm'd then I resolve
Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe. *Milt.*

They in their state though firm, stood more *confirm'd*. *Milton.*

Believe and be *confirm'd*. *Milton.*

7. To admit to the full privileges of a christian, by imposition of hands.

Those which are thus *confirmed*, are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CONFIRMABLE. adj. [from *confirm*.] Capable of incontestible evidence.

It may receive a spurious inmate, as is *confirmable* by many examples. *Brown.*

CONFIRMATION. n. f. [from *confirm*.]

1. The act of establishing any thing or person; settlement; establishment.

Embrace and love this man.—

—With brother's love I do it.—

—And let heav'n—

Witness how dear I hold this *confirmation*! *Shakf.*

2. Evidence by which any thing is ascertained; additional proof.

A false report hath

Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judgment. *Shakspere.*

The sea-captains answered, that they would perform his command; and, in *confirmation* thereof, promised not to do any thing which becomed not valiant men. *Knut's Hist.*

3. Proof; convincing testimony.

Wanting frequent *confirmation* in a matter so confirmable, their affirmation carrieth but slow persuasion. *Brown.*

The arguments brought by Christ for the *confirmation* of his doctrine, were in themselves sufficient. *South.*

4. An ecclesiastical rite.

What is prepared for in catechising, is, in the next place, performed by *confirmation*; a most profitable usage of the church, transcribed from the practice of the apostles, which consists in two parts: the child's undertaking, in his own name, every part of the baptismal vow (having first approved himself to understand it); and to that purpose, that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some godfather with him, not now (as in baptism) as his procurator to undertake for him, but as a witness to testify his entering this obligation. *Hammond.*

CONFIRMATOR. n. f. [from *confirmo*, Latin.] An attester; he that puts a matter past doubt.

There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*, and test of things uncertain, the sense of man. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONFIRMATORY. adj. [from *confirm*.]

Giving additional testimony; establishing with new force.

CONFIRMEDNESS. n. f. [from *confirmed*.]

Confirmed state; radication.

If the difficulty arise from the *confirmedness* of habit, every resistance weakens the habit, abates the difficulty. *Deacy of Piety.*

CONFIRMER. n. f. [from *confirm*.] One

that confirms; one that produces evidence or strength; an attester; an establisher.

Be these sad sighs *confirmers* of thy words?

Then speak again. *Shakspere.*

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a tapster: they are both the *confirmers* of false reckonings. *Shakspere.*

CONFISCABLE. adj. [from *confiscate*.]

Liable to forfeiture.

TO CONFISCATE. v. a. [*confiscare*,

confiscare, i. e. in *publicum addicere*; from *fiscus*, which originally signifieth a hamper, pannier, basket, or freil; but metonymically the emperor's treasure, because it was antiently kept in such hampers. *Cowell.*] To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence.

It was judged that he should be banished, and his whole estate *confiscated* and seized, and his houses pulled down. *Bacon.*

Whatever fish the vulgar fry excel,
Belong to Caesar, wheresoe'er they swim,
By their own worth *confiscated* to him. *Dryd.*

CONFISCATE. adj. [from the verb.]

Transferred to the publick as forfeit.

The accent in *Shakspere* is on the first syllable.

Thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate*
Unto the state of Venice. *Shakspere.*

CONFISCATION. n. f. [from *confiscare*.] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures and confiscations he had at that present to help himself. *Baron's Henry VII.*

CONFITENT. n. f. [*confitens*, Lat.] One confessing; one who confesses his faults.

A wide difference there is between a meer *confitent* and a true penitent. *Darby of Pity.*

CONFITURE. n. f. [French; from *confitura*, Lat.] A sweetmeat; a confection; a confit.

It is certain, that there be some houses wherein *confitures* and pies will gather mould more than in others. *Bacon.*

We contain a *confiture* house, where we make all sweetmeats, dry and moist, and divers pleasant wines. *Bacon.*

TO CONFIX. v. a. [*configo*, *confixum*, Lat.] To fix down; to fasten.

As this is true,
Let me in safety raise me from my knees;
Or else for ever be *confixed* here,
A marble monument! *Shakespeare.*

CONFLAGRANT. adj. [*conflagrans*, Lat.] Burning together; involved in a general fire.

Then raise
From the *conflagrant* mass, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'n, new earth. *Milton.*

CONFLAGRATION. n. f. [*conflagratio*, Latin.]

1. A general fire spreading over a large space.

The opinion deriveth the complexion from the deviation of the sun, and the *conflagration* of all things under Phaeton. *Brown.*

Next o'er the plains, where ripen'd harvests grow,

The running *conflagration* spreads below. *Addis.*
Mankind hath had a gradual increase, notwithstanding what floods and *conflagrations*, and the religious profession of celibacy, may have interrupted. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is generally taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation of things.

CONFLATION. n. f. [*conflatum*, Latin.]

1. The act of blowing many instruments together.

The sweetest harmony is, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a *conflation* of them all. *Bacon.*

2. A casting or melting of metal.

CONFLUENT. n. f. [*confluentia*, Latin.] A bending or turning.

TO CONFLICT. v. n. [*conflicto*, Lat.] To strive; to contend; to fight; to struggle; to contend; to encounter; to engage: properly by striking against one another.

Bare unhoufed trunks,
To the *conflicting* elements expos'd,
Answer meer nature. *Shakespeare.*

You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water *conflicting* together. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A man would be content to strive with himself, and *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. *Tillotson.*

Lath'd into foam, the fierce *conflicting* brine
Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn. *Thomson.*

CONFLICT. n. f. [*conflictus*, Latin.]

1. A violent collision, or opposition, of two substances.

Pour dephlegmed spirit of vinegar upon salt of tartar, and there will be such a *conflict* or ebullition,

as if there were scarce two more contrary bodies in nature. *Boyle.*

2. A combat; a fight between two. It is seldom used of a general battle.

The luckless *conflict* with the giant stout,
Wherein captiv'd, of life or death he stood in doubt. *Spenser.*

It is my father's face,
Whom in this *conflict* I unawares have kill'd. *Shakespeare.*

3. Contest; strife; contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her, they never meet but there's a skirmish of wit between them.—Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our last *conflict*, four of his five wits went halting off. *Shakespeare.*

4. Struggle; agony; pang.

No assurance touching victories can make present *conflicts* so sweet and easy, but nature will shrink from them. *Hooker.*

If he attempt this great change, with what labour and *conflict* must he accomplish it! *Rogers.*
He perceiv'd
Th' unequal *conflict* then, as angels look
On dying saints. *Thomson's Summer.*

CONFLUENT. n. f. [*confluo*, Latin.]

1. The junction or union of several streams.

Nimrod, who usurped dominion over the rest, sat down in the very *confluence* of all those rivers which watered Paradise. *Raleigh.*

Bagdet is beneath the *confluence* of Tigris and Euphrates. *Reverend on Languages.*

In the veins, innumerable little rivulets have their *confluence* into the great vein, the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*

2. The act of crowding to a place.

You see this *confluence*, this great flood of visitors. *Shakespeare.*

Some come to make merry, because of the *confluence* of all sorts. *Bacon.*

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's *confluence*, and for all matters to yourself. *Bacon to Villiers.*

3. A concourse; a multitude crowded into one place.

This will draw a *confluence* of people from all parts of the country. *Temple.*

4. Collection; concurrence.

We may there be instructed how to rate all goods by those that will centre into the felicity we shall possess, which shall be made up of the *confluence*, perfection, and perpetuity of all true joys. *Boyle.*

CONFLUENT. adj. [*confluens*, Latin.]

Running one into another; meeting.

At length, to make their various currents one,
The congregated floods together run:
Their *confluent* streams make some great river's head,
By shores still melting and descending fed. *Blackmore.*

CONFLUX. n. f. [*confluxio*, Latin.]

1. The union of several currents; concurrence.

Knots, by the *conflux* of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine and divert his grain. *Shaks.*

2. Crowd; multitude collected.

He quickly, by the general *conflux* and concourse of the whole people, streighten'd his quarters. *Clarendon.*

To the gates cast round thine eye, and see
What *conflux* issuing forth, or entering in. *Milton.*

CONFORM. adj. [*conformis*, Lat.] Assuming the same form; wearing the same form; resembling.

Variety of tunes doth dispose the spirits to variety of passions *conform* unto them. *Bacon.*

TO CONFORM. v. a. [*conformo*, Lat.]

To reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner, with something else: with to.

Then followed that most natural effect of *conforming* one's self to that which she did like. *Sidney.*

The apostles did *conform* the christians, as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews. *Hooker.*

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not themselves unto the order of the church? *Hooker.*

TO CONFORM. v. n. To comply with; to yield: with to.

Among mankind to few there are,
Who will *conform* to philosophick fare. *Dryden.*

CONFORMABLE. adj. [from *conform*.]

1. Having the same form; using the same manners; agreeing either in exterior or moral characters; similar; resembling.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable* unto the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. It has commonly to before that with which there is agreement.

He gives a reason *conformable* to the principles. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Sometimes with, not improperly; but to is used with the verb.

The fragments of Sappho give us a taste of her way of writing, perfectly *conformable* with that character we find of her. *Addison.*

4. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite; consistent.

Nature is very consonant and *conformable* to herself. *Newton.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses, are preferable to the works of an inferior author, scrupulously exact, and *conformable* to all the rules of correct writing. *Addison.*

5. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; peaceable; obsequious.

I've been to you a true and humble wife,
At all time to your will *conformable*. *Shakespeare.*

For all the kingdoms of the earth to yield themselves willingly *conformable*, in whatever should be required, it was their duty. *Hooker.*

Such devotions are reformed by a *conformable* devotion, and the well-temper'd zeal of the true christian spirit. *Spence.*

CONFORMABLY. adv. [from *conformable*.]

With conformity; agreeably; suitably: it has to.

So a man observe the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk *conformably*, it is all certainty. *Locke.*

I have treated of the sex *conformably* to this definition. *Addison.*

CONFORMATION. n. f. [Fr. *conformatio*, Latin.]

1. The form of things, as relating to each other; the particular texture and consistence of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole: as, *lights of different colours is reflected from bodies, according to their different conformation.*

Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth, and several *conformations* of the organs. *Holder.*

Where there happens to be such a structure and *conformation* of the earth, as that the fire may pass freely into these spiracles, it then readily gets out. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. The act of producing suitableness, or conformity, to any thing: with to.

Virtue and vice, sin and holiness, and the *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality, are things of more consequence than the furniture of understanding. *Watts.*

CONFORMIST. n. f. [from *conform*.] One that complies with the worship of the church of England; not a dissenter.

They were not both nonconformists, neither both conformists. *Danton.*

CONFORMITY. *n. f.* [from *conform.*]

1. Similitude; resemblance; the state of having the same character of manners or form.

By the knowledge of truth, and exercise of virtue, man, amongst the creatures of this world, aspires to the greatest conformity with God. *Hosker.*

Judge not what is best

By pleasure, though to nature seeming meet;
Created as thou art to nobler end;

Holy and pure, conformity divine! *Milton.*

Space and duration have a great conformity in this, that they are justly reckoned amongst our simple ideas. *Locke.*

This metaphor would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the mental taste and the sensitive taste. *Addison.*

2. It has in some authors *with* before the model to which the conformity is made.

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a conformity with God. *Decay of Piety.*

3. In some to.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our conformity to God. *Tillotson.*

Conformity in building to other civil nations, hath disposed us to let our old wooden dark houses fall to decay. *Greene.*

4. Consistency.

Many instances prove the conformity of the essay with the notions of Hippocrates. *Arbuth.*

CONFORTATION. *n. f.* [from *conforto*, a low Latin word.] Collation of strength; corroboration.

For corroboration and confortation, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To CONFOUND. *v. a.* [*confondre*, Fr. *confundo*, Lat.]

1. To mingle things so that their several forms or natures cannot be discerned.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. *Genesis.*

Two planets rushing from aspect malign,
Of heretick opposition, in mid sky
Should combat, and their jarring spheres *confound*. *Milton.*

3. To perplex; to compare or mention without due distinction.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, because they agree in many things, to be *confounded*. *Boyle.*

They who strip not ideas from the marks men use for them, but *confound* them with words, must have endless dispute. *Locke.*

3. To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words or notions.

I am yet to think, that men find their simple ideas agree, though, in discourse, they *confound* one another with different names. *Locke.*

4. To throw into consternation; to perplex; to terrify; to amaze; to astonish; to stupify.

So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to say. *Milton.*

Now with furies surrounded,
Despairing, *confounded*,
He trembles, he glows,
Amidst Rhodope's snows. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

5. To destroy; to overthrow.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in its own deliciousness,
And in the taste *confounds* the appetite. *Shakspeare.*

The gods *confound* thee! dost thou hold there still? *Shakspeare.*

Let them be *confounded* in all their power and might, and let their strength be broken. *Daniel.*

So deep a malice to *confound* the race
Of mankind in one rout. *Milton.*

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CONFOUNDED. *particip. adj.* [from *confound.*] Hateful; detestable; enormous; odious: a low cant word.

A most *confounded* reason for his brutish conception. *Grew.*

Sir, I have heard another story:

He was a most *confounded* Tory;

And grew, or soon much belied,

Extremely dull before he died. *Swift.*

CONFOUNDEDLY. *adv.* [from *confounded.*] Hatefully; shamefully: a low or ludicrous word.

You are *confoundedly* given to squinting up and down, and chattering. *L'Estrange.*

Thy speculations begin to smell *confoundedly* of woods and meadows. *Addison's Spectator.*

CONFOUNDER. *n. f.* [from *confound.*] He who disturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or destroys.

CONFRATERNITY. *n. f.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Lat.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for some religious purpose.

We find days appointed to be kept, and a confraternity established for that purpose, with the laws of it. *Stillingfleet.*

CONFRICATION. *n. f.* [from *con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing against anything.

It hath been reported, that ivy hath grown out of a stag's horn; which they suppose did rather come from a *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy, than from the horn itself. *Bacon.*

To CONFRONT. *v. a.* [*confronter*, Fr.]

1. To stand against another in full view; to face.

He spoke, and then *confronts* the bull;
And on his ample forehead, aiming full,
The deadly stroke descended. *Dryden.*

2. To stand face to face, in opposition to another.

The East and West churches did both *confront* the Jews, and concur with them. *Hooker.*

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answered blows,

Strength match'd with strength, and power *confronted* power. *Shakspeare.*

Beltona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with self comparisons,
Point against point rebellious, arm 'gainst arm. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

3. To oppose one evidence to another in open court.

We began to lay his unkindness unto him: he seeing himself *confronted* by so many, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Stidney.*

4. To compare one thing with another.

When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only shew you the same design executed by different hands. *Addison on Medals.*

CONFRONTATION. *n. f.* [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFUSE. *v. a.* [*confusus*, Lat.]

1. To disorder; to disperse irregularly.

Thus roving on
In *confus'd* march forlorn, th' advent'rous bands
View'd th' first their lamentable lot, and found
No rest. *Milton.*

2. To mix, not separate.

At length an universal hubbub wild,
Of stunning sounds and voices all *confus'd*,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear. *Milton.*

3. To perplex, not distinguish; to obscure.

We may have a clear and distinct idea of the existence of many things, though our ideas of their intimate essences and causes are very *confus'd* and obscure. *Watts' Logic.*

4. To hurry the mind.

Confus'd and sadly she at length replies. *Pope.*

CONFUS'DLY. *adv.* [from *confused.*]

1. In a mixed mass; without separation.

These four nations are every where mixed in the Scriptures, because they dwell *confus'dly* together. *Raleigh's History.*

2. Indistinctly; one mingled with another.

The inner court with horror, noise, and tears
Confus'dly fill'd; the women's shrieks and cries
The sacred vaults resound. *Newton.*

On mount Vesuvius next he fix'd his eyes,
And saw the smoking tops *confus'dly* rise;
A hideous ruin! *Johnson's Italy.*

I viewed through a prison, and saw them most *confus'dly* defined, so that I could not distinguish their smaller parts from one another. *Newton.*

Heroes and heroines throut *confus'dly* rise,
And base and treble voices strike the skies. *Pope.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly.

He *confus'dly* and obliquely delivered his opinion. *Clarendon.*

4. Tumultuously; hastily; not deliberately; not exactly.

The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hidden beauties of a play, are but *confus'dly* judged in the vehemence of action. *Dryden.*

CONFUS'EDNESS. *n. f.* [from *confused.*]

Want of distinctness; want of clearness.

Higher to these titles of honour carry a kind of *confusedness*, and rather betokened a successive office than an established dignity. *Cicero.*

The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention. *Norris.*

CONFUSION. *n. f.* [from *confusc.*]

1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.

God, only wife, to punish pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this *confusion* wrought;
As the proud tow'rs, whose points the clouds
did hit,

By tongues *confusion* was to ruin brought. *Davies.*

2. Tumult; disorder.

God is not a God of sedition and *confusion*, but of order and of peace. *Hooker, Preface.*

This is a happier and more comely time,
Than when these fellows ran about the streets
Crying *confusion*. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Indistinct combination.

The *confusion* of two different ideas, which a customary connexion of them in their minds hath made to them almost one, fills their heads with false views, and their reasonings with false consequences. *Locke.*

4. Overthrow; destruction.

The strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him into his *confusion*. *Shakspeare.*

5. Astonishment; distraction of mind; hurry of ideas.

Confusion dwelt in ev'ry face,
And fear in ev'ry heart,
When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs,
O'ercome the pilot's art. *Spenser.*

CONFUTABLE. *adj.* [from *confute.*] Pos-

sible to be disproved; possible to be shown false.

At the last day, that inquisitor shall not present to God a bundle of calumnies, or *confutable* accusations; but will offer unto his omniscience a true list of our transgressions. *Brown.*

CONFUTATION. *n. f.* [*confutatio*, Lat.]

The act of confuting; disproof.

A *confutation* of atheism from the frame of the world. *Newton.*

To CONFUTE. *v. a.* [*confute*, Latin.]

To convict of error or falsehood; to

disprove.

He could on either side dispute;
Confute, change hands, and still *confute*. *Hooker.*

For a man to doubt whether there be angels,
and thereupon to live as if there were none, is

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when he dies, to find himself *confuted* in the flames, must be the height of woe. *South.*

CONGE. *n. f.* [*congé*, French.]

1. Act of reverence; bow; courtesy.

The captain salutes you with *congé* profound,
And your ladyship curtsies half way to the ground. *Swift.*

2. Leave; farewell.

So courteous *congé* both did give and take,
With right hands plighted, pledges of good-will. *Fairy Queen.*

To CONGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take leave.

I have *conged* with the duke, and done my adieu with his nearest. *Shakespeare.*

CONGE D'ELIRE is French; and signifies in common law, the king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuse a bishop. The king, as sovereign patron of all archbishopsricks, bishopsricks, and other ecclesiastical dignities, had, in ancient times, the free appointment of all ecclesiastical dignities; investing them first *per baculum & annulum*, and afterwards by his letters patent. In process of time he made the election over to others, under certain forms and conditions; as, that they should, at every vacation, before they chuse, demand of the king a *congé d'elire*, that is, licence to proceed to election. *Cowell.*

A woman, when she has made her own choice, for form's sake, sends a *congé d'elire* to her friends. *Spektator.*

CONGE. *n. f.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another: such is that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture. *Chambers.*

To CONGEAL. *v. a.* [*congelare*, Latin.]

1. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state.

What more miraculous thing may be told,
Than ice, which is *congeal'd* with senseless cold,
Should kindle fire by wonderful device? *Spenser.*

In whose capacious womb
A vapoury deluge lies, to snow *congeal'd*.
Thomson's Winter.

2. To bind or fix, as by cold.

Oh, gentlemen, see! see! dead Henry's wounds
Open their *congeal'd* mouths, and bleed afresh. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Too much sadness hath *congeal'd* your blood.
Shakespeare.

To CONGEAL. *v. n.* To concreate; to gather into a mass by cold.

In the midst of molten lead, when it begins to *congeal*, make a little dent, into which put quicksilver wrapt in linen, and it will fix and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon.*

When water *congeals*, the surface of the ice is smooth and level, as the surface of the water was before. *Barnes's Theory.*

CONGEALMENT. *n. f.* [from *congeal*.] The clot formed by congelation; concretion.

Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends;
Tell them your feats, whilst they with joyful tears
Wash the *congealment* from your wounds. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

CONGEALABLE. *adj.* [from *congeal*.] Susceptible of congelation; capable of losing its fluidity.

The consistencies of bodies are very divers:
dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, fixed, hard,

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soft, congelable, not congelable, liquefiable, not liquefiable. *Bacon.*

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fixable in the fire, and *congealable* again by cold into brittle globes or crystals. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CONGELATION. *n. f.* [from *congeal*.]

1. Act of turning fluids to solids by cold.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or congelation of the fluid. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

There are congelations of the redundant water, precipitations, and many other operations. *Arbutnot on Air.*

2. State of being congealed, or made solid by cold.

Many waters and springs will never freeze; and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there are mineral eruptions, will still persist without congelation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONGENER. *n. f.* [Latin.] A thing of the same kind or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener*. *Miller.*

CONGENEROUS. *adj.* [*congener*, Latin.]

Of the same kind; arising from the same original.

Those bodies, being of a *congenereous* nature, do readily receive the impressions of their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

From extreme and lasting colds proceeds a great run of apoplexies, and other *congenereous* diseases. *Arbutnot on Air.*

CONGENEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *congenereous*.] The quality of being from the same original; belonging to the same class. *Diä.*

CONGENIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *genius*, Lat.] Partaking of the same genius; kindred; cognate: in *Swift* it is followed by *with*.

He sprung, without any help, by a kind of *congenial* composure, as we may term it, to the likeness of our late sovereign and master. *Watson.*

You look with pleasure on those things which are somewhat *congenial*, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. *Dryden.*

Smit with the love of sister arts we came,
And met *congenial*, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

He acquires a courage, and stiffness of opinion, not at all *congenial* with him. *Swift.*

CONGENIALITY. *n. f.* [from *congenial*.]

Participation of the same genius; cognation of mind, or nature.

CONGENIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *congenial*.] Cognation.

CONGENITE. *adj.* [*congenitus*, Latin.] Of the same birth; born with another; connate; begotten together.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem, upon this account, to be *congenite* with us, connatural to us, and engraven in the very frame of the soul. *Hale.*

Did we learn an alphabet in our embryo-state? And how comes it to pass, that we are not aware of any such *congenite* apprehensions? *Glanville's Scripps.*

CONGRER. *n. f.* [*congrus*, Lat.] The sea eel.

Many fish, whose shape and nature are much like the eel, frequent both the sea and fresh rivers; as the mighty *congrer*, taken often in the Severn. *Walton's Angler.*

CONGRIES. *n. f.* [Latin.] A mass of small bodies heaped up together.

The air is nothing but a *congrerie* or heap of small, and for the most part of flexible, particles, of several sizes, and of all kinds of figures. *Boyle.*

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To CONGEST. *v. a.* [*congero*, *congestum*, Lat.] To heap up; to gather together.

CONGESTIBLE. *adj.* [from *congest*.] That may be heaped up. *Diä.*

CONGESTION. *n. f.* [*congestio*, Latin.] A collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours.

Congestion is then said to be the cause of a tumour, when the growth of it is slow, and without pain. *Wifemur.*

CONGIARY. *n. f.* [*congiarium*, from *congius*, a measure of corn, Lat.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery, originally in corn, afterward in money.

We see on them the emperor and general officers, standing as they distributed a *congiary* to the soldiers or people. *Adisson.*

To CONGLACIATE. *v. n.* [*conglaciatus*, Latin.] To turn to ice.

No other doth properly *conglaciate* but water; for the determination of quicksilver is properly fixation, and that of milk coagulation. *Brown.*

CONGLACIATION. *n. f.* [from *conglaciate*.] The state of being changed, or act of changing, into ice.

If crystal be a stone, it is concreted by a mineral spirit, and lapidical principles; for, while it remained in a fluid body, it was a subject very unfit for proper *conglaciation*. *Brown.*

To CONGLOBATE. *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Lat.] To gather into a hard firm ball.

* The testicle, as is said, is one large *conglobated* gland, consisting of soft fibres, all in one convolution. *Grew.*

CONGLOBATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Moulded into a firm ball, of which the fibres are not distinctly visible.

Fluids are separated from the blood in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and conglomerate glands. *Cheyne's Phil. Prim.*

CONGLOBATELY. *adv.* [from *conglobate*.]

In a spherical form. *Diä.*

CONGLOBATION. *n. f.* [from *conglobate*.]

A round body; collection into a round mass.

In this spawn are discerned many specks, or little *conglobations*, which in time become black. *Brown.*

To CONGLOBE. *v. a.* [*conglobare*, Latin.]

To gather into a round mass; to consolidate in a ball.

Then be founded, then *conglob'd*.
Like things to like. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

For all their centre found,
Hung to the goddess, and coher'd around:
Not closer, orb in orb *conglob'd*, are seen
The buzzing bees about their dusky queen. *Pope.*

To CONGLOBE. *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass.

Thither they
Hasten with glad precipitance, up-roll'd
As drops on dull *conglobing* from the dry. *Milton.*

To CONGLOMERATE. *v. a.* [*conglomerare*, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; to inweave into a round mass.

The liver is one great *conglomerated* gland, composed of innumerable small glands, each of which consisteth of soft fibres, in a distinct or separate convolution. *Grew's Cosmology.*

CONGLOMERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Gathered into a round ball, so as that the constituent parts and fibres are distinct.

Fluids are separated in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and *conglomerate* glands. *Cheyne.*

3. Collected; twisted together.

The beams of light, when they are multiplied and *conglomerate*, generate heat. *Bacon.*

CONGLOMERATION. *n. f.* [from *conglomerare*.] The act of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing.

1. Collection of matter into a loose ball.

2. Intertexture; mixture.

The multiplication and *conglomeration* of sounds doth generate rarefaction of the air. *Bacon.*

To CONGLUTINATE. *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Latin.] To cement; to reunite; to heal wounds.

To CONGLUTINATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.

CONGLUTINATION. *n. f.* [from *conglutinate*.] The act of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing.

The cause is a temperate *conglutination*; for both bodies are clammy and viscous, and do bridle the deflux of humours to the hurts. *Bacon.*

To this elongation of the fibres is owing the union or *conglutination* of parts separated by a wound. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONGLUTINATIVE. *adj.* [from *conglutinate*.] Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR. *n. f.* [from *conglutinate*.] That which has the power of uniting wounds.

The osteocolla is recommended as a *conglutinator* of broken bones. *Woodward on Efflu.*

CONGRATULANT. *adj.* [from *congratulate*.] Rejoicing in participation; expressing participation of another's joy.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers, Rais'd from the dark divan, and with like joy *Congratulant* approach'd him. *Milton.*

To CONGRATULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Latin.]

1. To compliment upon any happy event; to express joy for the good of another.

I *congratulate* our English tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours. *Watts' Logic.*

2. It has sometimes the accusative case of the cause of joy, and so before the person.

An ecclesiastical union within yourselves, I am rather ready to *congratulate* to you. *Spratt.*

The subjects of England may *congratulate* to themselves, that the nature of our government, and the clemency of our king, secure us. *Dryd.*

To CONGRATULATE. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation.

I cannot but *congratulate* with my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation. *Swift.*

CONGRATULATION. *n. f.* [from *congratulate*.]

1. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another.

2. The form in which joy for the happiness of another is professed.

CONGRATULATORY. *adj.* [from *congratulate*.] Expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

To CONGRE. *v. n.* [from *gre*, French.] To agree; to accord; to join; to unite. Not in use.

For government, Put into parts, doth keep in one consent, *Concreting* in a full and natural close. *Shaksp.*

To CONGRE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *gre*.] To salute reciprocally. Not in use.

My office hath so far prevail'd, That face to face, and royal eye to eye, You have *congregated*. *Shakspere's Henry v.*

To CONGREGATE. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to assemble; to bring into one place.

Any multitude of christian men *congregated*, may be termed by the name of a church. *Hooker.*

These waters were afterwards *congregated*, and called the sea. *Raleigh.*

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds, The gutter'd rocks and *congregated* sands, As having sense of beauty, do omit Their mortal natures. *Shakspere's Othello.*

The dry land, earth; and the great receptacle Of *congregated* waters, he call'd seas; And saw that it was good. *Milton.*

Heat *congregates* homogeneal bodies, and separates heterogeneous ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

Light, *congregated* by a burning glass, acts most upon sulphureous bodies, to turn them into fire. *Newton's Opticks.*

To CONGREGATE. *v. n.* To assemble; to meet; to gather together.

He rails, Ev'n there where merchants most do *congregate*, On me, my bargains. *Shakspere.*

'Tis true (as the old proverb doth relate) Equals with equals often *congregate*. *Denham.*

CONGREGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact.

Where the matter is most *congregate*, the cold is the greater. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CONGREGATION. *n. f.* [from *congregate*.]

1. The act of collecting.

The means of reduction by the fire, is but by *congregation* of homogeneal parts. *Bacon.*

2. A collection; a mass of various parts brought together.

This brave o'erhauling armament appears no other thing to me, than a foul and pestilent *congregation* of vapours. *Shakspere.*

3. An assembly met to worship God in publick, and hear doctrine.

The words which the minister first pronounceth, the whole *congregation* shall repeat after him. *Hooker.*

The practice of those that prefer houses before churches, and a conventicle before the *congregation*. *South.*

If those preachers, who abound in epiphonemas, would look about them, they would find part of their *congregation* out of countenance, and the other asleep. *Swift.*

CONGREGATIONAL. *adj.* [from *congregation*.] Publick; pertaining to a congregation or assembly. It is a word used of such christians as hold every congregation to be a separate and independent church.

CONGRESS. *n. f.* [*congressus*, Latin.]

1. A meeting; a shock; a conflict.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there; Their *congress* in the field great Jove withstands, Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands. *Dryden's Fœnix.*

From these laws may be deduced the rules of the *congresses* and reflections of two bodies. *Chyene's Philosophical Principles.*

2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations: as, the congress of Cambray.

CONGRESSIVE. *adj.* [from *congress*.] Meeting; encountering; coming together.

If it be understood of sexes conjoined, all plants are female; and if of disjoined and *congressive* generation, there is no male or female in them. *Brown's Lunar Errors.*

To CONGRUE. *v. n.* [from *congruo*, Lat.] To agree; to be consistent with; to suit; to be agreeable. Not in use.

Our sovereign process imports at full, By letters *congruing* to that effect, The present death of Hamlet. *Shakspere.*

CONGRUENCE. *n. f.* [*congruentia*, Lat.] Agreement; suitableness of one thing to another; consistency.

CONGRUENT. *adj.* [*congruens*, Latin.] Agreeing; correspondent.

These planes were so separated as to move upon a common side of the *congruent* squares, as an axis. *Chyene's Philosophical Principles.*

CONGRUITY. *n. f.* [from *congrue*.]

1. Suitableness; agreeableness.

Congruity of opinion is to our natural constitution, is one great incentive to their reception. *Glauville.*

2. Fitness; pertinence.

A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle. *Sidney.*

3. Consequence of argument; reason; consistency.

With what *congruity* doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Christ? *Hooker.*

4. [In geometry.] Figures or lines which exactly correspond, when laid over one another, are in congruity.

CONGRUMENT. *n. f.* [from *congrue*.] Fitness; adaptation. Not in use.

The *congrument* and harmonious fitting of periods in a sentence, hath almost the falling and force of knitting and connexion. *Ben Jonson.*

CONGRUOUS. *adj.* [*congruus*, Lat.]

1. Agreeable to; consistent with.

The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe him so *congruous* to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. Suitable to; accommodated to; proportionate or commensurate.

The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they infinitely *congruous* to one another. *Chyene's Philosophical Principles.*

3. Rational; fit.

Motives that address themselves to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures: it is no ways *congruous*, that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

CONGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *congruous*.] Suitably; pertinently; consistently.

This conjecture is to be regarded, because, *congruously* unto it, one having warmed the bladder, found it then lighter than the opposite weight. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

CONICAL. } *adj.* [*conicus*, Lat.] Having

CONICK. } the form of a cone, or round decreasing.

Tow'ring firs in *conick* forms arise, And with a pointed spear divide the skies. *Prior.*

A brown flint of a *conick* figure: the basis is oblong. *Woodward.*

They are *conical* vessels, with their bases towards the heart; and, as they pass on, their diameters grow still less. *Arbuthnot.*

CONICALLY. *adv.* [from *conical*.] In form of a cone.

In a watering pot, shaped *conically*, or like a sugar-loaf, filled with water, no liquor falls through the holes at the bottom, whilst the gardener keeps his thumb upon the orifice at the top. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

CONICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *conical*.] The state or quality of being conical.

CONICK Section. *n. f.* A curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane.

CONICK SECTIONS. } *n. f.* That part of geo-
CO'NICKS. } metry which considers
the cone, and the curves arising from
its sections.

TO CONJECT. *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Lat.]
To guess; to conjecture. Not in use.

I intreat you then,
Your wisdom would not build yourself a trouble.
Shakespeare.

CONJECTOR. *n. f.* [from *conject.*] A guess-
er; a conjecturer.

For so conjectors would obtrude,
And from thy painted skin conclude. *Swift.*

CONJECTURABLE. *adj.* [from *conjecture.*]
Being the object of conjecture; possible
to be guessed.

CONJECTURAL. *adj.* [from *conjecture.*]
Depending on conjecture; said or done
by guess.

They'll sit by th' fire, and presume to know
Who thrives and who declines, side factions, and
give out

Conjectural marriages. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Thou speak'st it falsely, as I love mine honour,
And mak'st *conjectural* seats to come into me.

It were a matter of great profit, save that I
doubt it is too *conjectural* to venture upon, if
one could discern what corn, herbs, or fruits,
are likely to be in plenty or scarcity. *Bacon.*

The two last words are not in *Callimachus*,
and consequently the rest are only *conjectural*.
Broome.

CONJECTURALITY. *n. f.* [from *conjec-
tural.*] That which depends upon guess.

They have not recour'd unto chronology, or
the records of time, but taken themselves unto
probabilities, and the *conjectural* of philosophy.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONJECTURALLY. *adv.* [from *conjec-
tural.*] By guess; by conjecture.

Whatsoever may be at any time, out of Scrip-
ture, but probably and *conjecturally* furnished.

Hooker.
Let it be probably, not *conjecturally*, proved.
Maine.

CONJECTURE. *n. f.* [*conjectura*, Lat.]

1. Guess; imperfect knowledge; prepon-
deration of opinion without proof.

In the casting of lots, a man cannot, upon
any ground of reason, bring the event to much
as under *conjecture*. *South.*

2. Idea; notion; conception. Not in
use.

Now entertain *conjecture* of a time,
When creeping mummur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide vessel of the universe. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONJECTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To guess; to judge by guess; to enter-
tain an opinion upon bare probability.

When we look upon such things as equality
may or may not be, human reason can then, at
the best, but *conjecture* what will be. *South.*

CONJECTURER. *n. f.* [from *conjecture.*]
A guesser; one who forms opinion
without proof.

If we should believe very grave *conjecturers*,
carnivorous animals now were not flesh devourers
then. *Brown.*

I shall leave *conjecturers* to their own imagi-
nations. *Johnson.*

CONFEROUS. *adj.* [*conus* and *fero*, Lat.]

Such trees or herbs are *confero*, as bear a
squamous fleshy fruit, of a woody substance, and
a figure approaching to a cone, in which are
many seeds; and when they are ripe, the several
cells in the cone open, and the seeds drop out.
Of this kind are the fir, pine, and beech. *Quercus.*

TO CONJO'NATE. *v. n.* [from *con*, together,
and *jobbernal*, the head.] To concert;
to settle; to discuss. A low cant word.

What would a body think of a minister that
should *conjobble* matters of state with tumbler,
and confer pultricks with tinkers? *L'Estrange.*

TO CONJOIN. *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr.
conjunco, Latin.]

1. To unite; to consolidate into one.
Thou wrong'st Pirithous, and not him alone;
But, while I live, two friends *conjoin'd* in one.
Dryden.

2. To unite in marriage.
If either of you know any inward impediment,
Why you should not be *conjoin'd*, I charge
You on your souls to utter it. *Shakespeare.*

3. To associate; to connect.
Common and universal spirits convey the
action of the remedy into the part, and *conjoin*
the virtue of bodies far disjointed. *Brown.*

Men of differing interests can be reconciled
in one communion; at least, the designs of all
can be *conjoined* in ligatures of the same reve-
rence, and piety, and devotion. *Taylor.*

Let that which he learns next be neatly *con-
joined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

TO CONJO'IN. *v. n.* To league; to unite.

This part of his
Conjoins with my defence, and helps to end me.
Shakespeare.

CONJOINT. *adj.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United;
connected; associate.

CONJOINT DEGREES. [In music.] Two
notes which immediately follow each
other in the order of the scale: as, *ut*
and *re*.

CONJOINTLY. *adv.* [from *conjoint.*] In
union; together; in association; joint-
ly; not apart.

A gross and frequent error, commonly com-
mitted in the use of doubtful remedies, *conjointly*
with those that are of approved virtues. *Brown.*

The parts of the body, separately, make
known the passions of the soul, or else *conjointly*
one with the other. *Dryden.*

CO'NISOR. See **COGNISOR.**

CONJUGAL. *adj.* [*conjugalis*, Lat.]
Matrimonial; belonging to marriage;
connubial.

Their *conjugal* affection still is tied,
And still the mournful race is multiplied. *Dryd.*
I could not forbear commending the young
woman for her *conjugal* affection, when I found
that she had left the good man at home. *Spectator.*

He mark'd the *conjugal* dispute;
Nell said incessant, Dick said more. *Swift.*

CONJUGALLY. *adv.* [from *conjugal.*]
Matrimonially; connubially.

TO CONJUGATE. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Lat.]

1. To join; to join in marriage; to
unite.

Those drawing as well marriage as wardship,
gave him both power and occasion to *conjugate* at
pleasure the Norman and the Saxon houses.
Weston.

2. To inflect verbs; to decline verbs
through their various terminations.

CONJUGATE. *n. f.* [*conjugatus*, Latin.]
Agreeing in derivation with another
word, and therefore generally resem-
bling in signification.

His grammatical argument, grounded upon
the derivation of *spontaneus* from *spontare*, weighs
nothing; we have learned in logic, that *conju-
gatus* are sometimes in name only, and not in
deed. *Franklin's Answer to Hobbes.*

CONJUGATE DIAMETER, or *Axis.* [In ge-
ometry.] A right line bisecting the
transverse diameter. *Chambers.*

CONJUGATION. *n. f.* [*conjugatio*, Lat.]

1. A couple; a pair.

The heart is so far from affording nerves unto
other parts, that it receiveth very few itself from
the sixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves. *Brown.*

2. The act of uniting or compiling things
together.

The general and indefinite contemplations and
notions of the elements, and their *conjugations*,
are to be set aside, being but notional, and
illimited and definite axioms are to be drawn out
of measured instances. *Bacon.*

All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of
atoms do beget nothing. *Bentley.*

3. The form of inflecting verbs through
their series of terminations.

Have those who have writ so much about de-
clensions and *conjugations*, about concords and
syntaxes, lost their labour, and been learned to no
purpose? *Locke.*

4. Union; assemblage.

The supper of the Lord is the most sacred,
mysterious, and useful *conjugation* of secret and
holy things and duties. *Taylor.*

CONJUNCT. *adj.* [*conjunctus*, Latin.]
Conjoined; concurrent; united. Not
in use.

It pleas'd the king his master to strike at me,
When he, *conjunct* and flatter'd his displeasure,
Tript me behind. *Shaksf. King Lear.*

CONJUNCTION. *n. f.* [*conjunctio*, Lat.]

1. Union; association; league.

With our small conjunction we should on,
To see how fortune is dispos'd to us. *Shaksf.*
He will unite the white rufc and the red;

Smile, heaven, upon his fair *conjunction*,
That long hath frown'd upon their enmity. *Shaksf.*

The treaty gave abroad a reputation of a strict
conjunction and amity between them. *Bacon.*

Man can effect no great matter by his personal
strength, but as he acts in society and *conjunction*
with others. *South.*

An invisible hand from heaven mingles hearts
and souls by strange, secret, and unaccountable
conjunctions. *South.*

2. The congress of two planets in the
same degree of the zodiac, where they
are supposed to have great power and
influence.

God, neither by drawing waters from the
deep, nor by any *conjunction* of the stars, should
bury them under a second flood. *Bolingb.*

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within
his circle? Cannot he place the influences
in their oppositions and *conjunctions*, in their al-
titudes and depressions? He shall sooner find ink
than nature exhausted. *Rymer.*

Pompey and Caesar were two stars of such a
magnitude, that their *conjunction* was as fatal as
their opposition. *Swift.*

3. A word made use of to connect the
clauses of a period together, and to
signify their relation to one another.
Clarke.

CONJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [*conjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. Closely united. A sense not in use.

She's so *conjunctive* to my life and soul,
That as the star moves not but in his sphere,
I could not but by her. *Shakespeare.*

2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb,
used subsequently to a conjunction.

CONJUNCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *conjunc-
tive.*] In union; not apart.

There are good mediums *conjunctively* taken,
that is, not one without the other. *Brown.*

CONJUNCTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *conjunc-
tive.*] The quality of joining or unit-
ing.

CONJUNCTLY. *adv.* [from *conjunct.*]
Jointly; together; not apart.

CONJUNCTURE. n. f. [conjunction, Fr.]

1. Combination of many circumstances, or causes.

I never met with a more unhappy *conjunction* of affairs than in the business of that earl. *King Ch.*

Every virtue requires time and place, a proper object, and a fit *conjunction* of circumstances.

Addison's Spectator.

2. Occasion; critical time.

Such censures always attend such *conjunctions*, and find fault for what is not done, as with that which is done. *Clarendon.*

3. Mode of union; connexion.

He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and *conjunctions* of letters in words.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

4. Consistency.

I was willing to grant to presbytery what with reason it can pretend to, in a *conjunction* with episcopacy.

King Charles.

CONJURATION. n. f. [from conjure.]

1. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed: Under this *conjunction* speak, my lord. *Shakespeare.*

2. A magical form of words; an incantation; an enchantment.

Your *conjunction*, fair knight, is too strong for my poor spirit to disobey.

Sidney.

What drugs, what charms, What *conjunction*, and what mighty magick, For such proceeding I am charg'd withal, I won his daughters with? *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. A plot; a conspiracy.

TO CONJURE. v. a. [conjuro, Latin.]

1. To summon in a sacred name; to enjoin with the highest solemnity.

He concluded with sighs and tears to *conjure* them, that they would no more press him to consent to a thing so contrary to his reason. *Cherrie.*

The church may address her sons in the terms St. Paul does the Philippians, when he *conjures* them to unity.

Decay of Piety.

I *conjure* you! Let him know, Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it.

Addison's Cato.

2. To bind many by an oath to some common design. This sense is rare.

He in proud rebellious arms, Drew after him the third part of heav'n's sons,

Conjur'd against the Highest. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. To influence by magick; to affect by enchantment; to charm.

What black magician *conjures* up this fiend, To stop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakespeare.*

Bear such an emphasis? whose phrase of sorrow *Conjures* the wandering stars, and makes them stand.

Like wonder-wounded hearers? *Shakespeare.*

I thought their own fears, whose black arts first raised up those turbulent spirits, would force them to *conjure* them down again. *King Charles.*

You have *conjur'd* up persons that exist no where else but on old coins, and have made our passions and virtues visible.

Addison.

4. It is to be observed, that when this word is used for *summon* or *conspire*, its accent is on the last syllable, *conjure*; when for *charm*, on the first, *conjure*.

TO CONJURE. v. n. To practise charms or enchantments; to enchant.

My invocation is honest and fair; and in his mistress's name I *conjure* only but to raise up him.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you baggage, you poulter, you runaway! Out, out, out! I'll *conjure* you, I'll torment you!

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

CONJURER. n. f. [from conjure.]

1. An enchanter; one that uses charms.

Good doctor Pinch, you are a *conjuror*!

Establish him in his true sense again. *Shakespeare.*

Figures in the book Of some dread *conjuror*, that would enforce nature. *Donne.*

Thus has he done you British comforts right, Whose husbands, should they pry like mine to-night,

Would never find you in your conduct tripping, Though they turn'd *conjurers* to take you tripping.

Addison.

2. An impostor who pretends to secret arts; a cunning man.

From the account the usur brings, The *conjuror* knows who stole the things. *Prior.*

3. By way of irony, a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sagacity.

Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be *conjurers*; and therefore they could not guess that I had put some corn in that room.

Addison.

CONJUREMENT. n. f. [from conjure.]

Serious injunction; solemn demand.

I should not be induced but by your earnest intreaties and serious *conjurements*. *Milton.*

CONNASCENCE. n. f. [con and nascor, Latin.]

1. Common birth; production at the same time; community of birth.

2. Being produced together with another being.

Christians have baptized these geminous births and double *connascences*, as containing in them a distinction of soul. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

3. The act of uniting or growing together: improperly.

Symphysis denotes a *connascence*, or growing together. *Wifman.*

CONNATE. adj. [from con and natus, Lat.]

Born with another; of the same birth.

Many, who deny all *connate* notions in the speculative intellect, do yet admit them in this.

Smith.

Their dispositions to be reflected, some at a greater and others at a less thickness, of thin plates or bubbles, are *connate* with the rays, and unremittible. *Newton's Opticks.*

CONNATURAL. adj. [con and natural.]

1. United with the being; connected by nature.

First in man's mind we find an appetite To learn and know the truth of every thing;

Which is *connatural*, and born with it. *Davies.*

These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up to do they.

L'Estrange.

2. Participant of the same nature.

Is there no way, besides These painful passages, how we may come To death, and mix with our *connatural* dust?

Milton.

Whatever draws me on, Or sympathy, or some *connatural* force, Powerful at greatest distance to unite With secret amity. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CONNATURALITY. n. f. [from connatural.]

Participation of the same nature; natural union.

There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge and those habits, and that future estate of the soul. *Hale.*

CONNATURALLY. adv. [from connatural.]

By the act of nature; originally.

Some common notions seem *connaturally* engraven in the soul, antecedently to discursive ratiocination. *Hale.*

CONNATURALNESS. n. f. [from connatural.]

Participation of the same nature; natural union.

Such is the *connaturalness* of our corruption, except we looked for an account hereafter.

Pearson on the Creed.

TO CONNECT. v. a. [connecto, Latin.]

1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to fasten together.

The corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will be so *connected* to one another, that instead of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

2. To unite by intervention, as a cement.

The natural order of the *connecting* ideas must direct the syllogisms; and a man must see the connection of each intermediate idea with those that it *connects*, before he can use it in a syllogism. *Locke.*

3. To join in a just series of thought, or regular construction of language; as, the author connects his reasons well.

TO CONNECT. v. n. To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent. This is seldom used but in conversation.**CONNECTIVELY. adv. [from connect.]**

In conjunction; in union; jointly; conjointly; conjunctly.

The people's power is great and indisputable, whenever they can unite *connectively*, or by deputations, to exert it. *Swift.*

TO CONNEX. v. a. [connexum, Lat.]

To join or link together; to fasten to each other.

Those birds who are taught some words or sentences, cannot *connex* their words or sentences in coherence with the matter which they signify.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

They fly,

By chains *connex'd*, and with destructive sweep Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

CONNEXION. n. f. [from connex; or connexio, Latin.]

1. Union; junction; the act of fastening together; the state of being fastened together.

My heart, which by a secret harmony Still moves with thine, join'd in *connexion* sweet.

Milton.

There must be a future state where the eternal and inseparable *connexion* between virtue and happiness shall be manifested. *Atterbury.*

2. Just relation to something precedent or subsequent; consequence of argumentation; coherence.

Contemplation of human nature doth, by a necessary *connexion* and chain of causes, carry us up to the Deity. *Hale.*

Each intermediate idea must be such as, in the whole chain, hath a visible *connexion* with those two it is placed between. *Locke.*

A conscious, wise, reflecting cause, That can deliberate, means effect, and find Their due *connexion* with the end design'd.

Blakmore's Creation.

CONNEXIVE. adj. [from connex.]

Having the force of connexion; conjunctive.

The predicate and subject are joined in a form of words by *connexive* particles. *Watts.*

CONNICIATION. n. f. [from connicio, Lat.]

A winking. *Diis.*

CONNIVANCE. n. f. [from connive.]

1. The act of winking. Not in use.

2. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

It is better to mitigate usury by declaration, than to suffer it to rage by *connivance*. *Bacon.*

Disobedience having gained one degree of liberty, will demand another: every vice interprets a *connivance* an approbation. *South.*

A *connivance* to admit half will produce ruin.

Swift.

TO CONNIVE. v. n. [connivo, Lat.]

1. To wink.

This artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to *connive* with either eye. *Speator.*

2. To pretend blindness or ignorance; to forbear; to pass uncensured.

The licentiousness of inferiours, and the remissness of superiours, the one violates, and the other connives. *Decay of Piety.*

With whatever colours he persuades authority to countenance at his own vices, he will desire its protection from the effects of other men's. *Rogers.*

He thinks it a scandal to government to connive at such traffic as rejects all revelation. *Swift.*

CONNOISSEUR. *n. f.* [French.] A judge; a critic. It is often used of a pretended critic.

Your lesson learnt, you'll be secure To get the name of *connoisseur*. *Swift.*

TO CONNOTATE. *v. a.* [con and nota, Latin.] To designate something beside itself; to imply; to infer.

God's foreseeing doth not include or connotate predetermining, any more than I decree with my intellect. *Hammond.*

CONNOTATION. *n. f.* [from connotate.] Implication of something beside itself; inference; illation.

By reason of the co-existence of one thing with another, there ariseth a various relation or connotation between them. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

Plato by his ideas means only the divine essence with this connotation, as it is variously imitable or participable by created beings. *Norris.*

TO CONNOTE. *v. a.* [con and nota, Lat.] To imply; to betoken; to include.

Good, in the general notion of it, connotes also a certain suitability of it to some other thing. *South.*

CONNU'BIAL. *adj.* [conubialis, Latin.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.

Should second love a pleasing flame inspire, And the chaste queen *conubial* rites require. *Pope's Odyssey.*

CONOID. *n. f.* [conoides.] A figure partaking of a cone; approaching to the form of a cone.

The tympanum is not capable of tension as a drum: there remains another way, by drawing it to the centre into a *conoid* form. *Holder.*

CONOIDICAL. *adj.* [from conoid.] Approaching to a conick form, to the form of a round decreasing.

TO CONQUASSATE. *v. a.* [conquasso, Latin.] To shake; to agitate. Not in use.

Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs. *Harvey.*

CONQUASSATION. *n. f.* [from conquassate.] Agitation; concussion.

TO CONQUER. *v. a.* [conquerir, Fr. *conquiere*, Latin.]

1. To gain by conquest; to overrun; to win.

They had *conquered* them and brought them under tribute. *Mace.*

Welcome, great *Stagirite*, and teach me now All I was born to know;

Thy scholar's viſit tries thou dost outdo; He *conquer'd* th' earth, the whole world you. *Cowley.*

'Twas fit, Who *conquer'd* nature, should preside o'er wit. *Pope.*

We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms; Their arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms. *Pope.*

2. To overcome; to subdue; to vanquish.

Both tugging to be victors, breast to breast; Yet neither conqueror nor *conquered*. *Shakspeare.*

The *conquer'd* also, and inflav'd by war, Shall, with their freedom lost, all virtue lose And fear of God. *Milton.*

Anna *conquers* but to save, And governs but to bless. *Smith.*

3. To surmount; to overcome: as, he *conquered his reluctance*.

TO CONQUER. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome.

Put him to choler straight: he hath been us'd Ever to *conquer* and to have his word

Of contradiction. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Equal success had set these champions high, And both resolv'd to *conquer* or to die. *Wallier.*

The logic of a *conquering* word has no propriety. *Decay of Piety.*

CONQUERABLE. *adj.* [from conquer.] Possible to be overcome.

While the heap is small, and the particulars few, he will find it easy and *conquerable*. *South.*

CONQUEROR. *n. f.* [from conquer.]

1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.

Bound with triumphant garlands will I come, And lead thy daughter to a *conqueror's* bed. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

The gain of civil wars will not allow Bags for the *conqueror's* crew. *Corvay.*

A critic that attacks authors in reputation, is as the slave who called out to the *conqueror*, Remember, sir, that you are a man. *Addison.*

2. One that subdues and ruins countries.

Deterring freedom more Than those their *conquerors*, who leave behind Nothing but ruin wheresome'er they rove. *Milton.*

That tyrant god, that restless *conqueror*, May quit his pleasure to assert his pow'r. *Prior.*

CONQUEST. *n. f.* [conquest, French.]

1. The act of conquering; subjection.

A perfect *conquest* of a country reduces all the people to the condition of subjects. *Dewees.*

2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained.

More willingly I mention air, This our old *conquest*; than remember hell, Our hated habitation. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

3. Victory; success in arms.

I must yield my body to the earth, And, by my fall, the *conquest* to my foe. *Shak.*

I'll lead thy daughter to a *conqueror's* bed; To whom I will retail my *conquest* won, And she shall be sole victress. *Shakspeare.*

Not to be overcome, was to do more Than all the *conquest's* former kings did gain. *Dryden.*

In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath, And fill'd with England's glory, smiles in death. *Addison.*

CONSANGUINEOUS. *adj.* [consanguineus, Lat.] Near of kin; of the same blood; related by birth, not affined.

Am I not *consanguineous*? Am I not of her blood? *Shakspeare.*

CONSANGUINITY. *n. f.* [consanguinitas, Lat.] Relation by blood; relation by descent from one common progenitor; nearness of kin; distinguished from affinity, or relation by marriage.

I've forgot my father; I know no touch of *consanguinity*. *Shaksp.*

There is the supreme and indissoluble *consanguinity* and society between men in general; of which the heathen poet, whom the apostle calls to witness, saith, We are all his generation. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The first original would subsist, though he outlived all terms of *consanguinity*, and became a stranger unto his progeny. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Christ has condescended to a cognation and *consanguinity* with us. *South.*

CONSARCINATION. *n. f.* [from consarcino, Latin, to piece.] The act of patching together. *Did.*

CONSCIENCE. *n. f.* [conscientia, Lat.]

1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves.

When a people have no touch of *conscience*, no sense of their evil doings, it is bootless to think to reform them. *Spenser.*

Who against faith and *conscience* can be heard Infalible? *Nelson's Paradise Lost.*

Conscience has not been wanting to itself in endeavouring to get the clearest information about the will of God. *South.*

But why must those be thought to 'scape, that feel

Those rods of scorpions, and those whips of steel, Which *conscience* shakes? *Greene's Yvocal.*

No courts created yet, nor cause was heard; But all was safe, for *conscience* was their guard. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Conscience signifies that knowledge which a man hath of his own thoughts and actions; and because, if a man judgeth fairly of his actions by comparing them with the law of God, his mind will approve or condemn him, this knowledge or *conscience* may be both an accuser and a judge. *Swift.*

2. Justice; the estimate of conscience; the determination of conscience; honesty.

This is sometimes a serious, and sometimes a ludicrous sense.

This is thank-worthy, if a man, for *conscience* toward God, endure grief. *Peter.*

Now is Cupid a child of *conscience*; he makes restitution. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

He had against right and *conscience*, by shameful treachery, intruded himself into another man's kingdom. *Knollys.*

What you require cannot, in *conscience*, be deferred beyond this time. *Milton.*

Her majesty is obliged in *conscience* to endeavour this by her authority, as much as by her practice. *Swift.*

3. Conscientiousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.

Merit, and good works, is the end of man's motion; and *conscience* of the same is the accomplishment of man's rest. *Bacon.*

The reason why the simpler sort are moved with authority, is the *conscience* of their own ignorance. *Hobbes.*

The sweetest cordial we receive at last, Is *conscience* of our virtuous actions past. *Dunk.*

Hector was in an absolute certainty of death and depressed with the *conscience* of being in an ill cause. *Pope.*

4. Real sentiment; veracity; private thoughts.

Dost thou in *conscience* think, tell me Emilia, That there be women do abuse their husbands In such gross kind? *Shakspeare's Othello.*

They did in their *consciences* know, that he was not able to fend them any part of it. *Clarendon.*

5. Scruple; principle of action.

We must make a *conscience* in keeping the just laws of superiours. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Why should not the one make as much *conscience* of betraying for gold, as the other of doing it for a crust? *L'Estrange.*

Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore make *conscience* not to mislead them. *Locke.*

6. In ludicrous language, reason; reasonableness.

Why dost thou weep? Can'st thou the *conscience* lack, To think I shall lack friends? *Shakspeare.*

Half a dozen fools are, in all *conscience*, as many as you should require. *Swift.*

CONSCIENTIOUS. *adj.* [from conscience.]

Scrupulous; exactly just; regulated by conscience.

Lead a life in so *conscientious* a probity, as in thought, word, and deed, to make good the character of an honest man. *L'Estrange.*

CONSCIENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conscientious*.] According to the direction of conscience.

More trials has been laid upon the strictness of law, than *conscientiously* did belong to it.

L'Estrange.

There is the erroneous as well as the rightly informed conscience; and, if the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it *conscientiously*.

South.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *conscientious*.] Exactness of justice; tenderness of conscience.

It will be a wonderful *conscientiousness* in them, if they will content themselves with less profit than they can make.

Locke.

CONSCIONABLE. *adj.* [from *conscience*.] Reasonable; just; according to conscience.

A knave, very voluble; no farther *conscionable* than in putting on the meer form of civil and humane seeming.

Shakespeare.

Let my debtors have *conscionable* satisfaction.

Watson.

CONSCIONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *conscionable*.] Equity; reasonableness.

DiD.

CONSCIONABLY. *adv.* [from *conscionable*.] In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly.

A prince must be used *conscionably* as well as a common person.

Taylor's Holy Living.

CONSCIOUS. *adj.* [from *conscious*, Latin.]

1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not *conscious* of its own existence.

Bentley.

Among substances, some are thinking or *conscious* beings, or have a power of thought.

Watts.

2. Knowing from memory; having the knowledge of any thing without any new information.

The damsel then to Tancred sent,
Who, *conscious* of th' occasion, fear'd th' event.

Dryden.

3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing: with *to*.

The rest stood trembling, struck with awe divine;

Aeneas only, *conscious* to the sign,
Presag'd th' event.

Dryden's Aeneid.

Roses or honey cannot be thought to smell or taste their own sweetness, or an organ be *conscious* to its music, or gunpowder to its flashing or noise.

Bentley's Sermon.

4. Bearing witness by the dictate of conscience to any thing.

The queen had been solicitous with the king on his behalf, being *conscious* to herself that he had been encouraged by her.

Clarendon.

CONSCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conscious*.] With knowledge of one's own actions.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present.

Locke.

CONSCIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *conscious*.]

1. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind.

Locke.

If spirit be without thinking I have no idea of any thing left: therefore *consciousness* must be its essential attribute.

Watts's Logic.

2. Internal sense of guilt, or innocence.

No man doubts of a Supreme Being, until, from the *consciousness* of his provocations, it becomes his interest there should be none.

Government of the Tongue.

Such ideas, no doubt, they would have had, had not their *consciousness* to themselves, of their ignorance of them, kept them from so idle an attempt.

Locke.

An honest mind is not in the power of a dis-

honest: to break its peace, there must be some guilt of *consciousness*.

Pope.

CONSCRIPT. *adj.* [from *conferibo*, Lat.]

A term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *Patres conscripti*, from their names being written in the register of the senate.

CONSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [from *conscriptio*, Latin.]

An enrolling or registering.

DiD.

TO CONSECRATE. *v. a.* [from *consecro*, Latin.]

1. To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses.

Enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way which he hath *consecrated* for us.

Heb.

Shall I abuse this *consecrated* gift

Of strength, again returning with my hair? *Milt.*

A bishop ought not to *consecrate* a church which the patron has built for filthy gain, and not for true devotion.

Ayliffe.

2. To dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose or person: with *to*.

He shall *consecrate* unto the Lord the days of his separation, and shall bring a lamb of the first year for a trespass offering.

Numbers.

3. To canonize.

CONSECRATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Consecrated; sacred; devoted; devote; dedicated.

The water *consecrated* for sacrifice
Appears all black.

Waller.

Shouldst thou but hear I were licentious;

And that this body, *consecrate* to thee,

By rustian lust should be contaminate.

Shakspeare.

The cardinal, standing before the choir, lets them know that they were assembled in that *consecrate* place to sing unto God.

Bacon.

Into these secret studies, cried she,

How dar'st thou to so hold

To enter, *consecrate* to me;

Or touch this hallow'd mould? *Dryden's Cynthia.*

CONSECRATOR. *n. f.* [from *consecrate*.]

One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes.

Whether it be not against the notion of a sacrament, that the *consecrator* alone should partake of it.

Atterbury.

CONSECRATION. *n. f.* [from *consecrate*.]

1. A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or persons to the service of God, with an application of certain proper solemnities.

Ayliffe's Par.

At the erection and *consecration* as well of the tabernacle as of the temple, it pleased the Almighty to give a sign.

Hunter.

The *consecration* of his God is upon his head.

Numbers.

We must know that *consecration* makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so: the gift of the owner to God makes it God's, and consequently sacred.

South.

2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization.

The calendar swells with new *consecrations* of saints.

Hale.

CONSECTARY. *adj.* [from *consecrarius*, Latin.] Consequent; consequential; following by consequence.

From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, *consecratory* insipacities and conclusions may arise.

Brown.

CONSECTARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

Deduction from premises; consequence; corollary.

These propositions are *consecratories* drawn from the observations.

Woodward's Nat. Hist.

CONSECUTION. *n. f.* [from *consecutio*, Latin.]

1. Train of consequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propositions.

Some *consecutions* are so intimately and evidently connexed to or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progress.

Hale.

2. Succession.

In a quick *consecution* of the colours, the impression of every colour remains in the *conscotium*.

Newton's Opticks.

3. In astronomy.

The month of *consecution*, or, as some term it, of progression, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another.

Brown's Vulg. Errours.

The moon makes four quarterly seasons within her little year, or month of *consecution*.

Hollier.

CONSECUTIVE. *adj.* [from *consecutus*, Fr.]

1. Following in train; uninterrupted; successive.

That obligation upon the lands did not come into dispute but by fifty *consecutive* years of exemption.

Debutant on Coins.

2. Consequential; regularly succeeding.

This is seeming to comprehend only the actions of a man, *consecutive* to volition.

Locke.

CONSECUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *consecutive*.] A term used in the school philosophy, in opposition to *antecedently*, and sometimes to *effectively* or *causally*.

DiD.

TO CONSEMINATE. *v. a.* [from *consemino*, Latin.] To sow different seeds together.

DiD.

CONSENSION. *n. f.* [from *consensio*, Latin.] Agreement; accord.

A great number of such living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital *consension* of the whole body.

Bentley.

CONSENT. *n. f.* [from *consensus*, Latin.]

1. The act of yielding or consenting.

I am far from excusing or denying that compliance; for *placitum consent* it was not. *K. Charles.*
When thou canst truly call these virtues thine,
Be wise and free, by heav'n's *consent* and mine.

Dryden's Persius.

2. Concord; agreement; accord; unity of opinion.

The fighting winds would stop there and admire,
Learning *consent* and concord from his lyre.

Corneille's Dancour.

3. Coherence with; relation to; correspondence.

Demons found
In fire, air, flood, or under ground,
Whole power hath a true *consent*
With planet or with element.

Milton.

4. Tendency to one point; joint operation.

Such is the world's great harmony, that springs
From union, order, full *consent* of things.

Pope.

5. In physics.

The perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both; and thus the stone in the bladder, by irritating the fibres there, will affect and draw them so into spasms, as to affect the bowels in the same manner by the intermediation of nervous threads, and cause a colick; and extend their twitches sometimes to the stomach, and occasion vomitings.

Quincy.

TO CONSENT. *v. n.* [from *consentio*, Latin.]

1. To be of the same mind; to agree.

Though what thou tell'st some doubt within me move,

But more desire to hear if thou *consent*,
The full relation.

Milton.

2. To co-operate to the same end.

3. To yield; to give consent; to allow; to admit: with *to*.

Ye comets, scourge the bad revelling stars
That have consorted unto Henry's death. *Shakf.*
In this we consent unto you, if ye will be as we
be. *Genfis.*

What in sleep thou didst abhor to dream,
Waking thou never wilt consent to do. *Milton.*
Their num'rous thunder would awake
Dull earth, which does with heav'n consent
To all they wrote. *Waller.*

CONSENTANEOUS. *adj.* [*consentaneus*,
Lat.] Agreeable to; consistent with.

In the picture of Abraham sacrificing his son,
Isaac is described a little boy; which is not *consen-*
taneous unto the circumstance of the test. *Brown.*
It will cost no pains to bring you to the know-
ing, nor to the practice; it being very agreeable
and *consentaneous* to every one's nature.

Hammond's Practical Catechism.

CONSENTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [*from con-*
sentaneous.] Agreeably; consistently;
suitably.

Paracelsus did not always write to *consentane-*
ously to himself, that his opinions were confi-
dently to be collected from every place of his
writings, where he seems to express it. *Boyle.*

CONSENTANEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from con-*
sentaneous.] Agreement; confidence.

Did.

CONSENTIENT. *adj.* [*consentiens*, Lat.]
Agreeing; united in opinion; not dif-
fering in sentiment.

The authority due to the *consentient* judgment
and practice of the universal church.

Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.

CONSEQUENCE. *n. f.* [*consequentia*,
Latin.]

1. That which follows from any cause or
principle.

2. Event; effect of a cause.

Spirits that know

All mortal consequences have pronounce'd it. *Shakf.*
Shun the bitter consequence; for know,
The day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt die. *Milton.*

3. Proposition collected from the agree-
ment of other previous propositions;
deduction; conclusion.

It is no good consequence, that reason aims at
our being happy, therefore it forbids all voluntary
sufferings. *Dreay of Piety.*

4. The last proposition of a syllogism: as,
what is commanded by our Saviour is our
duty; prayer is commanded, conf. there-
fore prayer is our duty.

Can syllogism fer things right?
No, majores loon with minors fight;
Or, both in friendly consort join'd,
The consequence limps false behind. *Prior.*

5. Concatenation of causes and effects;
consecution.

Sorrow being the natural and direct effect of sin,
that which hath brought sin into the world, must,
by necessary consequence, bring in sorrow too. *South.*

I felt

That I must after thee, with this thy son:
Such fatal consequence unites us three. *Milton.*

6. That which produces consequences;
influence; tendency.

Asserted without any colour of scripture-proof,
it is of very ill consequence to the superstrueting of
good life. *Hammond*

7. Importance; moment.

The instruments of darkness
Win us with honest tribles, to betray us
In deepest consequence. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*
The anger of Achilles was of such consequence,
that it embroiled the kings of Greece. *Addison.*
Their people are sunk in poverty, ignorance,
and cowardice; and of as little consequence as
women and children. *Swift.*

CONSEQUENT. *adj.* [*consequens*, Latin.]

1. Following by rational deduction.

2. Following as the effect of a cause:
with *to*.

It was not a power possible to be inherited, be-
cause the right was *consequent to*, and built on, an
act perfectly personal. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes with *upon*.

This satisfaction or dissatisfaction, *consequent*
upon a man's acting suitably or unsuitably to con-
science, is a principle not easily to be worn out. *South.*

CONSEQUENT. *n. f.*

1. Consequence; that which follows from
previous propositions by rational de-
duction.

Doth it follow that they, being not the people
of God, are in nothing to be followed? This
consequent were good, if only the custom of the
people of God is to be observed. *Hosker.*

2. Effect; that which follows an acting
cause.

They were ill paid; and they were ill governed,
which is always a *consequent* of ill payment.

Darvies on Ireland.

He could see *consequents* yet dormant in their
principles, and effects yet unborn. *South.*

CONSEQUENTIAL. *adj.* [*from consequent.*]

1. Produced by the necessary concatenation
of effects to causes.

We sometimes wrangle, when we should de-
bate:

A *consequential* ill which freedom draws;
A bad effect, but from a noble cause. *Prior.*

2. Having the consequences justly con-
nected with the premises; conclusive.

Though these kind of arguments may seem
obscure; yet, upon a due consideration of them,
they are highly *consequential* and conclusive to
my purpose. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONSEQUENTIALLY. *adv.* [*from conse-*
quential.]

1. With just deduction of consequences;
with right connexion of ideas.

No body writes a book without meaning some-
thing, though he may not have the faculty of
writing *consequently*, and expressing his mean-
ing. *Addison's Whig Examiner*

2. By consequence; not immediately;
eventually.

This relation is so necessary, that God himself
cannot discharge a rational creature from it; al-
though *consequently* indeed he may do so, by the
annihilation of such creatures. *South.*

3. In a regular series.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beg-
gar awake, and dreamt *consequently*, and in
continued unbroken schemes, would he be in
reality a king or a beggar? *Addison.*

CONSEQUENTIALNESS. *n. f.* [*from conse-*
quential.] Regular consecution of dis-
course. *Did.*

CONSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [*from consequent.*]

1. By consequence; necessarily; inevita-
bly; by the connexion of effects to their
causes.

In the most perfect poem a perfect idea was
required, and *consequently* all poets ought rather
to imitate it. *Dryden.*

The place of the several sorts of terrestrial
matter, sustained in the fluid, being contingent
and uncertain, their intermixtures with each
other are *consequently* so. *Woodward.*

2. In consequence; pursuantly.

There is *consequently*, upon this distinguishing
principle, an inward satisfaction or dissatisfaction
in the heart of every man, after good or evil.

South.

CONSEQUENTNESS. *n. f.* [*from consequent.*]

Regular connexion of propositions;
consecution of discourse.

Let them examine the *consequentness* of the
whole body of the doctrine I deliver. *Digby.*

CONSERVABLE. *adj.* [*from conservo*, Lat.
to keep.] Capable of being kept, or
maintained.

CONSERVANCY. *n. f.* [*from conservans*,
Lat.] Courts held by the lord mayor
of London, for the preservation of the
fishery on the river Thames are called
Courts of Conservancy.

CONSERVATION. *n. f.* [*conservatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of preserving; care to keep
from perishing; continuance; protection.

Though there do indeed happen some altera-
tions in the globe, yet they are such as tend rather
to the benefit and *conservation* of the earth, and
its productions, than to the disorder and destruc-
tion of both. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Preservation from corruption.

It is an enquiry of excellent use, to en-
quire of the means of preventing or staying of
putrefaction; for thereon consisteth the means of
conservation of bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hys.*

CONSERVATIVE. *adj.* [*from conservo*, Lat.]

Having the power of opposing diminu-
tion or injury.

The spherical figure, as to all heavenly bodies,
so it agreeth to light, as the most perfect and
conservative of all others. *Peacham.*

CONSERVATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] Pre-

server; one that has the care or office
of keeping any thing from detriment,
diminution, or extinction.

For that you declare that you have many sick
amongst you, he was warned by the *conservator*
of the city, that he should keep at a distance.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

The lords of the secret council were likewise
made *conservators* of the peace of the two king-
doms, during the intervals of parliament.

Clarendon.

Such individuals as are the single *conservators*
of their own species. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONSERVATORY. *n. f.* [*from conservo*,
Lat.]

A place where any thing is kept
in a manner proper to its peculiar na-
ture: as, fish in a pond, corn in a
granary.

A *conservatory* of snow and ice, such as they
use for delicacy to cool wine in summer. *Bacon.*

You may set your tender trees and plants, with
the windows and doors of the greenhouses and
conservatories open, for eight or ten days before
April. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The water dispensed to the earth and atmo-
sphere by the great abyss, that subterranean *con-*
servatory, is by that means restored back.

Woodward's Natural History.

CONSERVATORY. *adj.* Having a pre-
servative quality. *Did.*

TO CONSERVE. *v. a.* [*conservo*, Lat.]

1. To preserve without loss or detriment.

Nothing was lost out of these stores, since the
part of *conserving* what others have gained in
knowledge is easy. *Temple.*

They will be able to *conserve* their properties
unchanged in passing through several mediums;
which is another condition of the rays of light.

Newton's Opticks.

2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated
juices of fruit, boiled with sugar till
they will harden and candy.

Will 't please your honour, taste of these *con-*
*serve*s? *Shakspere.*

They have in Turkey and the East certain confections, which they call *servets*, which are like candied *conserve*, and are made of sugar and lemons.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

The more cost they were at, and the more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more their *conserve* sunk.

Dennis.

2. A conservatory or place in which any thing is kept. This sense is unusual.

Tuberoses will not endure the wet of this season; therefore set the pots into your *conserve*, and keep them dry.

Evelyn's Kalendar.

CONSERVER. *n. f.* [from *conserve*.]

1. A layer up; a repositor; one that preserves any thing from loss or diminution.

He hath been most industrious both collector and *conserver* of choice pieces in that kind.

Hayward.

In the eastern regions there seems to have been a general custom of the priests having been the perpetual *conserver* of knowledge and story.

Temple.

2. A preparer of preserves.

CONSESSIO. *n. f.* [*confessio*, Latin.] A sitting together.

DiD.

CONSESSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One that sits with others.

DiD.

TO CONSIDER. *v. a.* [*confidero*, Lat.]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine; to sift; to study.

At our more *consider*'d time we'll read,

Answer, and think upon this business.

Shakspeare.

2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination.

It seems necessary, in the choice of persons for greater employments, to *consider* their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and health as well as their abilities.

Temple.

3. To have regard to; to respect; not to despise.

Let us *consider* one another to provoke unto love, and to good works.

Hebrews.

4. In the imperative mood it is a kind of interjection; a word whereby attention is summoned.

Consider,

Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent at home.

Milton's Paradise Reg.

5. To requite; to reward one for his trouble.

Take away with thee the very services thou hast done, which if I have not enough *considered*, to be more thankful to thee shall be my study.

Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.

TO CONSIDER. *v. n.*

1. To think maturely; not to judge hastily or rashly.

None *considereth* in his heart, neither is there knowledge nor understanding.

Isaiah.

2. To deliberate; to work in the mind.

Widow, we will *consider* of your suit;

And come some other time to know our mind.

Shakspeare's Henry vi.

Such a treatise might be consulted by jurymen, before they *consider* of their verdict.

Swift.

3. To doubt; to hesitate.

Mary maz'd *considerings* did throng,

And press'd in with this caution.

Shakspeare.

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one

Within her soul; at last 'twas rage alone;

Which, burning upwards, in succession dries

The tears that flood *considering* in her eyes.

Dryden's Fables.

CONSIDERABLE. *adj.* [from *confider*.]

1. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard and attention.

Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration.

Tillotson.

It is *considerable*, that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning.

Huani.

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2. Respectable; above neglect; deserving notice.

Men *considerable* in all worthy professions, eminent in many ways of life.

I am so *considerable* a man, that I cannot have less than forty shillings a year.

Addison.

3. Important; valuable.

Christ, instead of applauding St. Peter's zeal, upbraided his absurdity, that could think his mean aids *considerable* to him, who could command legions of angels to his rescue.

Decay of Piety.

In painting, not every action, nor every person, is *considerable* enough to enter into the cloth.

Dryden's Duffessy.

Many can make themselves masters of as *considerable* estates as those who have the greatest portions of land.

Addison.

4. More than a little. It has a middle signification between little and great.

Many brought in very *considerable* sums of money.

Clarendon.

Very probably a *considerable* part of the earth is yet unknown.

Wilkins.

Those earthy particles, when they came to be collected, would constitute a body of a very *considerable* thickness and solidity.

Burnet.

Every cough, though severe, and of some *considerable* continuance, is not of a consumptive nature, nor prefaces dissolution and the grave.

Blackmore.

CONSIDERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *confiderable*.] Importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice.

We must not always measure the *considerableness* of things by their most obvious and immediate usefulness, but by their fitness to make or contribute to the discovery of things highly useful.

Boyle.

Their most slight and trivial occurrences, by being theirs, they think acquire a *considerableness*, and are forcibly imposed upon the company.

Government of the Tongue.

CONSIDERABLY. *adv.* [from *confiderable*.]

1. In a degree deserving notice, though not the highest.

And Europe still *considerably* gains, Both by their good example and their pains.

Rejcommon.

2. With importance; importantly.

I desire no sort of favour so much, as that of serving you more *considerably* than I have been yet able to do.

Pope.

CONSIDERANCE. *n. f.* [from *confider*.]

Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

After this cold *considerance*, sentence me;

And, as you are a king, speak in your state

What I have done that misbecomes my place.

Shakspeare's Henry iv.

CONSIDERATE. *adj.* [*confideratus*, Lat.]

1. Serious; given to consideration; prudent; not rash; not negligent.

I will converse with un-witted fools, And unexpected boys: none are for me,

That look into me with *considerate* eyes.

Shakspeare.

Athen is patient, *considerate*, and careful of his people.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.

I grant it to be in many cases certain, that it is such as a *considerate* man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and hath no just cause to doubt of.

Tillotson.

The expediency, in the present juncture, may appear to every *considerate* man.

Addison.

2. Having respect to; regardful. Little used.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more *considerate* of praise

Decay of Piety.

3. Moderate; not rigorous. This sense is much used in conversation.

CONSIDERATELY. *adv.* [from *confiderate*.] Calmly; coolly; prudently.

Circumstances are of such force, as that they sway an ordinary judgment of a wise man, not fully and *considerately* pondering the matter.

Bacon.

CONSIDERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *confiderate*.] Prudence; calm deliberation.

DiD.

CONSIDERATION. *n. f.* [from *confider*.]

1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice.

As to prevent happiness and misery, when that alone comes in *consideration*, and the consequences are removed, a man never chuses amiss.

Locke.

2. Mature thought; prudence; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration*, and consider with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration.

Sidney.

The breath no sooner left his father's body, But that his wildness mortified in him;

Consideration, like an angel, came,

And whipt th' offending Adam out of him.

Shakspeare's Henry v.

3. Contemplation; meditation upon any thing.

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the *consideration* of her virtues, and that *consideration* may have made you the more virtuous, and so the more worthy.

Sidney.

4. Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard.

Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets, who was not explained for the use of the dauphin; because the whole Pharsalia would have been a satire upon the French form of government.

Addison's Freeholder.

5. Equivalent; compensation.

We are provident enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies under a good *consideration*, but make little account of our souls.

Ray on the Creation.

Foreigners can never take our bills for payment, though they might pass as valuable *considerations* among our own people.

Locke.

6. Motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

The *consideration*, in regard whereof the law forbiddeth these things, was not because those nations did use them.

Hooker.

He had been made general upon very partial, and not enough deliberated, *considerations*.

Clarendon.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum.

Drozdin.

The world cannot pardon your concealing it, on the same *consideration*.

De Fen.

7. Reason; ground of concluding.

Not led by any commandment, yet moved with such *considerations* as have been before set down.

Hooker.

Urs, not thought upon before, be reasonable causes of retaining that which others *considerations* did procure to be instituted.

Locke.

8. In law.

Consideration is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. It is either expressed, as if a man bargain to give twenty shillings for a horse; or else implied, as when a man comes into an inn, and taking both meat and lodging for himself and his horse, without bargaining with the host, if he discharge not the house, the host may stay his horse.

Cowell.

CONSIDERER. *n. f.* [from *confider*.] A man of reflection; a thinker.

A vain applause of wit for an impious jest, or of reason for a deep *considerer*.

Government of the Tongue.

CONSIDERING. [This is a kind of conjunction: it had been more grammatically.]

easily written *considered*; *ou*, French; but *considering* is always used.] If allowance be made for.

It is not possible to act otherwise *considering* the weakness of our nature. *Spektor.*

To CONSIGN. *v. a.* [*configno*, Latin.]

1. To give to another any thing, with the right to it, in a formal manner; to give into other hands; to transfer: sometimes with *to*, sometimes *over to*.

Men, by free gift, *consigned over* a place to the Divine worship. *South.*

Must I pass.

Again to nothing, when this vital breath
Ceasing, *consigns* me o'er to rest and death? *Prior.*

At the day of general account, good men are then to be *consigned over* to another state, a state of everlasting love and charity. *Atterbury.*

2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose.

The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended by the donor. *Dryden.*

3. To commit; to entrust.

The four evangelists *consigned* to writing that history. *Addison.*

Arrides, parting for the Trojan war,
Consigned the youthful comfort to his care. *Pope.*

To CONSIGN. *v. n.*

1. To submit to the same terms with another. Not in use.

Thou has finish'd joy and moan;
All lovers young, all lovers must
Consign to thee, and come to dust. *Shakespeare.*

2. To sign; to consent to. Obsolete.

A maid yet rosed over with the virgin crimson of modesty: it were a hard condition for a maid to *consign* to. *Shakespeare.*

CONSIGNATION. *n. f.* [from *consign*.]

1. The act of consigning; the act by which any thing is delivered up to another.

As the hope of salvation is a good disposition towards it, so is despair a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Taylor.*

2. The act of signing.

If we find that we increase in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the holy sacramental symbols as a direct *consignation* of pardon. *Taylor's Worshy Communicants.*

CONSIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *consign*.]

1. The act of consigning.

2. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSIMILAR. *adj.* [from *consimilis*, Latin.] Having one common resemblance. *Dia.*

To CONSIST. *v. n.* [*consisto*, Latin.]

1. To subsist; not to perish.

He is before all things, and by him all things *consist*. *Calistum.*

2. To continue fixed, without dissipation.

Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to pass between *consisting* bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

It is against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to *consist* and stay itself, and not fall to the lower parts about it. *Brewster on Languages.*

3. To be comprised; to be contained.

I pretend not to tie the hands of artists, who still *consist* only in a certain manner which they have elected. *Dryden.*

A great beauty of letters does often *consist* in little passages of private conversation, and references to particular matters. *Wells.*

4. To be composed.

The land would *consist* of plains, and valls, and mountains, according as the pieces of the sun were disposed. *Barnes.*

5. To have being concurrently; to co-exist.

Necessity and election cannot *consist* together in the same act. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

6. To agree; not to oppose; not to contradict; not to counteract: it has with before the thing compared, or co-existent.

His majesty would be willing to consent to any thing that could *consist* with his conscience and honour. *Clarendon.*

Nothing but what may, easily *consist* with your plenty, your prosperity, is requested of you. *Spratt's Sermons.*

You could not help bestowing more than is *consisting* with the fortune of a private man, or with the will of any but an Alexander. *Dryden.*

It cannot *consist* with the divine attributes, that the impious man's joys should, upon the whole, exceed those of the upright. *Atterbury.*

Health *consists* with temperance alone. *Pope.*

The only way of securing the constitution will be by lessening the power of domestic adversaries, as much as can *consist* with lenity. *Swift.*

CONSISTENCE. } *n. f.* [*consistentia*, low
CONSISTENCY. } Latin.]

1. State with respect to material existence.

Water, being divided, maketh many circles, till it restore itself to the natural *consistence*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The *consistencies* of bodies are very divers: dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, fixed, determinate, indeterminate, hard, and soft. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There is the same necessity for the divine influence and regimen, to order and govern, *consist* and keep together, the universe in that *consistence* it hath received, as it was at first to give it, before it could receive it. *Hale.*

I carried on my enquiries farther, to try whether this rising world, when formed and finished, would continue always the same, in the same form, structure, and *consistency*. *Burnet.*

2. Degree of denseness or rarity.

Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistence* of a syrup. *Delius on Aliments.*

3. Substance; form; make.

His friendship is of a noble make, and a lasting *consistency*. *South's Sermons.*

4. Durable or lasting state.

Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable *consistence* in the soul. *Hammond.*

These are fundamental truths that lie at the bottom, the basis upon which many others rest, and in which they have their *consistencies* teeming and rich in store, with which they furnish the mind. *Locke.*

5. Agreement with itself, or with any other thing; congruity; uniformity.

That *consistency* of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly pursues those measures which appear the most just and equitable. *Addison's Freeholder.*

6. A state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease continue for some time at a stand, without either; as the growth, *consistence*, and return. *Chambers.*

CONSISTENT. *adj.* [*consistens*, Latin.]

1. Not contradictory; not opposed.

With reference to such a lord, to serve, and to be free, are terms not *consistent* only, but equivalent. *South.*

A great part of their policks others do not think *consistent* with honour, or prudence. *Addison.*

On their own axis the planets turn, Yet make one circle round the sun; So two *consist* in one, and act the soul, And one the part, and one the whole. *Pope.*

He is a man that is not in his power

To *consist* with himself in hour. *Pope.*

The fool is consistent, and the false sincere. *Pope.*

2. Firm; not fluid.

Pettilential miasms insinuate into the humoral and *consistent* parts of the body. *Harvey.*

The sand, contained within the shell, becoming solid and *consistent*, at the same time that of the stratum without it did. *Woodward.*

CONSISTENTLY. *adv.* [from *consistent*.]

Without contradiction; agreeably.

The Phœnicians are of this character, and the poet describes them *consistently* with it: they are proud, idle, and effeminate. *Broom.*

CONSISTORIAL. *adj.* [from *consistory*.]

Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

An official, or chancellor, has the same *consistorial* audience with the bishop himself that deputes him. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONSISTORY. *n. f.* [*consistorium*, Lat.]

1. The place of justice in the court christian.

An offer was made, that, for every one minister, there should be two of the people to sit and give voice in the ecclesiastical *consistory*. *Hooker, Preface.*

Pius was then hearing of causes in *consistory*. *Bacon.*

Christ himself, in that great *consistory*, shall deign to step down from his throne. *South.*

2. The assembly of cardinals.

How far I've proceeded,
Or how far further shall, is warranted
By a commission from the *consistory*,
Yea the whole *consistory* of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

A late prelate, of remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope and the whole *consistory*. *Atterbury.*

3. Any solemn assembly.

In mid air
To council summons all his mighty peers
Within thick clouds, and dark, tenfold involv'd,
A gloomy *consistory*. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

At Jove's ascent, the deities around
In solemn state the *consistory* crown'd. *Pope.*

4. Place of residence.

My other self, my counsel's *consistory*, my oracle,
I, as a child, will go by thy direction. *Shaks.*

CONSO'CIATE. *n. f.* [from *consocio*, Latin.]

An accomplice; a confederate; a partner.

Patridge and Stanhope were condemned as *consoociates* in the conspiracy of Somerset. *Hayward.*

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*consocio*, Latin.]

1. To unite; to join.

Generally the best outward shapes are also the likeliest to be *consoociated* with good inward faculties. *Wotton on Education.*

2. To cement; to hold together.

The ancient philosophers always brought in a supernatural principle to unite and *consoociate* the parts of the chaos. *Burnet.*

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite.

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be separated again, without ever *consoociating* into the huge condense bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONSO'CIATION. *n. f.* [from *consociate*.]

1. Alliance.

There is such a *consoociation* of offices between the prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to sustain his power, as he their knowledge. *Ben Jonson's Discovery.*

2. Union; intimacy; companionship.

By so long and so various *consoociation* with a prince, he had now gotten, as it were, two lives in his own fortune and greatness. *Hutton.*

CONSO'LE. *adj.* [from *console*.] That admits comfort.

TO CONSOLE. *v. n.* [*consolator*, Latin.]
To comfort, to console; to sooth in misery. Not much used.

I will be gone,
That pitiful rumour may report my flight,
To *console* thine ear. *Shakespeare.*

What may somewhat *console* all men that honour virtue, we do not discover the latter scene of his misery in authors of antiquity.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONSOLATION. *n. f.* [*consolatio*, Latin.]
Comfort; alleviation of misery; such alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

We, that were in the jaws of death, were now brought into a place where we found nothing but *consolations*. *Bacon.*

Against such cruelties,
With inward *consolations* recompens'd;
And oft supported so, as shall amaze
Their proudest persecutors. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Let the righteous persevere with patience, supported with this *consolation*, that their labour shall not be in vain. *Rogers.*

CONSOLATOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] A comforter.

CONSO'LATORY. *n. f.* [from *consolate*.] A speech or writing containing topics of comfort.

Consolatories writ

With studied argument, and much persuasion fought,

Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton.*

CONSO'LATORY. *adj.* [from *consolate*.]

Tending to give comfort.

CONSOLE. *n. f.* [French.] In architecture, is a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket, or shoulder-piece, serving to support a cornice, bust, vase, beam, and frequently used as keys of arches. *Chambers.*

TO CONSOLE. *v. a.* [*consolator*, Lat.]
To comfort; to cheer; to free from the sense of misery.

Others the tyrannical compass round,
And empty heads *console* with empty sound. *Pope's Dunciad.*

CONSOLE. *n. f.* [from *console*.] One that gives comfort.

Pride once more appears upon the stage, as the great *console* of the miseries of man.

Commentary on Pope's Essay on Man.

CONSO'LIDANT. *adj.* [from *consolidate*.]

That has the quality of uniting wounds.

TO CONSOLIDATE. *v. a.* [*consolidator*, Fr. *solidus*, Latin.]

1. To form into a compact or solid body; to harden; to unite into a solid mass.

The word may be rendered, either he stretched, or he fixed and *consolidated*, the earth above the waters. *Burnet's Theory.*

The effect of spirits in stopping hemorrhages, and *consolidating* the fibres, is well known to surgeons. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one.

TO CONSO'LIDATE. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid.

In hurts and ulcers in the head, dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate*. *Hale.*

The sandy, sparry, and flinty matter w^{as} then soft, and susceptible of any form in these shells¹⁷ moulds; and it *consolidated* and became hard afterwards. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CONSOLIDATION. *n. f.* [from *consolidate*.]

1. The act of uniting into a solid mass.

The *consolidation* of the marble, and of the stone, did not fall out at random. *Woodward.*

2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.

3. In law, it is used for the combining and uniting of two benefices in one. *Cowell.*

CONSO'LIDATIVE. *adj.* [from *consolidate*.] That has the quality of healing wounds. *DiD.*

CONSONANCE. } *n. f.* [*consonance*, Fr.
CONSONANCY. } *consonans*, Latin.]

1. Accord of sound.

The two principal *consonances* that most ravish the ear, are, by the content of all nature, the fifth and the octave. *Watson.*

And winds and waters flow'd
In *consonance*. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Consistency; congruence; agreeableness.

Such decisions held *consonancy* and congruity with resolutions and decisions of former times. *Hale's Law of England.*

I have set down this, to show the perfect *consonancy* of our persecuted church to the doctrine of scripture and antiquity. *Hammond.*

3. Agreement; concord; friendship. A sense now not used.

Let me conjure you by the rights of our fellowship, by the *consonancy* of our youth. *Shak.*

CONSONANT. *adj.* [*consonans*, Lat.]

Agreeable; according; consistent: followed by either *with* or *to*.

Were it *consonant* unto reason to divorce these two sentences, the former of which doth show how the latter is restrained. *Hucker.*

That where much is given there shall be much required, is a thing *consonant* with natural equity. *Decay of Piety.*

Religion looks *consonant* to itself. *Decay of Piety.*
He discovers how *consonant* the account which Moses have left of the primitive earth, is to this from nature. *Woodward.*

CONSONANT. *n. f.* [*consonans*, Latin.]

A letter which cannot be founded, or but imperfectly, by itself.

In all vowels the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulse of an organ of speech to another: but in all *consonants* there is an appulse of the organs, sometimes (if you abstract the *consonants* from the vowels) wholly precluding all sound; and, in all of them, more or less checking and abetting it. *Hallier.*

He considered these as they had a greater mixture of vowels or *consonants*, and accordingly employed them as the verse required a greater smoothness. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

CONSONANTLY. *adv.* [from *consonant*.]

Consistently; agreeably.

This as *consonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did speak for all. *Hester.*

Ourselves are formed according to that mind which frames things *consonantly* to their respective natures. *Glauville's Serp.*

If he will speak *consonantly* to himself, he must say that happened in the original constitution. *Philosou.*

CONSONANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *consonant*.]

Agreeableness; consistency. *DiD.*

CONSONOUS. *adj.* [*consonus*, Lat.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CONSOPIATION. *n. f.* [from *conspicio*, Latin.] The act of laying to sleep. Little in use.

One of his maxims is, that a total abstinence from intemperance is no more philosophy, than a total *conspiciation* of the senses is repose. *Dryden to Pope.*

CONSORT. *n. f.* [*consort*, Latin.] It had anciently the accent on the latter syllable, but has it now on the former. *Milton* has used them both.]

1. Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.

Fellowship,
Such as I seek, fit to participate
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human *consort*. *Milton.*

Male he created thee, but thy *consort*
Female for race: then blest'st mankind, and
Gid,

Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth. *Milton.*
Thy Bellona, who thy *consort* came
Not only to thy bed, but to thy fame. *Denham.*

He single chose to live, and shunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a *consort* of his bed. *Dryden's Fables.*

His warlike amazon her host invades,
Th' imperial *consort* of the crown of spades. *Pope.*

2. An assembly; a divan; a consultation.

In one *consort* there sat
Cruel revenge, and rancorous despote,
Disloyal treason, and heart-burning hate. *Fairy Queen.*

3. A number of instruments playing together; a symphony. This is probably a mistake for concert.

A *consort* of musick in a banquet of wine, is as a signet of carbuncle set in gold. *Eccles.*

4. Concurrence; union.

Take it singly, and it carries an air of levity; but, in *consort* with the rest, has a meaning quite different. *Atterbury.*

TO CONSORT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To associate with; to unite with; to keep company with.

What will you do? Let's not *consort* with them. *Shakespeare.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs *conso*rt with thee? *Dryden.*

TO CONSORT. *v. a.*

1. To join; to mix; to marry.

He, with his *conso*rted Eve,
The story heard attentive. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
He begins to *conso*rt himself with men, and thinks himself one. *Locke on Education.*

2. To accompany. Not used.

I'll meet with you upon the mart,
And afterward *conso*rt you till bed time. *Shaksp.*

CONSO'RTABLE. *adj.* [from *conso*rt.] To be compared with; to be ranked with; suitable. Not used.

He was *conso*rtable to Charles Brandon, under Henry VIII. who was equal to him. *Watson.*

CONSO'RTION. *n. f.* [*conso*rtio, Latin.]

Partnership; fellowship; society. *DiD.*

CONSP'ECTABLE. *adj.* [from *consp'ectus*, Latin.] Easy to be seen. *DiD.*

CONSP'ECTU'ITY. *n. f.* [from *consp'ectus*, Latin.] Sight; view; sense of seeing.

This word is, I believe, peculiar to *Shakespeare*, and perhaps corrupt.

What harm can your *consp'ectuitie* glean out of this character? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

CONSP'ERSION. *n. f.* [*consp'ersio*, Latin.]

A sprinkling about. *DiD.*

CONSPICU'ITY. *n. f.* [from *consp'icuous*.]

Brightness; favourableness to the sight.

If this definition be clearer than the thing defined, midnight may vie for *consp'icuity* with noon. *Glauville's Serp.*

CONSPICUOUS. *adj.* [*consp'icuus*, Lat.]

1. Obvious to the sight; seen at a distance.

Or come I less *consp'icuous*? Or what change
Abjests thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Eminent; famous; distinguished.

He attributed to each of them that virtue which he thought most *consp'icuous* in them. *Dryden's Journal, Dedication.*

Thy Licker's merit points thee out to view,
And lets thee in the fairest point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous.
Addison's Cato.

The house of lords,

Conspicuous scene! *Pope's Epistle of Horace.*

CONSPI'CUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conspicuous*.]

1. Obviously to the view.

These methods may be preserved *conspicuously*,
and intirely distinct. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPI'CUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *conspicuous*.]

1. Exposure to the view; state of being visible at a distance.

Looked on with such a weak light, they appear well proportioned fabricks; yet they appear to last in that twilight, which is requisite to their *conspicuousness*. *Boyle's Poem. Essay.*

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conspicuousness*. *Boyle on Colours.*

CONSPI'RACY. *n. f.* [*conspiratio*, Latin.]

1. A private agreement among several persons to commit some crime; a plot; a concerted treason.

O conspiracy!

Shinn't thou to show thy dangerous brow by night,
When evils are most free? *Shakespeare.*

I had forgot that foul conspiracy
Of the black Caliban, and his confederates,
Against my life. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

When scarce he had escap'd the blow
Of fiction and conspiracy,

Death did his promis'd hopes destroy. *Dryden.*

2. In law, an agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part. It is taken for a confederacy of two, at the least, falsely to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted, of felony. *Cowell.*

3. A concurrence; a general tendency of many causes to one event.

When the time now came that misery was ripe for him, there was a conspiracy in all heavenly and earthly things, to frame his occasions to lead him unto it. *Sidney.*

The air appearing so malicious in this morbid conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard.

Huxley on Conspicuousness.

CONSPI'RANT. *adj.* [*conspirans*, Latin.]

Conspiring; engaging in a conspiracy or plot; plotting.

Thou art a traitor,
Conspiring 'gainst this high illustrious prince.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

CONSPI'RATION. *n. f.* [*conspiratio*, Lat.]

An agreement of many to one end.

One would wonder how, from so differing premises, they should infer the same conclusion; were it not that the *conspiration* of interest were too potent for the diversity of judgment.

Divy of Piety.

CONSPI'RATOR. *n. f.* [from *conspiro*, Lat.]

A man engaged in a plot; one who has secretly concerted with others the commission of a crime; a plotter.

Achitophel is among the conspirators with Absalom. *Samuel.*

Stand back, thou manifest conspirator;
Thou that contriv'st to murder our dread lord, Shal.

But let the bold conspirator beware;
For heav'n makes princes its peculiar care. *Dryden.*

One put into his hand a net of the whole conspiracy against him, together with all the names of the conspirators. *South.*

TO CONSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*conspiro*, Latin.]

1. To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch secret treason.

Tell me what they deserve,
That do conspire my death with devilish plots
Of damned witchcraft. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

What was it

That mov'd pale Cassius to conspire? *Shaksp.*

They took great indignation, and conspired against the king. *Apocrypha.*

Let the air be excluded; for that undermineth the body, and conspireth with the spirit of the body to dissolve it. *Bacon.*

There is in man a natural possibility to destroy the world; that is, to conspire to know no woman. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The press, the pulpit, and the stage,

Conspire to censure and expose our age. *Roscom.*

2. To agree together; as, all things conspire to make him happy.

So moist and dry, when Phœbus shines,
Conspiring give the plant to grow. *High.*

CONSPI'RER. *n. f.* [from *conspire*.] A conspirator; a plotter.

Take no care,

Who chafes, who frets, and where conspirers are:
Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be. *Shakespeare.*

CONSPI'RING Powers. [In mechanicks.]

All such as act in direction not opposite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPUR'CATION. *n. f.* [from *conspuro*,

Latin.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution.

CONSTABLE. *n. f.* [*comes stabuli*, as it is supposed.]

1. Lord high constable is an ancient officer of the crown. The function of the

constable of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land in

deeds of arms, and in matters of war.

To the court of the constable and marshal belonged the cognizance of con-

tracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blazonry of arms within

it. The first constable of England was created by the Conqueror, and the office

continued hereditary till the thirteenth

of Henry VIII. when it was laid aside,

as being so powerful as to become troublesome to the king. From these mighty

magistrates are derived the inferior

constables of hundreds and franchises;

two of whom were ordained, in the

thirteenth of Edward I. to be chosen

in every hundred, for the conservation

of the peace, and view of armour.

These are now called high constables;

because continuance of time, and increase both of people and offences, have

occasioned others in every town of inferior authority, called petty constables.

Besides these, we have constables denominated from particular places; as,

constable of the Tower, of Dover Castle, of the Castle of Carnarvon; but these

are properly castellani, or governors of castles. *Cowell. Chambers.*

When I came hither, I was lord high constable,
And duke of Buckingham; now poor Edward

Bohun. *Shaksp. care.*

The knave constable, had set me i' the stocks,
i' the common stocks, for a witch. *Shakespeare.*

The constable being a sober man, and an enemy to sedition, went to observe what they did. *Clarendon.*

2. To overrun the CONSTABLE. [perhaps

from *conte stable*, Fr. the settled, firm, and stated account.] To spend more

than what a man knows himself to be worth: a low phrase.

CON'STABLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *constable*.]

The office of a constable.

This keepership is annexed to the constableness of the castle, and that granted out in lease. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CON'STANCY. *n. f.* [*constantia*, Latin.]

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance.

The laws of God himself no man will ever deny to be of a different constitution from the former, in respect of the one's constancy, and the mutability of the other. *Hooker.*

2. Constancy; unvaried state.

Incredible, that constancy in such a variety, such a multiplicity, should be the result of chance. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Resolution; firmness; steadiness; unshaken determination.

In a small life, amidst the widest seas,
Triumphant constancy has had her seat;

In vain the tyrant sings, the tempests beat. *Prior.*

4. Lasting affection; continuance of love, or friendship.

Constancy is such a stability and firmness of friendship, as overlooks and passes by lesser failures of kindness, and yet still retains the same habitual good-will to a friend. *South.*

5. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the story of the night told over,
More witnesseth than fancy's images,
And grows to something of great constancy,
But, however, strange and admirable. *Shaksp.*

CONSTANT. *adj.* [*constans*, Latin.]

1. Firm; fixed; not fluid.

If you take highly rectified spirit of wine,
and dephlegmed spirit of urine, and mix them,
you may turn these two fluid liquors into a constant body. *Boyle's History of Firmness.*

2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.

The world's a scene of changes, and to be constant, in nature were inconstancy. *Cowley.*

3. Firm; resolute; determined; immovable; unshaken.

Some threw content's

Now steal the colour from Bassanio's cheek:
Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world
Could turn so much the constitution
Of any constant man. *Shakespeare's Mer. of Ven.*

4. Free from change of affection.

Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained constant friends. *Sidney.*

5. Certain; not various; steady; firmly adherent; with to.

Now through the land his care of souls he stretch'd,
And like a primitive apostle preach'd;
Still cheerful, ever constant to his call;
By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd
by all. *Dryden.*

He shew'd his firm adherence to religion, as modelled by our national constitution; and was constant to its offices in devotion both in publick, and in his family. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CONSTANTLY. *adv.* [from *constant*.]

Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; steadily.

It is strange that the fathers should never appeal; nay, that they should not constantly do it. *Tindal.*

TO CONSTELLATE. *v. n.* [*constellatus*, Latin.] To join lustre; to shine with one general light.

The several things which engage our affections, do, in a transcendent manner, shine forth and constellate in God. *Boyle.*

TO CONSTELLATE. *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

Great constitutions, and such as are constellated into knowledge, do nothing till they outdo all. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

These scattered perfections, which were divided among the several ranks of inferior natures, were summed up and *constellated* in ours. *Glauville.*

CONSTELLATION. *n. f.* [from *constellare*.]

1. A cluster of fixed stars.

For the stars of heaven, and the *constellations* thereof, shall not give their light.

The earth, the air, refounded;

The heavens and all the *constellations* rung.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

A *constellation* is but one;

Though 'tis a train of stars.

Dryden.

2. An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.

The condition is a *constellation* or conjunction of all those gospel graces, faith, hope, charity, self-denial, repentance, and the rest. *Hammond.*

CONFIRMATION. *n. f.* [from *confirmare*, Lat.]

1. Astonishment; amazement; alienation of mind by a surprise; surprise; wonder.

They find the same holy *confirmation* upon themselves that Jacob did at Bethel, which he called the gate of heaven.

South.

The natives, dubious whom

They must obey, in *confirmation* wait

Till rigid conquest will pronounce their liege.

Philips.

TO CONSTIPATE. *v. a.* [from *constipare*, Latin.]

1. To crowd together into a narrow room; to thicken; to condense.

Of cold, the property is to condense and *constipate*.

Huon.

It may, by smothering, cooling, and *constipating* of waters, turn them into rain.

Ray.

There might arise some vertiginous motions or whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms might be thrust and crowded to the middle of those whirlpools, and there *constipate* one another into great solid globes.

Bentley.

2. To stop up, or stop by filling up the passages.

It is not probable that any aliment should have the quality of intirely *constipating* or shutting up the capillary vessels.

Arbutnot.

3. To bind the belly, or make costive.

Omitting honey, which is laxative, and the powder of some loadstones in this, doth rather *constipate* and bind, than purge and loosen the belly.

Brown's Vulg. Errors.

CONSTIPATION. *n. f.* [from *constipare*.]

1. The act of crowding any thing into less room; condensation.

This worketh by the detention of the spirits, and *constipation* of the tangible parts.

Huon.

It requires either absolute fulness of matter, or a pretty close *constipation* and mutual contact of its particles.

Bentley.

2. Stoppage; obstruction by plenitude.

The inactivity of the gall occasions a *constipation* of the belly.

Arbutnot.

3. The state of having the body bound.

CONSTITUENT. *adj.* [from *constituere*, Lat.]

That makes any thing what it is; necessary to existence; elemental; essential; that of which any thing consists.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three parts necessarily *constituent* of a man.

Dryden.

All animals derived all the *constituent* matter of their bodies, successively, in all ages, out of this fund.

Woodward.

It is impossible that the figures and sizes of its *constituent* particles, should be so justly adapted as to touch one another in every point.

Bentley.

CONSTITUENT. *n. f.*

1. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing in its peculiar state.

Their first composition and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance.

Hale.

2. That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing.

The obstruction of the mesentery is a great impediment to nutrition; for the lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment.

Arbutnot.

3. He that deposes another: as, the representatives in parliament disregard their *constituents*.

TO CONSTITUTE. *v. a.* [from *constituo*, Lat.]

1. To give formal existence; to make any thing what it is; to produce.

Piety is not only a moral but christian virtue, such as is necessary to the *constituting* of all others.

Decay of Piety.

2. To erect; to establish.

We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God.

Taylor's Holy Living.

It will be necessary to consider, how at first those several churches were *constituted*, that we may understand how in this our church they were all united.

Pearson.

3. To depute; to appoint another to an office.

CONSTITUTER. *n. f.* [from *constituere*.]

He that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION. *n. f.* [from *constituere*.]

1. The act of constituting; enacting; de-

puting; establishing; producing.

2. State of being; particular texture of parts; natural qualities.

This is more beneficial than any other *constitution*.

Bentley.

This light being trajected through the parallel prisms, it suffered any change by the refraction of one, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other; and so, being restored to its pristine *constitution*, became of the same condition as at first.

Newton's Opticks.

3. Corporeal frame.

Amongst many bad effects of this oily *constitution*, there is one advantage; such who arrive to age, are not subject to stricture of fibres.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

4. Temper of body, with respect to health or disease.

If such men happen, by their native *constitution*, to fall into the gout, either they mind it not at all, having no leisure to be sick, or they use it like a dog.

Temple.

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and harmony of the members, animated by a healthful *constitution*.

Dryden.

5. Temper of mind.

Dimeter, according to the *constitution* of a dull head, thinks no better way to shew himself wite than by suspecting every thing in his way.

Sidney.

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world

Could turn so much the *constitution*

Of any constant man.

Shakspeare.

He defended himself with undaunted courage, and less passion than was expected from his *constitution*.

Clarendon.

6. Established form of government; system of laws and customs.

The Norman conquering all by might, Mixing our customs, and the form of right, With foreign *constitution* he had brought.

Daniel.

7. Particular law; established usage; establishment; institution.

We lawfully may observe the positive *constitutions* of our own churches.

Hucker.

Constitution, properly speaking in the sense of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by some king or emperor; yet the canonists, by adding the word sacred to it, make it to signify the same as an ecclesiastical canon.

Stiff.

CONSTITUTIONAL. *adj.* [from *constituere*.]

1. Bred in the constitution; radical.

It is not probable any *constitutional* effects will be communicated with the small-pox by inoculation.

Sharp's Surgery.

2. Consistent with the civil constitution; legal.

CONSTITUTIVE. *adj.* [from *constituere*.]

1. That constitutes any thing what it is; elemental; essential; productive.

Although it be placed among the non-naturals, that is, such as neither naturally *constitutive* nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy *Brown*.

The elements and *constitutive* parts of a schismatick, being the esteem of himself, and the contempt of others.

Decay of Piety.

2. Having the power to enact or establish.

TO CONSTRAIN. *v. a.* [from *constringere*, Fr. *constringo*, Lat.]

1. To compel; to force to some action.

Thy sight, which should

Make our eyes flow with joy,

Constrains them weep.

Shakspeare, Coriolanus.

Samar subdued, is England's palm alone;

The rest being'd, but we *constrain* d the town.

Dryden.

2. To hinder by force; to restrain.

My fire in caves *constrains* the winds,

Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appease;

They fear his whistle, and forsake the seas.

Dryden.

3. To necessitate.

The tears upon your honour, therefore, he

Does pity as *constrained* necessities,

Nothing deserv'd.

Shakspeare.

When to his lust *Egyptus* gave the rein,

Did fate or worth'adul'rous act *constrain*?

Pope.

4. To violate; to ravish.

Her spotless chastity

Inhuman traitors! you *constrain'd* and forc'd.

Shak.

5. To confine; to press.

When amidst the fervour of the feast,

The Tyrian hugs and fondles thee on her breast,

And with sweet kisses in her arms *constrains*,

Thou may'st infuse thy venom in her veins.

Dryden.

How the strait slays the slender waste *constrain*.

Gay.

6. To constringe.

When winter frosts *constrain* the field with cold,

The scanty root can take no steady hold.

Dryden.

7. To tie; to bind.

Scarce the weary god had clos'd his eyes,

When rubbing on with thorns, he binds in chains

The drowsy prophet, and his limbs *constrain*.

Dryden.

8. To imprison.

Constrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly

With party-colour'd plumes, a chattering pye.

Dryden.

9. To force; to produce in opposition to nature.

In this northern tract our hoarser throats

Utter untune, and ill *constrained* notes.

Waller.

10. To restrain; to withhold.

The full weapons of potential perfusions, after mankind began to forget the original giver of life, became overweak to resist the first incantation of evil: or after, when it became habitual, to *constrain* it.

Raleigh.

CONSTRAINABLE. *adj.* [from *constringere*.]

Liable to constraint; obnoxious to compulsion.

Whereas men before flood bound in conscience to do as reason teacheth, they are now, by virtue of human law, *constrainable*; and, if they outwardly transgress, punishable.

Hucker.

CONSTRAINEDLY. *adv.* [from *constringere*.]

By constraint; by compulsion.

What occasion it had given them to think, to their greater education in evil, that through a forward and wanton desire of innovation we did *constrain'dly* those things, for which conference was pretended.

Hucker.

CONSTRAINER. n. f. [from *constrain*.] He that constrains.

CONSTRANT. n. f. [*contrainte*, Fr.]

1. Compulsion; compelling force; violence; act of overruling the desire; confinement.

I did suppose it should be on *constraint*;
But, heav'n be thank'd, it is but voluntary. *Shaks.*
Like you, a man; and hither led by fame,
Not by *constraint*, but by my choice I came. *Dryd.*
The constant desire of happiness, and the *constraint* it puts upon us to act for it, no body, I think, accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

2. Confinement. Out of use.

His limbs were waxen weak and raw,
Thro' long imprisonment, and hard *constraint*.
Spenser.

To CONSTRIC'T. v. a. [*constringo*, *constrictum*, Lat.]

1. To bind; to cramp; to confine into a narrow compass.
2. To contract; to cause to shrink.

Such things as *constrict* the fibres, and strengthen the solid parts.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

CONSTRIC'TION. n. f. [from *constrict*.]

Contraction; compression; forcible contraction. *Compression* is from an outward force, *constriction* from some quality: as the throat is compressed by a bandage, and *constricted* by a cold.

The air, which these receive into the lungs, may serve to render their bodies equiponderant to the water; and the *constriction* or distention of it may probably assist them to ascend or descend in the water.
Ray on the Creation.

CONSTRIC'TOR. n. f. [*constrictor*, Lat.]

That which compresses or contracts.

He supposed the *constrictors* of the eye-lids must be strengthened in the supercilious. *Arbuth.*

To CONSTRINGE. v. a. [*constringo*, Lat.] To compress; to contract; to bind; to force to contract itself.

The dreadful spout,
Constring'd in masts by the almighty sun. *Shaks.*
Strong liquors, especially inflammatory spirits, intemperate, *constringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids.
Arbuthnot.

CONSTRINGENT. adj. [*constringens*, Lat.]

Having the quality of binding or compressing.

Try a deep well, or a conservatory of snow, where the cold may be more *constringent*. *Bacon.*

Our strengthen'd bodies in a cold embrace
Constringent. *Thomson's Winter.*

To CONSTRUCT. v. a. [*construo*, Latin]

1. To build; to form; to compile; to constitute.

Let there be an admiration of those divine attributes and prerogatives, for whose manifesting he was pleased to *construct* this vast fabrick. *Boyle.*

2. To form by the mind: as, he *constructed* a new system.

CONSTRUCTION. n. f. [*constructio*, Lat.]

1. The act of building; fabrication.
2. The form of building; structure; conformation.

There's no art
To show the mind's *construction* in the face.
Shakspeare.

The ways were made of several layers of flint stones; and flint: the *construction* was a little various, according to the nature of the soil, on the materials which they found.
Arbuthnot.

3. [In grammar.] The putting of words,

duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense.

Clarke.

Some particles constantly, and others in certain *constructions*, have the sense of a whole sentence contained in them.
Locke.

4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by disentangling transpositions; the act of interpreting; explanation.

This label, whose containing is so from sense in hardness, that I can make no collection of it; let him shew his skill in the *construction*.
Shakspeare.

5. The sense; the meaning; interpretation.

In which sense although we judge the apostle's words to have been uttered, yet hereunto we do not require them to yield, that think any other *construction* more sound.
Hooker.

He that would live at ease, should always put the best *construction* on business and conversation.
Collier on the Spleen.

Religion, in its own nature, produces good will towards men, and puts the mildest *construction* upon every accident that befalls them. *Spencer.*

6. Judgment; mental representation.

It cannot, therefore, unto reasonable *constructions* seem strange, or favour of singularity, that we have examined this point.
Brown.

7. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.

8. CONSTRUCTION of Equations, in algebra, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.

CONSTRUCTURE. n. f. [from *construo*.]

Pile; edifice; fabrick.

They shall the earth's *constructure* closely bind,
And to the centre keep the parts confin'd.
Blackmore.

To CONSTRUE. v. a. [*construo*, Lat.]

1. To range words in their natural order; to disentangle transposition.

I'll teach mine eyes, with meek humility,
Love-learned letters, to her eyes to read;
Which her deep wit, that true heart's thought can spell,

Will soon conceive, and learn to *construe* well.
Spenser.

Construe the times to their necessities,
And you shall say, indeed, it is the time,
And not the king, that doth you injuries. *Shaks.*

2. To interpret; to explain; to show the meaning.

I must crave that I be not so understood or *construed*, as if any such thing, by virtue thereof, could be done without the aid and assistance of God's most blessed spirit.
Hooker.

Virgil is so very figurative, that he requires, (I may almost say) a grammar apart to *construe* him.
Dryden.

Thus we are put to *construe* and paraphrase our own words, to free ourselves either from the ignorance or malice of our adversaries. *Stillfleet.*

When the word is *construed* into its idea, the double meaning vanishes.
Addison.

To CONSTUPRATE. v. a. [*constupro*, Lat.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSTUPRATION. n. f. [from *constupro*.] Violation; defilement.

CONSUBSTANTIAL. adj. [*consubstantialis*, Lat.]

1. Having the same essence or subsistence.

The Lord our God is but one God: in which indivisible unity, notwithstanding we adore the Father, as being together of himself, we glorify that *consubstantial* Word, which is the Son; we bless and magnify that co-essential Spirit, eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost.
Hooker.

2. Being of the same kind or nature.

It continueth a body *consubstantial* with our bodies; a body of the same, both nature and measure, which it had on earth.
Hooker.

In their conceits the human nature of Christ was not *consubstantial* to ours, but of another kind.
Berkeley.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY. n. f. [from *consubstantial*.]

1. Existence of more than one, in the same substance.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and *consubstantiality* with the Father, when he came down from heaven.
Hawmond.

2. Participation of the same nature.

To CONSUBSTANTIATE. v. a. [from *con* and *substantia*, Lat.] To unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION. n. f. [from *consubstantia*.] The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans. In the point of *consubstantiation*, toward the latter end of his life, he changed his mind.
Atterbury.

CONSUL. n. f. [*consul*, *consulendo*, Lat.]

1. The chief magistrate in the Roman republic.

Or never be so noble as a *consul*,
Nor yoke with him for tribune. *Shakspeare.*

Consul of moderate power in calms were made;
When the Gauls came, one sole dictator sway'd.
Dryden.

2. An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

CONSULAR. adj. [*consularis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the consul.

The *consular* power had only the ornaments, without the force, of the royal authority. *Spence.*

2. CONSULAR Man. One who had been consul.

Rose not the *consular* men, and left their place
So soon as thou sat'st down? *Ben Jonson.*

CONSULATE. n. f. [*consulatus*, Latin.]

The office of consul.

His name and *consulate* were effaced out of all public registers and inscriptions.
Addison.

CONSULSHIP. n. f. [from *consul*.] The office of consul.

The patricians should do very ill,
To let the *consulship* be so defil'd. *Ben Jonson.*

The lovely boy with his auspicious face,
Shall Pollio's *consulship* and triumph grace. *Dryd.*

To CONSUL'T. v. n. [*consulio*, Latin.]

To take counsel together; to deliberate in common: it has *with* before the person admitted to consultation.

Every man.
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, broac
Into a general prophecy, that this tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, shodded
The sudden breach on't. *Shakspeare.*

A senate-house wherein three hundred and twenty men sat consulting always for the people.
1 Maccabees.

Consult not with the slothful for any work.
Ecclesi.

He sent for his bosom friends, with whom he most confidently consulted, and shewed the paper to them, the contents whereof he could not conceive.
Clarendon.

To CONSUL'T. v. a.

1. To ask advice of: as, he consulted his friends; to consult an author.

2. To regard; to act with view or respect to.

We are, in the first place, to *consult* the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *L'Estrange.*

The senate owes its gratitude to Cato, Who with so great a soul *consults* its safety, And guards our lives, while he neglects his own. *Addison.*

3. To plan; to contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house, by cutting off many people. *Habbakuk.*

Many things were there *consulted* for the future, yet nothing was positively resolved. *Clar.*

CONSULT. n. f. [from the verb. It is variously accented.]

1. The act of consulting.

Youself in person head one chosen half, And maren't oppress the fashion in *consult* With dying Dorax. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*

2. The effect of consulting; determination.

He said, and role the first; the council broke; And all their grave *consults* dissolv'd in smoke. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

Divers meetings and *consults* of our whole number, to consider of the former laours. *Bacon.*

A *consult* of coquets below Was call'd to rig him out a leau. *Swift.*

CONSULTATION. n. f. [from consult.]

1. The act of consulting; secret deliberation.

The chief priests held a *consultation* with the elders and scribes. *Mark.*

2. A number of persons consulted together; a council.

A *consultation* was called, wherein he advised a salvation. *Wise man of Absejfer.*

3. In law.

Consultatio is a writ, whereby a cause, being formerly removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court, or court christian, to the king's court, is returned thither again: for the judges of the king's court, if, upon comparing the libel with the suggestion of the party, they find the suggestion false, or not proved, and therefore the cause to be wrongfully called from the court christian; then, upon this *consultation* or deliberation, decree is to be returned again. *Cowell.*

CONSULTER. n. f. [from consult.] One that consults, or asks counsel or intelligence.

There shall not be found among you a charmer, or a *consulter* with familiar spirits, or a wizard. *Deuteronomy.*

CONSUMABLE. adj. [from consume.] Susceptible of destruction; possible to be wasted, spent, or destroyed.

Altho' it does truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being intombustible, and not *consumable* by fire; but it doth contract so much fuliginous matter from the earthy parts of the oil, though it was tried with some of the purest oil, that in a very few days it did choke and extinguish the flame. *Writkin.*

Our growing rich or poor depends only on, which is greater or less, our importation or exportation of *consumable* commodities. *Locke.*

To CONSUME. v. a. [consumo, Latin.]

To waste; to spend; to destroy.

Where two raging fires meet together, They do *consume* the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakspeare.*

Thou shalt carry much seed out into the field, and shalt gather but little in; for the locusts shall *consume* it. *Deuteronomy.*

Thus in soft anguish she *consumes* the day, Nor quits her deep retirement. *Thompson.*

To CONSUME. v. u. To waste away; to be exhausted.

These violent delights have violent ends, And in their triumph die; like fire and powder, Which, as they meet, *consume*. *Shakspeare.*

CONSUMMER. n. f. [from consume.] One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing.

Money may be considered as in the hands of the *consumer*, or of the merchant who buys the commodity, when made to export. *Locke.*

To CONSUMMATE. v. a. [conformare,

Fr. *consummare*, Lat.] To complete; to perfect; to finish; to end. Anciently accented on the first syllable.

Yourself, myself, and other lords, will pass To *consummate* this business happily. *Shakspeare.*

There shall we *consummate* our spousal rights. *Shakspeare.*

The person was cunning enough to begin the deceit in the weaker, and the weaker sufficient to *consummate* the fraud in the stronger. *Brown.*

He had a mind to *consummate* the happiness of the day. *Tatler.*

CONSUMMATE. adj. [from the verb.]

Complete; perfect; finished: *omnibus numeris absolutus.*

I do but stay till your marriage be *consummate*. *Shakspeare.*

Earth, in her rich attire *Consummate*, lovely smil'd. *Milton.*

Gratian, among his maxims for raising a man to the most *consummate* greatness, advises to perform extraordinary actions, and to secure a good historian. *Addison.*

If a man of perfect and *consummate* virtue falls into a misfortune, it raises our pity, but not our terror. *Addison's Spectator.*

CONSUMMATION. n. f. [from consummate.]

1. Completion; perfection; end.

That just and regular process, which it must be supposed to take from its original to its *consummation*. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. The end of the present system of things; the end of the world.

From the first beginning of the world unto the last *consummation* thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be, otherwise. *Hosker.*

3. Death; end of life.

Ghost, unlaid, forbear thee! Nothing ill come near thee! Quiet *consummation* have, Unremoved be thy grave! *Shakspeare.*

CONSUMPTION. n. f. [consumptio, Latin.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction.

In commodities, the value rises as its quantity is less and vent greater; which depends upon its being preferred in its *consumption*. *Locke.*

2. The state of wasting or perishing.

Etna and Vesuvius have sent forth flames for this two or three thousand years, yet the mountains themselves have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption*; but now, at this day, the highest mountains in those countries. *Hosker.*

3. [In physick.] A waste of muscular flesh.

It is frequently attended with a hectic fever, and is divided by physicians into several kinds, according to the variety of its causes. *Quincy.*

Consumption to In hollow bones of man. *Shakspeare. Timon.*

The stoppage of women's courses, if not looked to, sets them into a *consumer*, dropy, or other disease. *Harnay.*

The essential and distinguishing character of a confirmed *consumption*, is a wasting of the body by reason of an ulcerated state of the lungs, attended with a cough, a discharge of purulent matter, and a hectic fever. *Blair.*

CONSUMPTIVE. adj. [from consume.]

1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming.

A long *consumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disabie France. *Addison.*

2. Diseased with a consumption.

Nothing taints sound lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of *consumptive* lungs. *Harvey.*

The lean, *consumptive* wench, with coughs decay'd, Is call'd a pretty, tight, and slender maid. *Dryd.*

By an exact regimen a *consumptive* person may hold out for years. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CONSUMPTIVENESS. n. f. [from consumptive.]

A tendency to a consumption.

CONSUMTILE. adj. [consumtilis, Latin.]

That is sewed or stitched together. *Diſt.*

To CONTABULATE. v. a. [contabulo,

Latin.] To floor with boards.

CONTABULATION. n. f. [contabulatio,

Latin.] A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.

CONTACT. n. f. [contactus, Latin.]

Touch; close union; juncture of one body to another.

The Platonists hold, that the spirit of the lover doth pass into the spirits of the person loved, which causeth the desire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of *contact* and conjunction. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When the light fell so obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be all reflected, it seemed in that place of *contact* to be wholly transmitted. *Newton's Opticks.*

The air, by its immediate *contact*, may coagulate the blood which flows along the air-bladders. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CONTACTION. n. f. [contactus, Latin.]

The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

That deleterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability. *Brown.*

CONTACTION. n. f. [contagio, Latin.]

The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

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That deleterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability. *Brown.*

I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written. *John.*
Gently instructed I shall hence depart,
Greatly in peace of thought, and have my fill
Of knowledge what this vessel can contain. *Milton.*

What thy stores contain bring forth, and pour
Abundance. *Milton.*

2. To comprehend; to comprise.

What seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now
Mean, or in her summ'd up, in her contain'd. *Milton.*

The earth,
Though in comparison of heav'n so small,
Nor glist'ring, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun, that barren shines. *Milton.*

3. To comprise, as a writing.

Wherefore also it is contained in the scripture. *Peter.*

4. To restrain; to withhold; to keep within bounds.

All men should be contained in duty ever
after, without the terror of warlike forces. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Their king's person contains the unruly people
from evil occasions. *Spenser.*

I tell you, first,
If you should smile, he grows impatient.—
—Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves. *Shakespeare.*

To CONTAIN. v. n. To live in continence.

I felt the ardour of my passion increase, till I
could no longer contain. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CONTAINABLE. adj. [from contain.] Possible to be contained.

The air, containable within the cavity of the
colic, amounted to eleven grains. *Boyle.*

To CONTAMINATE. v. a. [contamino, Latin.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? *Shaksp.*
A base pander holds the chamber-door,
Whit'd by a slave, no gentler than a dog,
His fairest daughter is contaminated. *Shaksp.*
Do it not with poison; strangle her in her bed,
Even in the bed she hath contaminated. *Shaksp.*
I quickly shed

Some of his bastard blood, and in disgrace
Bespoke him thus: contaminated, base,
And misbegotten blood I spill of thine. *Shaksp.*
Though it be necessitated, by its relation to
reth, to a terrestrial converse; yet 'tis, like
the sun, without contaminating its beams. *Glanville.*

He that lies with another man's wife, propa-
gates children in another's family for him to
keep, and contaminates the honour thereof as
much as in him lies. *Ascham's Parergon.*

CONTAMINATION. n. f. [from contaminare.] Pollution; defilement.

CONTAMINATED. adj. [contaminatus, Latin.] Violated; polluted. *Dict.*

To CONTEMN. v. a. [contemno, Lat.] To despise; to scorn; to slight; to disregard; to neglect; to defy.

Yet better thus, and known to be contemned,
Than still contemned and flattered. *Shaksp.*
Ere, thy contempt of life and pleasure seems
To argue in thee something more sublime
And excellent than what thy mind contemns. *Milton.*

Pygmalion then the Tyrian Kephre saw'd,
One who contemn'd divine and human laws;
Then drove endured. *Dryden's Virg. Emul.*

CONTEMNER. n. f. [from contemno.] One that contemns; a despiiser; a scorner.

He counsels him to prosecute innovators of
worship, not only as contemners of the gods, but
enemies of the state. *South.*

To CONTEMPER. v. a. [contempero,

Latin.] To moderate; to reduce to a
lower degree by mixing something of
opposite qualities.

The leaves qualify and temper the heat,
and hinder the evaporation of moisture. *Ray.*

CONTEMPERAMENT. n. f. [from contempero, Lat.] The degree of any quality as tempered to others.

There is nearly an equal temperament of the
warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part
of the atmosphere. *Ducham.*

To CONTEMPERATE. v. a. [from contemper.] To diminish any quality by something contrary; to moderate; to temper.

The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moisten
and temperate the air, but refresh and humec-
tate the earth. *Brown.*

If blood abound, let it out, regulating the
patient's diet, and temperating the humours. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CONTEMPERATION. n. f. [from contemperate.]

1. The act of diminishing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.

The use of air, without which there is no
continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the
temperament of flavour in the heart. *Brown.*

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men's faces,
and in the temperaments of their natural hu-
mours, than there is in their phantasies. *Hale.*

To CONTEMPLATE. v. a. [contemplor, Lat.] This seems to have been once accented on the first syllable.] To consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate.

There is not much difficulty in confining the
mind to contemplate what we have a great desire
to know. *Watts.*

CONTEMPLATE. v. n. To muse; to think studiously with long attention.

So many hours must I take my rest;
So many hours must I contemplate. *Shaksp.*
Sapient had an heaven of glass, which he trod
upon, contemplating over the same as if he had
been Jupiter. *Peacocks.*

How can I consider what belongs to myself,
when I have been so long contemplating on you?
Dryden's Juvenal, Preface.

CONTEMPLATION. n. f. [from contemplate.]

1. Meditation; studious thought on any subject; continued attention.

How now? what serious contemplation are
you in? *Shaksp.*
Contemplation is keeping the idea, which is
brought into the mind, for some time actually
in view. *Locke.*

2. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things.

I have breath'd a secret vow
To live in prayer and contemplation,
Only attended by Neriis here. *Shaksp.*

3. The faculty of study: opposed to the power of action.

There are two functions, contemplation and
practise, according to that general division of
objects; some of which entertain our speculation,
others employ our actions. *South.*

CONTEMPLATIVE. adj. [from contemplate.]

1. Given to thought or study; studious; thoughtful.

Fixt and contemplative their looks,
Still turning over nature's books. *Deham.*

2. Employed in study; dedicated to study.

I am no courtier, nor versed in state affairs:
my life hath rather been contemplative than
active. *Bacon.*

Contemplative men may be without the pic-
ture of discovering the secrets of state, and mea-
sure of action are commonly without the pleasure of
tracing the secrets of divine art. *Gray.*

3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

So many kinds of creatures might be to ex-
cite the contemplative faculty of man. *Ray.*

CONTEMPLATIVELY. adv. [from contemplative.] Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.

CONTEMPLATOR. n. f. [Lat.] One employed in study; an inquirer after knowledge; a student.

In the Persian tongue the word *mugis* imports
as much as a contemplator of divine and heavenly
science. *Raleigh's History.*

The Platonick contemplators reject both these
descriptions, founded upon parts and colours.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONTEMPORARY. adj. [contemporain, Fr.]

1. Living in the same age; coetaneous.

Albert Durer was contemporary to Lucas.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

2. Born at the same time.

A grove born with himself he sees,
And loves his old contemporary trees. *Cowley.*

3. Existing at the same point of time.

It is impossible to make the ideas of yesterday,
to-day, and to-morrow, to be the same; or
being ages past and future together, and make
them contemporary. *Locke.*

CONTEMPORARY. n. f. One who lives at the same time with another.

All this in blooming youth you have achiev'd;
Nor are your foil'd contemporaries griev'd. *Dryd.*
As he has been favourable to me, he will hear
of his kindness from our contemporaries; for we
are fallen into an age illiterate, contentious, and
detaching. *Dryden's Juvenal, Preface.*

The active part of mankind, as they do must
for the good of their contemporaries, very de-
servedly gain the greatest share in their applauses.
Addison's Freeholder.

To CONTEMPORISE. v. a. [con and tempus, Latin.] To make contemporary; to place in the same age.

The indifference of their existences, con-
temporised into our actions, admits a farther con-
sideration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONTEMPT. n. f. [contemptus, Lat.]

1. The act of despising others; slight regard; scorn.

It was neither in contempt nor pride that I did
not bow. *Esher.*

The shame of being miserable,
Exposes men to scorn and base contempt,
Even from their nearest friends. *Deham.*

There is no action, in the behaviour of one
man towards another, of which human nature is
more impatient than of contempt; it being an
undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter
uselessness and inability, and a spiteful endeavour
to engage the rest of the world in the same slight
esteem of him. *Seneca.*

His friend smil'd scornful, and with proud
contempt

Rejects aside what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*
Nothing, says Longinus, can be great, the
contempt of which is great. *Addison.*

2. The state of being despised; wileness.

The place was like to come unto contempt. *Milton.*

CONTEMPTIBLE. adj. [from contempt.]

1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn.

No man truly knows himself, but he groweth
daily more contemptible in his own eyes. *Taylor.*

- From no one vice exempt,
And most contemptible to shun contempt. *Pope.*
2. Despised; scorned; neglected.
There is not so contemptible a plant or animal,
that does not confound the most enlarged under-
standing. *Locke.*
3. Scornful; apt to despise; contemptu-
ous. This is no proper use.
If she should make tender of her love, 'tis
very possible he'll scorn it; for the man hath a
contemptible spirit. *Shakespeare.*
- CONTEMPTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *con-*
temptible.] The state of being con-
temptible; the state of being despised;
meanness; vileness; baseness; cheap-
ness.
Who, by a steady practice of virtue, comes
to discern the contemptibleness of baits wherewith
he allures us. *Decay of Piety.*
- CONTEMPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *contemptible*.]
Meanly; in a manner deserving con-
tempt.
Know'st thou not
Their language, and their ways? They also know,
And reason not contemptibly. *Milton.*
- CONTEMPTUOUS. *adj.* [from *contempt*.]
Scornful; apt to despise; using words
or actions of contempt; insolent.
To neglect God all our lives, and know that
we neglect him; to offend God voluntarily, and
know that we offend him, casting our hopes on
the peace which we trust to make at parting, is
no other than a rebellious presumption, and even
a contemptuous laughing to scorn and deriding of
God, his laws, and precepts. *Raleigh.*
Some much averse I found, and wondrous
harsh,
Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite. *Milt. Agon.*
- Rome, the proudest part of the heathen world,
entertained the most contemptuous opinion of the
Jews. *Atterbury.*
- CONTEMPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contemp-*
tuous.] With scorn; with despite;
scornfully; despitefully.
I throw my name against the bruising stone,
Trampling contemptuously on thy diadem. *Shakf.*
The apostles and most eminent christians were
poor, and used contemptuously. *Taylor.*
If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will
be treated contemptuously in age; and the baser
his enemies, the more intolerable the affront.
L'Estrange.
- A wife man would not speak contemptuously
of a prince, though out of his dominions. *Tilbison.*
- CONTEMPTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *con-*
temptuous.] Disposition to contempt;
insolence. *Ditt.*
- TO CONTE'ND. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Lat.]
1. To strive; to struggle in opposition.
Hector's forehead spit forth blood
At Grecian swords contending. *Shakespeare.*
His wonders and his praises do contend
Which should be thine or his. *Shakespeare.*
Death and nature do contend about them,
Whether they live or die. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Distress not the Moabites, neither contend with
them in battle; for I will not give thee of their
land. *Deut.*
2. To vie; to act in emulation.
You sit above, and see vain men below
Contend for what you only can bestow. *Dryden.*
3. It has for before the ground or cause
of contention.
The question which our author would contend
for, if he did not forget it, is, what persons have
a right to be obeyed. *Locke.*
4. Sometimes about.
He will find that many things he fiercely con-
tended about were trivial. *Decay of Piety.*
5. It has with before the opponent.
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- This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When dying clouds contend with growing light.
Shakespeare's Henry v.
- If we consider him as our Maker, we cannot
contend with him. *Temple.*
6. Sometimes against.
In ambitious strength I did
Content against thy valour. *Shakespeare.*
- TO CONTE'ND. *v. a.* To dispute any
thing; to contest.
Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
And on the green contend the wrestler's prize.
Dryden's Æneid.
A time of war at length will come,
When Carthago shall contend the world with
Rome. *Dryden.*
Thus low we lie,
Shut from this day and that contended day. *Dryd.*
- CONTE'NDENT. *n. f.* [from *contend*.] An-
tagonist; opponent; champion; com-
batant. Not used.
In all notable changes and revolutions, the
contentents have been still made a prey to the
third party. *L'Estrange.*
- CONTE'NDER. *n. f.* [from *contend*.] Com-
batant; champion.
The contenters for it look upon it as undeniable. *Locke.*
Those disputes often arise in good earnest,
where the two contenters do really believe the
different propositions which they support. *Watts.*
- CONTE'NT. *adj.* [*contentus*, Lat.]
1. Satisfied, so as not to repine; easy,
though not highly pleased.
Born to the spacious empire of the Nine,
One would have thought she should have been
content.
To manage well that mighty government. *Dryd.*
Who is content, is happy. *Locke.*
A man is perfectly content with the state he is
in, when he is perfectly without any uneasiness. *Locke.*
Foe to loud praise, and friend to learned ease,
Content with science in the vale of peace. *Pope.*
2. Satisfied, so as not to oppose.
Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their officers, and be content
To suffer lawful censure. *Shakespeare.*
- TO CONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To satisfy, so as to stop complaint;
not to offend; to appease, without
plenary happiness or complete gratifi-
cation.
Content thyself with this much, and let this
satisfy thee, that I love thee. *Sidney.*
Great minds do sometimes content themselves
to threaten, when they could destroy. *Tilbison.*
Do not content yourselves with obscure and
confused ideas where clearer are to be attained.
Watts' Logic.
2. To please; to gratify.
Is the adder better than the eel
Because his painted skin contents the eye? *Shakf.*
It doth much content me,
To hear him so inclin'd. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
If a man so temper his actions, as in some
one of them he doth content every faction, the
musick of praise will be fuller. *Bacon.*
Wheat is contented with a meager earthy and
contenting with a suitable gain. *Carew.*
- CONTE'NT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Moderate happiness; such satisfaction
as, though it does not fill up desire, ap-
peases complaint.
Nought's had, all's spent,
Where our desire is got without content. *Shakf.*
One thought content the good to be enjoy'd;
This every little accident destroy'd. *Dryden.*
A wife content his even soul secur'd;
By want not shaken, nor by wealth allur'd. *Smith on Philips.*

2. Acquiescence; satisfaction in a thing
unexamined.
Others for language all their care express,
And value books, as women men, for drest;
Their praise is still—the stile is excellent;
The sense they humbly take upon content. *Pope.*
3. [from *contentus*, contained.] That
which is contained, or included, in any
thing.
Though my heart's content firm love doth bear,
Nothing of that shall from mine eyes appear. *Shakespeare.*
Scarcely any thing can be determined of the
particular contents of any single mass of ore by
mere inspection. *Woodward.*
Experiments are made on the blood of healthy
animals: in a weak habit serum might afford
other contents. *Arbuthnot.*
4. The power of containing; extent;
capacity.
This island had their fifteen hundred strong
ships of great content. *Bacon.*
It were good to know the geometrical content,
figure, and situation of all the lands of a king-
dom, according to natural bounds. *Graunt.*
5. That which is comprised in a writing.
In this sense the plural only is in use.
I have a letter from her,
Of such contents as you will wonder at. *Shakespeare.*
I shall prove these writings not counterfeit;
but authentick; and the contents true, and wor-
thy of a divine original. *Grew's Cefmologia.*
The contents of both books come before those
of the first book, in the thread of the story. *Addison's Spectator.*
- CONTENTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *content*.]
Satisfaction; content. Out of use.
I seek no better warrant than my own consci-
ence, nor no greater pleasure than mine own
contentation. *Sidney.*
Fourteen years space, during the minority of
Gordianus, the government was with great ap-
plause and contentation in the hands of Mithreus,
a pedant. *Bacon.*
The shield was not long after incruited with
a new rust, and is the same, a cut of which
hath been engrained and exhibited, to the great
contentation of the learned. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
- CONTE'NTED. *participial adj.* [from *con-*
tent.] Satisfied; at quiet; not repin-
ing; not demanding more; easy, though
not plenary happy.
Barbarossa, in hope by sufferance to obtain
another kingdom, seemed contented with the
answer. *Knox's History.*
Dream not of other worlds,
Contented that thus far has been reveal'd,
Not of earth only, but of highest heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
If he can defy
Some nobler foe approach, to him he calls,
And begs his fate, and then contented falls. *Denham.*
To distant lands Vertumnus never roves,
Like you contented with his native groves. *Pope.*
- CONTENTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *contented*.]
State of satisfaction in any lot.
Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of
unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a pro-
cure of contentedness. *Walton's Angler.*
- CONTENTION. *n. f.* [*contentio*, Lat.]
1. Strife; debate; contest; quarrel; mu-
tual opposition.
Can we with manners ask what was the dis-
ference?
—Safely, I think; 'twas a contention in
publick. *Shakespeare.*
Avoid foolish questions and genealogies, and
contentions and strivings. *Titus.*
Can they keep themselves in a perpetual con-
tention with their ease, their reason, and their

God, and not endure a short combat with a sinful custom? *Decay of Piety.*

The ancients made *contention* the principle that reigned in the chaos at first, and then love; the one to express the divisions, and the other the union of all parties in the middle and common bond. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel.

Sons and brother at a strife?

What is your quarrel? how began it first?

—No quarrel, but a sweet contention. *Shaksp.*

3. Begeriness; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

Your own earnestness and *contention* to effect what you are about, will continually suggest to you several artifices. *Holder.*

This is an end, which at first view appears worthy our utmost *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

CONTENTIOUS. *adj.* [from *contend.*] Quarrelsome; given to debate; perverse; not peaceable.

Thou thinkest much that this *contentious* storm invades us to the skin. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

There are certain *contentious* humours that are never to be pleased. *L'Estrange.*

Rest made them idle, idleness made them curious, and curiosity *contentious.* *Decay of Piety.*

CONTENTIOUS Jurisdiction. [In law.]

A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief justices, and judges, have a *contentious* jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury, and the commissioners of the customs, have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions. *Chambers.*

CONTENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contentious.*] Perverfely; quarrelsome.

We shall not *contentiously* rejoice, or only to justify our own, but to applaud and confirm his maturer affections. *Brown.*

CONTENTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contentious.*] Proneness to contest; perverseness; turbulence; quarrelsome.

Do not *contentiousness*, and cruelty, and study of revenge, seldom fail of retaliation? *Bentley.*

CONTENTLESS. *adj.* [from *content.*] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy.

Best states, *contentless*,

Have a distracted and most wretched being, Worse than the worst, content. *Shakspere.*

CONTENTMENT. *n. f.* [from *content*, the verb.]

1. Acquiescence, without plenary satisfaction.

Such men's *contentment* must be wrought by stratagem: the usual method of fare is not for them. *Hooker.*

Submission is the only reasoning between a creature and its Maker, and *contentment* in his will is the last remedy we can apply to misfortunes. *Temple.*

Contentment, without external honour, is humility; without the pleasure of eating, temperance. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

Some place the bliss in action, some in ease; Those call it pleasure, and *contentment* these. *Pope.* But now no face divine *contentment* wears, 'Tis all blank sadness, or continual tears. *Pope.*

2. Gratification.

At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some *contentment* in viewing of a famous city. *Watson.*

CONTERMINOUS. *adj.* [from *terminus*, Lat.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

This conformed to many of them, as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garrisons, to the Roman laws. *Hale.*

CONTERMINOUS. *adj.* [from *terminus*, Lat.] Of the same country. *DiD.*

To CONTEST. *v. a.* [from *contester*, French, probably from *contra testari*, Lat.] To dispute; to controvert; to litigate; to call in question.

'Tis evident upon what account none have presumed to *contest* the proportion of these ancient pieces. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To CONTEST. *v. n.*

1. To strive; to contend; followed by with.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting* with it, when there are hopes of victory. *Burnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate.

I do *contest*

As hotly and as nobly with thy love, As ever in ambitious strength I did Contend against thy valour. *Shakspere.*

Of man, who dares in pomp with Jove *contest*, Unchang'd, immortal, and supremely blest? *Pope's Odyssey.*

CONTEST. *n. f.* [from the verb. It is now accented on the first syllable.] Dispute; difference; debate.

This of old no less *contests* did move, Than when for Homer's birth seven cities strove. *Denham.*

A definition is the only way whereby the meaning of words can be known, without leaving room for *contest* about it. *Locke.*

Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamours, and brawling language. *Watts.*

CONTESTABLE. *adj.* [from *contest.*] That may be contested; disputable; controvertible.

CONTESTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *contestable.*] Possibility of contest. *DiD.*

CONTESTATION. *n. f.* [from *contest.*] The act of contesting; debate; strife.

Doors shut, visits forbidden, and, which was worse, divers *contestations* even with the queen herself. *Watson.*

After years spent in domestic, unfaciable *contestations*, the found means to withdraw. *Clarend.*

To CONTEX. *v. a.* [from *contexto*, Lat.] To weave together; to unite by interposition of parts. Not in use.

Nature may *context* a plant, though that be a perfectly mixt concrete, without having all the elements previously presented to her to compound it of. *Boyle.*

The fluid body of quicksilver is *contexted* with the salts it carries up in sublimation. *Boyle.*

CONTEXT. *n. f.* [from *contextus*, Latin.] The general series of a discourse; the parts of the discourse that precede and follow the sentence quoted.

That chapter is really a representation of one, which hath only the knowledge, not practice, of his duty; as is manifest from the *context.* *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CONTEXT. *adj.* [from *context.*] Knit together; firm.

Hollow and thin, for lightness; but withal *context* and firm, for strength. *Derham.*

CONTEXTURE. *n. f.* [from *context.*] The disposition of parts one among others; the composition of any thing out of separate parts; the system; the constitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

He was not of any delicate *contexture*; his limbs rather sturdy than dainty. *Watson.*

Every species, afterwards expressed, was produced from that idea, forming that wonderful *contexture* of created beings. *Dryden.*

Hence 'gan relax

The ground's *contexture*; hence Tartarian dregs,

Sulphur and nitrous spume, enkindling force, Bellow'd within their darksome caves. *Philips.*

This apt, this wise *contexture* of the sea, Makes it the ships, driv'n by the winds, obey; Whence hardy merchants sail from shore to shore. *Blackmore.*

CONTIGNATION. *n. f.* [from *contignatio*, Lat.]

1. A frame of beams joined together; a story.

We mean a porch, or cloister, or the like, of one *contignation*, and not in storied buildings. *Watson's Architectura.*

Where more of the orders than one shall be set in several stories or *contignations*, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns one over another. *Watson.*

2. The act of framing or joining a fabric of wood.

CONTIGUITY. *n. f.* [from *contiguous.*] Actual contact; situation in which two bodies or countries touch upon each other.

He defined magnetical attraction to be a natural imitation and disposition conforming unto *contiguity*. *Brown.*

The immediate *contiguity* of that convex was a real space. *Hale's Orig. of Manind.*

CONTIGUOUS. *adj.* [from *contiguus*, Lat.]

1. Meeting so as to touch; bordering upon each other; not separate.

Flame doth not mingle with flame as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth *contiguous*; as it cometh to pass betwixt confiding bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The loud misrule Of chaos far remov'd; lest fierce extremes, *Contiguous*, might dislender the whole frame. *Milton.*

The east and west, Upon the globe, a mathematic point Only divides: thus happiness and misery, And all extremes, are still *contiguous*. *Denham.*

Distinguish them by the diminution of the lights and shadows, joining the *contiguous* objects by the participation of their colours. *Dryd.*

When I viewed it too near, the two halves of the paper did not appear fully divided from one another, but seemed *contiguous* at one of their angles. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. It has sometimes with.

Water, being *contiguous* with air, cooleth it, but moisteneth it not. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

CONTIGUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contiguous.*]

Without any intervening spaces.

Thus disembru'd, they take their proper place, The next of kin *contiguously* embrace, And furs are Sunder'd by a larger space. *Dryden.*

CONTIGUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contiguus.*] Close connexion; coherence. *DiD.*

CONTINENCE. } *n. f.* [from *continentia*, Lat.]

CONTINENCY. } *n. f.* [from *continentia*, Lat.]

1. Restraint; command of one's self.

He knew what to say; he knew also when to leave off, a *continence* which is practised by few writers. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

2. Chastity in general.

Where is he?—

—In her chamber, making a sermon of *continency* to her, and rails, and swears, and rates. *Shaksp.*

Suffer not dishonour to approach Th' imperial seat; no virtue consecrate, To justice, *continence*, and nobility. *Shaksp.*

3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure.

Content without lawful venery, is *continence*; without unlawful, chastity. *Grew's Cosmol.*

4. Moderation in lawful pleasures.

Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence*, of married persons. *Taylor.*

5. Continuity; uninterrupted course.

Answers ought to be made before the same judge, before whom the depositions were produced, lest the *continence* of the cause should be divided; or, in other terms, lest there should be a discontinuance of the cause. *Ayliffe.*

CONTINENT. *adj.* [*continens*, Lat.]

1. Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures.

Life

Hath been as *continent*, as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy. *Shakspeare.*

2. Restrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you, have a *continent* forbearance, till
the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shakspeare.*

3. Continuous; connected.

The north-east part of Asia, if not *continent*
with the west side of America, yet certainly is
the least disjoined by sea of all that coast of
Asia. *Brerewood on Languages.*

4. Opposing; restraining.

My desire

All *continent* impediments would o'erbear,
That did oppose my will. *Shakspeare.*

CONTINENT. *n. f.* [*continens*, Latin.]

1. Land not disjoined by the sea from
other lands.

Whether this portion of the world were rent
By the rude ocean from the *continent*,
Or thus created, it was sure design'd
To be the sacred refuge of mankind. *Waller.*

The declivity of rivers will be so much the
less, and therefore the *continents* will be the less
drained, and will gradually increase in hu-
midity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. That which contains any thing. This
sense is perhaps only in *Shakspeare.*

O cleave, my sides!

Heart, once be stronger than thy *continent*;
Crack thy frail case. *Antony and Cleopatra.*

Close pent-up gulls

Rive your contending *continent*. *King Lear.*

2b CONTINGE. *v. n.* [*contingo*, Lat.]

To touch; to reach; to happen. *Ditt.*

CONTINGENCE. } *n. f.* [*from contingent.*]

CONTINGENCY. } The quality of being
fortuitous; accidental possibility.

Their credulities assent unto any prognosticks,
which, considering the *contingency* in events, are
only in the pretence of God. *Brown.*

Forerunner, O heav'n! unfold thy adamantine
book;

If not thy firm immutable decree,
At least the second page of great *contingency*,
Such as conflicts with wills originally free. *Dryd.*
Aristotle says, we are not to build certain
rules upon the *contingency* of human actions. *South.*

CONTINGENT. *adj.* [*contingens*, Latin.]

Falling out by chance; accidental; not
determinable by any certain rule.

Hazard naturally implies in it, first, something
future; secondly, something *contingent*. *South.*
I first informed myself in all material circum-
stances of it, in more places than one, that there
might be nothing casual or *contingent* in any one
of those circumstances. *Woodward.*

CONTINGENT. *n. f.*

1. A thing in the hands of chance.

By *contingents* we are to understand those things
which come to pass without any human fore-
cast. *Greco's Cosmologia.*

His understanding could almost pierce into
future *contingents*, his conjectures improving
even to prophecy. *South's Sermons.*

2. A proportion that falls to any person
upon a division: thus, in time of war,
each prince of Germany is to furnish
his *contingent* of men, money, and muni-
tion.

CONTINGENTLY. *adv.* [*from contingent.*]

Accidentally; without any settled rule.

It is digged out of the earth *contingently*, and
indifferently, as the pyrites and agates. *Woodward.*

CONTINGENTNESS. *n. f.* [*from contingent.*]

Accidentalness; fortuitousness.

CONTINUAL. *adj.* [*continuus*, Latin.]

1. Incessant; proceeding without inter-
ruption; successive without any space
of time between. *Continual* is used of
time, and *continuous* of place.

He that is of a merry heart, hath a *continual*
feast. *Proverbs.*

Other care perhaps

May have diverted from *continual* watch

Our great forbinder. *Milton.*

'Tis all blank sadness, or *continual* tears. *Pope.*

2. [In law.] A *continual* claim is made
from time to time, within every year
and day, to land or other thing, which,
in some respect, we cannot attain with-
out danger. For example, if I be dis-
seised of land, into which, though I
have right into it, I dare not enter for
fear of beating; it behooveth me to hold
on my right of entry to the best oppor-
tunity of me and mine heir, by ap-
proaching as near it as I can, once every
year as long as I live; and so I have the
right of entry to my heir. *Corwell.*

3. It is sometimes used for *perpetual*.

CONTINUALLY. *adv.* [*from continual.*]

1. Without pause; without interruption.

The drawing of boughs into the inside of a
room, where fire is *continually* kept, hath been
tried with grapes. *Bacon.*

2. Without ceasing.

Why do not all animals *continually* increase in
bigness, during the whole space of their lives?
Bentley's Sermons.

CONTINUANCE. *n. f.* [*from continue.*]

1. Succession uninterrupted.

The brute immediately regards his own pre-
servation, or the *continuance* of his species.
Johnson's Spectator.

2. Permanence in one state.

Continuance of evil doth in itself increase evil.

Sidney.

A chamber where a great fire is kept, though
the fire be at one stay, yet with the *continuance*
continually hath its heat increased. *Sidney.*

These Romish calculi speak peace to the con-
sciences of men, by suggesting something which
shall satisfy their minds, notwithstanding a
known, avowed *continuance* in sins. *South.*

3. Abode in a place.

4. Duration; lastingness.

You either fear his humour, or my negligence,
that you call in question the *continuance* of his
love. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

Their duty depending upon fear, the one was
of no greater *continuance* than the other. *Hayes.*

That pleasure is not of greater *continuance*,
which arises from the prejudice and malice of
its hearers. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. Perseverance.

To them who, by patient *continuance* in well-
doing, seek for glory, and honour, and immor-
tality, eternal life. *Romans.*

6. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written,
which in *continuance* were fashioned. *Psalms.*

7. Resistance to separation of parts; con-
tinuity.

Wool, tow, cotton, and raw silk, have, be-
sides the desire of *continuance* in regard to the
tenacity of their thread, a greediness of moisture. *Brown.*

CONTINUE. *adj.* [*continuuus*, Lat.]

1. Immediately united.

We are of him and in him, even as though
our very flesh and bones should be made *con-
tinuate* with his. *Hosier.*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken.

A most incomparable man, breath'd, as it
were,

To an untriable and *continue* goodness. *Shakspeare.*
A clear body broken to small pieces produceth
white; and becometh most black while it is
continue and undivided, as we see in deep wa-
ters and thick glasses. *Peacock.*

CONTINUATELY. *adv.* [*from continue.*]

With continuity; without interruption.

The water ascends gently, and by intermis-
sions; but it falls *continuate*ly, and with force. *Wilkins.*

CONTINUATION. *n. f.* [*from continue.*]

Protraction, or succession uninterrupted.

These things must needs be the works of Pro-
vidence, for the *continuation* of the species, and
upholding the world. *Ray.*

The Roman poem is but the second part of
the Iliad; a *continuation* of the same story. *Dryden.*

CONTINUATIVE. *n. f.* [*from continue.*]

An expression noting permanence or du-
ration.

To these may be added *continuatives*: as,
Rome remains to this day; which includes at
least two propositions, *viz.* Rome was, and
Rome is. *Watts's Logic.*

CONTINUATOR. *n. f.* [*from continue.*]

He that continues or keeps up the series
or succession.

It seems injurious to Providence to ordain a
way of production which should destroy the pro-
ducer, or contrive the continuation of the species
by the destruction of the *continuator*. *Brown.*

2b CONTINUE. *v. n.* [*continuer*, Fr-
continuuus, Latin.]

1. To remain in the same state, or place.

The multitude *continue* with me now three
days, and have nothing to eat. *Matthew.*

The popular vote

Inclines here to *continue*, and build up here

A growing empire. *Milton.*

Happy, but for so happy ill secur'd,

Long to *continue*. *Milton.*

He fix days and nights

Continued making. *Milton.*

2. To last; to be durable.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue*. *1 Samuel.*

For here have we no *continuing* city, but we

seek one to come. *Hebrews.*

They imagine that an animal of the longest
duration should live in a continued motion,
without that rest whereby all others *continue*. *Brown's Façar Errors.*

3. To persevere.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my
disciples indeed. *John.*

Down rush'd the rain

Impetuous, and *continued* till the earth

No more was seen. *Milton.*

2b CONTINUE. *v. n.*

1. To protract, or hold without interrup-
tion.

O *continue* thy loving kindness unto them.

Psalms.

You know how to make yourself happy, by
only *continuing* such a life as you have been long
accustomed to lead. *Pope.*

2. To unite without a chasm, or interven-
ing substance.

The use of the navel is to *continue* the infant
unto the mother, and by the vessels thereof to
convey its aliments and sustenance. *Brown.*

The dark abyss, whose boiling gulph
Tamely endor'd a bridge of wondrous length,
From hell *continued*, reaching th' utmost orb
Of this frail world. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Here Priam's son, Deiphobus, he found,
Whose face and limbs were one *continued* wound;
Dishevel'd, with lopp'd arms, the youth appears;
Spoil'd of his nose, and shaven'd of his ears.

Dryden's Aeneid

Where any motion or succession is so slow, as that it keeps not pace with the ideas in our minds, there the series of a constant *continued* succession is lost; and we perceive it not but with certain gaps of rest between. *Locke.*

CONTINUENDLY. *adv.* [from *continued*.] Without interruption; without ceasing.

By perseverance, I do not understand a *continually* uniform, equal course of obedience, and such as is not interrupted with the least act of sin. *Norris.*

CONTINUER. *n. f.* [from *continue*.] That which has the power of perseverance.

I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a *continuer*. *Shakespeare.*

CONTINUITY. *n. f.* [*continuitas*, Latin.]

1. Connexion uninterrupted; cohesion; close union.

It is certain, that in all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of solution of *continuity*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

After the great lights there must be great shadows, which we call *repeses*; because in reality the light would be tired, if it were attracted by a *continuity* of glittering objects. *Dryden.*

It wraps itself about the flame, and by its *continuity* hinders any air or nitre from coming. *Addison on Italy.*

2. [In physick.] That texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body, upon the destruction of which there is said to be a solution of *continuity*. *Quincy.*

As in the natural body a wound or solution of *continuity* is worse than a corrupt humour, so in the spiritual. *Bacon's Essays.*

The solid parts may be contracted by dissolving their *continuity*; for a fibre, cut through, contracts itself. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTINUOUS. *adj.* [*continuus*, Latin.] Joined together without the intervention of any space.

As the breadth of every ring is thus augmented, the dark intervals must be diminished, until the neighbouring rings become *continuous*, and are blended. *Newton's Opticks.*

To whose dread expanse,
Continuous depth, and wood'rous length of course,
Our floods are rills. *Thomson's Summer.*

TO CONTORT. *v. a.* [*contortus*, Latin.] To twist; to writh.

The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted*. *Ray.*

Air seems to consist of spires *contorted* into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass. *Cheyne.*

CONTORTION. *n. f.* [from *contort*.] Twist; wry motion; flexure.

Disruption they would be in danger of, upon a great and sudden stretch or *contortion*. *Ray.*

How can she acquire those hundred graces and motions, and airs, the *contortions* of every muscular motion in the face? *Swift.*

CONTOUR. *n. f.* [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CO'NTRA. A Latin preposition, used in composition, which signifies *against*.

CONTRABAND. *adj.* [*contrabando*, Ital. contrary to proclamation.] Prohibited, illegal; unlawful.

If there happen to be found an irreverent expression, or a thought too wanton, in the cargo, let them be staved or forfeited, like *contraband* goods. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

TO CONTRABAND. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.

TO CONTRACT. *v. a.* [*contractus*, Latin.]

1. To draw together into less compass.

Why love among the virtues is not known; It is, that love *contracts* them all in one. *Dante.*

2. To lessen; to make less ample.

In all things desuetude does *contract* and narrow our faculties. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To draw the parts of any thing together.

To him the angel with *contracted* brow. *Milton.*

4. To make a bargain.

On him thy grace did liberty bestow; But first *contracted*, that, if ever found, His head should pay the forfeit. *Dryden.*

5. To betroth; to affiancer.

The truth is, she and I, long since *contracted*, Are now so sure that nothing can dissolve us. *Shakespeare.*

She was a lady of the highest condition in that country, and *contracted* to a man of merit and quality. *Tatler.*

6. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get.

Of enemies he could not but *contract* good store, while moving in so high a sphere. *King Charles.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought, *Contracts* the danger of an actual fault. *Dryden.*

Like friendly colours, found them both unite, And each from each *contract* new strength and light. *Pope.*

Such behaviour we *contract* by having much converse with persons of high stations. *Swift.*

7. To shorten: as, life was *contracted*.

8. To epitomise; to abridge.

TO CONTRACT. *v. n.*

1. To shrink up; to grow short.

Whatever empties the vessels, gives room to the fibres to *contract*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To bargain: as, to *contract* for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRACT. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Affianced; contracted.

First was he *contract* to lady Lucy; Your mother lives a witness to that vow. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRACT. *n. f.* [from the verb. Anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. An act whereby two parties are brought together; a bargain; a compact.

The agreement upon orders, by mutual *contract*, with the consent to execute them by common strength, they make the rise of all civil governments. *Temple.*

Shall Ward draw *contracts* with a state (man's skill)?

Or Japhet pocket, like his grace, a will? *Pope.*

2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one other.

Touch'd you the bastardy of Edward's children?—

—I did, with his *contract* with lady Lucy, And his *contract* by deputy in France. *Shakespeare.*

3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRACTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *contracted*.] The state of being contracted; contraction. *DiD.*

CONTRACTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *contractible*.] Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction.

By this continual *contractibility* and dilatability by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRACTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contract*.] Capable of contraction.

Small air bladders, dilatible and *contractible*, are capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONTRACTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *con-*

tractible.] The quality of suffering contraction. *DiD.*

CONTRACTILE. *adj.* [from *contract*.] Having the power of contraction, or of shortening itself.

The arteries are elastic tubes, endued with a *contractile* force, by which they squeeze and drive the blood still forward. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRACTION. *n. f.* [*contractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of contracting or shortening.

The main parts of the poem, such as the fable and sentiments, no translator can prejudice but by omissions or *contractions*. *Pope.*

2. The act of shrinking or shrivelling.

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary *contractions*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The state of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compass.

Some things induce a *contraction* in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon.*

Comparing the quantity of *contraction* and dilatation made by all the degrees of each colour, I found it greatest in the red. *Newton.*

4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one.

5. Any thing in its state of abbreviation or contraction: as, the writing is full of contractions.

CONTRACTOR. *n. f.* [from *contract*.] One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

Let the measure of your affirmation or denial be the understanding of your *contractor*; for he that deceives the buyer or the seller by speaking what is true, in a sense not understood by the other, is a thief. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

All matches, friendships, and societies, are dangerous and inconvenient, where the *contractors* are not equal. *L'Estrange.*

TO CONTRADICT. *v. a.* [*contradico*, Latin.]

1. To oppose verbally; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted.

It is not lawful to *contradict* a point of history which is known to all the world, as to make Hannibal and Sulpio contemporaries with Alexander. *Dryden.*

2. To be contrary to; to repugn; to oppose.

No truth can *contradict* any truth. *Hosier.*

I *contradict* your lances: If you will marry, make your loves to me. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

CONTRADICTION. *n. f.* [from *contradict*.] One that contradicts; one that opposes; an opposer.

If no *contradictor* appears herein, the suit will surely be good. *Aylmer's Paragon.*

If a gentleman is a little sincere in his representations, he is sure to have a dozen *contradictors*. *Swift's View of Ireland.*

CONTRADICTION. *n. f.* [from *contradict*.]

1. Verbal opposition; controversial assertion.

That tongue, Inspir'd with *contradiction*, durst oppose A third part of the gods. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Opposition.

Consider him that endureth such *contradiction* of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied. *Hebrews.*

3. Inconsistency with itself; incongruity in words or thoughts.

Can he make deathless death? That were Strange *contradiction*, which to God himself Impossible is held; an argument Of weakness, not of power. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The apostle's advice, to be angry and sin not, was a *contradiction* in their philosophy. *South.*
If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatsoever is false in *contradiction* to it. *Grew's Cosmologia*

4. Contrariety, in thought or effect.

All *contradictions* grow in those minds, which neither absolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sidney.*
Laws human must be made without *contradiction* unto any positive law in scripture. *Hooker.*

CONTRADICTIONOUS. *adj.* [from *contradict*.]

1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent.

The rules of decency, of government, of justice itself, are so different in one place from what they are in another, so party-coloured and *contradictory*, that one would think the species of men altered according to their climates. *Collier.*

2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.

3. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

Where the act is unmanly, and the expectation immoral, or *contradictory* to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain. *Collier.*

CONTRADICTIONOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contradiction*.]

1. Inconsistency; contrariety to itself.

This opinion was, for its absurdity and *contradictionousness*, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato. *Norris.*

2. Disposition to cavil; disputatious temper.

CONTRADICTIONARILY. *adv.* [from *contradictory*.] Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others.

Such as have discoursed hereon, have so diversely, contrarily, or *contradictionarily* delivered themselves, that no affirmative from thence can be reasonably deduced. *Brown.*

CONTRADICTIONARINESS. *n. f.* [from *contradictory*.] Opposition in the highest degree. *Did.*

CONTRADICTIONARY. *adj.* [contradictorius, Latin.]

1. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

The Jews hold, that in case two rabbies should happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the *contradictory* assertions of both. *South's Sermons.*

The schemes of those gentlemen are most absurd, and *contradictory* to common sense. *Addis.*

2. [In logic.] That which is in the fullest opposition, where both the terms of one proposition are opposite to those of another.

CONTRADICTIONARY. *n. f.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictionaries*; for it is the solecism of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the means. *Bacon.*

To ascribe unto him a power of election, not to chuse this or that indifferently, is to make the same thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are *contradictionaries*. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

CONTRADISTINCTION. *n. f.* [from *contradistinguisb*.] Distinction by opposite qualities.

We must trace the soul in the ways of intellectual actions, whereby we may come to the distinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in *contradistinction* to some other power. *Glanville's Seepis.*

That there are such things as sins of infirmity, in *contradistinction* to those of presumption, is a truth not to be questioned. *South.*

To CONTRADISTINGUISH. *v. a.* [from *contra* and *distinguisb*.] To dis-

tinguish not simply by differential but by opposite qualities.

The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as *contradistinguisb*ed to spirit, are the cohesion of solid, and consequently separable, parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulse. *Locke.*

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contradistinguisb*ed. *Locke.*

CONTRASTSURE. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *fissure*.]

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called *fissure*; or in the contrary part, in which case it obtains the name of *contrastissure*. *Wigman.*

To CONTRAINDICATE. *v. a.* [contra and *indico*, Lat.] To point out some peculiar or incidental symptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires.

Vomits have their use in this malady; but the age and sex of the patient, or other urgent or *contraindicating* symptoms, must be observed. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CONTRAINDICATION. *n. f.* [from *contraindicate*.] An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. *Quincy.*

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distemper, and the proper diet; abstracting from the complications of the first, or the *contraindications* to the second. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONTRAMURE. *n. f.* [contremure, Fr.] In fortification, is an out-wall built about the main wall of a city. *Chamb.*

CONTRARIENCY. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *nitens*, Lat.] Reaction; a resistency against pressure. *Did.*

CONTRAPPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *positio*.] A placing over against.

CONTRAREGULARITY. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *regularity*.] Contrariety to rule.

It is not only its not promoting, but its opposing, or at least its natural aptness to oppose, the greatest and best of ends; so that it is not so properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity*. *Norris.*

CONTRARIANT. *adj.* [contrariant, from *contrarius*, French.] Inconsistent; contradictory: a term of law.

The very depositions of witnesses themselves being false, various, *contrariant*, single, inconcludent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONTRARIES. *n. f.* [from *contrary*.] In logic, propositions which destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, *every vine is a tree, no vine is a tree*. Those can never be both true together, but they may be both false. *Watts' Logic.*

CONTRARIETY. *n. f.* [from *contrarietas*, Latin.]

1. Repugnance; opposition.

The will about one and the same thing may, in contrary respects, have contrary inclinations, and that without *contrariety*. *Hooker.*

He which will perfectly recover a sick, and restore a diseased, body unto health, must not endeavour so much to bring it to a state of simple *contrariety*, as of fit proportion in *contrariety* unto those evils which are to be cured. *Hooker.*

Making a *contrariety* the place of my memory, in her founness I beheld Pamela's fairness, still looking on Mopsa, but thinking on Pamela. *Sidney.*

It principally failed by late setting out, and by some *contrariety* of weather at sea. *Watson.*

There religion had more than negative *contrariety* to virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to, and those that entertain the senses. *South.*

These two interests, it is to be feared, cannot be divided; but they will also prove opposite, and, not resting in a bare diversity, quickly rise into a *contrariety*. *South.*

There is nothing more common than *contrariety* of opinions; nothing more obvious than that one man wholly disbelieves what another only doubts of, and a third steadfastly believes and firmly adheres to. *Locke.*

2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.

He will be here, and yet he is not here; How can these *contrarieties* agree? *Shakspeare.*

CONTRARILY. *adv.* [from *contrary*.]

1. In a manner contrary.

Many of them conspire to one and the same action, and all this *contrarily* to the laws of specific gravity, in whatever posture the body be formed. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Different ways; in different directions.

Though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so *contrarily*, and consequently some of them to what is evil. *Locke.*

CONTRARIENESS. *n. f.* [from *contrary*.]

Contrariety; opposition. *Did.*

CONTRARIOUS. *adj.* [from *contrary*.] Opposite; repugnant the one to the other.

God of our fathers, what is man! That thou towards him, with hand to various, Or might I say *contrarious*, Temper'st thy providence through his short course? *Milton.*

CONTRARIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contrarious*.] Oppositely; contrarily.

Many things, having full reference To one consent, may work *contrariouly*. *Shakspeare.*

CONTRARIWISE. *adv.* [contrary and *wise*.]

1. Conversely.

Divers medicines in greater quantity move stool, and in smaller urine; and so, *contrariwise*, some in greater quantity move urine, and in smaller stool. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Every thing that acts upon the fluids, must, at the same time, act upon the solids, and *contrariwise*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Oppositely.

The matter of faith is constant; the matter, *contrariwise*, of actions, daily changeable. *Hooker.*

This request was never before made by any other birds; but, *contrariwise*, they were humble suitors to have the benefit and protection of the English laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

The sun may set and rise:

But we, *contrariwise*,

Sleep, after our short light,

One everlasting night. *Raleigh.*

CONTRARY. *adj.* [contrarius, Latin.]

1. Opposite; contradictory; not simply different, or not alike, but repugnant, so that one destroys or obstructs the other.

Perhaps some thing, repugnant to her kind, By strong antipathy the soul may kill; But what can be *contrary* to the mind, Which holds all contraries in concord still? *Davies.*

2. Inconsistent; disagreeing.

He that believes it, and yet lives *contrary* to it, knows that he hath no reason for what he does. *Tillotson.*

The various and *contrary* choices that men make in the world, do not argue that they do not all pursue good; but that the same thing is not good to every man alike. *Locke.*

3. Adverse; in an opposite direction.

The ship was in the midst of the sea, tossed
with the waves; for the wind was *contrary*.

Matthew.

CONTRARY. n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. A thing of opposite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy,

Than I and such a knave.

Shakespeare.

He sung

Why *contraries* feed thunder in the cloud.

Cowley's Davideis.

Honour should be concern'd in honour's cause;
That is not to be cur'd by *contraries*;

As bodies are, whose health is often drawn

From rankest poisons. *Southern's Oronoko.*

2. A proposition contrary to some other;
a fact contrary to the allegation.

The instances brought by our author are but
slender proofs of a right to civil power and do-
minion in the first-born, and do rather shew the
contrary.

Locke.

3. On the CONTRARY. In opposition;
on the other side.

He pleaded still not guilty;

The king's attorney, on the *contrary*,

Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions,

Of diverse witnesses.

Shakspeare Henry VIII.

If justice stood on the side of the single person,
it ought to give good men pleasure to see that
right should take place; but when, on the *contrary*,
the commonweal of a whole nation is overborn
by private interest, what good man but must in-
quire?

Swift.

4. To the CONTRARY. To a contrary
purpose; to an opposite intent.

They did it, not for want of instruction to the
contrary.

Stillingfleet.

To CONTRARY. v. a. [*contrariar*, Fr.]

To oppose; to thwart; to contradict.

When I came to court, I was advised not to
contrary the king.

Latimer.

Finding in him the force of it, he would no
further *contrary* it, but employ all his service to
medicine it.

Sidney.

CONTRAST. n. f. [*contrast*, French.]

Opposition and dissimilitude of figures,
by which one contributes to the visibility
or effect of another.

To CONTRAST. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To place in opposition, so that one
figure shows another to advantage.

2. To show another figure to advantage
by its colour or situation.

The figures of the groups must not be all on
a side, that is, with their faces, and bodies all
turned the same way; but must *contrast* each
other by their several positions.

Dryden.

CONTRAVALLATION. n. f. [from *contra*

and *vallo*, Latin.] The fortification
thrown up by the besiegers, round a
city, to hinder the sallies of the gar-
rison.

When the late czar of Muscovy first acquainted
himself with mathematical learnings, he practised
all the rules of circumvallation and *contravalla-
tion* at the siege of a town in Livonia.

Watts.

To CONTRAVENTE. v. a. [*contra* and
venio, Lat.] To oppose; to obstruct;
to baffle.

CONTRAVENTER. n. f. [from *contravene*.]

He who opposes another.

CONTRAVENTION. n. f. [French.] Op-
position.

If christianity did not lend its name to stand
in the gap, and to employ or divert these hu-
mours, they must of necessity be spent in *contra-
ventions* to the laws of the land.

Swift.

CONTRAVERVA. n. f. [*contra*, against,
and *gerua*, a name by which the Spani-
ards call black hellebore; and, perhaps,

sometimes poison in general.] A spe-
cies of birthwort growing in Jamaica,
where it is much used as an alexiphar-
mick.

Miller.

CONTRACTATION. n. f. [*contractatio*, Lat.]

A touching or handling.

Diä.

CONTRIBUTARY. adj. [from *con* and *tri-
butary*.] Paying tribute to the same
sovereign.

Thus we are engaged in the objects of geo-
metry and arithmetic; yea, the whole mathe-
maticks must be *contributory*, and to them all na-
ture pays a subsidy.

Glanville's Scepis.

To CONTRIBUTE. v. a. [*contribuo*,
Latin.] To give to some common
stock; to advance toward some common
design.

England *contributes* much more than any other
of the allies.

Addison on the War.

His master *contributed* a great sum of money
to the Jesuits church, which is not yet quite
finished.

Addison on Italy.

To CONTRIBUTE. v. n. To bear a part;
to have a share in any act or effect.

Whatever praises may be given to works of
judgment, there is not even a single beauty in
them to which the invention must not *contribute*.

Pope's Essay on Homer.

CONTRIBUTION. n. f. [from *contribute*.]

1. The act of promoting some design in
conjunction with other persons.

2. That which is given by several hands
for some common purpose.

It hath pleased them of Macedonia to make
a certain *contribution* for the poor saints.

Rom.

Parents owe their children not only material
subsistence for their body, but much more spiri-
tual *contributions* for their mind.

Digby.

Beggars are now maintained by voluntary *contri-
butions*.

Grant's Bills of Mortality.

3. That which is paid for the support of
an army lying in a country.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground

Do stand but in a forc'd affection;

For they have grudg'd us *contribution*.

Shakspeare.

CONTRIBUTIVE. adj. [from *contribute*.]

That has the power or quality of pro-
moting any purpose in concurrence
with other motives.

As the value of the promises renders them
most proper incentives to virtue, so the manner
of proposing we shall find also highly *contributive*
to the same end.

Deacy of Perty.

CONTRIBUTOR. n. f. [from *contribute*.]

One that bears a part in some common
design; one that helps forward, or ex-
erts his endeavours to some end, in con-
junction with others.

I promis'd we would be *contributors*,
And bear his charge of warring, whatsoever.

Shakspeare.

A grand *contributor* to our dissensions is passion.

Deacy of Perty.

Art thou a true lover of thy country? zealous
for its religious and civil liberties? and a cheer-
ful *contributor* to all those publick expences which
have been thought necessary to secure them?

Attobury.

The whole people were witnesses to the build-
ing of the ark and tabernacle; they were all
contributors to it.

Forbes.

CONTRIBUTORY. adj. [from *contribute*.]

Promoting the same end; bringing as-
sistance to some joint design, or increase
to some common stock.

To CONTRISTATE. v. a. [*contristio*,
Latin.] To sadden; to make sorrow-
ful; to make melancholy. Not used.

Blackness and darkness are but privatives, and
therefore have little or no activity: somewhat
they do *contristate*, but very little.

Bacon.

CONTRISTATION. n. f. [from *contristate*.]

The act of making sad; the state of
being made sad; sorrow; heaviness of
heart; sadness; sorrowfulness; gloomine-
ness; grief; moan; mournfulness;
trouble; discontent; melancholy. Not
used.

Insects and noxious smells, such as were of
sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain,
and to dispose men to devotion; which they may
do by a kind of sadness and *contristation* of the
spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting
them.

Bacon's Natural History.

CONTRITE. adj. [*contritus*, Latin.]

1. Bruised; much worn.

2. Worn with sorrow; harassed with the
sense of guilt; penitent. In the books
of divines, *contrite* is sorrowful for sin,
from the love of God and desire of pleas-
ing him; and *attrite* is sorrowful for
sin, from the fear of punishment.

I Richard's body have interred now;
And on it have bestow'd more *contrite* tears,
Than from it illud forced drops of blood.

Shakspeare's Henry V.

With tears

Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts *contrite*, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.

Milton.

The *contrite* sinner is restored to pardon, and,
through faith in Christ, our repentance is entitled
to salvation.

Rogers.

CONTRITENESS. n. f. [from *contrite*.]

Contrition; repentance.

Diä.

CONTRITION. n. f. [from *contrite*.]

1. The act of grinding, or rubbing to
powder.

Some of those coloured powders, which paint-
ers use, may have their colours a little changed,
by being very elaborately and finely ground;
where I see not what can be justly pretended for
those changes, besides the breaking of their parts
into its parts by that *contrition*.

Newton's Opt.

2. Penitence; sorrow for sin: in the strict
sense, the sorrow which arises from the
desire to please God; distinguished from
attrition, or imperfect repentance pro-
duced by dread of hell.

What is sorrow and *contrition* for sin? A being
grieved with the conscience of sin, not only that
we have thereby incurred such danger, but also
that we have so unkindly grieved and provoked
so good a God.

Hemman's Practical Catechism.

Fruits of more pleasing favour, from thy seed
Sown with *contrition* in his heart, than those
Which, his own hand manning, all the trees
Of Paradise could have produc'd.

Milton.

Your fasting, *contrition*, and mortification,
when the church and state appoints, and that espe-
cially in times of greater riot and luxury.

Spratt's Sermons.

My future days shall be one whole *contrition*;
A chapel will I build with large endowment,
Where every day an hundred aged men
Shall all hold up their wither'd hands to heav'n.

Dryden.

CONTRIVABLE. adj. [from *contrive*.]

Possible to be planned by the mind;
possible to be invented and adjusted.

It will hence appear how a perpetual motion
may seem easily *contrivable*.

Wilkins's Dædalus.

CONTRIVANCE. n. f. [from *contrive*.]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation;
the thing contrived.

There is no work impossible to these *contriv-
ances*, but there may be as much acted by this
art as can be fancied by imagination.

Wilkins.

Infringed, you'll explore
Divine contrivance, and a God adore. *Blackmore.*
2. Scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes.
Our bodies are made according to the most curious artifice, and orderly contrivance. *Glennville's Scops.*

3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice.
Have I not manag'd my contrivance well,
To try your love, and make you doubt of mine? *Dryden.*
There might be a feint, a contrivance in the matter, to draw him into some secret ambush. *Atterbury.*

TO CONTRIVE. *v. a.* [*controuer, Fr.*]

1. To plan out; to excogitate.
One that kept in the contriving lust, and waked to do it. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
What more likely to contrive this admirable frame of the universe than infinite wisdom? *Tillotson.*

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then contrives the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

2. To wear away. Out of use.

Three ages, such as mortal men contrive. *Fairy Queen.*
Please ye, we may contrive this afternoon, And quail carouses to our mistress' health. *Shakspeare.*

TO CONTRIVE. *v. n.* To form or design; to plan; to scheme; to contrive.

Is it enough
That masking habits, and a borrow'd name,
Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame? *Prior.*

CONTRIVEMENT. *n. f.* [*from contrive.*] Invention. *Diſ.*

CONTRIVER. *n. f.* [*from contrive.*] An inventor; one that plans a design; a schemer.

1, the mistress of your charms,
The close contriver of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part. *Shakspeare.*
Epeus, who the fraud's contriver was. *Denham.*
Plain loyalty, not built on hope,
I leave to your contriver, Pope:
None loves his king and country better,
Yet none was ever less their debtor. *Swift.*

Scenes of blood and desolation, I had painted as the common effects of those destructive machines; whereof, he said, some evil genius, enemy to mankind, must have been the first contriver. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

CONTRÔL. *n. f.* [*control, that is, contre role, French.*]

1. A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.

2. Check; restraint.

Let partial spirits still aloud complain,
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may,
Without control, upon their fellows prey. *Waller.*
He shall feel a force upon himself from within, and from the control of his own principles, to engage him to do worthily. *South.*

If the sinner shall win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all those considerations shall be able to strike no terror into his mind, lay no restraint upon his lusts, no control upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace. *South's Sermons.*

Speak, what Phœbus has inspir'd thy soul
For common good, and speak without control. *Dryden's Homer.*

3. Power; authority; superintendence.
The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowls,
Are their males' subjects, and at their controls. *Shakspeare.*

TO CONTRÔL. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.

2. To govern; to restrain; to subject.

Authority to convent, to control, to punish, as far as with excommunication, whomsoever they think worthy. *Hooker.*

Give me a staff of honour for mine age;
But not a sceptre to control the world. *Shakspeare.*
Who shall control me for my works? *Ecclesi.*
I feel my virtue struggling in my soul;
But stronger passion does its pow'r control. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

With this he did a herd of goats control,
Which by the way he met, and slyly stole;
Clad like a country swain he pip'd and sung,
And playing drove his jolly troop along. *Dryden.*
O, dearest Andrew, says the humble drail,
Henceforth may I obey, and thou control. *Prior.*

3. To overpower; to confute: as, be controlled all the evidence of his adversary.

As for the time while he was in the Tower, and the manner of his brother's death, and his own escape, the knew they were things that a very few could control. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CONTRO'LLABLE. *adj.* [*from control.*]

Subject to control; subject to command; subject to be over-ruled.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore, its his present workings, not controllable by reason. *South.*

CONTRO'LLER. *n. f.* [*from control.*] One that has the power of governing or restraining; a superintendent.

He does not calm his contumelious spirit,
Nor cease to be an arrogant controller. *Shakspeare.*
The great controller of our fate
Deign'd to be man, and liv'd in low estate. *Dryden.*

CONTRO'LLERSHIP. *n. f.* [*from controller.*]

The office of a controller.

CONTRO'LEMENT. *n. f.* [*from control.*]

1. The power or act of superintending or restraining.

2. The state of being restrained; restraint.
They made war and peace with one another, without controlment. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Opposition; confutation.

Were it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without controlment, in that current meaning, whereby every where it prevaileth. *Hooker.*

4. Resistance; hostility.

Here have we war for war, and blood for blood, Controlment for controlment. *Shakspeare.*

CONTRÔVERSIAL. *adj.* [*from controversy.*] Relating to disputes; disputatious.

It happens in controversial discourses as it does in the assaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm whereon the batteries are erected, there is no further enquiry whom it belongs to, so it affords but a fit rise for the present purpose. *Lact.*

CONTRÔVERSY. *n. f.* [*controversia, Lat.*]

1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions: a dispute is commonly oral, and a controversy in writing.

How cometh it to pass that we are so rent with mutual contentions, and that the church is so much troubled? If men had been willing to learn, all these controversies might have died the very day they were first brought forth. *Hooker.*

Without controversy great is the mystery of godliness. *1 Timothy.*

Wild controversy then, which long had slept,
Into the press from ruin'd cloisters leapt. *Denk.*
This left no room for controversy about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others. *Lact.*

2. A suit in law.

If there be a controversy between men, and they come unto judgment, that the judges may judge them, then they shall justify the righteous and condemn the wicked. *Deuteronomy.*

3. A quarrel.

The Lord hath a controversy with the nations. *Jeremiah.*

4. Opposition; enmity. This is an unusual sense.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lully sinews; throwing it aside,
And stemming it with hearts of controversy. *Shak.*

TO CONTROVERT. *v. a.* [*controverto, Lat.*] To debate; to ventilate in opposite books; to dispute any thing in writing.

If any person shall think fit to controvert them, he may do it very safely for me. *Chayne.*

Hooker seems to use the word controverse, if it be not an erratum.

Persuasion ought to be fully settled in men's hearts, that, in litigations and controverted causes of such quality, the will of God is to have them to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine. *Hooker.*

CONTRÔVERTIBLE. *adj.* [*from controvert.*]

Disputable; that may be the cause of controversy.

Discouraging of matters dubious, and many controvertible truths, we cannot without arrogancy intreat a credulity, or implore any farther assent than the probability of our reasons and verity of our experiments. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CONTRÔVERTIST. *n. f.* [*from controvert.*]

Disputant; a man versed or engaged in literary wars or disputations.

Who can think himself so considerable as not to dread this mighty man of demonstration, this prince of controvertists, this great lord and possessor of first principles? *Tillotson.*

CONTUMACIOUS. *adj.* [*contumax, Lat.*]

Obstinate; perverse; stubborn; inflexible.

He is in law said to be a contumacious person, who, on his appearance afterwards, departs the court without leave. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

There is another very efficacious method for subduing of the most obstinate contumacious sinner, and bringing him into the obedience of the faith of Christ. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CONTUMACIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from contumacious.*]

Obstinately; stubbornly; inflexibly; perversely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from contumacious.*] Obstinacy; perverseness; inflexibility; stubbornness.

From the description I have given of it, a judgment may be given of the difficulty and contumaciousness of cure. *Wigman.*

CONTUMACY. *n. f.* [*from contumacia, Latin.*]

1. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility.

Such acts
Of contumacy will provoke the Highest
To make death in us live. *Milton.*

2. [*In law.*] A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

These certificates do only, in the generality, mention the party's contumacies and disobedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONTUMELIOUS. *adj.* [*contumeliosus, Lat.*]

1. Reproachful; rude; sarcastick; contemptuous.

With scoffs and scorns, and contumelious taunts,
In open market-place produc'd they me
To be a publick spectacle. *Shakspeare.*

In all the quarrels and tumults at Rome, though the people frequently proceeded to rude contumelious language, yet no blood was ever drawn in any popular commotions, till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

2. Inclined to utter reproach or practise insults; brutal; rude.

There is yet another sort of *contumelious* persons, who indeed are not chargeable with that circumstance of ill employing their wit; for they use none of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

Giving our holy virgins to the flame

Of *contumelious*, headily, madbrain'd war. *Shaksp.*

3. Productive of reproach; shameful; ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so it is *contumelious* to him. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTUMELIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumeliosus*.] Reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely.

The people are not wont to take so great offence, when they are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are *contumeliously* trodden upon. *Hosker.*

Fie, lords! that you, being supreme magistrates,

Thus *contumeliously* should break the peace. *Shak.*

CONTUMELIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contumeliosus*.] Rudeness; reproach.**CONTUMELY.** *n. f.* [from *contumelia*, Lat.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach.

If the helm of chief government be in the hands of a few of the wealthiest, then laws, providing for continuance thereof, must make the punishment of *contumely* and wrong, offset unto any of the common sort, sharp and grievous, that so the evil may be prevented. *Hosker.*

Th' oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*,

The pang of despis'd love, the law's delay.

Shakspere's Hamlet.

It was undervalued and depreed with some bitterness and *contumely*. *Clarendon.*

Why should any man be troubled at the *contumelies* of those, whose judgment deserves not to be valued? *Tiltsfon.*

Eternal *contumely* attend that guilty title, which claims exemption from thought, and arrogates to its wearers the prerogative of brutes. *Addison.*

TO CONTUSE. *v. a.* [from *contusus*, Latin.]

1. To beat together; to bruise.

Of their roots, barks, and feeds, *contused* together, and mingled with other earth, and well watered with warm water, there came forth herbs much like the other. *Bacon.*

2. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

The ligature *contuses* the lips in cutting them, so that they require to be digested before they can unite. *Wilksan.*

CONTUSION. *n. f.* [from *contusio*.]

1. The act of beating or bruising.

2. The state of being beaten or bruised.

Take a piece of glass, and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by *contusion* a multitude of minute surfaces, from a diaphanous, degenerates into a white body. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. A bruise; a compression of the fibres, distinguished from a wound.

That winter lion, who in rage forgets

Aged *contusions*, and all bruise of time. *Shaksp.*

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and all *contusions*, in hard weather, are more hard to cure. *Bacon.*

CONVALESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *convalescentia*, Lat.]**CONVALESCENCY.** *n. f.* [from *convalescentia*, Lat.] Renewal of health; recovery from a disease.

Being in a place out of the reach of any alarm, she recovered her spirits to a reasonable *convalescence*. *Clarendon.*

CONVALESCENT. *adj.* [from *convalescens*, Latin.] Recovering; returning to a state of health.**CONVENABLE.** *adj.* [from *convenable*, Fr.]

1. Consistent with; agreeable to; accordant to. Not in use.

He is so meek, wife, and merciable,
And with his word his work is *convenient*.

Spenser's Pastoral.

2. That may be convened.

TO CONVEENE. *v. n.* [from *convenio*, Latin.]

1. To come together; to associate; to unite.

The fire separates the aqueous parts from the others, wherewith they were blended in the concrete, and brings them into the receiver, where they *convene* into a liquor. *Boyle.*

In short-sighted men, whose eyes are too plump, the refraction being too great, the rays converge and *convene* in the eyes, before they come at the bottom. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To assemble for any publick purpose.

There are settled periods of their *convenings*, or a liberty left to the prince for convoking the legislature. *Locke.*

TO CONVEENE. *v. a.*

1. To call together; to assemble; to convoke.

No man was better pleased with the *convening* of this parliament than myself. *King Charles.*

All the factious and schismatical people would frequently, as well in the night as the day, *convene* themselves by the sound of a bell. *Clarend.*

And now th' almighty father of the gods

Convenes a council in the bliss abodes. *Pope.*

2. To summon judicially.

By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil causes, cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe.*

CONVENIENCE. *n. f.* [from *convenientia*,**CONVENIENCY.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. Fitness; propriety.

Conveniency is when a thing or action is so fitted to the circumstances, and the circumstances to it, that thereby it becomes a thing convenient. *Perkins.*

In things not commanded of God, yet lawful, because permitted, the question is, what light shall shew us the *conveniency* which one hath above another? *Hosker.*

2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulties.

A man putting all his pleasures into one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one jewel: the value is the same, and the *conveniency* greater. *South's Sermons.*

Every man must want something for the *conveniency* of his life, for which he must be obliged to others. *Calamy's Sermons.*

There is another *convenience* in this method, during your waiting. *Swift.*

3. Cause of ease; accommodation.

If it have not such a *convenience*, voyages must be very uncomfortable. *Watkins' Math. Magic.*

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Dryd.*

There was a pair of spectacles, a pocket perspective, and several other little *conveniences*, I did not think myself bound in honour to discover. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

4. Fitness of time or place.

Use no farther means;

But, with all brief and plain *conveniency*,
Let me have judgment. *Shaksp. Merch. of Vin.*

CONVENIENT. *adj.* [from *conveniens*, Lat.]

1. Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted; commodious.

The least and most trivial episodes, or under actions, are either necessary or *convenient*; either so necessary, that without them the poem must be imperfect; or so *convenient*, that no others can be imagined more suitable to the place in which they are. *Dryd. Dedication to the Aeneid.*

Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and preserved by a *convenient* mixture of contraries. *Airbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It has either *to* or *for* before the following noun: perhaps it ought generally to have *for* before persons, and *to* before things.

Give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food *convenient* for me. *Proverbs.*

There are some arts that are peculiarly *convenient* to some particular nations. *Tiltsfon.*

CONVENIENTLY. *adv.* [from *convenient*.]

1. Commodiously; without difficulty.

I this morning know

Where we shall find him most *conveniently*. *Shaksp.*

2. Fitly; with proper adaptation of part to part, or of the whole to the effect proposed.

It would be worth the experiment to inquire, whether or no a sailing chariot might be more *conveniently* framed with moveable sails, whose force may be impeded from their motion, equivalent to those in a wind-mill. *Wilksan.*

CONVENT. *n. f.* [from *conventus*, Latin.]

1. An assembly of religious persons; a body of monks or nuns.

He came to Leicester;

Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot,
With all his *convent*, honourably receiv'd him. *Shakspere.*

2. A religious house; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

One seldom finds in Italy a spot of ground more agreeable than ordinary, that is not covered with a *convent*. *Addison.*

TO CONVENT. *v. a.* [from *conventus*, Latin.]

To call before a judge or judicature.

He with his oath

By all probation will make up full clear,
Whenever he is *convented*. *Shakspere.*

They sent forth their precepts to attach men, and *convent* them before themselves at private houses. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CONVENTICLE. *n. f.* [from *conventiculum*, Lat.]

1. An assembly; a meeting.

They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever; even, out of the church, to have nothing to do with publick business. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

2. An assembly for worship. Generally used in an ill sense, including heresy or schism.

It beloveth, that the place where God shall be served by the whole church be a publick place, for the avoiding of privy *conventicles*, which, covered with pretence of religion, may serve unto dangerous practices. *Hosker.*

Whofur from steeples and their sacred fount,
In fields their fullen *conventicles* found. *Dryden.*

A sort of men, who are content to be fitted of the church of England, who perhaps attend its service in the morning, and go with their wives to a *conventicle* in the afternoon. *Swift.*

3. A secret assembly; an assembly where conspiracies are formed.

Ay, all of you have laid your heads together
(Myself had notice of your *conventicles*)
And all to make away my guiltless life. *Shaksp.*

4. An assembly, in contempt.

If he revoked this plea too, 'twas because he found the expected council was dwindling into a *conventicle*, a packed assembly of Italian bishops; not a free convention of fathers from all quarters. *Atterbury.*

CONVENTICLER. *n. f.* [from *conventicle*.]

One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

Another crop is too like to follow; nay, I fear, it is unavoidable, if the *conventiclers* be permitted still to scatter. *Dryden.*

CONVENTION. *n. f.* [from *conventus*, Latin.]

1. The act of coming together; union; coalition; junction.

They are to be reckoned amongst the most general affections of the *conventions*, or affluations, of several particles of matter into bodies of any certain denomination. *Boyle.*

2. An assembly.

Publick *conventions* are liable to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men. *Swift.*

3. A contract; an agreement for a time, previous to a definitive treaty.

CONVENTIONAL. *adj.* [from *convention*] Stipulated; agreed on by compact.

Conventional services referred by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown on knights service. *Hale.*

CONVENTIONARY. *adj.* [from *convention*] Acting upon contract; settled by stipulations.

The ordinary covenants of most *conventionary* tenants are, to pay due capon and due harvest journeys. *Carew's Survey.*

CONVENTUAL. *adj.* [conventuel, French.] Belonging to a convent; monastick.

Those are called *conventual* priors, that have the chief ruling power over a monastery. *Ayliffe.*

CONVENTUAL. *n. f.* [from *convent*.] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

I have read a sermon of a *conventual*, who laid it down, that Adam could not laugh before the fall. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO CONVERGE. *v. n.* [convergo, Lat.] To tend to one point from different places.

Where the rays from all the points of any object meet again, after they have been made to converge by reflection or refraction, there they will make a picture of the object upon a white body. *Newton's Opticks.*

Entweeping first

The lower skies, they all at once converge
High to the crown of heaven. *Thomson.*

CONVERGENT. } *adj.* [from *converge*.]
CONVERGING. } Tending to one point from different parts.

CONVERGING Series. See **SERIES.**

CONVERSABLE. *adj.* [from *converse*. It is sometimes written *conversible*, but improperly; *conversant*, *conversation*, *conversable*.] Qualified for conversation; fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts; communicative.

That fire and levity which makes the young scarce *conversible*, when tempered by years, makes a gay old age. *Addison.*

CONVERSABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *conversable*.] The quality of being a pleasing companion; fluency of talk.

CONVERSABLY. *adv.* [from *conversable*.] In a conversable manner; with the qualities of a pleasing communicative companion.

CONVERSANT. *adj.* [conversant, Fr.]

1. Acquainted with; having a knowledge of any thing acquired by familiarity and habitude; familiar: with *in*.

The learning and skill which he had by being *conversant* in their books. *Hooker.*

Let them make some towns near to the mountain's side, where they may dwell together with neighbours, and be *conversant* in the view of the world. *Spenser.*

Those who are *conversant* in both the tongues, leave to make their own judgment of it. *Dryd.*
He uses the different dialects as one who had been *conversant* with them all. *Pope.*

2. Having intercourse with any; acquaint-

ted; familiar by cohabitation or fellowship; cohabiting: with *among* or *with*.

All that Moses commanded, Joshua read before all the congregation of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were *conversant* among them. *Joshua.*

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *conversant* with ease and idleness. *Shaksp.*

Old men who have loved young company, and been *conversant* continually with them, have been of long life. *Bacon.*

Gabriel, this day by proof thou shalt behold, Thou, and all angels *conversant* on earth With man, or men's affairs, how I begin To verify that solemn message. *Milton.*

To such a one, an ordinary colledge gleaner of the city is an arrant flaccian, and as much superior too, as a man *conversant* about White-hall and the court is to an ordinary thoukeeper. *Locke.*

3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning: with *about*, formerly *in*.

The matters wherein church polity is *conversant*, are the publick religious duties of the church. *Hooker.*

If any think education, because it is *conversant* about children, to be but a private and domestick duty, he has been ignorantly bred himself. *Wotton on Education.*

Discretion, considered both as an accomplishment and as a virtue, not only as *conversant* about worldly affairs, but as regarding our whole existence. *Addison's Spectator.*

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is *conversant* about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance to ourselves and our country. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CONVERSATION. *n. f.* [conversatio, Lat.]

1. Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk: opposed to a formal conference.

She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the sweet *conversation* of her sister. *Sidney.*

What I mentioned some time ago in *conversation*, was not a new thought, just then started by accident or occasion. *Swift.*

2. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject: as, *we had a long conversation on that question.*

3. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity.

The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and *conversation* with the best company. *Dryden.*

His apparent, open guile;

I mean his *conversation* with Shore's wife. *Shaksp.*

4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.

Having your *conversation* honest among the Gentiles. *1 Peter.*

5. Practical habits; knowledge by long acquaintance.

I set down, out of long experience in business and much *conversation* in books, what I thought pertinent to this business. *Bacon.*

By experience and *conversation* with these bodies, a man may be enabled to give a near conjecture at the metallic ingredients of any mass. *Woodward.*

CONVERSATIVE. *adj.* [from *converse*.]

Relating to publick life, and commerce with men; not contemplative.

Finding him little studious and contemplative, she chose to endue him with *conversative* qualities of youth. *Wotton.*

TO CONVERSE. *v. n.* [converser, Fr. *conversor*, Latin.]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with; to be a companion to: followed by *with*.

By approving the sentiments of a person *with* whom he *conversed*, in such particulars as were

just, he won him over from those points in which he was mistaken. *Addison.*

For him who lonely loves

To seek the distant hills, and there *converse* With nature. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to action.

I will *converse* with iron-witted fools, And unrespective boys: none are for me, That look into me with considerate eyes. *Shaksp.*

Men then come to be furnished with fewer or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they *converse* with afford greater or less variety. *Locke.*

3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk.

Go therefore half this day, as friend with friend, *Converse* with Adam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Much less can bird with beast, or fish with fowl, So well *converse*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject: with *on* before the thing.

We had *conversed* so often on that subject, and he had communicated his thoughts of it to fully to me, that I had not the least remaining difficulty. *Dryden's Discrepancy.*

5. To have commerce with a different sex.

Being asked by some of her sex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pay to the gods, after having *conversed* with a man? If it were a husband, says she, the next day: if a stranger, never. *Guardian.*

CONVERSE. *n. f.* [from the verb. It is sometimes accented on the first syllable, sometimes on the last. *Pope* has used both: the first is more analogical.]

1. Conversation; manner of discoursing in familiar life.

His *converse* is a system fit Alone to fill up all her wit. *Swift.*

Gen'rous *converse*, a soul exempt from pride, And love to praise with reason on his side. *Pope.*

Form'd by thy *converse* happily to thee From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial *converse*; yet it is, like the sun, without contaminating its beams. *Glanville.*

By such a free *converse* with persons of different sects, we shall find that there are persons of good sense and virtue, persons of piety and worth. *Harris on the Mind.*

3. In geometry. [from *conversus*.]

A proposition is said to be the *converse* of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides are also equal: the *converse* of the proposition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite to those angles are also equal. *Chambers.*

CONVERSELY. *adv.* [from *converse*.] With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVERSION. *n. f.* [conversio, Latin.]

1. Change from one state into another; transmutation.

Artificial *conversion* of water into ice, is the work of a few hours; and this of air may be tried by a month's space. *Eaton.*

There are no such natural gradations, and *conversions* of one metal and mineral into another, in the earth, as many have fancied. *Woodward.*

The *conversion* of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Change from reprobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life.

3. Change from one religion to another.

They passed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the *conversion* of the Gentiles. *Acts.*

4. The interchange of terms in an argument: as, *no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue.* *Chambers.*

5. CONVERSION of Equations, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

CONVERSIVE. *adj.* [from *converse*.] Conversable; sociable.

TO CONVERT. *v. a.* [*convertio*, Lat.]

1. To change into another substance; to transmute.

If the whole atmosphere was converted into water, it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth. *Burnet.*

2. To change from one religion to another.

Augustine is converted by St. Ambrose's sermon, when he came to it on no such design. *Hammud.*

3. To turn from a bad to a good life.

He which converteth the sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins. *James.*

Then will I teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be converted unto thee. *Psalms.*

4. To turn toward any point.

Crystal will callify into electricity, and convert the needle freely placed. *Brown.*

5. To apply to any use; to appropriate.

The abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee. *Isaiah.*

He acquitted himself not like an honest man; for he converted the prizes to his own use.

Arbutnot on Coins.

6. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second.

The papists cannot abide this proposition converted: all sin is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is sin. The apostle therefore turns it for us: all unrighteousness, says he, is sin; but every transgression of the law is unrighteousness, says Austin, upon the place. *Hale.*

TO CONVERT. *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be transmuted.

The love of wicked friends converts to fear. That fear, to hate. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

They rub out of it a red dust which converteth into worms, which they kill with wine. *Sandys.*

CONVERT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A person converted from one opinion or one practice to another.

The Jesuits did not persuade the converts to lay aside the use of images. *Stillington.*

When Platonism prevailed, the converts to christianity of that school interpreted Holy Writ according to that philosophy.

Let us not imagine that the first converts only of christianity were concerned to defend their religion. *Regius.*

CONVERTER. *n. s.* [from *convert*.] One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *convertible*.] The quality of being passible to be converted.

CONVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *convert*.]

1. Susceptible of change; transmutable; capable of transmutation.

Minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus; nor reducible into another genus. *Hartley.*

The pill is not alkaline; but it is alkaline, convertible and convertible into a corrosive alkali. *Arbutnot on Minerals.*

2. So much alike as that one may be used for the other.

Though it be not the real essence of any substance, it is the functional essence, to which one name belongs; and is convertible with it. *Locke.*

Many that call themselves protestants, look upon our worship to be idolatrous as well as that of the papists; and put prelacy and popery together, as terms convertible. *Swift.*

CONVERTIBLY. *adv.* [from *convertible*.] Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

There never was any person ungrateful, who was not also proud; nor, convertibly, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful. *South.*

CONVERTITE. *n. s.* [*converti*, Fr.] A convert; one converted from another opinion. Not in use.

Since you are a gentle convertite, My tongue shall blush again this storm of war.

Shakespeare.

Nor would I be a convertite so cold, As not to tell it. *Donne.*

CONVEX. *adj.* [*convexus*, Lat.] Rising in a circular form; opposite to concave.

It is the duty of a painter, even in this also, to imitate the convex mirror, and to place nothing which glares at the border of his picture. *Dryden.*

An orb or ball round its own axis whirl; Will not the motion to a distance hurl

Whatever dust or land you on it place, And drops of water from its convex face? *Blackm.*

CONVEX. *n. s.* A convex body; a body swelling externally into a circular form.

A comet draws a long extended blaze; From east to west burns thro' the ethereal frame,

And half heav'n's convex glisters with the flame. *Tickell.*

CONVEXED. *particip. adj.* [from *convex*.]

Formed convex; protuberant in a circular form.

Dolphins are straight; nor have they their spine convexed, or more considerably embowed than either sharks, porpoises, whales, or other cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONVEXEDLY. *adv.* [from *convexed*.] In a convex form.

They be drawn convexedly crooked in one piece; yet the dolphin, that carrieth Arion, is concavously inverted, and hath its spine depieced.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONVEXITY. *n. s.* [from *convex*.] Protuberance in a circular form.

Convex glasses supply the defect of plumpness in the eye, and, by increasing the refraction, make the rays converge sooner, so as to converge distinctly at the bottom of the eye, if the glass have a due degree of convexity. *Newton.*

If the eye were so piercing as to discern even opaque and little objects a hundred leagues off, it would do us little service; it would be terminated by neighbouring hills and woods, or, in the largest and evenest plain, by the very convexity of the earth. *Bentley.*

CONVEXLY. *adv.* [from *convex*.] In a convex form.

Almost all, both blunt and sharp, are convexly conical; they are all along convex, not only perambitum, but between both ends. *Grew.*

CONVEXNESS. *n. s.* [from *convex*.] Spheroidal protuberance; convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Having the hollow on the inside corresponding to the external protuberance.

These are the phenomena of thick convex-concave plates of glass, which are every where of the same thickness. *Newton.*

TO CONVEY. *v. a.* [*conveho*, Latin.]

1. To carry; to transport from one place to another.

Let letters be given me to the governors beyond the river, that they may convey me over till I come into Judea. *Nehemiah.*

I will convey them by sea, in boats, unto the place thou shalt appoint me. *1 Kings.*

2. To hand from one to another.

A divine natural right could not be conveyed down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Locke.*

3. To remove secretly.

There was one conveyed out of my house yesterday in this basket. *Shakespeare.*

4. To bring any thing, as an instrument of transmission; to transmit.

Since there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the senses have conveyed any in, I conceive that ideas in the understanding are coeval with sensation. *Locke.*

5. To transfer; to deliver to another.

The earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands to feudists in trust. *Spenser.*

Adam's property or private dominion could not convey any sovereignty or rule to his heir, who, not having a right to inherit all his father's possessions, could not thereby come to have any sovereignty over his brethren. *Locke.*

6. To impart, by means of something.

Men fill one another's heads with noise and sounds, but convey not thereby their thoughts. *Locke.*

That which uses to produce the idea, though conveyed in by the usual organ, not being taken notice of, there follows no sensation. *Locke.*

Some single imperceptible bodies must come from them to the eyes, and thereby convey to the brain some motion which produces those ideas. *Locke.*

They give energy to our expressions, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases, than any in our own tongue. *Addison.*

7. To impart; to introduce.

What obscured light the heav'ns did grant, Did but convey unto our fearful minds A doubtful warrant of immediate death. *Shak.*

Others convey themselves into the mind by more senses than one. *Locke.*

8. To manage with privacy.

I will convey the business as I shall find means, and acquaint you withal. *Shakespeare.*

Hugh Capet also, who usurp'd the crown, To fine his title with some shews of truth, Convey'd himself as heir to th' lady Langore. *Shakespeare.*

CONVEYANCE. *n. s.* [from *convey*.]

1. The act of removing any thing.

Tell her, thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence, Her uncle Rivers; ay, and for her sake, Mad'st quick conveyance with her great aunt Anne. *Shakespeare.*

2. Way for carriage or transportation.

Following the river downward, there is conveyance into the countries named in the text. *Raleigh's Hist. of Wood.*

Iron works ought to be continued to places where there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, so as to quit the cost of the carriage. *Temple.*

3. The method of removing secretly from one place to another.

Your husband's here at hand; bethink you of some conveyance: in the house you cannot hide him. *Shakespeare.*

4. The means or instrument by which any thing is conveyed.

We pow' upon the morning, are unapt To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd Tuck pipes, and these conveyances of blood, With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

How such a variety of motions should be regularly conducted, in such a wilderness of passages and distinct avenues, by mere implicants and material conveyances, I have not the least conjecture. *Glan. San. Dig.*

5. Transmission; delivery from one to another.

Our author has provided for the descending and conveyance down of Adam's monarchial power, or paternal dominion, to posterity. *Locke.*

6. Act of transferring property; grant.

Doth not the act of the parents, in any lawful grant or conveyance, bind their heirs for ever thereunto? *Spenser on Ireland.*

7. Writing by which property is transferred.

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the inferior himself have no more? *Shakspeare.*

This begot a suit in the chancery before the lord Coventry, who found the conveyances in law to be so firm, that in justice he must decree the land to the earl. *Clarendon.*

8. Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; secret substitution of one thing for another.

It cometh herein to pass with men, unadvisedly fallen into error, as with them whose state hath no ground to uphold it, but only the help which, by subtle conveyance, they draw out of casual events, arising from day to day, till at length they be clean spent. *Hooker.*

Clothe conveyance, and each practice ill Of couinage and knavery. *Spenser.*

I am this day come to survey the Tower; Since Henry's death, I fear, there is conveyance. *Shakspeare.*

Can they not juggle, and with slight Conveyance play with wrong and right? *Hudib.*

CONVEYANCER. *n. f.* [from conveyance.] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.CONVEYER. *n. f.* [from convey.] One who carries or transmits any thing from one place or person to another.

The conveyors of waters of these times content themselves with one inch of fall in six hundred feet. *Brewster on Languages.*

Those who stand before earthly princes, in the nearest degree of approach, who are the dispensers of their favours, and conveyers of their will, to others, do, on that very account, challenge high honours to themselves. *Atturbury.*

To CONVECT. *v. a.* [convincio, Lat.]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

And they which heard it, being convicted by their own consciences, went out one by one. *John.*

They that were his hilt they seemed possible, by speaking the performance of them, have been convicted of imposture. *Bacon.*

2. To confute; to discover to be false.

Although not with the reason of any head, but experience of many names, may well convict it, yet will it not be convicted as a wicked. *Brown.*

3. To show by proof or evidence.

If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if some should demand a legacy by virtue of some written testament, wherein there being no such thing specified, he plaundeth that there it must needs be, and bring in arguments from the love which always the testator bore him; imagining that these proofs will convict a testament to have that in it, which other men can no where by reading find. *Hooker.*

CONVICT. *adj.* [rather the participle of the verb.] Convicted; detected in guilt.

Before I be convicted by course of law, To threaten me with death, is most unlawful. *Shakspeare.*

By the civil law, a person convicted, or confessing his own crime, cannot appeal. *Archie.*

Convicted a papist he, and I a poet. *Pope.*

CONVICT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A person cast at the bar; one found guilty of the crime charged against him; a criminal detected at his trial.

On the score of humanity, the civil law allows a certain space of time both to the convict and to persons confessing, in order to satisfy the judgment. *Aylmer's Paragon.*

CONVICTION. *n. f.* [from convict.]1. Detection of guilt, which is, in law, either when a man is outlawed, or appears and confesses, or else is found guilty by the inquest. *Cowell.*

The third best absent is condemn'd, Convict by flight, and rebel to all law; Conscience to the serpent none belongs. *Milton.*

2. The act of convincing; confutation; the act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a position.

When therefore the apostle requireth hability to convict heretics, can we think he judgeth it a thing unlawful, and not rather needful, to use the principal instrument of their conviction, the light of reason? *Hooker.*

The manner of his conviction was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him, but as a standing miracle, a lasting argument for the conviction of others, to the very end of the world. *Atturb.*

3. State of being convinced.

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences. *Swift.*

CONVICTIVE. *adj.* [from convict.] Having the power of convincing.To CONVINCCE. *v. a.* [convinceo, Lat.]

1. To force any one to acknowledge a contested position.

That which I have all this while been endeavouring to convince men of, and to persuade them to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend to us, as proper for human consideration. *Tillotson.*

But, having shifted every form to shape, Convinc'd of conquest, he resum'd his shape. *Dry.*

History is all the light we have in many cases; and we receive from it a great part of the useful truths we have, with a convincing evidence. *Locke.*

2. To convict; to prove guilty of.

To convince all that are ungodly among them, of all their ungodly deeds. *Jude.*

The discovery of a truth formerly unknown, doth rather convince man of ignorance, than nature of error. *Raleigh.*

O seek not to convince me of a crime, Which I can ne'er repent, nor can you pardon. *Dryden.*

3. To evince; to prove; to manifest; to vindicate. Not in use.

Your Italy contains none so accomplished a courtier, to convince the honour of my mistress. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

This letter, instead of a confutation, only urgeth me to prove divers passages of my sermon, which M. Cheynet's part was to convince. *Dr. Maine.*

4. To overpower; to surmount. Obsolete.

There are a crew of wretched souls That stay his cure; their malady convinces The great essay of art. *Shakspeare.*

Knave he such abroad; Who having, by their own importunate suit, Or voluntary detage of some mistress, Convinc'd or suppld them, they cannot chuse But they must blush. *Shakspeare.*

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains Will I with wine and wassail so convince That memory, the warder of the brain, Shall be a fume. *Shakspeare.*

CONVINCEMENT. *n. f.* [from convince.] Conviction.

If that be not convincement enough, let him weigh the other also. *Deane's Piety.*

CONVINCEABLE. *adj.* [from convince.]

1. Capable of conviction.

2. Capable of being evidently disproved or detected.

Upon what uncertainties, and also convinceable fallacies, they often erected such emblems, we have delivered. *Brown.*

CONVINCINGLY. *adv.* [from convince.]

In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt or dispute; so as to produce conviction.

This he did so particularly and convincingly, that those of the parliament were in great confusion. *Clarendon.*

The resurrection is so convincingly attested by such persons, with such circumstances, that they who consider and weigh the testimony, at what distance soever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the resurrection than the crucifixion of Jesus. *Atturbury.*

CONVINCINGNESS. *n. f.* [from convince.] The power of convincing.To CONVIVE. *v. a.* [convivo, Lat.] To entertain; to feast. A word, I believe, not elsewhere used.

First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent, There in the full convive you. *Shak. Troilus and Cress.*

CONVIVAL. *adj.* [convivialis, Latin.]CONVIVIAL. *adj.* Relating to an entertainment; feotal; social.

I was the first who set up festivals; Not with high tables our appetites did force, But fill'd with conversation and discourse; Which feasts, convivial meetings we did name. *Denham.*

Your social and convivial spirit is such, that it is a happiness to live and converse with you. *Dr. Newton.*

CONVINDRUM. *n. f.* A low jest; a quibble; a mean conceit; a cant word.

Mean time he smokes, and laughs at merry tale, Or pun ambiguous, or convindrum quaint. *Philips.*

To CONVOCATE. *v. a.* [convoco, Lat.]

To call together; to summon to an assembly.

CONVOCA'TION. *n. f.* [convocatio, Lat.]

1. The act of calling to an assembly.

Diaphantus, making a general convocation, spake to them in this manner. *Sidney.*

2. An assembly.

On the eighth day shall be an holy convocation unto you. *Leviticus.*

3. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical, in time of parliament; and, as the parliament consists of two distinct houses, so does this; the one called the upper house, where the archbishops and bishops sit severally by themselves; the other the lower house, where all the rest of the clergy are represented by their deputies. *Cowell.*

I have made an offer to his majesty, Upon our spiritual convocation, As touching France, to give a greater sum Than ever at one time the clergy yet Did to his predecessors part withal. *Shakspeare.*

This is the declaration of our church about it, made by those who met in convocation. *Stillingfleet.*

To CONVOKE. *v. a.* [convoco, Lat.]

To call together; to summon to an assembly.

Assemblies exercise their legislature at the times that their constitution, or their own adjournment, appoints, if there be no other way prescribed to convocate them. *Locke.*

When next the morning warms the people's ear, Convocate the peerage. *Pope's Old Man.*

The senate originally consisted all of nobles, the people being only extract upon such occasions as fell into their cognizance. *Smith.*

To CONVOOLVE. *v. a.* [convolvio, Lat.]

To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

He writh'd him to and fro convolv'd. *Shak.*

It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because the emits no web, nor hath any textile art, can *convulse* the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*

Us'd to milder scents, the tender race
By thousands tumble from their honey'd domes,
Convuls'd and agonizing in the dunt. *Thomson.*

CONVOLUTED. *part.* [of the verb I have found no example.] Twisted; rolled upon itself.

This differs from Muscovy-glass only in this, that the plates of that are flat and plain, whereas these are *convoluted* and inflected. *Woodward.*

CONVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*convolutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of being rolled upon itself.

Observe the *convolution* of the said fibres in all other glands, in the same or some other manner. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

A thousand secret, subtle pipes below,
From which, by numerous *convolutions* wound,
Wrapp'd with th' attending nerve, and twisted round. *Blackmore.*

2. The state of rolling together in company.

And tofs'd wide round,
O'er the calm sea, in *convolution* twist
The feather'd eddy floats. *Thomson's Autumn.*

TO CONVOY. *v. a.* [*convoyer*, French, from *conviaire*, low Latin.] To accompany by land or sea, for the sake of defence: as, he was *convoyed* by ships of war.

CONVOY. *n. f.* [from the verb. Anciently the accent was on the last syllable; it is now on the first.]

1. Force attending on the road by way of defence.

Had not God set peculiar value upon his temple, he would not have made himself his people's *convoy* to secure them in their passage to it. *South's Sermons.*

My soul grows hard, and cannot death endure;
Your *convoy* makes the dangerous way secure. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Convoy ships accompany their merchants, till they may prosecute the voyage without danger. *Dryden's Preface, Dufresnoy.*

2. The act of attending as a defence.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where services were done; at such a breach, at such a *convoy*. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

Swift, as a spark of a glancing star,
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe *convoy*. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

3. Conveyance. Not in use.

Sister, as the winds give benefit,
And *convoy* is assistant, do not sleep,
But let me hear from you. *Shakespeare.*

CO'NUSANCE. *n. f.* [*connoissance*, French.] Cognizance; notice; knowledge. A law term.

TO CONVULSE. *v. a.* [*convulsus*, Lat.]

To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

Follows the loosen'd, aggravated roar,
Entangling, deepening, mingling peal on peal,
Crash'd horrible, *convulsing* heaven and earth. *Thomson.*

CONVULSION. *n. f.* [*convulsio*, Lat.]

1. A *convulsion* is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted. *Quincy.*

If my hand be put into motion by a *convulsion*, the indifferency of that operative faculty is *lanced away*. *Locke.*

2. Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion; disturbance.

All have been subject to some convulsions, and fall under the same *convulsions* of fate, by diffusions or invasions. *Temple.*

CONVULSIVE. *adj.* [*convulsif*, Fr.] That produces involuntary motion; that gives twitches or spasms.

They are irregular and *convulsive* motions, or strummings of the spirits. *Hale.*

Show me the flying soul's *convulsive* strife,
And all the anguish of departing life. *Dryden.*

Her colour chang'd, her face was not the same,

And hollow groans from her deep spirit came;
Her hair stood up; *convulsive* rage possess'd
Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breast. *Dryden.*

In silence weep,
And thy *convulsive* sorrows inward keep. *Prior.*

CONY. *n. f.* [*kanin*, Germ. *connil* or *cannin*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Lat.] A rabbit; an animal that burrows in the ground.

With a short-legg'd den,
Lemons and wine for sauce; to these a *cony*
Is not to be despair'd of, for our money. *Ben Jonson's Epig.*

The husbandman suffers by hares and *conys*, which eat the corn and trees. *Motimer.*

CONY-BOROUGH. *n. f.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

TO CONY-CATCH. *v. a.* To catch a cony, is, in the old cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick.

I have matter in my head against you, and against your *cony-catching* rascals. *Shakespeare.*

CONY-CATCHER. *n. f.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper; a tricking fellow; a rascal. Obsolete.

TO COO. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.

The stockdove only through the forest coos,
Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson's Summer.*

COOK. *n. f.* [*coquus*, Lat.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

One mistress Quickly is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry-nurse, or his host, or his laundry, his wather, and his wringer. *Shakespeare.*

The new-born babe by nurses overlaid,
And the *cook* caught within the raging fire he made. *Dryden.*

Their *cooks* could make artificial birds and fishes, in default of the real ones, and which exceeded them in the exquisiteness of the taste. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

COOK-MAID. *n. f.* [*cook and maid*.] A maid that dresses provisions.

A friend was complaining to me, that his wife had turned off one of the best *cook-maids* in England. *Addison.*

COOK-ROOM. *n. f.* [*cook and room*.] A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew; the kitchen of a ship.

The commodity of this new *cook-room* the merchants having found to be so great, as that in all their ships the *cook-rooms* are built in their fore-castles, contrary to that which had been anciently used. *Raleigh's Essays.*

TO COOK. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Lat.]

1. To prepare victuals for the table.

Had either of the crimes been *cooked* to their palates, they might have changed messes. *Deacy of Piety.*

2. To prepare for any purpose.

Hanging is the word, fir; if you be ready for that, you are well *cooked*. *Shakespeare.*

COOKERY. *n. f.* [from *cook*.] The art of dressing victuals.

Some man's wit

Found th' art of *cookery* to delight his sense:
More bodies are consum'd and kill'd with it,
Than with the sword, famine, or pestilence. *Dan.*
Ev'ry one to *cookery* pretends. *King's Cookery.*
These are the ingredients of plants before they are prepared by *cookery*. *Arbuthnot.*

COOL. *adj.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold. He set his leg in a pail-full, as hot as he could well endure it, renewing it as it grew *cool*. *Temple.*

2. Not zealous; not ardent; not angry; not fond; without passion: as, a *cool* friend; a *cool* deceiver.

COOL. *n. f.* Freedom from heat; soft and refreshing coldness.

But see where Lucia, at her wonted hour,
Amid the *cool* of yon high maible arch,
Enjoys the noon-day breeze. *Addison.*

Philander was enjoying the *cool* of the morning, among the dews that lay on every thing about him, and that gave the air a freshness. *Addison.*

TO COOL. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make *cool*; to allay heat.

Snow they use in Naples instead of ice, because, as they say, it *cools* or congeals any liquor soon. *Addison on Italy.*

Jelly of currants, or the jelly of any ripe subacid fruit, is *cooling*, and very agreeable to the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To quiet passion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

My lord Northumberland will soon be *cool'd*. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

He will keep his jealousy to himself, and repine in private, because he will be apt to fear some ill effect it may produce in *cooling* your love to him. *Addison's Spectator.*

Had they thought they had been fighting only other people's quarrels, perhaps it might have *cool'd* their zeal. *Swift.*

TO COOL. *v. n.*

1. To grow less hot.

2. To grow less warm with regard to passion or inclination.

My humour shall not *cool*; I will incense Ford to deal with poison; I will possess him with yellowness. *Shakespeare.*

You never *cool* while you read Homer. *Dryden.*
I'm impatient till it be done; I will not give myself liberty to think, lest I should *cool*. *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

COOLER. *n. f.* [from *cool*.]

1. That which has the power of cooling the body.

Coolers are of two sorts; first, those which produce an immediate sense of cold, which are such as have their parts in less motion than those of the organs of feeling; and secondly, such as, by particular viscosity, or grossness of parts, give a greater consistence to the animal fluids than they had before, whereby they cannot move so fast, and therefore will have less of that intestine force on which their heat depends. The former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common water; and the latter are such as cucumbers, and all substances producing viscosity. *Quincy.*

In dogs or cats there appeared the same necessity for a *cooler* as in man. *Huxley.*

Acid things were used only as *coolers*. *Abundance on Aliments.*

2. A vessel in which any thing is made *cool*.

Your first wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more *coolers*, or *cool-backs*, in which leave the sillage behind, and let it run off fine. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COOLLY. *adv.* [from *cool*.]

1. Without heat, or sharp cold.

She in the gelid caverns, woodbine wrought,
And fresh bedew'd with ever-sprouting streams,
Sits *coolly* calm. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Without passion.

Motives that address themselves *coolly* to our reason, are fitted to be employed upon reasonable creatures. *Albion*.

COOLNESS. *n. f.* [from *cool*.]

1. Gentle cold; a soft or mild degree of cold.

This difference consisteth not in the heat or coolness of spirits; for cloves and other spices, naptha, and petroleum, have exceeding hot spirits, hotter a great deal than oil, wax, or tallow, but not inflamed. *Bacon's Natural History*.

The toad loveth shade and coolness. *Bacon*.
Yonder the harvest of cold months laid up,
Gives a flesh coolness to the royal cup;
There ice, like crystal, firm and never lost,
Tempereth hot July with December's frost. *Waller*.
The sheep enjoy the coolness of the shade. *Dryden's Virgil*.

2. Want of affection; disinclination.

They parted with such coolness towards each other, as if they scarce hoped to meet again. *Clarendon*.

3. Freedom from passion.

COOM. *n. f.* [*cume*, French.]

1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth.

Phillips.

2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.

Bailey.

3. It is used in Scotland for the useless dust which falls from large coals.

COOMB, or COMB. *n. f.* [*combe*, Fr. *cumulus*, Latin, a heap. *Skinner*.] A measure of corn containing four bushels.

Bailey.

COOP. *n. f.* [*kuype*, Dutch.]

1. A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids.

2. A cage; a penn for animals, as poultry or sheep.

Gracchus was slain the day the chickens refused to eat out of the coop; and Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success, when he contemned the tripudial augurations. *Brown*.

There were a great many crammed capons together in a coop. *L'Estrange*.

To COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow compass; to confine; to cage; to imprison: when it is used absolutely, it has often, perhaps always, the intensive particle *up*.

That pale, that white-fac'd shore,
Whose foot spurns back the ocean's roaring tides,
And coops from other lands her islanders. *Shakspeare*.

The Englishmen did coop up the lord Ravensstein, that he starved not; and likewise held in strict siege the town. *Bacon*.

In the taking of a town the poor escape better than the rich; for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and cooped up. *L'Estrange*.

Twice conquer'd cowards, now your shame is shown;

Coop'd up a second time within your town!
Who dare not issue forth in open field. *Dryden*.
Oae world fustid not Alexander's mind;

Coop'd up he seem'd, in earth and seas confin'd. *Dryden's Juvenal*

Coop'd up in a narrow isle, observing great
With flattering wizards. *Dryden*.

The Trojans, coop'd within their walls so long,
Unbar their gates, and issue in a throng. *Dryden*.

The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in comparison of law or physick, of astrology or chymistry, coops the understanding up within narrow bounds, and hinders it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world. *Locke*.

They are coop'd in close by the laws of their countries, and the strict guards of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke*.

What! coop whole armies in our walls again!

Pope.

COUPE. *n. f.* [*coupé*, French.] A motion in dancing.COOPER. *n. f.* [from *coop*.] One that makes coops or barrels.

Societies of artificers and tradesmen, belonging to some towns corporate, such as weavers and coopers, by virtue of their charters, pretend to privilege and jurisdiction. *Child*.

COOPERAGE. *n. f.* [from *cooper*.] The price paid for cooper's work.To COOPERATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Latin.]1. To labour jointly with another to the same end: it has *with* before the agent, and *to* before the end.

It puzzleth and perplexeth the conceits of many, that perhaps would otherwise cooperate with him, and makes a man walk almost alone to his own end. *Bacon*.

By giving man a free will, he allows man that highest satisfaction and privilege of cooperating to his own felicity. *Boyle*.

2. To concur in producing the same effect.

His mercy will not forgive offenders, or his benignity cooperate to their conversions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

All these causes cooperating, mult, at last, weaken their motion. *Cheyne*.

The special acts and impressions by which the Divine Spirit introduces this change, and how far human liberty cooperates with it, are subjects beyond our comprehension. *Rogers*.

COOPERATION. *n. f.* [from *cooperate*.]

The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

We might work any effect without and against matter; and this not holpen by the cooperation of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Natural History*.

COOPERATIVE. *adj.* [from *cooperate*.]

Promoting the same end jointly.

COOPERATOR. *n. f.* [from *cooperate*.] He

that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

COOPTATION. *n. f.* [*coopto*, Lat.] Adoption; assumption.COORDINATE. *adj.* [*con* and *ordina*, Lat.] Holding the same rank; not being subordinate. Thus shellfish may be divided into two coordinate kinds, crustaceous and testaceous; each of which is again divided into many species, subordinate to the kind, but coordinate to each other.

The word Analysis signifies the general and particular heads of a discourse, with their mutual connexions, both coordinate and subordinate, drawn out into one or more tables. *Watts*.

COORDINATELY. *adv.* [from *coordinate*.]

In the same rank; in the same relation; without subordination.

COORDINATENESS. *n. f.* [from *coordinate*.] The state of being coordinate.COORDINATION. *n. f.* [from *coordinate*.]

The state of holding the same rank; of standing in the same relation to something higher; collateralness.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare coordination of power, a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy, optimacy, and democracy. *Newton's Pre-eminence of Parliament*.

When these petty intrigues of a play are so ill ordered, that they have no coherence with the other, I must grant that Lydinus has reason to tax that want of due connexion; for coordination

in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a state. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry*.

COOT. *n. f.* [*maer-coet*, Dut. *colée*, Fr.] A small black waterfowl, seen often in fens and marshes.

A lake, the haunt
Of coots, and of the sitting cormorant. *Dryden*.

COP. *n. f.* [*kop*, Dut. *cop*, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing rising to a head: as, a cop, vulgarly cock, of hay; a cop-castle, properly cop-castle, a small castle or house on a hill; a cob of cherry-stones, for cop, a pile of stones one laid upon another; a tuft on the head of birds.CO'PAL. *n. f.* The Mexican term for a gum.COPARCENARY. *n. f.* [from *coparcener*.] Joint succession to any inheritance.

In descent to all the daughters in coparcenary, for want of sons, the chief house is allotted to the eldest daughter. *Hale*.

COPARCENER. *n. f.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Lat.]

Coparceners are otherwise called parceners; and, in common law, are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor. *Cowell*.

This great lordship was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters: in every of these portions, the coparceners severally exercised the same jurisdiction royal, which the earl marshal and his sons had used in the whole province. *Davies on Ireland*.

COPARCENY. *n. f.* An equal share of coparceners. *Phillips' World of Words*.COPARTNER. *n. f.* [*co* and *partner*.]

One that has a share in some common stock or affair; one equally concerned; a sharer; a partaker; a partner. *Milton* has used it both with *of* and *in*.

Our faithful friends,

Th' associates and copartners of our loss. *Milton*.

Shall I to him make known

As yet my change, and give him to partake

Full happiness with me? Or rather not;

But keep the odds of knowledge in my power,
Without copartner. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Rather by them

I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell

Copartner in these regions of the world. *Milton*.

COPARTNERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *copartner*.]

The state of bearing an equal part, or

possessing an equal share.

In case the father left only daughters, the daughters equally succeeded to their father as in copartnership. *Hale*.

CO'PATAIN. *adj.* [from *cop*.] High raised; pointed. *Hanmer*.

Oh, fine villain! a silken doublet, a velvet hose, a scarlet cluke, and a copatain hat. *Shakspeare*.

COPAYVA. *n. f.* [It is sometimes written

capivi, *copiov*, *capayva*, *copayva*, *cupayva*, *cupayba*.] A gum which distils from a tree in Brasil. It is much used in disorders of the urinary passages.

COPE. *n. f.* [See *Cop*.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.

2. A sacerdotal cloak, or vestment worn in sacred ministration.

3. Any thing which is spread over the head; as the concave of the skies; any archwork over a door.

All these things that are contained
Within this goodly cope, both moist and least,
Their being here, and daily are increas'd. *Spenser*.

Over head the dismal life
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew,
And tying vaulted either hoit with fire;
So, under fiery cope, together rush'd
Both battles main. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The scholar believes there is no man under
the cope of heaven, who is so knowing as his
master. *Dryden.*

TO COPE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a cope.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood,
and coped over head. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To contend with; to oppose.

Know my name is lost,
By treason's tooth bare gnawn, and canker-bit;
Yet am I noble as the adversary
I come to cope. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To reward; to give in return.

I and my friend
Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Thrice thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely cope your courteous pains withal. *Shakespeare.*

TO COPE. v. n.

1. To contend; to struggle; to strive. It has with before the thing or person opposed. [In this sense it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of Junius derives it from *koopen*, to buy, or some other word of the same import; so that to cope with signifies to interchange blows, or any thing else, with another.]

Let our trains
March by us, that we may peruse the men
We should have cop'd withal. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*
It is likely thou wilt undertake
A thing, like death, to chide away this shame,
That copes with death itself, to 'scape from it. *Shakespeare.*

But Eve was Eve;
This far his over-match, who, self-deceiv'd
And rash, beforehand had no better weigh'd
The strength he was to cope with, or his own. *Milton.*

They perfectly understood both the hares and
the enemy they were to cope withal. *L'Estrange.*

On every plain,
Host cop'd with host, dire was the din of war. *Philips.*

Their generals have not been able to cope with
the troops of Athens, which I have conducted. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

If the mind apply itself first to easier subjects,
and things near a-kim to what is already known;
and then advance to the more remote and knotty
parts of knowledge by flow degrees, it will be
able, in this manner, to cope with great difficul-
ties, and prevail over them with amazing and
happy success. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To encounter; to interchange kindness or sentiments.

Thou fresh piece
Of excellent witchcraft, who of force must know
The royal fool thou cop'st with. *Shakspeare.*
Thou art e'en as just a man,
As e'er my conversation cop'd withal. *Shakspeare.*

TO COPE. v. a. To embrace. Not in use.

I will make him tell the tale anew;
Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when;
He hath, and is again to cope your wife. *Shakspeare.*

COPEMATE. n. f. [perhaps for *outmate*, a companion in drinking, or one that dwells under the same cope, for house.]

Companion; friend. An old word.
Ne ever staid in place, ne spake to wight,
Till that the fox his copemate he had found. *Hubbert's Tale.*

COPIER. n. f. [from *copy*.]

1. One that copies; a transcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters
altered by copiers and transcribers. *Addison.*

2. One that imitates; a plagiarist; an imitator.

Without invention a painter is but a copier, and
a poet but a plagiarist of others. *Dryden.*

Let the faint copier, on old Tiber's shore,
Nor mean the task, each breathing bust explore;
Line after line with painful patience trace,
This Roman grandeur, that Attic grace. *Tickel.*

CO'PING. n. f. [from *cope*.] The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall.

All these were of costly stones, even from the
foundation unto the coping. *Kings.*

The coping, the modillions, or dentils, make
a noble show by their graceful projections. *Addison's Architect.*

COPIOUS. adj. [copia, Lat.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.

Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and spread
Their branches hung with copious fruit. *Milton.*
Full measure only bounds
Excess, before the all-bounteous king, who
show'd

With copious hand, rejoicing in their joy. *Milton.*

This alkaline acrimony indicates the copious
use of vinegar and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot.*

The tender heart is peace,
And kindly pours its copious treasures forth
In various converse. *Thompson's Spring.*

2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not confined; not concise.

Hail, Son of God, Saviour of men! thy name
Shall be the copious matter of my song
Henceforth, and never shall my harp thy praise
Forget, nor from thy Father's praise disjoin. *Milton.*

CO'PIOUSLY. adv. [from *copious*.]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.

2. At large; without brevity or conciseness; fully.

It remains have been so copiously
detected by a multitude of travellers, and other
writers, that it is very difficult to make any new
conjectures on this subject. *Addison.*

COPIOUSNESS. n. f. [from *copious*.]

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity; exuberance.

2. Diffusion; exuberance of style.

The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the
copiousness of Homer, and the Latin poet made it
his business to reach the conciseness of Demos-
thenes. *Dryden.*

COPIST. n. f. [from *copy*.] A copier; a transcriber; an imitator.

CO'PLAND. n. f. A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle.

CO'PPED. adj. [from *cop*.] Rising to a top or head.

It was broad in its basis, and rose copped like
a sugar-loaf. *Wise man's Surgeon.*

A galeated eschinus being copped and some-
what conic. *Woodward.*

CO'PPEL. n. f. [This word is variously spelt: as *copel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, and *cuppel*; but I cannot find its etymology.] An instrument used in chymistry, in the form of a dish, made of ashes, well washed, to cleanse them from all their salt; or of bones thoroughly calcined.

Its use is to try and purify gold and
silver, which is done by mingling lead
with the metal, and exposing it in the
coppel to a violent fire a long while.

The impurities of the metal will then
be carried off in dross, which is called
the litharge of gold and silver. The
refiners call the *coppel* a test. *Harris.*

be carried off in dross, which is called
the litharge of gold and silver. The
refiners call the *coppel* a test. *Harris.*

CO'PPER. n. f. [*koper*, Dutch; *cuprum*, Latin.] One of the six primitive metals.

Copper is the most ductile and malleable metal
after gold and silver. Of a mixture of copper
and lapis calaminaris is formed brass; a com-
position of copper and tin makes bell-metal; and
copper and brass, melted in equal quantities,
produces what the French call *bronze*, used for
figures and statues. *Chambers.*

Copper is heavier than iron or tin; but lighter
than silver, lead, and gold. *Hill on Metals.*

Two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold.

CO'PPER. n. f. A vessel made of copper; commonly used for a boiler larger than a moveable pot.

They boiled it in a copper to the half; then
they poured it into earthen vessels. *Ramus.*

CUPPER-NOSE. n. f. [*copper* and *nose*.] A red nose.

He having colour enough, and the other
higher, is too flaming a praise for a good com-
plexion: I had as lieve Helen's golden tongue
had commended Troilus for a copper-nose. *Shakspeare.*

Gouty rosacea ariseth in little hard tubercles,
affecting the face all over with great itching,
which, being scratched, looks red, and rises in
great welks, rendering the visage fiery; and
makes copper-noses, as we generally express them. *Wise man.*

COPPER-PLATE. n. f. A plate on which pictures are engraven for the neater im- pression, distinguished from a wooden cut.

COPPER-WORK. n. f. [*copper* and *work*.] A place where copper is worked or ma- nufactured.

This is like those wrought at copper-works. *Woodward.*

CO'PPERAS. n. f. [*kopperoofe*, Dut. *cou- perouse*, Fr. supposed to be found in copper mines only.] A name given to three sorts of vitriol; the green, the bluish green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries. But what is commonly sold here for *copperas*, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of stones found on the sea-shore in Es- sex, Hampshire, and so westward, ordi- narily called gold stones from their colour. They abound with iron, and are exposed to the weather in beds above ground, and receive the rains and dews, which in time breaks and dissolves the stones: the liquor that runs off is pumped into boilers, in which is first put old iron, which, in boiling, dissolves. This fæcitious *copperas*, in many respects, agrees with the native green vitriol. *Chambers. Hill.*

It may be questioned, whether, in this op-
eration, the iron or *copperas* be transmuted, from
the cognation of *copperas* with copper, and the
iron remaining after conversion. *Brown.*

CO'PPERSMITH. n. f. [*copper* and *smith*.] One that manufactures copper.

Salmonius, as the Grecian tale is,
Was a mad copper-smith of his;
Up at his forge by morning peep. *Swift.*

CO'PPERWORM. n. f. [*seredo*, Lat.]

1. A little worm in ships.

2. A worm that fretteth garments.

3. A worm breeding in one's hand.

Ainworth.

COPPERY. *adj.* [from *copper*.] Containing copper; made of copper.

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of iron put into the spring, and deposite, in lieu of the iron particles carried off, *coppery* particles brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper-mines. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COPPICE. *n. f.* [*coupeaux*, Fr. from *couper*, to cut or lop. It is often written *copse*.] A low wood cut at stated times for fuel; a place overrun with brushwood.

A land, each side whereof was bounded both with high timber trees, and *copses* of far more humble growth. *Sidney.*

Upon the edge of yonder *coppice*,
A stand, where you may have the fairest shoot. *Shakspeare.*

In *coppice* woods, if you leave faddles too thick, they run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon.*

The willows, and the hazel *copses* green,
Shall now no more be seen
Fanning their joyous leaves to their soft lays. *Milton.*

Raise trees in your seminaries and nurseries, and you may transplant them for *coppice* ground, walks, or hedges. *Mortimer's H. Landry.*

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall upon the discovery of coalmines. *Locke.*

COPPLE-DUST. *n. f.* [probably for *coppel*, or *cupel dust*.] Powder used in purifying metals, or the gross parts separated by the cupel.

It may be also tried by incorporating powder of steel, or *apple-dust*, by pounding into the quicksilver. *Bacon.*

COPPLE-STONES are lumps and fragments of stone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

COPPLED. *adj.* [from *cop*.] Rising in a conick form; rising to a point.

There is some difference in this shape, some being flatter on the top, others more *coppied*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COPSE. *n. f.* [abbreviated from *coppice*.] A low wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with short wood.

The east quarters of the shire are not destitute of *copse* woods. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Oaks and brambles, if the *copse* be burn'd,
Confounded lie, to the same ashes turn'd. *Waller.*

But in what quarter of the *copse* it lay,
His eye by certain level could survey. *Dryden.*

TO COPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve underwoods.

The neglect of *copping* wood cut down, hath been of very evil consequence. *Swift.*

COPULA. *n. f.* [Latin.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition: as, *books are dear*.

The *copula* is the term of a proposition; it represents the act of the mind, affirming or denying. *Watts's Logic.*

TO COPULATE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

If the force of custom, simple and separate, be great, the force of custom *copulate*, and conjoined, and collegiate, is far greater. *Bacon.*

TO COPULATE. *v. n.* To come together as different sexes.

Not only the persons so *copulating* are infected, but also their children. *Hilman.*

COPULATION. *n. f.* [from *copulate*.] The congress or embrace of the two sexes.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unhoneft. *Hooker.*

COPULATIVE. *adj.* [*copulativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar.

Copulative propositions are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions: as, riches and honours are temptations to pride; Caesar conquered the Gauls and the Britons; neither gold nor jewels will purchase immortality. *Watts.*

COPY. *n. f.* [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, low Latin; *quod cuiquam facta est copia exscribendi*.] *Junius* inclines, after his manner, to derive it from *κόπος*, labour; because, says he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.]

1. A tranfcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's self were lost, we might
From your fair mind new *copies* write. *Waller.*
I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original. *Denham.*

He slept forth, not only the *copy* of God's hands, but also the *copy* of his perfections, a kind of image or representation of the Deity in small. *South's Sermons.*

The Romans having sent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for *copies* of the best laws, chose ten legislators to put them into form. *Swift.*

2. An individual book; one of many books: as, *a good or fair copy*.

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no small charge, as they could not be had otherwise than in written *copies*. *Hooker.*

3. The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.

It was the *copy* of our conference:
In bed he slept not for my urging it;
At board he fed not for my urging it. *Shakspeare.*

Let him first learn to write, after a *copy*, all the letters in the vulgar alphabet. *Holder.*

The first of them I have forgotten, and cannot easily retrieve, because the *copy* is at the press. *Dryden.*

4. An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives;
But in them nature's *copy*'s not eternal. *Shakspeare.*

5. A picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK. *n. f.* [*copy* and *book*.] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPY-HOLD. *n. f.* [*copy* and *hold*.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court: for the steward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, so he registers such tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the tranfcript of this is called the court roll, the copy of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence.

Copy-hold is called a base tenure, because it holds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but according to the custom of the manor: so that if a *copy-holder* break not the custom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleasure. These customs of manors vary, in one point or other, almost in every manor. Some *copy-holds* are hereditary, and some certain: that which is hereditary, the lord rates at what time or income he pleases, when the tenant is admitted into it; that which is certain, is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places *customary*; because

the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the customary fine, as two shillings for an acre, or so, cannot be denied his admission. Some *copy-holders* have, by custom, the wood growing upon their own land, which by law they could not have. Some hold by the verge in ancient demesne; and though they hold by copy, yet are they, in account, a kind of freeholder; for, if such a one commit felony, the king hath *annum, diem, and vestrum*, as in case of freehold. Some others hold by common tenure, called mere *copy-hold*; and they committing felony, their land escheats to the lord of the manor. *Corwell.*

If a customary tenant die, the widow shall have what the law calls her free bench in all his *copy-hold* lands. *Addison.*

COPY-HOLDER. *n. f.* [from *copyhold*.] One that is possessed of land in copyhold.

TO COPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To transcribe; to write after an original: it has sometimes *out*, a kind of pleonasm.

He who hurts a harmless neighbour's peace,
Who loves a lye, lame slander helps about,
Who writes a libel, or who *copies out*. *Pope.*

2. To imitate; to propose to imitation; to endeavour to resemble.

He that borrows other men's experience, with this design of *copying* it out, possesses himself of one of the greatest advantages. *Decay of Piety.*

Set the examples, and their souls inflame
To *copy out* their great forefathers fame. *Dryden.*

To *copy* her few nymphs aspir'd,
Her virtues fewer swains admur'd. *Swift.*

TO COPY. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing in imitation of something else.

Some imagine, that whatsoever they find in the picture of a master, who has acquired reputation, must of necessity be excellent; and nevertheless fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good things. *Dryden's Dovesbury.*

2. It has sometimes *from* before the thing imitated.

When a painter *copies from* the life, he has no privilege to alter features and lineaments, under pretence that his picture will look better. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes *after*.

Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden in particular, seem very often to have *copied after* it in their dramatick writings, and in their poems upon love. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO COQUET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honour, my lord looking on to see how the gamblers play, and I railing at you both. *Swift.*

TO COQUET. *v. n.* To act the lover; to entice by blandishments.

Phyllis, who but a month ago
Was married to the Tunbridge lere,
I saw *coquetting* t'other night,
In publick, with that odious knight. *Swift.*

COQUETRY. *n. f.* [*coqueterie*, Fr.] Affectation of amorous advances; desire of attracting notice.

I was often in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could desire in female companions, without a dash of *coquetry*, that from time to time gave me a great many agreeable torments. *Addison.*

COQUETTES. *n. f.* [*coquette*, Fr. from *coquart*, a prattler.] A gay, airy girl; a girl who endeavours to attract notice.

The light *coquettes* in Solipsis shew repairs,
And sport and flatter in the fields of air. *Pope.*
A *coquette* and a tinder-box are sparkled. *Swift.*

COR

Co'RACLE. n. f. [*cowrle*, Welsh; probably from *corium*, leather, Lat.] A boat used in Wales by fishers, made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work.

CORAL. n. f. [*corallium*, Latin.]

1. Red coral is a plant of as great hardness and stony nature, while growing in the water, as it has after long exposure to the air. The vulgar opinion, that coral is soft while in the sea, proceeds from a soft and thin coat, of a crustaceous matter, covering it while it is growing, and which is taken off before it is packed up for use. The whole coral plant grows to a foot or more in height, and is variously ramified. It is thickest at the stem, and its branches grow gradually smaller. It grows to stones, without a root, or without any way penetrating them; but as it is found to grow, and take in its nourishment, in the manner of plants, and to produce flowers and seeds, or at least a matter analogous to seeds, it properly belongs to the vegetable kingdom. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

In the sea, upon the south-west of Sicily, much coral is found. It is a submarine plant; it hath no leaves; it brancheth only when it is under water. It is soft, and green of colour; but being brought into the air, it becometh hard and shining red, as we see. *Bacon.*

This gentleman, desirous to find the nature of coral, caused a man to go down a hundred fathoms into the sea, with express orders to take notice whether it were hard or soft in the place where it groweth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He hears the crackling sound of coral woods, And sees the secret source of subterranean floods. *Dryden's Virgil.*

A turret was inclos'd Within the wall, of alabaster white, And crimson coral, for the queen of night, Who takes in Sylvan sports her chaste delight. *Dryden.*

Or where's the sense, direct or moral, That teeth are pearly, or lips are coral? *Prior.*

2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks, imagined to assist them in breeding teeth.

Her infant grandame's coral next it grew; The bells she ginged, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

CORAL-TREE. n. f. [*corallodendron*, Lat.] It is a native of America, and produces very beautiful scarlet flowers; but never any seeds in the European gardens. *Miller.*

Co'RALLINE. adj. [*corallinus*, Lat.] Consisting of coral; approaching to coral.

At such time as the sea is agitated, it takes up into itself terretial matter of all kinds, and in particular the *coralline* matter, letting it fall again, as it becomes calm. *Woodward.*

Co'RALLINE. n. f. [from the adjective.] *Coralline* is a sea plant used in medicine; but much inferior to the coral in hardness, sometimes greenish, sometimes yellowish, often reddish, and frequently white. *Hill.*

In Falmouth there is a sort of sand, or rather *coralline*, that lies under the oar. *Mortimer.*

Co'RALLOID. } adj. [*coralloideus*, Lat.] Resembling coral.

Co'RALLOIDAL. } adj. [*coralloidalis*, Lat.] Resembling coral.

Now that plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water, without approachment of air, we have experiment in *coralline*, with many *coralloidal* concretions. *Brown.*

The pentadrous, columnar, *coralloidal* bodies, that are composed of plates set lengthways of the body, and passing from the surface to the axis of it. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COR

CORANT. n. f. [*corant*, Fr.] A lofty sprightly dance.

It is harder to dance a *corant* well than a jig; so in conversation, even, easy, and agreeable, more than points of wit. *Temple.*

I would as soon believe a widow in great grief for her husband, because I saw her dance a *corant* about his coffin. *Wals.*

Co'RBAN. n. f. [*קרבה*, Heb.] An alms-basket; a receptacle of charity; a gift; an alms.

They think to satisfy all obligations to duty by their *corban* of religion. *King Charles.*

Corban stands for an offering or gift made to God, or his temple. The Jews sometimes swore by *corban*, or the gifts offered unto God. If a man made all his fortune *corban*, or devoted it to God, he was forbidden to use it. If all that he was to give his wife, or his father and mother, was declared *corban*, he was no longer permitted to allow them necessary subsistence. Even debtors were permitted to defraud their creditors, by consecrating their debt to God. Our Saviour reproaches the Jews, in the gospel, with these uncharitable and irreligious vows. By this word such persons were likewise meant, as devoted themselves to the service of God and his temple. *Corban* signifies also the treasury of the temple, where the offerings, which were made in money, were deposited. *Chambers.*

CORBE. adj. [*corbe*, Fr.] Crooked.

For fike thy head very tottie is, So thy *corbe* shoulder it leans amiss. *Spenser.*

Co'RBEILS. n. f. Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth, and set upon the parapet, to shelter the men in firing upon the besiegers.

Co'RBEL. n. f. [In architecture.] The representation of a basket, sometimes placed on the heads of the caryatides.

Co'RBEL. } n. f.

1. A short piece of timber sticking out six or eight inches from a wall, sometimes placed for strength under the semigirders of a platform.

2. A niche or hollow left in walls for figures or statues. *Chambers.*

CORD. n. f. [*cort*, Welsh; *corda*, Lat. *corde*, Fr.]

1. A rope; a string composed of several strands or twigs.

She let them down by a *cord* through the window. *Johnson.*

Form'd of the finest complicated thread, These num'rous *corde*s are thro' the body spread. *Blackmore.*

2. The cords extended in setting up tents, furnish several metaphors in scripture.

Thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down; none of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the *corde*s thereof be broken. *Habak.*

3. A quantity of wood for fuel, supposed to be measured with a cord; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER. n. f. [*cord* and *make*.] One whose trade is to make ropes; a ropemaker.

CORD-WOOD. n. f. [*cord* and *wood*.] Wood piled up for fuel, to be sold by the cord.

To CORD. v. a. [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to fasten with cords; to close by a bandage.

COR

Co'RDAGE. n. f. [from *cord*.] A quantity of cords; the ropes of a ship.

Our *cordage* from her store, and cables, should be made,

Of any in that kind most fit for marine trade. *Drayton.*

They fastened their ships, and rid at anchor with cables or iron chains, having neither canvas nor *cordage*. *Raleigh.*

Spain furnished a sort of rush called *spartum*, useful for *cordage* and other parts of shipping. *Ambrose on Spain.*

Co'RDED. adj. [from *cord*.] Made of ropes.

This might be meant, with a *corded* ladder, To climb celestial Silvia's chamber window. *Shakespeare.*

Co'RDELIER. n. f. A Franciscan friar; so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.

And who to assist but a grave *cordelier*. *Prior.*

Co'RDIAL. n. f. [from *cor*, the heart, Latin.]

1. A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.

2. Any medicine that increases strength.

A *cordial*, properly speaking, is not always what increaseth the force of the heart; for, by increasing that, the animal may be weakened, as in inflammatory diseases. Whatever increaseth the natural or animal strength, the force of moving the fluids and muscles, is a *cordial*: these are such substances as bring the serum of the blood into the proper condition for circulation and nutrition; as broths made of animal substances, milk, ripe fruits, and whatever is endued with a wholesome but not pungent taste. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*

3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

Then with some *cordials* seek for to appease The inward languor of my wounded heart, And then my body shall have shortly ease; But such sweet *cordials* pass physicians art. *Spenser.*

Cordials of pity give me now, For I too weak for purges grow. *Cowley.*

Your warrior offspring that upheld the crown, The scarlet honour of your peaceful gown, Are the most pleasing objects I can find, Charms to my sight, and *cordials* to my mind. *Dryden.*

Co'RDIAL. adj.

1. Reviving; invigorating; restorative.

It is a thing I make, which hath the king Five times redeem'd from death: I do not know What is more *cordial*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

He only took *cordial* waters, in which we infused sometimes purgatives. *Wifemen.*

2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart; without hypocrisy.

Doctrines are infused among christians, which are apt to obstruct or intercept the *cordial* superstrueting of christian life of renovation, where the foundation is duly laid. *Hammond.*

He, with looks of *cordial* love, Hung over her enamour'd. *Milnes.*

Co'RDIALITY. n. f. [from *cordial*.]

1. Relation to the heart

That the antients had any such respects of *cordiality*, or reference unto the heart, will much be doubted. *Roscoe.*

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

Co'RDIALLY. adv. [from *cordial*.] Sincerely; heartily; without hypocrisy.

Where a strong inveterate love of sin has made any doctrine or proposition wholly unsuitable to the heart, no argument or demonstration, no nor miracle whatsoever, shall be able to bring the heart *cordially* to close with, and receive it. *South's Sermons.*

Co'RDINER. *n. f.* [*cordonnier*, Fr.] A shoemaker. It is so used in divers statutes.

CORDON. *n. f.* [Fr.] In fortification, a row of stones jutting out before the rampart and the basis of the parapet.

Chambers.

C'ORDWAIN. *n. f.* *Cordovan* leather, from *Cordova* in Spain. Spanish leather. Her straight legs most heavily were embay'd In golden buskins of costly *cordwain*. *Fairy Queen.*

CORDWA'INER. *n. f.* [uncertain whether from *Cordovan*, Spanish leather, or from *cord*, of which shoes were formerly made, and are now used in the Spanish West Indies. *Trevoux.*] A shoemaker.

CORE. *n. f.* [*caur*, Fr. *cor*, Lat.]

1. The heart.

Give me that man

That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core*; ay, in my heart of heart.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

2. The inner part of any thing.

In the *core* of the square she raised a tower of
a furlong high. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Dig out the *cores* below the surface. *Mortimer.*

They wafeful eat,

Through buds and bark, into the blacken'd *core*.

Thomson.

3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels.

It is reported that trees watered perpetually
with warm water, will make a fruit with little
or no *core* or stone. *Bacon.*

4. The matter contained in a boil or sore.

Lance the *core*,

And cut the head; for, till the *core* be found,
The secret vice is fed, and gathers ground.

Dryden's Virgil.

5. It is used by *Bacon* for a body or collection. [from *corps*, Fr. pronounced *core*.]

He was more doubtful of the raising of forces
to resist the rebels, than of the resistance itself;
for that he was in a *core* of people whose affec-
tions he suspected. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CORIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*coriaceus*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of leather.

2. Of a substance resembling leather.

A stronger projectile motion of the blood
must occasion greater secretions and lots of liquid
parts, and from thence perhaps spirituous and
coriaceous concretions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CORIA'NDER. *n. f.* [*coriandrum*, Latin.]

A plant.

The species are, 1. Greater *coriander*. 2.
Smaller reticulated *coriander*. The first is cul-
tivated for the seeds, which are used in medi-
cine: the second sort is seldom found. *Miller.*
Israel called the name thereof manna; and it
was, like *coriander* seeds, white. *Exodus.*

COR'INTH. *n. f.* [from the city of that
name in Greece.] A small fruit, com-
monly called *currant*.

Now will the *corinths*, now the raspas supply
Delicious draughts. *Philips.*

The chief riches of Zant consist in *corinths*,
which the inhabitants have in great quantities.

Broom.

COR'INTHIAN Order.

This is generally reckoned the fourth, but by
some the fifth, of the five orders of architecture;
and is the most noble, rich, and delicate of
them all. Vitruvius ascribes it to Callimachus,
a Corinthian sculptor, who is said to have taken
the hint by passing by the tomb of a young lady,
over which a basket with some of her playthings
had been placed by her nurse, and covered with
a tile; the whole having been placed over a root
of acanthus. As it sprung up, the branches en-
Vol. I.

compassed the basket; but arriving at the tile,
bent downwards under the corners of it, forming
a kind of volute. Hence Callimachus imitated
the basket by the vase of his capital, the tile in
the abacus, and the leaves in the volute. Vil-
lalpandus imagines the *Corinthian* capital to have
taken its original from an order in the temple of
Solomon, whose leaves were those of the palm-
tree. The capital is adorned with two rows of
leaves, between which little stalks arise, of
which the sixteen volutes are formed, which
support the abacus. *Harris.*

Behind these figures are large columns of the
Corinthian order, adorned with fruit and flowers.
Dryden.

CORK. *n. f.* [*cortex*, Lat. *kerck*, Dutch.

Hic dies, anno redeunte, festus

Corticeum astritum pice dimovebit

Amphora fumum bibere instituta

Consule Tullo. Hor.]

1. A glandiferous tree, in all respects like
the ilex, excepting the bark, which, in
the *cork* tree, is thick, spongy, and
soft. *Miller.*

The *cork* tree grows near the Pyrenean hills,
and in several parts of Italy, and the north of
New England. *Mortimer.*

2. The bark of the *cork* tree used for stop-
ples, or burnt into Spanish black. It
is taken off without injury to the tree.

3. A piece of *cork* cut for the stopple of
a bottle or barrel.

I pry'thee take the *cork* out of thy mouth, that
I may drink thy tidings. *Shakespeare.*

Be sure, say very sure, thy *cork* be good;

Then future ages shall of Peggy tell,

That nymph that brew'd and bottled ale so well.

King.

Nor stop, for one had *cork*, his butler's pay.

Pope.

CORKING-PIN. *n. f.* A pin of the largest
size.

When you put a clean pillow-case on your
lady's pillow, be sure to fasten it well with three
corking-pins, that it may not fall off in the
night. *Swift.*

COR'KEY. *adj.* [from *cork*.] Consisting of
cork; resembling *cork*.

Bind fast his *corkey* arms. *Shakespeare.*

CORMORANT. *n. f.* [*cormorant*, Fr. from
corvus marinus, Latin.]

1. A bird that preys upon fish. It is
nearly of the bigness of a capon, with
a wry bill and broad feet, black on his
body, but greenish about his wings. He
is eminently greedy and rapacious.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,

Live register'd upon our brazen tombs;

When, spite of *cormorant* devouring time,

Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour which shall 'bate his scythe's keen
edge. *Shakespeare.*

Those called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk,
puttock, and *cormorant*. *Peacock.*

Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life

Sat like a *cormorant*. *Milton Par. Lost.*

Not far from thence is seen a lake, the haunt
Of coots, and of the fishing *cormorant*. *Dryden.*

2. A glutton.

CORN. *n. f.* [*corn*, Sax. *korn*, Germ.

It is found in all the Teutonick dialects;

as, in an old Runick rhyme,

Hagul er kaldastur corna.

Hail is the coldest grain.]

1. The seeds which grow in ears, not in
pods; such as are made into bread.

Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground and
die, it abideth alone. *John.*

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of
late,
When *corn* was given them gratis, you repin'd.
Shakespeare.

2. Grain yet unreaped, standing in the
field upon its stalk.

All the idle weeds that grow

In our sustaining *corn*. *Shakespeare.*

Landing his men, he burnt the *corn* all there-
abouts, which was now almost ripe. *Amleir.*

Still a murmur runs

Along the soft inclining fields of *corn*. *Thomson.*

3. Grain in the ear, yet unthrashed.

Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age,
like as a shock of *corn* cometh in his season. *Job.*

4. An excrescence on the feet, hard and
painful; probably so called from its
form, though by some supposed to be
denominated from its *corneous* or horny
substance.

Ladies, that have your feet

Unplagu'd with *corns*, we'll have a bout with
you. *Shakespeare.*

The man that makes his toe

What he his heart should make,

Shall of a *corn* cry woe,

And turn his sleep to wake. *Shakespeare.*

Even in men, aches and hurts and *corns* do en-
grieve either towards rain or towards frost.

Bacon's Natural History.

The hardest part of the *corn* is usually in the
middle, thrusting itself in a nail; whence it has
the Latin appellation of *clavus*. *Wifeman.*

He first that useful secret did explain,
That pricking *corns* foretold the gathering rain.

Gay's Jest.

It looks as there were regular accumulations
and gatherings of humours, growing perhaps in
some people as *corns*. *Arbuthnot.*

Thus Lamb, renown'd for cutting *corns*,

An oft'n'd foe from Radcliff's *corns*. *Swift.*

TO CORN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To salt; to sprinkle with salt. The
word is so used, as *Skinner* observes, by
the old Saxons.

2. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD. *n. f.* A field where *corn* is
growing.

It was a lover and his last,

That o'er the green *corn-field* did pass. *Shakspe.*

You may soon enjoy the gallant sights of ar-
mies, encampments, and standards waving over
your brother's *corn-fields*. *Pope.*

CORN-FLAG. *n. f.* [*corn* and *flag*.] A
plant. *Miller* enumerates eleven species
of this plant, some with red flowers,
and some with white.

CORN-FLOOR. *n. f.* The floor where
corn is stored.

Thou hast loved a reward upon every *corn-floor*.

Hosca.

CORN-FLOWER. *n. f.* [from *corn* and
flower.]

There be certain *corn-flowers*, which come
seldom or never in other places, unless they be
set, but only amongst *corn*; as the bluebottle, a
kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and fusi-
mitory. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Corn-flowers are of many sorts: some of them
flower in June and July, and others in August.
The seeds should be sown in March; they require
a good soil. *Mortimer.*

CORN-LAND. *n. f.* [*corn* and *land*] Land
appropriated to the production of grain.

Pastures and meadows are of such advantage
to husbandry, that many prefer them to *corn*
lands. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CORN-MASTER. *n. f.* [*corn* and *master*.]
One that cultivates *corn* for sale. Not
in use.

I knew a nobleman in England, that had the greatest audits of any man in my time; a great grafter, a great sheep-master, a great timberman, a great collier, a great corn-maffer, and a great lead-man. *Bacon.*

CORN-MARIGOLD. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *marigold*.] A flower.

CORN-MILL. *n. f.* [*corn* and *mill*.] A mill to grind corn into meal.

Save the more laborious work of beating of hemp, by making the axle-tree of the *corn-mills* longer than ordinary, and placing pins in it to raise large hammers. *Mortimer.*

CORN-PIPE. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *pipe*.] A pipe made by fitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

Now the shrill *corn-pipes*, echoing loud to arms, To rank and file reduce the straggling swarms. *Ticket.*

CORN-ROCKET. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *rocket*.] A plant.

CORN-ROSE. *n. f.* A species of puppy.

CORN-SALLAD. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *sallad*.] An herb, whose top-leaves are a sallot of themselves. *Mortimer.*

CORNAGE. *n. f.* [from *corne*, Fr. *cornu*, Lat.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CORNCHANDLER. *n. f.* [*corn* and *chandler*.] One that retails corn.

CORNCUTTER. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *cut*.] A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.

The nail was not loose, nor did seem to press into the flesh; for there had been a *corn-cutter*, who had cleared it. *Wifeman.*

I have known a *corn-cutter*, who, with a right education, would have been an excellent physician. *Spectator.*

CORNEL. } *n. f.* [*cornus*, Lat.]

CORNE'LIAN-TREE. } The *cornel tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the *cornel* or *cornelian cherry*, as well from the name of the tree, as the *cornelian stone*, the colour whereof it somewhat represents. The wood is very durable, and useful for wheel-work. *Mortimer.*

Take a service-tree, or a *cornelian-tree*, or an elder-tree, which we know have fruits of harsh and binding juice, and set them near a vine or fig-tree, and see whether the grapes or figs will not be the sweeter. *Bacon.*

A huntress issuing from the wood, Reclining on her *cornel* spear the flood. *Dryden.*
Mean time the goddess, in disdain, bestows The mast and acorn, brutal food! and shows The fruits of *cornel*, as they feast around. *Pope.*
On wildings and on drawberries they fed; *Cornels* and brambleberries gave the rest, And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast. *Dryden.*

CORNE'LIAN STONE. See **CARNELIAN.**

CORNEMUSE. *n. f.* [Fr.] A kind of rustic flute.

CORNEOUS. *adj.* [*corneus*, Lat.] Horny; of a substance resembling horn.

Such as have *corneous* or horny eyes, as lobsters, and crustaceous animals, are generally dimighted. *Brown.*

The various submarine shrubs are of a *corneous* or ligneous constitution, consisting chiefly of a fibrous matter. *Woodward.*

CORNER. *n. f.* [*cornel*, Welsh; *cornier*, French.]

1. An angle; a place enclosed by two walls or lines which would intersect each other, if drawn beyond the point where they meet.

2. A secret or remote place.

There's nothing I have done yet, o' my conscience,

Deserves a corner. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

It is better to dwell in a corner of a house-top, than with a brawling woman and in a wide house. *Proverbs.*

I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a corner. *Acts.*

All the inhabitants, in every corner of the island, have been absolutely reduced under his immediate subjection. *Davies.*

Those vices, that lurk in the secret corners of the soul. *Addison.*

3. The extremities; the utmost limit: thus every corner is the whole or every part.

Might I but through my prison, once a day, Behold this maid, all corners else o' th' court! Let liberty make use of. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

I turn'd, and tried each corner of my bed, To find if sleep were there; but sleep was lost. *Dryden.*

CORNER-STONE. *n. f.* [*corner* and *stone*.]

The stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone.

See you yond' coin o' th' capital, yond' corner-stone? *Shakespeare.*

A mason was fixing a corner-stone. *Howell.*

CORNER-TEETH of a Horse, are the fore-teeth between the middling teeth and the tusks; two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old. *Farrier's Dict.*

CORNERWISE. *adv.* [*corner* and *wise*.] Diagonally; with the corner in front.

CORNET. *n. f.* [*cornette*, Fr.]

1. A musical instrument blown with the mouth: used anciently in war, probably in the cavalry.

Israel played before the Lord on psalteries, and on timbrels, and on *cornets*. *2 Samuel.*

Other wind instruments require a forcible breath; as trumpets, *cornets*, and hunters horns. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Cornets and trumpets cannot reach his ear;

Under an actor's nose, he's never near. *Dryden.*

2. A company or troop of horse; perhaps as many as had a cornet belonging to them. This sense is now disused.

These noblemen were appointed, with some *cornets* of horse and bands of foot, to put themselves beyond the hill where the rebels were encamped. *Bacon.*

Seventy great horses lay dead in the field, and one *cornet* was taken. *Hayward.*

They discerned a body of five *cornets* of horse very full, standing in very good order to receive them. *Clarendon.*

3. The officer that bears the standard of a troop.

4. **CORNET** of a Horse, is the lowest part of his pastern, that runs round the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A scarf anciently worn by doctors. *DiD.*

6. A headdress. *DiD.*

7. **CORNET** of Paper, is described by *Skinner* to be a cap of paper, made by retailers for small wares.

CORNETTER. *n. f.* [from *cornet*.] A blower of the cornet.

So great was the rabble of trumpeters, *cornetters*, and other musicians, that even *Claudius* himself might have heard them. *Hakewill.*

CORNICHE. *n. f.* [*corniche*, French.] The highest projection of a wall or column.

The cornice of the Palazzo Farnese, which makes so beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearly, will be found not to have its full measure. *Dryden's Duquesne.*

The walls were massy brais, the cornice high Blue metals crown'd, in colours of the sky. *Pope's Odyssey.*

CORNICE Ring. [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards. *Chambers.*

CORNICLE. *n. f.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] A little horn.

There will be found, on either side, two black filaments, or membranous fringes, which extend unto the long and shorter *cornicle*, upon protrusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CORNICULATE. *adj.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] A term in botany.

Corniculate plants are such as produce many distinct and horned pods; and *corniculate* flowers are such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn. *Chambers.*

CORNIFICK. *adj.* [from *cornu* and *ficus*, Lat.] Productive of horns; making horns. *DiD.*

CORNIGEROUS. *adj.* [*corniger*, Latin.] Horned; having horns.

Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher, and reclining, as in bucks. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CORNUCOPIA. *n. f.* [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddess.

To **CORNU'TE.** *v. a.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] To bestow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED. *adj.* [*cornutus*, Latin.]

Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO. *n. f.* [from *cornutus*, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold.

The peaking *cornuto*, her husband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy. *Shakespeare.*

CORNY. *adj.* [from *cornu*, horn, Lat.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny.

Up stood the *corny* reed,

Emball'd in her field. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. [from *corn*.] Producing grain or corn.

Tell me why the ant,

'Midst summer's plenty, thinks of winter's want;

By constant journeys careful to prepare

Her stores, and bringing home the *corny* ear. *Prior.*

3. Containing corn.

They lodge in habitations not their own,

By their high crops and *corny* gizzards known. *Dryden.*

COROLLARY. *n. f.* [*corollarium*, Latin; from *corolla*; *fnis coronat opus*: *corollair*, Fr.]

1. The conclusion: a corollary seems to be a conclusion, whether following from the premises necessarily or not.

Now since we have considered the malignity of this sin of detraction, it is but a natural *corollary*, that we enforce our vigilance against it. *Government of the Tongue.*

As a *corollary* to this preface, in which I have done justice to others, I owe somewhat to myself. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

2. Surplus.

Bring a *corollary*,

Rather than want. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

CORONA. *n. f.* [Latin.] A large flat member of the cornice, so called because it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip. *Chambers.*

In a cornice the gola or cymatium of the

corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble throw by their graceful projections.

Spenser.

CORONAL. *n. f.* [*corona*, Latin.] A crown; a garland.

Crown ye god Bacchus with a coronal,
And Hymen also crown with wreaths of vine.

Spenser.

CORONAL. *adj.* Belonging to the top of the head.

A man of about forty-five years of age came to me, with a round tubercle between the sagittal and coronal future.

Wise man.

CORONARY. *adj.* [*coronarius*, Lat.]

1. Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head like a crown.

The basiliak of older times was a proper kind of serpent, not above three palms long, as some account; and differenced from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks, or coronary spots upon the crown.

Brown.

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

The substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries.

Hentley.

CORONATION. *n. f.* [from *corona*, Lat.]

1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king.

Fortune smiling at her work therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of coronation.

Sidney.

Willingly I came to Denmark,

To shew my duty in your coronation.

Shakespeare.

A cough, fit, which I caught with ringing in the king's ears upon his coronation day.

Shakespeare.

Now empress fame had publish'd the renown
Of Sh—'s coronation through the town.

Dryden.

2. The pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

In pensive thought recal the fancied scene,
See coronations rise on ev'ry green.

Pope.

CORONER. *n. f.* [from *corona*.] An officer whose duty is to inquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned; for which purpose a jury is impanelled.

Go thou and seek the coroner, and let him fit
my uncle; for he's in the third degree of drink;
he's drowned.

Shakespeare.

CORONET. *n. f.* [*coronetta*, Ital. the diminutive of *corona*, a crown.]

1. An inferior crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.

In his livery

Walk'd crowns and coronets; realms and islands
were

As plates dropt from his pocket.

Shakespeare.

All the rest are countesses.

— Their coronets say so.

Shakespeare.

Nor could our nobles hope their bold attempt,
Who ruin'd crowns, would coronets exempt.

Dryden.

Peers and dukes, and all their sweeping trains,
And garters, stars, and coronets appear.

Pope.

2. An ornamental headdress, in poetical language.

The rest was drawn into a coronet of gold,
richly set with pearl.

Sidney.

Under a coronet his flowing hair,

In curls, on either cheek play'd.

Milton.

CORPORAL. *n. f.* [corrupted from *caporal*, Fr.] The lowest officer of the in-

fantry, whose office is to place and remove the sentinels.

The cruel corp'ral whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tip'd, would set me clear.

Gay.

CORPORAL of a Ship. An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentinels, and relieving them; who sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to use them. He has a mate under him.

Harris.

CORPORAL. *adj.* [*corporel*, Fr. *corpus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.

To relief of lazars and weak age,
Of indigent faint souls past corporal toil,
A hundred alms houses right well supplied.

Shakespeare.

Render to me some corporal sign about me,
More evident than this.

Shakespeare.

That God hath been otherwise seen, with
corporal eyes, exceedeth the small proportion
of my understanding.

Raleigh.

Beasts enjoy greater sensual pleasures, and
feel fewer corporal pains; and are utter strangers
to all those anxious and tormenting thoughts
which perpetually haunt and disquiet mankind.

Atterbury.

2. Material; not spiritual. In the present language, when *body* is used philosophically in opposition to *spirit*, the word *corporeal* is used, as, a *corporeal* being; but otherwise *corporal*. *Corporeal* is, having a body; *corporal*, relating to the body. This distinction seems not ancient.

Whither are they vanish'd?

Into the air; and what seem'd corporal

Melted, as breath, into the wind.

Shakespeare.

And from these corporal nutriments, perhaps,
Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit.

Milton.

CORPORALITY. *n. f.* [from *corporal*.] The quality of being imbodyed.

If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth
nearest unto spirituality; and if it have
any corporality, then, of all others, the most subtle
and pure.

Raleigh's History.

CORPORALLY. *adv.* [from *corporal*.] Bodily.

The sun is corporally conjoined with basiliscus.

Brown.

CORPORATE. *adj.* [from *corpus*, Lat.]

1. United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal processes as an individual.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he
over-run all Munster and Connaught, desolating
and utterly subverting all corporate towns that
were not strongly walled.

Spenser on Ireland.

The nobles of Athens being not at this time
a corporate assembly, therefore the resentment of
the commons was usually turned against particular
persons.

Swift.

2. General; united.

They answer in a joint and corporate voice,

That now they are at fall.

Shakespeare.

CORPORATENESS. *n. f.* [from *corporate*.] The state of a body corporate; a community.

Diſt.

CORPORATION. *n. f.* [from *corpus*, Lat.]

A body politick, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compass of their charter: even as one

man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth the successors, as a single man binds his executor or heir.

Cowell.

Of angels we are not to consider only what they are, and do, in regard to their own being; but that also which concerneth them, as they are linked into a kind of corporation amongst themselves, and of society with men.

Hooker.

Of this we find some four-steps in our law,
Which doth her root from God and nature take;

Ten thousand men the doth together draw,
And of them all one corporation make.

Davies.

CORPORATURE. *n. f.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] The state of being imbodyed.

Diſt.

CORPOREAL. *adj.* [*corporeus*, Lat.]

1. Having a body; material; not spiritual. See **CORPORAL**.

The swiftness of those circles attribute,
Though numberless, to his omnipotence,
That in corporeal substances could add
Speed almost spiritual.

Milton's Par. Lost.

Having surveyed the image of God in the soul, we are not to omit those characters that God imprinted upon the body, as much as a spiritual substance could be pictured upon a corporeal.

South's Sermons.

God being supposed to be a pure spirit, cannot be the object of any corporeal sense.

Tillotson.

The course is finish'd which thy fates decreed,
And thou from thy corporeal prison freed.

Dryden.

Fix thy corporeal and internal eye

On the young gnat, or new engender'd fly.

Prior.

2. It is used by *Swift* inaccurately for *corporal*.

I am not in a condition to make a true step
even on Ainsbury Downs; and I declare, that
a corporeal false step is worse than a political
one.

Swift.

CORPOREITY. *n. f.* [from *corporeus*, Lat.]

Materiality; the quality of being imbodyed; the state of having a body; bodiliness.

Since philosophy affirmeth, that we are middle
substances between the soul and the body, they
must admit of some corporeity, which supposeth
weight or gravity.

Brown.

It is the saying of divine Plato, that man is
nature's horizon, dividing betwixt the upper hemisphere
of immaterial intellects, and this lower
of corporeity.

Glauville's Serpiss.

The one attributed corporeity to God, and the
other shape and figure.

Stillingfleet.

CORPORIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *corporeify*.] The act of giving body or palpability.

TO CORPOREIFY. *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.]

To imbody; to insipilate into body.

Not used.

A certain spirituous substance, extracted out
of it, is mistaken for the spirit of the world
corrupted.

Boyle.

CORPS. } *n. f.* [*corps*, Fr. *corpus*, Lat.]

CORPSE. }

1. A body.

That lewd ribald

Laid first his filthy hands on virgin cleane,
To spoil her dainty corse, so fair and shene,
Of chastity and honour virginal.

Spenser.

2. A body, in contempt.

Though plentiful, all too little seems
To stuff this man, this vast unhide-bound corpse.

Milton.

He looks as man was made, with face erect,
That seems his little corse, and seems sham'd
He's not all spirit.

Dryden.

3. A carcase; a dead body; a corse.

Not a friend

Greet my poor corse, where my bones shall be
thrown.

Shakespeare.

There was the murder'd *corps* in covert laid,
And violent death in thousand shapes display'd.

Dryden's Fables.

See where the *corps* of thy dead son approaches.

Addison.

The *corps* was laid out upon the floor by the
emperor's command: he then bid every one
light his flambeau, and stand about the dead
body.

Addison's Guardian.

4. The body, in opposition to the soul.

Cold numbness straight betwixt

Her *corps* of sense, and th' air her soul receives.

Denham.

5. A body of forces.

CORPULENCE. } *n. f.* [*corpulentia*, Lat.]

CORPULENCY. } *n. f.* [*corpulentia*, Lat.]

1. Bulkiness of body; fleshiness; fulness
of flesh.

To what a cumbersome unworldliness,
And burdensome *corpulence*, my love had grown.

Dante.

It is but one species of *corpulency*; for there
may be bulk without fat, from the great quan-
tity of muscular flesh, the case of robust people.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Spiffitude; grossness of matter.

The mucous flesh serves for the vibration of
the tail; the heaviness and *corpulency* of the
water requiring a great force to divide it.

Ray.

CORPULENT. *adj.* [*corpulentus*, Latin.]

Fleshy; bulky; having great bodily
bulk.

We say it is a fleshy stile, when there is much
periphrases, and circuit of words; and when,
with more than enough, it grows fat and *cor-
pulent*.

Excess of nourishment is hurtful; for it mak-
eth the child *corpulent*, and growing in breadth
rather than in height.

Bacon.

CORPUSCLE. *n. f.* [*corpusculum*, Lat.]

A small body; a particle of matter; an
atom; a little fragment.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if those
corpuscles can be discovered with microscopes.

Newton.

Who knows what are the figures of the little
corpuscles that compose and distinguish different
bodies?

Hutton's Logic.

CORPUSCULAR. } *adj.* [from *cor-*

CORPUSCULARIAN. } *adj.* [*pusculum*, Latin.]

Relating to bodies; comprising bodies.

It is the distinguishing epithet of that
philosophy, which attempts the rational
solution of all physical appearances by
the action of one body upon another.

As to natural philosophy, I do not expect to
see any principles proposed, more comprehensive
and intelligible than the *corpuscularian* or me-
chanical.

Boyle.

This may be said, that the modern *corpuscu-
larian* talk, in most things, more intelligibly
than the periphrastics.

Bentley.

The mechanical or *corpuscular* philosophy,
though peradventure the eldest, as well as the
best in the world, had lain dead for many ages
in contempt and oblivion.

Bentley.

CORRACLE. See **CORRICLE.**

TO CORRARE. *v. a.* [*corrado*, Lat.] To

rub off; to wear away by frequent rub-
bing; to scrape together.

CORRADIATION. *n. f.* [*cor* and *radius*,
Latin.] A conjunction of rays in one
point.

The impression of colour worketh not but by a
cone of direct beams, or right lines, whereof the
basis is in the object, and the vertical point in the
eye; so as there is a *corradation*, and con-
junction of beams.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

TO CORRECT. *v. a.* [*corrigo*, *correctum*,
Latin.]

1. To punish; to chastise; to discipline.

Sad accidents, and a state of affliction, is a
school of virtue; it *corrects* levity, and interrupts
the confidence of sinning.

Taylor.

After he has once been *corrected* for a lye, you
must be sure never after to pardon it in him.

Locke on Education.

Children being to be restrained by the parents
only in vicious things, a look or nod only ought
to *correct* them when they do amiss.

Locke.

2. To amend; to take away faults in writ-
ings, life, or things.

This is a defect in the first make of some
men's minds, which can scarce ever be *corrected*
afterwards, either by learning or age.

Burnet.

Correcting Nature, from what actually she is
in individuals, to what she ought to be, and
what she was created.

Dryden.

I writ, because it amused me; I *corrected*, be-
cause it was as pleasant to me to *correct* as to
write.

Pope's Preface.

The mind may cool, and be at leisure to attend
to its domestick concern: to consider what habit
wants to be *corrected*, and what inclination to be
subdued.

Rogers.

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingre-
dient by another, or by any method of
preparation.

O happy mixture! wherein things contrary do
so quietly and *correct* the one the danger of the
other's excess, that neither boldness can make us
presume, as long as we are kept under with the
sense of our own wretchedness; nor, while we
trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus,
fear be able to tyrannize over us.

Hooker.

As, in habitual gout or stone,
The only thing that can be done,
Is to *correct* your drink and diet,
And keep the inward fire in quiet.

Prior.

In cases of acidity, water is the proper drink:
its quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling
it with some animal substances; as ivory or
hartshorn.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

4. To remark faults.

CORRECT. *adj.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Re-
vised or finished with exactness; free
from faults.

What verse can do, he has perform'd in this,
Which he presumes the most *correct* of his.

Dryden.

Always use the most *correct* editions: various
readings will be only troublesome where the sense
is complete.

Fulton.

CORRECTION. *n. f.* [from *correct.*]

1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement;
penalty.

Wilt thou, pupil like,
Take thy *correction* mildly, kiss the rod? *Shakspeare.*

An offensive wife,
That hath enrag'd him on to offer strokes,
As he is striking, holds his infant up,
And hangs resolv'd *correction* in the arm
That was uprear'd to execution.

Shakspeare.

We are all but children here under the great
master of the family; and he is pleased, by hopes
and fears, by mercies and *corrections*, to instruct
us in virtue.

Watts.

One fault was too great lenity to her servants,
to whom she gave good counsel, but too gentle
correction.

Arbuthnot.

2. Alteration to a better state; the act of
taking away faults; amendment.

Another poet, in another age, may take the
same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they
live long enough to deserve *correction*.

Dryden.

3. That which is substituted in the place
of any thing wrong.

Corrections or improvements should be ad-
joined, by way of note or commentary, in their
proper places.

Watts.

4. Reprehension; animadversion.

They proceed with judgment and ingenuity,
establishing their assertions not only with great
solidity, but submitting them also unto the *cor-
rection* of future discovery.

Brown.

5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the
addition of something contrary.

To make ambitious, whole some, do not take
A dram of country's dulness; do not add
Corrections, but as chymists purge the bad.

Dante.

CORRECTIONER. *n. f.* [from *correct.*]

One that has been in the house of cor-
rection; a jailbird. This seems to be
the meaning in *Shakspeare*.

I will have you soundly swinged for this, you
blue-bottle rogue! you filthy famished *correc-
tioner*.

Shakspeare's Henry IV.

CORRECTIVE. *adj.* [from *correct.*] Hav-
ing the power to alter or obviate any
bad qualities.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious
alkali.

Arbuthnot.

CORRECTIVE. *n. f.*

1. That which has the power of altering
or obviating any thing amiss.

The hair, wool, feathers, and scales, which
all animals of prey do swallow, are a seasonable
and necessary *corrective*, to prevent their greed-
iness from filling themselves with too succulent a
food.

Ray on the Creation.

Humanly speaking, and according to the meth-
od of the world, and the little *correctives* sup-
plied by art and discipline, it seldom fails but
an ill principle has its course, and nature makes
good its blow.

Smith's Sermons.

2. Limitation; restriction.

There seems to be such an instance in the re-
giment which the human soul exerciseth in re-
lation to the body, that, with certain *correctives*
and exceptions, may give some kind of explana-
tion or adumbration thereof.

Hale.

CORRECTLY. *adv.* [from *correct.*] Ac-
curately; exactly; without faults.

There are ladies, without knowing what tenses
and participles, adverbs and prepositions are,
speak as properly and as *correctly* as most gen-
tlemen who have been bred up in the ordinary
methods of grammar schools.

Latta.

Such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low.

Pope.

CORRECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *correct.*] Ac-
curacy; exactness; freedom from faults.

Too much labour often takes away the spirit,
by adding to the polishing; so that there re-
mains nothing but a dull *correctness*, a piece
without any considerable faults, but with few
beauties.

Dryden's Desires.

The softness of the flesh, the delicacy of the
shape, air, and posture, and the *correctness* of
design, in this statue, are inexpressible.

Addison.

Late, very late, *correctness* grew our care,
When the tir'd nation breath'd from civil war.

Pope.

These pieces have never before been printed
from the true copies, or with any tolerable degree
of *correctness*.

Swift.

CORRECTOR. *n. f.* [from *correct.*]

1. He that amends, or alters, by punish-
ment or animadversion.

How many does zeal urge rather to do justice
on some sin, than to forbear all sin! How many
rather to be *correctors* than practitioners of religion.

Spratt's Sermons.

With all his faults, he sets up to be an uni-
versal reformer and *corrector* of abuses, and a
remover of grievances.

Swift.

2. He that revises any thing to free it
from faults: as the *corrector* of the
press, that amends the errors commit-
ted in printing.

I remember a person, who, by his style and
literature, seems to have been the *corrector* of a
budge press in Little Britain, proceeding gra-
dually to an author.

Swift.

3. In medicine.

Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards
against or abates the force of another; as the

trivial faults prevent the grievous vellications of resinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adhesion to the intestinal membranes; and as spices and carminative feeds assist the operation of some catharticks, by dissipating wind. In making a medicine, such a thing is called a *corrector*, which destroys or diminishes a quality that could not otherwise be dispensed with; thus turpentine is a *corrector* of quicksilver, by destroying its fluidity, and making it capable of mixture.

Quincy.

To CORRELATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Lat.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATE. *n. f.* One that stands in the opposite relation.

It is one thing for a father to cease to be a father, by casting off his son; and another for him to cease to be so, by the death of his son: in this the relation is at an end, for want of a *correlate*.

South.

CORRELATIVE. *adj.* [*con* and *relativus*, Latin.] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends upon the existence of another.

Father and son, husband and wife, and such other *correlative* terms, seem nearly to belong one to another.

South.

Giving is a relative action, and so requires a *correlative* to answer it: giving, on one part, transfers no property, unless there be an accepting on the other.

South.

CORRELATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *correlative*.] The state of being correlative.

CORREPTION. *n. f.* [*corripio*, *corruptum*, Latin.] Objection; chiding; reprehension; reproof.

If we must be talking of other people's faults, let it not be to defame, but to amend them, by converting our detraction into admonition and fraternal *correction*.

Government of the Tongue.

To CORRESPOND. *v. n.* [*con* and *respondeo*, Latin.]

1. To suit; to answer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to; to be adapted to; to fit.

The days, if one be compared with another successively throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not justly *correspond* with any artificial or mechanical equal measures of time.

Holder on Time.

Words being but empty sounds, any farther than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them, as they *correspond* to those ideas we have, but no farther than that.

Locke.

2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE. *n. f.* [from *cor-*
CORRESPONDENCY. *n. f.* [*respondi*.]

1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.

Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the actions of men in this our state of mortality, such *correspondence* there is as maketh it expedient to know in some sort the one, for the other's more perfect direction.

Hooker.

Whatever we fancy, things keep their course; and their habitudes, *correspondencies*, and relations, keep the same to one another.

Locke.

2. Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence.

I had discovered those unlawful *correspondencies* they had used, and engagements they had made to embroil my kingdoms.

King Charles.

Sure the villains hold a *correspondence* With the enemy, and thus they would betray us.

Denham.

It happens very oddly, that the pope and I should have the same thought much about the same time: my enemies will be apt to say, that

we hold a *correspondence* together, and set by concert in this matter.

Addison.

3. Friendship; interchange of offices or civilities.

Let such military persons be assured, and well reputed of, rather than factious and popular; holding also good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state.

Bacon.

CORRESPONDENT. *adj.* [from *correspond*.] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action *correspondent* or repugnant unto the law which God hath imposed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep.

Hooker.

And as five zones th' etherial regions hind,
Five *correspondent* are to earth assign'd.

Dryden.

CORRESPONDENT. *n. f.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

He was pleased to command me to send to him, and receive from him all his letters from and to all his *correspondents* at home and abroad.

Denham's Dedication.

CORRESPONSIVE. *adj.* [from *correspond*.] Answerable; adapted to any thing.

Priam's six gates i' th' city, with massy staples,

And *corresponsive* and fulfilling bolts
Spere up the sons of Troy.

Shakespeare.

CORRIDOR. *n. f.* [French.]

1. [In fortification.] The covert way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.

2. [In architecture.] A gallery or long aisle round about a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.

Harris.

There is something very noble in the amphitheatre, though the high wall and *corridors* that went round it are almost entirely ruined.

Addison on Italy.

CORRIGIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrigo*, Latin.]

1. That may be altered or amended.
2. That is a proper object of punishment; punishable.

He was taken up very short, and adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language.

Howell.

3. Corrective; having the power to correct. Not proper, nor used.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners: so that, if we will either have it steril with idleness, or manured with industry, the power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our will.

Shakespeare's Othello.

CORRIVAL. *n. f.* [*con* and *rival*.] Rival; competitor.

They had governours commonly out of the two families of the Geraldines and Butlers, both adversaries and *corrivals* one against the other.

Spenser on Ireland.

He, that doth redeem her thence might wear
Without *corrival* all her dignities.

Shakespeare.

CORRIVALRY. *n. f.* [from *corrival*.] Competition; opposition.

CORROBORANT. *adj.* [from *corroborate*.] Having the power to give strength.

There be divers sorts of bracelets fit to comfort the spirits; and they be of three intentions, refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient.

Bacon.

To CORROBORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *roboro*, Latin.]

1. To confirm; to establish.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an ill-favoured instance, there is no trusting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words, except it be *corroborate* by custom.

Bacon.

2. To strengthen; to make strong.

To fortify imagination there be three ways; the authority whence the belief is derived, means to quicken and *corroborate* the imagination, and means to repeat it and refresh it.

Bacon.

It was said that the prince himself had, by the sight of foreign courts, and observations on the different natures of people, and rules of government, much excited and awaked his spirits, and *corroborated* his judgment.

Hobbes.

As any limb well and duly exercised grows stronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborated* thereby.

Hutch.

CORROBORATION. *n. f.* [from *corroborate*.] The act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation by some additional security; addition of strength.

The lady herself procured a bull, for the better *corroboration* of the marriage.

Bacon's Henry VIII.

CORROBORATIVE. *adj.* [from *corroborate*.] Having the power of increasing strength.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, as the heart is weakened by too much humidity, you are to mix *corroboratives* of an astringent faculty; and the ulcer also requireth to be dried.

Wigman's Surgery.

To CORRODE. *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] To eat away by degrees, as a menstruum; to prey upon; to consume; to wear away gradually.

Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may *corrode*

The bad with bad, a spider with a toad;
For so ill thralls not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good against her will.

Donne.

We know that aqua-fortis *corroding* copper, which is it that gives the colour to verdigrise, is wont to reduce it to a green-blue solution.

Boyle on Colours.

The nature of mankind, left to itself, would soon have fallen into dissolution, without the incessant and *corroding* invasions of so long a time.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Hannibal the Pyreneans pass,
And steepy Alps, the mountains that nature cast;
And with *corroding* juices, as he went,
A passage through the living rock he rent.

Dryden's Juvenal.

Fishes, which neither chew their meat, nor grind it in their stomachs, do, by a dissolvent liquor there provided, *corrode* and reduce it into a chylus.

Ray on the Creation.

The blood turning acrimonious, *corrodes* the vessels, producing almost all the diseases of the inflammatory kind.

Arbutnot.

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse
Corroding every thought, and blighting all
Love's paradise.

Thompson's Spring.

CORRODENT. *adj.* [from *corrode*.] Having the power of corroding or wasting any thing away.

CORRODIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *corrodible*.] The quality of being corrodible; possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORRODIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrode*.] Possible to be consumed or corroded.

Metals, although *corrodible* by waters, yet will not suffer a ligation from the powerfulllest heat communicable unto that element.

Brown.

CORRODY. *n. f.* [from *corrodo*, Latin.] A defalcation from an allowance or salary, for some other than the original purpose.

Besides these floating bourgeoisies of the ocean, there are certain flying citizens of the air, which prescribe for a *corrody* therein.

Carew.

In those days even noble persons, and other meaner men, ordered *corrodes* and pensions to their chaplains and servants out of churches.

Rydge's Purgery.

CORRO'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrode*.] Possible to be consumed by a menstruum. This ought to be *corrodible*.

CORRO'SIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *corro'sible*.] Susceptibility of corrosion: rather *corrodibility*. *Dict.*

CORROSION. *n. f.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

Corrosion is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid or a saline menstruum. It is almost wholly designed for the resolution of bodies most strongly compacted, as bones and metals: so that the menstrua here employed have a considerable momentum or force. These liquors, whether acid or urinous, are nothing but salts dissolved in a little phlegm; therefore these bring solid, and consequently containing a considerable quantity of matter, do both attract one another more, and are also more attracted by the particles of the body to be dissolved: so when the more solid bodies are put into saline menstrua, the attraction is stronger than in other solutions; and the motion, which is always proportional to the attraction, is more violent: so that we may easily conceive, when the motion is in such a manner increased, it should drive the salts into the pores of the bodies, and open and loosen their cohesion, though ever so firm. *Quincy.*

A kind of poison worketh either by *corrosion*, or by a secret malignity and enmity to nature.

Bacon's Natural History.

That *corrosion* and dissolution of bodies, even the most solid and durable, which is vulgarly ascribed to the air, is caused merely by the action of water upon them; the air being so far from injuring and preying upon the bodies it environs, that it contributes to their security and preservation. *Woodward.*

CORRO'SIVE. *adj.* [from *corrodo*, Latin.] It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, now indifferently.]

1. Having the power of consuming or wearing away.

Gold, after it has been divided by *corrosive* liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its own form. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

The sacred fons of vengeance, on whose course *Corrosive* famine waits, and kills the year.

Thomson's S. ring.

2. Having the quality to fret or vex.

If the maintenance of ceremonies be a *corrosive* to such as oppugn them, undoubtedly to such as maintain them it can be no great pleasure, when they behold that which they reverence is oppugned. *Hooker.*

CORRO'SIVE. *n. f.*

1. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away, as the flesh of an ulcer.

He meant his *corrosive* to apply,
And with strict diet tame his stubborn malady.

Fairy Queen.

2. That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain.

Such speeches savour not of God in him that useth them, and unto virtuously disposed minds they are grievous *corrosives*. *Hooker.*

Away! though parting be a fretful *corrosive*,
It is applied to a deathful wound. *Shakspere.*

Care is no cure, but rather *corrosive*,
For things that are not to be remedied. *Shaksp.*

CORRO'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *corrosive*.]

1. Like a corrosive.

At first it tasted somewhat *corrosively*. *Boyle.*

2. With the power of corrosion.

CORRO'SIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *corrosive*.] The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

We do infuse, to what he meant for meat,
Corrosiveness, or intense cold or heat. *Donne.*

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no heat nor *corrosiveness* at all, but coldness, mixt with a somewhat languid relish retaining to bitterness. *Boyle.*

CORRUGANT. *adj.* [from *corrugate*.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CORRUGATE. *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Latin.] To wrinkle or purse up, as the skin is drawn into wrinkles by cold, or any other cause. *Quincy.*

The cramp cometh of contraction of sinews: it cometh either by cold or dryness; for cold and dryness do both of them contract and *corrugate*.

Bacon's Natural History.

CORRUGATION. *n. f.* [from *corrugate*.] Contraction into wrinkles.

The pain of the solid parts is the *corrugation* or violent agitation of fibres, when the spirits are irritated by sharp humours. *Flyer on the Humours.*

To CORRUPT. *v. a.* [*corrumpo*, *corruptus*, Latin.]

1. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to infect.

2. To deprave; to destroy integrity; to vitiate; to bribe.

I fear lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be *corrupted* from the simplicity that is in Christ. *1 Corinthians.*

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners. *1 Corinthians.*

All that have miscarried

By underhand, *corrupted*, foul injustice. *Shaksp.*

I have heard it said, the fittest time to *corrupt* a man's wife, is when she's fallen out with her husband. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*

But stay, I smell a man of middle earth;
With trial fire touch me his finger-end;
If he be chaste, the flame will hack descend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he flart,
It is the flesh of a *corrupted* heart. *Shakspere.*

Language being the conduit whereby men convey their knowledge, he that makes an ill use of it, though he does not *corrupt* the fountains of knowledge, which are in things, yet he stops the pipes. *Locke.*

Here the black trumpet thro' the world proclaim,
That not to be *corrupted* is the shame. *Pope.*

3. To spoil; to do mischief.

To CORRUPT. *v. a.* To become putrid; to grow rotten; to putrefy; to lose purity.

The aptness or propension of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy, no doubt, is to be found because it break forth into manifest effects of diseases, blights, or the like. *Bacon.*

CORRUPT. *adj.* [from *To corrupt*.]

1. Spoiled; tainted; vitiated in its qualities.

Coarse hoary moulded bread the soldiers thrust upon the points of their spears, raving against Ferdinand, who with such *corrupt* and pestilent bread would feed them. *Knotter.*

2. Unsound; putrid.

As superfluous flesh did rot,
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,
That soon in him was left no *corrupt* joy. *Spenser.*

3. Vitious; tainted with wickedness; without integrity.

Let no *corrupt* communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying. *Eph. lians.*

Corrupt, *corrupt*, and tainted in desire. *Shaksp.*
These kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness

Harbour more craft, and more *corrupter* ends,
Than twenty sly darkling observants. *Shaksp.*

Some, who have been *corrupt* in their morals, have yet been infinitely solicitous to have their children piously brought up. *South's Sermons.*

CORRUPTER. *n. f.* [from *corrupt*.] He that taints or vitiates; he that lessens purity or integrity.

Away, away, *corrupters* of my faith! *Shaksp.*
From the vanity of the Greeks, the *corrupters* of all truth, who, without all ground of certainty, vaunt their antiquity, came the error first of all. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Those great *corrupters* of Christianity, and indeed of natural religion, the Jesuits. *Addison.*

CORRUPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *corruptible*.] Possibility to be corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrupt*.]

1. Susceptible of destruction by natural decay, or without violence.

Our *corruptible* bodies could never live the life they shall live, were it not that they are joined with his body which is incorruptible, and that his is in ours as a cause of immortality. *Hooker.*

It is a devouring corruption of the essential mixture, which, consisting chiefly of an oily matter, is *corruptible* through dissipation.

Harvey on Consumptions.

The several parts of which the world consists being in their nature *corruptible*, it is more than probable, that, in an infinite duration, this frame of things would long since have been dissolved. *Tillotson.*

2. Susceptible of external depravation; possible to be tainted or vitiated.

CORRUPTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *corruptible*.] Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *corruptible*.] In such a manner as to be corrupted, or vitiated.

It is too late; the life of all his blood

Is touch'd *corruptibly*. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

CORRUPTION. *n. f.* [*corruptio*, Latin.]

1. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts.

2. Wickedness; perversion of principles; loss of integrity.

Precepts of morality, besides the natural *corruption* of our tempers, which makes us averse to them, are so abstracted from ideas of sense, that they seldom get an opportunity for descriptions and images. *Addison on the Georgicks.*

Amidst *corruption*, luxury, and rage,
Still leave some ancient virtues to our age. *Pope.*

3. Putrescence.

The wife contriver, on his end intent,
Careful this fatal error to prevent,
And keep the waters from *corruption* free,
Mixt them with salt, and season'd all the sea. *Blackmore.*

4. Matter or pus in a sore.

5. The tendency to a worse state.

After my death I wish no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions,
To keep mine honours from *corruption*,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shaksp.*

6. Cause, or means, of depravation.

The region hath by conquest, and *corruption* of other languages, received new and different names. *Raleigh's History.*

All those four kinds of *corruption* are very common in their languages; for which reasons the Greek tongue is become much altered. *Brewster on Languages.*

7. In law.

An infection growing to a man attainted of felony, or treason, and to his issue; for as he loseth all to the prince, or other lord of the fee, so his issue cannot be heir to him, or to any other ancestor, of whom they might have claimed by him; and if he were noble, or a gentle-

man, he and his children are made ignoble and ungentle, in respect of the father. *Cowell.*

CORRUPTIVE. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

Carrying a settled habitude unto the *corruptive* originals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It should be endued with an acid ferment, or some *corruptive* quality, for so speedy a dissolution of the meat and preparation of the chyle. *Ray on the Creation.*

CORRUPTLESS. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Insusceptible of corruption; undecaying.

All around

The borders with *corruptless* myrrh are crown'd. *Dryden.*

CORRUPTLY. *adv.* [from *corrupt.*]

1. With corruption; with taint; with vice; without integrity.

O that estates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriv'd *corruptly*! that clear honour
Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer. *Shakespeare.*

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee,
and have not kept the commandments. *Nehemiah.*

2. Viciously; improperly; contrary to purity.

We have *corruptly* contracted most names, both of men and places. *Camden's Remains.*

CORRUPTNESS. *n. f.* [from *corrupt.*] The quality of corruption; putrefcence; vice.

CORSAIR. *n. f.* [French] A pirate; one who professes to scour the sea, and seize merchants.

CORSE. *n. f.* [*corps*, French.]

1. A body. Not in use.

For he was strong, and of so mighty *corse*,
As ever wielded spear in warlike hand. *Spenser.*

2. A dead body; a carcase: a poetical word.

That from her body, full of filthy sin,
He reft her hateful head, without remorse;
A stream of coal-black blood forth gushed from her *corse*. *Spenser.*

Set down the *corse*; or, by saint Paul,
I'll make a *corse* of him that disobeys. *Shakspeare.*

What may this mean?

That thou, dead *corse*, again in complete steel
Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon,
Making night hideous? *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Here lay him down, my friends,
Full in my sight, that I may view at leisure
The bloody *corse*, and count those glorious wounds. *Shakspeare.*

CORSELET. *n. f.* [*corselet*, French.] A light armour for the forepart of the body.

Some shirts of mail, some coats of plate put on,
Some don'd a cuirace, some a *corselet* bright. *Fairfax.*

They lath, they foin, they pass, they strive to bore
Their *corselets*, and their thinnest parts explore. *Dryden.*

But heroes, who o'ercome or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The strings of which, in battle's heat,
Against their very *corselets* beat. *Prior.*

CORTICAL. *adj.* [*cortex*, bark, Lat.] Barky; belonging to the outer part; belonging to the rind; outward.

Their last extremities form a little gland (all these little glands together make the *cortical* part of the brain), terminating in two little vessels. *Chryse's Philosophical Principles.*

CORTICATED. *adj.* [from *corticatus*, Latin.] Resembling the bark of a tree.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped corticated and depilous; that is, without wool, fur, or hair. *Brown.*

CORTICOSE. *adj.* [from *corticofus*, Lat.] Full of bark. *Diä.*

CORVETTO. *n. f.* The curvet.

You must draw the horse in his career with his manage, and turn, doing the *corvetto* and leaping. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CORUSCANT. *adj.* [*corusco*, Latin.] Glittering by flashes; flashing.

CORUSCATION. *n. f.* [*coruscatio*, Latin.] Flash; quick vibration of light.

We see that lightnings and *coruscations*, which are near at hand, yield no sound. *Bacon.*

We may learn that sulphureous flames abound in the bowels of the earth, and ferment with minerals, and sometimes take fire with a sudden *coruscation* and explosion. *Newton's Opticks.*

How heat and moisture mingle in a mass,
Or belch in thunder, or in lightning blaze;
Why nimble *coruscations* strike the eye,
And bold tornados bluster in the sky. *Garth.*

CORYMBIATED. *adj.* [*corymbus*, Latin.] Garnished with branches of berries. *Diä.*

CORYMBIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *corymbus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

Corymbiferous plants are distinguished into such as have a radiate flower, as the sun-flower; and such as have a naked flower, as the hemp-agrimony, and mug wort: to which are added those a-kin hereunto, such as (scabious, teasel, thistle, and the like. *Quincy.*

CORYMBUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

Amongst the ancient botanists, it was used to express the bunches or clusters of berries of ivy: amongst modern botanists, it is used for a compounded discous flower, whose seeds are not pappous, or do not fly away in down; such are the flowers of daisies, and common mayweed. *Quincy.*

COSCI'NOMANCY. *n. f.* [from *noscosis*, a sieve, and *nomancy*, divination.] The art of divination by means of a sieve.

A very ancient practice, mentioned by Theophrastus, and still used in some parts of England, to find out persons unknown. *Chambers.*

COS'E'CAN'T. *n. f.* [In geometry.] The secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COSHERING. *n. f.* [Irish.]

Cosherings were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them (as the English proverb is) out of house and home. *Darvies.*

COSIER. *n. f.* [from *coufer*, old French, to sew.] A botcher. *Hammer.*

Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house,
that ye squeak out your *cosier* catches, without any mitigation or remorse of voice? *Shakspeare.*

COSINE. *n. f.* [In geometry.] The right sine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COSMETICK. *adj.* [*cosmetice*, Lat.] Having the power of improving beauty; beautifying.

No better *cosmeticks* than a severe temperance and purity, modesty and humility, a gracious temper and calmness of spirit; no true beauty without the signatures of these graces in the very countenance. *Ray on the Creation.*

First, rob'd in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the *cosmetick* pow'rs. *Pope.*

COSMICAL. *adj.* [*cosmicos*.]

1. Relating to the world.
2. Rising or setting with the sun; not acronycal.

The *cosmical* ascension of a star we term that, when it ariseth together with the sun, or in the same degree of the ecliptick wherein the sun abideth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COSMICALLY. *adv.* [from *cosmical.*] With the sun; not acronycally.

From the rising of this star, not *cosmically*, that is, with the sun, but heliacally, that is, its emission from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

COSMO'GONY. *n. f.* [*cosmogony*, and *gonia*.] The rise or birth of the world; the creation.

COSMO'GRAPHER. *n. f.* [*cosmographe*, and *graphes*.] One who writes a description of the world; distinct from geographer, who describes the situation of particular countries.

The ancient *cosmographers* do place the division of the east and western hemisphere, that is, the first term of longitude, in the Canary or Fortunate Islands, conceiving these parts the extremest habitations westward. *Brown.*

COSMOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *cosmography*.] Relating to the general description of the world.

COSMOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *cosmographical*.] In a manner relating to the science by which the structure of the world is discovered and described.

The terræ, or spherical magnet, *cosmographically* set out with circles of the globe. *Brown.*

COSMOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*cosmogony*, and *graphes*.] The science of the general system or affections of the world: distinct from geography, which delivers the situation and boundaries of particular countries.

Here it might see the world without travel;
it being a letter scheme of the creation, nature contracted, a little *cosmography*, or map of the universe. *South.*

COSMOPOLITAN. } *n. f.* [*cosmopolis*, and *polis*.]
COSMOPOLITE. } A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

COSSET. *n. f.* A lamb brought up without the dam.

If thou wilt bewail my woeful teen,
I shall thee give yond' *cosset* for thy pain. *Spenser.*

COST. *n. f.* [*loft*, Dutch. As this word is found in the remotest Teutonic dialects, even in the Islandick, it is not probably derived to us from the Latin *costo*; though it is not unlikely that the French *cousier* comes from the Latin.]

1. The price of any thing.
2. Sumptuousness; luxury.

The city woman bears
The *cost* of princes on unworthy shoulders. *Shakspeare.*

Let foreign princes vainly boast
The rude effects of pride and *cost*
Of vatter fabrics, to which they
Contribute nothing but the pay. *Waller.*

3. Charge; expence.

While he found his daughter maintained without his *cost*, he was content to be deaf to any noise of infancy. *Sidney.*

I shall never hold that man my friend,
Whose tongue shall ask me for one penny *cost*,
To ransom home revok'd Mortamor. *Shakspeare.*

Have we eaten at all of the king's *cost*? or hath he given us any gift? *a Samuel.*

And wilt thou, O cruel boast!
Put poor nature to such *cost*?
O! 'twill undo our common mother,
To be at charge of such another. *Crofton.*

It is strange to see any ecclesiastical pile, not by ecclesiastical *cost* and influence, rising above ground; especially in an age in which men's mouths are open against the church, but their hands shut towards it. *South's Sermons.*

He whose tale is best, and pleases most,
Should win his supper at our common *cost*.
Dryden's Fables.

Fourteen thousand pounds are paid by Wood for the purchase of his patent: what were his other visible *costs*, I know not; what his latent, is variously conjectured. *Swift.*

4. Loss; fine; detriment.

What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards to their *costs* over true. *Knollys.*

To **COST**. *v. n. pret. cost*; particip. *cost*. [*coustler*, Fr.] To be bought for; to be had at a price.

The dagger and poison are always in readiness; but to bring the action to extremity, and then recover all, will require the art of a writer, and *cost* him many a pang. *Dryden.*

COSTAL. *adj.* [*costa*, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs.

Hereby are excluded all cetaceous and cartilaginous fishes; many pectinal, whose ribs are rectilinear; and many *costals*, which have their ribs embowed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COSTARD. *n. f.* [from *coster*, a head.]

1. A head.

Take him over the *costard* with the belt of thy sword. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

2. An apple round and bulky like the head.

Many country vicars are driven to shifts; and if our greedy patrons hold us to such conditions, they will make us turn *costard* mongers, grafiets, or fell ale. *Burton on Melancholy.*

COSTIVE. *adj.* [*confipatus*, Latin, *confipè*, French.]

1. Bound in the body; having the excretions obstructed.

When the passage of the gall becomes obstructed, the body grows *costive*, and the excretions of the belly white. *Brown.*

While faster than his *costive* brain indites, Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes; His case appears to me like honest Teague's, When he was run away with by his legs. *Prior.*

2. Close; impermeable.

Clay in dry seasons is *costive*, hardening with the sun and wind, till unlocked by industry, so as to admit of the air and heavenly influences. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COSTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *costive*.] The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

Costiveness disperses malign putrid fumes out of the guts and mesentery into all parts of the body, occasioning head-aches, fevers, loss of appetite, and disturbance of concoction. *Hartley.*

Costiveness has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physick; purging medicines rather increasing than removing the evil. *Locke.*

COSTLINESS. *n. f.* [from *costly*.] Sumptuousness; expensiveness.

Though not with curious *costliness*, yet with cleanly sufficiency, it entertained me. *Sidney.*

Nor have the frugaller sons of fortune any reason to object the *costliness*; since they frequently pay dearer for less advantageous pleasures. *Glanville's Scipio.*

COSTLY. *adj.* [from *cost*.] Sumptuous; expensive; of a high price.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expect in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shaksp.*

Leave for a while thy *costly* country-seat;
And, to be great indeed, forget
The nauseous pleasures of the great. *Dryden.*

The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the most *costly* piece of work on the earth, when completed. *Addison.*

He is here speaking of Paradise, which he represents as a most charming and delightful place; abounding with things not only useful and convenient, but even the most rare and valuable, the most *costly* and desirable. *Woodward.*

COTMARRY. *n. f.* [*costus*, Lat.] An herb.

COSTREL. *n. f.* [supposed to be derived from *coster*.] A bottle. *Skinner.*

COT, COTE, COAT, at the end of the names of places, come generally from the Saxon *cot*, a cottage. *Gibson.*

COT. *n. f.* [*cot*, Sax. *cwt*, Welsh.] A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

What that usage meant,
Which in her *cot* she daily practised. *F. Queen.*
Besides, his *cot*, his flocks, and bounds of feed,

Are now in sale; and at our sheep *cot* now,
By reason of his absence, there is nothing
That you will feed on. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

Hezekiah made himself stalls for all manner of beasts, and *cots* for flocks. *a Chronicles.*

A stately temple shoots within the skies;
The crotchets of their *cot* in columns rise;
The pavement, polish'd marble, they behold;
The gates with sculpture grac'd, the spires and
tikes of gold. *Dryden's Rinaldo and Phil.*

As Jove vouchsaf'd on Ida's top, 'tis said,
At poor Philomen's *cot* to take a bed. *Fennel.*

COT. *n. f.* An abridgment of *cotquean*.

COTANGENT. *n. f.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

To **COTE**. *v. a.* This word, which I have found only in Chapman, seems to signify the same as *To leave behind*, *To overpass*.

Words her worth had prov'd with deeds,
Had more ground been allow'd the race, and
cost her his steeds. *Chapman's Iliad.*

COTEMPORARY. *adj.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] Living at the same time; coetaneous; contemporary.

What would not, to a rational man, *cotemporary* with the first voucher, have appeared probable, is now used as certain, because several have since, from him, said it one after another. *Locke.*

COTLAND. *n. f.* [*cot* and *land*.] Land appendant to a cottage.

COTQUEAN. *n. f.* [probably from *coguin*, French.] A man who busies himself with women's affairs.

Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica;
Spare not for *cot*.
—Go, go, you *cotquean*, go;
Get you to bed. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

A flattererwoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean*; each of the sexes should keep within its bounds. *Addison.*

You have given us a lively picture of husbands hen-pecked; but you have never touched upon one of the quite different character, and who goes by the name of *cotquean*. *Addison.*

COTTAGE. *n. f.* [from *cot*.] A hut; a mean habitation; a *cot*; a little house.

The sea coast shall be dwellings and cottages for shepherds, and folds for flocks. *Zephaniah.*

They were right glad to take some corner of a poor *cottage*, and there to serve God upon their knees. *Hooker.*

The self-same sun that shines upon his court,
Hides not his visage from our *cottage*, but
Looks on both alike. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Let the women of noble birth and great for-
tunes nurse their children, look to the affairs of
the house, visit poor *cottagers*, and relieve their
necessities. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

It is difficult for a peasant, bred up in the ob-
scurities of a *cottage*, to fancy in his mind the
splendors of a court. *South.*

Beneath our humble *cottage* let us haste,
And here, unenvied, rural dainties taste. *Pope.*

COTTAGER. *n. f.* [from *cottage*.]

1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.

Let us from our farms
Call forth our *cottagers* to arms. *Swift.*

The most ignorant Irish *cottager* will not sell
his cow for a goat. *Swift's Addr. to Parliament.*

2. A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own.

The husbandmen and plowmen be but as their
work-folks and labourers; or else mere *cotta-*
gers, which are but housed beggars. *Bacon.*

The yeomenry, or middle people, of a condi-
tion between gentlemen and *cottagers*. *Bacon.*

COTTIER. *n. f.* [from *cot*.] One who inhabits a *cot*. *Did.*

COTTON. *n. f.* [named, according to Skinner, from the down that adheres to the *mala cotonea*, or quince, called by the Italians *cotogni*; whence *cotton*, Ital. *cotton*, French.]

1. The down of the cotton-tree.

The pin ought to be as thick as a rowling-
pin, and covered with *cotton*, that its hardness
may not be offensive. *Wijeman.*

2. Cloth made of cotton.

COTTON. *n. f.* A plant.

The species are, 1. Shrubby *cotton*. 2. The most excellent American *cotton*, with a greenish seed. 3. Annual shrubby *cotton*, of the island of Providence. 4. The tree *cotton*. 5. Tree *cotton*, with a yellow flower. The first sort is cultivated plentifully in Candia, Lemnos, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, and at Naples; as also between Jerusalem and Damascus, from whence the *cotton* is brought annually into these northern parts of Europe. The *cotton* is the wool which incloses or wraps up the seeds, and is contained in a kind of brown husk, or seed-vessel, growing upon this shrub. It is from this sort that the vast quantities of *cotton* are taken, which furnish our parts of the world. The second and third sorts are annual: these are cultivated in the West Indies in great plenty. But the fourth and fifth sorts grow in Egypt: these abide many years, and often arrive to be trees of great magnitude. *Miller.*

To **COTTON**. *v. n.*

1. To rise with a knap.

2. To cement; to unite with: a cant word.

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to *cotton* with another. *Swift.*

To **COUCH**. *v. n.* [*coucher*, French.]

1. To lie down on a place of repose.

If I court more women, you 'll *couch* with more men. *Shakespeare.*

Doth not the gentleman
Deserve as full, as fortunate a bed,
As ever Beatrice shall *couch* upon? *Shakespeare.*

When love's fair goddess
Couch'd with her husband in his golden bed. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

2. To lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest.

Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,

Fierce tigers *couch'd* around, and loll'd their
lawning tongues. *Dryden's Fingl.*

These, when death
Comes like a rushing lion, *couch* like spaniels,
With lolling tongues, and tremble at the paw. *Dryden.*

9. To lie down in secret, or in ambush.

We'll *couch* it th' castle-ditch, till we see the light of our faces. *Shakespeare.*

The cart of Angus *couched* in a furrow, and was pulled over for dead, until a horse was brought for his escape. *Hayward.*

4. To lie in a bed, or stratum.

Bleiled of the Lord be his land for the dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath. *Deut.*

5. To stoop, or bend down; to lower in fear, in pain, in respect.

These *couchings*, and these lowly curtesies, Might stir the blood of ordinary men. *Shaksp.*

Isaac has a strong ale *couching* down between two burdens. *Genesis.*

To COUCH. v. a.

1. To repose; to lay on a place of repose.

Where unbrus'd youth, with unstuff'd brains, Dash *couch* his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakespeare.*

2. To lay down any thing in a bed, or stratum.

If the weather be warm, we immediately *couch* malt about a foot thick; but if a hotter season require it, we spread it on the floor much thinner. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The sea and the land make one globe; and the waters *couch* themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of this globe, in a spherical convexity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. To bed; to hide in another body.

It is at this day in use at Gaza, to *couch* potsherds, or vessels of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and to pass it down in spouts into rooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

4. To involve; to include; to comprise.

But who will call those noble, who deace, By meaner acts, the glories of their race; Whose only title to their fathers' fame Is *couch'd* in the dead letters of their name? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

That great argument for a future state, which St. Paul hath *couch'd* in the words I have read to you. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. To include secretly; to hide: with under.

The foundation of all parables, is some analogy or similitude between the topical or allusive part of the parable, and the thing *couch'd* under it, and intended by it. *South.*

There is all this, and more, that lies naturally *couch'd* under this allegory. *L'Estrange.*

The true notion of the institution being lost, the tradition of the deluge, which was *couch'd* under it, was thereupon at length suspended and lost. *Woodward's Natural History.*

6. To lay close to another.

And over all with brazen scales was arm'd, Like plated coat of steel, so *couch'd* near, That nought might pierce. *Spenser.*

7. To fix the spear in the rest, in the posture of attack.

The knight 'gan fairly *couch* his steady spear, And fiercely ran at him with rigorous might. *Spenser.*

Before each van

Prick forth the airy knights, and *couch* their spears,

Till thickest legions close. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The former way'd in air

His flaming sword; Aeneas *couch'd* his spear. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

8. To depreß the condensed crystalline humour or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. This is improperly called *couching the eye*, for *couching* the cataract: with equal impropriety they sometimes speak of *couching the patient*.

Some artist, whose nice hand *Couches* the cataracts, and clears his eyes, And all at once a flood of glorious light Comes ruffling on his eyes. *Dennis.*

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Whether the cataract be wafed by being separated from its vessels, I have never known positively, by dissecting one that had been *couch'd*. *Sharp.*

COUCH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A seat of repose, on which it is common to lie down dressed.

So Satan fell; and straight a fiery globe Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh, Who on their plumed vans receiv'd him lost From his uneasy station, and upbore, As on a floating *couch*, through the blithe air. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

To loll on *couches* rich with cushion beds, And lay their guilty limbs in Tyrian beds. *Dryden's Virg. Georgicks.*

O ye immortal pow'rs, that guard the joid, Watch round his *couch*, and soften his repose I Addison's Cato.

2. A bed; a place of repose.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be A *couch* for luxury and damned incest. *Shaksp.*

Dire was the toiling, deep the groans! despatch Tended the sick, bulwark from *couch* to *couch*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This gentle knight, inspir'd by jolly May, Forsook his early *couch* at early day. *Dryden.*

3. A layer, or stratum.

Time heap is call'd by maltsters a *couch*, or bed, of raw malt. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COUCHANT. adj. [couchant, Fr.] Lying down; squatting.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not probably a lion rampant but rather *couchant* or dormant. *Brown.*

As a tiger, who by chance hath spy'd, In some pertuic, two gentle fawns at play, Straight *couches* close; then rising, changes oft His *couchant* watch. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

COUCHEE. n. f. [French.] Bedtime; the time of visiting late at night.

None of her syivan subjects made their court; Leaves and *couches* pass'd without resort. *Dryd.*

COUCHER. n. f. [from couch] He that couches or depresses cataracts.

COUCHFELLOW. n. f. [couch and fellow.] Bedfellow; companion.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your *couchfellow*, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate like a geminy of baboons. *Shakespeare.*

COUCHGRASS. n. f. A weed.

The *couchgrass*, for the fifth year, insensibly robs most plants in sandy grounds apt to graze. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COVE. n. f.

1. A small creek or bay.

2. A shelter; a cover.

COVENANT. n. f. [covenant, French; *convenerum*, Latin.]

1. A contract; a stipulation.

He makes a *covenant* never to destroy The earth again by flood; nor let the sea Surpass his bounds. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The English make the ocean their abode, Whose ready sails with ev'ry wind can fly, And make a *covenant* with th' incessant sky. *Waller.*

Some men live as if they had made a *covenant* with hell: let divines, fathers, friends, lay what they will, they stop their ears against them. *L'Estrange.*

2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact.

A *covenant* is a mutual compact, as we now consider it, betwixt God and man: consisting of mercies, on God's part, made over to man: and of conditions, on man's part, required by God. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

3. A writing containing the terms of agreement.

I shall but lend my diamond till your return; let there be *covenants* drawn between us. *Shak.*

To COVENANT. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To bargain; to stipulate.

His lord used commonly to *covenant* with him, which if at any time the tenant disliked, he might freely depart at his pleasure. *Spenser.*

It had been *covenanted*, between him and the king of England, that neither of them should treat of peace or truce with the French king. *Hayward on Edward vs.*

By words men come to know one another's minds; by deeds they *covenant* and confederate. *South.*

Jupiter *covenanted* with him, that it should be hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant should direct. *L'Estrange.*

2. To agree with another on certain terms: with for before either the price or the thing purchased.

They *covenanted* with him for thirty pieces of silver. *Matthew.*

Pointing to a heap of sand For ev'ry grain, to live a year demand; But, ah! unmindful of th' effect of time, Forgot to *covenant* for youth and prime. *Garth.*

COVENANTEE. n. f. [from covenant.] A party to a covenant; a stipulator; a bargainer.

Both of them were respective rites of their admission into the several covenants, and the *covenantees* become thereby entitled to the respective privileges. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

COVENANTER. n. f. [from covenant.]

One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

The *covenanters* shall have no more assurance of mutual assistance each from other, after the taking of the covenant, than they had before. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*

CO'VENOUS. adj. [from covein.] Fraudulent; collusive; tricky.

I wish some means devised for the restraint of these inordinate and *covenous* leases of lands, holden in chief, for hundreds or thousands of years. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

To COVER. v. a. [couvrir, French.]

1. To overspread any thing with something else.

The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys also are *covered* over with corn. *Psalms.*

Sea *cover'd* sea, *Milton.*

Sea without shore.

The flaming mount appear'd

In Dothan *cover'd* with a camp of fire. *Milton.*

Go to thy fellows, bid them *cover* the table,

serve in the meat, and we will come to dinner. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

2. To conceal under something laid over.

Nor he their outward only with the skins Of beauty, but inward nakedness, much more Opprobrious, with his robe of righteousness

Arraying, *cover'd* from his father's sight. *Milt.*

Cover me, ye pines!

Ye cedars with innumerable boughs

Hide me, that I may never see them more. *Milton.*

In life's cool vale let my low scene be laid,

Cover me, gods, with Tempe's thickest shade. *Cowley.*

Or lead me to some solitary place,

And *cover* my retreat from human race. *Dryden.*

3. To hide by superficial appearances.

4. To overwhelm; to bury.

Ruillery and wit serve only to *cover* nonsense with shame, when reason has first proved it to be mere nonsense. *Watts.*

5. To conceal from notice or punishment.

Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins. *1 Peter.*

Thou may'st repent,

And one bad act with many deeds well done

May'st *cover*. *Milton.*

6. To shelter; to protect.

His calm and blameless life
Does with substantial blessedness abound,
And the soft wings of peace cover him round.
Cowley.

7. To incubate; to brood on.

Natural historians observe, that only the male birds have voices; that their songs begin a little before breeding time, and end a little after; that whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means amulet and diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting.
Addison's Spectator.

8. To copulate with a female.

9. To wear the hat, or garment of the head, as a mark of superiority or independence.

That king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him, which was of no other advantage or signification to him, than to be covered in the presence of that king.
Dryden.

CO'VER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing that is laid over another.

The secunline is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts; the skin is shaped according to the parts.
Bacon.

The fountains could be strengthened no other way than by making a strong cover or arch over them.
Burnet's Theory.

Orestes' bulky rage,
Unsatisfied with margins closely writ,
Foams o'er the covers, and not finish'd yet.
Dryden's Juvenal.

With your hand, or any other cover, you stop the vessel so as wholly to exclude the air.
Ray.

2. A concealment; a screen; a veil; a superficial appearance, under which something is hidden.

The truth and reason of things may be artificially and effectually insinuated, under the cover either of a real fact or of a supposed one.
L'Estrange.

As the spleen has great inconveniences, so the pretence of it is a handsome cover for imperfections.
Collier on the Spleen.

3. Shelter; defence from weather.

In the mean time, by being compelled to lodge in the fields, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under cover, they might be forced to retire.
Clarendon.

COVER-SHAME. *n. f.* [cover and shame.]

Some appearance used to conceal infamy.
Does he put on holy garments for a cover-shame of lewdness?
Dryden's Spanish Friar.

CO'VERING. *n. f.* [from cover.]

Dress; vesture; any thing spread over another.
The women took and spread a covering over the well's mouth.
Sam.

Bring some covering for this naked soul,
Whom I'll intreat to lead me.
Shakspeare.

Through her flesh methinks is seen
The brighter soul that dwells within;
Our eyes the subtle covering pass,
And see the lily through its glass.
Cowley.

Then from the floor he rais'd a royal bed,
With coverings of Sidonian purple spread.
Dryd.

Sometimes providence casts things so, that truth and interest lie the same way; and when it is wrapt up in this covering, men can be content to follow it.
South.

CO'VERLET. *n. f.* [couvrelet, Fr.]

The outermost of the bedclothes; that under which all the rest are concealed.

Lay her in lilies and in violets,
And silken curtains over her display,
And odour'd theets, and arras coverlets.
Spenser.

This done, the bait produc'd the genial bed,
Which with no costly coverlet they spread.
Dryden's Fables.

I was, for want of a house and bed, forced to lie on the ground, wrapt up in my coverlet.
Swift.

CO'VERT. *n. f.* [from cover; covert, Fr.]

1. A shelter; a defence.

Let mine outcasts dwell with thee, Moab;
be thou a covert to them from the face of the spoiler.
Isaiah.

There shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the day-time from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a covert from storm and rain.
Isaiah.

They are by sudden alarm, or watch-word, to be called out to their military motions, under sky or covert, according to the season, as was the Roman wont.
Milton.

It was the hour of night, when thus the Son
Commun'd in silent walk, then laid him down
Under the hospitable covert night
Of trees thick interwoven.
Milton.

Now have a care your carnations catch not too much wet, therefore retire them to covert.
Excerpt's Calendar.

2. A thicket, or hiding place.

Tow'rd's him I made; but he was 'ware of me,
And stole into the covert of the wood.
Shakspeare.

I shall be your faithful guide,
Through this gloomy covert wide.
Milton.

Thence to the coverts, and the conscious groves,
The scenes of his past triumphs and his loves.
Denham.

Deep into some thick covert would I run,
Impenetrable to the stars or sun.
Dryden.

The deer is lodg'd; I've track'd her to her covert:
Be sure ye mind the word; and when I give it,
Rush in at once, and seize upon your prey.
Addison's Cato.

CO'VERT. *adj.* [covert, French.]

1. Sheltered; not open; not exposed.

You are, of either side the green, to plant a covert alley, upon carpenter's work, about twelve foot in height, by which you may go in there into the garden.
Bacon.

The fox is a beast also very prejudicial to the husbandman, especially in places that are near forest-woods and covert places.
Mortimer.

Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield.
Pope.

2. Secret; hidden; private; insidious.

And let us presently go fit in council,
How covert matters may be best disclos'd,
And open perils surest answered.
Shakspeare.

By what best way,
Whether of open war, or covert guile,
We now debate.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

CO'VERT. *adj.* [covert, French.]

The state of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband: as covert baron, feme covert.

COVERT-WAY. *n. f.* [from covert and way.]

It is, in fortification, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country. One of the greatest difficulties in a siege is to make a lodgment on the covert-way, because usually the besieged pallisade it along the middle, and undermine it on all sides. It is sometimes called the corridor, and sometimes the counterscarp, because it is on the edge of the scarp.
Harris.

CO'VERTLY. *adv.* [from covert.]

Secretly; closely; in private; with privacy.
Yet still Aragnol (so his foe was hight)
Lay lurking, covertly him to surprise.
Spenser.

How can'st thou cross this marriage? —
—Not honestly, my lord; but so covertly, that no dishonesty shall appear in me.
Shakspeare.

Amongst the poets, Persius covertly strikes at Nero; some of whose verses he recites with scorn and indignation.
Dryden.

CO'VERTNESS. *n. f.* [from covert.]

Secrecy; privacy.
DiD.

CO'VERTURE. *n. f.* [from covert.]

1. Shelter; defence; not exposure.

It may be it is rather the shade, or other coverture, that they take liking in, than the virtue of the herb.
Lacyn's Natural History.

He saw their shame, that fought
Vain covertures.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

The winds being so fierce, and so severe, as not to suffer any thing to thrive beyond the height of a shrub, in those islands, unless protected by walls, or other like coverture.
Woodward.

2. [In law.] The estate and condition of a married woman, who, by the laws of our realm, is in potestate viri, and therefore disabled to contract with any, to the prejudice of herself or her husband, without his allowance or confirmation.

The infancy of king Edward vi. and the coverture of queen Mary, did, in fact, disable them to accomplish the conquest of Ireland.
Darwin on Ireland.

To CO'VET. *v. a.* [convoyer, French.]

1. To desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds.

If it be a sin to covet honour,
I am the most offending man alive.
Shakspeare.

I am yet
Unknown to woman; never was forsworn;
Scarcely have covet'd what was mine own;
At no time broke my faith.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

O father! can it be, that souls sublime
Return to visit our terrestrial clime?
And that the generous mind releas'd by death,
Can covet lazy limbs and mortal breath?

Dryden's Æneid.

2. To desire earnestly.

All things coveting as much as may be to be like unto God in being ever; that which cannot hereunto attain personally, doth seek to continue itself another way, by offspring and propagation.
Hooker.

But covet earnestly the best gifts.
1 Cor.

To CO'VET. *v. n.* To have a strong desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while some covet after, they have crept from the faith.
1 Timothy.

CO'VETABLE. *adj.* [from covet.]

To be wished for; to be coveted.
DiD.

CO'VETISE. *n. f.* [convitise, French.]

Avarice; covetousness of money. Not in use.

Must wretched wight, whom nothing might suffice,
Whose greedy lust did lack in greatest store;
Whose need had end, but no end covetise.
Fairy Queen.

CO'VETOUS. *adj.* [convitieux, French.]

1. Inordinately desirous; eager.

While cumbr'd with my dropping cloaths I lay,
The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' unhoispable coast.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.

An heart they have exercised with covetous practices.
Peter.

What he cannot help in his nature, you must not account a vice in him: you must in no ways say he is covetous.
Shakspeare.

Let never so much probability hang on one side of a covetous man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh.
Locke.

3. Desirous; eager: in a good sense.

Sheba was never
More covetous of wisdom and fair virtue,
Than this fair soul shall be.
Shakspeare.

He that is envious or angry at a virtue that is not his own, at the perfection or excellency of his neighbour, is not covetous of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation; and then his intentions are polluted.
Jay.

CO'VETOUSLY. *adv.* [from *covetous*.] Avariciously; eagerly.

If he care not for 't, he will supply us easily; if he *covetously* reserve it, how shall 's get it? *Shakespeare.*

CO'VETOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *covetous*.]

1. Avarice; inordinate desire of money; eagerness of gain.

He that takes pains to serve the ends of *covetousness*, or ministers to another's lust, or keeps a shop of impurities or intemperance, is idle in the worst sense. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Covetousness debaseth a man's spirit, and sinks it into the earth. *Tillotson.*

2. Eagerness; desire: in a neutral sense.

When workmen strive to do better than well, they do confound their skill in *covetousness*. *Shakespeare's King John.*

CO'VEY. *n. f.* [*couvée*, French.]

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.

2. A number of birds together.

A flight of waips and *covey* of partridges went to a farmer, and begged a sup of him to quench their thirst. *L'Estrange.*

A *covey* of partridges springing in our front, put our infantry in disorder. *Addison.*

There would be no walking in a shady wood, without springing a *covey* of toasts. *Addison.*

COUGH. *n. f.* [*kuch*, Dutch.] A convulsion of the lungs, vellicated by some sharp serosity. It is pronounced *cough*.

In consumptions of the lungs, when nature cannot expel the *cough*, men fall into fluxes of the belly, and then they die. *Bacon.*

For his dear sake long restless nights you bore, while rattling *coughs* his heaving vessels tore. *Smith.*

TO COUGH. *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

Thou didst drink

The ale of horses, and the gilded puddle which beasts would *cough* at. *Shakespeare.*

Thou hast quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the street, because he hath awakened thy dog that hath lain asleep in the sun. *Shakespeare.*

The first problem enquireth why a man doth *cough*, but not an ox or cow; whereas the contrary is often observed. *Brown.*

If any humour be discharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of calling it up by *coughing*. *Ray on the Creation.*

I *cough* like Horace; and tho' lean, am there. *Pope's Epistles.*

TO COUGH. *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate.

If the matter be to be discharged by expectoration, it must first pass into the substance of the lungs; then into the *apertures*, or *veins*; and from thence be *coughed* up, and spit out by the mouth. *Wise man's Surgery.*

CO'UGHER. *n. f.* [from *cough*.] One that coughs. *Diss.*

CO'VIN. } *n. f.* A deceitful agreement
CO'VINE. } between two or more, to the hurt of another. *Cowell.*

CO'VING. *n. f.* [from *cove*.] A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot, and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plastered. *Harris.*

COULD. [the imperfect preterit of *can*.] Was able to; had power to.

And if I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it is that which I desired; but if slenderly and meanly, it is that which I could attain unto. *Mac.*

What if he did not all the ill he could? Am I oblig'd by that 't' afflict his rapines, And to maintain his murders? *Dryden.*

CO'ULTER. *n. f.* [*culter*, Latin.] The sharp iron of the plough, which cuts the earth perpendicular to the share.

The Israelites went down to sharpen every man his share, and his *coulters*, and his ax, and his mattock. *1 Samuel.*

Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the *coulters*, to whet their natural faculties. *Hammock on Fundamentals.*

The plough for stiff clay is long and broad; and the *coulters* long and very little bending, with a very large wing. *Mortimer.*

COUNCIL. *n. f.* [*concilium*, Latin.]

1. An assembly of persons met together in consultation.

The chief priests, and all the *council*, sought false witnesses. *Matthew.*

The Stygian *council* thus dissolv'd; and loath in order came the grand infernal peers. *Milton.*

In histories composed by politicians, they are for drawing up a perpetual scheme of causes and events, and preserving a constant correspondence between the camp and the *council* table. *Addison.*

2. Act of publick deliberation.

The screeper'd heralds call To *council* in the city gates: anon Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd, Assemble, and harangues are heard. *Milton.*

3. An assembly of divines to deliberate upon religion.

Some borrow all their religion from the fathers of the christian church, or from their synods or *councils*. *Watts.*

4. Persons called together to be consulted on any occasion, or to give advice.

They being thus assembled, are more properly a *council* to the king, the great *council* of the kingdom, to advise his majesty in those things of weight and difficulty, which concern both the king and people than a court. *Bacon.*

5. The body of privy counsellors.

Without the knowledge Either of king or *council*, you made bold To carry into Flanders the great seal. *Shaksp.*

COUNCIL-BOARD. *n. f.* [*council* and *board*.] Council-table; table where matters of state are deliberated.

He hath commanded, To-morrow morning to the *council-board* He be convened. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

When ship-money was transacted at the *council-board*, they looked upon it as a work of that power they were obliged to trust. *Clarendon.*

And Pallas, if she broke the laws, Must yield her foe the stronger cause; A shame to one so much ador'd For wisdom at Jove's *council-board*. *Swift.*

COUNSEL. *n. f.* [*consilium*, Latin.]

1. Advice; direction.

There is as much difference between the *counsel* that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the *counsel* of a friend and of a flatterer. *Bacon.*

The best *counsel* he could give him was, to go to his parliament. *Clarendon.*

Bereave me not, Whereon I live, thy gentle looks, thy aid, Thy *counsel*, in this uttermost distress. *Milton.*

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

I hold as little *counsel* with weak fear As you, or any Scot that lives. *Shakespeare.*

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.

They all confess, therefore, in the working of that first cause, that *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed. *Hooker.*

4. Prudence; art; machination.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honour. *Ecclesi.*

There is no wisdom, nor understanding, nor *counsel* against the Lord. *Proverbs.*

5. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting.

The players cannot keep *counsel*; they'll tell all. *Shakespeare.*

6. Scheme; purpose; design. Not in use.

The *counsel* of the Lord standeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations. *Psalms.*

O God, from whom all holy desires, all good *counsels*, and all just works do proceed. *Common Prayer.*

7. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors. This seems only an abbreviation usual in conversation.

Your hand, a covenant; we will have these things set down by lawful *counsel*. *Shakespeare.*

For the advocates and *counsel* that plead, patience and gravity of learning is an essential part of justice; and an over-speaking judge is no well-tuned cymbal. *Hacon.*

What says my *counsel* learned in the law? *Pope.*

TO CO'UNSEL. *v. a.* [*consilior*, Latin.]

1. To give advice or counsel to any person.

But lay, Lucetta, now we are alone, Would'st thou then *counsel* me to fall in love? *Shakespeare.*

Truth shall nurse her; Holy and heavenly thoughts still *counsel* her. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

There is danger of being unfaithfully *counselled*, and more for the good of them that *counsel* than for him that is *counselled*. *Bacon.*

All fortune never crushed that man whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have *counselled* my friends never to trust to her fairer side, though she seemed to make peace with them. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

He supports my poverty with his wealth, and I *counsel* and instruct him with my learning and experience. *Taylor.*

2. To advise any thing.

The less had been our shame, The less his *counsel'd* crime which brands the Grecian name. *Dryden's Fables.*

CO'UNSELLABLE. *adj.* [from *counsel*.]

Willing to receive and follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very few men of to great parts were more *counselable* than he; so that he would seldom be in danger of great errors, if he would communicate his own thoughts to disquisition. *Clarendon.*

CO'UNSELLOR. *n. f.* [from *counsel*.] This should rather be written *counsellor*.

1. One that gives advice.

His mother was his *counsellor* to do wickedly. *2 Chronicles.*

She would be a *counsellor* of good things, and a comfort in cares. *Wisdom.*

Death of thy soul! Those linen checks of thine Are *counsellors* to fear. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

2. Confident; bosom friend.

In such green palaces the first kings reign'd, Slept in their shades, and angels entertain'd; With such old *counsellors* they did advise, And by frequenting sacred groves grew wise. *Waller.*

3. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick affairs.

You are a *counsellor*, And by that virtue no man dare accuse you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Of *counsellors* there are two sorts: the first, *confidential* men, as I may term them; such are the prince of Wales, and others of the king's sons: but the ordinary sort of *counsellors* are such as the king, out of a due consideration of their worth and abilities, and wish of their fidelity to his person and to his crown, calleth to be of council with him, in his ordinary government. *Bacon's Advice to a Son.*

4. One that is consulted in a case of law; a lawyer.

A counsellor bred up in the knowledge of the municipal and statute laws, may honestly inform a just prince how far his prerogative extends.

Dryden's Journal, Dedication.

COUNSELLORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *counsellor*.]

The office or post of a privy counsellor.

Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the most part are such as cannot well be severed from the counsellorship.

Bacon.

TO COUNT. *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr. *computare*, Latin.]

1. To number; to tell.

Here thro' this grate I can count every one, And view the Frenchmen.

Shakespeare.

The vicious count their years; virtuous their acts.

Johnson.

For the preferments of the world, he that would reckon up all the accidents that they depend upon, may as well undertake to count the sands, or to sum up infinity.

South.

When men in sickness ling'ring lie, They count the tedious hours by months and years.

Dryden.

Argos now rejoice, for Thebes lies low; Thy slaughter'd sons now smile, and thank they won,

When they can count more Theban ghosts than theirs.

Dryden.

2. To preserve a reckoning.

Some people in America counted their years by the coming of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others.

Locke.

3. To reckon; to place to an account.

He believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him for righteousness.

Genesis.

Nor barely the plowman's pains is to be counted into the bread we eat; the labour of those who broke the oxen, must all be charged on the account of labour.

Locke.

4. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to consider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.

When once it comprehendeth any thing above this, as the differences of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions in speech, we then count it to have some use of natural reason.

Hooker.

Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Belial.

1 Sam.

Nor shall I count it heinous to enjoy

The publick marks of honour and reward

Confer'd upon me.

Milton's Agonistes.

You would not wish to count this man a foe!

In friendship, and in hatred, chifinate

Philips's Briton.

5. To impute to; to charge to.

All th' impossibilities, which poets Count to extravagance of loose description, Shall sooner be.

Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.

TO COUNT. *v. n.* To found an account or scheme: with *upon*.

I think it a great error to count upon the genius of a nation, as a standing argument in all ages.

Swift.

COUNT. *n. f.* [*compte*, French; *computus*, Latin.]

1. Number.

That we up to your palaces may mount, Of blessed saints too to increase the count.

Spenser.

2. Reckoning; number summed.

By my count,

I was your mother much upon these years.

Shakespeare.

Since I saw you last,

There is a change upon you.—

—Well, I know that

What counts hard fortune calls upon my face.

Shakespeare.

COUNT. *n. f.* [*comite*, Fr. *comes*, Lat.] A

title of foreign nobility, supposed equivalent to an earl.

CO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *count*.] That may be numbered.

The evils which you desire to be recounted are very many, and almost countable with those which were hidden in the bosom of Pandora.

Spenser.

CO'UNTENANCE. *n. f.* [*countenance*, French.]

1. The form of the face; the system of the features.

2. Air; look.

A made countenance about her mouth, between simpering and frowning; her head, bowed somewhat down, seemed to languish with over-moon idleness.

Sidney.

Well, Suffolk, yet thou shalt not see me blush, Nor change my countenance for this arrest:

A heart unquitted is not easily daunted.

So spake our fire, and by his countenance

seem'd

Entering on studious thoughts abstract.

To whom, with countenance calm, and soul

sedate,

Thus tutus.

Dryden's Aeneid.

3. Calmness of look; composure of face.

She smil'd severe; nor with a troubled look, Or trembling hand, the funeral present took;

Ev'n kept her countenance, when the lid remov'd

Disclos'd the heart unfortunately lov'd.

The two great maxims of any great man at

court are, always to keep his countenance, and

never to keep his word.

Swift.

4. Confidence of mien; aspect of assurance: it is commonly used in these phrases, *in countenance*, and *out of countenance*.

The night beginning to persuade some retiring place, the gentlewoman, even out of countenance before she began her speech, invited me to lodge that night with her father.

Sidney.

We will not make your countenance to fall by the answer ye shall receive.

Bacon.

Then best friends were out of countenance, because they found that the imputations, which their enemies had laid upon them, were well grounded.

Clarendon.

Your examples will meet it at every turn, and put it out of countenance in every place; even in private corners it will soon lose confidence.

Spratt's Sermons.

If the outward profession of religion and virtue were once in practice and countenance at court, a good treatment of the clergy would be the necessary consequence.

Swift.

If those preachers would look about, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep.

Swift.

It is a kind of ill manners to offer objections to a fine woman, and a man would be out of countenance that should gaudy superiority in such a contest: a coquette logician may be rallied, but not contradicted.

Addison's Freeholder.

It puts the learned in countenance, and gives them a place among the fashionable part of mankind.

Addison's Freeholder.

5. Kindness or ill-will, as it appears upon the face.

Yet the stout fairy, 'mongst the middlest crowd, Thought all their glory vain in knightly view,

And that great princes too, exceeding proud,

That to strange knight no better countenance

allow'd.

Spenser.

6. Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any side; support.

The church of Christ, which held that profession which had not the publick allowance and countenance of authority, could not use the exercise of the christian religion but in private.

Hooker.

His majesty maintain'd an army here, to give strength and countenance to the civil magistrate.

Daniel on Ireland.

Now then we'll use

His countenance for the battle; which being done,

Let her who would be rid of him devise

His speedy taking off.

Shakespeare's L. Lear.

This is the magistrate's peculiar province, to give countenance to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice and profaneness.

Atterbury.

7. Superficial appearance; show; resemblance.

The election being done, he made countenance of great discontent thereto.

Johnson's Schism.

O you ill-dressed ministers above!

Keep me in patience, and with ripen'd time

Unfold the evil, which is here wrapt up

In countenance.

Shakespeare's Menf. for Meaf.

Bianca's love

Made me exchange my state with Tranio;

While he did bear my countenance in the town.

Shakespeare.

TO CO'UNTENANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support; to patronise; to vindicate.

Neither shalt thou countenance a poor man in his cause.

Exodus.

This conceit, though countenanced by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reason.

Brown.

This national fault, of being so very talkative, looks natural and graceful in one that has grey hairs to countenance it.

Addison.

2. To make a show of.

Each to these ladies love did countenance, And to his mistress each himself strove to advance.

Spenser.

3. To act suitably to any thing; to keep up any appearance.

Malcolm! Banquo!

As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprites,

To countenance this horror.

Shakespeare.

4. To encourage; to appear in defence.

At the first descent in shore he was not immured with a wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat.

Wotton.

CO'UNTENANCER. *n. f.* [from *countenance*.]

One that countenances or supports another.

CO'UNTER. *n. f.* [from *count*.]

1. A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning.

Will you with counter sum

The vast proportion of his infinite?

Though these half-pence are to be received as

money in the Exchequer, yet in trade they are

no better than counters.

Swift.

2. Money, in contempt.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous, To lock such uncal counters from his friends,

Be ready, gods! with all your thunder-bolts

Dash him to pieces.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

3. The table on which goods are viewed, and money told, in a shop.

A fine gaudy mix, that robs our counters every night; and then goes out, and spends it upon our cockle-shell-makers.

Dryden.

In half-whipt muslin need a useless lie, And shuttlecocks across the counter fly.

Gay.

Sometimes you would see him behind his counter feeling broad-cloth, sometimes measuring linen.

Dehuchant.

Whether thy counter shone with sums untold, And thy wide-grasping hand grows black with gold.

Swift.

4. COUNTER of a Horse, is that part of a horse's forehead that lies between the shoulder and under the neck.

Farrier's Dict.

CO'UNTER. *adv.* [*contre*, Fr. *contra*, Lat.]

1. Contrary to; in opposition to: it is commonly used with the verb *run*, perhaps by a metaphor from the old tournaments.

Shall we erect two wills in God's, and make the will of his purpose and intention *run counter* to the will of his approbation? *South.*

The profit of the merchant, and the gain of the kingdom, are so far from being always parallel, that frequently they *run counter* one to the other. *Orbison Trade.*

He thinks it brave, at his first setting out, to signalise himself in *running counter* to all the rules of virtue. *Locke.*

2. The wrong way; contrarily to the right course.

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry,
Oh, this is *counter*, you false Danish dogs! *Shaksf.*

3. Contrarywise.

A man, whom I cannot deny, may oblige me to use persuasions to another, which, at the same time I am speaking, I may wish may not prevail on him: in this case, it is plain, the will and the desire *run counter*. *Locke.*

4. The face, in opposition to the back. Not in use.

They hit one another with darts, as the other do with their hands, which they never *counter*, but at the back of the flyer. *Sandy.*

5. This word is often found in composition, and may be placed before either nouns or verbs used in a sense of opposition.

That design was no sooner known, but others of an opposite party were appointed to set a *counter-petition* on foot. *Clarendon.*

- To COUNTERACT. *v. a.* [*counter* and *act*.] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

In this case we can find no principle within him strong enough to *counteract* that principle, and to relieve him. *South.*

- To COUNTERBALANCE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *balance*.] To weigh against; to act against with an opposite weight.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to *counter-balance* the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*

Few of Adam's children are not born with some bias, which it is the business of education either to take off, or *counterbalance*. *Locke.*

- COUNTERBALANCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Opposite weight; equivalent power.

But peaceful kings, o'er martial people set,
Each other's poise and *counterbalance* are. *Dryd.*
Money is the *counterbalance* to all other things purchasable by it, and lying, as it were, in the opposite scale of commerce. *Locke.*

- To COUNTERBUFF. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *buff*.] To impel in a direction opposite to the former impulse; to strike back.

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows; then shoots
again,
Till *counterbuff'd* she stops, and sleeps again. *Dryden.*

- COUNTERBUFF. *n. f.* [*counter* and *buff*.] A blow in a contrary direction; a stroke that produces a recoil.

He at the second gave him such a *counterbuff*, that, because Phobus was not to be driven from the saddle, the fiddle with broken girls was driven from the horse. *Sedney.*

Go, captain Stuh, lead on, and show
What hums you come off, by the blow
You give Sir Quintin, and the cuff
You 'scape in' sandbags *counterbuff*. *Ben Jonson.*

- COUNCASTER. *n. f.* [from *counter*, for a false piece of money, and *caster*.] A word of contempt for an arithmetician; a book-keeper; a caster of accounts; a reckoner.

I, of whom his eyes had seen the proof
At Rhodes, at Cyprus, must be let and calm'd,
By debtor and creditor, this *counterchange*. *Shaksf.*
COUNTERCHANGE. *n. f.* [*counter* and *change*.] Exchange; reciprocation.

She, like harmless lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master, hitting
Each object with a joy. The *counterchange*
Is lev'ly in all. *Shakspeare*

- To COUNTERCHANGE. *v. a.* To give and receive.

COUNTERCHARM. *n. f.* [*counter* and *charm*.] That by which a charm is dissolved; that which has the power of destroying the effects of a charm.

Now touch'd by *countercharms* they change again,

And stand majestic, and recall'd to men. *Pope.*

- To COUNTERCHARM. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *charm*.] To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

Like a spell it was to keep us invulnerable,
and so *countercharm* all our crimes, that they should only be active to please, not hurt us.

Decay of Piety

- To COUNTERCHECK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *check*.] To oppose; to stop with sudden opposition.

- COUNTERCHECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke.

If again I said his beard was not well cut, he would say I lie: this is called the *counterscheck* quarrelsome. *Shakspeare.*

- To COUNTERDRAW. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *draw*.] With painters, to copy a design or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the stroke, appearing through, are traced with a pencil. *Chambers.*

- COUNTEREVIDENCE. *n. f.* [*counter* and *evidence*.] Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

Sense itself detects its more palpable deccies by a *counter-evidence*, and the more ordinary impostures seldom outlive the first experiments. *Glanville.*

We have little reason to question his testimony in this point, being it is backed by others of good credit; and all because there is no *counter-evidence*, nor any witness, that appears against it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

- To COUNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, French.]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to forge.

What art thou,

That *counterfeits* the person of a king? *Shaksf.*

It came into this priest's fancy to cause this lad to *counterfeit* and personate the second son of Edward IV. supposed to be murdered. *Bacon.*

There have been some that could *counterfeit* the distance of voices, which is a secondary object of hearing, in such sort, as, when they stand fast by you, you would think the speech came from afar off in a fearful manner. *Bacon.*

Say, lovely dream, where couldst thou find
Shadows to *counterfeit* that face? *Milner.*

It happens, that not one single line or thought is contained in this imposture, although it appears that they who *counterfeited* me had heard of the true one. *Swift.*

2. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

And, oh, you mortal engines! whole rude
throats

Th' immortal Jove's dread clamours *counterfeit*,
Fairwell! *Shakspeare.*

O had! in evil hour thou did'st give ear
To that false worm, of whom I was taught
To *counterfeit* man's voice. *Milton.*

To *counterfeit*, is to put on the likeness and appearance of some real excellency: *Basili-stones* would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never had been diamonds. *Tilletson.*

- CO'UNTERFEIT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. That is made in imitation of another, with intent to pass for the original; forged; fictitious.

I learn

Now of my own experience, not by talk,
How *counterfeit* a coin they are, who friends
Bear in their supercription; in prosperous days
They (warm, but in adverse withdraw their head. *Milton.*

General observations drawn from particulars, are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great store in a little room; but they are therefore to be made with the greater care and caution, lest, if we take *counterfeit* for true, our shame be the greater, when our stock comes to a severe scrutiny. *Locke.*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear less mov'd than *counterfeit*. *Rejoicecommon.*

- CO'UNTERFEIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. One who personates another; an impostor.

I am no *counterfeit*; to die is to be a *counterfeit*; for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man, who hath not the life of a man. *Shakspeare.*

This priest, being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his *counterfeit*, yet could think it possible for him to instruct his player, either in gesture or fashions, or in fit answers to questions, to come near the resemblance. *Bacon.*

But trust me, child, I'm much inclin'd to fear
Some *counterfeit* in this your Jupiter. *Addison.*

2. Something made in imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles; a forgery.

My father was I know not where,
When I was snapt. Some coiner with his tools,
Made me a *counterfeit*; yet my mother seem'd
The Dan of that time. *Shakspeare.*

There would be no *counterfeits* but for the sake of something real; though pretenses seem to be what they really are not, yet they pretend to be something that really is. *Tilletson.*

- CO'UNTERFEITER. *n. f.* [from *counterfeit*.] A forger; one who contrives copies to pass for originals.

Henry the Second altered the coin, which was corrupted by *counterfeiter*s, to the great good of the commonwealth. *Cowden.*

- CO'UNTERFEITLY. *adv.* [from *counterfeit*.] Falsely; fictitiously; with forgery.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practise the insinuating nod, and be off to them most *counterfeitly*. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

- COUNTERFERMENT. *n. f.* [*counter* and *ferment*.] Ferment opposed to ferment.

What unnatural motions and *counterferments* must a medley of intemperance produce in the body! When I beheld a fashionable table, I fancy I see innumerable dilettantes lurking in ambuscade among the dishes. *Addison's Spectator.*

- COUNTERFEISANCE. *n. f.* [*contrefaisance*, Fr.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery. Not in use.

And his man Reynold, with fine *counterfeisance*,
Supports his credit and his countenance. *Hubbard.*
Such is the force of falsehood, such the sight
Of foul Duessa, when her borrow'd light
Is laid away, and *counterfeisance* known. *Fairy Q.*

- CO'UNTERFORT. *n. f.* [from *counter* and *fort*.]

Counterforts, buttresses or spurs, are pillars serving to support walls or terraces subject to bulge. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGAUGE. n. f. [from *counter* and *gauge*.] In carpentry, a method used to measure the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGUARD. n. f. [from *counter* and *guard*.] A small rampart, with parapet and ditch, to cover some part of the body of the place. *Military Dict.*

COUNTERLIGHT. n. f. [from *counter* and *light*.] A window or light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to a disadvantage. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMAND. v. a. [*contremander*, French.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered or intended before; to contradict, annul, or repeal a command.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *countermands* their deepest projects, and smites their policies with frustration and a curse. *South.*

2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another.

For us to alter any thing, is to lift up ourselves against God, and, as it were, to *countermand* him. *Hooker.*

3. To prohibit.

Avicen *countermands* letting blood in choleric bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of the gall. *Harvey.*

COUNTERMAND. n. f. [*contremand*, Fr.] Repeal of a former order.

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet, but must he die to-morrow? *Shakespeare.*

To COUNTERMARCH. v. n. [*counter* and *march*.] To march backward; to march in indirect ways.

COUNTERMARCH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Retrocession; march backward; march in a different direction from the former.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, marches, and *counter-marches* of the animal spirits? *Collier.*

2. Change of measures; alteration of conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such *countermarches* and retractions, as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. *Burnet.*

COUNTERMARK. n. f. [*counter* and *mark*.]

1. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened but in the presence of them all.

2. The mark of the goldsmiths company, to shew the metal is standard, added to that of the artificer.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is struck, by which the curious know the several changes in value which it has undergone. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMARK. v. a. [*counter* and *mark*.]

A horse is said to be *countermarked*, when his corner teeth are artificially made hollow, a false mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horse's age. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

COUNTERMINE. n. f. [*counter* and *mine*.]

1. A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under

ground, to seek out the enemy's mine, and disappoint it. *Military Dict.*

After thus they mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the citizens made a *countermine*, and therein they poured such a plenty of water, that the wet powder could not be fired. *Hayward.*

2. Means of opposition; means of counteraction.

He thinking himself contemned, knowing to *countermine* against contempt but terror, began to let nothing pass, which might bear the colour of a fault, without sharp punishment. *Sidney.*

3. A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

The matter being brought to a trial of skill, the *countermine* was only an act of self-preservation. *L'Estrange.*

To COUNTERMINE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without mischief.

2. To counterwork; to defeat by secret measures.

Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously *countermine* us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves. *Decey's Piers.*

COUNTERMOTION. n. f. [*counter* and *motion*.] Contrary motion; opposition of motion.

That resistance is a *countermotion*, or equivalent to one, is plain by this, that any body which is pressed must needs press again on the body that presses it. *Digby on the Soul.*

If any of the returning spirits should happen to fall foul upon others which are outward bound, these *countermotions* would overset them, or occasion a later arrival. *Collier.*

COUNTERMURE. n. f. [*contremure*, Fr.]

A wall built up behind another wall, to supply its place.

The great shot flying through the breach, did beat down houses; but the *countermure*, new built against the breach, standing upon a lower ground, it seldom touched. *Knollys.*

COUNTERNATURAL. adj. [*counter* and *natural*.] Contrary to nature.

A consumption is a *counternatural* heftick extenuation of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COUNTERNOISE. n. f. [*counter* and *noise*.]

A sound by which any other noise is overpowered.

They endeavoured, either by a constant succession of sensual delights to charm and lull asleep, or else by a *counternote* of revellings and riotous excesses to drown, the softer whispers of their conscience. *Calamy's Sermons.*

COUNTEROPENING. n. f. [*counter* and *opening*.] An aperture or vent on the contrary side.

A tent, plugging up the orifice, would make the matter secur to the part disposed to receive it, and mark the place for a *counteropening*. *Sharr's Surgery.*

COUNTERPACE. n. f. [*counter* and *pace*.]

Contrary measure; attempts in opposition to any scheme.

When the last *counterspaces* are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents. *Swift.*

CO'UNTERPANE. n. f. [*contrepoin*, Fr.]

A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. It is sometimes written, according to etymology, *counterpoin*.

In ivory coffers I have stuf'd my crowns; In cyprus chests my arras *counterspans*. *Shakspeare.*

COUNTERPART. n. f. [*counter* and *part*.]

The correspondent part; the part which answers to another, as the two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher.

In some things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; so that they seem to be, as it were, copies or *counterparts* one of another. *Hale's Law of England.*

An old fellow with a young wench, may pass for a *counterpart* of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

Oh *counterpart*

Of our soft sex; well are you made our lords: So bold, so great, so god-like are you found, How can you love so fully things as women?

He is to consider the thought of his author, and his words, and to find out the *counterpart* to each in another language. *Dryden.*

In the discovery, the two different plots look like *counterparts* and copies of one another. *Shakspeare.*

COUNTERPLEA. n. f. [from *counter* and *plea*.]

In law, a replication: as, if a stranger to the action begun, desire to be admitted to say what he can for the safeguard of his estate, that which the demandant allegeth against this request is called a *counterplea*. *Cowell.*

To COUNTERPLOT. v. a. [*counter* and *plot*.] To oppose one machination by another; to obviate art by art.

COUNTERPLOT. n. f. [from the verb.]

An artifice opposed to an artifice.

The wolf that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a *counterplot* of the kid's upon the wolf; and such a *counterplot* as the wolf, with all his sagacity, was not able to finell out. *L'Estrange.*

CO'UNTERPOINT. n. f. A coverlet woven in squares, commonly spoken *counterspans*. See **COUNTERPANE**.

To COUNTERPOISE. v. a. [*counter* and *poise*.]

1. To counterbalance; to be equiponderant to; to act against with equal weight.

Our spoils we have brought home Do more than *counterpoise* a full third part The charges of the action. *Shakspeare.*

The force and the distance of weights *counterpoising* one another, ought to be reciprocal. *Digby.*

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

The heaviness of bodies must be *counterpoised* by a plummet fastened about the pulley to the axis. *Wilkins.*

3. To act with equal power against any person or cause.

So many freeholders of England will be able to beard and to *counterpoise* the rest. *Spenser.*

CO'UNTERPOISE. n. f. [from *counter* and *poise*.]

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight; equal force in the opposite scale of the balance.

Take her by the hand, And tell her she is thine; to whom I promise A *counterpoise*, if not in thy estate, A balance more repete. *Shakspeare.*

Efforting that to our exact balance, we put a metalline *counterpoise* into the opposite scale. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance.

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden scales, Wherein all things created first he weigh'd, The pendulous round earth, with balanc'd air In *counterpoise*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Equipollence; equivalence of power.

The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent.

Bacon.

Their generals, by their credit in the army, were, with the magistrates and other civil officers, a sort of *counterpoise* to the power of the people.

Swift.

COUNTERPOISON. *n. f.* [*counter* and *poison*.] Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poison are obviated.

Counterpoisons must be adapted to the cause; for example, is poison from sublimated corrosive, and arsenick.

Asbushmore.

COUNTERPRESSURE. *n. f.* [*counter* and *pressure*.] Opposite force; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all mechanick heads confound,
That troops of atoms from all parts around,
Of equal number, and of equal force,
Should to this single point direct their course;
That to the *counterpressure* ev'ry way,
Of equal vigour, might their motions stay,
And by a steady poise the whole in quiet lay.

Blackmore.

COUNTERPROJECT. *n. f.* [*counter* and *project*.] Correspondent part of a scheme.

A clear reason why they never sent any forces to Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was struck out of the *counterproject* by the Dutch.

Swift.

To COUNTERPROVE. *v. a.* [*from counter* and *prove*.] To take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, by passing it through the rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge.

Chambers.

To COUNTERROLL. *v. a.* [*counter* and *roll*.] This is now generally written as it is spoken, *control*. To preserve the power of detecting frauds by another account.

COUNTERROLLMENT. *n. f.* [*from counter* and *roll*.] A counter account; controlment.

This manner of exercising of this office, hath many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and *counterrollments*, whereof each, running through the hands, and resting in the power, of many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood.

Bacon.

COUNTERSCARP. *n. f.* [*from counter* and *scarp*.] That side of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that supports the earth of the covert-way; although by this term is often understood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis: and so it is to be understood when it is said the enemy lodged themselves on the *counterscarp*.

Harris.

To COUNTERSIGN. *v. a.* [*from counter* and *sign*.] To sign an order or patent of a superiour, in quality of secretary, to render it more authentick. Thus charters are signed by the king, and *countersigned* by a secretary of state, or lord chancellor.

Chambers.

COUNTERTENOR. *n. f.* [*from counter* and *tenor*.] One of the mean or middle parts of musick; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor.

Harris.

I am deaf: this deafness unqualifies me for all company, except a few friends with *counterset* voices.

Swift.

COUNTERTIDE. *n. f.* [*counter* and *tide*.] Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

Such were our *countertides* at land, and so

Presaging of the fatal blow,

In your prodigious ebb and flow.

Dryden.

COUNTERTIME. *n. f.* [*counter* and *time*; *contretemps*, French.]

1. The defence or resistance of a horse, that intercepts his cadence, and the measure of his manage.

Farrier's Dict.

2. Defence; opposition.

Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,

And give not thus the *countertime* to fate.

Dryden.

COUNTERTURN. *n. f.* [*counter* and *turn*.]

The catastrophe, called by the Romans *status*, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you.

Dryden.

To COUNTERVAIL. *v. a.* [*contra* and *valet*, Lat.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power.

In some men there may be found such qualities as are able to *countervail* those exceptions which might be taken against them, and such men's authority is not likely to be shaken off.

Hobbes.

And therewithal he fiercely at him flew,

And with important outrage him assail'd;

Who, soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,

And him with equal valour *countervail'd*.

Fairy Q.

The outward streams, which descend, must be of so much force as to *countervail* all that weight whereby the ascending side does exceed the other.

Wilkins' Dædalus.

We are to compute, that, upon balancing the account, the profit at last will hardly *countervail* the inconveniences that go along with it.

L'Estrange.

COUNTERVAIL. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Equal weight; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect or objection.

2. That which has equal weight or value with something else.

Surely, the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever.

South's Sermons.

COUNTERVIEW. *n. f.* [*counter* and *view*.]

1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other.

Mean while, ere thus was sinn'd and judg'd on earth,

Within the gates of hell sat sin and death,

In *counterview*.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other.

I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in *counterview* or contrast with that of the other company.

Swift.

To COUNTERWORK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *work*.] To counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole:

That *countersworks* each folly and caprice;

That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice.

Pope.

COUNTRESS. *n. f.* [*comitissa*, Lat. *comtesse*, Fr.] The lady of an earl or count.

I take it, she that carries up the train,

Is that old noble lady, the duchess of Norfolk.

—It is, and all the rest are *countresses*.

Shakspeare.

It is the peculiar happiness of the *countress* of Abingdon to have been so truly loved by you while she was living, and so gratefully honoured after she was dead.

Dryden.

CO'UNTING-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*count* and *house*.]

The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Men in trade seldom think of laying out money upon land, till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ; and their idle bags cumbering their *counting-houses*, put them upon emptying them.

Locks.

CO'UNTLESS. *adj.* [*from count*.] Innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

Ay, tea for tear, and loving kifs for kifs,

Thy brother Marcus tenders on thy lips:

O were the sum of these that I should pay

Countless and infinite, yet would I pay them.

Shakspeare.

But oh, her mind, that orcs which includes
Legions of mischief, *countless* casualties
Of former curses.

Dumas.

By one *countless* sum of woes oppress'd,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest,
We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;
Thus, thro' the round of age, to childhood we return.

Prior.

I see, I cried, his woes, a *countless* train;

I see his friends o'erwhelm'd beneath the main.

Pope's Odyssey.

COUNTRY. *n. f.* [*contré*, Fr. *contrata*, low Latin; supposed to be contracted from *contrerata*.]

1. A tract of land; a region, as distinguished from other regions.

They require to be examined concerning the descriptions of those *countries* of which they would be informed.

Spratt.

2. The parts of a region distant from cities or courts; rural parts.

Would I a house for happiness erect,
Nature alone should be the architect;
She'd build it more convenient than great,
And doubtless in the *country* chuse her seat.

Cowley.

I see them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country*.

Speator.

3. The place which any man inhabits, or in which he at present resides.

Send out more horses, strike the *country* round,
Hang those that talk of fear.

Shakspeare.

4. The place of one's birth; the native soil.

The king set on foot a reformation in the ornaments and advantages of our *country*.

Spratt.

O save my *country*, heav'n! shall be your last.

Pope.

5. The inhabitants of any region.

All the *country*, in a general voice,
Cried hate upon him; all their prayers and love
Were set on Hereford.

Shakspeare.

CO'UNTRY. *adj.*

1. Rustick; rural; villatick.

Cannot a *country* wench know, that, having received a shilling from one that owes her three, and a shilling also from another that owes her three, the remaining debts in each of their hands are equal?

Locks.

I never meant any other, than that Mr. Trut should confine himself to *country* dances.

Speck.

He comes no nearer to a positive, clear idea of a positive infinite, than the *country* fellow had of the water which was yet to pass the channel of the river where he stood.

Locks.

Talk but with *country* people, or young people, and you shall find that the notions they apply this name to, are so odd, that nobody can imagine they were taught by a rational man.

Locks.

A *country* gentleman, learning Latin in the university, removes thence to his mansion-house.

Locks.

The low mechanicks of a *country* town do somewhat outdo him.

Locks.

Come, we'll e'en to our *country* seat repair,
The native home of innocence and love.

Norris.

4. Of an interest opposite to that of courts: as, the *country* party.

3. Peculiar to a region or people.
She laughing the cruel tyrant to scorn, spake in her *country* language. *Maccabees.*

4. Rude; ignorant; untaught.
We make a *country* man dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of grammar. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

CO'UNTRYMAN. n. s. [from *country* and *man*.]

1. One born in the same country, or tract of ground. *Locke.*

See, who comes here?
My *countryman*; but yet I know him not. *Shakspeare.*
Homer, great bard! so fate ordain'd, arose;
And, bold as were his *countrymen* in fight,
Scatch'd their fair actions from degrading
praise,
And set their battles in eternal light. *Prior.*

The British soldiers act with greater vigour under the conduct of one whom they do not consider only as their leader, but as their *countryman*. *Addison on the War.*

2. A rustic; one that inhabits the rural parts.

All that have business to the court, and all *countrymen* coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country. *Graunt.*

3. A farmer; a husbandman.

A *countryman* took a boar in his corn. *L'Estrange.*

CO'UNTY. n. s. [*comté*, Fr. *comitatus*, Latin.]

1. A shire; a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided, for the administration of justice.

Every *county* is governed by a yearly officer, called a sheriff, who puts in execution all the commands and judgments of the king's courts. Of these *counties* four are termed *county-palatines*, as that of Lancaster, Cheshire, Durham, and Ely. A *county-palatine* is a jurisdiction of so high a nature, that the chief governors of these, by special charter from the king, sent out all writs in their own name, and did all things touching justice as absolutely as the prince himself, only acknowledging him their superior and sovereign. But this power has, by a statute in Henry VIII. his time, been much abridged. There are likewise *counties corporate*, which are certain cities or ancient boroughs upon which our princes have thought good to bestow extraordinary liberties. Of these London is one, York another, the city of Chester a third, and Canterbury a fourth. And to these may be added many more; as the *county* of the town of Kingston upon Hull, the *county* of the town of Haverfordwest, and the *county* of Lichfield. *County* is, in another signification, used for the *county-court*. *Cowell.*

Discharge your powers unto their several *counties*, *Shakspeare.*

As we will ours.
He caught his death the last *county* sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow-woman, and her fatherless children. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. An earldom.

3. [*comité*.] A count; a lord. Obsolete.
The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,
The *county* Paris. *Shakspeare.*

He made Hugh Lupus *county palatine* of Chester, and gave that earldom to him and his heirs, to hold the same *ita liberis ad gladium, sicut rex tenebat Angliam ad coronam.* *Davies.*

COUPE'E. n. s. [French.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forwards. *Chambers.*

COUPLE. n. s. [*couple*, French; *copula*, Latin.]

1. A chain or tie that holds dogs together.

I'll keep my stable-hand where
I lodge my wife; I'll go in *couple* with her,
Than when I feel and see no further trust her. *Shakspeare.*

It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couple*; they should be of the same size and humour. *L'Estrange.*

2. Two; a brace.

He was taken up by a *couple* of shepherds, and by them brought to life again. *Sidney.*
A schoolmaster, who shall teach my son and yours, I will provide you, though the three do cost me a *couple* of hundred pounds. *Ascham.*

A piece of crystal inclosed a *couple* of drops, which looked like water when they were shaken, though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of air. *Addison on Italy.*

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke.*

3. A male and his female.

So shall all the *couple* three,
Excellent in loving be. *Shakspeare.*
Oit' alas!

I lost a *couple*, that 'twixt heaven and earth
Might thus have stood, begetting wonder, as
You gracious *couple* do. *Shakspeare.*

I have read of a feigned commonwealth, where the married *couple* are permitted, before they contract, to see one another naked. *Bacon.*

He said: the careful *couple* join their tears,
And then invoke the gods with pious prayers. *Dryden.*

All succeeding generations of men are the progeny of one primitive *couple*. *Bentley.*

TO CO'UPLE. v. a. [*copulo*, Latin.]

1. To chain together.

Huntman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And *couple* Clowder with the deep-mouth'd
Brach. *Shakspeare.*

2. To join one to another.

What greater ills have the heavens in store,
To *couple* coming harms with sorrow past. *Sidney.*
And whoso'er we went, like Juno's swans,
Still we went *coupled* and inseparable. *Shakspeare.*

Put the raches into the loupes, and *couple* the tent together that it may be one. *Exodus.*

They behold your chaste conversation *coupled* with fear. *Peter.*

Their concernments were so *coupled*, that if nature had not, yet their religions would have made them brothers. *South.*

That man makes a mean figure in the eyes of reason, who is measuring syllables and *coupling* rhymes, when he should be mending his own soul, and securing his own immortality. *Pope.*

3. To marry; to wed; to join in wedlock.

I shall rejoice to see you so *coupled*, as may be fit both for your honour and your satisfaction. *Sidney.*

I am just going to assist with the archbishop, in degrading a parson who *couple*s all our beggars, by which I shall make one happy man. *Swift.*

TO CO'UPLE. v. n. To join in embrace.

Waters in Africa being rare, divers sorts of beasts come from several parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to *couple*, and many times with several kinds. *Bacon.*

Thou, with thy lusty crew,
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And *coupled* with them, and begot a race. *Milt.*

That great variety of brutes in Africa, is by reason of the meeting together of brutes of several species, at water, and the promiscuous *couplings* of males and females of several species. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

After this alliance,
Let tygers match with hinds, and wolves with
sheep,

And every creature *couple* with his foe. *Dryden.*

COUPLE-BEGGAR. n. s. [*couple* and *beg-*

gar.] One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

No *couple-beggar* in the land
E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand. *Swift.*

CO'UPLET. n. s. [French.]

1. Two verses; a pair of rhymes.

Then would they cast away their pipes, and, holding hand in hand, dance by the only cadence of their voices, which they would use in fingering some short *couplets*, whereto the one half beginning, the other half should answer. *Sidney.*

Then at the last, an only *couplet* fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a thought;
A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow
length along. *Pope.*

In *Pope* I cannot read a line,
But with a sigh I with it mine;
When he can in one *couplet* fix
More sense than I can do in six,
It gives me such a jealous fit,
I cry, pox take him and his wit! *Swift.*

2. A pair, as of doves.

Amos, as patient as the female dove,
Ere that her golden *couplets* are disclos'd,
His silence will sit drooping. *Shakspeare.*

COURAGE. n. s. [*courage*, Fr. from *cor*, Lat.] Bravery; active fortitude; spirit of enterprise.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, *courage*, fortitude,
I have no reath of them. *Shakspeare.*

Their discipline
Now mingled with their *courage*. *Shakspeare.*

Hope arms their *courage*; from their tow'rs
they throw

Their darts with double force, and drive the foe. *Dryden.*

Courage, that grows from constitution, very often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; and when it is only a kind of instinct in the soul, it breaks out on all occasions, without judgment or discretion. That *courage* which arises from the sense of our duty, and from the fear of offending Him that made us, acts always in an uniform manner, and according to the dictates of right reason. *Addison's Guardian.*

Nothing but the want of common *courage* was the cause of their misfortunes. *Swift.*

COURAGEOUS. adj. [from *courage*.]

1. Brave; daring; bold; enterprising; adventurous; hardy; stout.

And he that is *courageous* among the mighty,
shall see away naked in that day. *Amos.*

Let us imitate the *courageous* example of St. Paul, who chose then to magnify his office when ill men conspired to lessen it. *Atterbury.*

2. It is used ludicrously by *Shakspeare* for outrageous.

He is very *courageous* mad, about his throwing into the water. *Shakspeare.*

COURAGEOUSLY. adv. [from *courageous*.]

Bravely; stoutly; boldly.

The king the next day presented him battle upon the plain, the fields there being open and champaign; the earl *courageously* came down, and joined battle with him. *Bacon.*

COURAGEOUSNESS. n. s. [from *courageous*.]

Bravery; boldness; spirit; courage.
Nicanor hearing of the manliness and the *courageousness* that they had to fight for their country, durst not try the matter by the sword. *2 Mac.*

COURA'NT. } n. s. [*courante*, Fr.] See

COURA'NTO. } CORANT.

1. A nimble dance.

I'll like a maid the better, while I have a tooth in my head: why, he is able to lead her a *courante*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Any thing that runs quick, as a paper of news.

TO COURB. v. n. [*courber*, French.] To

bend; to bow; to stoop in supplication. Not in use.

In the fatness of these purty times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea, *courb* and woo, for leave to do it good.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

COURIER. n. f. [*courier*, Fr.] A messenger sent in haste; an express; a runner.

I met a *courier*, one mine ancient friend.

Shakespeare's Timon.

This thing the wary bassa well perceiving, by
speedy *couriers* advertised Solyman of the enemy's purpose, requesting him with all speed to repair with his army to Tauris.

Andres.

COURSE. n. f. [*course*, Fr. *curfus*, Lat.]

1. Race; career.

And some the arms with sinewy force,
And some with swiftness in the *course*. *Cowley.*

2. Passage from place to place; progress. To this may be referred, the *course* of a river.

And when we had finished our *course* from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais.

Andres.

A light, by which the Argive Squadron steers
Their silent *course* to Ilium's well known shore.

Dennham.

3. Tilt; act of running in the lists.

But this hot knight was couied with a fall,
which, as the third *course*, he received of Phalantus.

Sidney.

4. Ground on which a race is run.

5. Track or line in which a ship sails, or any motion is performed.

6. Sail; means by which the *course* is performed.

To the *courses* we have devised fludding sails,
spirit-sails, and top-sails.

Raleigh's Essays.

7. Progress from one gradation to another; process.

When the state of the controversy is plainly determined, it must not be altered by another disputant in the *course* of the disputation.

Watts.

8. Order of succession: as, every one in his *course*.

If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the most by three, and that by *course*; and let one interpret.

1 Cor.

9. Stated and orderly method, or manner.

If she live long,

And in the end meet the old *course* of death,
Women will all turn monsters.

Shakespeare.

The duke cannot deny the *course* of law.

Shakespeare.

If God, by his revealed declaration, first gave rule to any man, he, that will claim by that title, must have the same positive grant of God for his succession; for, if it has not directed the *course* of its descent and conveyance, no body can succeed to this title of the first ruler.

Locke.

10. Series of successive and methodical procedure.

The glands did resolve during her *course* of physick, and she continueth very well to this day.

Wifeman's Surgery.

11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series. Hence our *courses* of philosophy, anatomy, chymistry, and mathematicks.

Chambers.

12. Conduct; manner of proceeding.

Grutus perceiving the danger he was in, began to doubt with himself what *course* were best for him to take.

Kneller.

That worthy deputy finding nothing but a common misery, took the best *course* he possibly could to establish a commonwealth in Ireland.

Davies on Ireland.

He placed commissioners there, who governed it only in a *course* of discretion, part martial, part civil.

Davies on Ireland.

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Give willingly what I can take by force;
And know, obedience is your safest *course*. *Dryd.*
But if a right *course* be taken with children, there will not be so much need of common rewards and punishments.

Locke.

To time we should decree
What *course* to take.

Addison's Cato.

The senate observing how, in all contentions, they were forced to yield to the tribunes and people, thought it their wisest *course* to give way all to time.

Swift.

13. Method of life; train of actions.

A woman of so working a mind, and so vehement spirits, as it was happy she took a good *course*; for otherwise it would have been terrible.

Sidney.

His addiction was to *confess* vain;
His companies unletter'd, rude, and shallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports.

Shakespeare's Henry v.

As the dropsy-man, the more he drinks, the drier he is, and the more he still desires to drink; even so a sinner, the more he sins, the soper is he to sin, and more desirous to keep still a *course* in wickedness.

Perkins.

Men will say,

That beauteous Emma vagrant *courses* took,
Her father's house and civil life forsook.

Prior.

14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will.

It is best to leave nature to her *course*, who is the sovereign physician in most diseases. *Temple.*
So every servant took his *course*,
And, bad at first, they all grew worse.

Prior.

15. Catamenia.

The stoppage of women's *courses*, if not suddenly looked to, sets them undoubtedly into a consumption, dropsy, or some other dangerous disease.

Harvey on Consumptions.

16. Orderly structure.

The tongue defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the *course* of nature.

James.

17. [In architecture.] A continued range of stones, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture.

Harris.

18. Series of consequences.

19. Number of dishes set on at once upon the table.

Worthy sir, thou bleed'st:
Thy exercise hath been too violent
For a second *course* of fight.

Shakespeare.

Then with a second *course* the tables load,
And with full chargers offer to the god.

Dryd.

You are not to wash your hands till after you have sent up your second *course*.

Swift.

So quick retires each flying *course*, you'd swear
Sancho's dread doctor and his wand were there.

Pope.

20. Regularity; settled rule.

21. Empty form.

Men talk as if they believed in God, but they live as if they thought there was none; their vows and promises are no more than words of *course*.

L'Estrange.

22. Of *course*. By consequence.

With a mind unprepossessed by doctors and commentators of any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation, and language, which I have been used to, will of *course* make all chime that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, seem harsh, strained, and uncouth to me.

Locke.

23. Of *course*. By settled rule.

Scuse is of *course* annex'd to wealth and power;

No muse is proof against a golden shower.

Garrick.

Neither shall I be so far wanting to myself, as not to desire a patent, granted of *course* to all useful projectors.

Swift.

To **COURSE. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To hunt; to pursue.

The big round tears

Cours'd one another down his innocent nose
In piteous chase.

Shakespeare.

The king is hunting the deer; I am *coursing* myself.

Shakespeare.

Where's the thane of Cawdor?

We *cours'd* him at the heels, and had a purpose
To be his purveyor.

Shakespeare.

2. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view. It would be tried also in Bying of hawks, or in *coursing* of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds.

Bacon's Natural History.

I am continually starting hares for you to *course*: we were certainly cut out for one another; for my temper quits an amour just where thine takes it up.

Congreve.

3. To put to speed; to force to run.

When they have an appetite

To venery, let them not drink nor eat,
And *course* them oft, and tire them in the heat.

May's Virgil.

To **COURSE. v. n.** To run; to rove about.

Swift as quicksilver it *courses* through
The natural gates and alleys of the body.

Shaksp.

The blood, before cold and settled, left the liver white and pale, which is the badge of pusillanimity and cowardice; but the sherris warms it, and makes it *course* from the inwards to the parts extreme.

Shakespeare.

She did so *course* o'er my exteriours, with such a greedy intention, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning glass.

Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

Ten brace and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,

As tall as flags, ran loose, and *cours'd* around his chair.

Dryden.

All at once

Relapsing quick, as quickly re-ascend
And mix, and thwart, eating with, and renew,
All ether *coursing* in a maze of light.

Thomson.

CO'URSER. n. f. [from *course*; *coursier*, French.]

1. A swift horse; a war horse: a word not used in prose.

He proudly pricketh on his *coursier* strong,
And Atin ay him picks with spurs of shame and wrong.

Spenser.

Then to his absent guest the king decreed
A pair of *coursers*, born of heav'nly breed;

Who from their nostrils breath'd ethereal fire,
Whom Circe stole from her celestial fire.

Dryd.

Th' impatient *coursier* pants in every vein,
And, pawing, seems to beat the distant plain;

Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd,
And, ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost.

Pope.

2. One who pursues the sport of *coursing* hares.

A lusk is a leathern thing, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a *coursier* leads his greyhound.

Hanmer.

COURT. n. f. [*cour*, Fr. *coert*, Dutch; *curtis*, low Latin.]

1. The place where the prince resides; the palace.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,

Men so disorderly, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; epicurism and lust

Make it more like a tavern, or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace.

Shakespeare.

It shall be an habitation of dragons, and a *court* for owls.

Shaksp.

His exactness, that every man should have his due, was such, that you would think he had never seen a *court*; the politeness with which this justice was administered, would convince you he never had lived out of one.

Pope.

A suppliant to your royal *court* I come.

Pope.

2. The hall or chamber where justice is administered.

Are you acquainted with the difference
(That holds this present question in the court?)
Shakespeare.

St. Paul being brought into the highest court in Athens, to give an account of the doctrine he had preached concerning Jesus and the resurrection, took occasion to imprint on those magistrates a future state.
Atterbury.

3. Open space before a house.

You must have, before you come to the front, three courts: a green court plain, with a wall about it; a second court of the same, but more garnished, with little turrets, or other embellishments, upon the wall; and a third court, to square with the front, not to be built but inclosed with a naked wall.
Bacon.

Suppose it were the king's bedchamber, yet the meanest man in the tragedy must come and dispatch his business, rather than in the lobby or court yard (which is fitter for him) for fear the stage should be cleared, and the scenes broken.
Dryden.

4. A small opening enclosed with houses, and paved with broad stones, distinguished from a street.

5. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince.

Their wisdom was so highly esteemed, that some of them were always employed to follow the courts of their kings, to advise them.
Temple.

6. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.

7. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical.

If any noise or soldier you perceive
Near to the wall, by some apparent sign
Let us have knowledge at the court of guard.
Shakespeare's Henry vi.

The archbishop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
Learned and reverend fathers of his order,
Held a late court at Dunstable.
Shakespeare.
I have at last met with the proceedings of the
court baron, held in that behalf.
Spectator.

8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation; civility; flattery.

Him the prince with gentle court did board.
Spenser.

Hast thou been never false? Did love ne'er
bend

Thy fairer virtue to betray thy friend?
Flatter me, make thy court, and say it did;
Kings in a crowd would have their vices hid.
Dryd. Aureng.

Some sort of people, placing a great part of
their happiness in strong drink, are always for-
ward to make court to my young master, by
offering that which they love best themselves.
Locke.

I have been considering why poets have such
ill success in making their court, since they are
allowed to be the greatest and best of all flatter-
ers: the defect is, that they flatter only in print
or in writings.
Swift to Gay.

9. It is often used in composition in most of its senses.

To COURT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To woo; to solicit a woman to marriage.

Follow a shadow, it flies you;
Seem to fly it, it will pursue:
So court a mistress, she denies you;
Let her alone, she will court you.
Ben Jonson.
Fie'd with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighbouring princes court her nuptial bed.
Dryden's Aureng.

Alas! Sempronius, wouldst thou risk of love
To Marcia, whilst her father's life's in danger?
Thou might'st as well court the pale trembling
vestal,
While she beholds the holy flame expiring.
Adams's Cato.

Fo'n now, when silent scorn is all they gain,
A thousand court you, though they court in vain.
Pope.

2. To solicit; to seek.

Their own ease and satisfaction would quickly
teach children to court commendation, and avoid
doing what they found condemned.
Locke.

3. To flatter; to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN. *n. f.* [court and chaplain.] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

The maids of honour have been fully con-
vinced by a famous court-chaplain.
Swift.

COURT-DAY. *n. f.* [court and day.] Day on which justice is solemnly adminis-
tered.

The judge took time to deliberate, and the
next court-day he spoke.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

COURT-DRESSER. *n. f.* [court and dresser.] One that dresses the court, or persons of
rank; a flatterer.

There are many ways of fallacy; such arts of
giving colours, appearances, and resemblances,
by this court-dresser, fancy.
Locke.

COURT-FAVOUR. *n. f.* Favours or benefits
bestowed by princes.

We part with the blessings of both worlds for
pleasures, court-favours, and commissions; and
at last, when we have sold ourselves to our lusts,
we grow sick of our bargain.
L'Estrange.

COURT-HAND. *n. f.* [court and hand.]

The hand or manner of writing used in
records and judicial proceedings.

He can make obligations, and write court-
hand.
Shakespeare.

COURT-LADY. *n. f.* [court and lady.] A
lady conversant or employed in court.

The same study, long continued, is as intol-
erable to them, as the appearing long in the same
clothes or fashion is to a court-lady.
Locke.

COURTEOUS. *adj.* [courtois, French.]

Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred;
full of acts of respect.

He hath deserved worthily of his country;
and his ascent is not by such easy degrees, as
those who have been supple and courteous to the
people.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

They are one while courteous, civil, and oblig-
ing; but, within a small time after, are super-
cilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and excep-
tious.
South.

COURTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from courteous.]

Respectfully; civilly; complaisantly.

He thought them to be gentlemen of much
more worth than their habits betrayed, yet he
let them courteously pass.
Wotton.

Whilst Christ was upon earth, he was not only
easy of access, he did not only courteously receive
all that addressed themselves to him, but also
did not disdain himself to travel up and down
the country.
Calamy's Sermons.

Aleinous, being prevailed upon by the glory
of his name, entertained him courteously.
Broome.

COURTEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from courteous.]
Civility; complaisance.

COURTESAN. } *n. f.* [cortisana, low

COURTEZAN. } *Lat.] A woman of the
town; a prostitute; a strumpet.*

'Tis a brave night to cool a courtesan. *Shaksp.*
With them there are no fews, no dissolute
houses, no courtesans, nor any thing of that
kind; nay they wonder, with detestation, at you
in Europe, which permit such things.
Bacon.

The Corinthian is a column lasciviously decked
like a courtesan.
Wotton.

Charinus, the brother of Sappho, in love with
Rhodope the courtesan, spent his whole estate
upon her.
Addison.

COURTESY. *n. f.* [courtoisie, Fr. cortesia,
Italian.]

1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance.

Sir, you are very welcome to our house:
It must appear in other ways than words,
Therefore I scant this breathing courtesy.
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

Who have seen his estate, his hospitality, his
courtesy to strangers.
Peacock.

He, who was compounded of all the elements
of affability and courtesy towards all kind of
people, brought himself to a habit of neglect,
and even of rudeness, towards the queen.
Clarendon.

Courtesy is sooner found in lowly shades
With smoky rafters, than in tap'stry halls,
And courts of princes, whence it first was
nam'd.
Milton.

So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courtesy was blown.
Dryden's Fables.

2. An act of civility or respect.

You spurn'd me such a day; another time
You call'd me dog; and, for these courtesies,
I'll lend you thus much money.
Shakespeare.

Repose you there, while I to the hard house
Return, and force their scantied courtesy. *Shaksp.*

When I was last at Exeter,
The mayor in courtesy shew'd me the castle.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

Sound all the lofty instruments of war,
And by that music let us all embrace;
For heav'n to earth some of us never shall
A second time do such a courtesy. *Shakespeare.*

Other states, assuredly, cannot be justly ac-
cused for not staying for the first blow; or for
not accepting Polyphemus's courtesy, to be the
last that shall be eaten up.
Bacon.

3. The reverence made by women.

Some country girl, scarce to a court'sy bred,
Would I much rather than Cornelia wed;
If, supercilious, haughty, proud, and vain,
She brought her father's triumphs in her train.
Dryden's Juvenal.

The poor creature was as full of courtesies as
if I had been her godmother: the truth on't is,
I endeavoured to make her look something
christian-like.
Congreve's Old Bachelor.

4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others: as, to hold upon courtesy.

5. COURTESY of England. A tenure by
which, if a man marry an inheritrix,
that is, a woman seised of land, and
getteth a child of her, that comes alive
into the world, though both the child
and his wife die forthwith, yet, if he
were in possession, shall he keep the
land during his life, and is called to-
nant per legem Anglie, or by the courtesy
of England.
Cowell.

To COURTESY. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To perform an act of reverence: it is now only used of women.

Toby approaches, and courtesies there to me.
Shakespeare.

The petty traffickers,
That court'sy to them, do them reverence.
Shakespeare.

2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

If I should meet her in my way,
We hardly court'sy to each other.
Priori.

COURTIER. *n. f.* [from court.]

1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes.

He hath been a courtier, he swears.—

If any man doubts that, let him put me to my
purgation. I have trod a measure; I have flatter-
ed a lady; I have been politick with my
friend, smooth with mine enemy; I have un-
done three tailors; I have had four quarrels,
and like to have fought one.
Shakespeare.

You are a flattering boy; now, I see you'll be a courtier. *Shakespeare.*

You know I am no courtier, nor versed in state-affairs. *Bacon.*

The principal figure in a picture, is like a king among his courtiers, who ought to dim the lustre of his attendants. *Dryden.*

2. One that courts or solicits the favour of another.

Made thee, all honour'd, honest Roman Brutus, With the arm'd reed, courtiers of beauteous freedom, To drench the capitol! *Shakespeare.*

There was not among all our princes a greater courtier of the people than Richard III.; not out of fear, but wisdom. *Suckling.*

CO'URTINE. See CURTAIN.

CO'URTLIKE. *adj.* [*court* and *like*.] Elegant; polite.

Our English tongue is, I will not say as sacred as the Hebrew, or as learned as the Greek, but as fluent as the Latin, as courteous as the Spanish, as courtlike as the French, and as amorous as the Italian. *Caenden's Remains.*

CO'URTLINESS. *n. f.* [*from courtly*.] Elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaisance; civility.

The slightest part that you excel in, is courtliness. *Lord Digby to Sir Kenelm Digby.*

CO'URTILING. *n. f.* [*from court*.] A courtier; a retainer to a court.

Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly Dispraise my work, than praise it frostily. *Ben Jonson.*

CO'URTLY. *adj.* [*from court*.] Relating or retaining to the court; elegant; soft; flattering.

In our own time (excuse some courtly strains) No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

CO'URTLY. *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly.

They can produce nothing so courtly writ, or which exprests so much the conversation of a gentleman, as Sir John Suckling. *Dryden.*

CO'URTSHIP. *n. f.* [*from court*.]

1. The act of soliciting favour.
He paid his courtship with the crowd,
As far as modest pride allow'd. *Swift.*
2. The solicitation of a woman to marriage.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts To courtship, and such fair objects of love,
As shall conveniently become you there. *Shakspeare.*
In tedious courtship we declare our pain,
And ere we kindness find, first meet disdain. *Dryden.*

Every man in the time of courtship, and in the first entrance of marriage, puts on a behaviour like my correspondent's holiday suit. *Addison.*

3. Civility; elegance of manners.

My courtship to an university,
My modesty I give to soldiers bare;
My patience to a gamester's share. *Donne.*

CO'USIN. *n. f.* [*cousin*, Fr. *consanguineus*, Latin.]

1. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister.

Macheth unseam'd him.
Oh valiant cousin! worthy gentleman! *Shakspeare.*
Tybalt, my cousin! O my brother's child!
Unhappy fight! alas, the blood is spill'd
Of my dear kinsman. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,
And cousin german to great Priam's seed. *Shakspeare.*

2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

COW. *n. f.* [*in the plural anciently line, or keen, now commonly cows*; cu, Sax.

See, Dutch.] The female of the bull; the horned animal with cloven feet, kept for her milk and calves.

We see that the horns of oxen and cows, for the most part, are larger than the bull's; which is caused by abundance of moisture, which in the horns of the bull faileth. *Bacon.*

After the fever is diminished, asses and goats milk may be necessary; yea, a diet of cows milk alone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Then, leaving in the fields his grazing cows,
He fought himself some hospitable house!
Good Creton entertain'd his godlike guest. *Dryden's Fables.*

To Cow. *v. a.* [*from coward*, by contraction.] To depress with fear; to oppress with habitual timidity.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely ripp'd—
Accur'd be that tongue that tells me so,
For it hath cow'd my better part of man. *Shakspeare.*

By reason of their frequent revolts, they have drawn upon themselves the pressures of war so often, that it seems to have somewhat cow'd their spirits. *Herod's Vocal Forest.*
For when men by their wives are cow'd,
Their horns of course are understood. *Hudibras.*

COW-HERD. *n. f.* [*cow*, and *hyrd*, Sax. a keeper.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*cow* and *house*.] The house in which kine are kept.
You must house your milch-cows, that you give hay to, in your cow-house all night. *Mortimer.*

COW-LEECH. *n. f.* [*cow* and *leech*.] One who professes to cure distempered cows.
To Cow-LEECH. *v. n.* To profess to cure cows.

Though there are many pretenders to the art of farriering and cow-leeching, yet many of them are very ignorant, especially in the country. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COW-WEED. *n. f.* [*cow* and *weed*.] A species of chervil.

COW-WHEAT. *n. f.* [*cow* and *wheat*.] A plant.

CO'WARD. *n. f.* [*coward*, Fr. of uncertain derivation.]

1. A poltroon; a wretch whose predominant passion is fear.

Pyrocles did such wonders, beyond belief, as was able to lead Mithridates to courage, though he had been born a coward. *Sidney.*

There was a soldier that vaunted, before Julius Cæsar, of the hurts he had received in his face. Cæsar, knowing him to be but a coward, told him, You were best take heed, next time you run away, how you look back. *Bacon.*

Some are brave one day, and cowards another, as great captains have often told me, from their own experience and observation. *Temple.*

A coward does not always escape with disgrace, but sometimes also he loses his life. South.
Tremble ye not, oh friends! and cowards fly,
Doom'd by the stern Telemachus to die! *Pope.*

2. It is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.

Having more man than wit about me, I drew;
And rais'd the house with loud and coward cry. *Shakspeare.*

Invading fears repel my coward joy,
And ill foreseen the present bliss destroy. *Prior.*

CO'WARDICE. *n. f.* [*from coward*.] Fear; habitual timidity; pusillanimity; want of courage.

Certes, Sir knight, ye been too much to blame,

Thus far to blot the honour of the dead;

And with foul cowardice his carcass shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Queen.*

Gallant and fearless courage will turn into a native and heroic valour, and make them hate the cowardice of doing wrong. *Milton.*

None was disgrac'd; for falling is no shame,
And cowardice alone is loss of fame:

The vent'rous knight is from the saddle thrown,
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden.*

This great, this holy, this terrible Being, is present to all our affections; sees every treacherous inclination of our heart to desert his service; and treasures up, against the day of his wrath, the secret cowardice which deters us from asserting his cause, which prevails on us to compliment the vices of the great, to applaud the libertine, and laugh with the prophane. *Rogers.*

CO'WARDLINESS. *n. f.* [*from cowardly*.] Timidity; cowardice.

CO'WARDLY. *adj.* [*from coward*.]

1. Fearful; timorous; pusillanimous.

An Egyptian southsayer made Antonius believe that his genius, otherwise brave and confident, was in the presence of Octavius poor and cowardly. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Mean; befitting a coward; proceeding from fear.

I do find it cowardly and vile,
For fear of what might fall, so to prevent
The time of life. *Shakspeare.*

Let all such as can enlarge their consciences like hell, and style a cowardly silence in Christ's cause discretion, know, that Christ will one day scorn them. *Saunders.*

CO'WARDLY. *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; vilely.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had most cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. *Kneller.*

CO'WARDSHIP. *n. f.* [*from coward*.] The character or qualities of a coward; meanness. Not in use.

A very paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare: his dishonesty appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; and for his cowardship, ask Fabian. *Shakspeare.*

To Co'WER. *v. n.* [*cwrrian*, Welsh; *courber*, Fr. or perhaps borrowed from the manner in which a cow sinks on her knees.] To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink.

Let the pail be put over the man's head above water, then he cower down, and the pail be pressed down with him. *Bacon.*

The splitting rocks cow'r'd in the sinking sands,
And would not dash me with their ragged sides. *Shakspeare.*

As thus he spake, each bird and beast beheld,
Approaching two and two; these cowering low
With blandishment, each bird stoop'd on his wing. *Milton.*

Our dame sits cowering o'er a kitchen fire;
I draw fresh air, and nature's works admire. *Dryden.*

CO'WISH. *adj.* [*from To cow*, to awe.] Timorous; fearful; mean; pusillanimous; cowardly. Not in use.

It is the cowish terror of his spirit,
That dares not undertake: he'll not feel wrong,
Which tie him to an answer. *Shakspeare.*

CO'WKEEPER. *n. f.* [*cow* and *keeper*.] One whose business is to keep cows.

The terms cowkeeper and hogherd are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language. *Brown.*

COWL. *n. f.* [*cugle*, Saxon; *cucullus*, Latin.]

1. A monk's hood.

You may imagine that Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow, when he had sweetly invent-

COY

ed, to signify his name, saint Francis with his fiery *cowl* in a cornfield. *Camden.*

What differ more, you cry, than crown and *cowl*?

I'll tell you, friend, a wife man and a fool. *Pope.*
2. [Perhaps from *cool*, *cooler*, a vessel in which hot liquor is set to cool.] A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF. *n. f.* [*cowl* and *staff*.] The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.

Mounting him upon a *cowl-staff*,
Which (tossing him something high)
He apprehended to be Pegasus. *Suckling.*

The way by a *cowl-staff* is safer: the staff must have a bunch in the middle, somewhat wedge-like, and covered with a soft bolster. *Wife-man.*

CO'WSLIP. *n. f.* [*parafsis*; *cur-lippe*, *Sax.* as some think, from their resemblance of scent to the breath of a cow; perhaps from growing much in pasture grounds, and often meeting the cow's lip.]

Cowslip is also called *pagil*, grows wild in the meadows, and is a species of primrose. *Miller.*
He might as well say, that a *cowslip* is as white as a lily. *Sidney.*

Where the bee sucks, there suck I;
In a *cowslip's* bell I lie. *Shakespeare.*

Thy little sons
Permit to range the pastures: gladly they
Will mow the *cowslip* posies, faintly sweet. *Phillips.*

COW-LUNGWORT. *n. f.* A species of *mullin*.

CO'XCOMB. *n. f.* [*cock* and *comb*, corrupted from *cock's comb*.]

1. The top of the head.

As the cockney did to the eels, when she put them i' the pasty alive; she rapt them o' th' *coxcombs* with a flick, and cried, down, wantons, down! *Shakespeare.*

2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps.

There, take my *coxcomb*: why, this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will: if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*. *Shak.*

3. A top; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments.

I sent to her,
By this same *coxcomb* that we have i' th' wind,
Tokens and letters, which she did defend. *Shak.*
I scorn, quoth she, thou *coxcomb* filly,
Quarter or council from a foe. *Hudibras.*

It is a vanity for every pretending *coxcomb* to make himself one of the party still with his betters. *L'Estrange.*

They overflowed with smart repartees, and were only distinguished from the intended wits by being called *coxcombs*, though they deserved not so scandalous a name. *Dryden.*

Some are bewilder'd in the maze of schools,
And some made *coxcombs*, nature meant but fools. *Pope.*

4. A kind of red flower.

COXCOMICAL. *adj.* [from *coxcomb*.] Foppish; conceited: a low word, unworthy of use.

Because, as he was a very natural writer, and they were without prejudice, without prepossession, without affectation, and without the influence of *coxcomical*, senseless cabal, they were at liberty to receive the impressions which things naturally made on their minds. *Dennis.*

COY. *adj.* [*coi*, French; from *quietus*, Latin.]

1. Modest; decent.

COZ

Jafon is as coy as is a maide;
He looked pitiously, but nought he said. *Chaucer.*

2. Reserved; not accessible; not easily condescending to familiarity.

And vain delight the law he light did pass,
A foe of folly and immodest toy;

Still solemn sad, or still disdainful coy. *Spenser.*

Like Phœbus sung the no less am'rous boy:
Like Daphne thrice, as lovely and as coy. *Waller.*

At this season every smile of the sun, like the smile of a coy lady, is as dear as it is uncommon. *Pope.*

The Nile's coy source. *Grainger.*

To COY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To behave with reserve; to reject familiarity.

What, *coying* it again!

No more; but make me happy to my gust,
That is, without your struggling. *Dryden.*

Retire! I beg you, leave me.—
—Thou to coy it!

With one who knows you too! *Rowe.*

2. To make difficulty; not to condescend willingly.

If he coy'd

To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

To COY. *v. a.* [for *decoy*.] To allure. Not in use.

I'll mountebank their loves,

Coy their hearts from them, and come home beloved.

Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakespeare.*

CO'VLY. *adv.* [from *coy*.] With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity.

This faith, his hand he coyly wash'd away
From forth Antinous' hand. *Chapman.*

CO'YNESS. *n. f.* [from *coy*.] Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar.

When the sun hath warmed the earth and water, three or four male carps will follow a female; and the putting on a seeming *coyness*, they force her through weeds and flags.

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

CO'YSTREL. *n. f.* A species of degenerate hawk.

One they might trust, their common wrongs to wreak:

The mulket and the *coystrel* were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon. *Dryden.*

COZ. *n. f.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *coffin*.

Be merry, coz; since sudden sorrow
Serves to say thus, some good thing comes to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*

To COZEN. *v. a.* [To *sofe* is in the old Scotch dialect, as *Junius* observes, to chop or change; whence *cozen*, to cheat; because in such traffick there is commonly fraud.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

Let the queen pay never so fully, let the master-matter view them never so diligently, let the deputy or general look to them never so exactly, yet they can *cozen* them all. *Spenser.*

Goring loved no man so well but that he would *cozen* him, and expose him to publick mirth for having been *cozened*. *Clarendon.*

He that suffers a government to be abused by carelessness or neglect, does the same thing with him that maliciously and corruptly sets himself to *cozen* it. *L'Estrange.*

You are not obliged to a literal belief of what the poet says; but you are pleased with the image, without being *cozened* by the fiction. *Dryden.*

What if I please to lengthen out his date
A day, and take a pride to *cozen* fate. *Dryd.*

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters, and be taught to read, without perceiving it to be any thing but a sport. *Lucas.*

CRA

CO'ZENAGE. *n. f.* [from *cozen*.] Fraud; deceit; artifice; fallacy; trick; cheat; the practice of cheating.

They say this town is full of *cozenage*,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Disguised cheaters. *Shakespeare.*

Wisdom without honesty is meer craft and *cozenage*; and therefore the reputation of honesty must first be gotten, which cannot be but by living well: a good life is a main argument. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

There's no such thing as that we beauty call,
It is meer *cozenage* all;

For though some long ago
Like certain colours mingled so and so,
That doth not tie me now from chusing new. *Suckling.*

Imaginary appearances offer themselves to our impatient minds, which entertain these counterfeits, without the least suspicion of their *cozenage*. *Giamville's Sceptis.*

Strange *cozenage*! none would live past years
again,

Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;
And from the dregs of life think to receive
What the first brightly running could not give. *Dryd. riv.*

But all these are trides, if we consider the fraud
and *cozenage* of trading men and shopkeepers. *Swift.*

CO'ZENER. *n. f.* [from *cozen*.] A cheater; a defrauder.

Indeed, sir, there are *cozeners* abroad, and therefore it behoves men to be wary. *Shaksp.*

CRAB. *n. f.* [*crabba*, *Sax.* *krabbe*, *Dut.*]

1. A crustaceous fish.

Those that eat their shell are, the lobster, the *crab*, the crawfish, the bodmended or dodman, and the tortoise. The old shells are never found; so as it is like they feat off and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The fox catches *crab* fish with his tail, which
Olus drigous (such he himself was an eye-witness of. *Derham.*

2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple.

Noble Rock

Was graft with *crab* tree filly, whose fruit then art. *Shakespeare.*

Fetch me a dozen *crab* tree slaves, and strong ones; these are but twitches. *Shakespeare.*

When roasted *crabs* hiss in the bowl,
Then nightly sing the fluting owl. *Shakespeare.*

Tell why a graft, taking nourishment from a *crab* stock, shall have a fruit more noble than its nurse and parent. *Taylor.*

3. A peevish morose person.

4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships, or heaving them into the dock. *Phillips.*

5. The sign in the zodiack.

Then parts the Twins and *Crab*, the Dog divides,
And Argo's keel, that broke the frothy tides. *Crucik.*

CRA. *adj.* It is used by way of contempt for any four or degenerate fruit: as, a *crab* cherry, a *crab* plum.

Better gleanings their worn soil can boast
Than the *crab* vintage of the neighb'ring coast. *Dryden.*

CRA BBED. *adj.* [from *crab*.]

1. Peevish; morose; cynical; four.

A man of years, yet fresh, as mute appear,
Of swarth complexion, and of *crabbed* hue,
That him full of melancholy did shew. *Spenser.*

O, she is
Ten-times more gentle, than her father's *crabbed*;
And he's compos'd of harshness. *Shakespeare.*

2. Harsh; unpleasing.

That was when
Three *crabbed* months had sow'd themselves to death,

Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And clepe thyself my love. *Shakspeare.*

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns. *Milton.*

3. Difficult; perplexing.

Beside, he was a shrewd philosopher,
And had read ev'ry text and gloss over;
Whate'er the crabbed st author bath,
He understood b' implicit faith. *Hudibras.*
Lucretius had chosen a subject naturally crab-
bed. *Dryden.*

Your crabbed rogues that read Lucretius
Are against gods, you know. *Prior.*

CRA'BLEDLY. *adv.* [from *crabbed*.] Pec-
civily; morosely; with perplexity.

CRA'BLEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *crabbed*.]

1. Sourness of taste.

2. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.

3. Difficulty; perplexity.

CRA'BER. *n. f.*

The poor fish have enemies enough, beside
such unnatural fishermen as otters, the cormo-
rant, and the *craber*, which some call the
water-rat. *Walton's Angler.*

CRABS-EYES. *n. f.* Whitish bodies,
rounded on one side, and depressed on
the other, heavy, moderately hard, and
without smell. They are not the eyes
of any creature, nor do they belong to
the crab, but are produced by the com-
mon crawfish: the stones are bred in
two separate bags, one on each side of
the stomach. They are alkaline, ab-
sorbent, and in some degree diuretick.
Hill.

Several persons had, in vain, endeavoured to
store themselves with *crabs-eyes*. *Boyle.*

CRACK. *n. f.* [*krack*, Dutch.]

1. A sudden disruption, by which the parts are separated but a little way from each other.

2. The chink, fissure, or vacuity made by disruption; a narrow breach.

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a
fissure or *crack* of the skull, either in the same
part where the blow was inflicted, or in the con-
trary part. *Wifeman.*

At length it would *crack* in many places;
and those *cracks*, as they dilated, would appear
of a pretty good, but yet obscure and dark,
sky-colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. The found of any body bursting or falling.

If I say sooth, I must report they were
As cannons overcharg'd with double *cracks*.
Shakspeare's Macbeth.

Now day appears, and with the day the king,
Whose early care had robb'd him of his rest:
Far off the *cracks* of falling houses ring,
And shrieks of subjects pierce his tender breast.
Dryden.

4. Any sudden and quick found.

A fourth?—start eye!
What will the line stretch out to th' *crack* of
doom? *Shakspeare.*

Vulcan was employed in hammering out thun-
derbombs, that every now and then flew up from
the anvil with dreadful *cracks* and flashes. *Addis.*

5. Change of the voice in puberty.

And let us, Paladour, though now our voices
Have got the mannish *crack*, sing him to th'
ground. *Shakspeare.*

6. Breach of chastity.

I cannot
Believe this *crack* to be in my dread mistress,
So sovereignly being honourable. *Shakspeare.*

7. Craziness of intellect.

8. A man crazed.

I have invented projects for raising millions,
without burthening the subject; but cannot get
the parliament to listen to me, who look upon
me as a *crack* and a projector. *Addison.*

9. A whore, in low language.

10. A boast.

Leafings, backbitings, and vain-glorious *cracks*;
All those against that fort did bend their batteries.
Spenser.

11. A boaster. This is only in low phrase.

To CRACK. *v. a.* [*kracken*, Dutch.]

1. To break into chinks; to divide the parts a little from each other.

Look to your pipes, and cover them with fresh
and warm litter out of the stable; a good thick-
ness, lest the frost *crack* them. *Mortimer.*

2. To break; to split.

O, madam, my heart is *crack'd*, it's *crack'd*.
Shakspeare.

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for *cracking* nuts,
having no other reason but because thou hast ha-
zel eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Should some wild fig-tree take her native
bent,
And heave below the gaudy monument,
Would *crack* the marble titles, and disperse
The characters of all the lying verse. *Dryden.*

Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings
Her knell alone, by *cracking* of her strings.
Denne.

Honour is like that glassy bubble,
That finds philosophers such trouble;
Whose least part *crack'd*, the whole does fly,
And wits are *crack'd* to find out why. *Hudibras.*

3. To do any thing with quickness or smartness.

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his chirping pint, he *cracks* his jokes.
Pope.

4. To break or destroy any thing.

You'll *crack* a quart together! Ha, will you
not? *Shakspeare.*

Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers di-
vide: in cities, mutinies; in countries, discord;
in palaces, treason; and the bond *cracked* 'twixt
son and father. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

5. To craze; to weaken the intellect.

I was ever of opinion, that the philosopher's
stones, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous
of *cracked* brains, that wore their feather in their
heads. *Bacon's Holy War.*

He thought none poets till their brains were
crack'd. *Rejsammon.*

To CRACK. *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open in chinks.

By misfortune it *cracked* in the cooling, where-
by we were reduced to make use of one part,
which was straight and intire. *Boyle.*

2. To fall to ruin.

The credit not only of banks, but of exche-
quers, *cracks* when little comes in and much
goes out. *Dryden.*

3. To utter a loud and sudden sound.

I will board her, though she chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack*.
Shakspeare.

4. To boast: with of.

To look like her, are chimney-sweepers black,
And since her time are colliers counted bright,
And Ethiops of their sweet complexion *crack*:
Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light.
Shakspeare.

CRACK-BRAINED. *adj.* [*crack* and *brain-
ed*.] Crazy; without right reason.

We have sent you an answer to the ill-ground-
ed sophisms of those *crack-brained* fellows.
Arbutnot and Pope.

CRACK-HEMP. *n. f.* [*crack* and *hemp*.]
A wretch fated to the gallows; a crack-
rope: *surcifer*.

Come hither *crack-hemp*

—I hope I may chuse, Sir,

—Come hither, you rogue:

What, have you forgot me? *Shakspeare.*

CRACK-ROPE. *n. f.* [*crack* and *rope*.]

A fellow that deserves hanging.

CRA'CKER. *n. f.* [from *crack*.]

1. A noisy boasting fellow.

What *cracker* is this same that deafs our ears
With this abundance of superfluous breath?
Shakspeare's King John.

2. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise.

The bladder, at its breaking, gave a great re-
port, almost like a *cracker*. *Boyle.*

And when, for furious haste to run,
They durst not stay to fire a gun,
Have done 't with bonfires, and at home
Made squibs and *crackers* overcome. *Hudibras.*

Then furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch,
With squibs and *crackers* arm'd, to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

To CRA'CKLE. *v. n.* [from *crack*.] To
make slight cracks; to make small and
frequent noises; to decrepitate.

All these motions, which we saw,
Are but as ice which *crackles* at a thaw. *Denne.*

I fear to try new love,
As boys to venture on the unknown ice
That *crackles* underneath them. *Dryden.*

Caught her dishevell'd hair and rich attire;
Her crown and jewels *crackled* in the fire.
Dryden's Aeneid.

Marrow is a specifick in that scurvy which oc-
casions a *crackling* of the bones; in which case
marrow performs its natural function of moisten-
ing them. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CRA'CKNEL. *n. f.* [from *crack*.] A hard-
brittle cake.

Albee my love he seek with daily sute,
His clownish gifts and curtesies I disdain,
His kids, his *cracknels*, and his early fruit. *Spenser.*

Pay tributary *cracknels*, which he sells;
And with our offerings help to raise his vails.
Dryden's Jernid.

CRADLE. *n. f.* [*cnabel*, Saxon.]

1. A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth and equal motion, to make them sleep.

She had indeed, sir, a son for her *cradle*, ere
she had a husband for her bed. *Shakspeare.*

No jutting stileax,
Buttrice nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed and procreant *cradle*.
Shakspeare.

His birth, perhaps, some paltry village hides,
And sets his *cradle* out of fortune's way. *Dryd.*

A child knows his nurse and his *cradle*, and by
degrees the playthings of a little more advanced
age. *Loche.*

The *cradle* and the tomb, alas, so nigh!
To live—scarcely distinguish'd from to die. *Prior.*

Me let the tender office long engage,
To rock the *cradle* of repining age;
With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death.
Pope.

2. It is used for infancy, or the first part of life.

He knew them to be inclined altogether to
war, and therefore wisely trained them up, even
from their *cradles*, in arms and military exercises.
Spenser's Irish.

The new duke's daughter, her cousin, loves
her; being ever, from their *cradles*, bred together.
Shakspeare's As you like it.

They should scarcely depart from a form of
worship, in which they had been educated from
their *cradle*. *Clarendon.*

3. [With surgeons.] A case for a broken bone, to keep off pressure.

4. [With shipwrights.] A frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship by the bulge, serving more securely and commodiously to help to launch her. *Harris.*

TO CRADLE. v. a. [from the substantive.] To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle.

He that hath been *cradled* in majesty, will not leave the throne to play with beggars. *Glanville.*
The tears deal from our eyes, when in the street With some betrothed virgin's heric we meet;
Our infant's funeral, from the cheated womb Convey'd to earth, and *cradled* in a tomb. *Dryd.*
He shall be *cradled* in my ancient shield, so famous through the universities. *Arb. and Pope.*

CRADLE-CLOTHES. n. f. [from *cradle* and *clothes*.] Bedclothes belonging to a cradle.

O could it be prov'd
That some night-tripping fairy had exchange'd,
In *cradle-clothes*, our children, where they lay,
And call mine Percy, his Plantagenet;
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shakespeare.*

CRAFT. n. f. [craeft, Sax. *creft*, in old Welsh.]

1. Manual art; trade.

I hear an objection, even from some well-meaning men, that these delightful *crafts* may be divers ways ill-applied in a land. *Wotton.*

2. Art; ability; dexterity.

A poem is the work of the poet; poetry is his skill or *craft* of making, the very fiction itself of the work. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Fraud; cunning; artifice.

Th' offence is holy that the nath committed;
And this deceit loses the name of *craft*,
Of disobedience, or undutious title. *Shaksp.*
This gives us a full view of wonderful art and *craft* in raising such a structure of power and iniquity. *Atyliffe.*

4. Small sailing vessels.

TO CRAFT. v. n. [from the noun.] To play tricks; to practise artifice. Out of use.

You've made fair hands,
You and your *crafts*! You've *crafted* fair. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

CRAFTILY. adv. [from *crafty*.] Cunningly; artfully; with more art than honesty.

But that which most impaired his credit, was the common report that he did, in all things, favour the christians; and had, for that cause, *craftily* persuaded Solymann to take in hand the unfortunate Persian war. *Knolles.*

May he not *craftily* infer
The rules of friendship too severe,
Which chain him to a hated trust;
Which make him wretched to be just? *Prior.*

CRAFTINESS. n. f. [from *crafty*.] Cunning; stratagem.

He taketh the wife in their own *craftiness*. *Job.*

CRAFTSMAN. n. f. [craft and man.] An artificer; a manufacturer; a mechanick.

That her became, as polish'd ivory,
Which cunning *craftsman's* hand hath overlaid
With fair vermillion. *Spenser.*
What reverence he did throw away on slaves,
 wooing poor *craftsmen* with the craft of smiles. *Shakespeare.*

What a resemblance this advice carries to the oration of Demetrius to his fellow *craftsmen*! *De Witt of Piety.*

CRAFTSMAN. n. f. [craft and master.] A man skilled in his trade.

He is not his *craftsman*, he doth not do it right. *Shakespeare.*

There is art in pride: a man might as soon learn a trade. Those who were not brought up to it, seldom prove their *craftsmen*. *Collier.*

CRAFTY. adj. [from *craft*.] Cunning; artful; full of artifices; fraudulent; sly.

Nay, you may think my love was *crafty* love, And call it cunning. *Shakespeare's King John.*

This oppression did, of force and necessity, make the Irish a *crafty* people; for such as are oppressed, and live in slavery, are ever put to their shifts. *Davies on Ireland.*

Before he came in fight, the *crafty* god
His wings disjoin'd, but still retain'd his rod. *Dryden.*

No body was ever so cunning as to conceal their being so; and every body is sly and distrustful of *crafty* men. *Locke.*

CRA. n. f.

1. *Crag* is, in British, a rough steep rock; and is used in the same sense in the northern counties at this day. *Gibson.*

2. The rugged protuberance of a rock.
And as mount Etna vomits sulphur out,
With cliffs of burning *crag*, and fire and smoke. *Fairfax.*

Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where springs down from the steepy *crag* do beat. *Wotton.*

A lion spied a goat upon the *crag* of a high rock. *L'Estrange.*

3. The neck.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the *crag* so stiff and so state. *Spenser.*

4. The small end of a neck of mutton: a low word.

CRA'GGED. adj. [from *crag*.] Full of inequalities and prominences.

On a huge hill,
Cragged and steep, truth stands. *Crashaw.*

CRA'GGEDNESS. n. f. [from *cragged*.] Fullness of crags or prominent rocks.

The *craggedness* or steepness of that mountain, maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible. *Brewster.*

CRA'GGINESS. n. f. [from *craggy*.] The state of being craggy.

CRA'GGY. adj. [from *crag*.] Rugged; full of prominences; rough to walk on, or climb.

That same wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a *craggy* cliff ypyght,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenser.*

It was impossible to pass up the woody and *craggy* hills, without the loss of these commanders. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Mountaineers that from Severus came,
And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden.*
The town and republic of St. Marino stands on the top of a very high and *craggy* mountain. *Adisson on Italy.*

TO CRAM. v. a. [cramman, Saxon.]

1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held.

As much love in rhyme,
As would be *cramm'd* up in a sheet of paper,
Writ on both sides the leaf, margin and all. *Shakespeare.*

Being thus *crammed* in the basket, a couple of Ford's knaves were called. *Shakespeare.*

Thou hast spoke as if thy eldest son should be a fool, whose skull Iove *cram* with brains. *Shak.*
Cram not in people by sending too fast company after company; but so as the number may live well in the plantation, and not by surcharge be in penury. *Bacon.*

2. To fill with food beyond satiety.

You'd murther a judge, would *cram* a squire;
Or else some smile from court you may desire. *King.*

I am sure children would be free from diffeates, if they were not *crammed* so much as they are by fond mothers, and were kept wholly from both the first three years. *Locke.*

As a man may be eating all day, and, for want of digestion, is never nourished; so these endless readers may *cram* themselves in vain with intellectual food. *Watts on the Blind.*

But Annus, *crafty* feer,
Came *cramm'd* with capon from where Pollio dined. *Pope.*

3. To thrust in by force.

You *cram* these words into mine ears, against
The stomach of my sense. *Shakespeare.*
Huffer, quoth Hudibras, this sword
Shall down thy false throat *cram* that word. *Hudibras.*

Fate has *cramm'd* us all into one leaf,
And that even now expiring. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
In another printed paper it is roundly expressed, that he will *cram* his brains down our throats. *Swift.*

TO CRAM. v. n. To eat beyond satiety.

The godly dame, who fleshly failings damns,
Scolds with her maid, or with her chaplain *cram*. *Pope.*

CRA'MBO. n. f. [a cant word, probably without etymology.] A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme.

So Marcius, when he drain'd his skull
To celebrate some suburb trull,
His families in order set,
And every *crambo* he could get. *Swift.*

CRAMP. n. f. [*krampe*, Dutch; *crampe*, French.]

1. A spasm or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by warmth and rubbing.

For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have
cramps,
Side-stitches that shall pen thy breath up. *Shak.*

In a retreat he outruns any lacquey; marry, in coming on, he has the *cramp*. *Shakespeare.*

The *cramp* cometh of contraction of sinews; which is manifest, in that it cometh either by cold or dryness. *Bacon's Nat History.*

Hence, said to live on hemlock, do not make good the tradition; and he that observes what vertiges, *cramps*, and convulsions follow thereon, in these animals, will be of our relief. *Brown.*

2. A restriction; confinement; obstruction; shackle.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind, and lays a man under incapacities of serving his friend. *L'Estrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

To the uppermost of these there should be fastened a sharp grapple, or *cramp* of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where it lights. *Wilkins.*

CRAMP. adj. Difficult; knotty: a low term.

TO CRAMP. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To pain with cramps or twitches.

When the contracted limbs were *cramm'd*, ev'n then
A watersid humour swell'd, and ooz'd again. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To restrain; to confine; to obstruct; to hinder.

It is impossible to conceive the number of inconveniences that will ensue, if borrowing be *cramm'd*. *Bacon.*

There are few but find that some companies benumb and *cram* them, so that in them they can neither speak nor do any thing that is handsome. *Glanville's Scylla.*

He who serves has still restraints of dread upon his spirits, which, even in the midst of action, *cram* and ties up his activity. *South's Sermon.*

Dr. Hammond loves to contract and *cram* the sense of prophecies.

The antiquaries are for *cramming* their subjects into as narrow a space as they can, and for re-

ducing the whole extent of a science into a few general maxims. *Adisson on Italy.*

Marius used all endeavours for depressing the nobles, and raising the people, particularly for *cramping* the former in their power of judicature. *Swift.*

No more

Th' expansive atmosphere is *cramp'd* with cold, But full of life, and vivifying soul. *Thomson.*

3. To bind with crampirons.

CRA'MPFISH. *n. f.* [from *cramp* and *fish*.] The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

CRA'MPIRON. *n. f.* [from *cramp* and *iron*.] See **CRAMP**, sense 3.

CRA'NAGE. *n. f.* [*cranagium*, low Lat.] A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels, at any creek of the sea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It signifies also the money paid and taken for the same. *Cowell.*

CRANE. *n. f.* [*crān*, Sax. *kraen*, Dut.]

1. A bird with a long beak, Like a *crane*, or a swallow, so did I chatter. *Isaiah.*

That small infantry warr'd on by *cranes*. *Milton.*

2. An instrument made with ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which great weights are raised.

In case the mould about it be so ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may then raise it with a *crane*. *Mortimer.*

Then commerce brought into the publick walk The busy merchant, the big warehouse built, Rais'd the strong *crane*. *Thomson's Autumn.*

3. A siphon; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANES-BILL. *n. f.* [from *crane* and *bill*.]

1. An herb.

2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRANIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] The skull.

In wounds made by confusion, when the *cranium* is a little naked, you ought not presently to crowd in dressings; for if that contused flesh be well digested, the bone will incarn with the wound without much difficulty. *Wise's Surgery.*

CRANK. *n. f.* [This word is perhaps a contraction of *crane-neck*, to which it may bear some resemblance, and is part of the instrument called a *crane*.]

1. A *crank* is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; so that on the last turning down a leather thong is flipt, to tread the treddle-wheel about. *Moxon.*

2. Any bending or winding passage.

I send it through the rivers of your blood, Even to the court, the heart; to th' seat o' th' brain;

And through the *cranks* and offices of man, The strongest nerves, and small inferior veins, From me receive that natural competency, Whereby they live. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Any conceit formed by twisting or changings, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee Jest and youthful jollity, Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles, Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles, Such as hang on Hebe's cheek, And love to live in dimple fleck. *Milton.*

CRANK. *adj.* [from *crank*, Dut. *Skinner.*]

1. Healthy; sprightly: sometimes corrupted to *cranky*. Not in use.

They looked bigger, as bulls that been bated, And beaten the *crag* to flint and so to state As cuckle on his dunghill crows *cranks*. *Spens.*

2. Among sailors, a ship is said to be *crank*, when, by the form of its bottom, or by being loaded too much above, it is liable to be overfet. [from *crank*, Dut. sick.]

To **CRA'NKLE.** *v. n.* [from *crank*, as it signifies something bent.] To run in and out; to run in flexures and windings.

See how this river comes me *crankling* in, Add cuts me from the best of all my land A huge half moon, a monstrous castle out. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

To **CRA'NKLE.** *v. a.* [To break into unequal surfaces; to break into angles.

Old Vaga's stream, Fore'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track Forsook, and drew her humid train aloope, *Crackling* her banks. *Philips.*

CRA'NKLES. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Inequalities; angular prominences.

CRA'NKNESS. *n. f.* [from *crank*.]

1. Health; vigour.

2. Disposition to overfet.

CRA'NNIED. *adj.* [from *cranny*.] Full of chinks.

A wall it is, as I would have you think, That had in it a *crannied* hole or chink. *Shaks.*

A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron; but somewhat rougher chert and *crannied*, vulgarly conceived the marks of Adam's teeth. *Brown.*

CRA'NNY. *n. f.* [*crēn*, Fr. *crena*, Lat.]

A chink; a cleft; a fissure.

The eye of the understanding is like the eye of the sense; for as you may see great objects through small *crannies* or holes, so you may see great axioms of nature through small and contemptible instances. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

And therefore beat and laid about, To find a *cranny* to creep out. *Hudibras.*

In a firm building, the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies*. *Dryden.*

Within the soaking of water and springs, with streams and currents in the veins and *crannies*. *Burner's Theory.*

He skipped from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and he peeped into every *cranny*. *Leibniz.*

CRAPE. *n. f.* [*crepa*, low Latin.] A thin fluff, loosely woven, of which the drefs of the clergy is sometimes made.

And proud Roxana, fir'd with jealous rage, With fifty yards of *crap* shall sweep the stage. *Swift.*

To thee I often call'd in vain, Against that assassin in *crap*. *Swift.*

'Tis from high life high characters are drawn; A saint in *crap* is twice a saint in lawn. *Pope.*

CRA'PULENCE. *n. f.* [*crapula*, a surfeit, Lat.] Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance. *Diä.*

CRA'PULOUS. *adj.* [*crapulosus*, Latin.] Drunken; intemperate; sick with intemperance. *Diä.*

To **CRASH.** *v. n.* [a word probably formed from the thing.] To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

There shall be a great *crashing* from the hills. *Zephaniah.*

When convulsions cleave the lab'ring earth, Before the dismal yawn appears, the ground Trembles and heaves, the nodding houses *crash*. *Smith.*

To **CRASH.** *v. a.* To break or bruise.

My master is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the house of Montague, I pray you come and *crash* a cup of wine. *Shakspeare.*

Mr. Warburton has it, *crash* a cup of wine.

To *crash*, says *Hammer*, is to be merry: a *crash* being a word still used in some counties for a merry bout. It is surely better to read *crack*. See **CRACK**.

CRASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A loud sudden mixed sound, as of many things broken at the same time.

Seemless Ilium, Seemingly to feel this blow, with flaming top Stoops to his base; and, with a hideous *crash*, Takes prisoner Pyrrhus' ear. *Shakspeare.*

Moralizing sat I by the hazard-table: I looked upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the *crash* of worlds, with as much contempt as ever Plato did. *Pope.*

CRASS. *n. f.* [*crassus*, Lat.] Temperature; constitution arising from the various properties of humours.

The fancies of men are so immediately diversified by the individual *crass*, that every man owns something wherein none is like him. *Glaucius.*

A man may be naturally inclined to pride, lust, and anger; as these inclinations are founded in a peculiar *crass* and constitution of the blood and spirits. *Smith.*

CRASS. *adj.* [*crassus*, Lat.] Gross; coarse; not thin; not comminuted; not subtle; not consisting of small parts.

Iron, in aquafortis, will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication; as also a *crass* and humid exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aquafortis. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Metals are intermixed with the common terrestrial matter, so as not to be discoverable by human insulity; or, if discoverable, so disguised and scattered amongst the *crass* and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be possible to separate and extract it. *Woodward.*

CRA'SSITUDE. *n. f.* [*crassitudo*, Latin.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

They must be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper, or parchment; for, if they have a greater *crassitude*, they will alter in their own body, though they spend not. *Bacon.*

The dead sea, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that *crassitude*, as living bodies, bound hand and foot, cast into it, have been born up, and not sunk. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The terrestrial matter carried by rivers into the sea, is sustained therein partly by the greater *crassitude* and gravity of the sea-water, and partly by its constant agitation. *Woodward.*

CRASSINATION. *n. f.* [from *cras*, Lat. to-morrow.] Delay. *Diä.*

CRATCH. *n. f.* [*crèche*, Fr. *crater*, Lat.] The palifaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

When, being expelled out of Paradise by reason of sin, thou wert held in the chains of death; I was inclosed in the virgin's womb, I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in swathing cloaths. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CRAVA'T. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.] A neckcloth; any thing worn about the neck.

Less delinquents have been scourg'd, And hemp on wooden anvils forg'd; Which others for *cravats* have worn About their necks, and took a turn. *Hudibras.*

The rethitives were applied, one over another, to her throat: then we put her on a *cravat*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To **CRAVE.** *v. a.* [*cravian*, Saxon.]

1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with submission; to beg; to entreat.

What one petition is there found in the whole Litany, whereof we shall ever be able at any time to say, that no man living needeth the grace or benefit therein *craved* at God's hands? *Hooker.*

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardons;

But for the mutable rank-scented many, Let them regard me as I do not flatter. *Shaksp.*
The poor people, not knowing where to hide themselves from the fury of their enemies, nor of whom to *crave* help, fled as men and women dismayed. *Kneller.*

I would *crave* leave here, under the word action, to comprehend, the forbearance too of any action proposed. *Locke.*

Each ardent nymph the rising current *craves*, Each shepherd's pray'r retards the parting waves. *Prior.*

2. To ask insatiably.

The subjects arm'd, the more their princes gave,

Th' advantage only took the more to *crave*. *Denham.*

Him dost thou mean, who, spite of all his store, Is ever *craving*, and will still be poor? Who cheats for halfpence, and who doffs his coat To have a farthing in a ferry-boat? *Dryden.*

3. To long; to wish unreasonably.

Levity pushes us on from one vain desire to another, in a regular vicissitude and succession of *cravings* and satiety. *L'Estrange.*

He is actually under the power of a temptation, and the sway of an impetuous lust; both hurrying him to satisfy the *cravings* of it by some wicked action. *South.*

4. To call for importunately.

Your needful counsel to our business, Which *crave* the instant use. *Shaksp.*

The antecedent concomitants and effects of such a contention, are acids, taken in too great quantities; low exertations, and a *craving* appetite, especially of terrestrial and absorbent substances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Sometimes with for before the thing sought.

Once one may *crave* for love, But more would prove This heart too little, that too great. *Suckling.*

CRA'VEN. n. f. [derived by Skinner from *crave*, as one that craves or begs his life: perhaps it comes originally from the noise made by a conquered cock.]

1. A cock conquered and dispirited.

What, is your crest a cockcomb? — A comb'd cock, so Kate will be my hen. — No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*. *Shaksp.*

2. A coward; a recreant; a weak-hearted spiritless fellow.

Is it fit this soldier keep his oath? — He is a *craven* and a villain else. *Shaksp.*

CRA'VEN. adj. Cowardly; base.

Upon his coward breast A bloody *craven*, and on his *craven* crest A bunch of hairs discolour'd diversly. *Spenser.*

Rebellid oblivion, or some *craven* scruple, Or thinking too precisely on the event; A thought which, quarter'd, hath but one part without, And ever three parts coward. *Shaksp.*

Yet if the innocent sonic mercy find, I am cowardice, not ruth, did that proceed;

His noble foes durst not his *craven* kind Exasperate by such a bloody deed. *Fairfax.*

To CRA'VEN. v. a. [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly.

'Gainst self-slaughter There is a prohibition to divine, That *craven* my weak hand. *Shaksp.*

CRA'VER. n. f. [from *crave*.] An insatiable asker. It is used in *Clarissa*.

To CRAUNCH. v. a. [*scranssen*, Dutch; whence the vulgar say more properly to *scrunch*.] To crush in the mouth.

The word is used by *Swift*.

CRAW. n. f. [*kræ*, Danish.] The crop or first stomach of birds.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but, in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or *craw*, or at least into a kind of ante-stomach, which I have observed in many, especially piscivorous birds. *Ray on the Creation.*

CRAW'FISH. n. f. [sometimes written *crayfish*, properly *crevice*; in French *ecrevisse*.] A small crustaceous fish found in brooks; the small lobster of fresh water.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the *crayfish*, the hordmand or *crayman*, and the tortoise. *Bacon.*

Let me to crack live *crayfish* recommend. *Pope.*

The common *crayfish*, and the large sea *crayfish*, both produce the stones called crabs-eyes. *Hill.*

To CRAWL. v. n. [*krielen*, Dutch.]

1. To creep; to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm.

I saw them under a green mantling vine, That *crawls* along the side of yon small hill. *Milton.*

That *crawling* insect, who from mud began; Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man! *Dryden.*

The streams, but just contain'd within their bounds, By slow degrees into their channels *crawl*; And earth increases as the waters fall. *Dryden.*

A worm finds what it searches after, only by feeling, as it *crawls* from one thing to another. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

The vile worm, that yesterday began To *crawl*; thy fellow creature, abject man. *Prior.*

2. To move weakly and slowly, or timorously.

'Tis our first intent To shake all cares and business from our age, While we unburthen'd *crawl* toward death. *Shaksp.*

They like tall fellows crept out of the holes; and secretly *crawling* up the battered walls of the fort, got into it. *Kneller.*

For the fleets of Solomon and the kings of Egypt, it is very apparent they went with great leisure, and *crawled* close by the shore-fire. *Heylin.*

A look so pale no quartan ever gave; Thy dwindled legs seem *crawling* to a grave. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room, far less to look after a troublesome business. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Man is a very worm by birth; Vile reptile, weak and vain!

A while he *crawls* upon the earth, Then shrinks to earth again. *Pope.*

It will be very necessary for the threadbare gownman, and every child who can *crawl*, to watch the fields at harvest-time. *Swift.*

3. To advance slowly and shyly.

Hath *crawld* into the favour of the king, And is his oracle. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

4. To move about hated and despised.

Reflect upon that litter of absurd opinions that *crawl* about the world, to the disgrace of reason. *South.*

How will the condemned sinner then *crawl* forth, and appear in his fifth, before that undelivered tribunal? *South.*

Reinold a rev'rend sire, whom want of grace Has made the father of a nameless race,

Crawl through the street, shov'd on, or rudely press'd

By his own sons, that pass him by unblest'd! *Pope.*

CRAW'LER. n. f. [from *crawl*.] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

CRAW'FISH. n. f. [See *CRAWFISH*.] The river lobster.

The cure of the musick and armonick fastness requires slimy meats; as snails, tortoises, jellies, and *crayfishes*. *Feyer.*

CRA'YON. n. f. [*crayon*, French.]

1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paste to draw lines with.

Let no day pass over you without drawing a line; that is to say, without working, without giving some strokes of the pencil or the *crayon*. *Dryden's Discrepancy.*

2. A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.

To CRAZE. v. a. [*craser*, French, to break to pieces.]

1. To break; to crush; to weaken.

In this consideration, the answer of Calvis unto Farrel, concerning the children of popish parents, doth seem *crazed*. *Hooker.*

Relent, sweet Hernia; and, Lyfander, yield Thy *crazed* title to my certain right. *Shaksp.*

Till length of years, And sedentary numbness *craze* my limbs. *Milne.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud, God looking forth, will trouble all his host, And *craze* their chariot wheels. *Milne.*

2. To powder.

The tin ore passeth to the *crazing* mill, which, between two grinding stones, bruise it to a fine sand. *Grew's Survey.*

3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.

I lov'd him, friend, No father his son dearer, true to tell thee, That grief hath *craz'd* my wits. *Shaksp.*

Wickedness is a kind of voluntary frenzy, and a chosen distraction; and every fencer does wilder and more extravagant things, than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits; only with this sad difference, that he knows better what he does. *Tillotson.*

4. To move weakly and slowly, or timorously.

CRA'ZEDNESS. n. f. [from *crazed*.] Deceitfulness; brokenness; diminution of intellect.

The nature, as of men that have sick bodies, so likewise of the people in the *crazedness* of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontentment at things present, is to imagine that any thing would help them. *Hooker.*

CRA'ZINESS. n. f. [from *crazy*.]

1. State of being crazy; imbecility; weakness.

Touching other places, she may be said to hold them as one should do a wolf by the ears; nor will I speak now of the *craziness* of her title to many of them. *Havel's Vocal Forest.*

2. Weakness of intellect.

CRA'ZY. adj. [*ecrase*, French.]

1. Broken; decrepit.

Come, my lord, We will bestow you in some better place, Fitter for sickness and for *crazy* age. *Shaksp.*

When people are *crazy*, and in disorder, it is natural for them to groan. *L'Estrange.*

2. Broken-witted; shattered in the intellect.

The queen of night, whose large command Rules all the sea and half the land, And over moist and *crazy* brains, In high spring-tides, at midnight reigns. *Hudib.*

3. Weak; feeble; shattered.

Phylick can but mend our *crazy* state, Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden.*

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Were it possible that the near approaches of
 extremity, whether by a mature age, a *crazy*
 constitution, or a violent sickness, should amaze
 so many, had they truly considered. *Bate.*

CREAGHT. n. f. [An Irish word.]

In these fast places, they kept their *creaghts*,
 or herds of cattle, living by the milk of the
 cow, without husbandry or tillage. *Davies.*

To CREAGHT. v. n.

It was made penal to the English to permit the
 Irish to *creaght* or graze upon their lands, or pre-
 sent them to ecclesiastical benefices. *Davies.*

To CREAK. v. n. [corrupted from *crack*.]

1. To make a harsh protracted noise.

Let not the *creaking* of shoes, nor the rustling
 of silks, betray thy poor heart to women.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

No door there was th' unguarded house to
 keep,

On *creaking* hinges turn'd, to break his sleep.
Dryden.

2. It is sometimes used of animals.

The *creaking* locusts with my voice conspire,
 They tried with heat, and I with fierce desire.
Dryden.

CREAM. n. f. [*cremor*, Latin.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk,
 which, when it is cold, floats on the
 top, and is changed by the agitation
 of the churn into butter; the flower of
 milk.

It is not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
 Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of *cream*,
 That can entame my spirits to your worship.

Shakespeare.

I am as vigilant as a cat to steal *cream*. *Shak.*
Cream is matured and made to rise speedily,
 by putting in cold water; which, as it seemeth,
 getteth down the whey. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

How the drugging goblin swets,
 To earn his *cream*-bowl duly set;
 When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
 His shadowy flail hath thruth'd the corn. *Milt.*

Let your various *creams* incircled be
 With swelling fruit, just ravi'd from the tree.

King.

Milk, standing some time, naturally separates
 into an oily liquor called *cream*; and a thinner,
 blue, and more ponderous liquor, called skim-
 med milk. *Dryden's on silks.*

2. It is used for the best part of any
 thing: as, *the cream of a jest*.

To CREAM. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To skim off the cream.

2. To take the flower and quintessence
 of any thing: so used somewhere by
Swift.

To CREAM. v. n. To gather cream.

There are a sort of men, whose visages
 Do *cream* and mantle like a standing pond;
 And do a wiful stiffness entertain,
 With purpose to be dress'd in an opinion
 Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shak.*

CREAM-FACED. adj. [*cream* and *face*.]

Pale; coward-looking.

Thou *cream*-fac'd lown,
 Where got'st thou that goose-look? *Shakespeare.*

CREAMY. adj. [from *cream*.] Full of
 cream; having the nature of cream.

CREANCE. n. f. [French.] In fal-
 conry, a fine small line, fastened to
 a hawk's leash when she is first lured.

CREASE. n. f. [from *creta*, Latin,
 chalk. *Skinner*.] A mark made by
 doubling any thing.

Men of great parts are unfortunate in business,
 because they go out of the common road: I
 once desired lord Bolingbroke to observe, that
 the clerks used an ivory knife, with a blunt
 edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only
 requiring a strong hand; whereas a sharp pen-
 VOL. I.

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knife would go out of the *crease*, and disfigure
 the paper. *Swift.*

To CREASE. v. a. [from the noun.] To
 mark any thing by doubling it, so as to
 leave the impression.

To CREATE. v. a. [*creo*, Latin.]

1. To form out of nothing; to cause to
 exist.

In the beginning God *created* the heaven and
 the earth. *Genesis.*

We having but imperfect ideas of the opera-
 tions of our minds, and much impetier yet
 of the operations of God, run into great difficul-
 ties about free *created* agents, which reason can-
 not well extricate itself out of. *Locke.*

2. To produce; to cause; to be the oc-
 casion of.

Now is the time of help: your eye in Scot-
 land

Would *create* soldiers, and make women fight.
Shakespeare.

His abilities were prone to *create* in him great
 confidence of undertakings, and this was like
 enough to betray him to great errors and many
 enemies. *King Charles.*

They eclipse the clearest truths by difficulties
 of their own *creating*, or no man could miss his
 way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*

None knew, till guilt *created* fear,

What darts or poison'd arrows were. *Roscommon.*

Must I new bars to my own joy *create*,

Refuse myself what I had forc'd from fate?

Dryden's Aurengzebe.

Long abstinence is troublesome to acid consti-
 tutions, by the uneasiness it *creates* in the sto-
 mach. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To beget.

And the issue there *create*

Ever shall be fortunate. *Shakespeare.*

4. To invest with any new character.

Arise, my knights o' th' battle: I *create* you

Companions to our person, and will fit you

With dignities becoming your estates. *Shaksp.*

5. To give any new qualities; to put any

thing in a new state.

The best British undertaker had but a propor-
 tion of three thousand acres for himself, with

power to *create* a manor, and hold a court-baron.

Davies on Ireland.

CREATION. n. f. [from *create*.]

1. The act of creating, or conferring ex-
 istence.

Consider the immensity of the Divine Love,
 expressed in all the emanations of his providence;
 in his *creation*, in his conservation of us. *Taylor.*

2. The act of investing with new quali-
 ties or character: as, the *creation* of

peers.

3. The things created; the universe.

As subjects then the whole *creation* came,

And from their natures Adam them did name.

Denham.

Such was the saint, who shone with ev'ry

grace,

Reflecting, Moses-like, his master's face:

God saw his image lively was express'd,

And his own work as his *creation* blest's'd

Dryden's Fables.

Nor could the tender new *creation* bear

Th' excessive heats or coldness of the year.

Dryden's Virgil.

In days of yore, no matter where or when,

Before the *low* *creation* swarm'd with men.

Parnell.

4. Any thing produced, or caused.

Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible

To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but

A dagger of the mind, a false *creation*,

Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain?

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

CREATIVE. adj. [from *create*.]

1. Having the power to create.

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But come, ye generous minds, in whose wide
 thought,

Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns
 With sweetest beam. *Thompson's Spring.*

2. Exerting the act of creation.

To trace the outgoings of the ancient of days
 in the first instance, and of his *creative* power,
 is a research too great for mortal enquiry.

South.

CREATOR. n. f. [*creator*, Latin.] The
 being that begets existence.

Open, ye heavens, your living doors; let in
 The great *Creator*, from his work return'd
 Magnificent; his six days work, a world.

Milton.

When you lie down, close your eyes with a
 short prayer, commit yourself into the hands of
 your faithful *creator*; and when you have done,
 trust him with yourself, as you must do when
 you're dying. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

CREATURE. n. f. [*creatura*, low Latin.]

1. A being not self-existent, but created
 by the supreme power.

Were these persons idolaters for the worship
 they did not give to the creator, or for the wor-
 ship they did give to his *creatures*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Any thing created.

God's first *creature* was light. *Bacon.*

Imperfect the world, and all the *creatures* in
 it, must be acknowledged in many respects to
 be. *Tillotson.*

3. An animal, not human.

The queen pretended satisfaction of her know-
 ledge only in killing *creatures* vile, as cats and
 dogs. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

4. A general term for man.

Yet crime in her could never *creature* find;
 But for his love, and for her own self sake,
 She wander'd had from one to other Ind. *Spens.*

Most curst of all *creatures* under sky,

Lo, Tantalus, I here tormented lie. *Spenser.*

Tho' he might burst his lungs to call for help,

No *creature* would assist or pity him. *Roscommon.*

5. A word of contempt for a human be-
 ing.

Hence; home, you idle *creatures*, get you
 home;

Is this a holiday? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

He would into the stews,

And from the common *creatures* pluck a glove,

And wear it as a favour. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

I've heard that guilty *creatures*, at a play,

Have, by the very cunning of the scene,

Been struck so to the soul, that presently

They have proclaim'd their misdeeds.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Nor think to-night of thy ill nature,

But of thy follies, idle *creature*. *Prior.*

A good poet no sooner communicates his

works, but it is imagined he is a vain young

creature, given up to the ambition of fame.

Pope.

6. A word of petty tenderness.

And then, sir, would he gripe and wring my

hand;

Cry, Oh sweet *creature*, and then kiss me hard.

Shakespeare.

Ah, cruel *creature*, whom dost thou despise?

The gods, to live in woods, have left the skies.

Dryden's Virgil.

Some young *creatures* have learnt their letters

and syllables by having them pasted upon little

tablets. *Watts.*

7. A person who owes his rise or his for-
 tune to another.

He sent to colonel Mauley to send him men,
 which he, being a *creature* of *Knox's*, refused.

Clarendon.

The duke's *creature* he desired to be esteemed.

Clarendon.

Great princes thus, when favourites they raise,

To justify their grace, their *creatures* praise.

Dryden.

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CRE'ATURELY. *adj.* [from *creature*.] Having the qualities of a creature.

The several parts of relatives, or creaturely infinities, may have finite proportions to one another. *Chytrus's Philosophical Principles.*

CREBRITUDE. *n. f.* [from *creber*, frequent, Latin.] Frequency. *Diä.*

CREBROUS. *adj.* [from *creber*, Latin.] Frequent. *Diä.*

CRE'DENCE. *n. f.* [from *credo*, Latin; *credence*, Norman French.]

1. Belief; credit.

Ne let it seem that *credence* this exceeds,
To be that made the same was known right well
To have done much more admirable deeds;
It Merit was. *Spenser.*

Love and wisdom,
Approv'd so to your majesty, may plead
For ample credence. *Shakespeare.*

They did not only underhand give out that
this was the true earl; but the friar, finding
some credence in the people, took boldness in the
pulpit to declare as much. *Bacon.*

2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.

After they had delivered to the king their letters of credence, they were led to a chamber richly furnished. *Hayward.*

CRE'DENDA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith: distinguished in theology from *agenda*, or practical duties.

These were the great articles and credenda of christianity, that so much startled the world. *South.*

CRE'DENT. *adj.* [from *credens*, Latin.]

1. Believing; easy of belief.

Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,

If with too credent ear you list his songs. *Shakf.*

2. Having credit; not to be questioned. Less proper.

My authority bears a credent bulk,
That no particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the breather. *Shakespeare.*

CRE'DENTIAL. *n. f.* [from *credens*, Lat.] That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed.

A few persons of an odious and despised country could not have filled the world with believers, had they not shown undoubted credentials from the Divine Person who sent them on such a message. *Addison on the Christian Relig.*

CREDIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *credibile*.] Claim to credit; possibility of obtaining belief; probability.

The first of those opinions I shall shew to be altogether incredible, and the latter to have all the credibility and evidence of which a thing of that nature is capable. *Tillotson.*

Calculate the several degrees of credibility and conviction, by which the one evidence surpasseth the other. *Atterbury.*

CREDIBLE. *adj.* [from *credibilis*, Lat.] Worthy of credit; deserving of belief; having a just claim to belief.

The ground of credit is the credibility of things credited; and things are made credible, either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves. *Hosker.*

None can demonstrate to me, that there is such an island as Jamaica; yet, upon the testimony of credible persons, I am free from doubt. *Tillotson.*

CREDIBLNESS. *n. f.* [from *credibile*.] Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.

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The credibleness of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed to me by a practitioner of physick. *Boyle.*

CRE'DIBLY. *adv.* [from *credibile*.] In a manner that claims belief.

This, with the loss of so few of the English as is scarce credible; being, as hath been rather confidently than credibly reported, but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

CRE'DIT. *n. f.* [from *credit*, French.]

1. Belief; faith yielded to another.

When the people heard these words, they gave no credit unto them, nor received them. *1 Maccabees.*

I may give credit to reports. *Addison's Spect.*
Some secret truths, from learned pride conceal'd,

To maids alone and children are reveal'd:
What though no credit doubting wits may give,
The fair and innocent shall still believe. *Pope.*

2. Honour; reputation.

I published, because I was told I might please such as it was a credit to please. *Pope.*

3. Esteem; good opinion.

There is no decaying merchant, or inward beggar, hath so many tricks to uphold the credit of their wealth, as these empty persons have to maintain the credit of their sufficiency. *Bacon.*

His learning, though a poet said it,
Before a play, would lose no credit. *Swift.*

Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave
Shall walk the world in credit to his grave. *Pope.*

4. Faith; testimony; that which procures belief.

We are contented to take this upon your credit, and to think it may be. *Hosker.*

The things which we properly believe, be only such as are received upon the credit of divine testimony. *Hosker.*

The author would have done well to have left so great a paradox only to the credit of a single assertion. *Locke.*

5. Trust reposed, with regard to property: correlative to debt.

Credit is nothing but the expectation of money, within some limited time. *Locke.*

6. Promise given.

They have never thought of violating the public credit, or of alienating the revenues to other uses than to what they have been thus assigned. *Addison.*

7. Influence; power not compulsive; interest.

She employed his uttermost credit to relieve us, which was as great as a beloved son with a mother. *Sidney.*

They sent him likewise a copy of their supplication to the king, and desired him to use his credit that a treaty might be entered into. *Clarendon.*

Having credit enough with his master to provide for his own interest, he troubled not himself for that of other men. *Clarendon.*

TO CRE'DIT. *v. a.* [from *credo*, Latin.]

1. To believe.

Now I change my mind,
And partly credit things that do preface. *Shakf.*
To credit the unintelligibility both of this union and motion, we need no more than to consider it. *Glennville.*

2. To procure credit or honour to any thing.

May here her monument stand so,
To credit this rude age; and show
To future times, that even we
Some patterns did of virtue see. *Waller.*

It was not upon design to credit these papers, nor to compliment a society so much above flattery. *Glennville.*

At present you credit the church as much by your government, as you did the school formerly by your wit. *South.*

3. To trust; to confide in.

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4. To admit as a debtor.

CRE'DITABLE. *adj.* [from *credit*.]

1. Reputable; above contempt.

He settled him in a good creditable way of living, having procured him by his interest one of the best places of the country. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Honourable; estimable.

The contemplation of things, that do not serve to promote our happiness, is but a more specious sort of idleness, a more pardonable and creditable kind of ignorance. *Tillotson.*

CRE'DITABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *creditable*.] Reputation; estimation.

Among all these snares, there is none more entangling than the creditableness and repute of customary vices. *Devey of Piety.*

CRE'DITABLY. *adv.* [from *creditable*.] Reputably; without disgrace.

Many will chuse rather to neglect their duty safely and creditably, than to get a broken pate in the church's service, only to be rewarded with that which will break their hearts too. *South.*

CRE'DITOR. *n. f.* [from *creditor*, Latin.]

1. He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit: correlative to debtor.

There came divers of Antonio's creditors in my company to Venice, that swear he cannot chuse but break. *Shakespeare.*

I am so used to consider myself as creditor and debtor, that I often state my accounts after the same manner, with regard to heaven and my own soul. *Addison's Spectator.*

No man of honour, as that word is usually understood, did ever pretend that his honour obliged him to be chaste or temperate, to pay his creditors, to be useful to his country, to do good to mankind, to endeavour to be wise or learned, to regard his word, his promise, or his oath. *Swift.*

2. One who credits, one who believes. Not used.

Many sought to feed
The easy creditors of novelties,
By voicing him alive. *Shakespeare.*

CRE'DULITY. *n. f.* [from *credulitas*, Fr. *credulitas*, Lat.] easiness of belief; readiness of credit.

The poor Plangus, being subject to that only disadvantage of honest hearts, credulity, was persuaded by him. *Sidney.*

The prejudice of credulity may, in some measure, be cured, by learning to set a high value on truth. *Watts' Logic.*

CRE'DULOUS. *adj.* [from *credulus*, Latin.] Apt to believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harm,
That he suspects none. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Who now enjoys thee credulous all gold,
Who always vacillates, always amiable,
Hopes thee of flattery gales
Unmindful, hapless he,
T' whom thou untry'd seem'st fair. *Milton.*

CRE'DULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *credulous*.] Aptness to believe; credulity.

CREED. *n. f.* [from *credo*, the first word of the apostles creed.]

1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.

The larger and fuller view of this foundation is set down in the creeds of the church. *Hawson on Fundamentals.*

Will they, who deny creeds and creedmakers, lay that one who writes a treatise of morality ought not to make in it any collection of moral precepts? *Fiddes' Sermons.*

2. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

For me, my lords,
I love him not, nor fear him; there's my creed. *Shakespeare.*

To CREEK. v. a. [See **To CREAK.**] To make a harsh noise.

Shall I stay here,

Creaking my shoes on the plain masonry? *Shakspeare.*
CREEK. n. f. [cnecca, Saxon; *kreke*, Dutch.]

1. A prominence or jut in a winding coast.

As streams, which with their winding banks do play,

Stopp'd by their creeks, run softly through the plain. *Darvies.*

They on the bank of Jordan, by a creek,
Where winds with reeds and others whilp'ring play,

Their unexpected loss and plaints outbreath'd. *Milton.*

2. A small port; a bay; a cove.

A law was made here to stop their passage in every port and creek. *Darvies on Ireland.*

3. Any turn, or alley.

A back-friend, a shoulder-clapper; one that commands the passages of alleys, creeks, and narrow lands. *Shakspeare.*

CREEKY. adj. [from *creek*.] Full of creeks; unequal winding.

Who, leaning on the belly of a pot,

Pour'd forth a water, whose out-gushing flood
Run bathing all the creekly shore a-flot,

Whereon the Trojan prince spilt Turnus' blood. *Spenser.*

To CREEP. v. n. pret. *crept*. [cnypan, Saxon; *krepan*, German.]

1. To move with the belly to the ground, without legs, as a worm.

Ye that walk

The earth, and stately tread, or lowly creep!

And every creeping thing that creeps the ground. *Milton.*

If they cannot distinguish creeping from flying,
Let them lay down Virgil, and take up Ovid de Ponto. *Dryden.*

2. To grow along the ground, or on other supports.

The grots cool, with shady poplars crown'd,
And creeping vines on arbours weav'd around. *Dryden.*

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects.

4. To move slowly and feebly.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time. *Shakspeare.*

Why should a man

Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the jaundice
By being peevish? *Shakspeare's Much of Venice.*

He who creeps after plum, dull, common sense,
is safe from committing absurdities, but can never reach the excellence of wit. *Dryden.*

5. To move secretly and clandestinely.

I'll creep up into the chimney —

—There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces: creep into the kiln-hole. *Shakspeare.*

Whatever you are,

That in this desert inaccessible,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs

Loss and neglect the creeping hours of time. *Shakspeare.*

Of this sort are they which creep into houses,
and lead captive silly women. *Timothy*

Thou makest darkness, and it is night wherein
all the beasts of the forest do creep forth. *Psalm.*

Now and then a work or two has crept in, to keep his first design in countenance. *Atterbury.*

6. To move timorously without soaring, or venturing into dangers.

Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst his elevations, when it is evident he creeps along sometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

We here took a little boat, to creep along the sea-shore as far as Genoa. *Addison on Italy.*

7. To come unexpected; to steal forward unheard and unseen.

By those gifts of nature and fortune he creeps,
nay he flies, into the favour of poor silly women. *Sidney.*

It seems, the marriage of his brother's wife
Has crept too near his conscience. —

No, his conscience
Has crept too near another lady. *Shakspeare.*

Necessity enforced them, after they grew full of people, to spread themselves, and creep out of Shinar, or Babylon.

None pretends to know from how remote corners of those frozen mountains some of those fierce nations first crept out. *Temple.*

It is not to be expected that every one should guard his understanding from being imposed on by the sophistry which creeps into most of the books of argument. *Locke.*

8. To behave with servility; to fawn; to bend.

They were us'd to bend,
To send their smiles before them to Achilles,
To come as humbly as they us'd to creep
To holy altars. *Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

CREEPER. n. f. [from *creep*.]

1. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body.

Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have bodies not proportionable to their length; therefore they are winders or creepers, as ivy, briony, and woodbine. *Bacon.*

2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.

3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREEPHOLE. n. f. [from *creep* and *hole*.]

1. A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger.

2. A subterfuge; an excuse.

CREEPLY. adv. [from *creeping*.]

Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

The joy, which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even such as, by each degree of Zelmane's words, creepingly entered into Philoclea's. *Sidney.*

CREEPLE. n. f. [from *creep*.] A lame person; a cripple.

She to whom this world must itself refer
As subterfuge or the microcosm of her,
She, she is dead, she's dead when thou know'st this,
Thou know'st how lame a creple this world is. *Donne.*

CREMATION. n. f. [crematio, Latin.]

A burning.

CREMOR. n. f. [Latin.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.

The food is swallowed into the stomach, where, mingled with dissolvent juices, it is reduced into a chyle or cremor. *Ray.*

CRENATED. adj. [from *crena*, Latin.]

Notched; indented.

The cells are prettily crenated, or notched, quite round the edges; but not fringed down to any depth. *Woodward.*

CREPANE. n. f. [With farriers.] An ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CREPITATE. v. n. [crepito, Lat.]

To make a small crackling noise.

CREPITATION. n. f. [from *crepitate*.] A small crackling noise.

CREPT. The participle of *creep*.

There are certain men crept in unawares. *Yade.*

This fair vine, but that her arms surround
Her married elm, had crept along the ground. *Pope.*

CREPUSCULE. n. f. [crepusculum, Latin.] Twilight. *Dict.*

CREPUSCULOUS. adj. [crepusculum, Lat.]

Glimmering; in a state between light and darkness.

A close apprehension of the one, might perhaps afford a glimmering light and crepusculous glance of the other. *Brown.*

The beginnings of philosophy were in a crepusculous obscurity, and it is yet scarce past the dawn. *Glanville's Scripsi.*

CRESCENT. adj. [from *creresco*, Latin.]

Increasing; growing; in a state of increase.

I have seen him in Britain: he was then of a crescent note. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

With these in troop
Came Astoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd
Astarte, queen of heaven, with crescent horns. *Milton.*

CRESCENT. n. f. [crescens, Lat.] The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing.

My power's a crescent, and my auguring hope
Says it will come to th' full. *Shakspeare.*

Or Baſtian ſophy, from the horns
Of Turkish crescents, leaves all waste beyond
The realm of Aladule, in his retreat. *Milton.*

Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,
And the faint crescent shows by fits before their eyes. *Dryden.*

And two fair crescents of translucent horn
The brows of all their young increase adorn. *Pope's Odyssey.*

CRESCIVE. adj. [from *creresco*, Latin.]

Increasing; growing.

So the prince obscur'd his contemplation
Under the veil of wildness, which no doubt
Grew, like the summer grass, fastest by night,
Unseen, yet crescentive in his faculty. *Shakspeare.*

CRESS. n. f. [perhaps from *creresco*, it being a quick grower; *nagurium*, Latin.]

An herb.

Its flower consists of four leaves, placed in form of a cross: the pointal arises from the centre of the flower-cup, and becomes a roundish smooth fruit, divided into two cells, and furnished with seeds, generally smooth. *Miller.*

His court, with nettles and with cresses stor'd,
With soups unbought, and sallads, blest his board. *Pope.*

CRESSET. n. f. [crosseſſe, Fr. because beacons had crosses anciently on their tops.] A great light set upon a beacon, lighthouse, or watchtower. *Hawmer.*

They still raise armies in Scotland
by carrying about the fire-cross.

At my nativity
The front of heav'n was full of fiery sparks,
Of burning cresses. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

From the arched roof,
Pendent by subtle magick, many a row
Of starry lamps, and blazing cresses, fed
With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light
As from a sky. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CREST. n. f. [crista, Latin.]

1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet.

His valour, shown upon our crests to-day,
Has taught us how to cherish such high deeds,
Even in the bosom of our adversaries. *Shakspeare.*

2. The comb of a cock: whence Milton calls him crested.

Others on ground
Walk'd firm; the crested cock, whose claxon
sounds
The silent hours. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.

Of what esteem crests were, in the time of king Edward the Third's reign, may appear by

CRE

his giving an eagle, which he himself had formerly born, for a *crest* to William Montacute, earl of Salisbury. *Camden's Remains.*

The horn;
It was a *crest* ere thou wast born:
Thy father's father wore it. *Shakespeare*

4. Any tuft or ornament on the head; as some which the poets assign to serpents.

Their *crests* divide,
And, towering o'er his head, in triumph tide. *Deuter's Virgil.*

5. Pride; spirit; fire; courage; lustiness of mien.

When horses should endure the bloody spur,
They fall their *crests*. *Shakespeare.*

CRESTED. *adj.* [from *crest*; *cripiatus*, Latin.]

1. Adorned with a plume or crest.

The bold Aesculapies
Then growling loil'd their *crested* helmets in the dust. *Milton.*

At this, for new replies he did not stay;
But lac'd his *crested* helm, and strode away. *Dryden.*

2. Wearing a comb.

The *crested* bird shall by experience know,
Jove made not him his matter-piece below. *Dryden.*

CREST-FALLEN. *adj.* [*crest* and *fall*.] Dejected; sunk; dispirited; cowed; heartless; spiritless.

I warrant you, they would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as *crest-fallen* as a dried pear. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

They prolate their words in a winning kind of querulous tone, as if they were still complaining and *crest-fallen*. *Howell.*

CRESTLESS. *adj.* [from *crest*.] Not dignified with coat-armour; not of any eminent family.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence,
Third son to the third Edward king of England,
Sprung *crestless* yeomen from so deep a root. *Shakespeare.*

CRETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*creta*, chalk, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of chalk; chalky.

What gives the light, seems hard to say; whether it be the *cretaceous* salt, the nitrous salt, or some igneous particles. *Grew.*

2. Abounding with chalk.

Nor from the sable ground expect success,
Nor from *cretaceous*, stubborn and jejune. *Philips.*

CRETATED. *adj.* [*cretatus*, Latin.] Rubbed with chalk. *Diſ.*

CREVICE. *n. f.* [from *crever*, Fr. *crepare*, Latin, to burſt.] A crack; a cleft; a narrow opening.

I pried me through the *crevice* of a wall,
When for his hand he had his two sons heads. *Shakespeare.*

I thought it no breach of good-manners to peep at a *crevice*, and look in at people so well employed. *Addison's Spectator.*

To CREVICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To crack; to flaw.

So hard; they are more apt in swagging down to pierce with their points, than in the recent posture, and so to *crevice* the wall. *Watson.*

CREW. *n. f.* [probably from *crub*, Sax.]

1. A company of people associated for any purpose: as, *gallant crew*, for troops.

There a noble *crew*
Of lords and ladies stood on every side,
Which with their presence lab the place much beautified. *Spenser.*

2. The company of a ship.

The anchors dropp'd, his *crew* the vessels moor'd. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

CRI

3. It is now generally used in a bad sense.

One of the banish'd *crew*,
I fear, hath ventur'd from the deep, to raise New troubles. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He, with a *crew*, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to tyrannize,
Marching from Eden towards the west, shall find The pun. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The last was he, whose thunder flew
The Titan race, a rebel *crew*. *Addison.*

CREW. The preterit of *crew*.

The cock *crew*. *Bible.*

CRE'WEL. *n. f.* [*klewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twisted, and wound on a knot, or ball.

Take silk or *crewels*, gold or silver thread, and make these fast at the beat of the loom. *Wolton's Angler.*

CRIB. *n. f.* [*crÿbbe*, Sax. *crib*, Germ.]

1. The rack or manger of a stable.

Let a beast be lord of bread, and his *crib* shall stand at the king's mess. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The steer and lion at one *crib* shall meet,
And harmless serpents lick the pilgrim's feet. *Pope.*

2. The stall or cabin of an ox.

3. A small habitation; a cottage.

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in bowaky *cribs*,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great? *Shakespeare.*

To CRIB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow habitation; to confine; to cage.

Now I am cabin'd, *crib'd*, confin'd, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

CRIBBAGE. *n. f.* A game at cards.

CRIBBLE. *n. f.* [*cribrum*, Lat.] A corn-sieve. *Diſ.*

CRIBRATION. *n. f.* [*cribro*, Lat.] The act of sifting, or separating by a sieve.

CRICK. *n. f.* [from *criceo*, Italian.]

1. The noise of a door.

2. [from *crÿce*, Saxon, a stake.] A painful stiffness in the neck.

CRICKET. *n. f.* [*krakel*, from *lreken*, to make a noise, Dutch.]

1. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fire-places.

Didst thou not hear a noise?
—I heard the owl scream, and the *crickets* cry. *Shakespeare.*

Far from all resort of mirth,
Save the *cricket* on the hearth. *Milton.*

The solemn death-watch click'd the hour she died,
And shrilling *crickets* in the chimney cried. *Gay.*

2. [from *crÿce*, Sax. a stick.] A sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks in opposition to each other.

The judge, to dance, his brother serjeant call;
The senators at *cricket* urge the ball. *Pope.*

3. [from *kriechen*, German, to creep.] A low seat or stool.

CRICKETING Apple. *n. f.* A small species of apple.

CRIER. *n. f.* [from *cry*.] The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation.

He openeth his mouth like a *crier*. *Eccles.*

The *criers* command silence, and the whole multitude present stand in a suspense. *Beaumont.*

The *crier* calls aloud
Our old nobility of Trojan blood,
Who gaze among the crowd for their precarious food. *Dryden.*

CRIME. *n. f.* [*crimen*, Lat. *crime*, Fr.]

- An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault; an act of wickedness.

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High God be witness that I guiltless am;
But if yourself, sir knight, ye guilty find,
Or wrapped be in loves of former name,
With *crime* do not it cover, but disclose the same. *Spenser.*

Undergo with me one guilt, one *crime*,
Of talking. *Milton.*

Like in punishment
As in their *crime*. *Milton.*

No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love. *Pope.*

CRIMEFUL. *adj.* [from *crime* and *full*.]

Wicked; criminal; faulty in a high degree; contrary to duty; contrary to virtue.

You proceeded not against these seats,
So *crimeful* and to capital in nature. *Shakespeare.*

CRIMELESS. *adj.* [from *crime*.] Innocent; free from crime.

My foes could not procure me any scarce,
So long as I am loyal, true, and *crimeless*. *Shak.*

CRIMINAL. *adj.* [from *crime*.]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; contrary to law.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest,
Thou clear'st the died from blemish *criminal*. *Spens.*

What we approve in our friend, we can hardly be induced to think *criminal* in ourselves. *Rogers.*

2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent.

The neglect of any of the relative duties, renders us *criminal* in the sight of God. *Rogers.*

3. Not civil: as, a *criminal* prosecution; the *criminal* law.

CRIMINAL. *n. f.* [from *crime*.]

1. A man accused.

Was ever *criminal* forbid to plead?
Curb your ill-manner'd zeal. *Dryd. Spanish Fr.*

2. A man guilty of a crime.

All three persons that had held chief place of authority in their countries; all three ruined, not by war, or by any other disaster, but by justice and sentence, as delinquents and *criminals*. *Bacon.*

CRIMINALLY. *adv.* [from *criminal*.] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily.

As our thoughts extend to all subjects, they may be *criminally* employed on all. *Rogers.*

CRIMINALNESS. *n. f.* [from *criminal*.] Guiltiness; want of innocence.

CRIMINATION. *n. f.* [*crimatio*, Lat.] The act of accusing; accusation; arraignment; charge.

CRIMINATORY. *adj.* [from *crimina*, Lat.] Relating to accusation; accusing; censorious.

CRIMINOUS. *adj.* [*criminosus*, Latin.] Wicked; iniquitous; enormously guilty.

The punishment that belongs to that great and *criminosus* guilt, is the forfeiture of his right and claim to all mercies, which are made over to him by Christ. *Hammond.*

CRIMINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *criminosus*.] Enormously; very wickedly.

Some particular duties of piety and charity, which were most *criminosusly* omitted before. *Hammond.*

CRIMINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *criminosus*.] Wickedness; guilt; crime.

I could never be convinced of any such *criminosusness* in him, as willingly to expose his life to the stroke of justice, and malice of his enemies. *King Charles.*

CRIMOSIN. *n. f.* [*crimosino*, Italian; commonly written as it is pronounced, *crimson*.] A species of red colour tinged with blue.

Upon her head a *crimson* coronet,
With damask roses and daffodils set,
Bay leaves between,
And primroses green,
Embellish the white violet. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

CRIMP. *adj.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble*.]

1. Frable; brittle; easily crumbled;
easily reduced to powder.

Now the Fowler, warn'd
By these good omens, with swift early steps,
Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields
and glades. *Philips.*

2. Not consistent; not forcible: a low
cant word.

The evidence is *crimp*; the witnesses swear
backwards and forwards, and contradict them-
selves; and his tenants flick by him. *Shakespeare.*

To CRIMPLE. *v. a.* [from *rumple*, *crumple*,
crimble.] To contract; to corrugate;
to cause to shrink or contract.

He passed the cautery through them, and ac-
cordingly *crimped* them up. *Wife's man.*

CRIMSON. *n. f.* [*crimfino*, Italian.]

1. Red, somewhat darkened with blue.

As *crimson* seem to be little else than a very
deep red, with an eye of blue; so some kinds
of red seem to be little else than heightened yellow.
Boyle on Colours.

Why does the foil endure
The blushing poppy with a *crimson* hue? *Prior.*

2. Red in general.

Can you blame her then, being a maid yet
robed over with the virgin *crimson* of modesty, if
she deny the appearance of a naked hind boy,
in her naked feeling self? *Shakespeare.*

Beauty's ensign yet
Is *crimson* in thy lips, and in thy cheeks. *Shaksp.*
The *crimson* stream stain'd his arms around,
And the disdainful soul came rushing through the
wound. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To CRIMSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
die with crimson.

Pardon me, Julius. Here wast thou bay'd,
brave hart!

Here did'st thou fall; and here thy hunters stand
Sign'd in thy spoil, and *crimson'd* in thy lethe. *Shakespeare.*

CRINCUM. *n. f.* [a cant word.] A cramp;
a contraction; whimfy.

For jealousy is but a kind
Of clap and *crincum* of the mind. *Hudib.*

To CRINGE. *v. a.* [from *kriechen*,
German.] To draw together; to con-
tract.

Whip him, fellows,
Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy. *Shakespeare.*

To CRINGE. *v. n.* To bow; to pay court
with bows; to fawn; to flatter.

Flatterers have the flexor muscles so strong,
that they are always bowing and *cringing*.
Arbutnot.

The *cringing* knave, who seeks a place
Without success, thus tells his case. *Swift.*

CRINGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Bow;
servile civility.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me,
Be fawning *cringe*, and false dissembling looks.
Philips.

CRINIGEROUS. *adj.* [*criniger*, Latin.]

Hairy; overgrown with hair. *DiB.*

To CRINKLE. *v. n.* [*krinckelen*, Dut.]
To go in and out; to run in flexures;
diminutive of *crankle*.

Unless some sweetness at the bottom lie,
Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pie?
King's Cookery.

To CRINKLE. *v. a.* To mould into in-
equalities.

CRINKLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A
wrinkle; a sinuosity.

CRINOSE. *adj.* [from *crinis*, Latin.]

Hairy. *DiB.*

CRINOSITY. *n. f.* [from *crinose*.] Hairi-
ness. *DiB.*

CRIPPLE. *n. f.* [*enypel*, Sax. *krepel*,
Dutch.] A lame man; one that has
lost or never enjoyed the use of his
limbs. *Donne*, with great appearance of
propriety, writes it *creep*, from *creep*.

He, poor man, by your first order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear:
Some tardy *cripple* had the countermand,
That came too lag to see him buried. *Shakespeare.*
I am a *cripple* in my limbs; but what decays
are in my mind, the reader must determine.
Dryden.

Among the rest there was a lame *cripple* from
his birth, whom Paul commanded to stand up-
right on his feet. *Beattie.*

See the blind beggar dance, the *cripple* sing,
The sot a hero, lunatick a king. *Pope.*

To CRIPPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To lame; to make lame; to deprive of
the use of limbs.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,
And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryd.*
Tertius, the dancing-master, threw himself
from the rock, but was *crippled* in the fall.
Addison.

CRIPPLENESS. *n. f.* [from *cripple*.]

Lameness; privation of the limbs.

DiB.

CRISIS. *n. f.* [*κρίσις*.]

1. The point in which the disease kills,
or changes to the better; the decisive
moment when sentence is passed.

Wife leeches will not vain receipts intrude;
Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
Till some late *crisis* authorize their skill. *Dryden.*

2. The point of time at which any affair
comes to the height.

This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate
Your good or ill, your infamy or fame,
And all the colour of your life, depends
On this important now. *Dryden.*

The undertaking, which I am now laying
down, was entered upon in the very *crisis* of the
late rebellion, when it was the duty of every
Briton to contribute his utmost assistance to the
government, in a manner suitable to his station
and abilities. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CRISP. *adj.* [*crispus*, Latin.]

1. Curled.

Bulls are more *crisp* on the forehead than cows.

The Ethiopian black, flat nosed, and *crisp* haired.
Hale.

2. Indented; winding.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the winding
brooks,

With your sedg'd crowns, and ever harmless
looks,

Leave your *crisp* channels, and on this green
land

Answer your summons; Juno does command.
Shakespeare.

3. Brittle; friable.

In frosty weather, musick within doors found-
eth better; which may be by reason, not of the
disposition of the air, but of the wood or string
of the instrument, which is made more *crisp*,
and so more porous and hollow. *Bacon.*

To CRISP. *v. a.* [*crispo*, Latin.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots or
curls.

Severn, affrighted with their bloody looks,
Ran fearfully among the trembling reeds,
And hid his *crisp'd* head in the hollow bank.
Shakespeare's Henry iv.

Young I'd have him too;
Yet a man with *crisp'd* hair,
Call in troutland tapers and rings,
For love's fingers, and his rings. *Ben Jonson.*

Spirit of wine is not only unfit for inharman-
tation in general, but also *crisp* up the vessels of
the dura mater and brain, and sometimes pro-
duces a gangrene. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To twirl.

Among the *crisp'd* shades and bow'ns

Revels the spruce and jaunty spring. *Milton.*

3. To indent; to run in and out.

From that lapine haunt the *crisp'd* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
Ran neck'd, visiting each plant. *Milton.*

CRISPA'ION. *n. f.* [from *crisp*.]

1. The act of curling.

2. The state of being curled.

Some enter in the hair and feathers, both in
the quantity, *crispation*, and colours of them;
as the hairs are minute, and have great manes;
the she's are smooth, like cats. *Bacon.*

CRISPING-PIN. *n. f.* [from *crisp*.] A

curling iron.

The changeable suits of apparel, and the
mantles, and the wimples, and the *crisp*-pins,
Isaiah.

CRISPISULCANT. *adj.* [*crispisulcans*,
Lat.] Waved, or undulating, as light-
ning is represented. *DiB.*

CRISPNESS. *n. f.* [from *crisp*.] Curled-
ness.

CRISPY. *adj.* [from *crisp*.] Curled.

So are those *crispy* maky locks, oft known
To be the dowry of a second head. *Shakespeare.*

CRITERION. *n. f.* [*κρίτηριον*.] A mark

by which any thing is judged of, with
regard to its goodness or badness.

Mutual agreement and endorsement was the
badge of primitive believers; but we may be
known by the contrary *criterion*. *Glennville.*

We have here a sure infallible *criterion*, by
which every man may discover and find out the
gracious or ungracious disposition of his own
heart. *South.*

By what *criterion* do you eat, d'ye think,
If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for stink?
Pope's Horace.

CRITICK. *n. f.* [*κρίτικος*.]

1. A man skilled in the art of judging of
literature; a man able to distinguish
the faults and beauties of writing.

This settles truer ideas in men's minds of se-
veral things, whereof we read the names in an-
cient authors, than all the large and laborious
arguments of *criticks*. *Locke.*

Now learn what morals *criticks* ought to show,
For 'tis but half a judge's task to know. *Pope.*

2. An examiner; a judge.

But you with pleasure own your errors past,
And make each day a *critick* on the last. *Pope.*

3. A slanderer; a carper; a caviller.

Criticks I saw, that others names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place.
Pope.

Where an author has many beauties confluent
with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *criticks*
exalt themselves, and shower down their ill-
nature. *Watts.*

4. A censurer; a man apt to find fault.

My chief design, next to seeing you, is to be
a severe *critick* on you and your neighbour.

Swift.

CRITICK. *adj.* Critical; relating to cri-
ticism; relating to the art of judging
of literary performances.

Thence arts o'er all the northern world ad-
vance,
But *critick* learning flourish'd most in France.

Pope's

CRITICK. n. f.

1. A critical examination; critical remarks; animadversions.

I should be glad if I could persuade him to continue his good offices, and write such another *critick* on any thing of mine. *Dryden.*

I should as soon expect to see a *critique* on the poetry of a ring, as on the inscription of a medal. *Addison on Medals.*

2. Science of criticism.

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critick* than what we have been hitherto acquainted with. *Locke.*

What is every year of a wife man's life, but a censure and *critique* on the past? *Pope.*

Not that my quill to *criticks* was confin'd;
My verse gave ample lessons to mankind. *Pope.*

To CRITICK. v. n. [from the noun.]

To play the *critick*; to *criticise*.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the ancients; or comment, *critick*, and flourish upon them. *Temple.*

CRITICAL. adj. [from critick.]

1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate; diligent.

It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears, to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not. *Holder.*

Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Relating to criticism: as, he wrote a *critical dissertation* on the last play.

3. Captious; inclined to find fault.

What wouldst thou write of me, if thou shouldst praise me?—

—O, gentle lady, do not put me to't;
For I am nothing, if not *critical*. *Shakespeare.*

4. [from *crisis*.] Comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

The moon is supposed to be measured by seasons, and the *critical* or decretory days to be dependent on that number. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

5. Decisive; nice.

Opportunity is in respect to time, in some sense, as time is in respect to eternity: it is the small moment, the exact point, the *critical* minute, on which every good work so much depends. *Spurr's Sermons.*

The people cannot but resent to see their apprehensions of the power of France, in so *critical* a juncture, wholly laid aside. *Swift.*

6. Producing a crisis or change of the disease: as, a *critical* sweat.

CRITICALLY. adv. [from critical.]

1. In a critical manner; exactly; curiously.

Difficult it is to understand the purity of English, and *critically* to discern good writers from bad, and a proper stile from a corrupt one. *Dryden.*

These shells which are dugged up out of the earth, several hundred of which I now keep by me, have been nicely and *critically* examined by very many learned men. *Woodward.*

2. At the exact point of time.

CRITICALNESS. n. f. [from critical.]

Exactness; accuracy; nicety; incidence at a particular point of time.

To CRITICISE. v. n. [from critick.]

1. To play the *critick*; to judge; to write remarks upon any performance of literature; to point out faults and beauties.

They who can *criticise* so weakly, as to imagine I have done my worst, may be convinced, at their own cost, that I can write severely with more ease than I can gently. *Dryden.*

Know well each ancient's proper character;

Without all this at once before your eyes,
Cavil you may, but never *criticise*. *Pope.*

2. To animadvert upon as faulty.

Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these accounts as to take occasion from thence to *criticise* on his expenses. *Locke.*

To CRITICISE. v. a. To censure; to pass judgment upon.

Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity, to *criticise* the author, so long as I keep clear of the person. *Addison.*

CRITICISM. n. f. [from critick.]

1. *Criticism*, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well. *Dryden's Innocence, Preface.*

2. Remark; animadversion; critical observations.

There is not a Greek or Latin *critick*, who has not shown, even in the stile of his *criticisms*, that he was a master of all the eloquence and delicacy of his native tongue. *Addison.*

To CROAK. v. n. [craezzan, Saxon; crocare, Italian; crociare, Latin.]

1. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog.

The subtle swallow flies about the brook,
And querulous frogs in muddy pools do *croak*. *May's Virgil.*

So when Jove's block descended from on high,
Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,
And the hoarse nation *croak'd*. *Pope.*

Blood, stuff'd in skins, is British christians food;
And France robs marshes of the *croaking* brood. *Gay.*

2. To caw, or cry as a raven or crow.

The raven himself is hoarse,
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakespeare.*

The hoarse raven, on the blasted bough,
By *croaking* from the left, presag'd the coming blow. *Dryden.*

At the same time the walk of elms, with the *croaking* of the ravens, looks exceeding solemn and venerable. *Addison.*

3. It may be used in contempt for any disagreeable or offensive murmur.

Their understandings are but little instructed, when all their whole time and pains is laid out to still the *croaking* of their own bellies. *Locke.*

CROAK. n. f. [from the verb.]

The cry or voice of a frog or raven.
The swallow skims the river's watery face:
The frogs renew the *croaks* of their loquacious race. *Dryden.*

Was that a raven's *croak*, or my son's voice?
No matter which, I'll to the grave and hide me. *Lee.*

CROCEOUS. adj. [croceus, Latin.]

Consisting of saffron; like saffron. *Did.*

CROCITATION. n. f. [crocitatio, Latin.]

The croaking of frogs or ravens. *Did.*

CROCK. n. f. [kruick, Dutch.]

A cup; any vessel made of earth.

CROCKERY. n. f. Earthen ware.**CROCODILE. n. f. [from *κροκω*, saffron, and *δελος*, searing.]**

An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard scales, which cannot, without great difficulty, be pierced; except under the belly, where the skin is tender. It has a wide throat, with several rows of teeth, sharp and separated, which enter one another. It runs with great swiftness; but does not easily turn itself. It is long lived, and is

said to grow continually to its death.

Some are fifteen or eighteen cubits long. *Crocodiles* lay their eggs, resembling goose-eggs, sometimes amounting to sixty, near the water-side, covering them with the sand, that the heat of the sun may hatch them. *Calmet.*

Gloster's show
Bequiles him; as the mournful *crocodile*
With sorrow snares relenting passengers. *Shaksp.*
Crocodiles were thought to be peculiar unto the Nile. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Cæsar will weep, the *crocodile* will weep. *Dryd.*
Enticing *crocodiles*, whose tears are death;
Syrens, that murder with enchanting breath. *Granville.*

Crocodile is also a little animal, otherwise called *finx*, very much like the lizard, or small *crocodile*. It lives by land and water; has four short small legs, a very sharp muzzle, and a short small tail. It is pretty enough to look at, being covered all over with little scales of the colour of silver, intermixt with brown, and of a gold colour upon the back. It always remains little. *Trevoux.*

CROCODILINE. adj. [crocodilinus, Lat.]

Like a *crocodile*. *Did.*

CROCEUS. n. f. A flower.

Fair-handed Spring unbofoms every grace,
Throws out the snow-drop and the *crocus* first. *Thomson.*

CROFT. n. f. [crafft, Saxon.]

A little close joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture.

This have I learn'd,
Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly *crofts*
That brow this bottom glade. *Milton.*

CROISA'DE. } n. f. [croisade, Fr. from

CROISA'DO. } crois, a crois.] A holy war; a war carried on against infidels under the banner of the *crois*.

See that he take the name of Urban, because a pope of that name did first institute the *croisade*; and, as with an holy trumpet, did stir up the voyage for the Holy Land. *Bacon.*

CROISES. n. f.

1. Pilgrims who carry a *crois*.
2. Soldiers who fight against infidels under the banner of the *crois*.

CRONE. n. f. [craone, Sax. according to

Perfenger; *kronie*, Dutch, according to *Skinner*.]

1. An old ewe.
Flesh herings plenty Michel brings,
With fatted *crones*, and such old things. *Tupper.*

2. In contempt, an old woman.
Take up the bastard,
Take 't up, I say; give 't to thy *crone*. *Shaksp.*

The *crone* being in bed with him on the wedding night, and finding his aversion, endeavours to win his affection by reason. *Dryden.*

CRO'NET. n. f. The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.**CRO'NY. n. f. [a cant word.]**

An old acquaintance; a companion of long standing.

So when the Scots, your constant *crories*,
Th' espousers of your cause and monies. *Hudib.*

To oblige your *crany* Swift,

Bring our dame a new year's gift. *Swift.*

Strange, an astrologer should die
Without one wonder in the sky!

Not one of all his *crany* Rars
To pay their duty at his herse! *Swift.*

CROOK. n. f. [croc, French.]

1. Any crooked or bent instrument.

2. A shepherok.
I sing the man who Judah's sceptre bore
In that right hand which held the *crook* before. *Clayton.*

He left his *crook*, he left his flocks,
And wand'ring through the lonely rocks,
He nourish'd endless woe. *Prior.*

3. Any thing bent; a meander.

There fall those sapphire-colour'd brooks,
Which, conduit-like, with curious *crooks*,
Sweet islands make in that sweet land. *Sidney.*

To CROOK. *v. a.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. To bend; to turn into a hook.

It is highly probable, that this disease proceeds
from a redundant acidity, because vinegar will
soften and *crook* tender bones. *Arbutnot.*

2. To pervert from rectitude; to divert
from the original end.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he
crooketh them to his own ends; which must needs
be often eccentric to the ends of his master or
state. *Bacon.*

To CROOK. *v. n.* To be bent; to have
a curvature.

Their shoes and patters are snouted and piked
more than a finger long, *crooking* upwards. *Camden.*

CROOKBACK. *n. f.* [*crook and back*.] A
term of reproach for a man that has
gibbous shoulders.

Aye, *crookback*, here I stand to answer thee,
Or any be the proudest of thy sort. *Shakespeare.*

CROOKBACKED. *adj.* Having bent shoul-
ders.

A dwarf as well may for a giant pass,
As negro for a swan; a *crookback'd* lads
We call'd Europa. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

There are millions of truths that a man is
not, or may not think himself, concerned to
know; as, whether our king Richard III. was
crookbacked or no. *Locke.*

CROOKED. *adj.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. Bent; not straight; curved.

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a
hill which intercepts the sight of the sounding
body; and sounds are propagated as readily
through *crooked* pipes, as through straight ones.

Newton's Opticks.

Mathematicians say of a straight line, that it
is as well an index of its own rectitude as of
the obliquity of a *crooked* one. *Woodward.*

2. Winding; oblique; anfractuons.

A man shall never want *crooked* paths to walk
in, if he thinks that he is in the right way,
wherever he has the footsteps of others to follow.

Locke.

Among the *crooked* lanes, on every hedge,
The glow-worm lights his gem. *Thomson.*

3. Perverse; untoward; without recti-
tude of mind; given to obliquity of
conduct.

They have corrupted themselves: they are a
perverse and *crooked* generation. *Dant.*

Hence, heap of wrath; foul, indigested lump!
As *crooked* in thy manners as thy shape. *Shaksp.*

We were not born *crooked*; we learned those
windings and turnings of the serpent. *South.*

CROOKEDLY. *adv.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Not in a straight line.

If we walk *perverfely* with God, he will walk
crookedly towards us. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

CROOKEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Deviation from straightness; curvity;
the state of being inflected; inflection.

He that knoweth what is straight, doth even
thereby discern what is *crooked*; because the ab-
sence of straightness, in bodies capable thereof,
is *crookedness*. *Theiler.*

2. Deformity of a gibbous body.

When the heathens offered a sacrifice to their
false gods, they would make a severe search to
see if there were any *crookedness* or spots, any un-
cleanness or deformity, in their sacrifice.

Taylor's Worth Communicants.

CROP. *n. f.* [*cnop*, Saxon.] The *craw*
of a bird; the first stomach into which
its meat descends.

In birds there is no mastication or comminu-
tion of the meat in the mouth; but, in such as
are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed
into the *crop* or *craw*. *Ray.*

But fluttering there, they nestle near the
throat,

And lodge in habitations not their own,
By their high *crop* and corny gizzards known. *Dryden.*

CROP. *n. f.* [*cnoppa*, Saxon.]

1. The highest part or end of any thing:

as the head of a tree, the ear of corn.

2. The harvest; the corn gathered off a
field; the product of the field.

And this of all my harvest hope I have,
Nought reaped but a weedy *crop* of care. *Spenser.*

Lab'ring the soil, and reaping plenteous *crop*,
Corn, wine, and oil. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That sacred stream, should never water weeds,
Nor make the *crop* of thorns and thistles grow. *Roscommon.*

Nothing is more prejudicial to your *crop* than
mowing of it too soon. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. Any thing cut off.

Guileless of steel, and from the razor free,
It falls a plenteous *crop* reserv'd for thee. *Dryd.*

To CROP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut off the ends of any thing; to
mow; to reap; to lop.

Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's coat, one half is cut away. *Shaksp.*

He, upon whose side
The fewest roses are *cropp'd* from the tree,
Shall yield the other in the right opinion. *Shaksp.*

All the budding honours on thy crest
I'll *crop*, to make a garland for my head. *Shaksp.*

I will *crop* off from the top of his young twigs a
tender one, and will plant it upon an high moun-
tain. *Ezek.*

There are some tears of trees, which are combed
from the beards of goats; for when the goats
bite and *crop* them, especially in the mornings,
the dew being on, the tear cometh forth, and
hangeth upon their beards. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The steepy cliffs, or *crop* the flow'ry thyme! *Dryden.*

2. To gather before it falls.

O fruit divine!
Sweet of thyself, but much more sweet thus
cropp'd. *Milton.*

Age, like ripe apples, on earth's bosom drops;
While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *cropp*. *Denham.*

Death destroys
The parent's hopes, and *cropp*s the growing boys. *Crook.*

To CROP. *v. n.* To yield harvest.

Royal wench!
She made great *Crook* lay his sword to-bed;
He plough'd her, and she *cropp*. *Shaksp.*

CROPPFUL. *adj.* [*crop and full*.] Satiated;
having a full belly.

He stretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Rakes at the fire his hairy strength;
And *cropp'd* full, out of door he flings
Fire the hill cock his matting rings. *Milton.*

CROPPER. *n. f.* [from *crop*.] A kind of
pigeon with a large *crop*.

There be tame and wild pigeons; and of
tame there be *croppers*, carriers, runts. *Walton.*

CROPSICK. *adj.* [*crop and sick*.] Sick
with repletion; sick with excess and
debauchery.

Strange odds! where *crop-sick* drunkards must
engage

A hungry foe, and arm'd with sober rage. *Tate's Juvenal.*

CRO'SIER. *n. f.* [*croiser*, Fr. from *croix*, a
cross.] The pastoral staff of a bishop,
which has a cross upon it.

When prelates are great, there is also danger
from them; as in the times of Anselmus and
Thomas Becket, who, with their *croisiers*, did
almost try it with the king's sword. *Bacon.*

Grievances there were, I must confess, and
some incongruities in my civil government;
wherein some say the *croisier*, some say the distaff,
was too busy. *Howell.*

Her front erect with majesty she bore,
The *croisier* wielded, and the mitre wore. *Dryd.*

CRO'SLET. *n. f.* [*croisfelet*, French.]

1. A small cross.

Then Una 'gan to ask, if aught he knew,
On heard abroad, of that her champion true,
That in his armour bare a *croislet* red. *Spenser.*

Here an unfinish'd diamond *croislet* lay,
To which soft lovers adoration pay. *Gay.*

2. It seems to be printed in the following
passage, by mistake, for *croisfelet*.

The *croislet* some, and some the cushions mould,
With silver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryd.*

CROSS. *n. f.* [*croix*, Fr. *croce*, Ital. *crux*,
Latin.]

1. One straight body laid at right angles
over another; the instrument by which
the Saviour of the world suffered death.

They make a little *cross* of a quill, longways
of that part of the quill which hath the pith,
and crossways of that piece of the quill without
pith. *Bacon's Natural History.*

You are first to consider seriously the infinite
love of your Saviour, who offered himself for
you as a sacrifice upon the *cross*. *Taylor.*

2. The ensign of the christian religion.

Her holy faith and christian *cross* oppos'd
Against the Saxon gods. *Rowe.*

3. A monument with a cross upon it to
excite devotion, such as were anciently
set in market-places.

She doth *Aray* about
By holy *crosses*, where she kneels and prays. *Shakespeare.*

4. A line drawn through another.

5. Any thing that thwarts or obstructs;
misfortune; hindrance; vexation;
opposition; misadventure; trial of pa-
tience.

Withing unto me many *crosses* and mischances
in my love, whenever I should love. *Sidney.*

Then let us teach our trial patience,
Because it is a customary *cross*. *Shakespeare.*

Heaven prepares good men with *crosses*; but
no ill can happen to a good man. *Ben Jonson.*

A great estate hath great *crosses*, and a mean
fortune hath but small ones. *Taylor.*

6. Money, so called because marked with
a cross.

He was said to make soldiers spring up out of
the very earth to follow him, though he had not
a *cross* to pay them salary. *Howell.*

Whereas we cannot much lament our loss,
Who neither carried back nor brought one *cross*! *Dryden.*

7. *Cross and Pile*, a play with money; at
which it is put to chance whether the
side, which bears a cross, shall lie up-
ward, or the other.

Whacum had neither *cross* nor *pile*;
His plunder was not worth the while. *Hudibras.*

This I humbly conceive to be perfect horse-
play; *cross*, I win, and *pile*, you lose; or, what's
your's is mine, and what's mine is my own. *Swift.*

8. Church lands in Ireland.

The absolute palatines made their own judges,
so as the king's writ did not run in those coun-
ties, but only in the church lands lying within

the same, which were called the *crofs*; wherein the king made a sheriff: so in each of these counties palatines there was one sheriff of the liberty, and another of the *crofs*. *Sir J. Davies.*

Cross. *adj.* [from the substantive.]

1. Transverse; falling athwart something else.

Whatsoever penumbra should be made in the circles by the *crofs* refraction of the second prism, that penumbra would be conspicuous in the right lines which touch those circles. *Newton.*

The sun, in that space of time, by his annual contrary motion eastward, will be advanced near a degree of the ecliptick, *crofs* to the motion of the equator. *Heller on Time.*

The ships must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of *crofs* ones. *Bentley.*

2. Oblique; lateral.

Was this a face,
To stand against the deep dread-throated thunder?
In the most terrible and nimble stroke
Of quick *crofs* lightning? *Shakspeare.*

3. Adverse; opposite: often with *to*.

We're both love's captives; but with fate so *crofs*,

One must be happy by the other's loss. *Dryden.*
Crofs to our interests, curbing sense and sin;
Oppress'd without, and undermin'd within,
It thrives through pain. *Dryden.*

It runs *crofs* to the belief and apprehension of the rest of mankind; a difficulty which a modest and good man is scarce able to encounter. *Atterb.*

4. Perverse; untractable.

When, through the *crofs* circumstances of a man's temper or condition, the enjoyment of a pleasure would certainly expose him to a greater inconvenience, then religion bids him quit it. *South.*

5. Peevish; fretful; ill-humoured.

Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himself, because he had received a *crofs* answer from his mistress? *Taylor.*

All *crofs* and distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, must be shunned. *Tillerson.*

6. Contrary; contradictory.

The mind brings all the ends of a long and various hypothesis together; sees how one part coheres with, and depends upon, another; and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that seemed to lie *crofs* and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible. *South.*

7. Contrary to wish; unfortunate.

We learn the great reasonableness of not only a contented, but also a thankful, acquiescence in any condition, and under the *crofs* and several passages of Providence. *South.*

I cannot, without some regret, behold the *crofs* and unlucky issue of my design; for, by my dislike of disputes, I am engaged in one. *Glanville.*

8. Interchanged.

Evarehus made a *crofs* marriage also with Dorilaus's sister, and shortly left her with child of the famous Pyrocles. *Sidney.*

Crofs marriages, between the king's son and the archduke's daughter; and again, between the archduke's son and the king's daughter. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

Cross. *prep.*

1. Athwart; so as to intersect any thing; transversely.

The enemy had, in the woods before them, cut down great trees *crofs* the ways, so that their horse could not possibly pass that way. *Knotter.*

Between the midst and these, the gods assign'd
Two habitable seats of human kind;
And *crofs* their limits cut a sloping way,
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Crofs his back, as in triumphant scorn,
The hope and pillar of the house was born. *Dryd.*

2. Over; from side to side.

A fox was taking a walk one night *crofs* a village. *L'Estrange.*

To Cross. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lay one body, or draw one line, athwart another.

This law'd the stubborn'st, for the cause,
To *crofs* the cudgels to the laws;
That what by breaking them 't had gain'd,
By their support might be maintain'd. *Hudibras.*

The loosa, or *crofs*-bill, whose bill is thick and strong, with the tips *crofs*ing one another, with great readiness breaks open fire-cones, apples, and other fruits, to come at their kernels: as if the *crofs*ing of the bill was designed for this service. *Darwin's Physico-Theology.*

I shall most carefully observe, not to *crofs* over or deface the copy of your papers for the future, and only to mark in the margin. *Pope.*

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, and *crofs* and confounds her former track. *Watts.*

2. To sign with the *crofs*.

Refort to farmers rich, and blest their halls,
And exercise the beds, and *crofs* the walls. *Dryd.*

3. To cancel: as, to *crofs* an article.

'To pass over.
He conquered this proud Turk as far as the Hellespont, which he *crofs*d, and made a visit to the Greek emperor at Constantinople. *Temple.*

We found the heavy for whose only sake
We fought the dark abodes, and *crofs*'d the bitter lake. *Dryden.*

5. To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart; not in opposition; not in the same line.

But he them spying, 'gan to turn aside,
For fear, as seem'd, or for some feined loss;
More greedy they of news, fast towards him do *crofs*. *Spenser.*

6. To thwart; to interpose obstruction; to embarrass; to obstruct; to hinder; to counteract.

Still do I *crofs* this wretch, whatso he taketh in hand. *Hooker.*

The king no longer could endure
Thus to be *crofs*'d in what he did intend. *Daniel.*

He was so great an enemy to Digby and Colpeper, who were only present in debates of the war with the officers, that he *crofs*d all they proposed. *Clarendon.*

Buried in private, and so suddenly!
It *crofs* my design, which was t' allow
The rites of funeral fitting his degree. *Dryden.*

Swell'd with our late successes on the foe,
Which France and Holland wanted pow'r to *crofs*,
We urge an unfeen rate. *Dryden.*

The firm patriot there,
Though still by faction, vice, and fortune *crofs*,
Shall find the generous labour was not lost. *Addison's Cato.*

7. To counteract; to be inconsistent with.

Then their wills clash with their understandings, and their appetites *crofs* their duty. *Lo te.*

8. To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermand.

No government is suffered to go on with any one course, but upon the least information he is either *crofs*d and *crofs*d, or other counter appointed him from hence. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It may make my case dangerous, to *crofs* this in the smallest. *Shakspeare.*

9. To contradict.

In all this there is not a syllable which any ways *crofs*eth us. *Hooker.*

It is certain, howsoever it *crofs* the received opinion, that sounds may be created without air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

10. To debar; to preclude.

From his loins no hopeful branch shall spring,
To *crofs* me from the golden time I look for. *Shakspeare.*

To Cross. *v. n.*

1. To lie athwart another thing.

2. To be inconsistent.

Men's actions do not always *crofs* with reason. *Sidney.*

CROSS-BAR-SHOT. *n. f.* A round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*

To CROSS-EXAMINE. *v. a.* [*crofs* and *examine*.] To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

If we may but *crofs-examine* and interrogate their actions against their words, there will soon confess the invalidity of their solemnest confessions. *Dancy of Piety.*

The judges shall, as they think fit, interrogate or *crofs-examine* the witnesses. *Speelman.*

CROSS-STAFF. *n. f.* [from *crofs* and *staff*.] An instrument commonly called the forestaff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. *Harris.*

CROSSBITE. *n. f.* [*crofs* and *bite*.] A deception; a cheat.

The fox, that trusted to his address and manage, without so much as dreaming of a *crofs-bite* from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another. *L'Estrange.*

To CROSSBITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by deception.

No rhetoric must be spent against *crofs-biting* a country evidence, and fighting him out of his senses. *Coffier.*

That many knotty points there are,
Which all discuss, but few can clear;
As nature slyly had thought fit,
For some by-ends, to *crofs-bite* wit. *Prior.*

CROSSBOW. *n. f.* [*crofs* and *bow*.] A missile weapon, formed by placing a bow athwart a flock.

Gentlemen suffer their heads to run wild in their woods and waste ground, where they are hunted and killed with *crofs-bows* and pieces, in the manner of deer. *Carew of Cornwall.*

The master of the *crofs-bow*, lord Rambours. *Shakspeare.*

Testimony is like the shot of a long bow, which owes its efficacy to the force of the shooter; argument is like the shot of the *crofs-bow*, equally forcible whether discharged by a giant or a dwarf. *Bayle.*

CROSSBOWFR. *n. f.* [from *crofsbow*.] A shooter with a crossbow.

The French assisted themselves by land with the *crofs-bow*ers of Genoa against the English. *Kaligh's Essay.*

CROSSGRAINED. *adj.* [*crofs* and *grain*.]

1. Having the fibres transverse or irregular.

If the stuff proves *crofsgrained* in any part of its length, then you must turn your stuff to plane it the contrary way, so far as it runs *crofsgrained*. *Mexen.*

2. Perverse; troublesome; vexatious.

We find in sullen wits,
And *crofs-grain'd* works of modern wits,
The wonder of the ignorant. *Hudibras.*

The spirit of contradiction, in a *crofs-grained* woman, is incurable. *L'Estrange.*

She was none of your *crofs-grained*, termagant, scolding jades, that one had as good be hanged as live in the house with. *Arbutnot.*

But wisdom, peevish and *crofs-grain'd*,
Must be oppos'd, to be sustain'd. *Prior.*

CROSSLY. *adv.* [from *crofs*.]

1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.

CRO. Oppositely; adversely; in opposition to.

He that provides for this life, but takes no care for eternity, is wise for a moment, but a fool for ever; and acts as unwisely and *crofly* to the reason of things, as can be imagined.

Isidore.

3. Unfortunately.

CROSSNESS. *n. f.* [from *cross*.]

1. Transverseness; intersection.

2. Perverseness; perversity.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a *crossness* or rapine to oppose; but the deeper sort, to envy, or mere mischief.

Bacon.

I deny nothing, fit to be granted, out of *crossness* or humour.

King Charles.

Who would have imagined that the stiff *crossness* of a poor captive should ever have had the power to make Haman's seat so uneasy to him?

L'Estrange.

They help us to forget the *crossness* of men and things, compose our cares and our passions, and lay our disappointments asleep.

Catlier.

CROSSROW. *n. f.* [*cross* and *row*.] Alphabet; so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams, And from the *crossrow* plucks the letter G; And says a wizard told him, that by G His issue disinherited should be.

Shakespeare.

CROSSWIND. *n. f.* [*cross* and *wind*.] Wind blowing from the right or left.

The least unhappy persons do, in so sickle and so tempestuous a sea as this world, meet with many more either *crosswinds* or stormy gulls than prosperous gales.

Boyle.

CROSSWAY. *n. f.* [*cross* and *way*.] A small obscure path intersecting the chief road.

Damn'd spirits all, That in *crossways* and floods have twined, Already to their wormy beds are gone.

Shakspeare.

CROSSWORT. *n. f.* [from *cross* and *wort*.] A plant.

It hath soft leaves, like the ladies bedstraw, from which it differs in the number of leaves that are produced at every joint; which in this are only four, disposed in form of a cross.

Miller.

CROTCH. *n. f.* [*croc*, French.] A hook or fork.

There is a tradition of a dilemma that Moreton used to raise the benevolence to higher rates; and some called it his fork, and some his *crotch*.

Bacon.

Save elm, ash, and crab tree for cart and for plough,

Save step for a stile of the *crotch* and the bough.

Tupper.

CROQUET. *n. f.* [*croquet*, French.]

1. [In musick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim, and double a quaver.

Chamb.

As a good harper, stricken far in years, Into whose cunning hands the gout doth fall, All his older *croquets* in his brain he bears, But on his harp plays ill, or not at all.

Davies.

2. A support; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building. [from *croch*, a fork.]

A stately temple shoots within the skies, The *croquets* of their cot in columns rise.

Dryden.

3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus].

4. A perverse conceit; an odd fancy.

All the devices and *croquets* of new inventions, which crept into her, tended either to twine or enlarge the ivy.

Huvel.

The horse smelt him out, and presently a *croquet* came in his head how he might counter-mine him.

L'Estrange.

VOL. I.

TO CROUCH. *v. n.* [*crochu*, crooked, Fr.]

1. To stoop low; to lie close to the ground; as, the lion *crouches* to his matter.

2. To fawn; to bend servilely; to stoop meanly.

Every one that is left in thine house, shall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of silver and a morsel of bread.

1 Sam.

At his heels, Leadst in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire,

Crouch for employment.

Shakespeare.

They fawn and *crouch* to men of parts, whom they cannot tam; quote them, when they are present; and, when they are absent, flatter their jests.

Dryden.

Too well the vigour of that arm they know; They lick the dust, and *crouch* beneath their fatal foe.

Dryden.

Your shameful story shall record of me, The men all *crouch*, and let a woman free.

Dryden.

CROUP. *n. f.* [*croupe*, French.]

1. The rump of a fowl.

2. The buttocks of a horse.

CROUPA'DES. *n. f.* [from *croup*.] Higher leaps than those of curvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of a horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without jerking.

Farrier's Dict.

CROW. *n. f.* [*crap*, Saxon; *corvus*, Latin.]

1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts.

The *crotes* and coughts, that wing the midway air,

Shew scarce so gross as beetles.

Shakespeare.

To *crows* he like impartial grace affords, And coughts and daws, and such republic birds.

Dryden.

2. To *pluck* a *Crow*, is to be indolent or contentious about that which is of no value.

If you dispute, we must even *pluck* a *crow* about it.

L'Estrange.

Resolve, before we go, That you and I must *pull* a *crow*.

Hudibras.

3. A bar of iron, with a beak, used as a lever to force open doors; as the *Latins* called a *hook corvus*.

The *crow* is used as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, and then they thrust the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying some stuff behind the *crow*, they draw the other end of the shank backwards, and so raise the timber.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

Get me an iron *crow*, and bring it straight Unto my cell.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

Against the gate employ your *crows* of iron.

Southern.

4. [from *To crow*.] The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gayety.

TO CROW. *v. n.* pret. I *crew*, or *crowed*; I have *crowed*. [*crapan*, Saxon.]

1. To make the noise which a cock makes in gayety or defiance.

But even then the morning cock *crew* loud.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Diogenes called an ill physician, cock. Why? faith he. Diogenes answered, Because when you *crow*, men use to rise.

Bacon.

That the lion trembles at the *crow*ing of the cock, king James, upon trial, found to be fabulous.

Hakewill.

Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer For *crow*ing loud, the noble Chanticleer, So high her cock.

Dryden's Fables.

2. To boast; to bully; to vapour; to bluster; to swagger.

Selby is *crow*ing, and, though always defeated by his wife, still *crow*ing on.

Grandjoe.

CROWD. *n. f.* [*crud*, Saxon.]

1. A multitude confusedly pressed together.

2. A promiscuous medley, without order or distinction.

He could then compare the confusion of a multitude to that tumult he had observed in the Ionian sea, dashing and breaking among its crowd of islands.

Pope.

3. The vulgar; the populace.

He went not with the *crowd* to see a shrine, But fed us by the way with food divine.

Dryden.

4. [from *crwb*, Welsh.] A fiddle.

Hark how the minstrel's gin to shrill aloud Their merry musick that resounds from far, The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling *crowd*, That well agree withouten breach or jar.

Spenser.

His fiddle is your proper purchase, Won in the service of the churches; And by your doom must be allow'd To be, or be no more, a *crowd*.

Hudibras.

TO CROWD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill with confused multitudes.

A mind which is ever *crow*ding its memory with things which it learns, may cram the invention itself.

Watts.

2. To press close together.

The time insuffer'd, doth in common sense *Cr*owd us and crush us to this monstrous form, To hold our safety up.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

It seems probable that the sea doth still grow narrower from age to age, and sinks more within its channel and the bowels of the earth, according as it can make its way into all those subterraneous cavities, and *crowd* the air out of them.

Burnet's Theory.

As the mind itself is thought to take up no space, so its actions seem to require no time; but many of them seem to be *crow*ded into an instant.

Locke.

Then let us fill This little interval, this pause of life, With all the virtues we can *crow* into it.

Adison's Cato.

3. To incumber by multitudes.

How short is life! Why will vain courtiers toil, And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a smile?

Granville.

4. **TO CROWD SAIL.** [a sea phrase.] To spread wide the sails upon the yards.

TO CROWD. *v. n.*

1. To swarm; to be numerous and confused.

They follow their undaunted king; *Cr*owd through their gates; and, in the fields of light,

The shocking squadrons meet in mortal fight.

Dryden's Virgil.

2. To thrust among a multitude.

A mighty man, had not some cunning sin Amidst so many virtues *crow*ded in.

Corway.

CROWDER. *n. f.* [from *crowd*.] A fiddler.

Chevy-chase sing by a blind *crowder*.

Sidney.

CROWFOOT. *n. f.* [from *crow* and *foot*; in Latin, *ranunculus*.] A flower.

CROWFOOT. *n. f.* [from *crow* and *foot*.] A caltrop, or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long; so that, whatever way it falls, one point is up. It is used in war for incommoding the cavalry.

Military Dict.

3 L

CROWKEEPER. *n. f.* [*crow* and *keep*.] A scarecrow.

That fellow handles his bow like a crowkeeper.
Shakspere.

CROWN. *n. f.* [*couronne*, Fr. *kroone*, Dutch; *corona*, Latin.]

1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity.

If thou be a king, where is thy crown?—

—My crown is in my heart, not on my head:

My crown is call'd content;

A crown it is that seldom kings enjoy. *Shaksp.*

Look down, you gods,

And on this couple drop a blessed *erum*. *Shaksp.*

I would the college of the cardinals

Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome,

And set the triple crown upon his head. *Shaksp.*

Is it not as great a presumption in us to become God's sons; and to inherit kingdoms, and to hope for crowns, and thrones, and sceptres, as it is to sit down with him as his guests?

Kettellwell.

2. A garland.

Receive a crown for thy well ordering of the feast. *Ecclesi.*

3. Reward; honorary distinction.

They do it to obtain a corruptible crown, but we an incorruptible. *1 Cor.*

Let merit crown, and justice laurels give,

But let me happy by your pity live. *Dryden.*

4. Regal power; royalty.

The succession of a crown in several countries places it on different heads. *Locke.*

5. The top of the head, in a contemptuous sense.

If he awake,

From toe to crown he'll fill our skins with pinches,

Make us strange stuff. *Shakspere's Tempest.*

While his head was working upon this thought, the toy took him in the crown to fend for the souffler. *L'Estrange.*

Behold! if fortune or a mistress frowns,

Some plunge in business, others shave their crown. *Pope.*

6. The top of any thing, as of a mountain.

Upon the crown o' th' cliff, what thing was that

Which parted from you? *Shakspere.*

Huge trunks of trees, fell'd from the steepy crown

Of the base mountains, roll with ruin down. *Dryden's Æneid.*

7. Part of the hat that covers the head.

I once opened a remarkable atheroma: it was about as big as the crown of a man's hat, and lay underneath the pectoral muscle. *Sharp's Surg.*

8. A piece of money, anciently stamped with a crown; five shillings.

Trust not to your servants, who may misinform you, by which they may perhaps gain a few crowns. *Bacon.*

But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread

Which is so brown, May satisfy his appetite, and owe no man a crown. *Suckling.*

An ounce of silver, whether in pence, groats, or crown-pieces, silver or ducatoons, or in bullion, is, and eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of silver. *Locke.*

9. Honour; ornament; decoration; excellence; dignity.

Much experience is the crown of old men. *Ecclesi.*

Therefore, my brethren, dearly beloved, and longed for, my joy and crown, stand fast in the Lord. *Philippians.*

10. Completion; accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL. *n. f.* [*corona imperialis*, Lat.] A plant.

To CROWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with the crown or regal ornament.

Had you not come upon your cue, my lord, William lord Hastings had pronounc'd your part; I mean your voice for crowning of the king. *Shakspere's Richard III.*

Her who fairest does appear,

Crown her queen of all the year. *Dryden.*

2. To cover, as with a crown.

Umbro, the priest, the proud Marrabians led, And peaceful olives crown'd his hoary head. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious.

Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crown'd him with glory and honour. *Psalms.*

She shall be, to the happiness of England, An aged princess; many days shall see her,

And yet no day without a deed to crown it. *Shakspere.*

4. To reward; to recompense.

Urge your success; deserve a lasting name; She'll crown a grateful and a constant flame. *Rowe.*

5. To complete; to perfect.

The lasting and crowning privilege, or rather property, of friendship, is constancy. *South.*

6. To terminate; to finish.

All these a milk-white honeycomb surround, Which in the midst the country banquet crown'd. *Dryden.*

CROWNGLASS. *n. f.* The finest sort of window-glass.

CROWNPOST. *n. f.* A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNSCAB. *n. f.* A flinking filthy scab, that breeds round about the corners of a horse's hoof, and is a cancerous and painful sore. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROWN-THISTLE. *n. f.* [*corona imperialis*.] A flower.

CROWNWHEEL. *n. f.* The upper wheel of a watch next the balance, which is driven by it.

CROWNWORKS. *n. f.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced towards the field, to gain some hill or rising ground. *Harris.*

CROWNLET. *n. f.* [from crown.]

1. The same with coronet.

2. In the following passage it seems to signify chief end; last purpose: probably from *finis coronat opus*.

Oh, this false soul of Egypt! this gay charm! Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home;

Whose bosom was my crownlet, my chief end;

Like a right giply hath, at fast and loose,

Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss. *Shaksp.*

CROWTOE. *n. f.* [*crow* and *toe*.] A plant.

Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies, The tufted crow-toe, and the pale jessamine. *Milton.*

CROYLSTONE. *n. f.* Crystallized caulk. In this the crystals are small. *Woodw.*

CRUCIAL. *adj.* [*crux*, *crucis*, Latin.] Transverse; intersecting one another.

Whoever has seen the practice of the crucial incision, must be sensible of the false reasoning used in its favour. *Sharp.*

To CRUCIATE. *v. a.* [*crucio*, Lat.] To torture; to torment; to excruciate.

CRUCIBLE. *n. f.* [*crucibulum*, low Lat.] A chymist's melting pot, made of

earth; so called, because they were formerly marked with a cross.

Take a quantity of good silver, and put it in a crucible or melting cruse, and set them on the fire, well covered round about with coals. *Procrum.*

CRUCIFEROUS. *adj.* [*crux* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing the cross. *Dist.*

CRUCIFIER. *n. f.* [from *crucify*.] He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion.

Visible judgments were executed on Christ's crucifiers. *Hammond.*

CRUCIFIX. *n. f.* [*crucifixus*, Latin.] A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion.

There stands at the upper end of it a large crucifix, very much esteemed. The figure of our Saviour represents him in his last agonies of death. *Addison on Italy.*

CRUCIFICTION. *n. f.* [from *crucifixus*, Latin.] The punishment of nailing to a cross.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's crucifixion. *Addison on Italy.*

CRUCIFORM. *adj.* [*crux* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a cross.

To CRUCIFY. *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Latin.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright.

They crucify to themselves the son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame. *Heb.*

But to the cross he nails thy enemies, The law that is against thee, and the sins

Of all mankind, with him there crucify'd. *Milton.*

CRUCIGEROUS. *adj.* [*cruciger*, Latin.] Bearing the cross.

CRUD. *n. f.* [commonly written *curd*. See *CURD*.] A concretion of any liquid into hardness or stiffness; coagulation.

CRUDE. *adj.* [*crudus*, Latin.]

1. Raw; not subdued by fire.

2. Not changed by any process or preparation.

Common crude salt, barely dissolved in common aqua fortis, will give it power of working upon gold. *Boyle.*

Fermented liquors have quite different qualities from the plant itself; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Harsh; unripe.

A juice so crude as cannot be ripened to the degree of nourishment. *Bacon.*

4. Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach.

While the body to be converted and altered is too strong for the efficient that should convert or alter it, whereby it holdeth fast the first form or consistence, it is crude and unconcoct; and the process is to be called crudity and unconcoction. *Baron's Natural History.*

5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature.

In a moment up they turn'd Wide the celestial soil; and saw beneath Th' originals of nature, in their crude Conception. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

6. Having indigested notions.

Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself, Crude, or intoxicant, collecting toys. *Milton.*

7. Indigested; not fully concocted in the intellect.

Others, whom meer ambition fires, and dote Of provinces abroad, which they have feign'd To their crude hopes, and I as amply promis'd. *Ben Jonson.*

What peradventure may seem full to me, may appear very crude and maimed to a stranger. *Digby on the Soul.*

Abfurd expreffions, *crude* abortive thoughts,
All the lewd legions of exploded faults. *Rufom.*
CRUDELY. *adv.* [from *crude.*] Unripely;
without due preparation.

Th' advice was true; but fear had seiz'd the
molt,
And all good counfel is on cowers loft:
The queftion *crudely* put, to fhun delay,
'Twas carried by the major part to flay. *Dryd.*
CRUDENESS. *n. f.* [from *crude.*] Unripe-
nefs; indigeftion.

CRUDITY. *n. f.* [from *crude.*]

1. Indigeftion; inconcoction.

They are very temperate, whereby they pre-
vent indigeftion and *crudities*, and confequently
putrefcence of humours. *Hewen.*
A diet of vifcid aliment creates flatulency and
crudities in the ftomach. *Arbutnot.*

2. Unripenefs; want of maturity.

TO CRUDE. *v. a.* [a word of uncertain
etymology.] To coagulate; to congeal.
I felt my *crudled* blood

Congel with fear; my hair with horror flood.

The Gelons ufe it, when, for drink and food,
They mix their *crudled* milk with burfes blood.
Dryden's Virgil.

CRUDV. *adj.* [from *crud.*]

1. Concreted; coagulated.

His cruel wounds, with *crudy* blood congeal'd,
They binden up fo wifely as they may. *Spenser.*

2. [from *crude.*] Raw; chill.

Sherris fack afcends into the brain; dries me
there all the foolifh, dull, and *crudy* vapours
which environ it. *Shakfpeare.*

CRUEL. *adj.* [*cruel*, French; *crudelis*,
Latin.]

1. Pleafed with hurting others; inhuman;
hardhearted; void of pity; wanting
compaffion; favage; barbarous; unre-
lenting.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that ftern
time,
Thou fhould'ft have faid, Go, porter, turn the
key;

All *cruel*'s elfe fubfcrib'd. *Shakfpeare.*
If thou art that *cruel* god, whole eyes
Delight in blood, and human facifice. *Dryden.*

2. [Of things.] Bloody; mifchievous;
deftroctive; caufing pain.

Confider mine enemies; for they are many,
and they hate me with *cruel* hatred. *Pfalms.*
We beheld one of the *cruel* fights between
two knights, that ever hath adorned the moft
mariall ftory. *Sidney.*

CRUELLY. *adv.* [from *cruel.*]

1. In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barba-
roufly.

He relies upon a broken reed, that not only
bafely fails, but alfo *cruelly* pierces, the hand that
refts upon it. *South.*

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom *cruelly* you hold in bands. *Dryd.*

2. Painfully; mifchievoully.

The Scottifh arrows being fharp and flender,
enter into a man or horfe moft *cruelly*, notwith-
ftanding they are fhut forth weakly. *Spenser.*

Briftone and wild-hre, though they burn
cruelly, and are hard to quench, yet make no
fuch fiery wind as gun-powder. *Bacon.*

CRUELNESS. *n. f.* [from *cruel.*] Inhu-
manity; cruelty.

But the more cruel, and more favage wild,
Than either lion or the lionefs,
Shames not to be with guiltlefs blood defil'd;
She taketh glory in her *cruelnefs*. *Spenser.*

CRUELTY. *n. f.* [*cruauté*, French.]

1. Inhumanity; favagenefs; barbarity;
delight in the pain or mifery of others.

The *cruelty* and envy of the people,
Permitted by our daftard nobles,

Have fuffer'd me by the voice of flaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakfpeare.*

2. Act of intentional affliction.

There were great changes in the world by the
revolutions of empire, the *cruelties* of conquer-
ing, and the calamities of enflaved nations.
Temple.

CRUENTATE. *adj.* [*cruentatus*, Latin.]
Smeared with blood.

Atomical apertures pafs from the *cruentate*
cloth or weapon to the wound. *Glaucille.*

CRUET. *n. f.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A vial
for vinegar or oil, with a ftopple.

Within thy reach I fet the vinegar;
And fill'd the *cruet* with the acid tide,
While pepper-water worms thy bait fupplied.
Swift.

CRUISE. *n. f.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A fmall
cup.

I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a
barrel, and a little oil in a *cruiſe*. *1 Kings.*

The train prepare a *cruiſe* of curious mould,
A *cruiſe* of fragrance, form'd of burnifh'd gold.
Pope's Odyſſey.

CRUISE. *n. f.* [*croiſe*, Fr. from the origi-
nal *cruifers*, who bore the crofs, and
plundered only infidels.] A voyage in
fearch of plunder.

TO CRUISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
rove over the fea in fearch of opportu-
nities to plunder; to wander on the
feaf without any certain courſe.

CRUISER. *n. f.* [from *cruiſe*.] One that
roves upon the fea in fearch of plunder.

Amongft the *cruifers* it was complained, that
their furgeons were too adive in amputating
fractured members. *Wiſeman.*

CRUM. } *n. f.* [*cruma*, Sax. *kruyme*,
CRUMB. } Dutch; *krummel*, German.]

1. The foft part of bread; not the cruft.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the
crumb only thin cut; and let it be boiled in milk
till it grow to a pulp. *Bacon.*

2. A fmall particle or fragment of bread.

More familiar grown, the table *crums*
Attract his flender feet. *Thomfon.*

TO CRUMBLE. *v. a.* [from *crumb*.] To
break into fmall pieces; to comminute.

Flefh is but the glaſs which holds the duft
That meafures all our time, which alfo fhall
Be *crumbled* into duft. *Herbert.*

He with his bare wand can unthread thy
joints,

And *crumble* all thy finews. *Milton.*

By frequent parcelling and fubdividing of
inheritances, in procefs of time they became fo
divided and *crumbled*, that there were few perfons
of able citates. *Hale's Law of England.*

At the ſame time we were *crumbled* into va-
rious factions and parties, all aiming at by-
interests, without any ſincere regard for the pub-
lic good. *Atterbury.*

The bill leaves three hundred pounds a year
to the mother church; which they can divide
likewiſe, and *crumble* as low as their will and
pleafure will diſpoſe of them. *Swift.*

TO CRUMBLE. *v. n.* To fall into fmall
pieces.

There is fo hot a ſummer in my brain,
That all my bowels *crumble* up to duft. *Shakfp.*

Nor is the profit ſmall the peaſant makes,
Who ſmooths with barrow, or who pounds with
rakes,

The *crumbling* clouds. *Dryden.*

Ambition high'd: the found it vain to truſt

The faithleſs column, and the *crumbling* buſt.

Pope.

If the ſtone is brittle, it will often *crumble*, and
paſs in the form of gravel. *Arbutnot.*

What houſe, when its materials *crumble*,
Muſt not inevitably tumble? *Swift.*

For the little land that remains, proviſion is
made by the late act againſt popery, that it will
daily *crumble* away. *Swift.*

CRUMENAL. *n. f.* [from *crumena*, Lat.]
A purſe.

The fat ox, that woeant ligge in the ſtall,
Is now faſt ſtall'd in her *crumenal*. *Spencer.*

CRUMMY. *adj.* [from *crum*.] Soft; not
cruſty.

CRUMP. *adj.* [*crump*, Saxon; *krom*,
Dutch; *krumm*, German.] Crooked
in the back.

When the workmen took meaſure of him, he
was *crump* ſhouldered, and the right ſide higher
than the left. *L'Eſtrange.*

TO CRUMPLE. *v. a.* [from *crump*; or cor-
rupted from *rump*, *rompelen*, Dutch.]

To draw into wrinkles; to cruſh toge-
ther in complications.

Sir Roger alighted from his horſe, and expoſing
his palm to two or three that flood by him, they
crumpled it into all ſhapes, and diligently ſcanned
every wrinkle that could be made. *Addiſon.*

CRUMPLING. *n. f.* A ſmall degenerate
apple.

TO CRUNK. } *v. n.* To cry like a
TO CRUNKLE. } crane. *Diſt.*

CRUPPER. *n. f.* [from *croupe*, Fr. the
buttocks of the horſe.] That part of
the horſeman's furniture that reaches
from the ſaddle to the tail.

Clitophon had received ſuch a blow, that he
had loſt the reins of his horſe, with his head
well nigh touching the *crupper* of the horſe.
Sidney.

Where have you left the money that I gave
you?

—Oh—fixpence that I had a Wednesday laſt,
To pay the ſadler for my miſtreſs' *crupper*.
Shakfpeare.

Full oft the rivals met, and neither ſpar'd
His utmoſt force, and each forgot to ward:
The head of this was to the ſaddle bent,
The other backward to the *crupper* ſent. *Dryd.*

CRURAL. *adj.* [from *crus*, *cruris*, Lat.]
Belonging to the leg.

The ſharpneſs of the teeth, and the ſtrength of
the *crural* muſcles, in lions and tygers, are the
cauſe of the great and habitual immortality of
thoſe animals. *Arbutnot.*

CRUSA'DE. } *n. f.* See **CRUSADE.**
CRUSA'DO. }

1. An expedition againſt the infidels.

2. A coin ſtamped with a croſs.

Believe me, I had rather have loſt my purſe
Full of *crufadoes*. *Shakfpeare.*

CRUSE. See **CRUISE.**

CRUSET. *n. f.* A goldſmith's melting-pot.
Philips.

TO CRUSH. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, French.]

1. To prefs between two oppoſite bodies;
to ſqueeze; to force by compreſſion.

The aſs thruſt herſelf unto the wall, and *cruſh'd*
Balaam's foot againſt the wall. *Numbers.*

Cold cauſes rheuſms and debuxions from the
head, and ſome aſtringent plaiſters *cruſh* out pu-
rulent matter. *Bacon.*

He *cruſh'd* treaſure out of his ſubjects' purſes,
by forfeitures upon penal laws. *Bacon.*

Bacchus, that fiſt from out the purple grape

Crush'd the ſweet poiſon of miſeud wine. *Milton.*

I fought and fell like one, but death deceiv'd

me!

I wanted weight of feeble Moons upon me,
To *cruſh* my ſoul out. *Dryden.*

CRU

2. To press with violence.

You speak him far—
—I don't extend him, sir: within himself
Crush him together, rather than unfold
His measure fully. *Shakespeare.*
When loud winds from different quarters rush,
Vast clouds encounter, ring one another *crush*.
Waller.

3. To overwhelm; to beat down.

Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath,
That they may *crush* down, with a heavy fall,
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries!
Shakespeare.
Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as
vain,
To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain.
Dryden.

4. To subdue; to conquer beyond resistance.

They use them to plague their enemies, or to
oppress and *crush* some of their own too stubborn
freeholders. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Mine emulation
Hath not that honour in 't it had; for
I thought to *crush* him in an equal force,
True sword to sword. *Shakespeare.*

This act
Shall bruise the head of Satan, *crush* his strength,
Defeating sin and death, his two main arms.
Milton.

What can that man fear, who takes care to
please a Being that is so able to *crush* all his ad-
versaries? a Being that can divert any misfortune
from befalling him, or turn any such misfortune
to his advantage? *Addison's Guardian.*

To CRUSH. v. n. To be condensed; to come in a close body.

CRUSH. n. f. [from the verb.] A colli-
sion; the act of rushing together.
Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds.
Addison's Cato.

CRUST. n. f. [*crusta*, Latin.]

1. Any shell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped.

I have known the statue of an emperor quite
hid under a *crust* of dross. *Addison.*

2. An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body.

Were the river a confusion of never so many
different bodies, if they had been all actually
dissolved, they would at least have formed one
continued *crust*; as we see the scum of metals
always gathers into a solid piece. *Addison.*
The viscous *crust* stops the entry of the chyle
into the lactals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The case of a pie, made of meal, and baked.

He was never suffered to go abroad, for fear
of catching cold: when he should have been
hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's
side, learning how to season it, or put it in *crust*.
Addison's Spectator.

4. The outer hard part of bread.

Th' impenetrable *crust* thy teeth defies,
And pettish with age, securely lies. *Dryden.*

5. A waste piece of bread.

Y' are liberal now; but when your turn is
sped,
You'll with me chok'd with every *crust* of
bread.
Men will do tricks, like dogs, for *crusts*.
L'Esrange.

To CRUST. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case.

Why gave you me a monarch's soul,
And *crusted* it with base plebeian clay? *Dryden.*
Nor is it improbable but that, in process of
time, the whole surface of it may be *crusted* over,
as the islands enlarge themselves, and the banks
close in upon them. *Addison on Lakes.*

CRY

And now their legs, and breasts, and bodies
flood
Crusted with bark, and hard'ning into wood.
Addison.

In some, who have run up to men without
education, we may observe many great qualities
darkened and eclipsed; their minds are *crusted*
over, like diamonds in the rock. *Edison.*

2. To foul with concretions.

If your master hath many musty, or very foul
and *crusted* bottles, let those be the first you truck
at the alehouse. *Swift.*

To CRUST. v. n. To gather or contract a crust; to gain a hard covering.

I contented myself with a platter upon the
place that was burnt, which *crusted* and healed
in very few days. *Temple.*

CRUSTA'CEOUS. adj. [from *crusta*, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not testaceous; not with one continued uninterrupted shell. Lobster is *crustaceous*, oyster testaceous.

It is true that there are some shells, such as
those of lobsters, crabs, and others of *crustaceous*
kinds, that are very rarely found at land.
Woodward's Natural History.

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS. n. f. [from *crustaceous*.] The quality of having jointed shells.

CRUSTILY. adv. [from *crustily*.] Peevishly; snappishly; harshly.

CRUSTINESS. n. f. [from *crustily*.]

1. The quality of a crust.

2. Peevishness; moroseness.

CRUSTY. adj. [from *crust*.]

1. Covered with a crust.

The egg itself deserves our notice: its parts
within, and its *crusty* coat without, are admir-
ably well fitted for the business of incubation.
Derham's Physico-Theology.

2. Sturdy; morose; snappish: a low word.

CRUTCH. n. f. [*croccia*, Ital. *croce*, French; *crucke*, German.]

1. A support used by cripples.

Ah, thus king Henry throws away his *crutch*,
Before his legs be firm to bear his body. *Shakspeare.*
Hence, therefore, thou nice *crutch*:
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*
On these new *crutches* let them learn to walk.
Dryden's Georgicks.

This fair defect, this helpless aid call'd wife,
The bending *crutch* of a decrepit life. *Dryden.*
Rhyme is a *crutch* that lifts the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the strong.
Smith.

The dumb shall sing, the lame his *crutch*
forego,
And leap vaulting like the bounding roe.
Pope.

2. It is used for old age.

Beauty dotes with age, as if new born,
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy. *Shakspeare.*

To CRUTCH. v. a. [from *crutch*.] To support on crutches as a cripple.

I hasten Og and Dug to rehearse,
Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse.
Dryden.

To CRY. v. n. [*crier*, French.]

1. To speak with vehemence and loudness.

Methought I heard a voice *cry*, Sleep no
more!
Macbeth doth murder sleep! the innocent sleep.
Shakspeare.

While his falling tears the stream supplied,
Thus mourning to his mother goddess *cried*.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. To call importunately.

I *cried*, by reason of mine affliction, unto the
Lord, and he heard me. *Jonah.*

CRY

3. To talk eagerly or incessantly; to repeat continually.

They be idle; therefore they *cry*, saying, let
us go. *Laudan.*

4. To proclaim; to make publick.

Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. *Jerome.*

5. To exclaim.

Yet let them look they glory not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men,
For then my guiltless blood must *cry* against them.
Shakspeare.

What's the matter,
That in the several places of the city
You *cry* against the noble senate? *Shakspeare.*
If dressing, mistreßing, and compliment,
Take up thy day, the sun himself will *cry*
Against thee. *Herbert.*

Lyimachus having obtained the favour of
seeing his ships and machines, surpris'd at the
contrivance, *cried* out, that they were built with
more than human art. *Arbuthnot on Coma.*

6. To utter lamentations.

We came *crying* hither;
Thou know'st, the first time that we smell the
air,
We wail and *cry*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Behold, my servants shall sing for joy of heart;
but ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart, and shall
howl for vexation of spirit. *Isaiah.*

When any evil has been upon philosophers,
they groan as pitifully, and *cry* out as loud, as
other men. *Tillettson.*

7. To squall, as an infant.

Should some god tell me, that I should be
born,
And *cry* again, his offer I should scorn. *Denham.*
Thus, in a starry night, fond children *cry*
For the rich sparkles that adorn the sky. *Waller.*
He struggles first for breath, and *cries* for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid. *Dryden.*
The child certainly knows, that the worm-
seed or mouldard-seed it refuses, is not the apple
or sugar it *cries* for. *Leland.*

8. To weep; to shed tears.

Her who still weeps with spongy eyes,
And her who is dry cork, and never *cries*.
Denham.

9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.

He giveth to the beast his food, and to the
young ravens which *cry*. *Psalms.*
The beasts of the field *cry* also unto thee. *Jed.*

10. To yelp, as a hound on a scent.

He *cried* upon it at the matted lot;
Trust me, I take him for the better d. c.
Shakspeare.

To CRY. v. a. To proclaim publickly something lost or found, in order to its recovery or restitution.

She seeks, she sighs, but no where spies him:
Love is lost, and thus she *cries* him. *Crowder.*

To CRY down. v. a.

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry.

Bavius *cries* down an admirable treatise of phi-
losophy, and says there's atheism in it. *Harris.*
Men of dissolute lives *cry* down religion, be-
cause they would not be under the restraints of it.
Tillettson.

2. To prohibit.

By all means *cry* down that unworthy course of
late times, that they should pay money. *Bentley.*

3. To overbear.

I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honour quite *cry* down
This Ipswich fellow's influence. *Shakspeare.*

To CRY out. v. n.

1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour.

They make the oppressed to *cry*; they *cry* out
by reason of the arm of the mighty. *Job.*
With that Susanna *cried* with a loud voice,
and the two elders *cried* out against her. *Susan.*

2. To complain loudly.

We are ready to cry out of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine administration. *Atterbury.*

3. To blame; to censure: with of, against, upon.

Are these things then necessities?

Then let us meet them like necessities;

And that same word even now cries out on us. *Shakespeare.*

Giddy censure

Will then cry out of Maucius: oh, if he
Had borne the business. *Shakespeare.*

Behold, I cry out of wrong, but I am not heard. *Job.*

Cry out upon the stars for doing

Ill offices, to cross their wooing. *Hudibras.*
Epiphanius cries out upon it, as rank idolatry,
and destructive to their souls who did it. *Stillingfleet.*

Tumult, sedition, and rebellion, are things
that the followers of that hypocritus cry out
against. *Locke.*

I find every sect, as far as reason will help
them, make use of it gladly; and where it fails
them, they cry out, it is matter of faith, and above
reason. *Locke.*

4. To declare loud.

5. To be in labour.

What! is she crying out?

—So said her woman; and that her sull'rance
made

Each pang a death. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

To CRY up. v. a.

1. To applaud; to exalt; to praise.

Instead of crying up all things which are
brought from beyond sea, let us advance the na-
tive commodities of our own kingdom. *Bacon.*

The philosopher dervedly suspected himself
of vanity, when cried up by the multitude. *Glanville's Scipio.*

The astrologer, if his predictions come to pass,
is cried up to the stars from whence he pretends
to draw them. *South.*

They slight the strongest arguments that can
be brought for religion, and cry up very weak
ones against it. *Tillotson.*

He may, out of interest, as well as conviction,
cry up that fox sacred, which, if once trampled
on and profaned, he himself cannot be safe, nor
secure. *Locke.*

Poets, like monarchs, on an eastern throne,
Confin'd by nothing but their will alone,
Here can cry up, and there as boldly blame,
And, as they please, give infamy or fame. *Wolfe.*

Those who are fond of continuing the war, cry
up our constant success at a most prodigious rate. *Swift.*

2. To raise the price by proclamation.

All the effect that I conceive was made by cry-
ing up the pieces of eight, was to bring in much
more of that species, instead of others current
here. *Temple.*

CRY. n. f. [cri, French.]

1. Lamentation; shriek; scream.

And all the first born in the land of Egypt shall
die, and there shall be a great cry throughout all
the land. *Exodus.*

2. Weeping; mourning.

3. Clamour; outcry.

Amazement seizes all; the general cry
Proclaims Læocoon justly doom'd to die. *Dryden.*
These narrow and selfish views have so great
an influence in this cry, that there are several of
my fellow fireholders who fancy the church in
danger upon the rising of bank-ruck. *Adelphi.*

4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other passion.

In popish countries some impostor cries out, a
miracle! a miracle! to confirm the deluded
vulgar in their errors; and so the cry goes round,
without examining into the cheat. *Swift.*

5. Proclamation,

6. The hawkers proclamation of wares to be sold in the street: as, the cries of London.

7. Acclamation; popular favour.

The cry went once for thee,
And still it might, and yet it may again. *Shaksf.*

8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression.

Sounds also, besides the distinct cries of birds
and beasts, are modified by diversity of notes of
different length, put together, which make that
complex idea called tune. *Locke.*

9. Importunate call.

Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up
cry nor prayer for them. *Jeremiah.*

10. Yelping of dogs.

He scorns the dog, resolves to try
The combat next; but if their cry
Invades again his trembling ear,
He straight resumes his wonted care. *Waller.*

11. Yell; inarticulate noise.

There shall be the noise of a cry from the fish-
gate, and an howling from the second, and a
great crashing from the hills. *Zephaniah.*

12. A pack of dogs.

About her middle round,
A cry of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd. *Milt.*
You common cry of curs, whole breath I hate
As reek o' th' rotten fens; whose loves I prize
As the dead carcases of unburied men,
That do corrupt my air. *Shaksf. Coriolanus.*

CRYAL. n. f. The heron. *Ainsworth.*

CRYER. See CRIER.

CRY'ER. n. f. A kind of hawk, called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift. *Ainsworth.*CRYPTICAL. } adj. [cryptos.] Hid-
CRYPTICK. } den; secret; occult;
private; unknown; not divulged.

The students of nature, conscious of her more
cryptick ways of working, resolve many strange
effects into the near efficiency of second causes.

Glanville's Apst.

Speakers, whose chief business is to amuse or
delight, do not confine themselves to any natural
order, but in a cryptical or hidden method adapt
every thing to their ends. *Watts.*

CRYPTICALLY. adv. [from cryptical.]
Occultly; secretly: perhaps, in the
following example, the author might
have written *critically*.

We take the word acid in a familiar sense
without cryptically distinguishing it from those fa-
ctors that are akin to it. *Boyle.*

CRYPTOGRAPHY. n. f. [κρυπτα and γραφω.]

1. The art of writing secret characters.

2. Secret characters; ciphers.

CRYPTOLOGY. n. f. [κρυπτα and λογω.]

Enigmatical language.

CRYSTAL. n. f. [κρύσταλλος.]

1. Crystals are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regularly angular figures, composed of simple, not filamentous plates, or flexile or clastick, giving fire with steel, not fermenting with acid menstrua, and calcining in a strong fire. There are many various species of it produced in different parts of the globe. *Hill on Fossils.*

Island crystal is a genuine spar, of an extremely
pure, clear, and fine texture, seldom either blem-
ished with flaws or spots, or stained with any
other colour. A remarkable property of this body,
which has much employed the writers on optics,
is its double refraction; so that if it be laid over a
black line, drawn on paper, two lines appear in
the place of one. *Hill.*

Water, as it seems, turneth into crystal; as is
seen in divers caves, where the crystal hangs in
filliciditi. *Bacon.*

If crystal be a stone, it is not immediately con-
creted by the efficacy of cold, but rather by a
mineral spirit. *Brown.*

Crystal is certainly known and distinguished by
the degree of its diaphaneity and of its refraction,
as also of its hardness, which are ever the same.

Woodward.

2. Crystal is also used for a facitious body
cast in the glass-houses, called also
crystal glass, which is carried to a de-
gree of perfection beyond the common
glass; though it comes far short of the
whiteness and vivacity of the natural
crystal. *Chambers.*3. Crystals [in chymistry] express salts or
other matters shot or congealed in man-
ner of crystal. *Chambers.*

If the menstruum be overcharged, within a
short time the metals will shoot into certain
crystals. *Bacon.*

CRYSTAL. adj.

1. Consisting of crystal.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Thy crystal window open, look out. *Shakespeare.*

2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid;
pellucid.

In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds,
By crystal streams that murmur through the
meads. *Dryden.*

CRYSTALLINE. adj. [crystallinus, Lat.]

1. Consisting of crystal.

Mount eagle to my palace crystalline. *Shaksf.*
We provided ourselves with some small receiv-
ers, blown of crystalline glass. *Boyle.*

2. Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent.

The clarifying of water is an experiment
tending to the health; besides, the pleasure of the
eye, when water is crystalline. It is effected by
casting in and placing pebbles at the head of the
current, that the water may strain through them.
Bacon's Natural History.

He on the wings of cherub rode sublime

On the crystalline sky, in saphir thron'd

Illustrious far and wide. *Milton.*

CRYSTALLINE Humour. n. f. The se-

cond humour of the eye, that lies im-
mediately next to the aqueous behind
the uvea, opposite to the papilla, nearer
to the fore part than the back part of
the globe. It is the least of the humours,
but much more solid than any of them.
Its figure, which is convex on both
sides, resembles two unequal segments
of spheres, of which the most convex
is on its backside, which makes a small
cavity in the glassy humour in which it
lies. It is covered with a fine coat,
called aranea.

The parts of the eye are made convex, and es-
pecially the crystalline humour, which is of a len-
ticular figure, convex on both sides. *Ray.*

CRYSTALLIZA'TION. n. f. [from crystal-
lize.]

1. Congelation into crystals.

Such a combination of saline particles as re-
sembles the form of a crystal, variously modified,
according to the nature and texture of the salts.
The method is by dissolving any saline body in
water, and filtering it, to evaporate, till a film
appear at the top, and then let it stand to shoot;
and this it does by that attractive force which is
in all bodies, and particularly in salt, by reason
of its solidity: whereby, when the menstruum
or fluid, in which such particles flow, is fixed
enough or evaporated, so that the saline par-
ticles are within each other's attractive
powers, they draw one another more than
they are drawn by the fluid, such will they

run into crystals. And this is peculiar to those, that, let them be ever so much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet when they are formed into crystals, they each of them reassume their proper shapes; so that one might as easily divest them of their flatness, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the crystals, we may understand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form those crystals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the crystals. *Quincy.*

2. The mass formed by congelation or concretion.

All natural metallick and mineral crystallizations were effected by the water, which first brought the particles, whereof each consists, out from amongst the matter of the strata. *Woodw.*

To CRYSTALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *crystal*.]

To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

If you dissolve copper in *aqua fortis*, or spirit of nitre, you may, by crystallizing the solution, obtain a goodly blue. *Boyle.*

To CRYSTALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate, congeal, concrete, or shoot into crystals.

Recent urine will crystallize by inspissation, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbutnotus on Aliments.*

CUB. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beast; generally of a bear or fox.

I would outface the sternest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear. *Shakespeare.*

This night, wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch,

The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf,
Keep their fur dry. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

In the eagle's destroying one fox's cub, there's power executed with oppression. *L'Estrange.*

2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fish.

Two mighty whales, which swelling seas had tost,

One as a mountain vast, and with her came
A cub, not much inferior to his dame. *Waller.*

3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?
Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow? *Shakespeare.*

O most comical fight! a country squire,
with the equipage of a wife and two daughters,
came to Mr. Snipwel's shop last night; but,
such two unlicked cubs! *Congreve.*

To CUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth: used of beasts, or of a woman in contempt.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a matress laid,
On a brown george with lousy swabbers fed;
Dead wine, that stinks of the Burchio, sup
From a foul jack, or greasy maple cup. *Dryden.*

CUBATION. *n. f.* [*cubatio*, Latin.] The act of lying down. *Diæ.*

CUBATORY. *adj.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent. *Diæ.*

CUBATURE. *n. f.* [from *cube*.] The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *n. f.* [from *κύβη*, a die.]

1. [In geometry.] A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers.*

2. [In arithmetick.] See CUBICK Number.

All the matter planets move about the sun at several distances, as their common centre, and with different velocities. This common law being observed in all of them, that the squares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the cubes of their distances. *Grew.*

CUBE Root. } *n. f.* The origin of a CUBICK Root. } cubick number; or a number, by whose multiplication into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed: thus two is the cube-root of eight. *Chambers.*

CUBEB. *n. f.* A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a greyish brown colour on the surface. It has an aromatick smell, and is acrid to the taste. *Cubeb* is brought from Java. *Hill.*

Aromaticks, as *cubeb*, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are usually put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily spirits. *Floyer.*

CUBICAL. } *adj.* [from *cube*.]

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

A close vessel containing ten cubical feet of air, will not suffer a wax candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it be suffocated. *Wilkins's Mathematical Mag.*

It is above a hundred to one, against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four cubical dice; because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is applied to numbers.

The number of four, multiplied into itself, produceth the square number of sixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produceth the cubick number of sixty-four. If we should suppose a multitude actually infinite, there must be infinite roots, and square and cubick numbers; yet, of necessity, the root is but the fourth part of the square, and the sixteenth part of the cubick number. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The number of ten hath been as highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers. *Brown.*

CUBICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *cubical*.] The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULARY. *adj.* [*cubiculum*, Latin.] Fitted for the posture of lying down.

Custom, by degrees, changed their cubicular beds into discubitory, and introduced a fashion to go from the baths unto these. *Brown.*

CUBIFORM. *adj.* [from *cube* and *form*.] Of the shape of a cube.

CUBIT. *n. f.* [from *cubitus*, Latin.] A measure in use among the ancients; which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. This measure is the fourth part of a well-proportioned man's stature. Some fix the Hebrew *cubit* at twenty inches and a half, Paris measure; and others at eighteen. *Galmet.*

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard, and a quarter of the stature; and makes a *cubit*, the first measure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed and measured by *cubits*. *Holler on Time.*

Measur'd by cubit, length, and breadth, and height. *Milton.*

The Jews used two sorts of cubits; the sacred, and the profane or common one. *Arbutnot.*

When on the goddess first I cast my sight,
Scarce seem'd her stature of a cubit height. *Pope.*

CUBITAL. *adj.* [*cubitalis*, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit.

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the towers of that city being so high, that unto men below they appeared in a cubital stature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CUCKINGSTOOL. *n. f.* An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was called tumbrel. *Cowell.*

These mounted on a chair-curule,
Which moderns call a *cucking-stool*,
March proudly to the river's side. *Hudibras.*

CUCKOLD. *n. f.* [*cocu*, French, from *coucou*.] One that is married to an adulteress; one whose wife is false to his bed.

But for all the whole world; why, who would not make her husband a *cuckold*, to make him a monarch? I should venture purgatory for 't. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

There have been,

Or I am much deceiv'd, *cuckolds* ere now;
And many a man there is, ev'n at this present,
Now while I speak this, holds his wife by th' arm,
That little thinks she has been sluic'd in 's absence. *Shakespeare.*

For though the law makes null th' adulterer's deed

Of lands to her, the *cuckold* may succeed. *Dryd.*
Ever since the reign of king Charles II. the alderman is made a *cuckold*, the deluded virgin is debauched, and adultery and fornication are committed behind the scenes. *Swift.*

To CUCKOLD. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt a man's wife; to bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou canst *cuckold* him, thou dost thyself a pleasure, and me a sport. *Shaksp. Othello.*

2. To wrong a husband by unchastity.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam;
Nor strut in streets with amazonian pace;
For that's to *cuckold* thee before thy face. *Dryden.*

CUCKOLDLY. *adj.* [from *cuckold*.] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; sneaking.

Foot *cuckoldly* knave, I know him not:
yet I wrong him to call him poor; they say the
jealous knave hath masses of money. *Shaksp.*

CUCKOLDMAKER. *n. f.* [*cuckold* and *make*.] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

If I spared any that had a head to hit, either
young or old, he or she, *cuckold*, or *cuckoldmaker*,
let me never hope to see a chine again. *Shaksp.*
One *Hernandus*, *cuckoldmaker* of this city, contrived to steal her away. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

CUCKOLDOM. *n. f.* [from *cuckold*.]

1. The act of adultery.

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and
conspiring *cuckoldoms* against me. *Dryden.*

2. The state of a cuckold.

It is a true saying, that the last man of the
parish that knows of his *cuckoldom*, is himself. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

CUCKOO. *n. f.* [*cuculus*, Lat. *cuccoo*, Welsh; *cocu*, French; *cockoo*, Dutch.]

1. A bird which appears in the spring, and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place: from which practice, it was usual to alarm a husband, at the approach of an adulterer, by calling *cuckoo*; which, by mistake, was in time applied to the husband. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of his note, from which his name in most tongues seems to have been formed.

CUD

Finding Mopsa, like a cuckoo by a nightingale,
alone with Pamela, I came in. *Sidney.*

The merry cuckoo, messenger of spring,
His trumpet shrill hath thrice already sounded. *Spenser.*

The plaintive cuckoo gray,
Whose note full many a man doth mark,
And darts not answer, nay. *Shakespeare.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot
by night:

Take heed, ere summer comes, or cuckoo birds
adright. *Shakespeare.*

I deduce,
From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,
The symphony of spring; and touch a theme
Unknown to fame, the passion of the grove. *Tamson.*

2. It is a name of contempt.

Why, what a shameful art thou, then, to praise
him so for running!—A horseback, ye cuckoo;
—but a-foot, he will not burgle a foot. *Shakj.*

CUC'KOO-BUD. } *n. f.* [*cardaminus*,
CUC'KOO-FLOWER. } *Latin.*] The name
of a flower.

When daisies pied, and violets blue,
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shaksp.*

Nettles, cuckoo flowers,
Dandel, and all the idle weeds. *Shakespeare.*

CUC'KOO-SPITTLE. *n. f.* [*cuckoo* and *spittle*.]

Cuckoo-spittle, or woodlice, is that spurious
dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants,
especially about the joints of lavender and rose-
mary; observable with us about the latter end of
May. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CUC'ULLATE. } *adj.* [*cucullatus*, hooded,
CUC'ULLATED. } *Latin.*]

1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or
cowl.

2. Having the resemblance or shape of a
hood.

They are differently cucullated, and capuched
upon the head and back. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

CUCUMBER. *n. f.* [*cucumis*, *Lat.*] The
name of a plant, and also of the fruit of
that plant.

It hath a flower consisting of one single leaf,
bell shaped, and expanded toward the top, and
cut into many segments; of which some are male,
or barren, having no embryo, but only a large
style in the middle, charged with the farina:
others are female, or fruitful, being fastened to an
embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fleshy
fruit, for the most part oblong and turbinated,
which is divided into three or four cells, inclosing
many oblong seeds. The species are, 1. The
common cucumber. 2. The white cucumber.

3. The long Turkey cucumber. *Miller.*

How cucumbers along the surface creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CUCURBITACEOUS. *adj.* [from *cucurbita*,
Latin, a gourd.]

Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble
a gourd; such as the pumpkin and melon.

Chambers.

CUCURBITE. *n. f.* [*cucurbita*, *Latin*.] A
chymical vessel, commonly called a body,
made of earth or glass, in the shape of a
gourd, and therefore called *cucurbite*.

Quincy.

I have, for curiosity's sake, distilled quick-
silver in a cucurbite, fitted with a capacious glass
head. *Boyle on Colours.*

Let common yellow sulphur be put into a cu-
cubite glass, upon which pour the strongest aqua
fortis. *Mortimer.*

CUD. *n. f.* [*cud*, *Saxon*.] That food
which is repositied in the first stomach in
order to rumination, or to be chewed
again.

Many times, when my master's cattle came

CUE

hither to chew their cud in this fresh place, I
might see the young bull testify his love. *Sidney.*

You range the pathless wood,
While on a flow'ry bank he chews the cud. *Dryd.*

CUD'DEN. } *n. f.* [without etymology.]
CUD'DY. } A clown; a stupid rustic;
a low dolt: a low bad word.

The flustering cud'den, propp'd upon his staff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh. *Dryd.*

To CUD'DLE. *v. n.* [a low word, I be-
lieve, without etymology.] To lie
close; to squat.

Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
Viewing the tower'd falcon nigh?

She cud'dles low behind the brake;
Nor would she stay, nor dare she fly. *Prior.*

CUD'GEL. *n. f.* [*kudse*, *Dutch*.]

1. A stick to strike with, lighter than a
club, shorter than a pole.

Vine twigs, while they are green, are brittle;
yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough; and
was used by the captains of armies, amongst the
Romans, for their cudgels. *Bacon.*

Do not provoke the rage of stones
And cudgels to thy hide and bones:
Tremble and vanish. *Hudibras.*

Theats was quickly given to understand, with
a good cudgel, the difference betwixt the one
playfellow and the other. *L'Estrange.*

His furly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*

This, if well reflected on, would make peo-
ple more wary in the use of the rod and the cud-
gel. *Locke.*

The wife Cornelius was convinced, that these
being polemical arts, could no more be learned
alone than fencing or cudgel playing. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To *craft* the CUDGELS, is to forbear
the contest, from the practice of cudgel-
players to lay one over the other.

It is much better to give way, than it would
be to contend at first, and then either to *craft*
the cudgels, or to be baffled in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

To CUD'GEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a stick.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a
soul-mouthed man as he is; and said he would
cudgel you. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

The ass courting his master, just as the spaniel
had done, instead of being stroked and made
much of, is only rated off and cudgelled for all his
courtship. *South.*

Three duels he fought, thrice ventur'd his life;
Went home, and was cudgell'd again by his wife. *Swift.*

2. To beat in general.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your
dull ails will not mend his pace with beating. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

A good woman happened to pass by, as a
company of young fellows were cudgelling a
walnut-tree, and asked them what they did that
for. *L'Estrange.*

CUDGEL-PROOF. *adj.* Able to resist a
stick.

His doublet was of sturdy buff,
And though not word, yet cudgel-proof. *Hudibras.*

CUD'LE. *n. f.* A small sea fish.

Of round hilt there are britt, sprat, cudles, eels. *Carew.*

CUD'WARD. *n. f.* [from *cud* and *ward*.]

A plant. *Miller.*

CUE. *n. f.* [*queue*, a tail, *French*.]

1. The tail or end of any thing: as, the
long curl of a wig.

2. The last words of a speech, which the
player, who is to answer, catches, and
regards as intimation to begin.

Pyrampus, you begin: when you have spoken
your speech, enter into that brake; and so every
one according to his cue. *Shakespeare.*

CUF

3. A hint; an intimation; a short direc-
tion.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
That he should weep for her? What would he do,
Had he the motive and the cue for passion
That I have? He would drown the stage with
tears. *Shakespeare.*

Let him know how many servants there are,
of both sexes, who expect vails; and give them
their cue to attend in two lines, as he leaves the
house. *Swift.*

4. The part which any man is to play in
his turn.

Hold your hands,
Both you of my inclining, and the rest:
Were it my cue to fight, I should have known it
Without a prompter. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Neither is Otto here a much more taking gen-
tleman: nothing appears in his cue to move pity,
or any way make the audience of his party. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

5. Humour; temper of mind: a low
word.

CUE'RPO. *n. f.* [*Spanish*.] To be in
cuerpo, is to be without the upper coat,
or cloak, so as to discover the true
shape of the *cuerpo* or body.

Expos'd in *cuerpo* to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage. *Hudibras.*

CUFF. *n. f.* [*zuffa*, a battle; *zuffare*, to
fight, *Italian*.]

1. A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke.

The priest let fall the book,
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,
The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a cuff,
That down fell priest and book, and book and
priest. *Shakespeare.*

There was no money bid for argument, unless
the poet and the player went to cuffs in the ques-
tion. *Shakespeare.*

He gave her a cuff on the ear, and she would
prick him with her knitting-needle. *Arbuthnot.*

Their own tests, which now lie dormant,
would be soon at cuffs again with each other about
power and preferment. *Swift.*

2. It is used of birds that fight with their
talons.

To CUFF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
fight; to scuffle.

Clapping farces acted by the court,
While the peers cuff to make the noble figure. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To CUFF. *v. a.*

1. To strike with the fist.

I'll after him again, and beat him. —
—Do, cuff him soundly; but never draw thy
sword. *Shaksp.*

Were not you my friend, abused, and cuffed,
and kicked? *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

2. To strike with the talons.

Those lazy owls, who, perch'd near fortune's
top,
Sit only watchful with their heavy wings
To cuff down new-fledg'd virtues, that would rise
To nobler heights, and make the grove harmo-
nious. *Orway.*

The dizzard crow, that to the wood made
wing,
With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring,
Who late in numbers, cuff the noble bird. *Dryden.*

They with their quills did all the hurt they
could,
And cuff'd the tender chickens from their food. *Dryden.*

3. To strike with the wings. This seems
improper.

Hovering about the coasts, they make their
moan,
And cuff the cliffs with pinions not their own. *Dryden's Amiel.*

CUFF. *n. f.* [*coiffe*, *French*.] Part of the
sleeve.

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He tailed at tops; and, instead of the common fashion, he would visit his mistress in a morning gown, band, short *cuffs*, and a peaked beard.

CUNING. *n. f.* The making up of twine into such forms, as it is commonly framed into for carriage to other places.

CUIRASS. *n. f.* [*cuirasse*, Fr. from *cuir*, leather; *coraccia*, Ital.] A breastplate.

The lance pursued the voice without delay,
And pierc'd his *cuirass*, with such fury sent,
And sign'd his bosom with a purple dint.

CUIRASSIER. *n. f.* [from *cuirass*.] A man at arms; a soldier in armour.

The field, all iron, cast a gleaming brow,
Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn
Cuirassiers, all in steel, for standing fight.

The picture of St George, wherein he is depicted like a *cuirassier*, or horseman completely armed, is rather a symbolical image than any proper figure.

CUISSE. *n. f.* [*cuisse*, French.] The armour that covers the thighs.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His *cuisse* on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.

The crosslet fume, and some the *cuisse* mould,
With silver plated, and with dusky gold.

But what had our author to wound *Brutus* with at a critical time? And how came the *cuisse* to be well tempered than the rest of his armour?

CULDEES. *n. f.* [*colidei*, Lat.] Monks in Scotland.

CULERAGE. *n. f.* The same plant with *arje-smart*.

CULINARY. *adj.* [*culina*, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen; relating to the art of cookery.

Great weight may condense those vapours and exhalations, as soon as they shall at any time begin to ascend from the sun, and make them presently fall back again into him, and by that action increase his heat; much after the manner that, in our earth, the air increases the heat of a *culinary* fire.

To those who, by reason of their northern exposure, will be still forced to be at the expense of *culinary* fires, it will reduce the price of their manufacture.

TO CULL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To select from others; to pick out of many.

The best of every thing they had being *cull'd* out for themselves, if there were in their flocks any poor diseased thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God.

Our engines shall be bent
Against the brows of this retelling town:
Call for our choicest men of discipline,
To *cull* the plots of best advantage.

Like the bee *culling* from every flower,
Our thighs are pack'd with wax, our mouths with honey.

I do remember an apothecary
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples.

Then in a moment fortune that *cull'd* forth,
Out of one side, her happy minion,
The choicest of the British, the Roman, Saxon,
and Norman laws, being *cull'd*, as it were, this
grand charter was extracted.

When false flows of rhetoric thou wouldst
cull,

Trust nature, do not labour to be dull.
From his hand he *culls*,
For slaughter, four the fairest of his bulls.

When the current pieces of the time denomi-
nation are of different weight, then the traders

CUL

In money *cull* out the heavier, and melt them down with profit.

With humble duty, and officious haste,
I'll *cull* the farthest meat for thy repast.

The various off'rings of the world appear:
From each the nicely *culls* with curious toil,
And decks the goddess with the glittering spoil.

CULLER. *n. f.* [from *cull*.] One who picks or chooses.

CULLION. *n. f.* [*caglione*, a fool, Ital. or perhaps from *scullion*.] It seems to import meanness rather than folly. A scoundrel; a mean wretch.

Such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a god of such a *cullion*.

Up to the breach, you dogs; advance, you *cullions*.

CULLIONLY. *adj.* [from *cullion*.] Having the qualities of a cullion; mean; base.

I'll make a sup o' th' moonshine of you: you
whoreison, *cullionly*, barber-monger, draw.

CULLUMBINE. *n. f.* [more properly spelt *COLUMBINE*.] The flowers of this plant are beautifully variegated with blue, purple, red, and white.

Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of *cullumbins*.

CULLY. *n. f.* [*caglione*, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or imposed upon; as by sharpeners, or a trumpeter.

Why should you, whose mother-wits
Are furnish'd with all perquisites,
B' allow'd to put all tricks upon
Our *cully* sex, and we use none?

Yet the rich *cullies* may their boasting spare:
They purchase but sophisticated ware.

He takes it in mighty dudgeon, because I
won't let him make me over by deed as his
lawful *cully*.

TO CULLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be fool; to cheat; to trick; to deceive; to impose upon.

CULMIFEROUS. *adj.* [*culmus*, and *fero*, Latin.]

Culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and usually hollow; and at each joint the stalk is wrapped about with single, narrow, long, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks.

There are also several sorts of grasses, both of the *Cyprus* and *culmiferous* kind; some with broader, others with narrower leaves.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous or meaty seeds of some *culmiferous* plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panic, millet.

TO CULMINATE. *v. n.* [*culmen*, Lat.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian.

Far and wide his eye commands:
For sight no obstacle found here, or shade,
But all sunshine; as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator.

CULMINATION. *n. f.* [from *culminate*.] The transit of a planet through the meridian.

CULPABILITY. *n. f.* [from *culpable*.] Blamableness.

CULPABLE. *adj.* [*culpabilis*, Latin.]

1. Criminal.

Proceed no slower 'gainst our uncle Gloucester,
Than from true evidence of good esteem
He be approv'd in practice *culpable*.

2. Guilty; with of.

These being perhaps *culpable* of this crime, or
favourers of their friends.

3. Blamable; blameworthy.

The wisdom of God setteth before us in Scrip-
ture so many admirable patterns of virtue, and

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no one of them without somewhat noted wherein they were *culpable*; to the end that to Him alone it might always be acknowledged, *Thou only art holy, Thou only art just*.

All such ignorance is voluntary, and therefore *culpable*; forasmuch as it was in every man's power to have prevented it.

CULPABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *culpable*.] Blame; guilt.

CULPABLY. *adv.* [from *culpable*.] Blamably; criminally.

If we perform this duty piously and *culpably*, it is not to be expected we should communicate holily.

CULPRIT. *n. f.* [about this word there is great dispute. It is used by the judge at criminal trials, who, when the prisoner declares himself not guilty, and puts himself upon his trial, answers, *Culprit*, *God send thee a good deliverance*. It is likely that it is a corruption of *Qu'il paroit*, *May it so appear*; the wish of the judge being that the prisoner may be found innocent.] A man arraigned before his judge.

The knight appear'd, and silence they proclaim;
Then first the *culprit* answer'd to his name;
And, after forms of law, was last requir'd
To name the thing that woman most desir'd.

An author is in the condition of a *culprit*; the public are his judges: by allowing too much, and contending too far, he may injure his own cause; and, by pleading and asserting too boldly, he may displease the court.

CULTER. *n. f.* [*culter*, Latin.] The iron of the plough perpendicular to the share. It is commonly written *coulter*.

Her fallow less
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth rust upon; while that the *culter* runs
That should deracinate such savagery.

TO CULTIVATE. *v. a.* [*cultiver*, Fr.] 1. To forward or improve the product of the earth by manual industry.

Those excellent seeds implanted in your birth,
will, if *cultivated*, be most flourishing in production; and, as the soil is good, and no cult nor care wanting to improve it, we must entertain hopes of the richest harvest.

2. To improve; to meliorate.

We're but less indulgent to our faults,
And patience had to *cultivate* our thoughts,
Our muse would flourish.

To make man mild and sociable to man,
To *cultivate* the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
Th' embellishments of life.

CULTIVATION. *n. f.* [from *cultivate*.]

1. The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.

2. Improvement in general; promotion; melioration.

An innate light discovers the common notions of good and evil, which, by *cultivation* and improvement, may be advanced to higher and brighter discoveries.

A foundation of good sense, and a *cultivation* of learning, are required to give a seasoning to retirement, and make us taste the blessing.

CULTIVATOR. *n. f.* [from *cultivat*.] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates; or endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing else capable of improvement.

It has been lately complained of, by some *cultivators* of clover-grass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grass springs up.

CULTURE. *n. f.* [*cultura*, Latin.]

1. The act of cultivation; the act of tilling the ground; tillage.

Give us feed unto our heart, and *culture* to our understandings, that there may come fruit of it. *2 Edras.*

These three last were slower than the ordinary wheat of itself, and this *culture* did rather retard than advance. *Bacon.*

The plough was not invented till after the deluge; the earth requiring little or no care or *culture*, but yielding its increase freely, and without labour and toil. *Woodward.*

Where grows?—Where grows it not? If vain our toil,

We ought to blame the *culture*, not the soil. Fix'd to no spot is happiness sincere. *Pope.*

They rose as vigorous as the sun; Then to the *culture* of the willing glebe. *Thomson.*

2. Art of improvement and melioration.

One might wear any passion out of a family by *culture*, as skilful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty. *Taylor.*

To CULTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To cultivate; to manure; to till. It is used by *Thomson*, but without authority.

CULVER. *n. f.* [*columba*, Lat. *culpe*, Sax.] A pigeon. An old word.

Had he so done, he had him snatch'd away, More light than *culver* in the falcon's bill. *Spenser.*

Whence, borne on liquid wing, The founding *culver* shoots. *Thomson's Spring.*

CULVERIN. *n. f.* [*coluberine*, French.]

A species of ordnance: originally a hawk.

A whole cannon requires, for every charge, forty pounds of powder, and a bullet of sixty-four pounds; a *culverin*, sixteen pounds of powder, and a bullet of nineteen pounds; a demi-*culverin*, nine pounds of powder, and a bullet of twelve pounds. *Widdius's Math. Magic.*

Here a well polish'd mall gives us the joy To see our princely matchless force employ: No sooner has he touch'd the flying ball, But 'tis already more than half the mall; And such a fury from his arm 't has got, As from a smoking *culverin* 'twere shot. *Waller.*

CULVERKEY. *n. f.* A flower.

Looking down the meadows I could see a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips, to make garlands. *Walter's Angler.*

To CUMBER. *v. a.* [*commeren*, *kombere*, to disturb, Dutch.]

1. To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct.

Why asks he what avails him not in fight, And would but *cumber* and retard his sight, In which his only excellence is plac'd? You give him death that intercept his haste. *Dryden's Fables.*

Hardly his head the plunging pilot rears, Clogg'd with his cloaths, and *cumber'd* with his years. *Dryden.*

The learning and mastery of a tongue, being uneasy and un-pleasant enough in itself, should not be *cumber'd* with any other difficulties, as is done in this way of proceeding. *Lacke.*

2. To crowd or load with something useless.

Let it not *cumber* your better remembrance. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

The multiplying variety of arguments, especially frivolous ones, is not only lost labour, but *cumbers* the memory to no purpose. *Lacke.*

3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress.

Domestic fury, and fierce civil strife, Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy. *Shaks.*

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4. To busy; to distract with multiplicity of cares.

Martina was *cumber'd* about much serving. *Luke.*

5. To be troublesome in any place.

Doth the bramble *cumber* a garden? It makes the better hedge; where, if it chancous to prick the owner, it will tear the thief. *Grew.*

CUMBER. *n. f.* [*komber*, Dutch.] Vexation; burdensomeness; embarrassment; obstruction; hinderance; disturbance; distress.

By the occasion thereof I was brought to as great *cumber* and danger, as lightly any might escape. *Sidney.*

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring. *Spenser.*

The greatest ships are least serviceable, go very deep in water, are of marvellous charge and fearful *cumber*. *Raleigh.*

CUMBERSOME. *adj.* [from *cumber*.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious.

Thinking it too early, as long as they had any day, to break off so pleasing a company, with going to perform a *cumbersome* obedience. *Sidney.*

2. Burdensome; embarrassing.

I was drawn in to write the first part by accident, and to write the second by some defects in the first: these are the *cumbersome* perquisites of authors. *Debutant on Aliments.*

3. Unwieldy; unmanageable.

Very long tubes are *cumbersome*, and scarce to be readily managed. *Newton's Opticks.*

CUMBERSOMELY. *adv.* [from *cumbersome*.] In a troublesome manner; in a manner that produces hinderance and vexation.CUMBERSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *cumbersome*.] Encumbrance; hinderance; obstruction.CUMBRANCE. *n. f.* [from *cumber*.] Burden; hinderance; impediment.

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools, The wife man's *cumbrance*, if not snare; more apt To slacken virtue, and abate her edge, Then prompt her to do aught may merit praise. *Milton.*

CUMBROUS. *adj.* [from *cumber*.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing.

A cloud of *cumbrous* gnats do him molest, All striving to infix their feeble stings, That from their noyance he no where can rest. *Spenser.*

2. Oppressive; burdensome.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong Life much! Bent rather, now I may be quit, Fairest and easiest, of this *cumbrous* charge. *Milton.*

They rear'd him from the ground, And from his *cumbrous* arms his limbs unbound; Then lanc'd a vein. *Dryden.*

Poission's load was grown so great, He sunk beneath the *cumbrous* weight. *Swift.*

3. Jumbled; obstructing each other.

Swift to their several quarters hasted then The *cumbrous* elements, earth, flood, air, fire. *Milton.*

CUMFREY. *n. f.* [*consolida*.] A medicinal plant.CUMIN. *n. f.* [*cuminum*, Latin.] A plant.

Rank smelling rue, and *cumin* good for eyes. *Spenser.*

To CUMULATE. *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Latin.] To heap together.

A man that beholds the mighty shoals of shells, bedded and *cumulated*, heap upon heap amongst earth, will scarcely conceive which way these could ever live. *Woodward.*

CUMULATION. *n. f.* The act of heaping together. *Dict.*CUNCTATION. *n. f.* [*cunctatio*, Latin.]

Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness.

It is most certain that the English made not their best improvements of these fortunate events; and that especially by two miserable errors, *cunctation* in prosecuting, and haste in departure. *Haywood.*

The swiftest animal, conjoined with a heavy body, implies that common moral, *festina lente*; and that celerity should always be tempered with *cunctation*. *Brown.*

CUNCTATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One given to delay; a lingerer; an idler; a sluggard. Not in use.

Others, being unwilling to discourage such *cunctators*, always keep them up in good hope, that, if they are not yet called, they may yet, with the thief, be brought in at the last hour. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To CUND. *v. n.* [from *konnen*, to know, Dutch.] To give notice: a provincial or obsolete word. See CONDER.

They are directed by a balke or buer on the cliff, who, discerning the course of the pileyard, *cuncteth*, as they call it, the matter of each boat. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CUNREAL. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.CUNNEATED. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Made in form of a wedge.CUNIFORM. *adj.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a wedge.CUNEIFORM BONES. *n. f.* The fourth, fifth, and sixth bones of the foot; thus called from their wedge-like shape, being large above and narrow below. *Dict.*CUNNER. *n. f.* [*lepas*.] A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks. *Ainsworth.*CUNNING. *adj.* [from *connan*, Sax. *konnen*, Dut. to know.]

1. Skilful; knowing; well instructed; learned.

Schoolmasters will I keep within my house, Fit to instruct her youth.—To *cunning* men I will be very kind; and liberal To mine own children, in good bringing up. *Shakespeare.*

I do present you with a man of mine, *Cunning* in music and the mathematicks, To instruct her fully in those sciences. *Shaks.*

Wherein is he good, but to taste sack and drink it? Wherein *cunning*, but in craft? Wherein crafty, but in villainy? *Shaks. Henry iv.*

Send me now therefore a man *cunning* to work in gold and in silver, and that can skill to cut and to grave. *2 Chronicles.*

When Pedro does the late command, She guides the *cunning* artist's hand. *Prior.*

2. Performed with skill; artful.

And over them Ataghe high did lift Her *cunning* web, and spread her subtle net, Enwrapped in foul smock, and clouds more black than jet. *Spenser.*

And there beside of marble stone was built An altar, carv'd with *cunning* imagery; On which true christians blood was oftenu spilt.

And holy martyrs often done to die. *Spenser.*

Once put out thy light, Thou *cunning* pattern of exceeding nature, I know not where is that Promethean heat That can thy light relumine. *Shaks. Aschello.*

3. Artfully deceitful; sly; designing; trickish; full of fables and stratagems; subtle; crafty; subdulous.

These small wares and petty points of *cunning* are infinite, and it were a good deed to make a

CUP

fit of them; for nothing doth more hurt than that *cunning* men pass for wife. *Bacon.*

Men will leave truth and misery to such as love it; they are resolved to be *cunning*; let others run the hazard of being sincere. *South.*

4. Acted with subtilty.

The more he protested, the more his father thought he dissembled, accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood. *Sidney.*

CUNNING. *n. f.* [*cunninge*, Saxon.]

1. Artifice; deceit; siness; sleight; craft; subtilty; dissimulation; fraudulent dexterity.

What if I be not so much the poet, as even that miserable subject of his *cunning*, whereof you speak? *Sidney.*

We take *cunning* for a knifer or crooked wisdom; and certainly there is great difference between a *cunning* man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability. *Bacon.*

Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the ape of wisdom. *Locke.*

2. Art; skill; knowledge; right-hand cunning.

CUNNINGLY. *adv.* [from *cunning*.] Artificially; sily; subtly; by fraudulent contrivance; craftily.

Amongst other crimes of this nature, there was diligent enquiry made of such as had raised and dispersed a bruit and rumour, a little before the field fought, that the rebels had the day, and that the king's army was overthrown, and the king fled; whereby it was supposed, that many succours were *cunningly* put off and kept back. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

I must meet my danger, and destroy him first; but *cunningly* and closely. *Denham's Sophy.*

When stock is high, they come between,

Making by second-hand their offers;

Then *cunningly* retire unseen,

With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

CUNNINGMAN. *n. f.* [*cunning* and *man*.]

A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

He sent him for a strong detachment

Of headle, constable, and watchmen,

To attack the *cunningman*, for plunder

Committed falsely on his lumber. *Hudibras.*

CUNNINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *cunning*.]

Deceitfulness; siness.

CUP. *n. f.* [*cup*, Sax. *kop*, Dut. *coupe*,

French.]

1. A small vessel to drink in.

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's *cup* into his hand, after the former manner when thou wast his butler. *Genesis.*

Ye heavenly powers that guard

The British isles, such dire events remove

Far from fair Albion; nor let civil broils

Ferment from social cups. *Philips.*

2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught.

Which when the witechanters perceiv'd.

With *cup* thus char'd imparting fire, deceiv'd. *Spenser.*

All friends shall taste

The wages of their virtue, and all foes

The cups of their deservings. *Shak. King Lear.*

Will't please your lordship, drink a *cup* of sack? *Shakespeare.*

They that never had the use

Of the grape's surprising juice,

To the first delicious *cup*

All their reason render up. *Waller.*

The best, the dearest favorite of the sky

Mult taste that *cup*; for man is born to die. *Pope's Dunciad.*

3. [In the plural.] Social entertainment, merry bout.

CUP

Then shall our names,

Familiar in their mouth as household words,

Be in their flowing cups freshly remember'd. *Shak. Henry V.*

Let us suppose that I were reasoning, as one friend with another, by the fireside, or in our cups, without care, without any great affection to either party. *Kneller.*

It was near a miracle to see an old man silent, since talking is the disease of age; but, amongst cups, makes fully a wonder. *Ben Jonson's Discov.*

Thence from cups to civil broils! *Milton.*

Amidst his cups with fainting shiv'ring seiz'd,

His limbs disjointed, and all o'er diseas'd,

His hand refuses to sustain the bowl. *Dryden.*

4. Anything hollow like a cup; as, the hulk of an acorn; the bell of a flower.

A pyrites of the same colour and shape placed in the cavity of another of an hemispherick figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward on Fossils.*

5. Cup and Can. Familiar companions.

The can is the large vessel out of which the cup is filled, and to which it is a constant associate.

You boasting tell us where you din'd,

And how his lordship was so kind;

Swear he 's a most facetious man;

That you and he are *cup and can*;

You travel with a heavy load,

And quite mistake preferment's road. *Swift.*

6. [couper, French, to scarify.] A glass

to draw the blood in scarification.

Hippocrates tells you, that in applying of cups, the scarification ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbutnot.*

To CUP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with cups. This sense is obsolete.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink cyne,

In thy vats our cares be drown'd;

With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd!

Cup us, till the world go round. *Shak. Ant.*

2. [couper, to cut, Fr.] To fix a glass bell

or cucurbit upon the skin, to draw the

blood in scarification.

The clotted blood lies heavy on his heart,

Corrupts, and there remains in spite of art;

Nor breathing veins nor *cupping* will prevail;

All outward remedies and inward fail. *Dryden.*

You have quartered all the foul language upon me, that could be saked out of the air of Billingsgate, without knowing who I am, or whether I deserve to be *cupped* and scarified at this rate. *Spektator.*

Blistering, *cupping*, and bleeding, are seldom

of use but to the idle and intemperate. *Sp-A.*

Him the damn'd doctors and his friends im-

mortal'd;

They bled, they *cup'd*, they purg'd; in short

they cur'd. *Pope.*

CUPBEARER. *n. f.*

1. An officer of the king's household.

There is convey'd to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to wait and take from his servant, and shortly after his *cupbearer* at large; and the summer following he was admitted in ordinary. *Warton.*

2. An attendant to give wine at a feast.

This wine was said to be given to Troas, the father of Priam, by Jupiter, as a recompence for his carrying away his son Ganymede to be his *cupbearer*. *Boscoe.*

CUPBOARD. *n. f.* [*cup*, and *bord*, a

case or receptacle, Saxon.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

Some trees are best for planchers, as deal; some for tables, *cupboards*, and desks, as walnut. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Contradict but one bed; so short, so stout,

That his illustrious buttocks hang dangling out;

CUR

His *cupboard's* head six earthen pitchers grac'd;

Beneath them was his trusty tankard plac'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Yet their wine and their victuals these cur-

mudgeon-lubbers

Lock up from my sight, in cellars and *cupboards*. *Swift.*

To CUPBOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To treasure in a *cupboard*; to hoard

up.

The belly did remain

I th' midst o' th' body, idle and unactive,

Still *cupboarding* the viand, never bearing

Like labour with the rest. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

CUPIDITY. *n. f.* [*cupiditas*, Latin.]

Concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing.

CUPOLA. *n. f.* [Italian.] A dome;

the hemispherical summit of a building.

Nature seems to have designed the head as the

cupola to the most glorious of her works; and

when we load it with supernumerary ornaments,

we destroy the symmetry of the human figure. *Addison's Spectator.*

CUPPEL. *n. f.* See COPPEL.

There be other bodies fixed, as we see in the

stuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put

into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

CUPPER. *n. f.* [from *cup*.] One who

applies cupping glasses; a scarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS. *n. f.* [from *cup* and

glass.] A glass used by scarifiers to

draw out the blood by rarefying the

air.

A bubo, in this case, ought to be drawn out-

ward by *cupping-glasses*, and brought to suppuration. *Wifeme.*

CUPREOUS. *adj.* [*cupreus*, Latin.] Cop-

pery; consisting of copper.

Having, by the intervention of a little sal-

amoniack, made copper inflammable, I took some

small grains, and put them under the wick of a

burning candle; whereby they were with the

molten tallow so kindled, that the green, not

blue, flame of the *cupreous* body did burn. *Boyle.*

CUR. *n. f.* [*korre*, Dutch. See CUR-

TAL.]

1. A worthless degenerate dog.

'Tis a good dog.

—A *cur*, fit—

—Sir, he's a good dog, and a fair dog. *Shak.*

Here's an old drudging *cur* turned off to dirt

for himself, for want of the very teeth and heels

that he had lost in his master's service. *L'Estr.*

A *cur* may bear

The name of tiger, lion, or whatever

Denotes the noblest or the fairest beast. *Dryden.*

2. A term of reproach for a man.

What would you have, ye *cur*,

That like not peace nor war? *Shak. Coriolanus.*

This knight had occasion to inquire the way

to St. Anne's Lane; the person, whom he spoke

to, called him a young popish *cur*, and asked

him, who made Anne a saint? *Addison.*

CURABLE. *adj.* [from *cure*.] That ad-

mits a remedy; that may be healed.

A consumption of the lungs, at the beginning,

herein differs from all other *curable* diseases, that

it is not to be worn away by change of diet, or a

cheerful spirit. *Harvey.*

A desperate wound must skilful hands employ,

But thine is *curable* by Philip's boy. *Dryden.*

CURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *curable*.]

Possibility to be healed.

CURACY. *n. f.* [from *curate*.] Employ-

ment of a curate, distinct from a benefice;

employment which a hired cler-

gyman holds under the beneficiary.

They get into orders as soon as they can, and, if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a cure here in town. *Swift.*

CURATE. *n. f.* [*curator*, Latin.]

1. A clergyman hired to perform the duties of an officer.

He spar'd no pains for *curate* he had none,
Nor dur'd he trust another with his cure. *Dryden's Fables.*

c. A parish priest.

Bishops and *curates*, and all congregations.

I thought the English of *curate* had been an ecclesiastical bistring. — No such matter; the proper import of the word signifies one who has the cure of souls. *Collier on Pride.*

CURATESHIP. *n. f.* [from *curate*.] The same with curacy.

CURATIVE. *adj.* [from *cure*.] Relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative.

The therapeutick or *curative* physick, we term that which restores the patient unto sanity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

There may be taken proper useful indications, both preservative and *curative*, from the qualities of the air. *Arbuthnot.*

CURATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. One that has the care and superintendence of any thing.

The *curators* of B. dlam assure us, that some lunatics are persons of honour. *Swift.*

2. A guardian appointed by law.

A minor cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian and *curator*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CURB. *n. f.* [*courber*, to bend, French.]

1. An iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horse. *Farr. Dict.*

The ox has his bow, the horse his *curb*, and the falcon his bells; so man hath his desires. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

So four fierce courfers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor *curbs*, nor threat'ning cries they fear. *Dryden.*

2. Restraint; inhibition; opposition; hindrance.

The Roman state, whose course will on
The way it takes, cracking ten thousand *curbs*
Of more strong links asunder, than can ever
Appear in your impediment. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

We remain
In strictest bondage, though thus far remov'd,
Under th' inevitable *curb*, refer'd
His captive multitude. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By these men, religion, that should be
The *curb*, is made the spur to tyranny. *Denham's Sophy.*

Even they, who think us under no other tie to the true interest of our country, will allow this to be an effectual *curb* upon us. *Atterbury.*

3. A hard and callous tumour, which runs along the inside of a horse's hoof; that is, on that part of the hoof that is opposite to the leg of the lame side. *Farrier's Dict.*

TO CURB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To guide or restrain a horse with a curb.

Part wield their arms, part *curb* the foaming steed. *Milton.*

2. To restrain; to inhibit; to check; to confine; to hold back.

Were not the laws planted amongst them at the first, and had they not governments to curb and keep them still in awe and obedience? *Spenser on Ireland.*

Then thou, the mother of so sweet a child,
Her false imagin'd loss cease to lament,
And wisely learn to curb thy sorrow's wild. *Milton.*

If sense and learning are such unfociable impetuous things, be taught to keep down the growth of his reason, and curb his intellectual. *Collier on Pride.*

Knowing when a muse should be indulg'd
In her full flight, and when she should be curb'd. *Reformers.*

At this the *curb'd* groan, that else had come;
And, pausing, view'd the present in the tomb. *Dryden's Fables.*

Till force returns, his ardour we restrain,
And curb his warlike will to cross the main. *Dryden.*

Some poor cottage on the mountain's brow,
Where pinching want must curb thy warm desires,
And household cares suppress thy genial fires. *Pope.*

Nature to all things fix'd the limits fit,
And wisely curb'd proud man's pretending wit. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes with from.

Yet, you are *curb'd* from that enlargement by
The consequence of the crown. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

3. In the following passage it signifies, I think, as in French, to bend.

Though the course of the sun be *curb'd* between
the tropics, yet are not those parts directly sub-
ject to his perpendicular beams uninhabitable or
extremely hot. *Ray.*

CURD. *n. f.* [See *CRUDE*.] The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor.

Milk of itself is such a compound of cream,
curds, and whey, as it is easily turned and dis-
solved. *Bacon.*

This night, at least, with me forget your care;
Chefnuts, and *curds* and cream, shall be your fare. *Dryden.*

Let Sporus tremble.—What! that thing of silk?
Sporus, that mere white *curd* of ass's milk? *Pope.*

TO CURD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cause to coagulate.

Maiden, does it *curd* thy blood,
To say I am thy mother? *Shakspeare.*

TO CURDLE. *v. n.* [from *curd*.] To coagulate; to shoot together; to con-
crete.

Powder of mint, and powder of red roses,
keep the milk somewhat from turning or *curdling*
in the stomach. *Bacon.*

Some to the house,
The fold, and dairy, hungry bend their flight,
Sip round the pail, or taste the *curdling* cheese. *Thomson's Summer.*

TO CURDLE. *v. a.* To cause to coagulate; to force into concretions.

His changed powers at first themselves not felt,
Till *curdled* cold his courage 'gan t' assail. *Spenser.*
Mixed with the sixth part of a spoonful of
milk, it burnt to the space of one hundred puffs,
and the milk was *curdled*. *Burton's Nat. Hist.*

My soul is all the same,
Unmov'd with fear, and mov'd with martial
fame;
But my chill blood is *curdled* in my veins,
And scarce the shadow of a man remains. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Ev'n now a fatal draught works out my soul;
Ev'n now it *curdles* in my shivering veins
The lazy blood, and freezes at my heart. *Smith.*
There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by
which brandy *curdles* milk. *Floyer.*

CURDY. *adj.* [from *curd*.] Coagulated;
concreted; full of curds; curdled.

It differs from a vegetable emulsion, by coagu-
lating into a *curdy* mass with acids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CURE. *n. f.* [*cura*, Latin.]

1. Remedy; restorative.

This league that we have made,
Will give her sadness very little *cure*;
Brother of England, how may we content
This widow lady? *Shakspeare's King John.*
Cold, hunger, prisons, ills without a *cure*,
All these he must, and gentler ills, endure. *Dryden's Fables.*

Now we're ador'd, and the next hour displeas'd;
At first your *cure*, and after your disease. *Granville.*

Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in
some remote part, by way of a *cure* for the cor-
ruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. Act of healing.

I do *cure* to-day and to-morrow. *Levi.*

3. The benefice or employment of a cu-
rate or clergyman.

If his *cures* among the Lawyers, let nothing
be said against extorting property, spinning
out causes, squeezing clients, and making the
laws a greater grievance than those who break
them. *Collier.*

TO CURE. *v. a.* [*curo*, Latin.]

1. To heal; to restore to health; to re-
medy; to recover; with of before the
disease. Used of patients or diseases.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle;
and therefore all contusions of bones, in hard weather,
are more difficult to *cure*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Here the poor lover, that has long endur'd
Some proud nymph's scorn, of his fond passion's
cur'd. *Waller.*

I never knew any man *cured* of inattention. *Swift.*

Hear what from love unprais'd hearts endure,
From love, the sole disease thou canst not *cure*. *Pope.*

2. To prepare in any manner, so as to
be preserved from corruption.

The beef would be so ill chosen, or so ill *cured*,
as to sink many times before it came so far as
Holland. *Temple.*

CURLESS. *adj.* [*cure* and *less*.] With-
out cure; without remedy.

Bootless are plagues, and *curless* are my
wounds;

No way to fly, nor strength to hold out flight. *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To *curless* ruin. *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*

If, said he,
Your grief alone is hard captivity,
For love of heav'n, with patience undergo
A *curless* ill, since fate will have it so. *Dryden.*

CURER. *n. f.* [from *cure*.] A healer;
a physician.

He is a *curer* of souls, and you a *curer* of bo-
dies: if you should fight, you go against the
hair of your professions. *Shakspeare.*

The indexterity and worse success of the most
famous of our consumption *curers*, do evidently
demonstrate their dexterity in beholding its cause. *Harvey on Consumption.*

CURFEW. *n. f.* [*courre feu*, French.]

1. An evening-peal, by which the Con-
querer willed that every man should rake
up his fire, and put out his light; so
that in many places, at this day, where
a bell is customarily rung towards bed-
time, it is said to ring *curfew*. *Cowell.*

You, whose pastime
Is to make midnight murtherous, that rejoice
To hear the solemn *curfew*. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Oft on a plat of rising ground
I hear the far off *curfew* sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar. *Milton.*

2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate.

But now for pans, pots, *curfews*, counters,
and the like, the beauty will not be to make

respected, so as the compound stuff is like to pass.
Bacon.

CURIA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *curialis*, Latin.]

The privileges, prerogatives, or perhaps retinue, of a court.

The court and curiality. *Bacon to Villiers.*

CURIOUSITY. *n. f.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to inquiry.

2. Nicety; delicacy.

When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mocked thee for too much *curiosity*; in thy rage thou knowest none, but art despised for the contrary. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

3. Accuracy; exactness.

Qualities are so weighed, that *curiosity* in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Our senses, however armed or assisted, are too gross to discern the *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature. *Ray.*

4. An act of curiosity; nice experiment.

There hath been practised also a *curiosity*, to set a tree upon the north side of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, and spread it upon the south side; conceiving that the root and lower part of the stock should enjoy the freshness of the shade, and the upper boughs and fruit, the comfort of the sun; but it suited not. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

5. An object of curiosity; rarity.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CURIOUS. *adj.* [*curiosus*, Latin.]

1. Inquisitive; desirous of information; addicted to inquiry.

Be not *curious* in unnecessary matters; for more things are shown unto thee than men understand. *Ecclesi.*

Even then to them the spirit of lies suggests That they were blind, because they saw not ill; And breath'd into their uncorrupted breasts A *curious* with, which did corrupt their will. *Devries.*

If any one too *curious* should enquire After a victory which we disdain, Then let him know the Belgians did retire Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*
Reader, if any *curious* stay To ask my hated name, Tell them, the grave that hides my clay Conceals me from my shame. *Westley.*

2. Attentive to; diligent about; sometimes with *after*.

'Tis pity a gentleman so very *curious* after things that were elegant and beautiful, should not have been as curious as to their origin, their uses, and their natural history. *Woodward.*

3. Sometimes with *of*.

Then thus a senior of the place replies, Well read, and *curious* of antiquities. *Dryden.*

4. Accurate; careful not to mistake.

'Till Ananias had made it a matter of great magnanimity and subtilty of wit to be a sound believing christian, men were not *curious* what tyrannies or particles of speech they used. *Hooker.*

5. Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection; not negligent; full of care.

A temperate person is not *curious* of fancies and deliciousness; he thinks not much, and speaks not often, of meat and drink. *Taylor.*

6. Exact; nice; subtle.

Such these senses embrace their objects at greater distance, with more variety, and with a more *curious* discrimination, than the other sense. *Hobbes.*

7. Artful; not neglectful; nicely diligent.

A villain observ'd the sunshine of her eyes, The role within herself her sweetness clos'd; Even ornament about her seemly lies, By *curious* chance, or careless art compos'd. *Farfax.*

8. Elegant; neat; laboured; finished.

Understanding to devise *curious* works, to work in gold. *Exodus.*

9. Rigid; severe; rigorous.

For *curious* I cannot be with you, Signor Baptista, of whom I hear to well. *Shak.*

CURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquisitively; attentively; studiously.

He looked very *curiously* upon himself, sometimes fetching a little skip, as if he said his strength had not yet forsaken him. *Sidney.*

At first I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but observing it more *curiously*, I saw within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the rest. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Elegantly; neatly.

Nor is it the having of wheels and springs, though never so *curiously* wrought, and artificially set, but the winding of them up, that must give motion to the watch. *South.*

3. Artfully; exactly.

4. Captiously.

To CURL. *v. a.* [*krollen*, Dutch; *cynnan*, Sax. *krille*, Dan.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets.

What hast thou been?

—A serving man, proud in heart and mind, that curled my hair, wore gloves in my cap, served the lust of my mistress's heart, and did the act of darkness with her. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. To writhe; to twist.

3. To dress with curls.

If the first meet the curled Antony, He'll make demand of her a kiss. *Shakespeare.*

They, up the trees

Climbing, fat thicker than the snaky locks That curl'd Megara. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities.

The visitation of the winds, Who take the ruffian billows by the top, Curling their monstrous heads. *Shakespeare.*

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air To curl the waves. *Dryden's Fables.*

To CURL. *v. n.*

1. To shrink into ringlets.

Those slender aerial bodies are separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibility and weight, would flag or curl. *Boyle.*

2. To rise in undulations.

To every nobler portion of the town The curling billows rowl their restless tide; In parties now they straggle up and down, As armies, unoppos'd, for prey divide. *Dryden.*
While curling smoke from village tops are seen. *Pope.*

3. To twist itself.

Then round her slender waist he curl'd, And stamp'd an image of himself, a sov'reign of the world. *Dryden's Fables.*

CURL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair.

She appalled herself like a page, cutting off her hair, leaving nothing but the short curls to cover that noble head. *Sidney.*

Just as in art he stood, in clouds enshrin'd, Her hand he fasten'd on his hair behind, Then backward by his yellow curls the dew; To him, and him alone, confest in view. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prisms be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plan and well polished, without those numberless waves of curls, which usually arise from the sand holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

CURL'EW. *n. f.* [*courleu*, Fr. *arguata*, Latin.]

1. A kind of waterfowl, with a large beak, of a gray colour, with red and black spots.

Among birds we reckon creyfers, *curlews*, and pullins. *Carro.*

2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very swiftly, and frequents the corn-fields in Spain, in Sicily, and sometimes in France.

Troves.

CURMU'DGEON. *n. f.* [It is a vitious manner of pronouncing *cur merchant*, Fr. An unknown correspondent.] An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl; a griper.

And when he has it in his claws, He'll not be hide-bound to the cause; Nor shalt thou find him a *curmudgeon*, If thou dispatch it without grudging. *Hudibras.*

A man's way of living is commended, because he will give any rate for it; and a man will give any rate rather than pass for a poor wretch, or a penurious *curmudgeon*. *Locke.*

CURMU'DGEONLY. *adj.* [from *curmudgeon*.] Avaricious; covetous; churlish; niggardly.

In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neighbourhood, a *curmudgeonly* fellow advised with his companions how he might save the charge. *L'Estrange.*

CURRENT. *n. f.* [*ribes*, Lat.]

1. The tree hath no prickles; the leaves are large: the flower consists of five leaves, placed in form of a rose: the ovary, which arises from the centre of the flower-cup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.

2. A small dried grape: properly written *corinth*.

They butter'd *currents* on fat veal bellow'd, And rumps of beef with virgin honey stew'd; Infidit taste, old friend, to them who Paris know, Where rcombole, shallot, and the rank garlick grow. *King.*

CURRENT. *n. f.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand.

The *currency* of those half-pence would, in universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom. *Swift.*

2. General reception: as, the report had a long *currency*.

3. Fluency; readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation.

4. Continuance; constant flow; uninterrupted course.

The *currency* of time to establish a custom, ought to be with a *continuation* from the beginning to the end of the term prescribed. *Aylfe.*

5. General esteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.

He that thinketh Spain to be some great overmatch for this citate, assisted as it is, and may be, is no good mintman, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CURRENT. *adj.* [*currens*, Latin.]

1. Circulatory; passing from hand to hand.

Shackles of silver, *current* money with the merchant. *Gentili.*

That there was *current* money in Abraham's time, is past doubt, though it is not sure that it was stamped; for he is said to be rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.

Many strange bruits are received for *current*. *Sidney.*

Because such as openly reprove supposed disorders of State are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plausible colour, whatsoever they utter passeth for good and *current*. *Hooker.*

I have collected the facts, with all possible impartiality, from the *current* histories of those times. *Swift.*

3. Common; general.

They have been trained up from their infancy in one set of notions, without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are *current* among mankind. *Watts.*

About three months ago we had a *current* report of the king of France's death. *Addison.*

4. Popular; such as is established by vulgar estimation.

We are allo to consider the difference between worth and merit, strictly taken: that is a man's intrinsic, this his *current* value; which is less or more, as men have occasion for him. *Grew.*

5. Fashionable; popular.

Of leaving what is natural and fit, The *current* folly proves our ready wit; And authors think their reputation safe, Which lives as long as fools are pleas'd to laugh. *Pope.*

6. Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted.

Fouler than heart can think thee, thou canst make No excuse *current*, but to hang thyself. *Shakspeare.*

7. What is now passing; what is at present in its course: as, the *current year*.

CURRENT. n. f.

1. A running stream.

The *current*, that with gentle murmur glides, Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;

But his fair course is not hindered; He makes sweet musick with th' enamell'd stones. *Shakspeare.*

These inequalities will vanish in one place, and presently appear in another, and seem perfectly to move like waves, succeeding and destroying one another; save that their motion sometimes seems to be quickest, as if in that vast sea they were carried on by a *current*, or at least by a tide. *Boyle.*

Heav'n bet Eridanus no more shall boast, Whose farcic in thine, like lesser *current*, 's lost; Thy nobler streams shall visit Jove's abodes, To shine among the stars, and bathe the gods. *Denham.*

Nut fabler Po more swells the poet's lays, While through the sky his shining *current* strays. *Pope.*

2. In navigation.

Currents are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by which a ship may happen to be carried more swiftly, or retarded in her course, according to the direction of the *current*, with or against the way of the ship. *Harris.*

3. Course; progression.

The castle of Cadmus was taken, and Thebes invested by Pheidias the Lacedemonian insidiously; which drew on a surprize of the cattle, a recovery of the town, and a *current* of the war, even into the walls of Sparta. *Bacon.*

CURRENTLY. adv. [from *current*.]

1. In a constant motion.

2. Without opposition.

The very cause which maketh the simple and

ignorant to think they even see how the word of God runneth *currently* on your side, is, that their minds are forebalded, and their conceits perverted beforehand. *Hooker, Preface.*

3. Popularly; fashionably; generally.

4. Without ceasing.

CURRENTNESS. n. f. [from *current*.]

1. Circulation.

2. General reception.

3. Easiness of pronunciation.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and *currentness* with stayedness, how can the language found other than most full of sweetness? *Camden's Remains.*

CURRIER. n. f. [coriarius, Latin.] One who dresses and pares leather for those that make shoes, or other things.

A *currier* bought a bear-skin of a huntsman, and laid him down ready money for it. *L'Estrange.*

Warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found To lodge their leath'ronic cation under ground; For useless to the *currier* were their hides, Nor could their tainted flesh with ocean tides Be freed from filth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CURRISH. adj. [from *cur*.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; frow; quarrelsome; malignant; churlish; uncivil; untractable; impracticable.

Sweet speaking oft a *currish* heart reclains. *Sidney.*

No care of justice, nor no rule of reason, Did thenceforth ever enter in his mind, But cruelty, the sign of *currish* kind. *Hub. Tale.*

In fashions wayward, and in love unkind; For Cupid deigns not wound a *currish* mind. *Fairfax.*

I would she were in heaven, so she could Entreat some power to change this *currish* Jew. *Shakspeare.*

She says your dog was a cur; and tells you, *currish* thanks is good enough for such a present. *Shakspeare.*

TO CURRY. v. a. [corium, leather, Latin.]

1. To dress leather, by beating and rubbing it.

2. To beat; to drub; to thrash; to chaff.

A deep design in 't to divide The well-affected that confide; By letting brother against brother, To claw and *curry* one another. *Hudibras.*

I may expect her to take care of her family, and *curry* her hide in case of refusal. *Addison.*

3. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smoothe his coat, and promote his flesh.

Fricions make the parts more fleshy and full; as we see both in men, and in the *currying* of horses: the cause is, for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits and blood to the parts. *Bacon.*

4. To scratch in kindness; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men; if to his men, I would *curry* with master Shallow. *Shakspeare.*

5. **TO CURRY FAVOUR.** To become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.

He judg'd them ill over-ably to fawn upon the heathens, and to *curry favour* with infidels. *Hooker.*

This humour succeeded so with the puppy, that an ass would go the same way to work to *curry favour* for himself. *L'Estrange.*

CURRYCOMB. n. f. [from *curry* and *comb*.]

An iron instrument used for currying or cleaning horses.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long definition; and to he would have of *fragile* and *siftum*, if, instead of a *currycomb* and cymbal, he could see stamped in the margin small pictures of these instruments. *Locke.*

TO CURSE. v. a. [curian, Saxon.]

1. To wish evil to; to execrate; to devote.

Curse me this people; for they are too mighty for me. *Numbers.*

After Solymán had looked upon the dead body, and bitterly *curst* the same, he caused a great weight to be tied unto it, and so cast into the sea. *Kneller.*

What, yet again! the third time hast thou *curst* me:

This imprecation was for Laius' death, And thou hast wished me like him. *Dryden and Lee.*

2. To mischief; to afflict; to torment.

On impious realms and barb'rous kings impose Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such fons as those. *Pope.*

TO CURSE. v. n. To imprecate; to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.

The silver about which thou *curstest*, and speakest of also in my ears, behold the silver is with me. *Judges.*

CURSE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Malediction; wish of evil to another.

Neither have I suffered my mouth to sin, by wishing a *curse* to his soul. *Job.*

I never went from your lordship but with a longing to return, or without a hearty *curse* to him who invented ceremonies, and put me on the necessity of withdrawing. *Dryden.*

2. Affliction; torment; vexation.

Curse on the stripping! how he ages his fire! Ambitiously sententious! *Addison.*

CURSED. participial adj. [from *curse*.]

1. Deserving a curse; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

Merciful powers! Restrain in me the *curst* thoughts that nature Gives way to in repose. *Shakspeare.*

2. Unholy; unanctified; blasted by a curse.

Come, lady, while heav'n lends us grace, Let us fly this *curst* sea place, Left the torcerer us entice With some other new device; Not a waste or needless sound, Till we come to holier ground. *Milton.*

3. Vexatious; troublesome.

This *curst* quartet be no more renew'd; Be, as becomes a wife, obedient still, Though griev'd, yet subject to her husband's will. *Dryden.*

One day, I think, in Paradise he liv'd; Destin'd the next his journey to pursue, Where wounding thorns and *curst* thistles grew. *Prior.*

CURSEDLY. adv. [from *curst*.]

Miserably; shamefully: a low cant word.

Satisfaction and restitution lies to *curstly* hard on the gizzards of our publicans. *L'Estrange.*

Sure this is a nation that is *curstly* afraid of being over-run with too much politeness, and cannot regain one great genius but at the expense of another. *Pope.*

CURSEDNESS. n. f. [from *curst*.]

The state of being under a curse.

CURSHIP. n. f. [from *cur*.]

Dogship; meanness; scoundrelship.

How durst he, I say, oppose thy *curship*, 'Gainst arms, authority, and worship? *Hudib.*

CURSITOR. n. f. [Latin.]

An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. They

CUR

are called clerks of course, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery. Of these there are twenty-four in number, which have certain shares allotted to each of them, into which they make out such original writs as are required. They are a corporation among themselves.

Cowell.

Then is the recognition and value, signed with the handwriting of that justice, carried by the *curfitee* in Chancery for that share where those lands do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn, and ingrossed in parchment.

Barnes.

CURSORARY. *adj.* [from *cursor*, Latin.]

Curfory; hasty; careless. A word, I believe, only found in the following line.

I have but with a *curfory* eye

O'erlook'd the articles. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

CURSORILY. *adv.* [from *curfory*.] Hastily; without care; without solicitous attention.

This power, and no other, Luther disowns, as any one that views the place but *cursorily* must needs see.

Atterbury.

CURSORINESS. *n. f.* [from *curfory*.] Slight attention.

CURSORY. *adj.* [from *cursorius*, Latin.] Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless.

The fish, upon a *curfory* and superficial view, appeared like the head of another man. *Addison.*

CURST. *adj.* Froward; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling.

Mr. Mason, after his manner, was very merry with both parties; pleasantly playing both with the shrewd touches of many *curst* boys, and with the small discretion of many lewd schoolmasters.

Alfham's Schoolmaster.

Curst cows have short horns.

Proverbs.

I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen, let her not hurt me: I was never *curst*;

I have no gift at all in shrewishness;

I am a right maid, for my cowardice;

Let her not strike me.

Shakespeare.

I'll go see if the bear he gone from the gentleman, and how much he hath eaten: they are never *curst* but when they are hungry.

Shaksf.

Her only fault, and that is fault enough,

Is, that she is intolerably *curst*,

And shrewd and froward, so beyond all measure, That, were my state far worse than it is,

I would not wed her for a mine of gold. *Shaksf.*

When I dissuaded him from his intent, And found him pight to do it with *curst* speech,

I threaten'd to discover him. *Shakespeare.*

And though his mind

Be ne'er to *curst*, his tongue is kind. *Craflow.*

CURSTNESS. *n. f.* [from *curst*.] Peevishness; frowardness; malignity.

Then, noble partness,

Touch you the fourest points with sweetest terms, Nor *curstness* grow to the matter. *Shakespeare.*

Her mouth she writh'd, her forehead taught

to frown,

Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown;

Her fallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,

And every feature spoke aloud the *curstness* of a

shrew. *Dryden.*

CURT. *adj.* [from *curtus*, Latin.] Short.

TO CURTAIL. *v. a.* [*curto*, Latin.] It was anciently written *curtal*, which perhaps is more proper; but dogs that had their tails cut being called *curtal* dogs, the word was vulgarly conceived to mean originally to *cut the tail*, and was in time written according to that notion.]

1. To cut off; to cut short; to shorten.

I, that am *curtail'd* of all fair proportion, Deform'd, unfinished, sent before my time Into this breathing world. *Shakespeare.*

CUR

Then why should we ourselves abridge, And *curtail* our own privilege? *Huabrat.*

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable *curtailings* and quaint modernisms. *Swift.*

This general employ, and expanse of their time, would as assuredly *curtail* and retrench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, as it would shorten the opportunities of vice. *Westward.*

Perhaps this humour of speaking no more than we must, has so miserably *curtailed* some of our words; and, in familiar writings and conversations, they often lose all but their first syllables. *Addison's Spectator.*

1. It has of before the thing cut off.

The count assured the court, that *Fact* his antagonist had taken a wrong name, having *curtailed* it of three letters; for that his name was not *Fact*, but *Faction*. *Addison.*

CURTAIL. *n. f.* A dog *lawed*, or mutilated according to the forest laws, whose tail is cut off, and who is therefore hindered in coursing. Perhaps this word may be the original of *cur*.

I, amazed, ran from her as a witch; and I think if my breast had not been made of flesh, and my heart of steel, she had transformed me to a *curtal* dog, and made me turn 'th' wheel. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*

CURTAIN. *n. f.* [*cortina*, Latin.]

1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure, to admit or exclude the light; to conceal or discover any thing; to shade a bed; to darken a room.

Their curtains ought to be kept open, so as to renew the air. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

Sol through white *curtains* shot a tim'rous ray, And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day. *Pope.*

Thy hand, great Dulness! lets the *curtain* fall, And universal darkness buries all. *Pope.*

2. To draw the *CURTAIN*. To close it, so as to shut out the light, or conceal the object.

I must *draw* a *curtain* before the work for a while, and keep your patience a little in suspense. *Bornet's Theory.*

Once more I write to you, and this once will be the last: the *curtain* will soon be drawn between my friend and me, and nothing left but to wish you a long good night. *Pope.*

3. To open it, so as to discern the object.

So soon as the all-cheering sun Should in the farthest east begin to draw The shady *curtain* from Aurora's bed. *Shaksf.*

Let them sleep, let them sleep on, Till this stormy night be gone; And th' eternal morn'g dawn, Then the *curtain* will be drawn. *Craflow.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions. *Military Dict.*

The governor, not discouraged, suddenly of timber and boards raised up a *curtain* twelve foot high, at the back of his soldiers. *Ameller.*

CURTAIN-LECTURE. *n. f.* [from *curtain* and *lecture*.] A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

What endless brawls by wives are bred! The *curtain-lecture* makes a mournful bed. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

She ought to exert the authority of the *curtain-lecture*, and, if she finds him of a rebellious disposition, to tame him. *Addison.*

TO CURTAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose or accommodate with curtains.

Now o'er one half the world Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse The *curtain'd* sleep. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

CUS

The wand'ring prince and Dido, When with a happy storm they were surpris'd, And *curtain'd* with a counsel-keeping cave. *Shakespeare.*

But, in her temple's last recess inclin'd, On Dulness' lap th' anointed head repos'd; Him close the *curtain'd* round with vapours blue, And soft besprinkled with emmerian dew. *Pope.*

CURTATE. *n. f.* [In astronomy.] The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTATION. *n. f.* [from *curto*, to shorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the *curtate* distance. *Chambers.*

CURTELASSE. } See CUTLASS.

CURTELAX. }

CURTSY. See COURTESY.

CURVATED. *adj.* [*curvatus*, Lat.] Bent; crooked.

CURVATION. *n. f.* [*curvo*, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE. *n. f.* [from *curve*.] Crookedness; inflexion; manner of bending.

It is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that *curvature* that is safest for the included marrow. *Cheyne.*

Flaccid it was beyond the activity of the muscle, and *curvature* of the vessels, to give it a due tension. *Haller.*

CURVE. *adj.* [*curvus*, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected; not straight.

Unless an intrinsic principle of gravity or attraction may make it describe a *curve* line about the attracting body. *Bentley.*

CURVE. *n. f.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedness of any particular form.

And as you lead it round, in artful *curve*, With eye intentive mark the springing game. *Thomson.*

TO CURVE. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

And the tongue is drawn back and *curved*. *Holler.*

TO CURVET. *v. n.* [*corrocare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to bound.

Cry holla! to thy tongue, I pry thee: it *curvets* uselessly. *Shakespeare.*

Himself he on an earwig set,

Yet scarce he on his back could get,

So oft and high he did *curvet*,

Ere he himself could settle. *Drayton.*

Seiz'd with unwonted pain, surpris'd with

fright,

The wounded steed *curvets*; and, rais'd upright,

Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind

Spring up in air aloft, and lash the wind. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To frolic; to be licentious.

CURVET. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.

2. A frolic; a prank.

CURVILINEAR. *adj.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of a crooked line.

The impulse continually draws the celestial body from its rectilinear motion, and forces it into a *curvilinear* orbit; so that it must be repeated every minute of time. *Cheyne.*

2. Composed of crooked lines.

CURVITY. *n. f.* [from *curve*.] Crookedness.

The joined ends of that bone and the incus receding, make a more acute angle at that joint, and give a greater *curvity* to the posture of the ossicles. *Holler on Speech.*

CUSHION. *n. f.* [*kussen*, Dutch; *coussin*, French.] A pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair.

Call Claudius, and some other of my men :
I'll have them sleep on cushions in my tent.

Shakespeare.

If you are learn'd,
Be not as common fools ; if you are not,
Let them have cushions by you.

Shakespeare.

But, ere they sat, officious Baucis lays
Two cushions stuf'd with straw, the seat to raise ;
Coarse, but the best she had.

Dryden's Fables.

An eastern king put a judge to death for an
iniquitous sentence ; and ordered his hide to be
stuffed into a cushion, and placed upon the tribu-
nal, for the son to sit on.

Swift.

CUSHIONED. *adj.* [from *cushion*.] Seated
on a cushion ; supported by cushions.

Many, who are cushioned upon thrones, would
have remained in obscurity.

Dissert. on Parties.

CUSP. *n. f.* [*cuspis*, Latin.] A term used
to express the points or horns of the
moon, or other luminary.

Harris.

CUSPATED. } *adj.* [from *cuspis*, La-
CUSPIDATED. } *tin.* A word ex-
pressing the leaves of a flower ending
in a point.

Quincy.

CUSTARD. *n. f.* [*custard*, Welsh.] A
kind of sweetmeat made by boiling
eggs with milk and sugar till the whole
thickens into a mass. It is a food much
used in city feasts.

He cram'd them, till their guts did ache,
With cawdle, custard, and plumb-cake.

Hudib.

Now may'st and thieves all hush'd and sati-
ate lay ;

Yet eat, in dreams, the custard of the day.

Pope.

CUSTODY. *n. f.* [*custodia*, Latin.]

1. Imprisonment ; restraint of liberty.

The council remonstrated unto queen Eliza-
beth the conspiracies against her life, and there-
fore they advised her, that she should go left
abroad weakly attended ; but the queen an-
swered, she had rather be dead than put in cus-
tody.

Bacon.

For thus enslav'd, is custody severe,
And stripes, and arbitrary punishment
Inflicted ?

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Care ; guardianship ; charge.

Under the custody and charge of the sons of
Marari, shall be the boards of the tabernacle.

Numbers.

We being strangers here, how da'st thou trust
So great a charge from thine own custody ?

Shak.

An offence it were, rashly to depart out of the
city committed to their custody.

Knolles.

There is generally but one coin stamp'd upon
the occasion, which is made a present to the per-
son who is celebrated on it : by this means the
whole frame is in his own custody.

Addison.

3. Defence ; preservation ; security.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for
the custody of the narrow seas.

Bacon.

CUSTOM. *n. f.* [*coustume*, French.]

1. Habit ; habitual practice.

Blood and destruction shall be so in use,
That mothers shall but smile when they behold
Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war ;
All pity choke'd with custom of fell deeds.

Shak.

Custum, a greater power than nature, seldom
fails to make them worship.

Locke.

2. Fashion ; common way of acting.

And the priest's custom with the people was,
that when any man offered sacrifice, the priest's
servant came, while the flesh was in seething,
with a flesh-hook of three-teeth in his hands.

1 Samuel.

3. Established manner.

According to the custom of the priest's office,
his lot was to burn incense when he went into
the temple of the Lord.

Luke.

4. Practice of buying of certain persons.

You say he is ambitious in his calling, and is
he not grown rich by it ? Let him have your cus-
tom, but not your votes.

Addison.

5. Application from buyers : as, *this trader
has good custom.*

6. [In law.]

A law or right not written, which, being es-
tablished by long use, and the consent of our
ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised. We
cannot say that this or that is a *custom*, except we
can justify that it hath continued so one hun-
dred years ; yet, because that is hard to prove,
it is enough for the proof of a *custom*, if two or
more can depose that they heard their fathers
say, that it was a *custom* all their time ; and
that their fathers heard their fathers also say, that
it was likewise a *custom* in their time. If it is
to be proved by record, the continuance of a hun-
dred years will serve. *Custom* is either general
or particular : general, that which is current
through England ; particular, is that which be-
longs to this or that county ; as gavelkind to
Kent, or this or that lordship, city, or town. *Custom*
differs from prescription ; for *custom* is particu-
lar to this or that man : prescription may be for
a far shorter time than *custom*.

Cowell.

7. Tribute ; tax paid for goods imported
or exported.

The residue of these ordinary finances be ca-
sual or uncertain, as be the escheats and forfei-
tures, the *customs*, butlerage, and imposts.

Bacon.

Those commodities may be dispersed, after
having paid the *customs* in England.

Temple.

Customs to steal is such a trivial thing,
That 'tis their charter to defraud their king.

Dryden.

Strabo tells you, that Britain bore heavy taxes,
especially the *customs* on the importation of the
Gallick trade.

Arbutnot.

CUSTOMHOUSE. *n. f.* The house where
the taxes upon goods imported or ex-
ported are collected.

Some *customhouse* officers, birds of passage,
and oppressive thirsty quires, are the only thriving
people amongst us.

Swift.

CUSTOMABLE. *adj.* [from *custom*.] Com-
mon ; habitual ; frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *custom-
able*.]

1. Frequency ; habit.
2. Conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY. *adv.* [from *customable*.]
According to custom.

Kingdoms have *customably* been carried away
by right of succession, according to prox-
imity of blood.

Hayward.

CUSTOMARILY. *adv.* [from *customary*.]
Habitually ; commonly.

To call God to witness truth, or a lye, perhaps,
or to appeal to him on every trivial occasion, in
common discourse, *customarily* without con-
sideration, is one of the highest indignities and
affronts that can be offered him.

Ray.

CUSTOMARINESS. *n. f.* [from *customary*.]
Frequency ; commonness ; frequent
occurrence.

A vice which for its guilt may justify the
sharpest, and for its *customariness* the frequentest,
invektives which can be made against it.

Government of the Tongue.

CUSTOMARY. *adj.* [from *custom*.]

1. Conformable to established custom ;
according to prescription.

Pray you now, if it may stand with the tune
of your voices, that I may be consul : I have
here the *customary* gown.

Shakespeare.

Several ingenious persons, whose assistance
might be conclusive to the advance of real and
useful knowledge, lay under the prejudices of
education and *customary* belief.

Glauville.

2. Habitual.

We should avoid the profane and irreverent use
of God's name, by cursing, or *customary* swearing ;
and take heed of the neglect of his worship, or
any thing belonging to it.

Titian.

3. Usual ; wonted.

Ev'n now I met him
With *customary* compliment, when he,
Waiving his eyes to th' contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, speeds from me.

Shakespeare.

CUSTOMED. *adj.* [from *custom*.] Usual ;
common ; that to which we are accus-
tomed.

No nat'ral exhalation in the sky,
No common wind, no *customed* event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs.

Shakespeare.

CUSTOMER. *n. f.* [from *custom*.]

1. One who frequents any place of sale
for the sake of purchasing.

One would think it Overdone's house ; for
here be many old customers.

Shakespeare.

A wealthy poet takes more pains to hire
A flattering audience, than poor tradesmen do
To persuade customers to buy their goods.

Ref. common.

Lord Strut has bespoke his liveries at Lew-
Baboon's shop : Don't you see how that old fox
steals away your customers, and turns you out of
your business every day ?

Arbutnot.

Those papers are grown a necessary part in
coffeehouse furniture, and may be read by cus-
tomers of all ranks for curiosity or amusement.

Swift.

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff,
just sent from the dyer, which you were pleased
to approve of, and be my customer for.

Swift.

2. A common woman. This sense is now
obsolete.

I marry her !—What, a customer ? Pr'ythee
bear some charity to my wit ; do not think it to
unwholesome.

Shakespeare's Othello.

CUT. *n. f.*

1. A buckler-bearer.

2. A vessel for holding wine.

Ainsworth.

To CUT, *pret. cut* ; *part. pass. cut*. [pro-
bably from the French *couteau*, a knife.]

1. To penetrate with an edged instru-
ment ; to divide any continuity by a
sharp edge.

Ah, cut my lace asunder,
That my great heart may have some scope to
beat,

Or else I swoon with this dead killing news.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

And when two hearts were join'd by mutual
love,

The sword of justice cuts upon the knot,
And severs 'em for ever.

Dryden.

Some I have cut away with scissars.

Wijeman.

2. To hew.

Thy servants can skill to cut timber in Leba-
non.

Chronicles.

3. To carve ; to make by sculpture.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm
within,

Sit like his grandfire cut in alabaster ?

Shak.

The triumphal is defaced by time ; but the
plan of it is neatly cut upon the wall of a neigh-
bouring building.

Addison.

4. To form any thing by cutting.

And they did beat the gold into thin plates,
and cut it into wires.

Exodus.

5. To divide by passing through.

Before the whistling winds the vessels fly,
With rapid swiftness cut the liquid way,
And reach Ceresus at the point of day.

Pope.

6. To pierce with any uneasy sensation.

The man was cut to the heart with their con-
solation.

Addison.

CUT

7. To divide packs of cards.

Supine they in their heav'n remain,
Exempt from passion and from pain;
And frankly leave us, human elves,
To cut and shuffle for our ourselves. *Prior.*
We sure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both cut and shuffled them. *Prior.*
Take a fresh pack, nor is it worth our griev-
ing,
Who cuts or shuffles with our dirty leaving. *Granville.*

8. To intersect; to cross: as, one line cuts another at right angles.

9. To CUT down. To fell; to hew down.

All the timber whereof was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia. *Knelles.*

10. To CUT down. To excel; to overpower: a low phrase.

So great is his natural eloquence, that he cuts down the best orator, and destroys the best contrived argument, as soon as ever he gets himself to be heard. *Addison's Cantabrigia.*

11. To CUT off. To separate from the other parts by cutting.

And they caught him, and cut off his thumbs. *Judges.*

12. To CUT off. To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.

All Spain was first conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were still increased, and the native Spaniards still cut off. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakspeare.*

This great commander was suddenly cut off by a fatal stroke, given him with a small contemptible instrument. *Howell.*
Irenæus was likewise cut off by martyrdom. *Addison.*

Ill-fated prince! too negligent of life!
Cut off in the fresh ripening prime of manhood,
Even in the pride of life. *Philips.*

13. To CUT off. To rescind; to separate; to take away.

Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine how to cut off some charge in legacies. *Shakspeare.*
He that cuts off twenty years of life,
Cuts off to many years of fearing death. *Shakspeare.*
Pretume not on thy God, whose'er he be:
There he regards not, owns not, hath cut off
Quite from his people. *Milton's Agonistes.*
The proposal of a recompence from men, cuts off the hopes of future rewards. *Smalbridge.*

14. To CUT off. To intercept; to hinder from union or return.

The king of this island, a wife man and a great warrior, handled the matter so, as he cut off their land forces from their ships. *Bacon.*
His party was so much inferior to the enemy, that it would infallibly be cut off. *Clarendon.*

15. To CUT off. To put an end to; to obviate.

To cut off contentions, commissioners were appointed to make certain the limits. *Huyward.*
To cut off all further mediation and interposition, the king conjured him to give over all thoughts of excuse. *Clarendon.*
It may compose our unnatural feuds, and cut off frequent occasions of brutal rage and intemperance. *Addison.*

16. To CUT off. To withhold.

We are concerned to cut off all occasion from those who seek occasion, that they may have whereof to accuse us. *Rogers.*

17. To CUT off. To preclude.

Every one who lives in the practice of any vicious sin, actually cuts himself off from the benefits and profession of christianity. *Addison.*
This only object of my real care,
Cut off from hope, abandon'd to despair,

CUT

In some few posting fatal hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from
the world. *Prior.*

Why should those who wait at altars be cut off from partaking in the general benefits of law, or of nature? *Swift.*

18. To CUT off. To interrupt; to silence.

It is no grace to a judge to shew quickness of conceit in cutting off evidence or counsel too short. *Bacon.*

19. To CUT off. To apostrophise; to abbreviate.

No vowel can be cut off before another, when we cannot sink the pronunciation of it. *Dryden.*

20. To CUT out. To shape; to form.

By the pattern of mine own thought. I cut out The purity of his. *Shakspeare.*

I, for my part, do not like images cut out in juniper, or other garden stuff: they be for children. *Bacon.*

There is a large table at Montmorancy cut out of the thickness of a vine stock. *Temple.*

The antiquaries being but indifferent taylorers, they wrangle prodigiously about the cutting out the toga. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

They have a large forest cut out into walks, extremely thick and gloomy. *Addison.*

21. To CUT out. To scheme; to contrive.

Having a most pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own forest, he had work enough cut him out to extinguish it. *Howell.*

Every man had cut out a place for himself in his own thoughts: I could reckon up in our army two or three lord-treasurers. *Addison.*

22. To CUT out. To adapt.

You know I am not cut out for writing a treatise, nor have a genius to pen any thing exactly. *Rymer.*

23. To CUT out. To debar.

I am cut out from any thing but common acknowledgments, or common discourse. *Pope.*

24. To CUT out. To excel; to outdo.

25. To CUT short. To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.

Thus much he spoke, and more he would have said,
But the stern horn turn'd aside his head,
And cut him short. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Acquiesce him short; and thus replied,
My worth, allow'd in words, is in effect denied. *Dryden.*

26. To CUT short. To abridge: as, the soldiers were cut short of their pay.

The soldier's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the cutting him up, that he had no brains in his head, may be mortified into a sensual man. *L'Estrange.*

27. To CUT up. To divide an animal into convenient pieces.

The bear's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the cutting him up, that he had no brains in his head, may be mortified into a sensual man. *L'Estrange.*

28. To CUT up. To eradicate.

Who cut up mallows by the bushes, and juniper-roots for their meat. *Job.*

This doctrine cuts up all government by the roots. *Locke.*

To CUT. v. n.

1. To make way by dividing; to divide by passing through.

When the teeth are ready to cut, the upper part is rubbed with hard substances, which infants, by a natural instinct, affect. *Arbutnot.*

2. To perform the operation of hi-hotomy.

He saved the lives of thousands by his manner of cutting for the stone. *Pope.*

3. To interfere: as, a horse that cuts.

Cut. part. adj. Prepared for use: a metaphor from hewn timber.

Sets of phrases, cut and dry,
Eschmore thy tongue supply. *Swift.*

Cut. n. f. [from the verb.]

CUT

1. The action of a sharp or edged instrument; the blow of an ax or sword.

2. The impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge or sharp instrument: distinguished from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument.

3. A wound made by cutting.

Sharp weapons, according to the force, cut into the bone many ways; which cuts are called *scides*, and are reckoned among the fractures. *Wise man's Surgery.*

4. A channel made by art.

This great cut or ditch Sciostris the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolemæus Philadelphus, purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let the Red Sea into the Mediterranean. *Swaltes.*

5. A part cut off from the rest.

Suppose a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one cut is reckoned for many foot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

6. A small particle; a shred.

It hath a number of short cuts: or shreadings, which may be better called wilches than prayers. *Hooker.*

7. A lot made by cutting a flick.

My lady Zelmane and my daughter Mopsa may draw cuts, and the shortest cut speak first. *Sidney.*

A man may as reasonably draw cuts for his tenets, and regulate his persuasion by the cast of a die. *Locke.*

8. A near passage, by which some angle is cut off.

The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great cutting, and instead of their cutting their way to it through the knowledge of the tongues, the fathers, and councils, they have taken another and a shorter cut. *South.*
There is a shorter cut, an easier passage. *Decay of Piety.*

The evidence of my sense is simple and immediate, and therefore I have but a shorter cut thereby to the assent to the truth of the things so evidenced. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

But the gentleman would needs see me part of my way, and carry me a short cut through his own ground, which saved me half a mile's riding. *Swift's Examiner.*

9. A picture cut or carved upon wood or copper, and impressed from it.

In this form, according to his description, he is set forth in the prints or cuts of martyrs by Cevalierius. *Brown.*

It is, I believe, used improperly by *Addison.*

Madam Dacier, from some old cuts of Terence, fancies that the larva or persona of the Roman actors was not only a vizard for the face, but had false hair to it. *Addison on Italy.*

10. The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed.

11. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards.

How can the muse her aid impart,
Unkill'd in all the terms of art?
Or in harmonious numbers put
The deal, the shuffle, and the cut? *Swift.*

12. Fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting into shape.

Their clothes are after such a pagan cut too,
That, sure, they've worn out christendom. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

His tawny beard was th' equal grace
Both of his wisdom and his face;
In cut and dye to like a tile,

A sudden view it would beguile. *Hudibras.*

They were so familiarly acquainted with him,
as to know the very cut of his beard. *Stillingfleet.*

CUT

CUT

CYL

Children love breeches, not for their cut on ease, but because the having them is a mark or step towards manhood. *Locke.*

A third desires you to observe well the toga on such a reverie, and asks you whether you can in confidence believe the sleeve of it to be of the true Roman cut. *Addison.*

Sometimes an old fellow shall wear this or that sort of cut in his cloaths with great integrity. *Addison's Spectator.*

Wilt thou buy there some high heads of the newest cut for my daughter? *Arbutnot's J. Bull.*

13. It seems anciently to have signified a fool or cully. To cut still signifies to cheat, in low language.

Send her money, knight: if thou hast her not in the end, call me cut. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

14. CUT and long tail. A proverbial expression for men of all kinds. It is borrowed from dogs.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will, come cut and long tail, under the degree of a squire. *Shakespeare.*

At quintin he,
In honour of this bridegroom,
Hath challeng'd either wide countess;
Come cut and long tail; for there he
Six bachelors as bold as he. *Ben Jonson.*

CUTANEOUS. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.]
Relating to the skin.

This serous, nutritious mass is more readily circulated into the cutaneous or remotest parts of the body. *Fluor on Humours.*

Some sorts of cutaneous eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits and farinaceous substances. *Arbutnot.*

CUTICLE. *n. f.* [*cuticula*, Latin.]

1. The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin. This is that soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burning, or the application of a blistering plaster. It sticks close to the surface of the true skin, to which it is also tied by the vessels which nourish it, though they are so small as not to be seen. When the scarf-skin is examined with a microscope, it appears to be made up of several lays of exceeding small scales. *Quincy.*

In each of the very fingers there are bones and gristles, and ligaments and membranes, and muscles and tendons, and nerves and arteries, and veins and skin, and cuticle and nail. *Bentley.*

2. A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to cuticle, and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the salt, before they concreted, floated in the liquor at equal distances in rank and file. *Newton's Opticks.*

CUTICULAR. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.]
Belonging to the skin.

CUTH, signifies knowledge or skill. So *Cuthwin* is a knowing conqueror; *Cuthred*, a knowing counsellor; *Cuthbert*, famous for skill. Much of the same nature are *Sophocles* and *Sorbianus*. *Gibson's Camden.*

CUTLASS. *n. f.* [*cutelas*, French. This word is written sometimes *cutlace*, sometimes *cutleax*; in *Shakespeare*, *cutleaxe*; and in *Pope*, *cutlax*.] A broad cutting sword: the word is much in use among the seamen.

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Were 't not better

That I did suit me all points like a man?
A gallant cutleaxe upon my thigh,
A boar-spear in my hand. *Shak. As you like it.*
To the lodgments of his herd he run,
Where the fat porkers slept beneath the sun;
Of two his cutlax launch'd the spouting blood,
These quarters'd, sing'd, and fix'd on forks of wood. *Pope.*

CUTLER. *n. f.* [*couteleur*, French.] One who makes or sells knives.

A poultry ring
That she did give, whole poetry was
For all the world like cutlers poetry
Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not. *Shakespeare.*

In a bye cutler's shop he bought a tenpenny knife: so cheap was the instrument of this great attempt. *Wotton.*

He chose no other instrument than an ordinary knife, which he bought of a common cutler. *Clarendon.*

CUTPURSE. *n. f.* [*cut* and *purse*.] One who steals by the method of cutting purses: a common practice when men wore their purses at their girdles, as was once the custom. A thief; a robber.

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is necessary for a cutpurse. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

A vice of kings,
A cutpurse of the empire and the rule,
That from a thief the precious diadem stole,
And put it in his pocket. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Was there no felony, no bowd,
Cutpurse, nor burglary abroad?
If we could imagine a whole nation to be cutpurse and robbers, would there then be kept that square dealing and equity in such a monstrous den of thieves? *Bentley's Sermons.*

CUTTER. *n. f.* [from *cut*.]

1. An agent or instrument that cuts any thing.

2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.

3. [*incisores*.] The teeth that cut the meat.

The molars, or grinders, are behind, nearest the centre of motion, because there is a greater strength or force required to chew the meat than to bite a piece; and the cutters before, that they may be ready to cut off a morsel from any solid food, to be transmitted to the grinders. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them; and then casts the same into the court to be written upon. *Cowell.*

CUT-THROAT. *n. f.* [*cut* and *throat*.] A ruffian; a murderer; a butcher of men; an assassin.

Will you then suffer these robbers, cut-throats, hate people, gathered out of all the corners of Christendom, to waste your countries, spoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all your seas? *Knolles.*

Perhaps the cut-throat may rather take his copy from the Parisian massacre, one of the horridlest instances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was known. *South.*

The ruffian robbers by no justice aw'd,
And unpaid cut-throat soldiers, are abroad;
Those venal souls, who, harden'd in each ill,
To save complaints and prosecution, kill. *Dryd.*

CUT-THROAT. *adj.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

If to take above fifty in the hundred be extremity, this in truth can be none other than cut-throat and abominable dealing. *Carew's Survey.*

CUTTING. *n. f.* [from *cut*.] A piece cut off; a chop.

The burning of the cuttings of vines, and casting them upon land, doth much good. *Tasso.*

Many are propagated above ground, by slips or cuttings. *Ray.*

CUTTLE. *n. f.* [*sepia*.] A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water and escapes.

It is somewhat strange, that the blood of all birds, and beasts, and fishes, should be of a red colour, and only the blood of the cuttle should be as black as ink. *Bacon.*

He that uses many words for the explaining any subject, doth, like the cuttle fish, hide himself for the most part in his own ink. *Ray.*

CUTTLE. *n. f.* [from *cuttle*.] A foul-mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the character of others. *Hammer.*

Away, you cutpurse rascal; you filthy bung, away; by this wine I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chops, if you play the saucy cuttle with me. *Shak. Henry IV.*

CYCLE. *n. f.* [*fyclus*, Latin; $\kappa\acute{\iota}\kappa\lambda\omicron\varsigma$.]

1. A circle.

2. A round of time; a space in which the same revolutions begin again; a periodical space of time.

We do more commonly use these words, so as to stile a lesser space a *cycle*, and a greater by the name of *period*; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large period the epocha thereof. *Holden on Time.*

3. A method, or account of a method, continued till the same course begins again.

We thought we should not attempt an unacceptable work, if here we endeavoured to present our gardeners with a complete *cycle* of what is requisite to be done throughout every month of the year. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To save appearances; how gird the sphere
With centrick and excentrick, scribbled o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb! *Milton.*

CYCLOID. *n. f.* [from $\kappa\upsilon\kappa\lambda\omicron\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, of $\kappa\upsilon\kappa\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ and $\tau\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, shape.] A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLOIDAL. *adj.* [from *cycloid*.] Relating to a cycloid; as the *cycloidal* space, is the space contained between the cycloid and its substance. *Chambers.*

CYCLOPEDIA. *n. f.* [$\kappa\upsilon\kappa\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ and $\tau\omicron\upsilon\delta\iota\alpha$.] A circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

CYGNET. *n. f.* [from *cycnus*, Latin.] A young swan.

I am the cygnet to this pale faint swan,
Who chaunts a doleful hymn to his own death. *Shak. King John.*

So doth the swan her downy cygnets save,
Keeping them prisoners underneath her wings. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Cygnets from grey, turn white. *Bacon.*
Young cygnets are good meat, if fatt'd with oats; but fed with weeds they taste fishy. *Motimer's Husbandry.*

CYLINDER. *n. f.* [$\kappa\acute{\iota}\lambda\iota\delta\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$.] A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

C Y N

The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the cylinder, may be easily found. *Wilkins.*

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bafes, pedestals, plots, and buildings; your cylinder, for vaulted turrets, and round buildings. *Peacham.*

CYLINDRICAL. } *adj.* [from *cylinder.*]
CYLINDRICK. } Partaking of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder.

Minera feri stalactitis, when several of the cylindrick striz are contiguous, and grow together into one theaf, is called brushiron ore. *Woodw.*

Obstructions must be most incident to such parts of the body where the circulation and the elastick fibres are both smallest, and those glands which are the extremities of arteries formed into cylindrick canals. *Arbuthnot.*

CYMAR. *n. f.* [properly written *finar.*] A slight covering; a scarf.

Her comely limbs compos'd with decent care,
Her body shaded with a slight cymar,
Her bosom to the view was only bare. *Dryden.*

CYMATIUM. *n. f.* [Lat. from *κύματιον*, a little wave.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. There are two sorts, of which one is hollow below, as the other is above. *Harris.*

In a cornice, the gola, or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions, or dentelli, make a noble show by their graceful projections. *Spectator.*

CYMBAL. *n. f.* [*cymbalum*, Latin.] A musical instrument.

The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries and fifes,
Tabors and cymbals, and the shouting Romans,
Make the fun dance. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

If mirth should fail, I'll busy her with cares,
Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars;
Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne,

As sounding cymbals aid the lab'ring moon. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

CYNA'NTHROPY. *n. f.* [*κύνων, κύων*, and *άνθρωπος*.] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

C Y P

CYNARCTOMACHY. [*κύνων, αεττις, μάχη*.] A word coined by *Butler*, to denote bear-baiting with a dog.

That some occult design doth lie
In bloody cynarctomachy,
Is plain enough to him that knows
How saints lead brothers by the nose. *Hudibras.*

CYNEGETICKS. *n. f.* [*κύνων, τέχνη*.] The art of hunting; the art of training and hunting with dogs.

There are extant, in Greek, four books of cynegeticks, or venation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CY'NICAL. } *adj.* [*κύνων*.] Having the
CY'NICK. } qualities of a dog; currish; brutal; snarling; satirical.

He doth believe that some new-fangled wit,
(it is his cynical phrase) will some time or other
find out his art. *Wilkins.*

CY'NICK. *n. f.* [*κύνων*.] A philosopher of the snarling or currish sort; a follower of *Diogenes*; a rude man; a snarler; a misanthrope.

How vilitly doth this cynick rhyme!—
Get you hence, firrah: saucy fellow, hence. *Shakspere.*

Without these precautions the man degenerates into a cynick, the woman into a coquette; the man grows sullen and morose, the woman impertinent and fantastical. *Addison.*

CY'NOSURE. *n. f.* [from *κύνων, σῦρα*.] The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer.

Towers and battlements it sees
Bosom'd high, in tufted trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

CY'ON. See *Crown*.
Gather ye now for garbs before the buds sprout. *Evelyn.*

CY'PRESS-TREE. *n. f.* [*cypressus*, Latin.]
1. The cypress is a tall straight tree, produced with great difficulty. Its fruit is of no use; its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies.

C Z A

The cypress-tree is always green, and never either rots or is worm-eaten. *Calmet.*

In ivory coffers I have stuf't my crowns;
In cypress chests my arras counterpanes. *Shak.*
He taketh the cypress and the oak, which he
strengtheneth for himself among the trees of the forest. *Isaiah.*

Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,
And nodding cypress form'd a fragrant shade. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Being anciently used in funerals, it is the emblem of mourning.

Poison be their drink,
Their sweetest shade a grove of cypress trees. *Shak. Henry vi.*

CY'PAUS. *n. f.* [I suppose from the place where it was made; or corruptly from cypress, as being used in mourning.] A thin transparent black stuff.

Lawn as white as driven snow,
Cyprius black as e'er was crow. *Shakspere.*
A cyprius, not a bosom,
Hides my poor heart! *Shakspere.*

CYST. } *n. f.* [*κύστις*.] A bag contain-
CYSTIS. } ing some morbid matter.

In taking it out, the cystis broke, and shewed itself by its matter to be a meliceris. *Wiseman.*

There may be a consumption, with a purulent spitting, when the vomica is contained in a cyst or bag; upon the breaking of which the patient is commonly suffocated. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CY'STICK. *adj.* [from *cyst*, a bag.] Contained in a bag.

The bile is of two sorts: the cystick, or that contained in the gall-bladder, a sort of repository for the gall; or the hepatick, or what flows immediately from the liver. *Arbuthnot.*

CYSTOTOMY. *n. f.* [*κύστις* and *τομή*.] The act or practice of opening encysted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

CZAR. *n. f.* [a Slavonian word, written more properly *tsar*.] The title of the emperor of Russia.

CZARINA. *n. f.* [from *czar*.] The empress of Russia.

D.

D A

D Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to *t*, but formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The sound of *d* in English is uniform, and it is never mute.

DA CAPO. [Ital.] A term in music, which signifying from the head or the beginning, means that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

D A B

To DAB. *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To strike gently with something soft or moist.

A face should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by dabbing it with fine lint. *Starp.*

DAB. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A small lump of any thing.
2. A blow with something moist or soft.
3. Something moist or slimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artist; a man

D A B

expert at something. This is not used in writing.

5. A kind of small flat fish.
Of flat fish there are rays, flouks, dabs, plaice. *Carew.*

DAB-CHICK. *n. f.* [*colymbus*.] a small waterfowl, called likewise *dobchick*, and *didapper*, and *dipchick*. *Ray.*

A dab-chick waddles through the copse
On feet and wings, and does, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch.]

To smear; to daub; to sputter; to besprinkle; to wet.

A shadow like an angel with bright hair

Dabbled in blood. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

I testified, and dabbled the wound with oil of turpentine. *Whifman's Surgery.*

Mean while the South, rising with dabbled wings,

A sable cloud athwart the welkin flings. *Swift.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. n.*

1. To play in water; to move in water or mud.

Neither will a spirit, that dwells with Aars, dabble in this impure mud. *Glavinille's Epol.*

The little one complained of her legs, that she could neither swim nor dabble with them. *L'Estrange.*

But when he found the boys at play, And saw them dabbling in their clay,

He stood behind a stall to lurk,

And mark the progress of their work. *Swift.*

2. To do any thing in a slight, superficial, or shallow manner; to tamper.

Shakespeare shall be put into your hands, as clear and as fair as it came out of them; though you, I think, have been dabbling here and there with the text, I have had more reverence for the writer and the printer, and left every thing standing. *Attobury to Pope.*

DA'BBLER. *n. f.* [from *dabble*.]

1. One that plays in water.

2. One that meddles without mastery; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a superficial meddler.

He dares not complain of the tooth-ach, lest our dabblers in politics should be ready to wear against him for dissatisfaction. *Swift.*

DACE. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation; in most provinces called *dare*. *Leuciscus*.]

A small river fish, resembling a roach, but less.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink

Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place;

Where I may see my quill or cork down sink,

With eager bite of perch, or bleak, or dace. *Walton.*

DA'CTYLE. *n. f.* [*δακτυλος*, a finger.] A

poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short, like the joints of a finger: as, *cāndīlūs*.

DAD. } *n. f.* [The child's way of

DA'DDY. } expressing father. It is remarkable, that, in all parts of the

world, the word for father, as first taught to children, is compounded of *a*

and *t*, or the kindred letter *d*, differently placed; as *tad*, Welsh; *at*, Greek; *atta*, Gothic; *tata*, Latin.]

Father.

I was never so bethumped with words, Since first I call'd my brother's father *dad*. *Shakespeare.*

His loving mother left him to my care; Fine child, as like his *dad* as he could stare! *Gay.*

To DADE. *v. a.* To hold up by a leading string.

The little children when they learn to go, By painful mothers daded to and fro. *Drayton.*

DÆDAL. *adj.* [*dadalus*, Latin.]

1. Various; variegated.

2. Skilful: this is not the true meaning, nor should be imitated.

Nor hath The *dadal* hand of Nature only pour'd Her gifts of outward grace. *Philips.*

DA'FODIL.

DAFFODILLY.

DAFFODOWNDILLY.

phodelus.]

This plant hath a lily-flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped, and cut into six segments, which inclose its middle like a crown; but the empalement, which commonly rises out of a membranous vagina, turns to an oblong or roundish fruit, which is triangular, and gapes in three parts; is divided into three cells, and full of roundish seeds. *Miller.*

Strew me the green ground with daffodown-dillies.

And cowslips, and kingcups, and loved lilies. *Spenser.*

Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed, And daffodillies fill their cups with tears, To strew the laureat heath where Lycid lies. *Milton.*

The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead

For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head:

The short narcissus, and fair daffodil,

Pancies to please the sight, and caltia sweet to smell. *Dryden.*

To DAFT. *v. a.* [contracted from *do aft*; that is, to throw back, to throw off.]

To toss aside; to put away with contempt; to throw away slightly. Not in use.

The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales, And his comrades, that daft the world aside,

And bid it pass. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

I would he had bellow'd this dotage on me; I would have daft all other respects, and made her half myself. *Shakespeare.*

DAG. *n. f.* [*dague*, French.]

1. A dagger.

2. A hand-gun; a pistol: so called from serving the purposes of a dagger, being carried secretly, and doing mischief suddenly. It is in neither sense now used.

To DAG. *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To daggle; to bemire; to let fall in the water: a low word.

DAGGER. *n. f.* [*dague*, French.]

1. A short sword; a poniard.

She ran to her son's dagger, and struck herself a mortal wound. *Sidney.*

This sword a dagger had his page, That was but little for his age;

And therefore waited on him so

As dwarfs upon knights-errant do. *Millican.*

He strikes himself with his dagger; but being interrupted by one of his friends, he stabs him, and breaks the dagger on one of his ribs. *Addison.*

2. [In fencing schools.] A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence.

3. [With printers.] The obelisk; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as [†].

DA'GGERSDRAWING. *n. f.* [*dagger* and *draw*.] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

They always are at daggersdrawing, And one another clapperclawing. *Hallifax.*

I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at daggersdrawing, till one desired to know the subject of the quarrel. *Swift.*

To DA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew; a word, according to Mr. Lye, derived from the Danish; according to Skinner, from *dag*, sprinkled, or *deagan*, to dip. They are probably all of the same root.]

To dip negligently in mire or water; to bemire; to besprinkle.

To DA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt.

Nor like a puppy, daggled through the town, To fetch and carry long-long up and down. *Pope.*

DA'GGLEDTAIL. *adj.* [*daggle* and *tail*.] Bemired; dipped in the water or mud; bespattered.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the sight of so many daggled tail parsons that happen to fall in their way. *Swift.*

DA'ILY. *adj.* [*daglic*, Saxon.] Happening every day, or very frequently; done every day; quotidian.

Much are we bound to heaven In daily thanks, that gave us such a prince. *Shakespeare.*

Cease, man of woman born! to hope relief From daily trouble and continued grief. *Prior.*

DA'ILY. *adv.* Every day; very often.

Let that man with better sense advise, That of the world least part to us is read; And daily how through hardy enterprise, Many great regions are discovered. *Fairy Queen.*

A man with whom I conversed almost daily for years together. *Dryden.*

DA'INTILY. *adv.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Elegantly; delicately.

Truth is a naked and open day-light, that doth not shew the masks and mummeries and triumphs of the world, half so stately and daintily as candle-light. *Bacon.*

2. Deliciously; pleasantly.

There is no region on earth so daintily watered, with such great navigable rivers. *Houel.*

Those young suitors had been accustomed to nothing but to sleep well, and fare daintily. *Bacon's View of Epick Poems.*

3. Nicely; ceremoniously; scrupulously.

4. Squeamishly; fastidiously.

DA'INTINESS. *n. f.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Delicacy; softness.

What should yet thy palate please? Daintiness and foster care, Sleeked limbs and finest blood? *Ben Jonson.*

2. Elegance; nicety.

The duke exceeded in the daintiness of his leg and foot, and the curl in the fine shape of his hands. *Watson.*

3. Delicacy; deliciousness.

It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision which he served in it, than for the malignity of the dish. *Hatoull on Providence.*

4. Squeamishness; fastidiousness.

Of sand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any daintiness. *Watson.*

5. Ceremoniousness; scrupulosity.

DA'INTY. *adj.* [derived by Skinner from *dain*, an old French word for delicate; which yet I cannot find in dictionaries.]

1. Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious.

Higher concoction is required for sweetness, or pleasure of taste, and therefore all your dainty plumbs are a little dry. *Bacon.*

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice; squeamish; soft; luxurious; tender.

This is the softest, yet the daintiest sense; For even the ears of such as have no skill Perceive a discord, and conceive offence; And knowing not what's good, yet find the ill. *Dante.*

They were a fine and dainty people; frugal and yet elegant, though not military. *Bacon.*

3. Scrupulous; ceremonious.

D A I

- Which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that makes
dainty,
I'll swear hath corns. *Shakspeare Romeo and Juliet.*
Therefore to horse;
And let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But thistaway. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
4. Elegant; tenderly, languishingly, or
effeminately beautiful.

My house, within the city,
Is richly furnished with plate and gold,
Basons and ewers to lave her *dainty* hands.
Shakspeare.

- Why should ye be so cruel to yourself,
And to those *dainty* limbs, which nature lent
For gentle usage and soft delicacy? *Milton.*
5. Nice; affectedly fine: in contempt.
Your *dainty* speakers have the curie,
To plead bad causes down to worse. *Prior.*

DA'INTY. *n. f.*

1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy; something of exquisite taste.
Be not desirous of his *dainties*; for they are
deceitful meat. *Proverbs.*
A worm breedeth in meal, of the shape of a
large white maggot, which is given as a great
dainty to nightingales. *Bacon.*

She then produc'd her dairy store,
And unbought *dainties* of the poor.
The shepherd swains, with sure abundance
blest,
On the fat flock and rural *dainties* feast. *Pope.*

2. A word of fondness formerly in use.
Why that 's my *dainty*; I shall miss thee;
But yet thou shalt have freedom. *Shakspeare.*
There is a fortune coming
Towards you, *dainty*, that will take thee thus,
And set thee aloft. *Ben Jonson.*

DA'IRY. *n. f.* [from *dey*, an old word
for milk. *Mr. Lye.*]

1. The occupation or art of making various
kinds of food from milk.
Grounds were tused much in England either
to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade
of English butter. *Temple.*

2. The place where milk is manufactured.
You have no more worth
Then the coarse and country fair,
That doth haunt the hearth or *dairy*. *Ben Jonson.*
What stores my *dairies* and my folds contain!
A thousand lambs that wander on the plain.
Dryden.

She in pens his flocks will fold,
And then produce her *dairy* store. *Dryden.*

3. Pasturage; milk farm; ground where
milk cattle are kept.

Dairies, being well housewifed, are exceeding
commodious. *Bacon.*
Children, in *dairy* countries, do wax more
tall than where they feed more upon bread and
flesh. *Bacon.*

DA'IRYMAID. *n. f.* [*dairy* and *maid*.]
The woman servant whose business is to
manage the milk.

The poorest of the sex have still an itch
To know their fortunes, equal to the rich;
The *dairy*maid enquires if she shall take
The trusty taylor, and the cook forsake. *Dryden.*
Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that
thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's *dairy*-
maids. *Addison.*

DA'ISY. *n. f.* [*dagereage*, day's eye.
Chaucer.] A spring flower.

It hath a perennial root: the stalks are naked,
and never branch out: the cup of the flower is
scaly and simple, divided into many segments to
the foot-stalk. The flowers are radiated; and
the heads, after the petals are fallen off, resemble
ebble cones. *Maler.*

When *daisies* pied, and violets blue,
And lady smocks all over white,
And cuckoo buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakspeare.*

D A L

As he passed, the woods put forth their blof-
soms, the earth her primroses and *daisies*,
to behold him. *Howel.*
Now hawthorns blossom, now the *daisies*
spring;
Now leaves the trees, and flow'rs adorn the
ground. *Pope.*
This will find thee picking of *daisies*, or smell-
ing to a lock of hay. *Addison.*
Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace;
The *daisy*, primrose, violet. *Thomson.*

DALE. *n. f.* [*dalei*, Gothick; *dal*, Dutch
and German.] A low place between
hills; a vale; a valley.

Long toft with storms, and beat with bitter
winds,
High over hills, and low adown the *dale*,
She wand'ring many a wood, and meatur'd many
a vale. *Fairy Queen.*

Before the downfall of the fairy state,
This *dale*, a pleasing region, not unblest,
This *dale* possess'd they, and had still possess'd.
Ticket.

He steals along the lonely *dale*. *Thomson.*

DA'LLIANCE. *n. f.* [from *dally*.]

1. Interchange of caresses; acts of fond-
ness.

Look thou betwix: do not give dalliance
Too much the rein: the strongest oaths are
draw
To th' fire 't' blood. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*
Nor gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles,
Wanted; nor youthful dalliance, as befits
Fair couple link'd in happy nuptial league,
Alone as they. *Milton.*

I'll head my people;
Then think of dalliance when the danger's o'er:
My warlike spirits work now another way,
And my soul's tun'd to trumpets. *Dryden.*

2. Conjugal conversation.

The giant, self-dismayed with the sound,
Where he with his Duesia dalliance found,
In haste came rushing forth from inner bow'r.
Fairy Queen.

That bower not mystick, where the sapient
king
Held dalliance with his fair Egyptian spouse. *Milton.*

Thou claim'st me for thy fire,
And my fair sun here show'st me, the dear pledge
Of dalliance had with thee in heav'n. *Milton.*

3. Delay; procrastination.

Both wind and tide stay for this gentleman;
And I, to blame, have held him here too long.—
—Good lord, you use this dalliance to excuse
Your breach of promise. *Shakspeare.*

DA'LLIER. *n. f.* [from *dally*.] A trifter;
a fondler.

The *dally* dalliers with pleasant words, with
smiling countenances, and with wagers purposed
to be lost before they were purposed to be made.
Ascham.

DA'LLOP. *n. f.* [of unknown etymology.]
A tuft, or clump. Not in use.

Of barley the sweetest and greenest ye find,
Leave standing in *dallops* till time ye do bind.
Tusser.

To DA'LLY. *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dutch, to
trifle.]

1. To trifle; to play the fool; to amuse
one's self with idle play; to lose time
in trifles; to procrastinate idly.

Take up thy master:
If thou should'st *dally* half an hour, his life,
With thine, and all that offer to defend him,
Stand in assured loss. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
He left his cur, and laying hold
Upon his arms, with courage bold
Cried out, 'tis now no time to *dally*,
The enemy begin to rally. *Hudibras.*

We have trifled too long already: it is mad-
ness to *dally* any longer, when our souls are at
stake. *Calamy's Sermons.*

D A M

One hundred thousand pounds must be raised;
for there is no *dallying* with hunger. *Swift.*

2. To exchange caresses; to play the
wanton; to fondle.

He is not loiling on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation;
Not *dallying* with a brace of courtizans,
But meditating with two deep divines. *Shakspeare.*

3. To sport; to play; to frolick.

She her arms buildeth in the cedar's top,
And *dallies* with the wind, and scorns the sun.
Shakspeare.

4. To delay.

They that would not be reformed by that cor-
rection, wherein be *dallied* with them, shall feel
a judgment worthy of God. *Wisdome.*

To DA'LLY. *v. a.* To put off; to de-
lay; to amuse till a proper opportunity.

He set down to perform service, not by the
hazard of one set battle, but by *dallying* off the
time with often skirmishes. *Knollys History.*

DAM. *n. f.* [from *dame*, which formerly
signified mother. *Had Nero never been*
an emperour, should never his dame have
been slain. *Chaucer.*]

1. The mother: used of beasts, or other
animals not human.

The *dum* runs lowing up and down,
Looking the way her harmless young one went,
And can do nought but wail her dailing loss.
Shakspeare.

Mother, says a sick kite, let me have your
prayers.—Alas, my child, says the *dum*, which
of the gods shall I go to? *L'Estrange.*

Birds bring but one morsel of meat at a time,
and have not fewer, it may be, than seven or
eight young in the nest together, which, at the
return of their *dams*, do all at once, with equal
greediness, hold up their heads and gape. *Reyn.*

2. A human mother, in contempt or de-
teilation.

This brat is none of mine;
It is the issue of Polixena:
Hence with it, and, together with the *dum*,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakspeare Winter's Tale.*

DAM. *n. f.* [*damm*, Dutch.] A mole or
bank to confine water.

As when the sea breaks o'er its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds,
Those banks and *dams*, that like a screen
Did keep it out, now keep it in. *Hudibras.*

Not with so fierce a rage the foaming flood
Roars, when he finds his rapid course withstood;
Bears down the *dams* with unresisted sway,
And sweeps the cattle and the cots away. *Dryden.*
Let loose the reins to all your wat'ry store,
Bear down the *dams*, and open every door.
Dryden.

The inside of the *damm* must be very smooth
and freight; and if it is made very sloping on
each side, it is the better. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To DAM. *v. a.* [*demman*, *ponedemman*,
Sax. *dammen*, Dutch.]

1. To confine, or shut up, water by moles
or dams.

I'll have the current in this place *damm'd* up;
And here the smug and filves Trent shall run
In a new channel, fair and evenly. *Shakspeare.*

Home I would go,
But that my doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and *damm'd* up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will spring.
Orway.

Boggy lands are fed by springs, pmt by a
weight of earth, that *dams* in the water, and
causes it to spread. *Mortimer.*

'Tis you must drive that trouble from your
soul;

As streams, when *damm'd*, forget their ancient
current,

And, wond'ring at their banks, in other chan-
nels flow. *Smith.*

D A M

1. It is used by *Shakspeare* of fire, and by *Milton* of light.

The more thou damm'st it up, the more it burns. *Shakspeare.*

Moon! if your influence be quite damm'd up With black usurping mists, some gentle taper, Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole Of some clay habitation, visit us With thy long levell'd rule of streaming light. *Milton.*

DAMAGE. *n. f.* [*damage*, French.]

1. Mischief; hurt; detriment.

Gross errors and absurdities many commit for want of a friend to tell them of them, to the great damage both of their fame and fortune. *Bacon.*

Such as were sent from thence did commonly do more hurt and damage to the English subjects than to the Irish enemies, by their continual ceas and extortion. *Davies.*

He repulsed the enemy very much to their damage. *Clarendon.*

2. Loss; mischief suffered.

His heart exalts him in the harm Already done, to have dispeopled heav'n, My damage fondly deem'd! *Milton.*

3. The value of mischief done.

They believed that they were not able, though they should be willing to sell all they have in Ireland, to pay the damages which had been sustained by the war. *Clarendon.*

4. Reparation of damage; retribution.

The bishop demanded restitution of the spoils taken by the Scots, or damages for the same. *Bacon.*

Tell me whether, upon exhibiting the several particulars which I have related to you, I may not sue her for damages in a court of justice? *Addison.*

5. In law.

Any hurt or hinderance that a man taketh in his estate. In the common law it particularly signifies a part of what the jurors be to enquire of; for, after verdict given of the principal cause, they are likewise asked their consciences touching costs, which are the charges of suit, and damages, which contain the hinderance which the plaintiff or defendant hath suffered, by means of the wrong done him by the defendant or tenant. *Cowell.*

When the judge had awarded due damages to a person into whose field a neighbour's oxen had broke, it is reported that he reversed his own sentence, when he heard that the oxen, which had done this mischief, were his own. *Watts.*

- To DAMAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mischief; to injure; to impair; to hurt; to harm.

I consider time as an immense ocean, into which many noble authors are entirely swallowed up, many very much shattered and damaged, some quite disjointed and broken into pieces. *Addison.*

- To DAMAGE. *v. n.* To take damage, or be damaged.

DAMAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *damage*.]

1. Susceptible of hurt: as, *damageable* goods.

2. Mischievous; pernicious.

Obscene and immodest talk is offensive to the purity of God, *damageable* and infectious to the innocence of our neighbours, and most pernicious to ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

DAMASCENS. *n. f.* [*damascenus*, from *Damascus*.] A small plum; a damson, as it is now spoken.

In April follow the cherry-tree in blossom, the *damascene* and plum-trees in blossom, and the white thorn in leaf. *Bacon.*

In fruits the white commonly is meaner, as in pear-plums and *damascenes*; and the choicest plums are black. *Bacon.*

DAMASK. *n. f.* [*damasquin*, Fr. *damaschino*, Ital. from *Damascus*.]

D A M

1. Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at *Damascus*, by which part, by a various direction of the threads, exhibits flowers or other forms.

Not any weaver which his work doth boast In diaper, *damask*, or in lyne. *Spenser.*

Wipe your shoes, for want of a clout, with a *damask* napkin. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

2. It is used for red colour in *Fairfax*, from the *damask* rose.

And for some deale perplexed was her spirit, Her *damask* late, now chang'd to purple white. *Fairfax.*

To DAMASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form flowers upon stuffs.

2. To variegate; to diversify.

They fat recline

On the soft downy bank, *damask'd* with flowers. *Milton.*

Around him dance the rosy hours, And *damasking* the ground with flow'rs, With ambient sweets perfume the morn. *Fenton.*

3. To adorn steel-work with figures; practised, I suppose, first at *Damascus*.

DAMASK-PLUM. See PLUM.

DAMASK-ROSE. *n. f.* The rose of *Damascus*; a red rose. See ROSE.

Damask-roses have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common. *Bacon.*

No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud, Nor broad carnations, nor gay spotted pinks, Nor, shower'd from ev'ry luth, the *damask-rose*. *Thomson.*

DA'MASKENING. *n. f.* [from *damasquiner*, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filing them up with gold or silver wire: used in enriching the blades of swords, and locks of pistols. *Chambers.*

DAME. *n. f.* [*dame*, Fr. *dama*, Spanish.]

1. A lady; the old title of honour to women.

The word *dame* originally signified a mistress of a family, who was a lady; and it is used still in the English law to signify a lady: but in common use, now-a-days, it represents a farmer's wife, or a mistress of a family of the lower rank in the country. *Watts' Logic.*

Bless you, fair *dame*! I am not to you known, Though in your state of honour I am perfect. *Shakspeare.*

Not all these lords do vex me half so much As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife. *Shakspeare.*

Shut your mouth, *dame*! *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

Sovereign of creatures, universal *dame*! *Milton.*

2. It is still used in poetry, for women of rank.

His father Faustus, a Laurentian *dame* His mother, fair Matia was her name. *Dryden.*

Who would not repeat that bliss, And frequent sight of such a *dame* Buy with the hazard of his fame? *Waller.*

3. Mistress of a low family.

They killed the poor cock; for, say they, if it were not for his waking our *dame*, she would not wake us. *L'Estrange.*

4. Woman in general.

We're willing *dames* enough; there cannot be That vulture in you to devour so many As will to greatness dedicate themselves. *Shakspeare.*

DAMES-VIOLET. *n. f.* A plant, called also queen's gillyflower. *Miller.*

To DAMN. *v. a.* [*damno*, Latin.]

1. To doom to eternal torments in a future state.

It is most necessary, that the church, by doctrine and decree, do *damn* and send to hell for ever those facts and opinions. *Bacon.*

D A M

2. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not *damn* him. *South's Sermons.*

3. To condemn; to censure.

His own impartial thought Will *damn*, and conscience will record the fault. *Dryden.*

4. To hoot or hiss any publick performance; to explode.

They *damn* themselves, nor will my muse descend To clap with such who fools and knaves commend. *Dryden.*

For the great dons of wit, Phœbus gives them full privilege alone To *damn* all others, and cry up their own. *Dryden.*

You are so good a critick, that it is the greatest happiness of the modern poets that you do not bear their works; and, next, that you are not so ardent a critick as to *damn* them, like the rest, without hearings. *Pope.*

DA'MNABLE. *adj.* [from *damn*.]

1. Deserving damnation; justly doomed to never-ending punishment.

It gives him occasion of labouring with greater earnestness elsewhere, to entangle unwary minds with the snares of his *damnable* opinion. *Hooker.*

He's a creature unprepared, unmeet for death; And to transport him in the mind he is Wore *damnable*. *Shakspeare.*

As he does not reckon every schism of a *damnable* nature, so he is far from eluding with the new opinion of those who make it no crime. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes indecently used in a low and ludicrous sense; odious; pernicious.

O thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nose for thy speeches? *Shakspeare.*

DA'MNABLY. *adv.* [from *damnable*.]

1. In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment; so as to be excluded from mercy.

We will propose the question, whether those who hold the fundamentals of faith may deny Christ *damnably*, in respect of those consequences that arise from them? *South's Sermons.*

2. It is indecently used in a ludicrous sense; odiously; hatefully.

The more sweets they belov'd upon them, the more *damnably* their converse sunk. *Dennis.*

DAMNATION. *n. f.* [from *damn*.] Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment.

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of hell, or remembers how often he hath been spared from an horrible *damnation*, will not be ready to strangle his brother for a trifle. *Taylor.*

Now mine the sin, And mollify *damnation* with a phrase: Say you consented not to Sancho's death, But barely not forbade it. *Dryden.*

DA'MNATORY. *adj.* [from *damnatorius*.] Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DA'MNED. *part. adj.* [from *damn*.] Hateful; detestable; abhorred; abominable.

Not in the legions Of horrid hell can come a devil more *damnd* In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be A couch for luxury and *damned* meet. *Shakspeare.*

But, O! what *damnd* minutes tells he o'er Who doubts, yet doubts; suspects, yet strongly loves. *Shakspeare.*

Dare not To brand the spotless virtue of my prince With falsehoods of most base and *damnd* contrivance. *Reeve.*

D A M

DAMNIFIC. *adj.* [from *damnify*.] Procuring loss; mischievous.

TO DAMNIFY. *v. a.* [from *damnifico*, Latin.]

1. To endamage; to injure; to cause loss to any.

He, who has suffered the damage, has a right to demand in his own name, and he alone can remit, satisfaction: the *damified* person has the power of appropriating the goods or service of the offender, by right of self-preservation. *Locke*.

2. To hurt; to impair.

When now he saw himself so freshly rear,
As if late fight had nought him *damified*,
He was dismay'd, and 'gan his fate to fear.
Fairy Queen.

DAMNINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *danning*.] Tendency to procure damnation.

He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath had such experience of, for the emptiness and *dannings* of them, and so think himself a complete penitent. *Hammond*.

DAMP. *adj.* [*dampe*, Dutch.]

1. Moist; inclining to wet; not completely dry; foggy.

She said no more: the trembling Trojans hear,
O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear.
Dryden.

2. Dejected; sunk; depressed.

All these and more came flocking, but with looks
Dyrncaft and *damp*: yet such wherein appear'd
Obscure some glimpse of joy. *Milton*.

DAMP. *n. f.*

1. Fog; moist air; moisture.

Night; not now, as ere man fell,
Wholesome, and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompanied, with *damps* and dreadful gloom.
Milton.

A rift there was, which from the mountain's height
Convey'd a glimmering and malignant light;
A breathing-place to draw the *damps* away,
A twilight of an intercepted day. *Dryden*.

2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.

The heat of the sun, in the hotter seasons, penetrating the exterior parts of the earth, excites those mineral exhalations in subterraneous caverns, which are called *damps*: these seldom happen but in the summer-time; when, the hotter the weather is, the more frequent are the *damps*. *Woodward*.

3. Dejection; depression of spirit; cloud of the mind.

Adam, by this from the cold sudden *damp*
Reco'ring, and his scatter'd spirits return'd,
To Michael thus his humble words address'd.
Milton.

His name struck every where so great a *damp*,
As Archimedes through the Roman camp.
Roscommon.

Ev'n now, while thus I stand black in thy presence,
A secret *damp* of grief comes o'er my thoughts.
Addison.

An eternal state he knows and confesses
that he has made no provision for, that he is undone for ever: a prospect enough to cast a *damp* over his spiritliest hours.
Rogers.

This commendable resentment against me,
strikes a *damp* upon that spirit in all ranks and corporations of men.
Swift.

TO DAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet; to moisten; to make humid.

2. To depress; to deject; to chill; to dull.

The very loss of one pleasure is enough to *damp* the relish of another.
L'Estrange.

Dread of death hangs over the mere natural

D A N

man, and, like the hand-writing on the wall, *damps* all his jollity. *Atterbury*.

It would be enough to *damp* their warmth in such pursuits, if they could once reflect, that in such course they will be sure to run upon the very rock they mean to avoid. *Swift*.

3. To weaken; to abate; to hebetate; to discourage.

A soft body *dampeth* the sound much more than a hard. *Bacon*.

4. To hebetate; to abate motion; to discourage; to dull.

Ufury dulls and *damps* all industries, improvement, and new inventions, wherein money would be thriving, if it were not for this *slug*. *Bacon*.

Unless an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, *damp* my intended wing
Depict'd. *Milton*.

DAMPISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *damp*.] Tendency to wetness; fogginess; moisture.

It hath been used by some with great success to make their walls thick; and to put a lay of chalk between the bricks, to take away all *dampishness*. *Bacon*.

DAMPNESS. *n. f.* [from *damp*.] Moisture; fogginess.

Nor need they fear the *dampness* of the sky
Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly;
'Twas only water thrown on tails too dry.
Dryden.

By stacks they often have very great loss, by the *dampness* of the ground, which rots and spoils it. *Mortimer*.

DAMPY. *adj.* [from *damp*.] Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful.

The lords did disperse *dampy* thoughts, which
the remembrance of his uncle might raise, by
applying him with exercises and disports.
Hayward.

DAMSEL. *n. f.* [*damoiselle*, French.]

1. A young gentlewoman; a young woman of distinction: now only used in verse.

Kneeling, I my servant's smiles implore,
And one mad *damsel* dares dispute my pow'r.
Prior.

2. An attendant of the better rank.

With her train of *damsels* she was gone
In shady walks, the scorching heat to shun.
Dryden.

3. A clown; a country lads.

The clowns are whoremasters, and the *damsels* with child. *Gay*.

DAMSON. *n. f.* [corruptly from *damiscene*.] A small black plum. See **DAMASCENE**.

My wife desir'd some *damsons*,
And made me climb with danger of my life.
Shakespeare.

DAN. *n. f.* [from *dominus*, as now *don* in Spanish; and *donna*, Italian, from *domina*.] The old term of honour for men, as we now say *master*. I know not that it was ever used in prose, and imagine it to have been rather of ludicrous import.

Dan Chaucer well of English undefil'd.
Douglas.

This whimp'd, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This signor Junio's giant dwarf, *dan* Cupid.
Shakespeare.

Dick, if this story pleaseth thee,
Pray thank *dan* Pope, who told it me. *Prior*.

TO DANCE. *v. n.* [*danfer*, Fr. *dançar*, Span. as some think from *tanza*, Arabic, a dance; as *Junius*, who loves to derive from Greek, thinks, from *danos*.]

D A N

To move in measure; to move with steps correspondent to the sound of instruments.

What say you to young Mr. Fenton? He capers, he *dances*, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses. *Shakespeare*.

TO DANCE. *Attendance.* *v. n.* To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.

Men are sooner weary to *dance attendance* at the gates of foreign lords, than to carry the good leisure of their own magistracies. *Raleigh's Essays*.

It upbraids you,
To let your father's friend, for three long months,
Thus *dance attendance* for a word of audience.
Dryden.

TO DANCE. *v. a.* To make to dance; to put into a lively motion.

Thy grandfire lov'd thee well;
Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee. *Shaks*.

That I see thee here,
Thou noble thing! more *dances* my rapt heart,
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Beside my threshold. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

In pestilences, the malignity of the infecting vapour *dances* the principal spirits. *Bacon*.

DANCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by music.

Our *dance* of custom, round about the oak
of Hecate the hunter. *Shakespeare*.

The honourablest part of talk is to give the occasion, and again to moderate and pass to somewhat else; for then a man leads the *dance*. *Bacon*.

But you perhaps expect a modish feast,
With curious songs and wanton *dances* grac'd.
Dryden.

DANCER. *n. f.* [from *dance*.] One that practises the art of dancing.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a *dancer*, while I strook
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shakespeare*.

Musicians and *dancers*! take some truce
With these your pleasing labours; for great use
As much weariness as perfection brings. *Donne*.

The earl was too far from being a good *dancer*,
that he was no graceful goer. *Hutton*.

It is a usual practice for our funambulators, or *dancers* on the rope, to attempt somewhat like to flying. *Wilkins*.

He, perfect *dancer*! climbs the rope
And balances your fear and hope. *Prior*.

Nature, I thought, perform'd too mean a part,
Forming her movements to the rules of art;
And, vex'd, I found that the musicians hand
Had o'er the *dancer's* mind too great command.
Prior.

DANCINGMASTER. *n. f.* [*dance* and *master*.] One who teaches the art of dancing.

The apes were taught their apes tricks by a *dancingmaster*. *L'Estrange*.

The legs of a *dancingmaster*, and the fingers of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions. *Locke on Understanding*.

DANCINGSCHOOL. *n. f.* [*dance* and *school*.] The school where the art of dancing is taught.

They bid us to the English *dancing schools*,
And teach lavolias high, and swift courantos;
Saying our grace is only in our heels. *Shaks*.

A certain Egyptian king endowed a *dancing-school* for the institution of apes of quality. *L'Estrange*.

DANDELION. *n. f.* [*dent de lion*, French.] The name of a plant.

It agrees in all respects with the hawkweed, but only in its having a single naked stalk, with one flower upon the top. *Miller*.

D A N

For cowslips sweet, let dandelions spread;
For Blouzelinda, blithesome maid, is dead!

Gay's *Pastorals*.

DA'NDIPRAT. *n. f.* [*dandin*, French.] A little fellow; an urchin: a word used sometimes in fondness, sometimes in contempt.

To DA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To shake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to please and quiet him.

Then shall ye suck, and shall be born upon her sides, and be dandled upon her knees. *Isaiah.*

Thy little brethren, which, like fairy sprites, Oft slept into our chamber those sweet nights, And, kiss'd and dandled on thy father's knee, Were brib'd next day to tell what they did see.

Donne.

Courts are but superficial schools
To dandle fools.

Bacon.

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the kid.

Milton.

Motion occasions sleep, as we find by the common use of rocking froward children in cradles, or dandling them in their nurseries arms.

Temple.

2. To fondle; to treat like a child.

Their child shall be advanc'd,

And be received for the emperor's heir;
And let the emperor dandle him for his own.

Shakespeare.

They have put me in a silk gown, and a gaudy fool's cap; I am ashamed to be dandled thus, and cannot look in the glass without blushing, to see myself turned into such a little pretty matter.

Addison.

3. To delay; to procrastinate; to protract by trifles: not in use.

Captains do so dandle their doings, and dally in the service, as if they would not have the enemy subdued.

Spenser.

DA'NDLER. *n. f.* [from *dandle*.] He that dandles or fondles children.

DA'NDRUFF. *n. f.* [often written *dendruff*, from *tan*, the itch, and *druff*, fordid, filthy.] Scabs in the head; scurf at the roots of the hair.

DA'NEWORT. *n. f.* A species of elder; called also dwarf-elder, or wallwort.

DA'NGER. *n. f.* [*danger*, Fr. of uncertain derivation. *Skinner* derives it from *damnum*, *Menage* from *angaria*, *Minshew* from *dan*, death, to which *Juvens* seems inclined.] Risk; hazard; peril.

They that sail on the sea, tell of the danger.

Reclus.

Our craft is in danger to be set at nought. *Acts.*
He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour, and to no other pretence of danger.

Shakespeare.

More danger now from man alone we find,
Than from the rocks, the billows and the wind.

Waller.

To DA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in hazard; to endanger.

Pumpey's fun stands up

For the main foldier; whose quality going on,
The sides o' th' world may danger.

Shakespeare.

DANGERLESS. *adj.* [from *danger*.] Without hazard; without risk; exempt from danger.

He shewed no less magnanimity in *dangerless* despising, than others in dangerous affecting, the multiplying of kingdoms.

Sidney.

DA'NGEROUS. *adj.* [from *danger*.] Hazardous; perilous; full of danger.

A man of an ill tongue is dangerous in his city.

Ecclus.

All men counsel me to take away thy life,
likely to bring forth nothing but dangerous and wicked effects.

Sidney.

D A P

Already we have conquer'd half the war,
And the less dangerous part is left behind. *Dryd.*

DA'NGEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dangerous*.] Hazardously; perilously; with danger.

But for your son, believe it, oh believe it,
Most *dangerously* you have with him prevail'd,
If not most mortal to him. *Shakespeare's Coriol.*

A sort of naughty perions

Have practis'd *dangerously* against your state,
Dealing with witches and with conjurers. *Shaks.*

It is just with God to permit those, which think they stand so surely, to fall most *dangerously*.

Plutarch says, *Tellchilla*, a noble lady, being *dangerously* sick, was advised to apply her mind to poetry.

Peacocks.

If it were so, which but to think were pride,
My constant love would *dangerously* be tried. *Dryd.*

DA'NGEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dangerous*.] Danger; hazard; peril.

I shall not need to mind you of judging of the *dangerousness* of diseases, by the nobleness of the part affected.

Boyle.

To DA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *hang*, according to *Skinner*; as *hang*, *bangle*, *dangle*.] To hang loose and quivering.

Go, bind thou up yon *dangling* apocrycks.

Shakespeare.

He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*,
Than miss his dear delight to wrangle. *Hudib.*

Codrus had but one leg; so short, to boot,
That his short wife's short legs hung *dangling* out.

Dryden.

With *dangling* hands he strokes th' imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe.

Smith.

But have you not with thought beheld
The sword hang *dangling* o'er the shield! *Prior.*

2. To hang upon any one; to be an humble, useless, harmless follower.

The prebiterians, and other fanatics that *dangle* after them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment.

Swift.

DA'NGLER. *n. f.* [from *dangle*.] A man that hangs about women only to waste time.

A *dangler* is of neither sex.

Ralph.

DANK. *adj.* [from *tuncken*, Germ. *Skinner*.] Damp; humid; moist; wet.

He her the maiden sleeping found

On the *dank* and dirty ground.

Shakespeare.

The *dank*, and rising on this pious tour

The mid aerial sky.

Milton.

Through each thicket, *dank* or dry

Like a black mid, low creeping, he held on

His midnight search.

Milton.

Now that the fields are *dank*, and ways are mire,

Where shall we sometimes meet, and by the fire

Help waste a sullen day?

Milton.

By the rusky-fringed bank,

Where grows the willow and the other *dank*,

My sliding chariot stays.

Milton.

Me, in my vow'd

Picture, the sacred wall declares I have hung

My *dank* and drooping weeds

To the stern god of sea.

Milton.

To wash the skins of beasts and fowls here-

with, would keep them from growing *dank* in

moist weather.

Grew.

DA'NKISH. *adj.* Somewhat *dank*.

They bound me, bore me thence,

And in a *dank* and *dankish* vault at home

There left me.

Shakespeare.

To DAP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip*.] To

let fall gently into the water: a word,

I believe, only used by anglers.

I have taught him how to catch a chub, by

dapping with a grasshopper.

Waller.

DAPA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *dapaticus*, Lat.

tin.] Sumptuous in cheer.

Bailey.

D A R

DAPPER. *adj.* [*dapper*, Dutch.] Lit^{le}tle and active; lively without bulk. It is usually spoken in contempt.

And on the tawny sands and shelves,

Trip the pert faines and the *dapper* elves. *Milton.*

A pert *dapper* spark of a magpie fancied the birds would never be governed till himself should sit at the helm.

L'Estrange.

DA'PPERLING. *n. f.* [from *dapper*.] A dwarf; a dandiprat.

Ainsworth.

DA'PPLE. *adj.* [from *apple*; as *pommelé*.] Marked with various colours; variegated; streaked; imbricated: it is used chiefly of animals.

My country neighbours do not find it impossible to think of a lame horse, till they have run over all beings that are, and then pitch on *dapple*.

Lake.

To DA'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To streak; to vary; to diversify with colours.

But under him a grey fleed did he wield,
Whole sides with *dappled* circles were endiged.

Spenser.

The gentle day

Dapples the drowsy east with spots of grey.

Shakespeare.

Horses that are *dippled* turn white; and odd squirrels turn grizzly.

Bacon.

The lark begins his flight,
From his watch-tower in the skies,

Till the *dappled* dawn doth rise.

Milton.

The *dappled* pink, and blushing rose,

Deck my charming Chloe's hair.

Prior.

The gods, to curse Pamela with her prayers,

Gave the gilt coach and *dappled* Flanders mares.

Pope.

DAR. } *n. f.* A fish found in the Sea.
DART. } *vern.* *Bailey.* *Dart* is the same with *Dace*.

To DARE. *v. n.* pret. I *darst*; the preterit I *dared* belongs to the active *dare*; part. I have *dared*, [deapman, Saxon; *derren*, Dutch.] To have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid; to adventure; to be adventurous.

Darst thou be as good as thy word now?—

Why, Hal, thou knowest, as thou art but a man, I *dare*; but, as thou art a prince, I fear thee.

Shakespeare.

I *dare* do all that may become a man;

Who *dare* do more, is none.

Shakespeare.

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he *darst* steal any thing adventurously.

Neither of them was of that temper as to *dare* any dangerous fact.

Haywood.

The father bore it with undaunted soul,

Like one who *darst* his destiny controul.

Deliberate and well-weighted courage knows both to be cautious and to *dare*, as occasion offers.

Dryden.

We *dare* not build much upon such a notion or doctrine, till it be very fully examined.

Watts.

To DARE. *v. a.* pret. I *dared*, not I *darst*. To challenge; to defy.

I never in my life

Did hear a challenge urg'd more modestly,

Unless a brother should a brother *dare*

To gentle exercise and proof of arms.

Shaks.

Here the stands:

Take but possession of her with a touch;

I *dare* thee but to breathe upon my love.

He had many days come half seas over; and sometimes passing further, came and lay at the mouth of the harbour, *daring* them to fight.

Kneller.

Masters of the arts of policy thought that they might even defy and *dare* Providence to the fact.

South.

All cold, but in her breast, I will despise;

And *dare* all heat but that in Ceba's eyes.

Time! I dare thee to discover

Such a youth and such a lover.

Dryden.

Prefumptuous wretch! with mortal art to dare
Immortal power, and brave the thunderer. *Grav.*
To DARE Larks. To catch them by
means of a looking-glass, or by keeping
a bird of prey hovering aloft, which
keeps them in amaze till caught; to
amaze.

Shrimps are dipped up in shallow water with
little round nets, not much unlike that which is
used for daring larks. *Carew.*

As larks lie dar'd to shun the hobby's flight.
Dryden.

DARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Defiance;
challenge.

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the dare to Cæsar, and commands
The empire of the sea. *Shakspeare.*

DARE. *n. f.* [*leuciscus.*] A small fish, the
same with dace.

DAREFUL. *adj.* [*dare* and *full.*] Full of
defiance. Not in use.

We might have met them *dareful*, beard to
beard,

And beat them backward home. *Shakspeare.*

DARING. *adj.* [from *dare.*] Bold; ad-
venturous; fearless; courageous; in-
repid; brave; stout.

The last Georgick has many metaphors, but
not so *daring* as this; for human passions may
be more naturally ascribed to a bee than to an
inanimate plant. *Addison.*

The song too *daring*, and the theme too great.

Prior.

Grieve not, O *daring* prince! that noble heart.

Pope.

DARINGLY. *adv.* [from *daring.*] Boldly;
courageously; fearlessly; impudently;
outrageously.

Some of the great principles of religion are
every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the
press. *Atterbury.*

Your brother, fir'd with his success,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did press. *Halifax.*

DARINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *daring.*] Bold-
ness.

DARK. *adj.* [*beope*, Saxon.]

1. Not light; wanting light.

Pleance, his son, who keeps him company,
Must embrace the fate of that *dark* hour. *Shakf.*

While we converse with her, we mark
No want of day, nor think it *dark*. *Waller.*

2. Not of a showy or vivid colour.

If the plague be somewhat *dark*, and the
plague spread not in the skin, the priest shall
pronounce him clean. *Leviticus.*

In Muscovy the generality of the people are
more inclined to have *dark* coloured hair than
flaxen. *Boyle.*

3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light.

Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,
Conduct my way steps. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedip.*

4. Opaque; not transparent: as, lead is a
dark body.

5. Obscure; not perspicuous.

What may seem *dark* at the first, will after-
wards be found more plain. *Hester.*

Mean time we shall express our *darker* purpose.
Shakspeare.

6. Not enlightened by knowledge; igno-
rant.

The age, wherein he liv'd was *dark*; but he
Could not want light, who taught the world to
see. *Denham.*

7. Gloomy; not cheerful.

All men of *dark* tempers, according to their
degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find
convents fitted to their humours. *Addison.*

DARK. *n. f.*

1. Darkness; obscurity; want of light.

Come, thick night,

And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,

That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the dark,
To cry, hold! *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Cloud and ever-during *dark*
Surrounds me! from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*

Whereas seeing requires light, and a free me-
dium, and a right line to the objects, we can
hear in the *dark* immured, and by curve lines.

Holder.

2. Obscurity; condition of one unknown.

All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure
person; one, I suppose he means, that is in the
dark. *Atterbury.*

3. Want of knowledge.

'Till we ourselves perceive by our own under-
standings, we are as much in the *dark*, and as
void of knowledge, as before. *Locke.*

To DARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
darken; to obscure. Obsolete.

Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth
dark

His goodly light, with smiles she drives away.
Spenser.

To DARKEN. *v. a.* [from *dark.*]

1. To make dark; to deprive of light.

Black with surrounding forests then it stood,
That hung above, and *darken'd* all the flood.
Addison.

Whether the *darken'd* room to muse invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the skew'r to write.
Pope.

2. To cloud; to perplex.

Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did
seldom *darken* his foresight, especially in things
near hand. *Bacon.*

3. To foul; to sully.

The lusts and passions of men do sully and
darken their minds, even by a natural influence.
Tillotson.

To DA'RKEN. *v. n.* To grow dark.

DA'RKING. [a participle, as it seems,
from *darkle*, which yet I have never
found; or perhaps a kind of diminutive
from *dark*, as *young*, *youngling*.] Being
in the *dark*; being without light: a
word merely poetical.

O, wilt thou *darkling* leave me? do not so.
Shakspeare.

Darkling stands
The varying shore o' th' world. *Shakspeare.*

The wakeful bird
Sings *darkling*, and, in shadowy covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton.*

Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's
pow'r,

With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd, and in brutal shapes confin'd. *Dry.*

DA'RKLY. *adv.* [from *dark.*] In a situa-
tion void of light; obscurely; blindly;
gloomily; uncertainly.

For well you know, and can record alone,
What fame to future times conveys but *darkly*
down. *Dryden.*

DA'RKNESS. *n. f.* [from *dark.*]

1. Absence of light.

Darkness was upon the face of the deep.
Genesis.

I go whence I shall not return, even to the land
of *darkness* and the shadow of death. *Job.*

2. Opakeness; want of transparency.

3. Obscurity; want of perspicuity; dif-
ficultness to the understanding.

4. Infernal gloom; wickedness.

The instruments of *darkness* tell us truths;
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest consequence. *Shakspeare.*

5. State of being intellectually clouded;
ignorance; uncertainty.

All the light truth has, or can have, is from
the clearness and validity of those proofs upon
which it is received; so talk of any other light

in the understanding, is to put ourselves in the
dark, or in the power of the prince of *darkness*.
Locke.

6. The empire of Satan, or the devil.

Who hath delivered us from the power of
darkness, and translated us into the kingdom of
his dear Son. *Colossians.*

DA'RKsome. *adj.* [from *dark.*] Gloomly;
obscure; not well enlightened; not
luminous.

He brought him thro' a *darksome* narrow pass
To a broad gate. *Spenser.*

And her fair eyes, like stars that dimm'd were
With *darksome* cloud, now shew their goodly
beams. *Spenser.*

You must not look to have an image in any
thing lightsome; for even a face in iron, red-hot,
will not be seen, the light confounding the small
differences of lightsome and *darksome*, which shew
the figure. *Bacon.*

A *darksome* cloud of locusts, swarming down,
Must eat, and on the ground leave nothing green.
Milton.

He, here with us to be,
Forsook the courts of everlasting day,
And chose with us a *darksome* house of mortal clay.
Milton.

Mistaken blessing, which old age they call,
'Tis a long, nalky, *darksome* hospital. *Dryden.*

The *darksome* pines, that o'er yon rocks recline'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind.
Pope.

DA'RLING. *adj.* [beopling, Saxon; di-
minutive of *dear.*] Favourite; dear;
beloved; regarded with great kindness
and tenderness.

'Tis not for a generous prince to countenance
oppression and injustice, even in his most *darling*
favourites. *L'Estrange.*

Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some
darling science, too far prevail over your mind.
Watts.

DA'RLING. *n. f.* A favourite; one much
beloved.

Young Ferdinand they suppose is *drawn'd*,
And his and my lov'd *darling*. *Shakspeare.*

In Thames, the ocean's *darling*, England's pride,
The pleasing emblem of his reign does glide.
Halifax.

She became the *darling* of the prince's.
Addison.

To DARN. *v. a.* [of uncertain original.]

To mend holes by imitating the texture
of the stuff.

Will the thy linen *wath*, or hoien *darn*? *Gay.*

He spent every day ten hours in his closet, in
darning his stockings, which he performed to ad-
miration. *Swift.*

DA'RNEL. *n. f.* [*holium.*] A weed grow-
ing in the fields.

He was met ev'n now
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shakspeare.*

Want ye corn for bread?

'Twas full of *darnel*; do you like the taste?
Shakspeare.

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return;
But oats and *darnel* choke the rising corn. *Dryden.*

To DA'RRAIN. *v. a.* [This word is by

Junius referred to *dare*: it seems to me
more probably deducible from *arranger*
la bataille.]

1. To prepare for battle; to range troops
for battle.

The town-boys parted in twain, the one side
calling themselves Pompeians, the other Cæsa-
rians; and then *darraining* a kind of battle, but
without arms, the Cæsarians got the over hand.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

Comes Warwick, backing of the duke of
York:

Darrain your battle; for they are at hand. *Shak.*

2. To apply to the fight : of single combatants.

Therewith they 'gan to hurlen greedily,
Rehoubted battle ready to *daraine*. *Spenser.*

DART. *n. f.* [*dard*, French.]

1. A missile weapon thrown by the hand; a small lance.

Here *one* is wounded or slain with a piece
of a rock or flint; there another with a *dart*,
arrow, or lance. *Pemham.*

O'erwhelm'd with *darts*, which from afar they
fling,

The weapons round his hollow temples ring.

Dryden.

2. [In poetry.] Any missile weapon.

To **DART.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw offensively.

He whets his tusks, and turns, and darts the
war;

Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lines from afar. *Dryden.*

2. To throw; to emit : as, the sun darts
his beams on the earth.

I can come, and ask'd what magic caus'd my
faint;

Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart*. *Pope.*

To **DART.** *v. n.*

1. To fly as a dart.

2. To let fly with hostile intention.

Now, *darting* Parthia, art thou struck. *Shak.*

To **DASH.** *v. a.* [The etymology of
this word, in any of its senses, is very
doubtful.]

1. To throw or strike any thing suddenly
against something.

If you *dash* a stone against a stone in the bot-
tom of the water, it maketh a sound. *Bacon.*

A man that cuts himself, and tears his own
flesh, and *dares* his head against the stones, does
not act so unreasonably as the wicked man.

Tillotson.

2. To break by collision.

They that stand high have many blasts to shake
them;

And, if they fall, they *dash* themselves to pieces.

Shakespeare.

David's throne shall then be like a tree,
Spreading and overshadow'ing all the earth;

Or as a stone, that shall to pieces *dash*
All monarchies besides throughout the world.

Milton.

3. To throw water in flashes.

Dashing water on them may prove the best re-
medy. *Mortimer.*

Middling his head, and prone to earth his view,
With ears and chest that *dash* the morning dew.

Tickell.

4. To bespatter; to besprinkle.

This tempest,

Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden breach on 't. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

5. To agitate any liquid, so as to make
the surface fly off.

At once the brushing oars and hrazen prow
Dash up the sandy waves, and ope the depth be-
low. *Dryden.*

6. To mingle; to adulterate; to change
by some worse admixture.

Whacum, bred to *dash* and draw,
Not wine, but more unwholesome law, *Hudib.*

I take care to *dash* the character with such par-
ticular circumstances, as may prevent ill-natured
applications. *Addison.*

Several revealed truths are *dash'd* and adu-
lterated with a mixture of fables and human in-
ventions. *Spectator.*

7. To form or sketch in haste, carelessly.

Never was *dash'd* out, at one lucky hit,
A fool so just a copy of a wit. *Pope.*

8. To obliterate; to blot; to cross out.

To *dash* over this with a line, will deface the
whole copy extremely, and to a degree that, I fear,
may duplicate you. *Pope.*

Vol. I.

9. To confound; to make ashamed sud-
denly; to surprise with shame or fear;
to depress; to suppress.

His tongue

Dropp'd manna, and could make the worse ap-
pear

The better reason, to perplex and *dash*
Maturest counsels. *Milton.*

Yearly enjoin'd, some say, to undergo
This annual, humbling certain number'd days,

To *dash* their pride and joy for man reduc'd.

Milton.

An unknown hand still check'd my forward
joys

Dash'd me with blushes. *Dryden and Lee's Oed.*

To *dash* this evil, read out the practice of
clitilian emperors. *South.*

After they had sufficiently blasted him in his
personal capacity, they found it an easy work
to *dash* and overthrow him in his political. *South.*

Nothing *dash'd* the confidence of the mule like
the braying of the ass, while he was dilating
upon his genealogy. *L'Estrange.*

The nymph, when nothing could Narcissus
move,

Still *dash'd* with blushes for her slighted love.

Addison.

Some stronger pow'r eludes our sickly will;
Dashes our rising hope with certain ill. *Prior.*

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car;
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star.

Pope.

To **DASH.** *v. n.*

1. To fly off the surface by a violent mo-
tion.

If the vessel be suddenly stop'd in its motion,
the liquor continues its motion, and *dashes* over
the sides of the vessel. *Cheyne.*

2. To fly in flashes with a loud noise.

On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade, all *dashing*, fall.

Thomson.

3. To rush through water, so as to make
it fly.

Doeg, tho' without knowing how or why,
Spurr'd boldly on, and *dash'd* through thick and
thin,

Thro' sense and nonsense, never out or in.

Dryden.

- DASH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Collision.

By the touch ethereal rous'd,
The *dash* of clouds, or irritating war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious spring. *Thomson.*

2. Infusion; something worse mingled in
a small proportion.

There is nothing which one regards so much
with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence,
when it has in it a *dash* of folly. *Addison.*

3. A mark in writing; a line —, to
note a pause, or omission.

He is afraid of letters and characters, of notes
and *dashes*, which, set together, do signify no-
thing. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In modern wit, all printed trash is
Set off with num'rous breaks and *dashes*. *Swift.*

4. Sudden stroke; blow; act: ludicrous.

Stand back you lords, and give us leave awhile.
—She takes upon her bravely at first *dash*.

Shakespeare.

- DASH.** *adv.* An expression of the sound
of water dashed.

Hark, hark, the waters fall;
And, with a murmuring sound,
Dash, dash, upon the ground,
To gentle slumbers call. *Dryden.*

- DASTARD.** *n. f.* [*adastariga*, Sax.] A
coward; a poltron; a man infamous for
fear.

The cruelty and envy of the people,
Permitted by our *dastard* nobles,

Have suffer'd me by th' voice of slaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

Who now my matchless valour dare oppose?
How long will *Dares* wait his *dastard* toes?

Dryden.

Dastard and drunkard, mean and infidel;
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremost, out the last in fight.

Dryden.

Bug-beer thoughts, in the minds of children,
make them *dastards*, and spread of the shadow of
darkness ever after. *Laroc.*

Curse on their *dastard* souls, they stand auto-
mated! *Addison.*

- To **DASTARD.** *v. a.* To terrify; to in-
timidate; to desert with cowardice; to
dispirit.

I'm weary of this flesh which holds us here,
And *dastards* manly souls with hope and fear.

Dryden.

- To **DASTARDISE.** *v. a.* [from *dastard*.]
To intimidate; to deject with cowar-
dice; to dispirit; to depress; to terrify;
to make an habitual coward.

He had such things to urge against our mar-
riage,

As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in
battle,

And *dastardise* my courage. *Dryden.*

- DASTARDLY.** *adj.* [from *dastard*.] Cow-
ardly; mean; timorous.

Brawl and clamour is to arrant a mark of a
dastardly wretch, that he does as good as call him-
self so that uses it. *L'Estrange.*

- DASTARDY.** *n. f.* [from *dastard*.] Cow-
ardliness; timorousness.

DASTARY. *n. f.* [*dastarius*.] An officer of
the chancery of Rome, through whose
hands benefices pass. *Dia.*

- DATE.** *n. f.* [*datte*, Fr. from *datum*, Lat.]

1. The time at which a letter is written,
marked at the end or the beginning.

2. The time at which any event happened.

3. The time stipulated when any thing
shall be done.

His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his *dated* dates

Has limit my credit. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

My father's promise ties me not to time;
And bonds without a *date*, they say, are void.

Dryden.

4. End; conclusion.

What time would spare, from steel receives its
date;

And monuments, like men, submit to fate. *Pope.*

5. Duration; continuance.

Could the declining of this fate, O friend,
Our *date* to immortality extend?

Dehau.

Then raise,
From the conflagrant mass, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'ns, new earth, ages of endless *date*.

Founders of righteousness. *Milton.*

6. [from *datylus*.] The fruit of the date-
tree.

Hold, take these keys, and fetch more spices,
nutse.

—They call for *dates* and quinces in the poetry.

Shakespeare.

- DATE-TREE.** *n. f.* See **PALM**, of which
it is a species.

- To **DATE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
note with the time at which any thing
is written or done.

'Tis all one, in respect of eternal duration yet
behind, whether we begin the world so many
millions of ages ago, or *date* from the late *beginning*
about six thousand years. *Bentley.*

To all their *dated* backs he turns you round;
These *Aldus* printed, those *Du Suet* has bound.

L'ape.

DA'TELESS. *adj.* [from *date*.] Without any fixed term.

The *day* slow hours shall not determinate
The *dateless* limit of thy dear exile. *Shakespeare.*

DA'TIVE. *adj.* [*dativus*, Latin.]

1. [In grammar.] The epithet of the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

2. [In law.] Those are termed *dative* executors, who are appointed such by the judge's decree; as administrators with us here in England. *Ayliffe.*

To DAUB. *v. a.* [*dabben*, Dut. *dauber*, French.]

1. To smear with something adhesive.
She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with slime and with pitch. *Exod.*

2. To paint coarsely.
Hasty daubing will but spoil the picture, and make it so unnatural as must want false light to set it off. *Orsony.*

They snatched out of his hands a lame imperfect piece, rudely daubed over with too little reflection. *Dryden.*

If a picture is daubed with many bright and glaring colours, the vulgar admire it as an excellent piece. *Watts.*

3. To cover with something specious or gross, something that disguises what it lies upon.

So smooth he daub'd his vice with shew of virtue,

He liv'd from all attainder of suspect. *Shaksp.*

4. To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously.

Since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegance, than daubed with cost.

Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and where;

Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

5. To flatter grossly.

Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure, it will not daub nor flatter.

To DAUB. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite: this sense is not in use.

I cannot daub it further;
And yet I must. *Shakespeare.*

DA'UBER. *n. f.* [from *daub*.]

1. One that daubs.

2. A coarse low painter.

What they called his picture, had been drawn at length by the *daubers* or almost all nations, and still unlike him. *Dryden.*

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the *dauber*, to cause laughter. *Dryden.*

A sign post *dauber* would disdain to paint
The one-eyed hero on his elephant. *Dryden.*

The treacherous *spitter*, Thomas,
Hangs a new angel two doors from us,
As true as *daubers* hands can make it. *Swift.*

3. A low flatterer.

DA'UBRY. *n. f.* [from *daub*.] An old word for any thing artful.

She works by charms, by spells; and such daubry as this beyond our element. *Shakespeare.*

DA'UBY. *adj.* [from *daub*.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive.

Not in vain the industrious kind
With *dauby* wax and flowers the chinks have bind. *Dryden.*

Some the gall'd robes with *dauby* marble bird,
Or fear-cloth mauls with strong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*

DA'UGHTER. *n. f.* [*daubtar*, Gothick; *dohter*, Saxon; *dohter*, Runic; *dohter*, German; *dochter*, Dutch.]

1. The female offspring of a man or woman.

Your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare.*

Now Aurora, daughter of the dawn,
With rosy lustre purpled o'er the lawn. *Pope.*

2. A daughter in law, or son's wife.

3. A woman.
Jacob went out to see the daughters of the land. *Ormsby.*

4. [In poetry.] Any descendant.

5. The female penitent of a confessor.
Are you at leisure, holy father, now;
Or shall I come to you at evening mass?—
—My leisure serves me, penitence daughter now. *Shakespeare.*

To DAUNT. *v. a.* [*domter*, Fr. *domitare*, Lat.] To discourage; to fright; to intimidate.

Faifax, whose name inarms thro' Europe rings,
And fills all mountains with envy or with praise,
And at her jealous monarchs with amaze,
And rumours loud, which daunt remotest kings. *Milton.*

Where the rude ax with heaved stroke,
Was never heard the nymphs to daunt;
Or light them from their hollow'd haunt. *Milt.*
Some preferences *daunt* and discourage us, when
others raise us to a brisk assurance. *Glanville.*

DA'UNTLESS. *adj.* [from *daunt*.] Fearless; not dejected; not discouraged.

Grow great by your example, and put on
The dauntless spirit of resolution. *Shakespeare.*
Dauntless he rols, and to the fight return'd:
With shame his glowing cheeks, his eyes with
sury burn'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

He, not by wants or woes oppress'd,
Stems the bold torrent with a dauntless breast. *Dryden.*

The utmost weight of affliction from ministerial power and popular hatred, were almost worth bearing, for the glory of such a dauntless conduct as he has shewn under it. *Pope.*

DA'UNTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dauntless*.] Fearlessness.

DAW. *n. f.* [*menedula*.] It is supposed by Skinner to be named from his note; by Junius to be corrupted from *dawl*; the German *tul*, and *dol* in the Bavarian dialect, having the same signification.] A bird.

I will wear my heart upon my sleeve,
For *daws* to peck it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

If death do quench us quite, we have great wrong,
That *daws*, and trees, and rocks should hail so long,

When we must in an instant pass to nought. *Davies.*

The loud *daw*, his throat displaying, draws
The whole assembly of his fellow *daws*. *Waller.*

DAWK. *n. f.* A cant word among the workmen for a hollow, rupture, or incision, in their stuff.

Observe if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length. *Mason.*

To DAWK. *v. a.* To mark with an incision.

Should they apply one side of the tool the edges lie on, the twist coming about of the work would, where a small irregularity of that should happen, jobb the edge into the flut, and to *dawk* it. *Mason.*

To DAWN. *v. n.* [supposed by the etymologists to have been originally to *dagen*, or advance toward day.]

1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But dawning day new comfort hath inspir'd. *Shakespeare.*

As it began to dawn towards the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene to see the sepulchre. *Matthew.*

All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora dawn'd and Phœbus shad'd in vain. *Pope.*

2. To glimmer obscurely.

A Romanist, from the very first dawning of any notions in his understanding, hath this principle constantly inculcated, that he must believe as the church. *Locke.*

3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre or eminence.

While we behold such dauntless worth appear
In dawning youth, and souls to void of fear. *Dryden.*

Thy hand strikes out some free design,
When life awakes and dawns at every line. *Pope.*

DAWN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise, reckoned from the time that the sun comes within eighteen degrees of the horizon.

Then on to-morrow's dawn your care employ
To search the land, but give this day to joy. *Dryden.*

2. Beginning; first rise.

These tender circumstances diffuse a dawn of serenity over the soul. *Pope.*

Such their guiltless passion was,
As in the dawn of time inform'd the heart
Of innocence and undissolving truth. *Thomson.*

DAY. *n. f.* [day, Saxon.]

1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day.

Why stand ye here all the day idle? *Matthew.*

Of night impatient, we demand the day;

The day arrives, then for the night we pray:

The night and day successively come and go,

Our lasting pains no interruption know. *Blackw.*

Our object now

Casual discourse draws on, which intermits
Our day's work. *Milton.*

2. The time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the natural day.

How many hours bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the year. *Shak.*

3. Light; sunshine.

Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness. *Romans.*

The west yet gommiers with some streaks of day

Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Around the fields old rattle lightning plays,
Which offer'd us by fire, and smitten'd the day.

Mind this was heard the shrill and tender cry
Of well-pleas'd ghosts, which in the storm did fly. *Dryden.*

Yet are we able only to survey
Drawings of beams, and promises of day. *Prior.*

4. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age; the time. In this sense it is generally plural.

After him reigned Gutheine his heir,

The justest man and truest in his days. *F. Queen.*

I think, in these *days*, one honest man is obliged

to acquaint another who are his friends. *Pope.*

We have, at this time of day, better and more

certain means of information than they had. *Woodward.*

5. Life: in this sense it is commonly plural. He never in his days broke his sword; that is, in his whole life.

He was never at a loss in his days for a frequent answer. *Carter's Life of Ormsby.*

6. The day of contest; the contest; the battle.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the day;
He came, he saw, he conquer'd the struggling prey. *Rej. success.*

DAY

The noble thames do bravely in the war;
The day almost itself professes yours,
And little it to do. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Would you th' advantage of the fight delay,
If, striking first, you were to win the day?
Dryden.

7. An appointed or fixed time.

Or if my debtors do not keep their day,
Deny their hands, and then refuse to pay,
I wait with patience all the terms attend. *Dryd.*

8. A day appointed for some commemoration.

The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the day of Cyprian Crispianus. *Shak.*

9. From day to day; without certainty or continuance.

Bavaria hath been taught, that merit and service doth oblige the Spaniard but from day to day. *Bacon.*

TO-DAY. On this day.

To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts.
The past is all by death possess'd,
And frugal fate, that guards the rest,
By giving, bids us live to-day. *Fenton.*

DA'YBED. n. f. [day and bed.] A bed used for idleness and luxury in the day-time.

Calling my officers about me, in my branched velvet gown; having come down from a daybed, where I have left Olivia sleeping. *Shakespeare.*

DA'YBOOK. n. f. [from day and book.] A tradesman's journal; a book in which all the occurrences of the day are set down.

DA'YBREAK. n. f. [day and break.] The dawn; the first appearance of light.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for daybreak watch the eastern skies. *Dryden.*

DAYLA'BOUR. n. f. [day and labour.] Labour by the day; labour divided into daily tasks.

Doth God exact daylabour, light denied,
I fondly ask? *Milton.*
Daylabour was but an hard and a dry kind of livelihood to a man that could get an estate with two or three strokes of his pen. *South.*

DAYLA'BOURER. n. f. [from daylabour.] One that works by the day.

In one night ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn
That ten daylabourers could not end. *Milton.*
The daylabourer, in a country village, has commonly but a small pittance of courage. *Locke.*

DA'YLIGHT. n. f. [day and light.] The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper.

By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night. *Fairy Queen.*

Thou shalt buy this dear,
If ever I thy face by daylight see.
Now go thy way. *Shakespeare.*

They, by daylight passing through the Turks' fleet, recovered the haven, to the joy of the besieged christians. *Kaestl.*

He stands in daylight, and disdains to hide
An act, to which by honour he is tied. *Dryden.*

Will you murder a man in plain daylight? Dry.
Though rough bears in covert seek defence,
White foxes stay, with seeming innocence;
That crafty kind with daylight can dispense. *Dryden.*

If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary peismatic colours, they will appear neither of their own daylight colour, nor of the colour of the light cast on them, but of some middle colour between both. *Newton's Opticks.*

DA'YLILY. n. f. The same with *aphrodel*.

DA'YMAN. n. f. [day and man.] An old

DAZE

word for umpire. *Ainsworth.* Perhaps rather, surety.

For what art thou,
That mak'st thyself his dayman, to prolong
The vengeance preit? *Fairy Queen.*

DA'YSPRING. n. f. [day and spring.] The rise of the day; the dawn; the first appearance of light.

So all ere dayspring, under conscious night,
Secret they finish'd, and in order set. *Milton.*
The breath of heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,
With dayspring born, here leave me to respire. *Milton.*

DA'YSTAR. n. f. [day and star.] The morning star.

I meant to make her fair, and free, and wife,
Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great:
I meant the daystar should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his lucid seat. *Ben Jonson.*

Sunk though he be beneath the watry floor;
So sink the daystar in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head. *Milton.*

DAYTIME. n. f. [day and time.] The time in which there is light: opposed to night.

In the daytime Fame sitteth in a watch-tower,
and lieth most by night; the mingled things
done with things not done, and is a terror to
great cities. *Bacon.*

My ants never brought out their corn but
in the night when the moon did shine, and kept
it under ground in the daytime. *Addison.*

DA'YWORK. n. f. [day and work.] Work imposed by the day; daylabour.

True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou hast th' imposed day-work done. *Fairfax.*

TO DAZE. v. a. [daze, Sax.] To overpower with light; to strike with too strong lustre; to hinder the act of seeing by too much light suddenly introduced.

They (smote the glittering armies, as they stand,
With quivering beams, which daz'd the wond'ring
eye. *Fairfax.*

Poor human kind, all daz'd in open day,
Err after bliss, and blindly miss their way. *Dryd.*

DA'ZIED. adj. [rather dazed. See DAZE.] Besprinkled with daisies.

Let us
Find out the prettiest dazied plot we can,
And make him a grave. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

TO DAZZLE. v. a. [See DAZE.]

1. To overpower with light; to hinder the action of the sight by sudden lustre.

Fears use to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes than open them. *Bacon.*

How is it that some wits are interrupted,
That now they daz'd are, now clearly see? *Dar. let.*

2. To strike or surprise with splendour.

Those heavenly shapes
Will dazzle now this earthly with their blaze
Insufferably bright. *Milton.*

The places that have either shining sentiments or manners, have no occasion for them: a dazzling expression rather damages them, and serves only to eclipse their beauty. *Pope.*

Ah, friend! to dazzle let the vain design;
To raise the thought, or touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*

TO DAZZLE. v. n. To be overpowered with light; to lose the power of sight.

Dazzle mine eyes? or do I see three suns? *Shakespeare.*

Come, boy, and go with me; thy sight is young,
And you shall read when mine begins to dazzle. *Shakespeare.*

An overlight maketh the eyes dazzle, info-

DEA

much as perpetual looking against the sun would cause blindness. *Bacon.*

I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and dazzle with surprise. *Dryden.*

DE'ACON. n. f. [diaconus, Latin.]

1. One of the lowest of the three orders of the clergy.

Likewise must the deacon be grave. *2 Tim.*
The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows are very importantly urged. *Bishop Sanderson.*

2. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the poor.

3. And also the master of an incorporated company.

DE'ACONESS. n. f. [from deacon.] A female officer in the ancient church.

DE'ACONRY. } n. f. [from deacon.] The DE'ACONSHIP. } office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD. adj. [dead, Saxon; dood, Dut.]

1. Deprived of life; exanimated.

The queen, my lord, is dead:
—She should have died hereafter. *Shaksp.*

A brute or a man are another thing, when they are alive, from what they are when dead. *Hale.*

She either from her hope's lower fled,
Or with disdainful glances that him dead. *Dryd.*

2. With of before the cause of death.

This Indian told them, that, mistaking their course, the crew, all except himself, were dead of hunger. *Airburton.*

3. Without life; inanimate.

All, all but truth, drops dead-born from the press,
Like the last gazette, or like the last address. *Pope.*

4. Imitating death; senseless; motionless.

At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and horse are cast into a dead sleep. *Psalms.*
Anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and backbone, we know is used for procuring dead sleeps. *Bacon.*

5. Unactive; motionless.

The tin fold sometimes higher, and sometimes lower, according to the quick vent and abundance, or the dead sale and scarcity. *Carew.*

Nay, there's a time when ev'n the rolling year
Seems to stand still: dead calms are in the ocean,
When not a breath disturbs the drowsy main. *Lee.*

They cannot bear the dead weight of unemployed time lying upon their hands, nor the uncalmness it is to do nothing at all. *Locke.*

6. Empty; vacant.

This colour often carries the mind away; yea, it deceiveth the sense; and it seemeth to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be a dead and continued, than if it have trees or buildings, or any other marks whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*

Nought but a blank remains, a dead void space,
A step of life, that promis'd such a race. *Dryd.*

7. Useless; unprofitable.

The commodities of the kingdom they took,
though they lay dead upon their hands for want of vent. *Tison.*

Persuade a prince that he is inflexible, and he will take care not to let to glorious an attribute be dead and useless to him. *Addison.*

8. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.

Travelling over Arians, then covered with deep snow, they came in the dead winter to Aleppo. *Kaestl.*

There is something unspeakably cheerful in a spot or ground which is covered with trees, that smiles amidst all the rigours of winter, and gives us a view of the most gay season in the midst of that which is the most dead and melancholy. *Addison.*

9. Still; obscure.

Thou' flight was only deferred until they might cover their disorders by the dead darkness of the night. *Baynard.*

70. Having no resemblance of life.

At a second sitting, though I alter not the draught, I must touch the same features over again, and change the *dead* colouring of the whole. *Dryden.*

11. Obtuse; dull; not sprightly: used of sounds.

We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the bottom, which was supported in the midst of the cavity of the receiver by a bent stick, in which, when it was closed up, the bell seemed to sound more *dead* than it did when just before it sounded in the open air. *Boyle.*

12. Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.

How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear, that is composed in the most elegant forms of speech, when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings. *Addison.*

13. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless: used of liquors.

14. Uninhabited.

Somewhat is left under *dead* walls and dry ditches. *Arbutnot.*

15. Without the natural force or efficacy: as, a *dead fire*.16. Without the power of vegetation: as, a *dead bough*.

17. [In theology.] The state of spiritual death, lying under the power of sin.

You hath he quickened, who were *dead* in trespasses and sins. *Ephesians.*

The DEAD. *n. f.* Dead men.

Jove saw from high, with just disdain, The *dead* inspir'd with vital life again. *Dryden.*
The ancient Romans generally buried their *dead* near the great roads. *Addison.*

That the *dead* shall rise and live again, is beyond the discovery of reason, and is purely a matter of faith. *Locke.*

The towering bard had sung, in nobler lays, How the last trumpet wakes the lazy *dead*. *Smith.*

DEAD. *n. f.* Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as at mid-winter and midnight.

After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy then, is to expect an harvest in the *dead* of winter. *South.*

In the *dead* of the night, when the men and their dogs were all fast asleep. *Epitaph.*

At length, in *dead* of night, the ghost appears Of her unhappy lord. *Dryden.*

To DEAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever kind.

Iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadens* its fireways. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To DEAD. } *v. a.*

To DEADEN. } To deprive of any kind of force or sensation.

That the sound may be extinguished or *deadened* by displacing the part air, before it cometh to the mouth of the piece, and to the open air, is not probable. *Bacon.*

It is requisite that tympanum be tense, and hard stretched, otherwise the laxness of that membrane will certainly *dead* and damp the sound. *Haller.*

This motion would be quickly *deadened* by counteractions. *Chamille's essay.*

We will not oppose any ramp to them that is hard and stubborn, but by a soft answer *deadens* their force by degrees. *Burnet's Theory.*

Our dreams are great influence of that activity which is natural to the human soul, and which is not in the power of sleep to *deadens* or abate. *Lockhart.*

Anodynes are such things as relieve the tension of the affected nervous fibres, as *deadens* the particular acrimony which occasions the pain or

what *deadens* the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. To make vapid, or spiritless.

The beer and the wine, as well within walls as above, have not been palled or *deadened* at all. *Bacon.*

DEAD-DOING. *participial adj.* [dead and do.] Destructive; killing; mischievous; having the power to make dead.

Hold, O dear lord, your *dead-doing* hand, Then loud he cried, I am your humble thrall. *Spenser.*

They never care how many others They kill, without regard of mothers, Or wives, or children, so they can Make up some fierce *dead-doing* man. *Hudibras.*

DEAD-LIFT. *n. f.* [dead and lift.] Hopeless exigence.

And have no power at all, nor shift, To help itself at a *dead-lift*. *Hudibras.*

DEADLY. *adj.* [from dead.]

1. Destructive; mortal; murderous.

She then on Romeo calls, as if that name, Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun, Did murther her. *Shakespeare.*

Dry mourning will decay more *deadly* bring, As a north wind burns a too forward spring; Give sorrow vent, and let the fluxes go. *Dryd.*

2. Mortal; implacable.

The Numidians, in number infinite, are *deadly* enemies unto the Turks. *Knox.*

DEADLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner resembling the dead.

Like dumb statues, or unbreathing stones, Star'd each on other, and look'd *deadly* pale. *Shakespeare.*

Young Arcite heard, and up he ran with haste, And ask'd him why he look'd so *deadly* wan? *Dryden.*

2. Mortally.

I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he shall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. *Ezekiel.*

3. Implacably; irreconcilably; destructively.

4. It is sometimes used in a ludicrous sense, only to enforce the signification of a word.

Mettled schoolboys, set to cuff, Will not comeliest that they have done enough, Though *deadly* weary. *Orrey.*

John had got an impression, that Lewis was so *deadly* cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him. *Arbutnot.*

DEADNESS. *n. f.* [from dead.]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection.

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking off our natural *deadness* and disaffection towards them. *Rogers.*

2. Weakness of the vital powers; languor; faintness; inactivity of the spirits.

Your gloomy eyes betray a *deadness*, And inward languishing. *Dryden and Lee's Oed.*

3. Vapidity of liquors; loss of spirit.

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels. *Mortimer.*

DEADNETTLE. *n. f.* A weed; the same with archangel.DEAD-RECKONING. *n. f.* [a sea term.]

I hat estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the course they have steered by the compass, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee-way; so that this reckoning is without any observation of the sun, moon, and stars, and is to be rectified

as often as any good observation can be had.

DEAF. *adj.* [doof, Dutch.]

1. Wanting the sense of hearing.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf*. *Shakespeare.*

Infected minds

To their *deaf* pillows will discharge their secrets. *Shakespeare.*

The chief design here intended is to instruct such as are *deaf* and dumb, and dumb only by consequence of their want of hearing. *Haller.*

If any sins afflict our life With that prime ill, a talking wife, Till death shall bring the kind relief, We must be patient, or be *deaf*. *Prior.*

Thus you may still be young to me, While I can better hear than see: Oh never may fortune show her spite, To make me *deaf*, and mend my sight. *Stoff.*

2. It has to before the thing that ought be heard.

I will be *deaf* to pleading and excuses; Nor tears nor prayers shall purchase our abuses. *Shakespeare.*

Oh that men's ears should be

To counsel *deaf*, but not to flattery! *Shakespeare.*
Whilst virtue counts them; but, alas, in vain! Fly from her kind embracing arms,

Deaf to her fondest call, blind to her greatest charms. *Reynolds.*

Not so, for once indulg'd, they sweep the main;

Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain. *Dryd.*

Hope, too long with vain delusion fed, *Deaf* to the rumour of fallacious fame,

Gives to the roll of death his glorious name. *Pope.*

3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight: No mortal courage can support the fright. *Dryd.*

4. Obscurely heard.

Nor silence is within, nor voice express, But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease; Confus'd and chiding like the hollow roar Of tides receding from th' insulted shore. *Dryd.*

The rest were seiz'd with sudden discontent, And a *deaf* murmur through the squadrons went. *Dryden.*

To DEAF. } *v. a.* [from deaf.] To To DEAFEN } deprive of the power of hearing.

Hearing hath *deaf'd* our sailors; and if they Know how to hear, there's none knew what to say. *Deane.*

A swarm of their aerial shapes appears, And, rattling round his temples, *deaf's* his ears. *Dryden.*

But Salus enters; and, exclaiming loud For justice, *deafens* and disturbs the crowd. *Dryd.*

From shouting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies, *Deafens'd* and fann'd with their promiscuous cries. *Addison.*

DEAFLY. *adv.* [from deaf.]

1. Without sense of sounds.

2. Obscurely to the ear.

DEAFNESS. *n. f.* [from deaf.]

1. Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds.

Those who are *deaf* and dumb, are dumb by consequence from their *deafness*. *Haller.*

The Durdand had never been writ, but at his request, and for his *deafness*; for, had he been able to converse with me, do you think I had amused my time so ill? *Pope.*

2. Unwillingness to hear.

I found such a *deafness*, that no declaration from the bishops could take place. *King Charles.*

DEAL. *n. f.* [deal, Dutch.]

1. Part.

A great *deal* of that which had been, was now to be removed out of the church. *Haller.*

2. Quantity; degree of more or less. It was formerly joined with different words, to limit its meaning: as, *some deal*, in some degree, to some amount: we now either say, *a great deal*, or *a deal* without an adjective; but this is commonly, if not always, ludicrous or contemptuous.

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are in defence of error more earnest, a great *deal*, than, for the most part, sound believers in the maintenance of truth, apprehending according to the nature of that evidence which scripture yieldeth. *Hester.*

There is, indeed, store of matters, fitter and better a great *deal* for teachers to spend time and labour in. *Hester.*

To weep with them that weep, doth ease some *deal*.

But sorrow flouted at is double death. *Shaksp.*

What a *deal* of cold business doth a man mispend the better part of life in! In scattering compliments, and tondring visits. *Ben Jonson.*

The charge some *deal* thee haply honour may, That noble Dudane had while here he liv'd.

Fairfax.

Possibly some never so much as doubted of the safety of their spiritual estate; and, if so, they have to much the more reason, a great *deal*, to doubt of it. *South.*

The author, who knew that such a design as this could not be carried on without a great *deal* of artifice and sophistry, has puzzled and perplexed his cause. *Addison.*

3. [from the verb *to deal*.] The art or practice of dealing cards.

How can the muse her aid impart, Unskill'd in all the terms of art?

Or in harmonious numbers put The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut? *Swift.*

4. [*deyl*, Dutch.] Fir-wood, or the wood of pines.

I have also found, that a piece of *deal*, far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interposed betwixt my eye placed in a room, and the clearer daylight, was not only somewhat transparent, but appeared quite through a lovely red. *Boyle on Colours.*

To DEAL. v. a. [*deelen*, Dutch.]

1. To distribute; to dispose to different persons.

Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor, that are cast out to thy house. *Isaiah.*

One with a broken truncheon *deals* his blows. *Dryden.*

His lifted arms around his head he throws, And *deals* in whistling air his empty blows. *Dryd.*

The business of mankind, in this life, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is *dealt* them accordingly. *Addison.*

How Spain prepares her banners to unfold, And Rome *deals* out her blessings and her gold. *Tickel.*

Had the great men of antiquity been possessed of the art of printing, they would have made an advantage of it, in *dealing* out their lectures to the publick. *Addison.*

If you *deal* out great quantities of strong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk. *Watts.*

2. To scatter; to throw about.

Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts, Which Niobe's devoted blue felt, When hissing through the skies the feather'd death-were *dealt*. *Dryden.*

3. To give gradually, or one after another.

The nightly mallet *deals* resounding blows. *Guy.*

4. To distribute the cards.

To DEAL. v. a.

1. To traffick; to transact business; to trade.

It is generally better to *deal* by speech than by letter; and by a man himself, than by the mediation of a third. *Bacon.*

This is to drive a wholesale trade, when all other petty merchants *deal* but for parcels. *Decay of Piety.*

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffick. *South.*

With the fond maids in palmistry he *deals*, They tell the secret which he first reveals. *Prior.*

2. To act between two persons; to intervene.

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man, raiseth his own credit with both, by pretending greater interest than he hath in either. *Bacon.*

3. To behave well or ill in any transaction.

I doubt not, if he will *deal* clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true. *Tillotson.*

4. To act in any manner.

Two deep enemies, Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's disturbers, Are they that I would have thee *deal* upon. *Shakspere.*

5. To DEAL by. To treat well or ill.

This seems a virtuous use. Such an one *deals* not fairly by his own mind, nor conducts his own understanding aright. *Locke.*

6. To DEAL in. To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise.

Suitors are so dishearted with delays and abuses, that plain-dealing, in denying to *deal* in suits at first, is grown not only honourable, but also gracious. *Bacon.*

The Scripture forbids even the countenancing a poor man in his cause; which is a popular way of preventing justice, that some men have *dealt* in, though without that success which they proposed to themselves. *Atterbury.*

Among authors, none draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who *deal* in political matters. *Addison.*

True logic is not that noisy thing that *deals* all in dispute, to which the former ages had debased it. *Watts' Logic.*

7. To DEAL with. To treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

Neither can the Irish, nor yet the English lords, think themselves wronged, nor hardly *dealt* with, to have that which is none of their own given to them. *Spencer's Ireland.*

Who then shall guide His people? Who defend? Will they not *deal* worse with his followers, than with him they *dealt*? *Milton.*

If a man would have his conscience *deal* clearly with him, he must *deal* severely with that. *South's Sermons.*

God did not only exercise this providence towards his own people, but he *deals* thus also with other nations. *Tillotson.*

But I will *deal* the more civilly with his two poems, because nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden.*

You wrote to me with the freedom of a friend, *dealing* plainly with me in the matter of my own trifles. *Pope.*

Reflect on the merits of the cause, as well as of the men, who have been thus *dealt* with by their country. *Swift.*

8. To DEAL with. To contend with.

If he hated me, I should know what passion to *deal* with. *Sidney.*

Gentlemen were commanded to remain in the country, to govern the people, easy to be *dealt* with whilst they stand in fear. *Hayward.*

Then you upbraid me; I am pleas'd to see You're not so perfect, but can fail like me: I have no God to *deal* with. *Dryden.*

To DEALBATE. v. a. [*dealbo*, Lat.]

To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBATION. n. f. [*dealbatio*, Latin.]

The act of bleaching or whitening; rendering things white which were not so before: a word in little use.

All feed is white in viviparous animals, and such as have preparing vessels, wherein it receives a manifold *dealbation*. *Brown.*

DE'ALER. n. f. [from *deal*.]

1. One that has to do with any thing.

I find it common with these small *dealers* in wit and learning, to give themselves a title from their first adventure. *Swift.*

2. A trader or trafficker.

Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honest *dealer* is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. A person who deals the cards.

DE'ALING. n. f. [from *deal*.]

1. Practice; action.

Concerning the *dealings* of men, who administer government, and unto whom the execution of that law belongeth, they have their judge, who sitteth in heaven. *Hooker.*

What these are! Whose own hard *dealings* teach them to suspect The thoughts of others. *Shakspere.*

But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one prince's destiny: he must write a story of the empire, that means to tell of all their *dealings* in this kind. *Raleigh.*

2. Intercourse.

It were to be wished, that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among those who lie within their influence. *Addison.*

3. Measure of treatment; mode in which one treats another.

God's gracious *dealings* with men, are the aids and auxiliaries necessary to us in the pursuit of piety. *Hammond.*

4. Traffick; business.

The doctor must needs die rich; he had great *dealings* in his way for many years. *Swift.*

DEAMBULATION. n. f. [*deambulatio*, Latin.] The act of walking abroad.

DE'AMBULATORY. adj. [*deambulo*, Lat.]

Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN. n. f. [*decanus*, Latin; *doyen*, French. From the Greek word *δῆμα*; in English, ten; because he was anciently set over ten canons or prebendaries at least in some cathedral church. *Ax-liffe*.]

The second dignity of a diocese.

As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new (the new are those which Henry VIII. upon suppression of abbies transformed from abbot or prior, and convent, to dean and chapter) to there are two means of creating these *deans*; for those of the old foundation are brought to their dignity much like bishops, the king first sending out his *commissarius* to the chapter, the chapter then choosing and the bishop confirming them, and giving his mandate to install them. Those of the new foundation are, by a shorter course, installed by virtue of the king's letters patent, without either election or confirmation.

This word is also applied to divers, that are chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the *dean* of the king's chapel, the *dean* of the Archer, the *dean* of St. George's chapel at Windsor, and the *dean* of Bocking in Essex. *Cowell.*

The *dean* and canons, or prebends, of cathedral churches, were of great use in the church; they were not only to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, but chiefly for government in causes ecclesiastical. Use your best means to prefer such to those places who are fit for that purpose. *Daven.*

DE'ANERY. n. f. [from *dean*.]

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- The office of a dean.**
He could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal. *Clarendon.*
- The revenue of a dean.**
Put both deans in one; or, if that's too much trouble,
Instead of the deans make the *deanry* double. *Swift.*
- The house of a dean.**
Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and dispatch it quickly. *Shakespeare.*
- DE'ANSHIP. n. f. [from dean.]** The office and rank of a dean.
- DEAR. adj. [deon, Saxon.]**
 - Beloved; favourite; darling.
Your brother Gloucester hates you.
—Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds me dear. *Shakespeare.*
The dear, dear name she bathes in flowing tears,
Hangs o'er the tomb. *Milford.*
And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest. *Pope.*
 - Valuable; of a high price; costly.
What made citizens cheer the South-sea year?
To feed on ven'ison when it sold so dear. *Pope.*
 - Scarce; not plentiful: as, a dear year.
 - It seems to be sometimes used in *Shakespeare* for *deer*; sad; hateful; grievous.
What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,
Whom thou in terms so bloody, and so dear,
Had made thine enemies? *Twelfth Night.*
Let us return,
And strain what other means is left unto us
In our dear peril. *Timon.*
Some dear cause
Will in concealment wrapt me up a-while:
When I am known aright, you shall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *King Lear.*
Would I had met my dearest foe in heav'n,
Or ever I had seen that day.
Thy other banish'd son, with his dear fight
Struck pale and bloodless. *Titus Andronicus.*
- DEAR. n. f. A word of endearment; darling.**
That kiss
I carried from thee, dear; and my true lip
Hath virgin'd it e'er since. *Shakespeare.*
Go, dear; each minute does new danger bring. *Dryden.*
See, my dear,
How lavish nature has adorn'd the year. *Dryden.*
- DE'ARBOUGHT. adj. [dear and bought.]**
Purchased at a high price.
O fleeting joys
Of Paradise, *dear-bought* with lasting woe. *Milton.*
Such *dear-bought* blessings happen ev'ry day,
Because we know not for what things to pray. *Dryden.*
Forget not what my ransom cost,
Nor let my *dear-bought* soul be lost. *Reverend.*
- DE'ARLING. n. f. [now written darling.]**
Favourite.
They do feed on nectar, heavenly wife,
With Hercules and Hebe, and the rest
Of Venus' *dearlings*, through her bounty blest. *Spenser.*
- DE'ARLY. adv. [from dear.]**
 - With great fondness.
For the unquestionable virtues of her person
and mind, he loved her *dearly*. *Watson.*
 - At a high price.
It is rarely bought, and then also bought
dearly enough with such a fine. *Bacon.*
Turnus shall *dearly* pay for faith forsworn;
And corps, and swords, and shields, on Tyber
born. *Dryden.*
My father does, and let him still do on;
He buys his mistress *dearly* with his throne. *Dryden.*

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- To DEARN. v. a. [dýnnan, Sax. to hide.]**
To mend clothes. See DARN.
- DE'ARNESS. n. f. [from dear.]**
 - Fondness; kindness; love.
My brother holds you well, and in *deariness* of heart hath help to effect your ensuing marriage. *Shakespeare.*
The whole senate dedicated an altar to friendship, as to a goddess, in respect of the great *deariness* of friendship between them two. *Bacon.*
He who hates his neighbour mortally, and wisely too, must profess all the *deariness* and friendship, with readiness to serve him. *South.*
 - Scarcity; high price.
Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing, which is seen in the *deariness* of corn. *Swift.*
- DE'ARNLY. adv. [deorn, Sax.]** Secretly; privately; unseen. Obsolete.
At last, as chant'd them by a forest side
To pass, for succour from the scorching ray,
They heard a rustling voice, that *dearly* cried
With piercing shrieks. *Spenser.*
- DEARTH. n. f. [from dear.]**
 - Scarcity which makes food dear.
In times of *dearth*, it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon.*
There have been terrible years *dearths* of corn, and every place is strewn with beggars; but *dearths* are common in better climates, and our evils here lie much deeper. *Swift.*
 - Want; need; famine.
Pity the *dearth* that I have pined in,
By longing for that food so long a time. *Shakespeare.*
Of every tree that in the garden grows,
Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no *dearth*. *Milton.*
 - Barrenness; sterility.
The French have brought on themselves that *dearth* of plot, and narrowness of imagination, which may be observed in all their plays. *Dryden.*
- To DEARTICULATE. v. a. [de and articulus, Latin.]** To disjoint; to dismember. *DiD.*
- DEATH. n. f. [deaf, Saxon.]**
 - The extinction of life; the departure of the soul from the body.
He is the mediator of the New Testament, that by means of *death*, for the redemption of the transgressions, they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance. *Hebrews.*
They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity or *death*. *Shakespeare.*
Death, a necessary end,
Will come, when it will come. *Shakespeare.*
He must his acts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of unrepenting *death*. *Dryden.*
 - Mortality; destruction.
How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of *death*? *Shakespeare.*
 - The state of the dead.
In swinish sleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a *death*. *Shakespeare.*
 - The manner of dying.
Thou shalt die the *death* of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. *Ezekiel.*
 - The image of mortality represented by a skeleton.
I had rather be married to a *death's* head, with a bone in his mouth, than to either of these. *Shakespeare.*
If I gaze now, 'tis but to see
What manner of *death's* head 'twill be,
When it is free
From that fresh upper skin,
The gazer's joy, and sin. *Shakespeare.*
 - Murder; the act of destroying life unlawfully.
As if manifesting the sweet influence of his

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- mercy, on the severe stroke of his justice; so is this, not to suffer a man of *death* to live. *Bacon.*
- Cause of death.**
They cried out, and said, O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot. *2 Kings.*
He caught his *death* the last county-festivals, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman. *Addison.*
- Destroyer.**
All the endevours Achilles used to meet with Hector, and be the *death* of him, is the intrigue which comprehends the battle of the last day. *Roscoe's View of Epic Poetry.*
- [In poetry.] The instrument of death.**
Deaths invisible come wing'd with fire;
They bear a dreadful noise, and straight expire. *Dryden.*
Sounded at once the bow, and swiftly flies
The feather'd *death*, and bristles turn' the flies. *Dryden.*
Oft, as in airy rings they skim the heath,
The clam'rous lipwings feed the laden *death*. *Pope.*
- [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments.**
We pray that God will keep us from all sin and wickedness, from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting *death*. *Church Catechism.*
- DEATHBED. n. f. [death and bed.]** The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness.
Sweet soul, take heed, take heed of perjury;
Thou art on thy *death-bed*. *Shakespeare.*
Thy *death-bed* is no lesser than the land
Wherein thou liest in reputation sick. *Shakespeare.*
These are such things as a man shall remember with joy upon his *death-bed*; such as shall cheer and warm his heart, even in that last and bitter agony. *South's Sermons.*
Then round our *death-bed* ev'ry friend should run,
And joy us of our conquest early won. *Dryden.*
A *death-bed* figure is certainly the most humbling sight in the world. *Cellier.*
A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, because it is the last thing that we can do. *Atterbury.*
Fame can never make us lie down contentedly on a *death-bed*. *Pope.*
- DEATHFUL. adj. [death and full.]** Full of slaughter; destructive; murderous.
Your cruelty was such, as you would spare his life for many *deathful* torments. *Sidney.*
Time itself, under the *deathful* shade of whole wings all things wither, hath waded that lively virtue of nature in man, and beasts, and plants. *Kaleigh.*
Blood, death, and *deathful* deeds, are in that noise,
Ruin, destruction at the utmost point. *Milton.*
These eyes behold
The *deathful* scene; princes on princes roll'd. *Pope.*
- DEATHLESS. adj. [from death.]** Immortal; never dying; everlasting.
God hath only immortality, though angels and human souls be *deathless*. *Boyle.*
Their temples wreath'd with leaves, that still renew;
For *deathless* laurel is the victor's due. *Dryden.*
Faith and hope themselves shall die,
While *deathless* charity remains. *Prior.*
- DEATHLIKE. adj. [death and like.]** Resembling death; still; gloomy; motionless; placid; calm; peaceful; undisturbed; resembling either the horrors or the quietness of death.
Why dost thou let thy brave soul lie suppress'd
In *deathlike* slumbers, while thy dangers crave
A waking eye and hand? *Craighau.*
A *deathlike* sleep!
A gentle wasting to immortal life! *Milton.*
On seas, on earth, and all that in them dwell,
A *deathlike* quiet and deep silence fell. *Milton.*

Black melancholy fits, and round her throws
A deathlike slumber, and a dread repose. *Pope.*
DEATH'S-DOOR. [*death* and *door.*] A near approach to death; the gates of death. *Shakspeare.* It is now a low phrase.

I myself knew a person of great sanctity, who was afflicted to death's-door with a vomiting.

Taylor's Worshy Communicant

There was a poor young woman, that had brought herself even to death's-door with grief for her sick husband. *L'Estrange.*

DEATHSMAN. *n. f.* [*death* and *man.*] Executioner; hangman; headsmen; he that executes the sentence of death.

He's dead; I'm only sorry

He had no other deathsmen. *Shakspeare.*

As deathsmen you have rid this sweet young prince. *Shakspeare.*

DEATHWATCH. *n. f.* [*death* and *watch.*] An insect that makes a tinkling noise like that of a watch, and is superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

The solemn deathwatch click'd the hour she died. *Gay.*

We learn to preface approaching death in a family by ravens, and little worms, which we therefore call a deathwatch. *Watts.*

Mice are muckworms, silkworms beaus, And deathwatches physicians. *Pope.*

TO DEAUURATE. *v. a.* [*deauro*, Lat.] To gild, or cover with gold. *Did.*

DEAURATION. *n. f.* [*from deaurate.*] The act of gilding.

DEBACCHATION. *n. f.* [*debacchatio*, Lat.] A raging; a madness. *Did.*

TO DEBAR. *v. a.* [*from bar.*] To exclude; to preclude; to shut out from any thing; to hinder.

The same boats and the same buildings are found in countries debarr'd from all commerce by unpassable mountains, lakes, and defarts.

Raleigh's Essays.

Not so strictly hath our Lord impos'd Labour, as to *debar* us when we need Refreshment, whether food, or talk between, Food of the mind. *Milton.*

Civility, intended to make us easy, is employed in laying chains and fetters upon us, in *debar*ring us of our wishes, and in crossing our most reasonable desires. *Swift.*

TO DEBARB. *v. a.* [*from de* and *barba*, Lat.] To deprive of his beard. *Did.*

TO DEBARRE. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, French.] To disembark. *Did.*

TO DEBASE. *v. a.* [*from base.*] 1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state.

Homer intended to teach, that pleasure and sensuality *debase* men into beasts. *Bacon.*

As much as you raise silver, you *debase* gold, for they are in the condition of two things put in opposite scales; as much as the one rises, the other falls. *Locke.*

2. To make mean; to sink into meanness; to make despicable; to degrade.

It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes.

Hooker.

A man of large possessions has not leisure to consider of every slight expense, and will not *debase* himself to the management of every trifle. *Dryden.*

Restraining others, yet himself not free; Made impotent by pow'r, *debas'd* by dignity. *Dryden.*

3. To sink; to vitiate with meanness.

He ought to be careful of not letting his subject *debase* his style, and betray him into a meanness of expression. *Johnson.*

Hunting after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to refuse those

which favour the other, is so far from giving truth its due value, that it wholly *debases* it. *Locke.*

4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures.

He refused the coin, which was much adulterated and *debased* in the times and troubles of king Stephen. *Hale.*

Words to *debas'd* and hard, no stone

Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudibras.*

DEBASMENT. *n. f.* [*from debase.*] The act of debasing or degrading; degradation.

It is a wretched *debasingment* of that sprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar. *Gov. of Tongue.*

DEBASER. *n. f.* [*from debase.*] He that *debases*; he that adulterates; he that degrades another; he that sinks the value of things, or destroys the dignity of persons.

DEBATABLE. *adj.* [*from debate.*] Disputable; subject to controversy.

The French requested, that the *debatable* grounds, and the Scottish hostages, might be restored to the Scots. *Hayward.*

DEBATE. *n. f.* [*debat*, French.]

1. A personal dispute; a controversy.

A way that men ordinarily use, to force others to submit to their judgments, and receive their opinion in *debate*, is to require the adversary to admit what they allege as a proof, or to assign a better. *Locke.*

It is to diffuse a light over the understanding, in our enquiries after truth, and not to furnish the tongue with *debate* and controversy. *Watts.*

2. A quarrel; a contest: it is not now used of hostile contest.

Now, lords, if heav'n doth give successful end To this *debate* that bleedeth at our doors, We will our youth lead on to higher fields, And draw no swords but what are sanctified. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis time to ruin realms, o'erturn a State; Betwixt the dearest friends to raise *debate*. *Dryd.*

TO DEBATE. *v. a.* [*debate*, French.] To controvert; to dispute; to contest.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbour himself, and discover not a secret to another. *Proverbs.*

He could not *debate* any thing without some commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

TO DEBATE. *v. n.*

1. To deliberate.

Your several suits Have been consider'd and *debated* on. *Shakspeare.*

2. To dispute.

He presents that great soul *debating* upon the subject of life and death with his intimate friends. *Tuttor.*

DEBATEFUL. *adj.* [*from debate.*]

1. [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

2. [Of things.] Contested; occasioning quarrels.

DEBATIMENT. *n. f.* [*from debate.*] Controversy; deliberation.

Without *debatement* further, more or less, He should the heavens put to sudden death. *Shakspeare.*

DEBATER. *n. f.* [*from debate.*] A disputant; a controversialist.

TO DEBAUCH. *v. a.* [*debaucher*, Fr. *debauchari*, Latin.]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate.

A man must have got his conscience thoroughly *debauched* and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin. *Saunders.*

This is to corrupt things that are unjust; first, to a *debauch* king to break his laws; and then to seek protection. *Dryden.*

2. To corrupt with lewdness.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,

Men so disorder'd, so *debauch'd* and bold, That this our court, infected with their manners, Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakspeare.*

3. To corrupt by intemperance.

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is reasonable for him to *debauch* himself by intemperance and lewdness. *Tillotson.*

DEBAUCH. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. A fit of intemperance.

He will for some time contain himself within the bounds of sobriety; till within a little while he recovers his former *debauch*, and is well again, and then his appetite returns. *Galley.*

2. Luxury; excess; lewdness.

The first physicians by *debauch* were made; Excess began, and flesh sustains the trace. *Dryd.*

DEBAUCHE. *n. f.* [*from debauché*, Fr.] A lecher; a drunkard; a man given to intemperance.

Could we but prevail with the greatest *debauchees* amongst us to change their lives, we should find it no very hard matter to change their judgments. *Saunders.*

DEBAUCHER. *n. f.* [*from debauch.*] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness; a corrupter.

DEBAUCHERY. *n. f.* [*from debauch.*] The practice of excess; intemperance; lewdness.

Oppose vices by their contrary virtues; hypocrisy by sobriety, and *debauchery* by temperance. *Spence.*

These magistrates, instead of lessening enormities, occasion just twice as much *debauchery* as there would be without them. *Swift.*

DEBAUCHMENT. *n. f.* [*from debauch.*] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.

They told them ancient stories of the ravishment of chaste maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations, or the extreme poverty of learned persons. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

TO DEBEL. } *v. a.* [*debello*, Lat.]

TO DEBELLATE. } *tin.* To conquer; to overcome in war. Not in use.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and *debilitating* of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour. *Bacon.*

Him long of old

Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast With all his army. *Milton.*

DEBELLATION. *n. f.* [*from debellatio*, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

DEBENTURE. *n. f.* [*debetur*, Lat. *from debet.*] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

You must in wits, should each man bring his coin,

Have desperate *debentures* on your fame; And little would be left you, I'm afraid, If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid. *Saunders.*

DEBILE. *adj.* [*debilis*, Latin.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength; imbecile; impotent.

I have not wain'd my nose that bleed, On foil'd some *debile* wretch, which wain'd out note There's many else have done. *Shakspeare.*

TO DEBILITATE. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Latin.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble; to emasculate.

In the last of the eye, the last of the flesh, the pride of life, they seemed as weakly as their *debilitated* potency ever is. *Bacon.*

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The spirits being rendered languid, are incapable of purifying the blood, and debilitated in attracting nutriment. *Harvey on Conjump.*

DEBILITATION. *n. f.* [from *debilitatio*, Latin.] The act of weakening.

The weakness cannot return any thing of strength, honour, or safety to the head, but a debilitation and ruin. *King Charles.*

DEBILITY. *n. f.* [*debilitas*, Lat.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness; imbecility.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion, And in thy case do gals mine own debility. *Sidney*

Aliment too vaporous or perfurable will subject it to the inconveniences of too strong a perspiration, which age debility, faintness, and sometimes sudden death. *Arbutnot.*

DEBONAIRE. *adj.* [*debonnaire*, French.] Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle; complaisant. Obsolete.

Crying, let be that lady debonaire, Thou recreant knight, and soon thyself prepare To battle, if thou mean her love to gain. *Spenser.* Zephyr met her once a-maying; Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair, So luxuriant, blithe, and debonaire. *Milton.*

The nature of the one is debonaire and accusable; of the other, retired and superstitious; the one quick and sprightly, the other slow and fatiguing. *Houel's Focal Forest.*

And she that was not only passing fair, But was wistful discreet and debonaire, Resolv'd the passive doctrine to fulfil. *Dryden.*

DEBONAIRELY. *adv.* [from *debonaire*.] Elegantly; with a genteel air.

DEBT. *n. f.* [*debitum*, Latin; *dette*, Fr.]

1. That which one man owes to another.

There was one that died greatly in debt; Well, says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

The debt of ten thousand talents, which the servant owed the king, was no slight ordinary sum. *Duessa's Devotions.*

To this great loss a sea of tears is due; But the whole debt not to be paid by you. *Waller.* Swift, a thousand pounds in debt, Takes horse, and in a mighty fret Rides day and night. *Swift.*

2. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt; He only liv'd but till he was a man, But like a man he died. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

DEBTED. *part.* [from *debt*. To DEBT is not found.] Indebted; obliged to. Which do amount to three odd ducats more Than I stand *debt* to this gentleman. *Shaksp.*

DEBTOR. *n. f.* [*debitor*, Latin.]

1. He that owes something to another.

I am a debtor both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians, both to the wife and to the unwife. *Romans.*

2. One that owes money.

I'll bring your latter hazard back again, And thankfully rest *debtor* for the first. *Shaksp.*

If he has ample pain Should haply on ill-fated shoulder lay Of *debt*, straight his body to the touch Obsequious, as whilom knights were wont, To some enchanted castle is conveyed. *Pillips.*

There died my father, no man's debtor; And there I'll die, nor worse, nor better. *Pope.* The case of debtors in Rome, for the first four centuries, was, after the set time for payment, no choice but either to pay, or be the creditor's slave. *Swift.*

3. One side of an account book.

When I look upon the *debtor* side, I find such innumerable articles, that I want arithmetic

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to cast them up; but when I look upon the creditor's side, I find little more than blank paper. *Addison.*

DEBULLITION. *n. f.* [*debullitio*, Latin.] A bubbling or seething over. *Dict.*

DECACUMINATED. *adj.* [*decacuminatus*, Latin.] Having the top or point cut off. *Dict.*

DECADE. *n. f.* [*deka*; *decas*, Latin.] The sum of ten; a number containing ten.

Men were not only out in the number of some days, the latitude of a few years, but might be wide by whole olympiads, and divers decades of years. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We make cycles and periods of years; as decades, centuries, and chiliads, chiefly for the use of computations in history, chronology, and astronomy. *Hobbes on Time.*

All rank'd by ten; whole decades, when they dine.

Must want a Trojan slave to pour the wine. *Pope.*

DECADENCY. *n. f.* [*decadence*, French.] Decay; fall. *Dict.*

DECAGON. *n. f.* [from *deka*, ten, and *gonos*, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry, having ten sides and angles.

DECALOGUE. *n. f.* [*dekalogos*.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the decalogue and other parts of sacred writ. *Hammond.*

TO DECAMP. *v. n.* [*decamper*, French.] To shift the camp; to move off.

DECAMPMENT. *n. f.* [from *decamp*.] The act of shifting the camp.

TO DECANT. *v. a.* [*decanto*, Lat. *decanter*, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination.

Take *agua fortis*, and dissolve in it ordinary coined silver, and pour the coloured solution into twelve times as much fair water, and then decant or filtrate the mixture, that it may be very clear. *Boyle.*

They attend him daily as their chief, Decant his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift.*

DECANTATION. *n. f.* [*decantation*, Fr.] The act of decanting or pouring off clear.

DECANTER. *n. f.* [from *decant*.] A glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees.

TO DECAPITATE. *v. a.* [*decapito*, Lat.] To behead.

TO DECAY. *v. n.* [*dec choir*, Fr. from *de* and *cadere*, Latin.] To lose excellence; to decline from the state of perfection; to be gradually impaired.

The monarch oak, Three centuries he grows, and three he stays Supreme in state, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

The garlands fade, the vows are worn away; So dies her love, and so my hopes decay. *Pope.*

TO DECAY. *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay.

Infirmity, that decays the wife, doth ever make better the fool. *Shakespeare.*

Cut off a flock of a tree, and lay that which you cut off to putrify, to see whether it will decay the rest of the flock. *Bacon.*

He was of a very small and decayed fortune, and of no good education. *Clarendon.*

Decay'd by time and wars, they only prove Their former beauty by your former love. *Dryden.*

In Spain our springs, like old men's children, Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy. *Dryden.*

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It is so ordered, that almost every thing which corrupts the soul decays the body. *Addison.*

DECAV. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the state of perfection; state of depravation or diminution.

What cometh to this great decay may come, Shall be applied. *Shakespeare.*

She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides Her decay very well. *Ben Jonson.*

And those decays, to speak the naked truth, Through the defects of age, were crimes of youth. *Dinham.*

By reason of the tenacity of fluids, and attrition of their parts, and the weakness of elasticity in solids, motion is much more apt to be lost than got, and is always upon the decay. *Newton.*

Each may feel increases and decays, And see now clearer and now darker days. *Pope.* Taught, half by reason, half by mere decay, To welcome death, and calmly pass away. *Pope.*

2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay.

They think, that whatever is called old must have the decay of time upon it, and truth too were liable to mould and rottenness. *Locke.*

3. Declension from prosperity.

And if thy brother be waken poor, and fallen in decay with thee, then thou shalt relieve him. *Leviticus.*

I am the very man

That, from your first of difference and decay, Have follow'd your sad steps. *Shakespeare.*

4. The cause of decline.

He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able men, hath a great task; but that is ever good for the publick; but he that plots to be the only figure among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age. *Bacon.*

DECA'YER. *n. f.* [from *decay*.] That which causes decay.

Your water is a sore decayer of your whorlson dead body. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

DECEASE. *n. f.* [*decessus*, Lat.] Death; departure from life.

Lands are by human law, in some places, after the owner's decease, divided unto all his children; in some, all descendeth to the eldest son. *Hooker.*

TO DECEASE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Latin.] To die; to depart from life.

He tells us Arthur is decays'd to-night. *Shaksp.* You shall die

Twice now, where others that mortality In her fair arms holds, shall but once decays. *Chapman.*

His latest victories still thickest came, As, near the centre, motion doth increase; Till he, press'd down by his own weighty name, Did like the vessel under spoils decays. *Dryden.*

DECEIT. *n. f.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falsehood is made to pass for truth.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter deceit. *Job.*

2. Stratagem; artifice.

His demand

Springs not from Edward's well-meant honest love,

But from deceit bred by necessity. *Shaksp.*

3. [In law.] A subtle wily shift or device; all manner of craft, subtilty, guile, fraud, wanness, sleightness, cunning, covin, collusion, practice, and offence, used to deceive another man by any means, which hath no other proper or particular name but offence. *Cowell.*

DECEITFUL. *adj.* [*deceit* and *full*.] Fraudulent; full of deceit.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, *deceitful*. *Shaksp.*
The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
And fortune smil'd, *deceitful*, on her birth. *Thomson.*

DECEITFULLY. *adv.* [from *deceitful*.]
Fraudulently; with deceit.

Exercise of form may be *deceitfully* dispatched
of course. *Watson.*

DECEITFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *deceitful*.]
The quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.

The care of this world, and the *deceitfulness* of
riches, choke the word, and he becomes un-
fruitful. *Matthew.*

DECEIVABLE. *adj.* [from *deceive*.]

1. Subject to fraud; exposed to imposture.
Man was not only *deceivable* in his integrity,
but the angels of light in all their clarity. *Bacon.*
How would thou use me now, blind, and
thereby

Deceivable, in most things as a child
Helpless? hence easily condemn'd and scorn'd,
And last neglected. *Milton.*

2. Subject to produce error; deceitful.

It is good to consider of deformity, not as a
sign, which is more *deceivable*, but as a cause
which seldom faileth of the effect. *Bacon.*
He received nothing but fair promises, which
proved *deceivable*. *Hayward.*

O overfailing trust
In mortal strength! and oh, what not in man
Deceivable and vain? *Milton.*

DECEIVABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *deceivable*.]

Liableness to be deceived, or to deceive.
He that has a great patron, has the advantage
of his negligence and *deceivableness*.
Government of the Tongue.

TO DECEIVE. *v. a.* [*decipio*, Latin.]

1. To cause to mistake; to bring into error;
to impose upon.

Some have been *deceived* into an opinion, that
there was a divine right of primogeniture to both
estate and power. *Locke.*

2. To delude by stratagem.

3. To cut off from expectation, with of
before the thing.

The Turkish general, *deceived* of his expecta-
tion, withdrew his fleet twelve miles off. *Koutles.*
I now believ'd

The happy day approach'd, nor are my hopes *de-
ceiv'd*. *Dryden.*

4. To mock; to fail.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes,
But the weak voice *deceiv'd* their gasping throats.
Dryden.

5. To deprive by fraud or stealth.

Wine is to be forborne in consumptions, for
that the spirits of the wine prey on the viscid juice
of the body, intercommon with the spirits of the
body, and so *deceive* and rob them of their nour-
ishment. *Bacon.*

Plant fruit-trees in large borders, and set there-
in fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they
deceive the trees. *Bacon.*

DECEIVER. *n. f.* [from *deceive*.] One
that leads another into error; a cheat.

Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more;
Men were *deceivers* ever;
One foot in sea, and one on shore;
To one thing constant never. *Shakspere.*

As for Perkins's dismission out of France, they
interpreted it not as it he were detected for a
counterfeit *deceiver*. *Bacon.*

Those voices, actions, or gestures which men
have not by any compact agreed to make the in-
struments of conveying their thoughts one to
another, are not the proper instruments of de-
ceiving, so as to denominate the person using them
a liar or *deceiver*. *South.*

It is to be admired how any *deceiver* can be so
weak to foretell things near at hand, when a very

few months must of necessity discover the impos-
ture. *Swift.*

Adieu the heart-expanding bowl,
And all the kind *deceivings* of the soul. *Pope.*

DECEMBER. *n. f.* [*december*, Lat.] 'The
last month of the year; but named
december, or the tenth month, when the
year began in March.

Men are April, when they woo, and *December*
when they wed. *Shakspere's As you like it.*

What should we speak of
When we are old as you? When we shall hear
The rain and wind beat dark *December*. *Shaksp.*

DECEMPEDAL. *adj.* [from *decempeda*,
Latin.] Ten feet in length. *Dict.*

DECEMVIRATE. *n. f.* [*decemviratus*, Lat.]
The dignity and office of the ten go-
vernours of Rome, who were appointed
to rule the commonwealth instead of
consuls: their authority subsisted only
two years. Any body of ten men.

DECENCE. } *n. f.* [*decence*, Fr. *deceit*,
DECENCY. } Latin.]

1. Propriety of form; proper formality;
becoming ceremony: *decence* is seldom
used.

Those thousand *decencies*, that daily flow
From all her words and actions. *Milton.*
In good works there may be goodness in the
general: but *decence* and gracefulness can be only
in the particulars in doing the good. *Sprat.*

Were the offices of religion strict of all the ex-
ternal *decencies* of worship, they would not make
a due impression on the minds of those who assist
at them. *Atterbury.*
She speaks, behaves, and acts just as she ought;
But never, never reach'd one gen'rous thought:
Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour,
Content to dwell in *decencies* for ever. *Pope.*

2. Suitableness to character; propriety.
And must I own, the said, my secret smart,
What with more *decence* were in silence kept?
Dryden.

The consideration immediately subsequent to
the being of a thing, is what agrees or disagrees
with that thing; what is suitable or unsuitable to
it; and from this springs the notion of *decency* or
indecency, that which becomes or misbecomes.

Sentiments which raise laughter, can very
seldom be admitted with any *decency* into an he-
roic poem. *Addison.*

3. Modesty; not ribaldry; not obscenity.

Immodest words admit of no defence;
For want of *decency* is want of sense. *Rosam.*

DECENNIAL. *adj.* [from *decennium*, Lat.]

What continues for the space of ten
years.

DECENNOVAL. } *adj.* [*decem* and *no-*
DECENNOVARY. } *rem*, Lat.] Relating
to the number nineteen.

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponne-
sian war, constituted a *decennoval* circle, or of
nineteen years; the same which we now call the
golden number. *Holder.*

Seven months are retrenched in this whole *de-*
cennoval progress of the epochs, to reduce the
accounts of her motion and place to those of the
sun. *Holder.*

DECENT. *adj.* [*decens*, Latin.]

1. Becoming; fit; suitable.

Since their must be ornaments both in paint-
ing and poetry, if they are not necessary, they
must at least be *decent*; that is, in their due place,
and but moderately used. *Dryden.*

2. Grave; not gaudy; not ostentatious.

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast, and demure,
All in a robe of darkest grain
Flowing with majestic train,

And sable stole of Cyprus lawn
O'er the *decent* shoulders drawn. *Milton.*

3. Not wanton; not immodest.
DECENTLY. *adv.* [from *decent*.]

1. In a proper manner; with suitable be-
haviour; without meanness or ostenta-
tion.

They could not *decently* refuse assistance to a
person, who had punished those who had inter-
fered their relation. *Brown.*

Perform'd what friendship, justice, truth re-
quire;

What could he more, but *decently* retire? *Swift.*

2. Without immodesty.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
Like falling Caesar, *decently* to die. *Dryden.*

DECEPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *deceit*.]

Liableness to be deceived.

Some errors are so liethed in us, that they
maintain their interest upon the *deceptibility* of our
decayed natures. *Glanville.*

DECEPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Liable
to be deceived; open to imposture;
subject to fraud.

The first and sather cause of common error,
is the common infirmity of human nature; of
whose *deceptible* condition, perhaps, there should
not need, by other evictions, than the frequent er-
rors we shall ourselves commit. *Brown.*

DECEPTION. *n. f.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat;
fraud; fallacy.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves,
they are yet farther removed by adventitious *de-*
ception. *Brown.*

All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs,
which, by compact or institution, were made the
means of men's signifying or conveying their
thoughts. *South.*

2. The state of being deceived.

Reason, not possibly, may meet
Some specious object by the too suborn'd,
And fall into *deception* unaware. *Milton.*

DECEPTIOUS. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] De-
ceitful; apt to deceive.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
That doth invert the attit of eyes and ears;
As if those organs had *deceptious* functions,
Created only to calumniate. *Shakspere.*

DECEPTIVE. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Having
the power of deceiving.

DECEPTORY. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Con-
taining means of deceit.

DECEPTIVE. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Crop-
ped; taken off.

DECEPTIBLE. *adj.* [*decepto*, Lat.] That
may be taken off.

DECEPTION. *n. f.* [from *decept*.] The
act of cropping or taking off.

DECERTATION. *n. f.* [*decertatio*, Lat.] A
contention; a striving; a dispute.

DECESION. *n. f.* [*decessio*, Latin.] A
departure; a going away.

TO DECHARM. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, Fr.]
To counteract a charm; to disenchant.

Notwithstanding the help of physick, he was
suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft.

TO DECIDE. *v. a.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. To fix the event of; to determine.

The day approach'd when fortune should *de-*
cide Th' important enterprises, and give the issue. *Phylos.*

2. To determine a question or dispute.

In council oft, and oft in battle tried,
Betwixt thy master and the world *de-*
cide. *Gray.*
Who shall *decide*, when quetous disagree,
And toudenly casuists doubt? *Pope.*

DECIDENCE. *n. f.* [*decidens*, Latin.]

1. The quality of being shed, or of falling off.

2. The act of falling away.

Men observing the *decidence* of their horn, do fall upon the conceit that it annually *reteth* away, and successively reneweth again. *Brown.*

DECID'ER. *n. f.* [from *decide.*]

1. One who determines causes.

I cannot think that a jester or a monkey, a droll or a puppet, can be proper judges or *deciders* of controversy. *Watts.*

The man is no ill *decider* in common cases of property, where party is out of the question. *Swift.*

2. One who determines quarrels.

DECIDUOUS. *adj.* [*deciduous*, Latin.]

Falling; not perennial; not lasting through the year.

In botany, the perianthium, or calyx, is *deciduous*, with the flower. *Quincy.*

DECIDUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *deciduous.*]

Aptness to fall; quality of fading once a year. *Dis.*

DE'CIMAL. *adj.* [*decimus*, Latin.] Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten.

In the way we take now to name numbers by millions of millions of millions, it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at most, four and twenty decimal progressions, without confusion. *Locke.*

To DECIMATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Lat.]

To tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *decimate.*]

1. A tithing; a selection of every tenth by lot or otherwise.

2. A selection by lot of every tenth soldier, in a general mutiny, for punishment.

By *decimation* and a ritish death, Take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shakespeare.*

A *decimation* I will strictly make Of all who my Charinus did forsake; And of each legion each centurion shall die. *Dryden.*

To DECIPHER. *v. a.* [*decipherer*, Fr.]

1. To explain that which is written in ciphers: this is the common use.

Zelmene, that had the same character in her heart, could easily *decipher* it. *Sidney.*

Affurance is writ in a private character, not to be read, nor understood, but by the conscience, to which the spirit of God has vouchsafed to *decipher* it. *South.*

2. To unfold; to unravel; to explain: as, to decipher an ambiguous speech.

3. To write out; to mark down in characters.

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horror on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I shew you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ. *South.*

Then were laws of necessity invented, that to every particular subject might find his principal pleasure *deciphered* unto him, in the tables of his laws. *Locke.*

4. To stamp; to characterize; to mark.

You are both *decipher'd* For villains mark'd with rape. *Shakespeare.*

DECIPHERER. *n. f.* [from *decipher.*] One who explains writings in cipher.

DECISION. *n. f.* [from *decide.*]

1. Determination of a difference, or of a doubt.

The time approaches, That will with due *decision* make us know What we shall say we have, and what we owe. *Shakespeare.*

Pleasure and revenge Have ears more deaf than adders to the voice Of any true *decision*. *Shakespeare.*

The number of the undertakers, the worth of some of them, and their zeal to bring the matter to a *decision*, are sure arguments of the dignity and importance of it. *Woodward.*

War is a direct appeal to God for the *decision* of some dispute, which can by no other means be determined. *Atterbury.*

2. Determination of an event.

Their arms are to the last *decision* bent, And fortune labours with the vast event. *Dryden.*

3. It is used in Scotland for a narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of session there.

DECISIVE. *adj.* [from *decide.*]

1. Having the power of determining any difference; conclusive.

Such a reflection, though it carries nothing perfectly *decisive* in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breast, and strengthens him much in his opinion. *Atterbury.*

This they are ready to look upon as a determination on their side, and *decisive* of the controversy between vice and virtue. *Rogers.*

2. Having the power of settling any event.

For on th' event *Decisive* of this bloody day, depends The fate of kingdoms. *Philips.*

DECISIVELY. *adv.* [from *decisive.*] In a conclusive manner.

DECISIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *decisive.*] The power of argument or evidence to terminate any difference, or settle an event.

DECISORY. *adj.* [from *decide.*] Able to determine or decide.

To DECK. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]

1. To cover; to overspread.

Ye mists and exhalations, that now rise From hill or steaming lake, dusky or grey, In honour to the world's great Author, rise! Whether to *deck* with clouds th' uncoloured sky, Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers, Rising or falling, still advance his praise. *Milton.*

2. To dress; to array.

Sweet ornament! that *decks* a thing divine. *Shakespeare.*

Long may'st thou live to wail thy children's loss, And see another, as I see thee now, *Deck'd* in thy rights, as thou art stall'd in mine. *Shakespeare.*

She sets to work millions of spinning worms, That in their green shops weave the smooth-hair'd silk, *Milton.*

3. To adorn; to embellish.

But direful, deadly black, both leaf and bloom, Fit to adorn the dead, and *deck* the dreary tomb. *Spenser.*

Now the dew with spangles *deck'd* the ground, A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*

The god shall to his vot'ries tell Each conscious tear, each blushing grace, That *deck'd* dear Eloisa's face. *Prior.*

DECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The floor of a ship.

Her keel plows hell, And *deck* knocks heaven. *Ben Jonson.*

We have also raised our second *deck*, and given more vent thereby to our ordnance, trying on our neither overlook. *Raleigh.*

If any, born and bred under *deck*, had no other information but what sense affords, he would be of opinion that the ship was as stable as a house. *Chamville.*

On high rais'd *decks* the haughty Belgians ride, Beneath whose shade our humble frigates go. *Dryden.*

At sun-set to their ship they make return, And snore secure on *decks* till rosy morn. *Dryden.*

2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

Besides gems, many other sorts of stones are

regularly figured: the amianthus, of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet; and the selenites, of parallel plates, as in a *deck* of cards. *Grew.*

DE'CKER. *n. f.* [from *deck.*] A dresser; one that apparels or adorns; a coverer, as a *table-decker.*

To DECLAIM. *v. a.* [*declamo*, Latin.] To harangue; to speak to the passions; to rhetoricate; to speak set orations.

What are his mischiefs, consul? You *declaim* Against his manners, and corrupt your own. *Ben Jonson.*

The splendid *declaimings* of novices and men of heat. *South.*

It is usual for masters to make their boys *declaim* on both sides of an argument. *Swift.*

Dress up all the virtues in the beauties of oratory, and *declaim* aloud on the praise of goodness. *Watts.*

DECLA'IMER. *n. f.* [from *declaim.*] One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.

Your Salamander is a perpetual *declaimer* against jealousy. *Addison.*

DECLAMATION. *n. f.* [*declamatio*, Lat.] A discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue; a set speech; a piece of rhetoric.

The cause why *declamations* prevail so greatly, is, for that men suffer themselves to be *de-luded*. *Hooker.*

Thou mayest forgive his anger, while thou makest use of the plainness of his *declamation*. *Taylor.*

DECLAMA'TOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator; a rhetorician: freedom used.

Who could, I say, hear this generous *declamator*, without being fired at his noble zeal. *Taylor.*

DECLA'MATORY. *adj.* [*declamatorius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician.

This awhile suspended his interment, and became a *declamatory* theme amongst the religious men of that age. *Wotton.*

2. Appealing to the passions.

He has run himself into his own *declamatory* way, and almost forgotten that he was now setting up for a moral poet. *Dryden.*

DECLA'BLE. *adj.* [from *declare.*] Capable of proof.

This is *declarable* from the best writers. *Brown.*

DECLARA'TION. *n. f.* [from *declare.*]

1. A proclamation or affirmation; open expression; publication.

His promises are nothing else but *declarations*, what God will do for the good of men. *Hooker.*

Though wit and learning are certain and habitual perfections of the mind, yet the *declaration* of them, which alone brings the repute, is subject to a thousand hazards. *South.*

There are no where so plain and full *declarations* of mercy and love to the sons of men, as are made in the gospel. *Tillotson.*

2. An explanation of something doubtful. Obsolete.

3. [In law.] Declaration (*declaratio*) is properly the shewing forth, or laying out, of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for both personal and real actions. *Cowell.*

DECLA'RATIVE. *adj.* [from *declare.*] Making declaration; explanatory.

The names of things should be always taken from something objectively *declarative* of their form or nature. *Grew.*

2. Making proclamation.

To this we may add the *vox populi*, *to declare* on the same side. *Swift.*

DECLARATORY. *adv.* [from *declaratory*.] In the form of a declaration; not in a decretory form.

Andreas Alciatus the civilian, and Franciscus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DECLARATORY. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Affirmative; expressive; not decretory; not promissory, but expressing something before promised or decreed. Thus, a *declaratory law*, is a new act confirming a former law.

These blessings are not only *declaratory* of the good pleasure and intention of God towards them, but likewise of the natural tendency of the thing. *Tillotson.*

TO DECLARE. *v. a.* [*declare*, Latin.]

1. To clear; to free from obscurity. Not in use.

To *declare* this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth. *Boyle.*

2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly.

It hath been *declared* unto me of you, that there are contentions among you. *1 Cor.*

The sun by certain signs *declares* Both when the south projects a stormy day, And when the clearing north will puff the clouds away. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. To publish; to proclaim.

Declare his glory among the heathen. *1 Chron.*

4. To show in open view; to show an opinion in plain terms.

In Cæsar's army somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet they would not *declare* themselves in it, but only demanded a discharge. *Bacon.*

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare* ourselves. *Addison.*

TO DECLARE. *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion, or favour or opposition: with *for* or *against*.

The internal faculties of will and understanding decreeing and *declaring against* them. *Taylor.*

God is said not to have left himself without witnesses in the world, there being something fixed in the nature of men, that will be sure to testify and *declare for* him. *South's Sermon.*

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait; And then come smiling, and *declare for* fate. *Dryden.*

DECLAREMENT. *n. f.* [from *declare*.] Discovery; declaration; testimony.

Crystal will easily into electricity; that is, into a power to attract straws, or light bodies; and convert the needle freely placed, which is a *declarement* of very different parts. *Brown.*

DECLARER. *n. f.* [from *declare*.] A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known.

DECLENSION. *n. f.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow, Ev'n in the afternoon of her best days, Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts To base *declension*. *Shakespeare's Rich. 1st.*

Take the picture of a man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and *declension* of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person. *South's Sermons.*

2. Declination; descent.

We may reasonably allow as much for the *declension* of the land from that place to the sea, as for the immediate height of the mountain. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. Inflection; manner of changing nouns.

Declension is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

DECLINABLE. *adj.* [from *decline*.] Having variety of terminations: as, a *declinable noun*.

DECLINATION. *n. f.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]

1. Descent; change from a better to a worse state; diminution of vigour; decay.

The queen, hearing of the *declination* of a monarchy, took it to ill, as she would never after bear of his suit. *Bacon.*

Two general motions all animations have, that is, their beginning and increase; and two more, that is, their state and *declination*. *Brown.*

Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime; And summer, though it be less gay, Yet is not look'd on as a time Of *declination* or decay. *Waller.*

2. The act of bending down: as, a *declination* of the head.

3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.

Supposing there were a *declination* of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do all decline, and so there will be no more concourse than if they did perpendicularly descend. *Ray.*

This *declination* of atoms in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary. *Bentley.*

4. Deviation from moral rectitude.

That a peccant creature should disapprove and repent of every *declination* and violation of the rules of just and honest, this right reason, discounting upon the stock of its own principles, could not but infer. *South's Sermons.*

5. Variation from a fixed point.

There is no *declination* of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, notwithstanding what some have asserted. *Woodward.*

6. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the direction to north and south.

7. [In astronomy.] The *declination* of a star, we call its shortest distance from the equator. *Brown.*

8. [In grammar.] The declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

9. **DECLINATION of a Plane** [in dialling] is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the east or west; or else between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the north or south. *Harris.*

DECLINATOR. } *n. f.* [from *decline*.]

DECLINATORY. } An instrument in dialling, by which the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes are determined. *Chambers.*

There are several ways to know the several planes; but the readiest is by an instrument called a *declinatory*, fitted to the variation of your place. *Mars.*

TO DECLINE. *v. n.* [*declino*, Latin.]

1. To lean downward.

And then with kind embraces, tempting kisses, And with *declining* head into his bosom, bid him shed tears, as being overjoy'd. *Shaksp.*

2. To deviate; to run into obliquities.

Neither shalt thou speak in a cause to *decline* after many, to wrest judgment. *Exodus.*

3. To shun; to avoid to do any thing.

4. To sink; to be impaired; to decay. Opposed to improvement or exaltation.

Sons at perfect age, and fathers *declining*, the father should be as a ward to the son. *Shaksp.*

They'll be by th' fire, and presume to know What's done i' th' capitol; who's like to rise, Who thrives, and who declines. *Shakspere.*

Sometimes nations will *decline* so low From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong, But justice, and some fatal cause annex'd, Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton.*

That empire must *decline*, Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. *Waller.*

And nature, which all acts of life designs, Not like i' parts, in the last declines. *Denham.*

Thus then my lov'd Euryalus appears; He looks the prop of my *declining* years! *Dryd.*

Autumnal warmth declines; Ere heat is quite decay'd, or cold begun. *Dryd.*

Faith and morality are *declined* among us. *Swift.*

God, in his wisdom, hath been pleas'd to load our *declining* years with many sufferings, with diseases, and decays of nature. *Swift.*

TO DECLINE. *v. d.*

1. To bend downward; to bring down.

And now fair Phœbus 'gan *decline* in haste His weary waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.*

And leaves the semblance of a lover, flat In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*, And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson.*

2. To shun; to avoid; to refuse; to be cautious of.

He had wisely *declined* that argument, though in their common sermons they gave it. *Clarendon.*

Since the muses do invoke my pow'r, I shall no more *decline* that sacred bow'r, Where Gloriana, their great mistress, lies. *Waller.*

Though I the business did *decline*, Yet I contriv'd the whole design, And sent them their petition. *Denham.*

If it should be said that minute bodies are indissoluble, because it is their nature to be so, that would not be to render a reason of the thing proposed, but, in effect, to *decline* rendering any. *Boyle.*

Could Caroline have been captivated with the glories of this world, she had them all laid before her; but she generously *declined* them, because she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with religion. *Addison.*

Whatever they judged to be most agreeable or disagreeable, they would pursue or *decline*. *Atterbury.*

3. To modify a word by various terminations; to inflect.

You *decline* nouns, and construe Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with some English translation. *Martin.*

DECLINE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The state of tendency to the less or the worse; diminution; decay. Contrary to increase, improvement, or elevation.

Thy rise of fortune did I only weep, From its *decline* determin'd to recede. *Prior.*

Those fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*

DECLIVITY. *n. f.* [*declivitas*, Lat.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downward; gradual descent, not precipitous or perpendicular; the contrary to acclivity.

Rivers will not flow unless upon *declivity*, and their sources be raised above the earth's ordinary surface, so that they may run upon a descent. *Woodward.*

I found myself within my depth; and the *declivity* was so small, that I walked near a mile before I got to the shore. *Gulliver's Travels.*

DECLIVOUS. *adj.* [*declivus*, Lat.] Gradually descending; not precipitous; not perpendicularly sinking; contrary to acclivous; moderately steep.

TO DECOCT. *v. a.* [*decoquo*, *decoctum*, Latin.]

1. To prepare by boiling for any use; to digest in hot water.

Sens loſeth its windineſs by *decolling*; and ſubtile or windy ſpirits are taken off by incenſion or evaporation. *Bacon.*

2. To digest by the heat of the ſtomach.

There the *decolls*, and doth the food prepare; There ſhe diſtributes it to every vein; There the expels what the may fitly ſpare. *Davies.*

3. To boil in water, ſo as to draw the ſtrength or virtue of any thing.

The longer man or beaſt are *decoll'd* in liquor, the clearer it is. *Bacon.*

4. To boil up to a conſiſtence; to ſtrengthen or invigorate by boiling: this is no proper uſe.

Can ſudden water, then barley broth, Decol their cold blood to ſuch valiant heat. *Shakſp.*

DECOCTIBLE. *adj.* [from *decoll.*] That may be boiled, or prepared by boiling. *Did.*

DECOCTION. *n. f.* [*decocſum*, Lat.]

1. The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues.

In infuſion the longer it is, the greater is the part of the grofs body that goeth into the liquor; but in *decocſion* though more goeth forth, yet it either purgeth at the top, or ſetteth at the bottom. *Bacon.*

The lineaments of a white lily will remain after the ſtrongest *decocſion*. *Arbutnot.*

2. A preparation made by boiling in water.

They diſſol their huſbands land In *decocſum*; and are man'd With ten empirics, in their chamber Lying for the ſpirit of amber. *Ben Jonſon.*

If the plant be boiled in water, the ſtrained liquor is called the *decocſion* of the plant. *Arbutnot.*

DECOCTURE. *n. f.* [from *decoll.*] A ſubſtance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATION. *n. f.* [*decollatio*, Latin.]

The act of beheading.

He, by a *decollation* of all hope, annihilated his mercy: this, by an immoſeracy thereof, deſtroyed his juſtice. *Brown.*

DECOMPOSITE. *adj.* [*decompoſitus*, Lat.]

Compounded a ſecond time; compounded with things already compoſite

Decompoſites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of, except there be ſome compoſitions of them already obſerved. *Bacon.*

DECOMPOSITION. *n. f.* [*decompoſitus*, Lat.]

The act of compounding things already compounded.

We conſider what happens in the compoſitions and *decompoſitions* of ſaline particles. *Boyle.*

TO DECOMPOUND. *v. a.* [*decompono*, Latin.]

1. To compoſe of things already compounded; to compound a ſecond time; to form by a ſecond compoſition.

Nature herſelf doth in the bowels of the earth make *decompoſited* bodies, as we ſee in vitriol, cinnabar, and even in ſulphur itſelf. *Bovis.*

When a word ſtands for a very complex idea, that is compounded and *decompoſed*, it is not eaſy for men to form and retain that idea exactly. *Locke.*

If the violet, blue, and green be interſcoped, the remaining yellow, orange, and red will compoſe upon the paper an orange; and then, if the interſcoped colours be let paſs, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, *decompoſe* a white. *Newton.*

2. To reſolve a compound into ſimple parts.

This is a ſenſe that has of late crept irregularly into chynical books.

DECOMPOUND. *adj.* [from the verb.]

Compoſed of things or words already

compounded; compounded a ſecond time.

The pretended ſalts and ſulphur are ſo far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body or mercury, that they are raſius, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decompoſed* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menſtruum, or other additaments employed to diſguiſe it. *Boyle.*

No body ſhould uſe any compound or *decompoſed* of the ſubſtantial verbs. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

DE'CORAMENT. *n. f.* [from *de'corate*.] Ornament; embellishment. *Did.*

TO DE'CORATE. *v. a.* [*decoro*, Lat.] To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.

DECORATION. *n. f.* [from *de'corate*.] Ornament; embellishment; added beauty.

The *decorations* of ſtate contribute to the ornament of figures; ſuch as the *decorations* belonging to the liberal arts, and to war. *Dryden.*

This helm and heavy buckler I can ſpare, As only *decorations* of the war. *Shakſp.*

So Mars is arm'd for glory, not for need. *Dryd.*

DECORATION. *n. f.* [from *de'corate*.] An adorning; an embellisher. *Did.*

DECOROUS. *adj.* [*decorus*, Lat.] Decent; ſuitable to a character; becoming; proper; beſitting; ſeemly.

It is not ſo *decorous*, in reſpect of God, that he ſhould immediately do all the meanest and triflingſt things himſelf, without any inferior or ſubordinate miniſter. *Ray.*

TO DECORTICATE. *v. a.* [*decortico*, Lat.] To diſt of the bark or huſk; to huſk; to peel; to ſtrip.

Take great barley, dried and *decorticated*, after it is well waſhed, and boil it in water. *Arbutnot.*

DECORTICATION. *n. f.* [from *decorticate*.] The act of ſtripping the bark or huſk.

DECORUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiouſneſs, contrary to levity; ſeemlineſs.

If your maſter Would have a queen his beggar, your muſt tell him That maſteſty, to keep *decorum*, muſt No leſs beg than a kingdom. *Shakſpeare.*

I am far from ſuſpecting ſimplicity, which is bold to treſpaſs in points of *decorum*. *Watſon.*

Beyond the fix'd and ſettled rules Of vice and virtue in the ſchools, The better fort ſhall ſet before 'em A grace, a manner, a *decorum*. *Prior.*

Gentlemen of the army ſhould be, at leaſt, obliged to external *decorum*: a profligate life and character ſhould not be a means of advancement. *Swift.*

He kept with princes due *decorum*, Yet never flood in awe before 'em. *Swift.*

TO DECOY. *v. a.* [from *koey*, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to entrap; to draw into a ſnare.

A fowler had taken a paſtridge, who offered to decoy her companions into the ſnare. *L'Eſtrange.*

De'coy'd by the fantaſtic blaze, Now loſt, and now renew'd, he ſinks abſorpt, Rider and horſe. *Thomſon.*

DECOY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Allurement to miſchiefs; temptation.

The Devil could never have had ſuch numbers, had he not uſed ſome as *decoys* to enſnare others. *Government of the Tongue.*

Theſe exuberant productions of the earth became a continual *decoy* and ſnare: they only excited and fomented luſts. *Woodward.*

An old dramdrinker is the devil's *decoy*. *Brinkley.*

DECOYDUEK. *n. f.* A duck that lures others.

There is a ſort of ducks, called *decoyducks*, that will bring whole flights of ſowl to their retirements, where are conveniences made for catching them. *Mortimer.*

TO DECREASE. *v. n.* [*decreſco*, Latin.]

To grow leſs; to be diminifhed.

From the moon is the ſign of ſeaſts, a light that *decreaſeth* in her perfection. *Keſius.*

Unto fifty years, as they ſaid, the heart annually increaſeth the weight of one drachm; after which, in the ſame proportion, it *decreaſeth*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

When the ſun comes to his tropicks, days increaſe and *decreaſe* but a very little for a great while together. *Newton.*

TO DECREASE. *v. a.* To make leſs; to diminifh.

He did diſhonourable find Thoſe articles, which did our ſtate *decreaſe*. *Daniel.*

Nor cheriſh'd they relations poor, That might *decreaſe* their pretent ſtore. *Prior.*

Heat increaſes the fluidity of tenacious liquids, as of oil, baſam, and honey; and thereby *decreaſes* their reſiſtance. *Newton.*

DECREASE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſtate of growing leſs; decay.

By weak'ning toil and hoary age o'ercome, See thy *decreaſe*, and haſten to thy tomb. *Prior.*

2. The wain; the time when the viſible face of the moon grows leſs.

See in what time the ſeeds, ſet in the increaſe of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from thoſe that are ſet in the *decreaſe* of the moon. *Bacon.*

TO DECRE'E. *v. n.* [*decretum*, Latin.]

To make an edict; to appoint by edict; to eſta bliſh by law; to determine; to reſolve.

They ſhall ſee the end of the wife, and ſhall not underſtand what God in his counſel hath *decreed* of him. *Wiſdom.*

Father eternal! thine is to *decree*; Mine, both in heav'n and earth, to do thy will, *Milton.*

Had heav'n *decreed* that I ſhould life enjoy, Heav'n had *decreed* to ſave unhappy Troy. *Dryd.*

TO DECRE'E. *v. a.* To doom or aſſign by a decree.

Thou ſhalt alſo *decree* a thing, and it ſhall be eſta bliſhed. *Job.*

The king their father, On juſt and weighty reaſons, has *decreed* His ſceptre to the younger. *Rowe.*

DECRE'E. *n. f.* [*decretum*, Latin.]

1. An edict; a law.

If you deny me, ſworn upon your law There is no force in the *decrees* of Venice. *Shakſp.*

There went a *decree* from Cæſar Auguſtus, that all the world ſhould be taxed. *Lute.*

Are we condemn'd by ſome's unjuſt *decrees* No more our houſes and our homes to ſee? *Dryden.*

The Supreme Being is ſovereignly good; he rewards the juſt, and puniſhes the unjuſt: and, the folly of man, and not the *decrees* of heaven, is the cauſe of human calamity. *Broom.*

2. An eſta bliſhed rule.

When he made a *decree* for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder. *Job.*

3. A determination of a ſuit, or litigated cauſe.

4. [In canon law.] An ordinance, which is enacted by the pope himſelf, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council aſſembled, without being conſulted by any one thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DECREMENT. *n. f.* [*decrementum*, Latin.]

Decrease; the ſtate of growing leſs; the quantity loſt by decreaſing.

DEC

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Upon the tropick, and first descension from our solstice, we are scarce sensible of declination; but declining farther, our *decrement* accelerates: we set apace, and in our last days precipitate into our graves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth, suffer a continual *decrement*, and grow lower and lower. *Woodward.*

DECREPIT. *adj.* [*decrepitus*, Latin.] Wasted and worn out with age; in the last stage of decay.

Decrepit miser! base, ignoble wretch. *Shak.* Of men's lives, in this *decrepit* age of the world, many exceed fourscore, and some an hundred years. *Raleigh.*

This pope is *decrepit*, and the bell goeth for him: take order that there be chosen a pope of fresh years. *Bacon.*

Decrepit superstitions, and such as had their nativity in times beyond all history, are fresh in the observation of many heads. *Brown.*

And from the north to call

Decrepit Winter. *Milton.*

Who this observes, may in his body find

Decrepit age, but never in his mind. *Denham.*

Propp'd on his staff, and stooping as he goes,

A painted mitre shades his furrow'd brows;

The god, in this *decrepit* form array'd,

The gardens enter'd, and the fruits survey'd. *Pope.*

The charge of witchcraft inspires people with a malevolence towards those poor *decrepit* parts of our species, in whom human nature is defaced by infirmity and dotage. *Addison.*

TO DECREPITATE. *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Latin.] To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.

So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although *decrepitated.* *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DECREPITATION. *n. f.* [from *decrepitare*.] The crackling noise which salt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible. *Quincy.*

DECREPITNESS. *n. f.* [from *decrepit*.] **DECREPITUDE.** *n. f.* The last stage of decay; the last effects of old age.

Mother earth, in this her bare, bareness and *decrepitude* of age, can procreate such swarms of curious engines. *Hentley.*

DECRESCENT. *adj.* [from *decrescens*, Lat.] Growing less; being in a state of decrease.

DECRETAL. *adj.* [*decretum*, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.

A *decretal* epistle is that which the pope decrees either by himself, or by the advice of his cardinals; and this must be on his being consulted by some particular person or persons thereon. *Aspliffe's Paragon.*

DECRETAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws.

The second room, whose walls were painted fair with memorable deeds Of magistrates, of courts, of tribunals, Of laws, of judgments, and of *decretals.* *Spenser.*

2. The collection of the pope's decrees.

Traditions and *decretals* were made of equal force, and as authentical as the sacred charter itself. *Hovell's Focal Point.*

DECRETIST. *n. f.* [from *decree*.] One that studies or professes the knowledge of the decretal.

The *decretists* had their rise and beginning under the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa. *Aspliffe's Paragon.*

DECRETORY. *adj.* [from *decree*.]

1. Judicial; definitive.

There are lenitives that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the *decretory* rigours of a condemning sentence. *South's Sermons.*

2. Critical; in which there is some definitive event.

The motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by teens, and the critical or *decretory* days, depend on that number. *Brown.*

DECR'AL. *n. f.* [from *decry*.] Clamorous censure; hally or noisily condemnation; concurrence in censuring any thing.

TO DECRY. *v. a.* [*decrier*, French.] To censure; to blame clamorously; to clamour against.

Malice in critics reigns so high,

That for smaller faults they whole plays *decry.* *Dry.*

Those measures, which are extolled by one half of the kingdom, are naturally *decried* by the other. *Addison.*

They applied themselves to lessen their authority, *decried* them as hard and unnecessary restraints. *Regis.*

Quacks and impostors are still cautioning us to beware of counterfeits, and *decry* others cheats only to make room way for their own. *Stoff.*

DECU'MBENCE. *n. f.* [*decumbo*, Lat.]

DECU'MBENCY. *n. f.* The act of lying down; the posture of lying down.

This must come to pass, if we hold opinion they lie not down, and enjoy no *decumbence* at all; for station is properly no rest, but one kind of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Not considering the ancient manner of *decumbency*, he imputed this gesture of the beloved disciple unto rusticity, or an act of incivility. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DECU'MBITURE. *n. f.* [from *decumbo*, Latin.]

1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.

2. [In astrology.] A scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognosticks of recovery or death are discovered.

If but a mile the travel out of town, The planetary hour must first be known, And lucky moment: at her eye but akes, Or wishes, its *decumbiture* she takes. *Dryden.*

DECU'PLE. *adj.* [*decuplus*, Latin.] Tensfold; the same number ten times repeated.

Man's length, that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot, is *decuple* unto his profundity; that is, a direct line between the breast and the spine. *Brown.*

Supposing there be a thousand sorts of insects in this island, if the same proportion holds between the insects of England and of the world, as between plants domestic and exotic, that is, near a *decuple*, the species of insects will amount to ten thousand. *Ray.*

DECUR'ION. *n. f.* [*decurio*, Latin.] A commander over ten; an officer subordinate to the centurion.

He instituted *decurions* through both these colonies, that is, one over every ten families. *Temple.*

DECU'SION. *n. f.* [*decursus*, Lat.] The act of running down.

What is decayed by that *decursion* of waters, is supplied by the terrene faces which water brings. *Hale.*

DECURTATION. *n. f.* [*decurtatio*, Lat.]

The act of cutting short, or shortening.

TO DECU'SSATE. *v. a.* [*decuss*, Lat.]

To intersect at acute angles.

This it performs by the action of a notable

muscle on each side, having the form of the letter X, made up of many fibres, *decussating* one another longways. *Ray.*

DECUSSATION. *n. f.* [from *decussate*.] The act of crossing; state of being crossed at unequal angles.

Though there be *decussation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and so the image of the object in the retina, or bottom of the eye, be inverted; yet doth not the object appear inverted, but in its right or natural posture. *Ray.*

TO DEDECORATE. *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Latin.] To disgrace; to bring a reproach upon. *Dick.*

DEDECORATION. *n. f.* [from *dedecorate*.] The act of disgracing; disgrace. *Dick.*

DEDECOROUS. *adj.* [*dedecus*, Latin.] Disgraceful; reproachful; shameful. *Dick.*

DEDENTITION. *n. f.* [from *de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] Loss or shedding of the teeth.

Solon divided life into ten septenaries, because in every one thereof a man received some sensible mutation: in the first is *dedentition*, or falling of teeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO DEDICATE. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Latin.]

1. To devote to some divine power; to consecrate and set apart to sacred uses.

A pleasant grove

Was shot up high, full of the stately tree

That *dedicated* is to Olympick Jove,

And to his son Alcides. *Spenser.*

The princes offered for *dedicating* the altar, in

the day that it was anointed. *Numbers.*

Warn'd by the seer, to her offended name

We rais'd, and *dedicate*, this wood's rough frame. *Dryden.*

2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose.

There cannot be

That culture in you, to devour so many

As will to greatness *dedicate* themselves. *Shak.*

Ladies, a gen'ral welcome from his grace

Salutes you all: this night he *dedicates*

To fair content and you. *Shakspere.*

He went to learn the profession of a soldier, to

which he had *dedicated* himself. *Clarendon.*

Bid her instant wed,

And quiet *dedicate* her remnant life

To the just duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

3. To inscribe to a patron.

He compiled ten elegant books, and *dedicated* them to the lord Burghley. *Peachment.*

DEDICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Consecrate; devote; dedicated; appropriate.

Prayers from preserved souls,

From fasting maids, whose names are *dedicated*

To nothing temporal. *Shakspere.*

This tenth part, or tithe, being thus assigned unto him, leaveth now to be of the nature of the other nine parts, which are given us for our worldly necessities, and becometh as a thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Springer.*

DEDICATION. *n. f.* [*dedicatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration; solemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many men's charge, that they have been so curious as to trouble bishops with placing the first stone in the churches; or so scrupulous as, after the erection of them, to make any great ado for their *dedication.* *Hooder.*

Among publick solemnities there is none so glorious as that under the reign of king Solomon, at the *dedication* of the temple. *Addison.*

2. An address to a patron.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,

Sat roll-blown Zephyr, puff'd by every quill;

Fed by lost *dedication* all day long,

Horace and he went hand in hand in song

DED

DEDICATION. n. f. [from *dedicate*.] One who inscribes his work to a patron with compliment and servility.

Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful satires,
And flattery to fulsome dedications. *Pope*.

DEDICATORY. adj. [from *dedicate*.] Composing a dedication; complimentary; adulatory.

Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a dedicatory one; but it is a friendly letter. *Pope*.

DEDITION. n. f. [*editio*, Latin.] The act of yielding up any thing; surrendering.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered. *Hale*.

TO DEDUCE. v. a. [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected series, from one time or one event to another.

I will *deduce* him from his cradle, through the deep and lubric waves of state and court, till he was swallowed in the gulph of fatality. *Wotton Buck*.

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhymes
From the dire nation in its early times? *Pope*.

2. To form a regular chain of consequential propositions.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke*.

3. To lay down in regular order, so as that the following shall naturally rise from the foregoing.

Lend me your song, ye nightingales! oh pour
The mazy-running soul of melody
Into my varied verse! while I *deduce*,
From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,
The symphony of spring. *Thomson*.

DEDUCEMENT. n. f. [from *deduce*.] The thing deduced; the collection of reason; consequential proposition.

Praise and prayer are his due worship, and the rest of those *deducements* which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation. *Dryden*.

DEDUCIBLE. adj. [from *deduce*.] Collectible by reason; consequential; discoverable from principles laid down.

The condition, although *deducible* from many grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

The general character of the new earth is paradisaical; and the particular character, that it hath no sea: and both are apparently *deducible* from its formation. *Burnet*.

So far, therefore, as conscience reports any thing agreeable to or *deducible* from these, it is to be hearkened to. *South*.

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are *deducible* from, the complex idea of three times, including a space. *Locke*.

DEDUCIVE. adj. [from *deduce*.] Performing the act of deduction. *Dill*.

TO DEDUCT. v. a. [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To subtract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate.

We *deduct* from the computation of our years that part of our time which is spent in incogitancy of infancy. *Norris*.

2. To separate; to dispart; to divide. Now not in use.

Having yet, in his *deducted* spright,
Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire. *Spenser*.

DEDUCTION. n. f. [*deductio*, Lat.]

1. Consequential collection; consequence; proposition drawn from principles premised.

Out of scripture such duties may be *deduced*, by some kind of consequence; as by long cir-

cuit of *deduction* it may be that even all truth, out of any truth, may be concluded. *Hosker*.

Set before you the moral law of God, with such *deductions* from it as our Saviour hath drawn, or our own reason, well informed, can make. *Duppa*.

That by diversity of motions we should spell out things not resembled by them, we must attribute to some secret *deduction*; but what this *deduction* should be, or by what mediums this knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. *Glanville*.

You have laid the experiments together in such a way, and made such *deductions* from them, as I have not hitherto met with. *Boyle*.

All cross and disagreeing humours are either expressly, or by clear consequence and *deduction*, forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson*.

A reflection so obvious, that natural instinct seems to have suggested it even to those who never much attended to *deductions* of reason. *Rogers*.

2. That which is deducted; defalcation.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account; make fair *deductions*; see to what they mount. *Pope*.

DEDUCTIVE. adj. [from *deduct*.] Deducible; that is or may be deduced from a position premised.

All knowledge of causes is *deductive*; for we know none by simple intuition, but through the mediation of their effects. *Glanville*.

DEDUCTIVELY. adv. [from *deductive*.] Consequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is scarce a popular error passant in our days, which is not either directly expressed, or *deductively* contained, in this work. *Brown*.

DEED. n. f. [Dæb, Sax. *daed*, Dutch.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

From lowest place when virtuous things proceed,
The place is dignified by th' doer's *deed*. *Shakespeare*.

The monster nought replied; for words were vain,
And *deeds* could only *deeds* unjust maintain. *Dryden*.

The same had not consented to the council and *deed*. *Luke*.

We are not secluded from the expectation of reward for our charitable *deeds*. *Smalridge*.

2. Exploit; performance.

I, on the other side,
Us'd no ambition to commend my *deeds*;
The *deeds* themselves, tho' mute, spoke loud the doer. *Milton*.

Thousands were there, in darker fame that dwell,
Whole *deeds* some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryden*.

3. Power of action; agency.

To be with will and *deed* created free. *Milton*.

4. A declaratory of an opinion.

They desire, with strange absurdity, that to the same senate it should belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to absolve whom it pleased them, clean contrary to their own former *deeds* and oaths. *Hosker*.

5. Written evidence of any legal act.

The solicitor gave an evidence for a *deed*, which was impeached to be fraudulent. *Bacon*.
He builds his house upon the sand, and writes the *deeds* by which he holds his estate upon the face of a river. *South*.

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction; whence the word *indeed*.

O that, as oft I have at Athens seen
The stage arise, and the big clouds descend;

DEE

DEE

So now in very *deed* I might behold
The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof,
Meet like the hands of Jove. *Lee's Oedipus*.

DEEDLESS. adj. [from *deed*.] Unactive; without action; without exploits. Speaking in deeds, and *deedless* in his tongue. *Shakespeare*.

Infant, he cried, your female discord end,
Ye *deedless* bastards! and the song attend. *Pope*.

TO DEEM. v. n. part. *deempt*, or *deem'd*. [*domgan*, Gothick; *doemen*, Dutch; *deman*, Saxon.]

1. To judge; to conclude upon consideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

Here eke that famous golden apple grew,
For which th' Idean ladies disagreed,
Till partial Paris *deem'd* it Venus' due. *Spenser*.
So natural is the union of religion with justice, that we may boldly *deem* there is neither, where both are not. *Hosker*.

He who, to be *deem'd*
A god, leap'd fondly into *Ætna* flames. *Milton*.
These blessings, friends, a deity bestow'd;
For never can I *deem* him less than god. *Dryd*.
Nature disturb'd,
Is *deem'd* vindictive to have chang'd her course. *Thomson*.

2. To estimate; to make estimate of; this sense is now disused.

Do me not to *deem*,
No *deem* thy force by fortune's doom unjust,
That hath, mangle her spite, thus low me laid in dust. *Spenser*.
But they that skill not of so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy, or admire,
Rather than envy, let them wonder at her,
But not to *deem* of her desert aspire. *Spenser*.

DEEM. n. f. [from the verb.] Judgment; surmise; opinion. Not now in use.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart,
—I true! how now? what wicked *deem* is this? *Shakespeare*.

DEEMSTER. n. f. [from *deem*.] A judge: a word yet in use in Jersey and the Isle of Man.

DEEP. adj. [beep, Saxon.]

1. Having length downward; descending far; profound: opposed to *shallow*.

All trees in high and sandy grounds are to be set *deep*, and in watry grounds more *shallow*. *Bacon*.

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as *deep* as earth is distant from the skies. *Dryden*.

2. Low in situation; not high.

3. Measured from the surface downward.

Mr. Halley, in diving deep into the sea in a diving vessel, found, in a clear sun-shine day, that when he was sunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the sun shone directly, appeared of a red colour. *Newton*.

4. Entering far; piercing a great way.

This avarice
Strikes *deeper*, grows with more pernicious root. *Shakespeare*.

For, even in that season of the year, the ways in that vale were very *deep*. *Clarendon*.
Thou hast not strength such labours to sustain;
Drink hellebore, my boy! drink *deep*, and scour thy brain. *Dryden*.

5. Far from the outer part.

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie. *Dryd*.

6. Not superficial; not obvious.

If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies *deep*, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon it with labour and thought, and close contemplation. *Locke*.

D E E

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject.

Who hath not heard it spoken

How deep you were within the books of heav'n?

Shakespeare.

The spirit of deep prophecy the hath.

He's meditating with two deep divines.

Shakespeare.

He in my ear
Vented much policy and projects deep
Of enemies, of aids, battles, and leagues,
Plausible to the world, to me worth nought.

Milton.

I do not discover the helps which this great
man of deep thought mentions.

Lake.

8. Full of contrivance; politick; insidious.

When I have most need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
Be he to me.

Shakespeare.

9. Grave; solemn.

O God! if my deep pray'rs cannot appease
thee,

But thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.

Shakespeare.

Nor awful Phœbus was on Pindus heard
With deeper silence, or with more regard.

Dryden.

10. Dark-coloured.

With deeper brown the grove was overspread.

Dryden.

11. Having a great degree of stillness, or gloom, or sadness.

And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall
upon Adam,

Genesis.

12. Depressed; sunk; metaphorically, low.

Their deep poverty abounded into the riches of
their liberality.

2 Corinthians.

13. Bais; grave in sound.

The sounds made by buckets in a well, are
deeper and fuller than if the like percussion were
made in the open air.

Bacon.

DEEP. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The sea; the main; the abyss of waters; the ocean.

Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to
God above, who sheweth his wonders in the deep.

Bacon.

What earth in her dark bowels could not keep
From greedy man, lies safer in the deep.

Walter.

Whoe'er thou art, whom fortune brings to
keep
These rites of Neptune, monarch of the deep.

Pope.

2. The most solemn or still part.

There want not many that do fear,
In deep of night, to walk by this Herne's oak.

Shakespeare.

The deep of night is crept upon our talk.

Shakespeare.

Attracts the hapless youth through storms and
waves,

Virgin face divine

Alone in deep of night.

Philips.

To DEEPEN. *v. a.* [from deep.]

1. To make deep; to sink far below the surface.

The city of Rome would receive a great advantage
from the undertaking, as it would raise
the banks and deepen the bed of the Tiber.

Addison.

2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark.

You must deepen your colours so, that the
ornament may be the highest.

Praeger.

3. To make sad or gloomy. See DEEP.

Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades every flower, and darkens every green,
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods.

Pope.

DEEP-MOUTHED. *adj.* [deep and mouthed.]

Having a hoarse and loud voice.

D E F

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my
hounds;

And couple Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach.

Shakespeare.

Behold the English beach

Pales in the flood with men, with wives and
boys,

Whose shouts and claps outvoice that deep-mouth'd
sea.

Shakespeare.

Then toils for beasts, and lime for birds were
found,

And deep-mouth'd dogs did forest walks surround.

Dryden.

Hills, dales, and forests far behind remain,
While the warm scent draws on the deep-mouth'd
train.

Gay.

DEEP-MUSING. *adj.* [deep and muse.]

Contemplative; lost in thought.

But he deep-musing o'er the mountains stray'd,
Through many thickets of the woodland shade.

Pope.

DEEPLY. *adv.* [from deep.]

1. To a great depth; far below the surface.

Fear is a passion that is most deeply rooted in
our natures, and flows immediately from the
principle of self-preservation.

Tillotson.

Those impressions were made when the brain
was more susceptible of them: they have been
deeply engraven at the proper season, and therefore
they remain.

Watts.

2. With great study or sagacity; not superficially; not carelessly; profoundly.

3. Sorrowfully; solemnly; with a great degree of seriousness or sadness.

He fighed deeply in his spirit.

Mark.

Klockins so deeply hath sworn ne'er more to
come

In bawdy-house, that he dares not go home.

Dennis.

Upon the deck our careful general stood,
And deeply mus'd on the succeeding day.

Dryden.

4. With a tendency to darkness of colour.

Having taken of the deeply red juice of buck-
thorn berries, I let it drop upon white paper.

Boyle.

5. In a high degree.

To keep his promise with him, he had deeply
offended both his nobles and people.

Bacon.

DE'ERNESS. *n. f.* [from deep.] Entrance
far below the surface; profundity; depth.

Cassianer set forward with great toil, by reason
of the deepness of the way, and heaviness of
the great ordinance.

Knolls.

Some fell upon stony places, and they wither-
ed, because they had no deepness of earth.

Matthew.

DEER. *n. f.* [beon, Saxon; thier, Teu-
tonick; θήρ, Greek.] That class of
animals which is hunted for venison,

containing many subordinate species;
as the stag or red deer, the buck or
fallow deer, the roebuck, and others.

You have beaten my men, killed my deer, and
broke open my lodge.

Shakespeare.

The pale that held my lovely deer.

Walter.

To DEFACE. *v. a.* [desuire, French.]

To destroy; to raise; to ruin; to dis-
figure.

Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly
commending it, as you have done in untruly and
unkindly defacing and slandering it.

Whitgift.

Fatal this marriage,
Defacing monuments of conquer'd France

Unhewing all.

Shakespeare.

Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond.

Shakespeare.

Whose statues, freezes, columns broken lie,
And, though defac'd, the wonder of the eye.

Dryden.

D E F

One nobler watch can only rise,

'Tis he whose fury shall deface

The stock's image in this piece.

Prior.

DEFA'CEMENT. *n. f.* [from deface.]

Violation; injury; rature; abolition;
destruction.

But what is this image, and how is it defaced?
The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the
image of God is purity, and the defacement sin.

Bacon.

DEFA'CE. *n. f.* [from deface.] De-
stroyer; abolisher; violator.

That foul defacer of God's handywork
Thy womb let loose, to chase us to our graves.

Shakespeare.

DEFA'ILANCE. *n. f.* [defaillance, French.]

Failure; miscarriage: a word not in
use.

The affections were the authors of that un-
happy defaillance.

Glasville.

To DEFA'LCATE. *v. a.* [from false,
falseis, a fickle; defalquer, French.]

To cut off; to lop; to take away part
of a pension or salary. It is generally
used of money.

DEFALCA'TION. *n. f.* [from defalcate.]

Diminution; abatement; excision of
any part of a customary allowance.

The tea-table is set forth with its customary
bill of fare, and without any defalcation.

Addis.

To DEFA'LE. *v. a.* [See DEFALCATE.]

To cut off; to lop away.

What he defals from some insipid sin, is but
to make some other more gulfish.

Decay of Piety.

DEFAMA'TION. *n. f.* [from defame.] The
act of defaming or bringing infamy upon
another; calumny; reproach; censure;
detraction.

Defamation is the uttering of contumelious lan-
guage of any one with an intent of raising an ill
fame of the party; and this extends to writings,
as by defamatory libels; and to deeds, as re-
proachful postures, signs, and gestures.

Ayliffe.

Be silent, and beware, if such you see;
'Tis defamation but to say, that's he.

Dryden.

Many dark and intricate motives there are to
detraction and defamation; and many malicious
spies are searching into the actions of a great man.

Addison.

DEFA'MATORY. *adj.* [from defame.]

Calumnious; tending to defame; un-
justly censorious; libellous; falsely satir-
ical.

The most eminent sin is the spreading of de-
famatory reports.

Government of the Tongue.

Augustus, conscious to himself of many crimes,
made an edict against lampoons and satires, and
defamatory writings.

Dryden.

To DEFA'ME. *v. a.* [de and fama, La-
tin.] To make infamous; to censure
falsely in publick; to deprive of ho-
nour; to dishonour by reports; to libel;
to calumniate; to destroy reputation by
either acts or words.

I heard the defaming of many.

They live as if they professed christianity
merely in spite, to defame it.

My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;
My blackness blotted thy unblemish'd name.

Dryden.

DEFA'ME. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Dis-
grace; dishonour. Not in use.

Many doughty knights he in his days
Had done to death,

And hung their conquer'd arms for more defame
On gallows-trees.

Spenser.

DEFA'MER. *n. f.* [from defame.] One
that injures the reputation of another as
a detractor; a calumnious.

DEF

It may be a useful trial of the patience of the defamed, yet the *defamer* has not the less crime.

Government of the Tongue.

TO DEFA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to tire.

The power of these men's industries, never defatigated, hath been great. *Dr. Maine.*

DEFA'TIGATION. *n. f.* [*defatigatio*, Lat.] Weariness; fatigue. *Dict.*

DEFAULT. *n. f.* [*default*, French.]

1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.

2. Crime; failure; fault.

Sedition tumbled into England more by the default of governors than the people's. *Hayw.*

We, that know what 'tis to fast and pray,

Are penitent for your default to-day. *Shaksp.*

Let me not rashly call in doubt

Divine prediction: what if all foretold

Had been fulfill'd, but through mine own default,

Whom have I to complain of but myself? *Milt.*

Partial judges we are of our own excellencies,

and other men's defaults. *Swift.*

3. Defect; want.

In default of the king's pay, the forces were

laid upon the subject. *Davies.*

Cooks could make artificial birds and fishes,

in default of the real ones. *Arbuthnot.*

4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day assigned. *Cowell.*

TO DEFA'ULT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To fail in performing any contract or

stipulation; to forfeit by breaking a

contract.

DEFA'ULTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

One that makes default.

DEFE'ASANCE. *n. f.* [*defaisance*, Fr.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation.

2. *Defeasance* is a condition annexed to an act; as to an obligation, a recognizance, or statute, which performed by the obligee, or the cognizee, the act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done. *Cowell.*

3. The writing in which a defeasance is contained.

4. A defeat; conquest; the act of conquering; the state of being conquered. Obsolete.

That hoary king, with all his train,

Being arrived where that champion flour,

After his foe's defeasance, did remain,

Him goodly greets, and fair does entertain. *Spenser.*

DEFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* [from *defaire*, Fr. to make void.] That may be annulled or abrogated.

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title, so

was never well settled. *Davies.*

DEFE'AT. *n. f.* [from *defaire*, French.]

1. The overthrow of an army.

End Mithr'ough's work, and finish the defeat. *Addison.*

2. Act of destruction; deprivation.

A king, upon whose life

A dam'd defeat was made. *Shaksp.*

TO DEFE'AT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overthrow; to undo.

Defeat thy favour with unsharped beard. *Shaksp.*

Ye gods, ye make the weak most strong;

Therein, ye gods, ye tyrants do defeat. *Shaksp.*

They invaded Ireland, and were defeated by

the lord Mountjoy. *Bacon.*

2. To frustrate.

To his accusations

He pleaded still not guilty, and alleg'd

Many sharp reasons to defeat the law. *Shaksp.*

DEF

Death,

Then due by sentence when thou didst transgress,
Defeated of his seizure, many days,
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton.*

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You skulk'd. *Dryden.*

He finds himself naturally to dread a superior
Being, that can defeat all his designs, and disap-
point all his hopes. *Tillotson.*

2. To abolish; to undo; to change.

DEFE'ATURE. *n. f.* [from *de* and *feature*.]

Change of feature; alteration of coun-
tenance. Not in use.

Grief hath chang'd me,

And careful hours, with time's deform'd hand,

Hath written strange defeatures in my face. *Shak.*

TO DE'FE'ATE. *v. a.* [*defeco*, Latin.]

1. To purge liquors from lees or foulness;
to purify; to cleanse.

I practis'd a way to defecate the dark and

muddy oil of amber. *Boyle.*

The blood is not sufficiently defecated or cla-
rified, but remains muddy. *Harvey.*

Provide a brazen tube

Indext; self-taught and voluntary flies

The defecated liquor, through the vent

Ascending; then, by downward tract convey'd,

Spouts into subject vessels lovely clear. *Philips.*

2. To purify from any extraneous or
noxious mixture; to clear; to brighten.

We defecate the notion from materiality, and

abstract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity

from it. *Glanville.*

DE'FE'ATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

Purged from lees or foulness.

We are puzzled with contradictions, which

are no absurdities to defecate faculties. *Glanville.*

This liquor was very defecate, and of a pleasing

golden colour. *Boyle.*

DEFECA'TION. *n. f.* [*defecatio*, Latin.]

Purification; the act of clearing or

purifying.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their of-
fices of defecation, whence vicious and druggish

blood. *Harvey.*

DEFE'CT. *n. f.* [*defectus*, Latin.]

1. Want; absence of something neces-
sary; insufficiency; the fault opposed
to superfluity.

Errors have been corrected, and defects sup-
plied. *Davies.*

Had this strange energy been less,

Defect had been as fatal as excess. *Blackmore.*

2. Failing; imperfection.

Of 'tis seen

Our mean secures us, and our mere defects

Prove our commodities. *Shaksp.*

3. A fault; mistake; error.

We had rather follow the perfections of them

whom we like not, than in defects resemble them

whom we love. *Hooker.*

You praise yourself,

By laying defects in judgment to me. *Shak.*

Trust not yourself; but, your defects to know,

Make use of ev'ry friend—and ev'ry foe. *Pope.*

4. Any natural imperfection; a blemish;

a failure, without direct implication of

any thing too little.

Men, through some defect in the organs, want

wounds, yet fail not to express their universal

ideas by signs. *Locke.*

TO DEFE'CT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To

be deficient; to fall short of; to fail.

Obsolete.

Some lost themselves in attempts above hu-
manity; yet the enquiries of most defected by the

way, and tired within the sober circumference of

knowledge. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*

DEFECTI'VITY. *n. f.* [from *defectible*.]

The state of failing; deficiency; im-
perfection.

DEF

The perfection and sufficiency of Scripture has
been shewn, as also the defectibility of that par-
ticular tradition. *Lord Digby to Sir Ken. Digby.*

The corruption of things corruptible depends
upon the intrinsic defectibility of the connection
or union of the parts of things corporeal.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

DEFE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *defect*.] Im-
perfect; deficient; wanting.

The extraordinary persons, thus highly favour-
ed, were for a great part of their lives in a de-
fectible condition. *Hale.*

DEFE'CTION. *n. f.* [*defectio*, Latin.]

1. Want; failure.

2. A falling away; apostacy.

This defection and falling away from God was

first found in angels, and afterwards in men.

Raleigh.

If we fall away after tasting of the good word

of God, how criminal must such a defection be!

Atterbury.

There is more evil owing to our original de-
fection from God, and the foolish and evil dis-
positions that are found in fallen man. *Watts.*

3. An abandoning of a king, or state;
revolt.

He was diverted and drawn from hence by

the general defection of the whole realm. *Davies.*

Neither can this be meant of evil governors

or tyrants, but of some perverseness and defection

in the very nation itself. *Bacon.*

DEFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *defectivus*, Lat.]

1. Wanting the just quantity.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth

a gross and corporeal exhalation, be found a long

time defective upon the exactest scales. *Brown.*

2. Full of defects; imperfect; not suf-
ficient; not adequate to the purpose.

It subjects them to all the diseases depending

upon a defective projectile motion of the blood.

Arbuthnot.

It will very little help to cure my ignorance,

that this is the best of four or five hypotheses

proposed, which are all defective. *Locke.*

If it renders us perfect in one accomplishment,

it generally leaves us defective in another. *Add.*

3. Faulty; vitious; blamable.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously de-
fective in giving proper sentiments to the persons

they introduce. *Addison.*

DEFECTIVE or DEFICIENT Nouns. [in gram-
mar.] Indeclinable nouns, or such as

want a number, or some particular

case.

DEFECTIVE Verb. [in grammar.] A

verb which wants some of its tenses.

DEFE'CTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *defective*.]

Want; the state of being imperfect;

faultiness.

The lowness often opens the building in

breadth, or the defectiveness of some other par-
ticular makes any single part appear in perfection.

Addison.

DEFENCE. *n. f.* [*defensio*, Lat.]

1. Guard; protection; security.

Rehoboth dwelt in Jerusalem, and built cities

for defence in Judah. *2 Chronicles.*

The Lord is your protection and strong stay, a

defence from heat, and a cover from the sun.

Eccl.

Be thou my strong rock for an house of de-
fence to save me. *Psalms.*

Against all this there seems to be no defence,

but that of supporting one established form of

doctrine and discipline. *Swift.*

2. Vindication; justification; apology.

Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would

have made his defence unto the people. *Add.*

The youthful prince

With scorn replied, and made this bold defence.

Dryden.

DEF

DEF

DEF

3. Prohibition: this is a sense merely French.

Severe *defences* may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Temple.*

4. Resistance.

5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.

6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.

To DEFENCE. *v. a.* [*defensus*, Lat.] To defend by fortification. Not in use.

The city itself he strongly fortifies,
Three sides by fix it well *defended* has. *Fairfax.*

DEFENCELESS. *adj.* [from *defence*.]

1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded; not provided with defence; unprepared.

Captain or colonel, or knight in arms,
Whose chance on these *defenceless* doors may seize,
Guard them, and him within protect from harm. *Milton.*

My sister is not so *defenceless* left

As you imagine: she has a hidden strength
Which you remember not. *Milton.*

Ah me! that fear
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful revolution
On my *defenceless* head. *Milton.*

On a slave disarm'd,
Defenceless, and submitted to my rage,
A base revenge is vengeance on myself. *Dryden.*

2. Impotent; unable to make resistance.

Will such a multitude of men employ
Their strength against a weak *defenceless* boy? *Addison.*

To DEFEND. *v. a.* [*defendo*, Latin; *defendre*, French.]

1. To stand in defence of; to protect; to support.

There arose, to defend Israel, Tola the son of
Puah. *Judges.*

Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God:
defend me from them that rise up against me. *Psalms.*

Heav'n defend your souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant. *Shak.*

2. To vindicate; to uphold; to assert; to maintain.

The queen on the throne, by God's assistance,
is able to defend herself against all her majesty's
enemies and allies put together. *Swift.*

3. To fortify; to secure.

And here th' access a gloomy grove defends;
And here th' unnavigable lake extends. *Dryden.*
A village near it was defended by the river. *Clarendon.*

4. To prohibit; to forbid. [*defendre*, French.]

Where can you say, in any manner, age,
That ever God defended marriage? *Chaucer.*
O luns! like one of us man is become,
To know both good and evil, since his taste
Of that defended fruit. *Milton.*

The use of wine is little practised, and in some
places defended by customs or laws. *Temple.*

5. To maintain a place, or cause, against those that attack it.

Let me be foremost to defend the throne,
And guard my father's glories and my own. *Pope*

So have I seen two rival wits contend,
One briskly charge, one gravely wise defend. *Swift.*

DEFENDABLE. *adj.* [from *defend*.] That may be defended.

DEFENDANT. *adj.* [from *defendo*, Lat.] Defensive; fit for defence.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means *defendant*. *Shakespeare.*

DEFENDANT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. He that defends against assailants.

Those high towers, out of which the Romans
might more conveniently fight with the *defendants*
on the wall, those also were broken by Archi-
medes' engines. *Hilkins' Math. Mag.*

2. [In law.] The person accused or sued.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' appellants and *defendants*. *Shak.*
Plaintiff dug, and bear *defendant*. *Hudibras.*

DEFENDER. *n. f.* [from *defend*.]

1. One that defends; a champion.

Banish your *defenders*, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As most abated captives, to some nation
That won you without blows. *Shakespeare.*
Do'st thou not mourn our pow'r employ'd in
vain,
And the *defenders* of our city slain? *Dryden.*

2. An assertor; a vindicator.

Undoubtedly there is no way so effectual to
betray the truth, as to procure it a weak *defender*. *South.*

3. [In law.] An advocate; one that defends another in a court of justice.

DEFENSATIVE. *n. f.* [from *defence*.]

1. Guard; defence.

A very unsafe *defensive* it is against the fury
of the lion, and surely no better than virginity,
or blood royal, which Pliny doth place in cock-
broth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If the bishop has no other *defensives* but ex-
communication, no other power but that of the
keys, he may surrender up his pastoral staff. *South.*

2. [In surgery.] A bandage, plaster, or the like, used to secure a wound from outward violence.

DEFENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *defence*.]

1. That may be defended.

A field,
Which nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name
Did seem to make *defensible*. *Shakespeare.*

They must make themselves *defensible* both
against the natives and against strangers. *Bacon.*
Having often heard Venice represented as one
of the most *defensible* cities in the world, I in-
formed myself in what its strength consists. *Addison.*

2. Justifiable; right; capable of vindication.

I conceive it very *defensible* to disarm an ad-
versary, and disable him from doing mischief. *Calder.*

DEFENSIVE. *adj.* [*defensiv*, French; from *defendens*, Latin.]

1. That serves to defend; proper for defence; not offensive.

He would not be persuaded by danger to offer
any offence, but only to stand upon the best *de-*
fensive guard he could. *Sidney.*

My unpreparedness for war testifies for me that
I am let on the *defensive* part. *King Charles.*
Defensive arms lay by, as useless here,
Where madd'ny bulls the neighbouring jacks do
tear. *Waller.*

2. In a state or posture of defence.

What blood, recoil'd,
Defensive scarce, or with pale fear surpris'd,
Fled ignominious. *Milton.*

DEFENSIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Safeguard.

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *de-*
fensives, as well as our actual invasions. *Bacon.*

2. State of defence.

His majesty, not at all dismayed, resolved to
stand upon the *defensive* only. *Clarendon.*

DEFENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *defensive*.]

In a defensive manner.

DEFENSE. *part. pass.* [from *defence*.]
Defended. Obsolete.

Stout men of arms, and with their guide of
power,
Like Troy's old town *defens'd* with Ilion's towers. *Fairfax.*

To DEFER. *v. n.* [from *differo*, Lat.]

1. To put off; to delay to act.

He will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name
Against all competition, nor will long
Endure it. *Milton.*

Inure thyself betimes to the love and practice
of good deeds; for the longer thou *deferrest* to be
acquainted with them, the less every day thou
wilt find thyself disposed to them. *Atterbury.*

2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFER. *v. a.*

1. To withhold; to delay.

Defer the promis'd boon, the goddess cries. *Pope.*

Neither is this a matter to be *deferred* till a
more convenient time of peace and leisure. *Swift.*

2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commissioners *deferred* the matter unto the
earl of Northumberland, who was the principal
man of authority in those parts. *Bacon.*

DEFERENCE. *n. f.* [*deference*, Fr.]

1. Regard; respect.

Virgil could have excelled Varius in tragedy,
and Horace in lyric poetry, but out of *deference*
to his friends he attempted neither. *Dryden.*

He may be convinced that he is in an error,
by observing those persons, for whose wisdom
and goodness he has the greatest *deference*, to be
of a contrary sentiment. *Swift.*

2. Complaisance; condescension.

A natural roughness makes a man uncon-
plaisant to others; so that he has no *deference* for
their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. *Locke.*

3. Submission.

Most of our fellow-subjects are guided either
by the prejudice of education, or by a *deference*
to the judgment of those who, perhaps, in their
own hearts, disapprove the opinions which they
indultrously spread among the multitude. *Addison.*

DEFERENT. *adj.* [from *deferens*, of *defero*, Lat.] That carries up and down.

The figures of pipes or concaves, through
which sounds pass, or of other bodies *deferent*,
conduce to the variety and alteration of the
sound. *Bacon.*

DEFERENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

That which carries; that which con-
veys.

It is certain, however, it crosses the received
opinion, that sounds may be created without
air, though air be the most favourable *deferent* of
sounds. *Bacon.*

DEFERENTS. *n. f.* [In surgery.] Certain
vessels in the human body, appointed
for the conveyance of humours from
one place to another. *Chambers.*

DEFIANCE. *n. f.* [from *deff*, Fr.]

1. A challenge; an invitation to fight.

The fiery Tybalt, with his sword prepar'd,
Which, as he breath'd *defiance* to my ears,
He swung about his head. *Shakespeare.*

Now is it just to bring
A war, without a just *defiance* made. *Dryden.*

2. A challenge to make any impeachment
good.

3. Expression of abhorrence or contempt.

DEF

The Novatian hereby was very apt to attract well-meaning souls, who, seeing it bade such express *defiance* to apostasy, could not suspect that it was itself any defection from the faith.

Defiance of Piety
Nobody will so openly bid *defiance* to common sense, as to affirm visible and direct contradictions.

DEFICIENCY. } *n. f.* [from *deficio*,
DEFICIENCY. } Latin.]

1. Want; something less than is necessary.

What is to be considered in this case, is chiefly, if there be a sufficient fulness or deficiency of blood, for different methods are to be taken.

Arbutnot on Diet.
There is no burden laid upon our posterity, nor any *deficiency* to be hereafter made up by ourselves, which has been our case in so many other subsidies.

2. Defect; failing; imperfection.

Scaliger, finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduceth one of no less *deficiency* himself.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
Thou in thyself art perfect, and in thee is no *deficiency* found.

Milton.
We find, in our own natures, too great evidence of intellectual *deficiency*, and deplorable confessions of human ignorance.

Clarendon.
What great *deficiency* is it, if we come short of others?

Spenser.
The characters of comedy and tragedy are never to be made perfect, but always to be drawn with some specks of frailty and *deficiency*, such as they have been described to us in history.

DEFICIENT. *adj.* [*deficiens*, from *deficio*, Lat.] Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect.

O woman! best of all things, as the will Of God ordain'd them: his creating hand Nothing imperfect or *deficient* left.

Milton.
Figures are either simple or mixed: the simple be either circular or angular; and of circular, either complete, as circles, or *deficient*, as ovals.

Warton.
Neither Virgil nor Homer were *deficient* in any of the former beauties.

Dryden.
Several thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very *deficient* names, are diligently to be studied.

DEFICIENT NUMBERS [in arithmetick] are those numbers, whose parts, added together, make less than the integer, whose parts they are.

DEFIER. *n. f.* [from *defi*, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner; one that dares and defies.

It is not then high time that the laws should provide, by the most prudent and effectual means, to curb those bold and insolent *defiers* of Heaven?

Tillotson.
TO DEFILE. *v. a.* [apilan, Saxon; from *ful*, foul.]

1. To make foul or impure; to make nasty or filthy; to dirty.

There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch; this pitch, as ancient writers do report, duth *defile*.

Shakspeare.
He is justly reckoned among the greatest polluters of this age, however his character may be *defiled* by mean and dirty hands.

2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.

That which's dith of it. If he shall not eat, to *defile* himself therewith.

Lev.
Neither shall he *defile* himself for his father.

3. To corrupt chastity; to violate.

Folly on his offence revild:
The husband murder'd, and the wife *defil'd*.

DEF

4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate; to make guilty.

Forgetfulness of good turns, *defiling* of souls, adultery, and shameless uncleanness.

Wisd.
God requires rather that we should die, than *defile* ourselves with impieties.

Stillinger fleet.
Let not any instances of sin *defile* your requests.

TO DEFILE. *v. n.* [*defiler*, Fr.] To march; to go off file by file.

DEFILE. *n. f.* [*defile*, Fr. from *file*, a line of soldiers, which is derived from *filum*, a thread.] A narrow passage; a long narrow pass; a lane.

There is in Oxford a narrow *defile*, to use the military term, where the partisans used to encounter.

DEFILEMENT. *n. f.* [from *defile*.] The state of being defiled; the act of defiling; nastiness; pollution; corruption; defecation.

Luft,
By unchaste looks, loose gestures, and foul talk, Lets in *defilement* to the inward parts.

Milton.
The unchaste are provoked to see their vice exposed, and the chaste cannot take into such *defilement* without danger of *defilement*.

DEFILER. *n. f.* [from *defile*.] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violator.

At the last tremendous day, I shall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her *defiler*.

DEFINABLE. *adj.* [from *define*.]

1. That may be defined; capable of definition.

The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwise *define*, than by saying it is infinite; as if infinite were *definable*, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding.

2. That may be ascertained.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is, whether that time be *definable* or no.

TO DEFINE. *v. a.* [*definio*, Lat. *definer*, French.]

1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances.

Whose lofs canst thou mean,

That doth so well their miseries *define*?

Sidney.

Though *defining* be thought the proper way to make known the proper signification, yet there are some words that will not be *defined*.

Locke.

2. To circumscribe; to mark the limit; to bound.

When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well *defined*, and the blackness formed as intente as that of the central spot.

TO DEFINER. *v. n.* To determine; to decide; to decree.

The unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defineth* amidst of lands and properties.

DEFINER. *n. f.* [from *define*.] One that explains; one that describes a thing by its qualities.

Your God, forsooth, is found

Incomprehensible and infinite;

But as he therefore found? Vain searcher! no:

Let your imperfect definition show,

That nothing you, the weak *definer*, know

DEFINITE. *adj.* [from *definitus*, Lat.]

1. Certain; limited; bounded.

DEF

Hither to your harbour divers times he repaired, and here, by your means, had the sight of the goddess, who in a *definite* compass can set forth infinite beauty.

Sidney.

2. Exact; precise.

Idiots, in this case of favour, would

Be wisely *definite*.

Shakspeare.

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the accusatory libel, or inquisition, which succeeds in the place of accusation, some certain and *definite* time.

Ayliffe's Paragon.

DEFINITE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

Thing explained or defined.

Special bastardy is nothing else but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing else but a *definite* of the special.

Ayliffe.

DEFINITENESS. *n. f.* [from *definite*.]

Certainty; limitedness.

DiB.

DEFINITION. *n. f.* [*definitio*, Lat. *definitio*, French.]

1. A short description of a thing by its properties.

I drew my *definition* of poetical wit from my particular consideration of him; for propriety of thoughts and words is only to be found in him.

Dryden.

2. Decision; determination.

3. [In logick.] The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

What is man? Not a reasonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and distinguishing *definition*.

Bentley.

DEFINITIVE. *adj.* [*definitivus*, Lat.] De-

terminate; positive; express.

Other authors write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and *definitive* truth.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

I make haste to the ending and comparing of the whole work, it being indeed the very *definitive* sum of this art, to distribute usefully and gracefully a well chosen plot.

Warton.

DEFINITIVELY. *adv.* [from *definitive*.]

Positively; decisively; expressly.

Definitively thus I answer you:

Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert,

Unmeritable, shuns your high request.

Shakspeare.

Bellarmine saith, because we think that the

body of Christ may be in many places at once,

locally and visibly; therefore we say and hold,

that the same body may be circumscriptively and

definitively in more places at once.

Hall.

That Methuselah was the longest lived of all

the children of Adam, we need not grant; nor

is it *definitively* set down by Moses.

Brown.

DEFINITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *definitive*.]

Decisiveness.

DiB.

DEFLAGRABILITY. *n. f.* [from *deflagro*,

Lat.] Combustibility; the quality of

taking fire, and burning totally away.

We have spent more time than the opinion of

the ready *deflagrability*, if I may so speak, of

salt-petre did permit us to imagine.

Boyle.

DEFLAGRABLE. *adj.* [from *deflagro*,

Lat.] Having the quality of waiting

away wholly in fire, without any re-

mains.

Our chymical oils, supposing that they were

exactly pure, yet they would be, as the best

spirit of wine is, but the more inflammable and

deflagrable.

DEFLAGRATION. *n. f.* [*deflagratio*, Lat.]

A term frequently made use of in chymistry, for setting fire to several things

in their preparation; as in making Ethiopians with fire, with sal prunelle, and many others. *Quincy.*

The true reason why paper is not burned by the flame that plays about it, seems to be, that the aqueous part of the spirit of wine, being imbibed by the paper, keeps it so moist, that the flame of the sulphurous parts of the same spirit cannot fall on it; and therefore, when the deflagration is over, you shall always find the paper moist. *Boyle.*

TO DEFLECT. *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Lat.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course or right line.

At some parts of the Azores the needle *deflects* not, but lieth in the true meridian: on the other side of the Azores, and this side of the equator, the north point of the needle wheeleth to the west. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

For, did not some from a straight course *deflect*, They could not meet, they could no world erect. *Blackmore.*

DEFLECTION. *n. f.* [*deflecto*, Lat.]

1. Deviation; the act of turning aside.

Needles incline to the south on the other side of the equator; and at the very line, or middle circle, stand without *deflection*. *Brown.*

2. A turning aside, or out of the way.

3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ship from its true course.

DEFLEXURE. *n. f.* [*deflecto*, Lat.] A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way. *Ditt.*

DEFLORATION. *n. f.* [*deffloratio*, French; from *deffloratus*, Lat.]

1. The act of deflowering; the taking away of a woman's virginity.

2. A selection of that which is most valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *deffloration* of the English laws, and a transcript of them. *Hale.*

TO DEFLOUR. *v. a.* [*defflorer*, Fr.]

1. To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity.

As is the lust of an eunuch to *defflower* a virgin, so is he that executeth judgment with violence. *Ecclesi.*

Now will I hence to seek my lovely moor,
And let my spleenful sons this trull *defflower*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

How on a sudden lost,
Defac'd, defflower'd, and now to death devote! *Milton.*

If he died young, he died innocent, and before the sweetness of his soul was *defflower'd* and ravished from him by the flames and tollies of a forward age. *Taylor.*

DEFLOURER. *n. f.* [*defflorer*, Fr.] A ravisher; one that takes away virginity.

I have often wonder'd, that those *defflowerers* of innocence, though dead to all the sentiments of virtue and honour, are not restrained by humanity. *Addison.*

DEFLOUS. *adj.* [*defluus*, Lat.]

1. That flows down.

2. That falls off.

DEFLOUX. *n. f.* [*defluxus*, Lat.] Downward flow.

Both bodies are clammy, and bridle the *deflux* of humours, without penning them in too much. *Bacon.*

DEFLOXION. *n. f.* [*defluxio*, Lat.] The flow of humours downward.

We see that taxing cold moveth looseness, by contraction of the skin and outward parts; and

so doth cold likewise cause rheums and *deflexions* from the head. *Harris.*

DEFLY. *adv.* [from *defl.*] Dexterously; skillfully. Obsolete. Properly *deflily*.

Lo, how finely the graces can it tout
To the instrument;
They dauncen *defly*, and singen soote,
In their merriment. *Spenser.*

DEFODATION. *n. f.* [from *defodatus*, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution. This is no English word; at least, to make it English, it should be written *defodation*.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be impress'd and indelict'd through the whole, which the *defodation* of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth! *Bentley.*

DEFORCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *force*.] A withholding of lands and tenements by force from the right owner.

TO DEFORM. *v. a.* [*deformo*, Lat.]

1. To disfigure; to make ugly; to spoil the form of any thing.

I that am curtail'd of all fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce had made up. *Shakespeare.*

Wintry blasts
Deform the year delightful. *Thomson.*

2. To dishonour; to make ungraceful.

Old men with dust *deform'd* their hoary hair. *Dryden.*

DEFORM. *adj.* [*deformis*, Lat.] Ugly; disfigured; of an irregular form.

I did proclaim,
That whoe kill'd that monster most *deform*,
Should have mine only daughter to his dame. *Spenser.*

So spake the griefly terror; and in shape,
So speaking and so threatening, grew tenfold
More dreadful and *deform*. *Milton.*

Sight so *deform* what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold? *Milton.*

DEFORMATION. *n. f.* [*deformatio*, Lat.] A defacing; a disfiguring.

DEFORMED. *participial adj.* Ugly; wanting natural beauty.

DEFORMEDLY. *adv.* [from *deform*.] In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *deform'd*.] Ugliness; a disagreeable form.

DEFORMITY. *n. f.* [*deformatas*, Lat.]

1. Ugliness; illfavouredness.

I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time,
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,
And decent on mine own *deformity*. *Shakespeare.*

Proper *deformity* seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakespeare.*

Where fits *deformity* to mock my body,
To shape my legs of an unequal size,
To disproportion me in every part. *Shakespeare.*

Why should not man,
Retaining still divine similitude
In part, from such *deformities* be free,
And, for his Maker's image sake, exempt? *Milton.*

2. Ridiculousness; the quality of something worthy to be laughed at, or censured.

In comedy there is somewhat more of the worse likeness to be taken, because it is often to produce laughter, which is occasioned by the sight of some *deformity*. *Dryden.*

3. Irregularity; inordinateness.

No glory is more to be envied than that of due reforming either church or state, when *deformities*

are such, that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming.

DEFORSOR. *n. f.* [from *forsecor*, Fr.]

One that overcomes and calls out by force. A law term. *Blount.*

TO DEFRAUD. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Lat.]

To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat; to cozen; to deceive; to beguile: with *of* before the thing taken by fraud.

That no man go beyond and *defraud* his brother in any matter, because that the Lord is the avenger of all such, as we also have forewarned you and rebuked. *Thistlethwaite.*

My lord, *defraud* not the poor of his living, and make not the needy eyes to wait long. *Ecclesi.*

Churches seem injured and *defrauded* of their right, when places, not sanctified as they are, prevent them unnecessarily in that pre-eminence and honour. *Hooker.*

There they, who brothers better claim disown,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne;
Defraud their clients, and, to lucre sold,
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

But now he seiz'd basest heav'nly charms,
And of my valour's prize *defrauds* my arms. *Pope.*

There is a portion of our lives which every wise man may justly reserve for his own particular use, without *defrauding* his native country. *Dryden.*

DEFRAUDA'TION. *n. f.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] Privation by fraud.

Their impossures are worse than any other, deluding not only into pecuniary *defraudations*, but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown.*

DEFRA'UDER. *n. f.* [from *defraud*.] A deceiver; one that cheats.

The profligate in morals grow severe,
Defrauders just, and hypocrites sincere. *Blackmore.*

TO DEFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*defray*, Fr.] To bear the charges of; to discharge expences.

He would, out of his own revenue, *defray* the charges belonging to the sacrifices. *2 Mac.*

It is easy to lay a charge upon any town; but to foresee how the same may be answered and *defrayed*, is the chief part of good advisement. *Spenser.*

It is long since any stranger arrived in this part, and therefore take ye no care; the state will *defray* you all the time you stay; neither shall you stay one day the less for that. *Bacon.*

DEFRA'YER. *n. f.* [from *defray*.] One that discharges expences.

DEFRA'YMENT. *n. f.* [from *defray*.] The payment of expences.

DEFT. *adj.* [*deft*, Sax.] Obsolete.

1. Neat; handsome; spruce.

2. Proper; fitting.

You go not the way to examine: you must call the watch that are their accusers. —
—Yea, marry, that's the *deftest* way. *Shakespeare.*

3. Ready; dexterous.

Loud fits of laughter seiz'd the guests, to see
The limping god to *deft* at his new mimicry. *Dryden.*

The wanton calf may skip with many a bound,
And my cur, Tray, play *deftest* feats around. *Gay.*

DEFTLY. *adv.* [from *deft*.] Obsolete.

1. Neatly; dexterously.

Come, high or low,
Thyself and office *deftly* show. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

2. In a skilful manner.

Young Colin Clout, a lad of peerless meed,
Full well could dance, and *deftly* turn the reed. *Gay.*

DEG

DEFUNCT. *adj.* [*defunctus*, Lat.] Dead; deceased.

I therefore beg it not
To please the palate of my appetite;
Nor to comply with heat, the young affects,
In me *defunct*, and proper satisfaction. *Shaksp.*

Here envy and quiddity,
The souls of *defunct* bodies, &c. *Hudibras.*

DEFUNCT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
One that is deceased; a dead man or woman.

Nature doth abhor to make his couch
With the *defunct*, or sleep upon the dead. *Shaksp.*

In many cases, the searchers are able to report
the opinion of the physician who was with the
patient, as they receive the same from the friends
of the *defunct*. *Grants.*

DEFUNCT. *n. f.* [from *defunct*.]
Death.

Nor did the French possess the Salique land
Until four hundred one and twenty years
After *defunct* of king Pharamond. *Shaksp.*

TO DEFY. *v. a.* [*deffier*, Fr. from *de fide decedere*, or some like phrase, to fall from allegiance to rebellion, contempt, or insult.]

1. To call to combat; to challenge.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight. *Milton.*
Where seek retreat, now innocence is fled?
Safe in that guard, I durst even hell *defy*;
Without it, tremble now when heav'n is nigh. *Dryden.*

Agis, the Lycian, stepping forth with pride,
To single fight the boldest foe *defied*. *Dryden.*

2. To treat with contempt; to slight.

As many fools that stand in better lace,
Garnish'd like him, that for a tricky word
Defy the matter. *Shaksp.*

DEFY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight: this is now hardly used.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
His trumpet sounds; the challeng'd makes
reply:

With clangour rings the field, rebounds the
vaulted sky. *Dryden.*

DEFYER. *n. f.* [from *defy*.] A challenger; one that invites to fight: more properly *defier*.

God may revenge the affronts put upon them
by such impudent *defyers* of both, as neither
believe a God, nor ought to be believed by man. *South.*

DEGENERACY. *n. f.* [from *degeneratio*, Latin.]

1. A departure from the virtue of our ancestors.

2. A desertion of that which is good.

'Tis true, we have contracted a great deal of
weakness and impotency by our wilful *degeneracy*
from goodness; but that grace, which the gospel
offers to us for our assistance, is sufficient for us. *Tillotson.*

The ruin of a state is generally preceded by
an universal *degeneracy* of manners, and con-
tempt of religion, which is entirely our case at
present. *Swift.*

3. Meanness.

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as
well as poorness and *degeneracy* of spirit, in a
state of slavery. *Adelison.*

TO DEGENERATE. *v. n.* [*degenerare*, Lat. *degenerer*, Fr. *degenerer*, Span.]

1. To fall from the virtue of ancestors.

2. To fall from a more noble to a base state.

When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates*
into insolence and imperty. *Tillotson.*

DEG

3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or base.

Most of those fruits that use to be grafted, if
they be let of kernels or stones, *degenerate*. *1770.*

DEGENERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

8. Unlike his ancestors; fallen from the
virtue and merit of his ancestors.

Thou art like enough
To fight against me under Piercy's pay;
To dog his heels, and curtsy at his frowns,
To show how much thou art *degenerate*. *Shaksp.*

Yet thou hast greater cause to be
Asham'd of them, than they of thee;
Degenerate from their ancient brood,
Since first the court allow'd them food. *Swift.*

2. Unworthy; base; departing from its
kind or nature.

So all shall turn *degenerate*, all deprav'd;
Justice and temperance, truth and faith, forgot!
One man except. *Milton.*

When a man so far becomes *degenerate* as to
quit the principles of human nature, and to be
a noxious creature, there is commonly an injury
done some person or other. *Locke.*

DEGENERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *degenerate*.] Degeneracy; a being grown
wild, or out of kind.

DEGENERATION. *n. f.* [from *degenerate*.]

1. A deviation from the virtue of one's
ancestors.

2. A falling from a more excellent state
to one of less worth.

3. The thing changed from its primitive
state.

In plants, these transplantations are obvious;
as that of barley into oats, of wheat into darnell;
and those grains which generally arise among
corn, as cockle, aracus, ergilops, and other *degenerations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DEGENEROUS. *adj.* [from *degener*, Lat.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from the virtue
and merit of ancestors.

2. Vile; base; infamous; unworthy.

Let not the tumultuary violence of some men's
immoderate demands ever betray me to that
degenerous and unmanly slavery, which should
make me strengthen them by my consent. *King Charles.*

Shame, instead of piety, restrains them from
many base and *degenerous* practices. *South.*

Degenerous passion, and for man too base,
It seats its empire in the female race;
There rages, and to make its blow secure,
Puts slattery on, until the aim be sure. *Dryden.*

DEGENEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *degenerous*.]

In a *degenerate* manner; basely; meanly.

How wounding a spectacle is it to see heroes,
like Hercules at the distaff, thus *degenerously*
employed! *Decay of Piety.*

DEGLUTITION. *n. f.* [*deglutition*, Fr. from *deglutitio*, Lat.] The act or power
of swallowing.

When the *deglutition* is totally abolished, the
patient may be nourished by clysters. *Arbuth.*

DEGRADATION. *n. f.* [*degradation*, Fr.]

1. A deprivation of dignity; dismissal
from office.

The word *degradation*, is commonly used to
denote a deprivation and removing of a man from
his degree. *Asyffe.*

2. Degeneracy; baseness.

So deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature,
that whereas before we bore the image of God,
we now retain only the image of man. *South.*

3. Diminution, with respect to strength,
efficacy, or value.

DEG

4. [In painting.] A term made use of
to express the lessening and rendering
confused the appearance of distant ob-
jects in a landscape, so as they may ap-
pear there as they would do to an eye
placed at that distance from them. *DiD.*

TO DEGRADE. *v. a.* [*degrader*, Fr.]

1. To put one from his degree; to deprive
him of his office, dignity, or title.

He should
Be quite *degraded*, like a hedgeborn swain
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. *Shaksp.*

2. To lessen; to diminish the value of.

Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume,
Man's nature, lessen or *degrade* thine own. *Miln.*
All higher knowledge in her presence falls
Degraded. *Miln.*

3. To reduce from a higher to a lower
state, with respect to qualities: as, gold
is *degraded* into silver.

DEGRADATION. *n. f.* [from *degradatus*,
of *degravo*, Lat.] The act of making
heavy. *DiD.*

DEGREE. *n. f.* [*degré*, Fr. from *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Quality; rank; station; place of
dignity.

It was my fortune, common to that age,
To love a lady fair, of great *degree*,
The which was born of noble parentage,
And set in highest seat of dignity. *Spenser.*

I embrace willingly the ancient received course
and convenience of that discipline, which teacheth
inferior *degrees* and orders in the church of God.
Hooker.

Surely men of low *degree* are vanity, and men
of high *degree* are a lye: to be laid in the balance,
they are altogether lighter than vanity. *Psalms.*

Well then, Coleville is your name, a knight
is your *degree*, and your place the dale. *Shaksp.*

Degree being vizarded,
Th' unworthiest shews as fairly in the mask. *Shaksp.*

This noble youth to madness lov'd a dame
Of high *degree*, Honoria was her name. *Dryden.*

Farmers in *degree*;
He a good husband, a good housewife she. *Dryd.*
But is no rank, no station, no *degree*,
From this contagious taint of sorrow free? *Prior.*

2. The comparative state and condition in
which a thing is.

The book of Wisdom noteth *degrees* of idolatry,
making that of worshipping petty and vile idols
more gross than simply the worshipping of the
creature. *Barns.*

As if there were *degrees* in infinite,
And heav'n itself had rather want perfection,
Than punish to excess. *Dryden.*

Poesy
Admits of no *degrees*; but must be still
Sublimely good, or despicably ill. *Reform.*

3. A step or preparation to any thing.

Her first *degree* was by setting forth her beauties,
truly in nature not to be mislied, but as much
advanced to the eye, as abased to the judgment,
by art. *Sidney.*

Which fight the knowledge of myself might
bring,
Which to true wisdom is the first *degree*. *Devin.*

4. Order of lineage; descent of family.

King Latinus, in the third *degree*,
Had Saturn author of his family. *Dryden.*

5. Order or class.

The several *degrees* of angels may probably
have larger views, and be endowed with capaci-
ties able to fit before them, as in one picture,
all their past knowledge at once. *Locke.*

6. Measure; proportion.

DEJ

If all the parts are equally heard as loud as one another, they will stun you to that *degree*, that you will fancy your ears were torn in pieces.

Dryden.

7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. The space of one degree in the heavens is accounted to answer to sixty miles on earth.

In minds and manners, twins oppos'd we see;
In the same sign, almost the same *degree*. *Dryd.*

To you who live in chill *degree*,
As map informs, of fifty-three. *Dryden.*

8. [In arithmetick.] A *degree* consists of three figures, viz. of three places, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; so three hundred and sixty-five is a *degree*. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

9. The division of the lines upon several sorts of mathematical instruments.

10. [In music.] The intervals of sounds, which are usually marked by little lines. *Did.*

11. [In philosophy.] The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality.

The second, third, and fourth *degrees* of heat are more easily introduced than the first: every one is both a preparative and a step to the next. *Smith*

- By *DEGREES*. *adv.* Gradually; by little and little.

Their bodies are exercised in all abilities both of doing and suffering, and their minds acquainted by *degrees* with danger. *Sidney.*

Doth not this ethereal medium, in passing out of water, glass, crystal, and other compact and dense bodies, into empty spaces, grow denser and denser by *degrees*. *Newton.*

Exulting in triumph now swell the bold notes;
In broken air, trembling, the wild music floats;
Till by *degrees* remote and small,
The strains decay,
And melt away.

In a dying, dying fall. *Pope.*

A person who is addicted to play or gaming, though he took but little delight in it at first, by *degrees* contracts a strong inclination towards it. *Spectator.*

- DEGUSTATION. *n. f.* [*degustatio*, Latin.] A tasting. *Did.*

- To DEHORT. *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Latin.]

To dissuade; to advise to the contrary.

One severely *dehorted* all his followers from prostituting mathematical principles unto common apprehension or practice. *Wilkins.*

The apostles vehemently *dehort* us from unbelief. *Ward.*

- DEHORTATION. *n. f.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Dissuasion; a counselling to the contrary; advice against something.

The author of this epistle, and the rest of the apostles, do every where vehemently and earnestly *dehort* from unbelief: did they never read these *dehortations*? *Ward on Infidelity.*

- DEHORTATORY. *adj.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Belonging to dissuasion.

- DEHORTER. *n. f.* [from *dehort.*] A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

- DEICIDE. *n. f.* [from *deus* and *cedo*, Latin.] The murder of God; the act of killing God. It is only used in speaking of the death of our blessed Saviour.

Explaining how Perfection suffer'd pain,
Almighty languish'd, and Eternal died;
How by her patient victor Death was slain,
And earth profan'd, yet blest'd, with *deicide*!

Prior.

- To DEJECT. *v. a.* [*dejectio*, Latin.]

DEI

1. To cast down; to afflict; to grieve; to depress; to sink; to discourage; to crush.

Well, I am your theme; you have the start of me; I am *dejected*; ignorance itself is a plummet o'er me; use me as you will. *Shaksp.*

The lowest, most *dejected* thing of fortune,
Stands still in esperance; lives not in fear.

Shakspere.

Nor think to die *dejects* my lofty mind;
All that I dread is leaving you behind! *Pope.*

2. To change the form with grief; to make to look sad.

Enceas here beheld, of form divine,
A godlike youth in glittering armour shine,
With great Marcellus keeping equal pace,
But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face.

Dryden.

- DEJECT. *adj.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] Cast down; afflicted; low-spirited.

I am of ladies must *deject* and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his music vows.

Shakspere.

- DEJECTEDLY. *adv.* [from *deject.*] In a *dejected* manner; sadly; heavily.

No man in that passion doth look strongly,
but *dejectedly*: and that repulsion from the eyes diverteth the spirits, and gives heat more to the ears, and the parts by them. *Bacon.*

- DEJECTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *dejected.*]

The state of being cast down; a lowness of spirits. *Did.*

- DEJECTION. *n. f.* [*dejection*, Fr. from *dejectio*, Latin.]

1. Lowness of spirits; melancholy; depression of mind.

What besides

Of sorrow, and *dejection*, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring. *Milt.*

Deserted and astonished, he sinks into utter *dejection*; and even hope itself is swallowed up in despair. *Rogers.*

2. Weakness; inability.

The effects of an alkaliescent state, in any great degree, are thirst and a *dejection* of appetite, which putrid things occasion more than any other. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. [In medicine.] Going to stool.

The liver should continually separate the choler from the blood, and empty it into the intestines; where there is good use for it, not only to provoke *dejection*, but also to attenuate the chyle. *Ray on the Creation.*

- DEJECTURE. *n. f.* [from *deject.*] The excrement.

A disease opposite to spissitude is too great fluidity, the symptoms of which are excess of animal secretions; as of perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid *dejectures*, leanness, weakness, and thirst. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

- DEJERATION. *n. f.* [from *dejero*, Latin.]

A taking of a solemn oath. *Did.*

- DEIFICATION. *n. f.* [*deification*, French.]

The act of deifying, or making a god.

- DEIFORM. *adj.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Latin.] Of a godlike form.

- To DEIFY. *v. a.* [*deifier*, French; from *deus*, and *fit*, Latin.]

1. To make a god of; to adore as god; to transfer into the number of the divinities.

Daphnis, the fields delight, the shepherds love,
Renown'd on earth, and *deified* above. *Dryden.*

The seals of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be antique, have the star of Venus over them, though they were all graven after his death, as a note that he was *deified*. *Dryden.*

Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himself. *South.*

DEI

Half of these

Is *deified* before thy death.

Prior.

2. To praise excessively; to extol one as if he were a god.

He did again to extol and *deify* the pope, as made all that he had said in praise of his master and mistress seem temperate and payable. *Bacon.*

- To DEIGN. *v. n.* [from *daigner*, Fr. of *dignor*, Latin.] To vouchsafe; to think worthy.

Deign to descend now lower, and relate
What may no less perhaps avail us known. *Milt.*

O *deign* to visit our forsaken seats,
The motly fountains, and the green retreats. *Pope.*

- To DEIGN. *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow.

Now Sweno, Norway's king, craves composition;

Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men,
Till he disburs'd ten thousand dollars. *Shakspere.*

- DEIGNING. *n. f.* [from *deign.*] A vouchsafing; a thinking worthy.

- To DEINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *integro*, Latin.] To take from the whole; to spoil; to diminish. *Did.*

- DEIFAROUS. *adj.* [*deiparus*, Latin.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin. *Did.*

- DEISM. *n. f.* [*deisme*, French.] The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah. *Dryd.*

- DEIST. *n. f.* [*deiste*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith.

In the second epistle of St. Peter, certain *deists*, as they seem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment. *Barnes.*

- DEISTICAL. *adj.* [from *deist.*] Belonging to the heresy of the *deists*.

Weakness does not fall only to the share of christian writers, but to some who have taken the pen in hand to support the *deistical* or antichristian scheme of our days. *Watts.*

- DEITY. *n. f.* [*déité*, French; from *deitas*, Latin.]

1. Divinity; the nature and essence of God.

Some things he doth as God, because his *deity* alone is the spring from which they flow; some things as man, because they issue from his mere human nature; some things jointly as both God and man, because both natures concur as principles thereunto. *Hooker.*

With what arms

We mean to hold what anciently we claim
Of *deity* or empire. *Milton.*

2. A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and goddesses.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built
soever, but yet a temple of your *deity*, to be razed? *Sidney.*

Give the gods a thankful sacrifice when it
pleaseth their *deities* to take the wife of a man from him. *Shakspere.*

3. The supposed divinity of a heathen god; divine qualities.

They on their former journey forward pass,
With pains far passing that long wandering
Greek,

That for his love refused *deity*. *Spenser.*

Heard you not what an humble suppliant

Lord Hastings was to her for his delivery?

—Who humbly complaining to her *deity*,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakspere.*

By what reason could the same deity be denied unto Lauretta and Flora, which was given to Venus? *Raleigh.*

DELABERATION. *n. f.* [from *delacero*, Latin.] A tearing in pieces. *Dict.*

DELACRYMATION. *n. f.* [*delacrymatio*, Latin.] A falling down of the humours; the wateriness of the eyes, or a weeping much. *Dict.*

DELACTATION. *n. f.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breast. *Dict.*

DELA'PSED. *adj.* [from *delapsus*, Latin.] With phylicians. Bearing or falling down. It is used in speaking of the womb, and the like. *Dict.*

To DELA'TE. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Lat.]

1. To carry; to convey.
Tis exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*. *Bacon.*

2. To accuse; to inform against.

DELA'TION. *n. f.* [*delatio*, Latin.]

1. A carriage; conveyance.
In *delation* of sounds, the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further. *Bacon.*

It is certain that the *delation* of light is in an instant. *Bacon.*

There is a plain *delation* of the sound from the teeth to the instrument of hearing. *Bacon.*

2. An accusation; an impeachment.

DELA'TOR. *n. f.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuser; an informer.

What were these harpies but flatterers, *delators*, and inexpressibly covetous? *Sandys' Travels.*
Men have proved their own *delators*, and discovered their own most important secrets. *Government of the Tongue.*

No sooner was that small colony, wherewith the depopulated earth was to be replanted, come forth of the ark, but we meet with Cham, a *delator* to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable spectacle of their parent's nakedness. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DELAY. *v. a.* [from *delayer*, Fr.]

1. To defer; to put off.

And when the people saw that Moses *delayed* to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themselves together unto Aaron. *Exodus.*

Cyrus he found, on him his force essay'd; For Hector was to the tenth year *delay'd*. *Dryd.*

2. To hinder; to frustrate; to keep suspended.

3. To detain, stop, or retard the course of.
Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft *delay'd* The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. *Milt.*
She flies the town, and mixing with the throng Of madding matrons, bears the bride along; Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and deviant ways,

And with these arts the Trojan match *delays*. *Dryden.*

Be mindful, goddess, of thy promise made; Must sad Ulysses ever be *delay'd*? *Pope.*

To DELA'Y. *v. b.* To stop; to cease from action.

There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of those ideas one to another in our minds, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

DELA'Y. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A deferring; procrastination; lingering inactivity.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting Is laden servitor to dull *delay*; Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

The conduct of our lives, and the management of our great concerns, will not bear *delay*. *Locke.*

2. Stay; stop.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without *delay* Pass'd on, and took the irremovable way. *Dryd.*

DELA'YER. *n. f.* [from *delay*.] One that defers; a putter off.

DELECTABLE. *adj.* [*delectabilis*, Lat.] Pleasing; delightful.

Evening now approach;
For we have also our evening, and our morn;
We ours for change *delectable*, not need. *Milton.*
He brought thee into this delicious grove;
This garden, planted with the trees of God;
Delectable both to behold and taste! *Milton.*

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly *delectable* to the intellectual faculty, but are suitably and easily conceivable by us, because apparent in his works; as his goodness, beneficence, wisdom, and power. *Hale.*

The apple's outward form,
Delectable, the wiles twain beguiles;
Till that with wits mouth, and spattering noise,
He tastes the bitter morsel. *Philips.*

DELECTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *delectable*.] Delightfulness; pleasantness.

DELECTABLY. *adv.* Delightfully; pleasantly.

DELECTATION. *n. f.* [*delectatio*, Lat.] Pleasure; delight.

Out break the tears for joy and *delectation*. *Sir T. More.*

To DE'LEGATE. *v. a.* [*delego*, Lat.]

1. To send away.
2. To send upon an embassy.
3. To entrust; to commit to another's power and jurisdiction.

As God hath imprinted his authority in several parts upon several estates of men, as princes, parents, spiritual guides; so he hath also *delegated* and committed part of his care and providence unto them. *Taylor.*

As God is the universal monarch, so we have all the relation of fellow-subjects to him; and can pretend no farther jurisdiction over each other, than what he has *delegated* to us. *Decay of Piety.*

Why does he wake the correspondent moon,
And fill her willing lamp with liquid light;
Commanding her, with *delegated* power,
To beautify the world, and bless the night? *Prior.*

4. To appoint judges to hear and determine a particular cause.

DE'LEGATE. *n. f.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a commissioner; a vicar; any one that is sent to act for, or represent, another.

If after her
Any shall live, which dare true good prefer,
Ev'ry such person is her *delegate*,
To accomplish that which should have been her fate. *Donne.*

They must be severe exactors of accounts from their *delegates* and ministers of justice. *Taylor.*

Let the young Austrian then her terrors hear,
Great as he is, her *delegate* in war. *Prior.*
Elect by Jove, his *delegate* of sway,
With joyous pæde the summons I'd obey. *Pope.*

DE'LEGATE. *adj.* [*delegatus*, Lat.] Deputed; sent to act for, or represent, another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially. *Taylor.*

DE'LEGATES. [*Court of.*] A court wherein all causes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbishops, are decided. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DELEGATION. *n. f.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]

1. A sending away.

2. A putting in commission.

3. The assignment of a debt to another.
DELENI'FICAL. *adj.* [*deleuificus*, Latin.] Having virtue to alluage or ease pain. *Dict.*

To DELETE. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Lat.] To blot out. *Dict.*

DELETERIOUS. *adj.* [*deleterius*, Latin.] Deadly; destructive; of a poisonous quality.

Many things, neither *deleterius* by substance or quality, are yet destructive by figure, or some occasional activity. *Brown.*

DELET'ERY. *adj.* [from *deleterius*, Lat.] Destructive; deadly; poisonous.

Not doctor epidemick,
Though stor'd with *delet'ery* medicines,
Which whosoever took is dead since
E'er sent to visit a colony
To both the under worlds as he. *Hudibras.*

DELETION. *n. f.* [*deletio*, Latin.]

1. Act of rasing or blotting out.

2. A destruction.

Indeed if there be a total *deletion* of every person of the opposing party or country, then the victory is complete, because none remains to call it in question. *Hale.*

DEL'F. } *n. f.* [from *belpan*, Saxon, to
DEL'FE. } dig.]

1. A mine; a quarry; a pit dug.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought: the *delfs* would be so flown with waters, that no guns or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at Delft in Holland.

Thus barter honour for a piece of *delf*! No, not for China's wide domain itself. *Smart.*

DELIBA'TION. *n. f.* [*delibatio*, Lat.] An essay; a tale.

To DELI'BERATE. *v. n.* [*delibero*, Latin.] To think, in order to choice; to hesitate.

A conscious, wise, reflecting cause,
Which freely moves and acts by reason's laws;
That can *deliberate* means elect, and find
Their due connection with the end design'd. *Blackmore.*

When love once pleads admission to our hearts,
In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison.*

DELI'BERATE. *adj.* [*deliberatus*, Lat.]

1. Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet.

Most Grave-delly was *deliberate*,
Not rash like his accusers. *Shakspeare's Coriol.*

2. Slow; tedious; not sudden; gradual.

Commonly it is for virtuous considerations, that wisdom so far prevaileth with men as to make them desirous of slow and *deliberate* death, against the stream of their sensual inclination. *Hootler.*

Echoes are some more sudden, and chop again as soon as the voice is delivered; others are more *deliberate*, that is, give more space between the voice and the echo, which is caused by the local nearness or distance. *Bacon.*

DELI'BERATELY. *adv.* [from *deliberate*.]

1. Circumspectly; advisedly; warily.

He judges to a hair of little indecencies; knows better than any man what is not to be written; and never hazards himself so far as to fall, but plods on *deliberately*; and, as a grave man ought, is sure to put his staff before him. *Dryden.*

2. Slowly; gradually.

DELI'BERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumspection; wariness; coolness; caution.

They would not stay the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity, and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament. *King Charles.*

DELIBERATION. *n. f.* [*deliberatio*, Lat.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or choose good by free *deliberation*, it should never be guilty of any thing that was done. *Hammond.*

DELIBERATIVE. *adj.* [*deliberativus*, Lat.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.

DELIBERATIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

In *deliberation*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less. *Bacon.*

DELICACY. *n. f.* [*delicateffe*, French, of *delicia*, Latin.]

1. Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste.

On hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to choose for *delicacy* best. *Milton.*

2. Nicety in the choice of food.

Any thing highly pleasing to the senses.

These *delicacies*
I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flow'rs,

Walks, and the melody of birds. *Milton.*

4. Softness; elegant or feminine beauty.

A man of goodly presence, in whom strong making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty fierceness. *Sidney.*

5. Nicety; minute accuracy.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces. *Dryden.*

You may see into the spirit of them all, and form your pen from their general notions and *delicacy* of thoughts and happy words. *Felton.*

6. Neatness; elegance of dress.

7. Politeness of manners: contrary to *grossness*.

8. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Persons born of families noble and rich, derive a weakness of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the *delicacy* of their own education. *Temple.*

9. Tenderness; scrupulousness.

Any zealous for promoting the interest of his country, must conquer all that tenderness and *delicacy*, which may make him afraid of being spoken ill of. *Addison.*

10. Weakness of constitution.

11. Smallness; tenuity.

DELICATE. *adj.* [*delicat*, French.]

1. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour.

The choosing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish, is to be done as other human actions are, in which there are no degrees and precise natural limits determined. *Taylor.*

2. Dainty; desirous of curious meats.

3. Choice; select; excellent.

4. Pleasing to the senses.

5. Fine; not coarse; consisting of small parts.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the body; the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture is extremely *delicate*. *Arbutnot on ailments.*

6. Of polite manners; not gross, or coarse.

7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships.

Witness this army, of such mass and charge, led by a *delicate* and tender prince. *Shakspeare.*

Tender and *delicate* persons must needs be oft angry, they have so many things to trouble them, which more robust natures have little sense of. *Bacon.*

8. Pure; clear.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observed

The air is *delicate*. *Shakspeare.*

DELICATELY. *adv.* [from *delicate*.]

1. Beautifully; with soft elegance.

That which will distinguish his style from all other poets, is the elegance of his words, and the numerousness of his verse: there is nothing so *delicately* turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

Ladies like variegated tulips show,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;
Such happy spots the nice admirer take,
Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak. *Pope.*

2. Finely; not coarsely.

3. Daintily.

Eat not *delicately*, or nicely; that is, be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats, or the delicacy of thy sauces. *Taylor.*

4. Choicely.

5. Politely.

6. Effeminately.

DELICATENESS. *n. f.* [from *delicate*.]

The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

The delicate woman among you would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for *delicateness* and tenderness. *Dent.*

DELICATES. *n. f.* [from *delicate*.] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty.

The shepherds homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle,
All which secure and sweetly he enjoys,
Are far beyond a prince's *delicates*. *Shakspeare.*
They their appetites not only feed
With *delicates* of leaves and marshy weed,
But with thy sickle reap the rankest land. *Dryden.*

With abstinence all *delicates* he fees,
And can regale himself with toast and cheese. *King's Cookery.*

DELICES. *n. f. pl.* [*delicia*, Latin.] Pleasures.

This word is merely French.

And now he has pour'd out his idle mind
In dainty *delices* and lavish joys,
Having his warlike weapons cast behind,
And flowers in pleasures and vain pleasing toys. *Spenser.*

DELICIOUS. *adj.* [*delicieux*, French, from *delicatus*, Latin.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the sense or mind.

It is highly probable, that upon Adam's disobedience Almighty God chased him out of Paradise, the fairest and most *delicious* part of the earth, into some other the most barren and unpleasant. *Worsward.*

In his last hours his easy wit display;
Like the rich fruit he sings, *delicious* in decay. *Smith.*

Still on that breast enamour'd let me lie,
Still drink *delicious* poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

DELICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *delicious*.]

Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.

How much she hath glorified herself and lived *deliciously*, to much torment and sorrow give her. *Revelations.*

DELICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *delicious*.]

Delight; pleasure; joy.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in its own *deliciousness*,
And in the taste contounds the appetite. *Shakspeare.*
Let no man judge of himself, or of the blessings and efficacy of the sacrament itself, by any sensible relish, by the gust and *deliciousness*, which he sometimes perceives, and at other times does not perceive. *Taylor.*

DELIGATION. *n. f.* [*deligatio*, Latin.]

A binding up in chirurgery.

The third intention is *deligation*, or retaining the parts so joined together. *Wism. Surg.*

DELIGHT. *n. f.* [*delice*, French; from *delecto*, Latin.]

1. Joy; content; satisfaction.

Saul commanded his servants, saying, commune with David secretly, and say, behold the king hath *delight* in thee, and all his servants love thee. *1 Samuel.*

2. That which gives delight.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprights,
And shew the best of our *delights*:
We'll charm the air to give a sound,
While you perform your antick round. *Shakspeare.*

Titus Vespasian was not more the *delight* of human kind: the universal empire made him only more known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved. *Dryden.*

She was his cure, his hope, and his *delight*,
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight. *Dryden.*

TO DELIGHT. *v. a.* [*delecto*, Latin.]

To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

The princes *delighting* their conceits with confirming their knowledge, seeing wherean the sea-discipline differed from the land service, had pleasing entertainment. *Sidney.*

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart. *Psalms.*

Poor insects, whereof some are bees, *delighted* with flowers, and their sweetness; others beetles, *delighted* with other kinds of viands. *Locke.*

He heard, he took, and pouring down his throat,
Delighted, swill'd the large luxurious draught. *Pope.*

TO DELIGHT. *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure in. It is followed by *in*.

Doth my lord, the king, *delight* in this thing? *2 Samuel.*

Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that *delighteth* greatly in his commandments. *Psalms.*

DELIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *delight* and *full*.]

Pleasant; charming; full of delight.

He was given to sparing in so immeasurable sort, that he did not only bar himself from the *delightful*, but almost from the necessary, use thereof. *Sidney.*

No spring nor summer, on the mountain seen,
Smiles with gay fruits or with *delightful* green. *Addison.*

DELIGHTFULLY. *adv.* Pleasantly; charmingly; with delight.

O voice! once heard
Delightfully, increase and multiply;
Now death to hear! *Milton.*

DELIGHTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *delight*.]

Pleasure; comfort; satisfaction.

But our desires tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to set our chief *delightfulness*,
Where but a baiting place is all our portion. *Sidney.*

This indeed shews the excellency of the object, but doth not altogether take away the *delightfulness* of the knowledge. *Tillotson.*

DELIGHTSOME. *adj.* [from *delight*.] Pleasant; delightful.

The words themselves being so ancient, the knitting of them so short and intricate, and the whole periods and compass of his speech so *delightsome* for the roundness, and to grave for the strangeness. *Spenser.*

God has furnished every one with the same means of exchanging hunger and thirst for *delightsome* vigour. *Greav.*

DELIGHTSOMELY. *adv.* [from *delightsome*.] Pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *delightsome*.] Pleasantness; delightfulness.

TO DELINEATE. *v. a.* [*delineo*, Lat.]

1. To make the first draught of a thing; to design; to sketch.

2. To paint; to represent a true likeness in a picture.

The *licentia pictoria* is very large: with the same reason they may *delineate* old Nestor like Adonis, Hecuba with Helen's face, and Time with Absalom's head. *Brown.*

3. To describe; to set forth in a lively manner.

It followeth, to *delineate* the region in which God first planted his delightful garden. *Raleigh.*

I have not here time to *delineate* to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom; nor, indeed, could I tell you, if I had, what the happiness of that place and portion is. *Wake.*

- DELINEATION.** *n. f.* [*delineatio*, Latin.] The first draught of a thing.

In the orthographical schemes, there should be a true *delineation*, and the just dimensions. *Mortimer.*

- DELINIMENT.** *n. f.* [*delinimentum*, Lat.] A mitigating, or alluaging. *Diſt.*

- DELINQUENCY.** *n. f.* [*delinquentia*, Latin.] A fault; a failure in duty; a misdeed.

They never punish the greatest and most intolerable *delinquency* of the tumults, and their excursions. *King Charles.*

Can
Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou should'st my *delinquencies* exquire,
And with variety of tortures tire. *Sandy.*

A delinquent ought to be cited in the place or jurisdiction where the *delinquency* was committed by him. *Ayliffe.*

- DELINQUENT.** *n. f.* [from *delinquens*, Latin.] An offender; one that has committed a crime or fault.

Such an envious state,
That sooner will accuse the magistrate
Than the *delinquent*; and will rather grieve
The treason is not acted, than believe. *Ben Jonſ.*

All ruined, not by war, or any other disaster, but by justice and sentence, as *delinquents* and criminals. *Baron.*

He had, upon frivolous surmises, been sent for as a *delinquent*, and been brought upon his knees. *Dryden.*

- TO DELIQUATE.** *v. n.* [*deliquo*, Lat.] To melt; to be dissolved.

It will be resolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to *deliquate*. *Boyle.*

Such an ebullition as we see made by the mixture of some chymical liquors, as oil of vitriol and *deliquated* salt of tartar. *Cudworth.*

- DELIQUATION.** *n. f.* [*deliquatio*, Latin.] A melting; a dissolving.

- DELIQUUM.** *n. f.* [Latin. A chymical term.] A distillation by dissolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a lixivious humour. *Diſt.*

- DELIRAMENT.** *n. f.* [*deliramentum*, Lat.] A doting or foolish fancy. *Diſt.*

- TO DELIRATE.** *v. n.* [*deliro*, Latin.] To dote; to rave; to talk or act idly. *Diſt.*

- DELIRATION.** *n. f.* [*deliratio*, Latin.] Doting; folly; madness. *Diſt.*

- DELIRIOUS.** *adj.* [*delirius*, Lat.] Light-headed; raving; doting.

The people about him said he had been for some hours *delirious*; but when I saw him he had his understanding as well as ever I knew. *Swift.*

On bed
Delirious flung, sleep from his pillow flies. *Thomson.*

- DELIRIUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Alienation of mind; doting.

Too great alacrity and promptness in answering, especially in persons naturally of another temper, is a sign of an approaching *delirium*; and in a feverish *delirium* there is a small inflammation of the brain. *Arbutnot on Dist.*

- DELITIGATION.** *n. f.* [from *delitigo*, Lat.] A striving; a chiding; a contending. *Diſt.*

- TO DELIVER.** *v. a.* [*deſolver*, French.]

1. To set free; to release.
Thus she the captive did *deliver*;
The captive thus gave up his quiver. *Prior.*

2. To save; to rescue.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man. *Psalms.*

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, *delivered* me. *Shakespeare.*

3. To surrender; to put into one's hands; to resign; to give up; to yield.

In any case thou shalt *deliver* him the pledge again when the sun goeth down. *Deuteronomy.*

And David said to him, canst thou bring me down to this company? And he said, swear unto me by God, that thou wilt neither kill me, nor *deliver* me into the hands of my master, and I will bring thee down to this company. *I Sam.*

They obeyed not thy commandments, wherefore thou hast *delivered* us for a spoil, and unto captivity. *Tabit.*

4. To give; to offer; to present.

Now therefore receive no more money of your acquaintance, but *deliver* it for the breaches of the house. *I Kings.*

Thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner when thou wast his butler. *Græſis.*

It was no wonder that they, who at such a time could be corrupted to frame and *deliver* such a petition, would not be reformed by such an answer. *Dryden.*

5. To call away; to throw off.

Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind

All sense of woe *delivers* to the wind. *Pope.*

6. To disburden a woman of a child.

On her fright and fears,
She is something before her time *deliver'd*. *Shak.*

Tully was long ere he could be *delivered* of a few verses, and those poor ones too. *Peaſham.*

7. To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter; to pronounce.

A mirth-moving jest,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's expositor,
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shakſ.*

Tell me your highness' pleasure,
What from your grace I shall *deliver* to him. *Shakespeare.*

I knew a clergyman who appeared to *deliver* his sermon without looking into his notes. *Swift.*

8. To exert in motion. Not in use.

Procles seemed to to overrun his age in strength, that Musidorus could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or *deliver* that strength more nimbly. *Sidney.*

- TO DELIVER OVER.** *v. a.*

1. To put into another's hands; to leave to the discretion of another.

Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies; for false witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty. *Psalms.*

The constables have *delivered* her over to me, and she shall have whipping enough, I warrant her. *Shakespeare.*

2. To give from hand to hand; to transmit.

If a true account may be expected by future ages from the present, your lordship will be *de-*

livered over to posterity in a fairer character than I have given. *Dryden.*

- TO DELIVER UP.** *v. a.* To surrender; to give up.

He that spared not his own son, but *delivered* him up for us all, how shall he not, with him also, freely give us all things? *Romans.*

Are the cities, that I got with wounds,
Deliver'd up again with peaceful words? *Shak.*

Happy having such a son,
That would *deliver* up his greatness so
Into the hand of justice. *Shakespeare.*

- DELIVERANCE.** *n. f.* [*deliverance*, Fr.]

1. The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those that are bound. *Luke.*

O God, command *deliverances* for Jacob. *Psalms.*

Whate'er befalls, your life shall be my care;
One death or one *deliverance* we will share. *Dryden.*

2. The act of delivering a thing to another: now commonly called *delivery*.

3. The act of bringing children.

Ne'er mother
Rejoic'd *deliverance* more. *Shakespeare.*

People have a superstitious belief, that in the labour of women it helpeth to the easy *deliverance*. *Bacon.*

4. The act of speaking; utterance; pronouncement: now commonly *delivery*.

If seriously I may convey my thoughts
In this my light *deliverance*, I have spoke
With one that in her sex, her years profession,
Wisdom and constancy, hath amaz'd me more
Than I dare blame my weakness. *Shakespeare.*

- DELIVERER.** *n. f.* [from *deliver*.]

1. A savor; a rescuer; a preserver; a releaser.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour; and this, although the *deliverer* came from the one end of the world unto the other. *Bacon.*

By that seed
Is meant thy great *Deliverer*, who shall bruise
The serpent's head. *Milton.*

Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him at the entrance of the doge's palace, with the glorious title of *deliverer* of the common-wealth. *Addison.*

Him their *deliverer* Europe does confess;
All tongues extol him, all religions bless. *Holſar.*

2. A relater; one that communicates something by speech or writing.

Divers chymical experiments, *delivered* by sober authors, have been believed false, only because the menstruums were not as highly rectified, or exquisitely depurated, as those that were used by the *deliverers* of those experiments. *Boyle.*

- DELIVERY.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of delivering.

2. Release; rescue; saving.

He swore, with oaths,
That he would labour my *delivery*. *Shakſp.*

3. A surrender; act of giving up.

After the *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army, I undertaking to the queen mother, that I would find some means to get access to him, she was pleased to send me. *Denham.*

Nor did he in any degree contribute to the *delivery* of his house, which was at first imagined, because it was so ill, or not at all defended. *Clarendon.*

4. Utterance; pronouncement; speech.

We allege what the scriptures themselves do usually speak, for the saving face of the word of God; not with restraint to any certain kind of *delivery*, but howsoever the same shall chance to be made known. *Hooker.*

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivery*, as well as with his discourses. *Adison.*

5. Use of the limbs; activity.

Muscular could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the *delivery* more gracefully, or employ all more virtuously. *Stacy.*

The earl was the taller, and much the stronger; but the duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*. *Watson.*

6. Childbirth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her *delivery*, is in pain, and crieth out. *Isaiah.*

DELL. *n. f.* [from *dal*, Dutch.] A pit; a hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth, wider than a ditch and narrower than a valley. *Obsolete.*

The while, the same unhappy ewe, Whose clouted leg her hurt doth shew, Fell headlong into a *dell*. *Spenser.*

I know each lane, and every alley green, Dingle, or bushy *dell*, of this wild wood. *Milt.*

But, foes to sun-shine, moist they took delight In *dells* and dales, conceal'd from human light. *Tickel.*

DELPH. *n. f.* [from *Delft*, the name of the capital of Delftland.] A fine sort of earthen ware.

A supper worthy of herself; Five nothings in five plates of *delph*. *Swift.*

DE'LOIDE. *adj.* [from *delta*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; so called by reason of its resembling this letter.] An epithet applied to a triangular muscle arising from the clavicle, and from the process of the same, whose action is to raise the arm upward.

Cut still more of the *deloide* muscle, and carry the arm backward. *Sharp's Surgery.*

DELU'DABLE. *adj.* [from *delude*.] Liable to be deceived; that is easily imposed on: rather *deludible*.

Not well understanding omniscience, he is not so ready to deceive himself, as to falsify unto him whose cogitation is no ways *deludable*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To DELUDE. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Lat.]

1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive; to impose on.

O, give me leave, I have *deluded* you; 'Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence Of proffer'd peace, *delude* the Latian prince. *Dryden.*

2. To disappoint; to frustrate.

DELU'DER. *n. f.* [from *delude*.] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impostor; a cheat; a false pretender.

Say, flatterer, say, all fair *deluder* speak; Answer me this, ere yet my heart does break. *Granville.*

And thus the sweet *deluders* tune their song. *Pope.*

To DELVE. *v. a.* [Delfan, Sax. *delven*, Dutch; perhaps from *delvaz*, a hog. *Junius.*]

1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.

It shall go hard But I will *delve* one yard below the mines, And blow them at the moon. *Shakespeare.*

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Delve of convenient depth your thrashing floor;

With temper'd clay then fill and see it o'er. *Dryden.*

The filthy swine with *delving* snout The rooted forest undermine. *Philips.*

2. To fathom; to sift; to sound one's opinion. Figuratively.

What 's his name and birth?

—I cannot *delve* him to the root: his father Was call'd Sicilius. *Shakespeare.*

DELVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pit; a pitfall; a den; a cave.

He lay and by

His feeble feet directed to the cry; Which to that shady *delve* him brought at last, Where Mammon erst did sun his treasury. *Spenser.*

Such a light and mettled dance Saw you never yet in France; And by leadmen, for the nonce, That turn round like griddle-stones, Which they dig out from the *delvers*, For their bairns bread, wives, and selves. *Ben Jonson.*

DELVE of Coals. A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine or pit. *Diä.*

DE'VER. *n. f.* [from *delve*.] A digger; one that opens the ground with a spade.

DE'LUGE. *n. f.* [*deluge*, Fr. from *ailuvium*, Latin.]

1. A general inundation; laying entirely under water.

The apostle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.

But if with bays and dams they strive to force His channel to a new or narrow course, No longer then within his banks he dwells, First to a torrent, then a *deluge*, swells. *Denham.*

3. Any sudden and resistless calamity.

To DELUGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drown; to lay totally under water.

The restless flood the land would overflow, By which the *delug'd* earth would useles grow. *Blackmore.*

Still the battering waves rush in Implacable, till *delug'd* by the foam, The ship sinks, found'ring in the vast abyss. *Philips.*

2. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of any calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood, Shall *deluge* all. *Pope.*

DELU'SION. *n. f.* [*delusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deluding; a cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; falsehood.

2. The state of one deluded.

3. A false representation; illusion; error; a chimerical thought.

Who therefore seeks in these True wisdom, finds her not, or by *delusion*. *Milton.*

I, waking, view'd with grief the rising sun, And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone. *Prior.*

DELU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *delusus*, Latin.]

Apt to deceive; beguiling; imposing on.

When, fir'd with passion, we attack the fair, *Delusive* sighs and brittle vows we bear. *Prior.*

The happy whimsey you pursue, Tell you at length believe it true; Caught by your own *delusive* art, You tawny first, and then asert. *Prior.*

While the base and groveling multitude were listening to the *delusive* desires, those of a more erect aspect and exalted spirit separated themselves from the rest. *Tatler.*

Phenomena so *delusive*, that it is very hard to escape imposition and mistake. *Woodward.*

DELU'SORY. *adj.* [from *delusus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive.

This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a *delusory* prejudice. *Glanville.*

DE'MAGOGUE. *n. f.* [*demagogos*.] A ringleader of the rabble; a popular and factious orator.

Who were the chief *demagogues* and patrons of tumult, to send for them, to flatter and embolden them. *King Charles.*

A plausible, insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and cheerful weapon. *Swich.*

Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice. *Swift.*

DEMA'IN.

DEME'AN. *n. f.* [*domaine*, French.]

DEME'NE.

1. That land which a man holds originally of himself, called *dominium* by the civilians, and opposed to *feodum*, or fee, which signifies those that are held of a superior lord. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, demised or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders. *Philips.*

2. Estate in land.

Having now provided A gentleman of noble parentage, Of fair *demesnes*, youthful, and nobly allied. *Shakespeare.*

That earldom indeed had a royal jurisdiction and feignory, though the lands of that county in *demesne* were possessed for the most part by the ancient inheritors. *Davies.*

3. Land adjoining to the mansion, kept in the lord's own hand.

Those acts for planting forest trees have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demesnes* of a few gentlemen; and even there, in general, very unskilfully made. *Swift.*

To DEMAND. *v. a.* [*demand*, Fr.]

1. To claim; to ask for with authority.

The pound of flesh, which I *demand* of him, Is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it. *Shakespeare.*

2. To question; to interrogate.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David *demand*ed of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war prospered? *Samuel.*

If any friend of Cæsar's *demand* why Brutus rose against Cæsar, this is my answer: Not that I loved Cæsar less, but that I loved Rome more. *Shakespeare.*

Young one, Inform us of thy fortunes; for, it seems, They crave to be *demand*ed. *Shakespeare.*

The oracle of Apollo being *demand*ed, when the war and misery of Greece shoud have an end, replied, When they would double the altar in Delos, which was of a cubick form. *Pacham on Geometry.*

3. [In law.] To prosecute in a real action.

DEMA'ND. *n. f.* [*demande*, French.]

1. A claim; a challenging; the asking of any thing with authority.

DEM

This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the demand by the word of the holy ones.

Daniel.

Giving vent, gives life and strength, to our appetites; and he that has the confidence to turn his wishes into demands, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them.

Locke.

2. A question; an interrogation.

3. The calling for a thing in order to purchase it.

My bookseller tells me, the demand for those my papers increases daily.

Addison.

4. [In law.] The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by demands or plaints, and the pursuer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of demands, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every *præcipe*, there is express demand; in law, as every entry in land-distress for rent, taking or seising of goods, and such like acts, which may be done without any words, are demands in law.

Blount.

DEMANDABLE. *adj.* [from demand.] That may be demanded; requested; asked for.

All fairs demandable, for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, have been stayed in the way to the hanaper.

Bacon.

DEMANDANT. *n. f.* [from demand.]

1. He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, because he demandeth lands.

Coke.

2. A plaintiff; one that demands redress.

One of the witnesses deposed, that dining on a Sunday with the demandant, whose wife had sat below the squire's lady at church, she the said wife dropped some expressions, as if she thought her husband ought to be knighted.

Spektator.

DEMANDER. *n. f.* [demandeur, Fr.]

1. One that requires a thing with authority.

2. One that asks a question.

3. One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.

They grow very fast and fat, which also betteth their taste, and delivereth them to the demanders ready use at all seasons.

Carew.

4. A dunner; one that demands a debt.

DEMEAN. *n. f.* [from demer, Fr.] A mien; presence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

At his feet, with sorrowful demean, And deadly hue, an armed curse did lie.

Spenser.

To DEMEAN. *v. a.* [from demer, Fr.]

1. To behave; to carry one's self.

Those plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to demean ourselves to God humbly and devoutly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbours justly, and to ourselves soberly and temperately.

Saunders.

A man cannot doubt but that there is a God; and that, according as he demean himself towards him, he will make him happy or miserable for ever.

Tillotson.

Strephon had long perplex'd his brains, How with so high a nymph he might Demean himself the wedding-night.

Swift.

2. To lessen; to debase; to undervalue.

Now, out of doubt, Antipholis is mad; Else he would never to demean himself.

Shakspeare.

DEM

DEMEANOUR. *n. f.* [demer, Fr.] Carriage; behaviour.

Of so insupportable a pride he was, that where his deeds might well stir envy, his demeanour did rather breed disdain.

Saunders.

Angels best like us, when we are most like unto them in all parts of decent demeanour.

Hooker.

His gestures fierce

He mark'd, and mad demeanour, then alone, As he suppos'd, all unobserv'd, unseen.

Milton.

Thus Eve, with sad demeanour mock, Ill worthy I.

Milton.

He was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifested in all his actions, especially in his whole demeanour at Rhee, both at the landing, and upon the retreat.

Clarendon.

DEMEANS. *n. f. pl.* properly demesnes.

An estate in lands; that which a man possesses in his own right.

To DEMENTATE. *v. n.* [demento, Lat.] To make mad.

DEMENTATION. *n. f.* [dementatio, Lat.]

Making mad, or frantick.

DEMERIT. *n. f.* [demerite, Fr. from demeritus, of demerco, Latin.]

1. The opposite to merit; ill deserving; what makes one worthy of blame or punishment.

They should not be able once to stir, or to murmur, but it should be known, and they shortened according to their demerits.

Spenser.

Thou liv'st by me, to me thy breath resign; Mine is the merit, the demerit thine.

Dryden.

Whatever they acquire by their industry or ingenuity, should be secure, unless forfeited by any demerit or offence against the custom of the family.

Temple.

2. Anciently the same with merit; desert.

I fetch my life and being

From men of royal siege; and my demerits May speak, unbonnetting, to as proud a fortune As this that I have reach'd.

Shakspeare.

To DEMERIT. *v. a.* [demeriter, Fr.] To deserve blame or punishment.

DEMERSED. *adj.* [from demersus, of demergo, Latin.] Plunged; drowned.

DiB.

DEMERSON. *n. f.* [demersio, Latin.]

1. A drowning.

2. [In chymistry.] The putting any medicine in a dissolving liquor.

DiB.

DEMERSE. See DEMAIN.

DEMI. *inseparable particle.* [demi, Fr. dimidium, Latin.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only used in composition, as demi-god; that is, half human, half divine.

DEMI-CANNON. *n. f.* [demi and cannon.]

DEMI-CANNON Lowest. A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and six inches diameter. The diameter of the bore is six inches two eighths parts.

DiB.

DEMI-CANNON Ordinary. A great gun six inches four eighths diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a shot six inches one sixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight.

DiB.

DEMI-CANNON of the greatest Size. A gun six inches and six eighths parts diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ball of six inches five eighths diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight.

DiB.

DEM

What! this a sleeve? 'tis like a demi-cannon.

Shakspeare.

Ten engines, that shall be of equal force either to a cannon or demi-cannon, culverin or demi-culverin, may be framed at the same price that one of these will amount to.

Wilkins.

DEMI-CULVERIN. *n. f.* [demi and culverin.]

DEMI-CULVERIN of the lowest Size. A gun four inches two eighths diameter in the bore, and ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches diameter, and nine pounds weight.

DiB.

DEMI-CULVERIN Ordinary. A gun four inches four eighths diameter in the bore, ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches two eighths diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

DEMI-CULVERIN elder Sort. A gun four inches and six eighths diameter in the bore, ten foot one third in length. It carries a ball four inches four eighths parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight.

Military DiB.

They continue a perpetual volley of demi-culverins.

Raleigh.

The army left two demi-culverins, and two other good guns.

Clarendon.

DEMI-DEVIL. *n. f.* [demi and devil.] Partaking of infernal nature; half a devil.

Will you, I pray, demand that demi-devil, Why he hath thus ensnar'd my soul and body?

Shakspeare.

DEMI-GOD. *n. f.* [demi and god.] Partaking of divine nature; half a god; an hero produced by the cohabitation of divinities with mortals.

He took his leave of them, whose eyes bade him farewell with tears, making temples to him as to a demi-god.

Sidney.

Be gods, or angels, demi-gods. Transported demi-gods flood round, And men grew heroes at the sound, Enflam'd with glory's charms.

Pope.

Nay, half in heaven, except (what's mighty odd)

A fit of vapours clouds this demi-god.

Pope.

DEMI-LANCE. *n. f.* [demi and lance.] A light lance; a short spear; a half-pike.

On their steel'd heads their demi-lances wore Small pennons, which their ladies colours bore.

Dryden.

Light demi-lances from afar they throw, Fatten'd with leathern thongs, to gail the foe.

Dryden.

DEMI-MAN. *n. f.* [demi and man.] Half a man: a term of reproach.

We must adventure this battle, lest we perish by the complaints of this barking demi-man.

Kestler.

DEMI-WOLF. *n. f.* [demi and wolf.] Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and wolf: *lycisca.*

Spaniels, curs,

Showghs, water-sugs, and demi-wolves, are

"cleped

All by the name of dogs. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

DEMI-SE. *n. f.* [from demetre, demis, demise, Fr.] Death; decease. It is seldom used but in formal and ceremonious language.

About a month before the demise of queen Anne, the author retired.

Swift.

To DEMI-SE. *v. a.* [demis, demise, Fr.]

To grant at one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath.

My executors shall not have power to *demise* my lands to be purchased. *Swift's Last Will.*

DEMISSION. *n. f.* [*demissio*, Lat.]

Degradation; diminution of dignity; depression.

Incorable rigour is worse than a false *demission* of sovereign authority.

TO DEMIT. *v. a.* [*demitto*, Lat.] To depress; to hang down; to let fall.

Diſt.

When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they presently *demit* and let fall the same.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DEMOCRACY. *n. f.* [*δημοκρατία*,] One of the three forms of government; that in which the sovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective body of the people.

While many of the servants, by industry and virtue, arrive at riches and esteem, then the nature of the government inclines to a *democracy*.

Temple.

The majority, having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing those laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*.

Locke.

DEMOCRATICAL. *adj.* [from *democracy*.] Pertaining to a popular government; popular.

They are still within the line of vulgarity, and are *democratical* enemies to truth.

Brown.

As the government of England has a mixture of *democratical* in it, so the right is partly in the people.

Arbutnot.

TO DEMOLISH. *v. a.* [*demolir*, Fr. *demolir*, Lat.] To throw down buildings; to raze; to destroy.

I expected the fabrick of my book would long since have been *demolished*, and laid even with the ground.

Tillotson.

Red lightning play'd along the firmament, And their *demolish'd* works to pieces rent.

Dryden.

DEMOLISHER. *n. f.* [from *demolish*.] One that throws down buildings; a destroyer; a layer waste.

DEMOLITION. *n. f.* [from *demolish*.] The act of overthrowing or demolishing buildings; destruction.

Two gentlemen should have the direction in the *demolition* of Dunkirk.

Swift.

DEMON. *n. f.* [*demon*, Latin; *δαίμων*,] A spirit; generally an evil spirit; a devil.

I felt him strike, and now I see him fly:

Cur'd *demon*! O for ever broken lie

Those fatal shafts, by which I inward bleed!

Prior.

DEMON'ACAL. } *adj.* [from *demon*.]

DEMONIACK. }

1. Belonging to the devil; devilish.

He, all unarm'd,

Shall chase thee with the terror of his voice

From thy *demoniack* holds, possession foul.

Milr.

2. Influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical possession.

Demoniacs plentifully, moping melancholy.

Milton.

DEMONIACK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

One possessed by the devil; one whose

mind is disturbed and agitated by the

power of wicked and unclean spirits.

Those lunatics and *demoniacs* that were restored to their right mind, were such as fought after him, and believed in him.

Bentley.

DEMONIAN. *adj.* [from *demon*.] Devilish; of the nature of devils.

Demonian spirits now, from the element

Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd Powers of fire, air, water.

Milton.

DEMONOCRACY. *n. f.* [*δαίμων* and *κρατία*.] The power of the devil.

Diſt.

DEMONOLATRY. *n. f.* [*δαίμων* and *λατρεία*.] The worship of the devil.

Diſt.

DEMONOLOGY. *n. f.* [*δαίμων* and *λόγος*.] Discourse of the nature of devils. Thus king James intitled his book concerning witches.

DEMONSTRABLE. *adj.* [*demonstrabilis*, Lat.] That may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that may be made not only probable but evident.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demonstrable* as geometry.

Glanville.

DEMONSTRABLY. *adv.* [from *demonstrable*.] In such a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond possibility of contradiction.

He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law, in cases that *demonstrably* concerned the publick peace.

Clarendon.

TO DEMONSTRATE. *v. a.* [*demonstro*, Lat.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty; to prove in such a manner as reduces the contrary position to evident absurdity.

We cannot *demonstrate* these things so, as to show that the contrary often involves a contradiction.

Tillotson.

DEMONSTRATION. *n. f.* [*demonstratio*, Latin.]

1. The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the strongest degree of proof; such proof as not only evinces the position proved to be true, but shows the contrary position to be absurd and impossible.

What appeareth to be true by strong and invincible *demonstration*, such as wherein it is not by any way possible to be deceived, thereunto the mind doth necessarily yield.

Hobbes.

Where the agreement or disagreement of any thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called *demonstration*.

Locke.

2. Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.

Which way soever we turn ourselves, we are encountered with clear evidences and sensible *demonstrations* of a Deity.

Tillotson.

DEMONSTRATIVE. *adj.* [*demonstrativus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; certain.

An argument necessary and *demonstrative*, is such as, being proposed unto any man, and understood, the man cannot choose but inwardly yield.

Hobbes.

2. Having the power of expressing clearly and certainly.

Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of *demonstrative* figures, which often give more light to the understanding than the clearest discourses.

Dryden.

DEMONSTRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *demonstrative*.]

1. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted.

No man, in matters of this life, requires an

assurance either of the good which he designs, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments *demonstratively* certain.

South.

First, I *demonstratively* prove, That feet were only made to move.

Prior.

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it.

Brown.

DEMONSTRATOR. *n. f.* [from *demonstrare*.] One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonstrates.

DEMONSTRATORY. *adj.* [from *demonstrare*.] Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMU'LCENT. *adj.* [*demulcens*, Latin.] Softening; mollifying; assuasive.

Pease, being deprived of any aromatick parts, are mild and *demulcent* in the highest degree; but, being full of aerial particles, are stultient, when dissolved by digestion.

Arbutnot.

TO DEMUR. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, French; *dimorare*, Italian; *demorari*, Latin.]

1. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. See *DEMU'CKER*.

To this plea the plaintiff *demurred*.

Walton.

2. To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination; to hesitate; to delay the conclusion of an affair.

Upon this rub the English ambassadors thought fit to *demur*, and so sent into England to receive directions from the lords of the council.

Hayward.

Running into demands, they expect from us a sudden resolution in things wherein the devil of Delphos would *demur*.

Brown.

He must be of a very sluggish or querulous humour, that shall *demur* upon setting out, or demand higher encouragements than the hope of heaven.

Drey of Dicy.

News of my death from rumour he receiv'd, And what he with'd he easily believ'd; But long *demur'd*, though from my hand he knew

I liv'd, so loth he was to think it true.

Dryden.

3. To doubt; to have scruples or difficulties; to deliberate.

There is something in our composition that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, consents and denies; that wills and *demurs*, and resolves, and chutes, and rejects.

Bentley.

TO DEMUR. *v. a.* To doubt of.

The latter I *demur*; for in their looks

Much reason, and in their actions, oft appears.

Milton.

DEMU'R. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Doubt; hesitation; suspense of opinion.

O progeny of Heav'n, empyreal thrones!

With reason hath deep silence and *demur*

Seiz'd us, though undisfinay'd.

Milton.

Certainly the highest and dearest concerns of a temporal life are infinitely less valuable than those of an eternal; and consequently ought, without any *demur* at all, to be sacrificed to them, whenever they come in competition with them.

South.

All my *demur*; but double his attacks; At last he whispers, Do, and we go snacks.

Pope.

DEMURE. *adj.* [*des mœurs*, French.]

1. Sober; decent.

Lo! two most lovely virgins came in phee, With countenance *demure*, and modest grace.

Spenser.

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure, Sober, stedfast, and *demure*.

Milton.

2. Grave; affectedly modest; it is now generally taken in a sense of contempt.

DEM

After a *demure* travel of regard, I tell them I know my place, as I would they should do theirs. *Shakespeare.*

There be many wise men, that have secret hearts and transparent countenances; yet this would be done with a *demure* abasing of your eye sometimes. *Bacon.*

A cat lay and looked so *demure* as if there had been neither life nor soul in her. *L'Estrange.*

So cat, transform'd, sat gravely and *demure*, Till mouse appear'd, and thought himself secure. *Dryden.*

Jove sent and found, far in a country scene, Truth, innocence, good-nature, look serene; From which ingredients, first, the dextrous boy Pick'd the *demure*, the awkward, and the coy. *Swift.*

TO DEMURE, v. n. [from the noun.] To look with an affected modesty: not used.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes, And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour, Demuring upon me. *Shakespeare.*

DEMURELY, adv. [from *demure*.]

1. With affected modesty; solemnly; with pretended gravity.

Put on a sober habit, Talk with respect, and swear but now and then, Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look *demurely*. *Shakespeare.*

Elois's damsel, turned from a cat to a woman, sat very *demurely* at the board's end, till a mouse ran before her. *Bacon.*

Next stood hypocrisy with holy leer, Soft smiling, and *demurely* looking down; But bid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden.*

2. In the following line it is the same with solemnly. *Warburton.*

Hark, how the drums *demurely* wake the sleepers! *Shakespeare.*

DEMURENESS, n. f. [from *demure*.]

1. Modestly; soberness; gravity of aspect. Her eyes having in them such a cheerfulness, as nature seemed to smile in them; though her mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty *demureness*, which the more one marked, the more one would judge the poor soul apt to believe. *Sidney.*

2. Affected modesty; pretended gravity.

DEMURRAGE, n. f. [from *demur*.] An allowance made by merchants to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMURSER, n. f. [*demeurer*, French; i. e. *manere in aliquo loco, vel morari*.]

A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action; for, in every action, the controversy consists either in the fact, or in the law: if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the case plain to the judge, or so hard and rare, as it breedeth just doubt. I call that plain to the judge, wherein he is assured of the law; and in such case the judge with his associates, proceeds to judgment without farther work. But when it is doubtful to him and his associates, then is their stay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or else for all the justices to meet together in the Chequer-chamber, and, upon hearing that which the serjeants can say of both parts, to advise, and set down as law, whatsoever they conclude firm, without farther remedy. *Cowell.*

DEN

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a *denial*. *Ascham's Parergon.*

DEN, n. f. [ben, Saxon.]

1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a small obliquity, under ground; distinct from a hole which runs down perpendicularly.

They here dispersed, some in the air, some on the earth, some in the waters, some amongst the minerals, *dens*, and caves, under the earth. *Hobbes.*

2. The cave of a wild beast.

What, shall they seek the lion in his *den*, And fight him there? *Shakespeare.*
The tyrant's *den*, whose use, though lost to fame,
Was now th' apartment of the royal dame;
The cavern, only to her father known,
By him was to his darling daughter shown. *Dryden.*

'Tis then the shapeless bear his *den* forsakes;
In woods and fields a wild destruction makes. *Dryden.*

3. *Den*, the termination of a local name, may signify either a valley or a woody place; for the Saxon *den* imports both. *Gibson's Camden.*

DENAY, n. f. [a word formed between *deny* and *nay*.] Denial; refusal.
To her in haste, give her this jewel: say,
My love can give no place, bide no *denay*. *Shakespeare.*

DENDROLOGY, n. f. [*dendro*, and *logos*.] The natural history of trees.

DENIABLE, adj. [from *deny*.] That may be denied; that to which one may refuse belief.

The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason. *Brown.*

DENIAL, n. f. [from *deny*.]

1. Negation; the contrary to affirmation.

2. Negation; the contrary to confession.

No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not manifest; no man more ready to confess, with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where *denial* would but make the fault fouler. *Sidney.*

3. Refusal; the contrary to grant, allowance, or concession.

Here comes your father; never make *denial*: I must and will have Catherine to my wife. *Shakespeare.*

The *denial* of landing, and hasty warning us away, troubled us much.
He, at every fresh attempt, is repell'd
With taint *denials*, weaker than before. *Dryden.*

4. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or *denials* of him. *South.*

DENIER, n. f. [from *deny*.]

1. A contradictor; an opponent; one that holds the negative of a proposition.

By the word Virtue the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the *denier* by the word Virtue means only courage; or, at most, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God. *Watts.*

2. A disowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.

If it was so fearful when Christ looked his *denier* into repentance, what will it be when he shall look him into destruction? *South.*

3. A refuser; one that refuses.
It may be I am esteemed by my *denier* sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. *King.*

DEN

cient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. *King.*

DENIER, n. f. [from *denarius*, Lat. It is pronounced as *denier*, in two syllables.] A small denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a sou.

You will not pay for the glasses you have burst?

—No, not a *denier*. *Shakespeare.*

TO DENIGRATE, v. a. [*denigro*, Lat.]

—To blacken; to make black.

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are actually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion: thus are charcoals made black by an infection of their own lustre. *Brown.*

Hawthorn, and other white bodies, will be *denigrated* by heat; yet camphire would not at all lose its whiteness. *Boyle.*

DENIGRATION, n. f. [*denigratio*, Lat.]

A blackening, or making black.

These are the advenient and artificial ways of *denigration*, answerably whereto may be the natural progress. *Brown.*

In several instances of *denigration*, the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts. *Boyle.*

DENIZATION, n. f. [from *denizen*.] The act of enfranchising, or making free.

That the mere Irish were reputed aliens, appears by the charters of *denization*, which in all ages were purchased by them. *Daniel.*

DENIZEN, n. f. [from *dynastdyn*, a

DENISON, n. f. man of the city; or *dynestdyn*, free of the city, Welsh.] A freeman; one enfranchised.

Denizen is a British law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here, and retained. *Dow.*

Thus th' Almighty Sure began: ye gods, Natives, or *denizens*, of blest abodes, From whence these murmur? *Dryden.*

A great many plants will hardly, with nursing, be made to produce their seed out of their native soil; but corn, so necessary for all people, is sited to grow and to feed as a free *denizen* of the world. *Grew.*

He summons straight his *denizens* of air; The lucid squadrons round the sails repair. *Pope.*

TO DENIZEN, v. a. [from the noun.]

To enfranchise; to make free.

Pride, lust, covetize, being several To these three places, yet all are in all; Mingled thus, their issue is incestuous; Falshood is *denizen'd*, virtue is barbarous. *Dante.*

DENOMINABLE, adj. [*denomino*, Latin.]

That may be named or denoted.

An inflammation consists of a sanguineous effluxion, or else is *denominable* from other humours, according to the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or cholera. *Brown.*

TO DENOMINATE, v. a. [*denomino*, Latin.]

To name; to give a name to.

The commendable purpose of consecration being not of every one understood, they have been construed as though they had superstitiously meant either that those places, which were *denominated* of angels and saints, should serve for the worship of so glorious creatures; or else those glorious creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of such places. *Hobbes.*

Predication is destructive to all that is established among men, to all that is most precious to human nature, to the two faculties that *denominate* us men, understanding and will; for what use can we have of our understandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And, if we act not voluntarily, what exercise have we for our wills? *Hammond.*

DENOMINATION, n. f. [*denominatio*, Latin.] A name given to a thing,

which commonly marks some principal quality of it.

But is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gauls yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? *Spenser.*

The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad; but does not really make or constitute it such. *Dryd.*

Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the heathen world, has divided it into many sects and *denominations*; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. *Sourh.*

All men are sinners: the most righteous among us must confess ourselves to come under that *denomination*. *Rogers.*

DENOMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *denominate*.]

1. That gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation.

2. That obtains a distinct appellation. This would be more analogically *denominable*.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year. *Cocker.*

DENOMINATOR. *n. f.* [from *denominate*.]

The giver of a name; the person or thing that causes an appellation.

Both the seas of one name should have one common *denominator*. *Brown.*

DENOMINATOR of a Fraction, is the number below the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into: thus in $\frac{7}{8}$ the *denominator* shews you, that the integer is supposed to be divided into 8 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 6 shews, that you take 6 of such parts, i. e. three quarters of the whole. *Harris.*

When a single broken number or fraction hath for its *denominator* a number consisting of an unit, in the first place towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Denominator of any proportion, is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent: thus 6 is the *denominator* of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, because 5) 30 (6. This is also called the exponent of the proportion, or ratio. *Harris.*

DENOTATION. *n. f.* [*denotatio*, Latin.]

The act of denoting.

To DENOTE. *v. a.* [*denoto*, Latin.]

To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken; to show by signs: as, a quick pulse denotes a fever.

To DENOUCHE. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Lat. *denoncer*, French.]

1. To threaten by proclamation.

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. *Deut.*

He of their wicked ways shall them admonish, *denouncing* wrath to come on their impotence. *Milton.*

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and *denounce* war against all that receive them not. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression.

He ended frowning, and his look *denounc'd* Desperate revenge, and battle dangerous To less than gods. *Milton.*

The sea grew white; the rolling waves from far,

Like heralds, first *denounce* the wat'ry war. *Dryd.*

3. To give information against; to relate; to accuse publicly.

Archdeacons ought to propose parts of the New Testament to be learned by heart by in-

ferior clergymen, and *denounce* such as are negligent. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

DENOUNCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *denounce*.]

The act of proclaiming any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.

False is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curie, My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven. *Brown.*

DENOUNCER. *n. f.* [from *denounce*.]

One that declares some menace.

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate, To toll the mournful knell of separation. *Dryden.*

DENSE. *adj.* [*densus*, Latin.]

Close; compact; approaching to solidity; having small interstices between the constituent particles.

The cause of cold is the density of the body; for all *dense* bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stone, glass; and they are longer in heating than softer bodies. *Bacon.*

In the air the higher you go, the less it is compressed, and consequently the less *dense* it is; and so the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe. *Locke.*

To DENSHIRE. *v. a.* A barbarous term of husbandry.

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denshiring*, that is, *Devonshiring* or *Denbighshiring*, because most used or first invented there. *Mortimer.*

DENSITY. *n. f.* [*densitas*, Latin.]

Closeness; compactness; close adhesion, or near approach of parts.

Whilst the densest of metals, gold, if foliated, is transparent, and all metals become transparent if dissolved in menstrua, or vitrified, the opacity of white metals ariseth not from their *density* alone. *Newton.*

The air within the vessels being of a less *density*, the outward air would press their sides together; and, being of a greater *density*, would expand them so as to endanger the life of the animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DENTAL. *adj.* [*dentatus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.

2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which guttural. *Bacon.*

The *dental* consonants are easy, therefore let them be next; first the labial-dentals, as also the lingua-dentals. *Holder.*

DENTAL. *n. f.* A small shellfish.

Two small black and shining pieces, seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a *dental*. *W. saltward.*

DENTELLI. *n. f.* [Italian.] Modillions.

The modillions, or *dentelli*, make a noble show by graceful projections. *Speclator.*

DENTICULATION. *n. f.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.]

The state of being set with small teeth, or prominencies resembling teeth like those of a saw.

He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions, made for the better retention of the prey. *Grew.*

DENTICULATED. *adj.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.]

Set with small teeth.

DENTIFRICE. *n. f.* [*dens* and *frico*, Lat.]

A powder made to scour the teeth.

Is this grey powder a good *dentifrice*? *Ben Jonson.*

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustick nature: most of them so ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices*. *Grew's Muscum.*

To DENTISE. *v. a.* [*denteler*, French.]

To have the teeth renewed. Not in use.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was seven score, did *dentise* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

DENTITION. *n. f.* [*dentitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breeding the teeth.

2. The time at which children's teeth are bred.

To DENUDATE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.]

To divest; to strip; to lay naked.

Till he has *denuded* himself of all incumbences, he is unqualified. *Decay of Piety.*

DENUATION. *n. f.* [from *denudate*.]

The act of stripping, or making naked.

To DENUDE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.]

To strip; to make naked; to divest.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unless we would *denude* ourself of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*

If in summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Ray on the Creation.*

The eye, with the skin of the eye-lid, is *denuded*, to shew the muscle. *Sharp.*

DENUNCIATION. *n. f.* [*denunciatio*, Lat.]

The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a publick menace.

In a *denunciation* or indictment of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

Christ tells the Jews, that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins: did they never read those *denunciations*? *Ward.*

Midd of these *denunciations*, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to lasting duance. *Congrave.*

DENUNCIATOR. *n. f.* [from *denuncio*, Latin.]

1. He that proclaims any threat.

2. He that lays an information against another.

The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgment, as the accuser does. *Ayliffe.*

To DENY. *v. a.* [*denier*, French; *denego*, Latin.]

1. To contradict: opposed to affirm.

2. To contradict an accusation; not to confess.

Sarah *denied*, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. *Genesis.*

3. To refuse; not to grant.

My young boy Hath an aspect of intercession, which Great nature cries—*deny* not. *Shakspeare.*

Ah, charming fair, said I,

How long can you my bliss and yours *deny*? *Dryden.*

4. To abnegate; to disown.

It shall be therefore a witness unto you, lest you *deny* your God. *Jerem.*

5. To renounce; to disregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

The best sign and fruit of *denying* ourselves, is mercy to others. *Spratt.*

When St. Paul says, If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable; he considers christians as *denying* themselves in the pleasures of this world, for the sake of Christ. *Atterbury.*

To DEOBSSTRUCT. *v. a.* [*deobstruo*, Latin.]

To clear from impediments; to free from such things as hinder a passage.

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for *deobstructing* the pores of the body. *Mare.*

Such as carry off the faeces and mucus, *deobstruct* the mouth of the lacteals, so as the chyle may have a free passage into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

DEOBSSTRUENT. *n. f.* [*deobstruens*, Lat.]

A medicine that has the power to resolve

vificidities, or to open by any means the animal passages.

All hopes are attenuating and desolating, resolving viscid substances.

DE'ODAND. n. f. [*Deo dandum, Latin.*]

A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature; as, if a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill him; if a man, in driving a cart, and endeavouring to rectify something about it, should fall so as the cart-wheels, by running over him, should press him to death; if one should be felling a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree was near falling, to look to themselves, and any of them should nevertheless be slain by the fall of the tree; in these cases the horse, the cart-wheel, cart, and horses, and the tree, are to be given to God; that is, sold and distributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dreadful event, though occasioned by unreasonable, senseless, and dead creatures: and though this be given to God, yet it is forfeited to the king by law, as executor in this case, to see the price of these distributed to the poor.

DEO'PPILATE. v. a. [*de and oppilo, Latin.*] To deobstruct; to clear a passage; to free from obstructions.

DEO'PILATION. n. f. [*from deopillate.*] The act of clearing obstructions; the removal of whatever obstructs the vital passages.

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in deopillations.

DEO'PPILATIVE. adj. [*from deopillate.*] Deobstruent.

A physician prescribed him a deopillative and purgative apozem.

DEOSCU'ATION. n. f. [*deosculatio, Lat.*] The act of kissing.

We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz. processions, genuflections, thanksgivings, and deosculations.

DEPA'INT. v. a. [*depeint, French.*]

1. To picture; to describe by colours; to paint; to show by a painted resemblance.

He did unwilling worship to the saint That on his shield de'painted he did see.

2. To describe.

Such ladies fair would I de'paint In roundelay, or summer quint.

TO DEPA'RT. v. n. [*depart, French.*]

1. To go away from a place: with from before the thing left.

When the people departed away, Sufannah went into her garden.

He said unto him, go in peace; so he departed from him a little way.

They departed quickly from the sepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word.

He, which hath no stomach to this fight, Let him depart; his passport shall be made.

Barbarossa, appeased with presents, departed out of that bay.

And couldst thou leave me, cruel, thus alone? Not one kind kiss from a departing son! No look, no last adieu!

2. To desert from a practice.

He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, he departed not therefrom.

3. To be lost; to perish.

The good departed away, and the evil abode still.

4. To desert; to revolt; to fall away; to apostatize.

In transgressing and lying against the Lord, and departing away from our God.

5. To desert from a resolution or opinion.

His majesty prevailed not with any of them to depart from the most unreasonable of all their demands.

6. To die; to decess; to leave the world.

As her soul was in departing; for she died.

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word.

As you wish christian peace to souls depart, Stand these poor people's friend.

TO DEPA'RT. v. a. To quit; to leave; to retire from. Not in use.

You've had dispatch in private by the consul; You are will'd by him this evening To depart Rome.

TO DEPA'RT. v. a. [*partir, French; partir, Latin.*] To divide; to separate: a chymical term.

DEPA'RT. n. f. [*depart, French.*]

1. The act of going away: now departure.

I had in charge, at my depart from France, To marry prince's Margaret.

2. Death.

When your brave father breath'd his latest gasp,

Tidings, as swiftly as the post could run, Were brought me of your loss and his depart.

3. [*With chymists.*] An operation so named, because the particles of silver are departed or divided from gold or other metal, when they were before melted together in the same mass, and could not be separated any other way.

The chymists have a liquor called water of depart.

DEPA'RTER. n. f. [*from depart.*] One that refines metals by separation.

DEPA'RTMENT. n. f. [*departement, Fr.*] Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person: a French term.

The Roman fleets, during their command at sea, had their several stations and departments: the most considerable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the second was the African.

DEPA'RTURE. n. f. [*from depart.*]

1. A going away.

For thee, fellow, Who needs must know of her departure, and Dost seem so ignorant, we'll force it from thee By a sharp torture.

Of sorrow, and dejection, and despair, Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring; Departure from this happy place.

They were seen not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but survived after his departure out of this world.

2. Death; decess; the act of leaving the present state of existence.

Happy was their good prince in his timely

departure, which barred him from the knowledge of his son's miseries.

3. A forsaking; an abandoning: with from.

The fear of the Lord, and departure from evil, are phrases of like importance.

DEPA'SCENT. adj. [*depaescens, Latin.*] Feeding.

TO DEPA'STURE. v. a. [*from depascor, Latin.*] To eat up; to consume by feeding upon it.

They keep their cattle, and live themselves in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have depastured the former.

TO DEPAU'PERATE. v. a. [*depaupero, Latin.*] To make poor; to impoverish; to consume.

Liming does not depauperate; the ground will last long, and bear large grain.

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, depauperate the blood.

DEPE'CTIBLE. adj. [*from depectio, Latin.*]

Tough; clammy; tenacious; capable of being extended.

It may be also, that some bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more depectible nature than oil, as we see it evident in coloration; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of brasil or wine.

TO DEPE'INCT. v. a. [*depeindre, French.*]

To de'paint; to paint; to describe in colours. A word of Spenser.

The red rose medled with the white y fere, In either cheek depeinct lively here.

TO DEPE'ND. v. n. [*dependeo, Latin.*]

1. To hang from.

From the frozen beard Long icicles depend, and crackling sounds are heard.

From gilded roofs depending lamps display Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day.

There is a chain let down from Jove, So strong, that from the lower end, They say, all human things depend.

The direful monster was atar defiered, Two bleeding babes depending at her side.

2. To be in a state influenced by some external cause; to live subject to the will of others: with upon.

We work by wit and not by witchcraft; And wit depends on dilatory time.

Never be without money, nor depend upon the curtesy of others, which may fail at a pinch.

3. To be in a state of dependance; to retain to others.

Be then desir'd Of fifty to disquanty your train; And the remainders, that shall still depend, To be such men as may besort your age.

4. To be connected with any thing, as with its cause, or something previous.

The peace and happiness of a society depend on the justice and fidelity, the temperance and charity, of its members.

5. To be in suspense; to be yet undetermined.

By no means be you persuaded to interpose yourself in any cause depending, or like to be depending, in any court of justice.

The judge corrupt, the long depending cause, And doubtful issue of misconstrued laws.

6. To DEPEND upon. To rely on; to trust to; to rest upon with confidence; to be certain of.

He refused no more to depend upon the one, or to provoke the other.

But if you're rough, and use him like a dog, Depend upon it—he'll remain incog.

I am a stranger to your characters, farther than as common fame reports them, which is not to be depended upon. *Swift.*

DEPENDANCE. } *n. f.* [from *depend.*]
DEPENDANCY. } *n. f.* [from *depend.*]

1. The state of hanging down from a supporter.

2. Something hanging upon another.

On a neighb'ring tree descending light,
Like a large cluster of black grapes they show,
And make a long dependance from the bough. *Dryden.*

3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another.

In all sorts of reasoning, the connexion and dependance of ideas should be followed, till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms. *Locke.*

4. State of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another: with *upon*.

Every moment we feel our dependance upon God, and find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think ourselves so. *Tillotson.*

5. The things of persons of which any man has the dominion or disposal.

Never was there a prince bereaved of his dependancies by his council, except where there hath been either an over-greatness in one counsellor, or an over-strict combination in divers. *Bacon.*

The second natural division of power, is of such men who have acquired large possessions, and consequently dependancies; or descend from ancestors who have left them great inheritances. *Swift.*

6. Reliance; trust; confidence.

Their dependancies on him were drowned in this conceit. *Hooker.*

They slept in peace by night,
Secure of bread, as of returning light;
And with such firm dependance on the day,
That need grew pamp'rd, and forgot to pray. *Dryden.*

7. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else.

Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependancies on, or affections of, substances; such are the ideas signified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder. *Locke.*

DEPENDANT. *adj.* [from *depend.*]

1. Hanging down.

2. Relating to something previous.

3. In the power of another.

On God, as the most high, all inferior causes in the world are dependant. *Hooker.*

DEPENDANT. *n. f.* [from *depend.*] One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another; a retainer.

A great abatement of kindness appears as well in the general dependants, as in the duke himself also, and your daughter. *Shakspeare.*

For a fix-clerk a person recommended a dependant upon him, who paid six thousand pounds ready money. *Clarendon.*

His dependants shall quickly become his protegés. *South.*

DEPENDENCE. } *n. f.* [from *dependeo*,
DEPENDENCY. } *Latin.* This word, with many others of the same termination, are indifferently written with *ance* or *ence*, *ancy* or *ency*, as the authors intended to derive them from the Latin or French.]

1. A thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another.

We invade the rights of our neighbours, not upon account of covetousness, but of dominion, that we may create dependencies. *Collier.*

2. State of being subordinate, or subject in some degree to the discretion of another; the contrary to sovereignty.

Let me report to him

Your sweet dependency, and you shall find

A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness, Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakspeare.*

At their setting out they must have their commission, or letters patent, from the king, that so they may acknowledge their dependency upon the crown of England. *Bacon.*

3. That which is not principal; that which is subordinate.

We speak of the sublunary worlds, this earth, and its dependencies, which rose out of a chaos about six thousand years ago. *Burnet.*

4. Concatenation; connexion; rise of consequents from premises.

Her madness hath the oddest frame of sense; Such a dependency of thing on thing, As never I heard in madness. *Shakspeare.*

5. Relation of any thing to another, as of an effect to its cause.

I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the dependence of one thing upon another in the visible creation. *Burnet.*

6. Trust; reliance; confidence.

The expectation of the performance of our desire, is that we call dependence upon him for help and assistance. *Stillington.*

DEPENDENT. *adj.* [from *dependens*, Latin.]

This, as many other words of like termination, are written with *ent* or *ant*, as they are supposed to flow from the Latin or French.] Hanging down.

In the time of Charles the Great, and long since, the whole furs in the tails were dependent; but now that fashion is left, and the furs only worn, without the tails. *Peachment.*

DEPENDENT. *n. f.* [from *dependens*, Latin.]

One subordinate; one at the discretion or disposal of another.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the dependents of his providence. *Rogers.*

DEPENDER. *n. f.* [from *depend.*] A dependent; one that reposes on the kindness or power of another.

What shalt thou expect,

To be dependant on a thing that leans? *Shakspeare.*

DEPERDIT. *n. f.* [from *deperditus*, Latin.] Loss; destruction.

It may be unjust to place all efficacy of gold in the non-omission of weights, or deperdition of any ponderous particles. *Brown.*

DEPHLEGMATION. *n. f.* [from *dephlegm.*]

An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation, till it is at length left all behind. *Quincy.*

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by dephlegmation; for some liquors contain also an unsuspected quantity of small corpuscles, of somewhat an earthy nature, which, being associated with the saline ones, do clog and blunt them, and thereby weaken their activity. *Boyle.*

To DEPHLEGM.

To DEPHLEGMATE. } *v. a.* [de-
 } *phlegmo*, low
 } *Latin.* To clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully dephlegmed it. *Boyle.*

DEPHLEGMEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *dephlegm.*]

The quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the dephlegmedness of the latter, that it is scarce possible

to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each ought to be taken. *Boyle.*

To DEPICT. *v. a.* [from *depingo*, *depictum*, Latin.]

1. To paint; to portray; to represent in colours.

The cowards of Lacedæmon depicted upon their shields the most terrible heads they could imagine. *Taylor.*

2. To describe; to represent an action to the mind.

When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly depicted, every object and every occurrence are so presented to your view, that while you read, you seem indeed to see them. *Felton.*

DEPI'LATORY. *n. f.* [from *de* and *pilus*, Latin.]

An application used to take away hair.

DEPILOUS. *adj.* [from *de* and *pilus*, Latin.] Without hair.

This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped corticated and depilous, that is, without wool, fur, or hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTATION. *n. f.* [from *deplanto*, Latin.]

The act of taking plants up from the bed. *Dia.*

DEPLETION. *n. f.* [from *depleo*, *depletus*, Latin.]

The act of emptying.

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because depletion of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPLO'RABLE. *adj.* [from *deploro*, Latin.]

1. Lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation; dismal; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless.

This was the deplorable condition to which the king was reduced. *Clarendon.*

The bill, of all weapons, gives the most ghastly and deplorable wounds. *Temple.*

It will be considered in how deplorable a state learning lies in that kingdom. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible; despicable; as, deplorable nonsense; deplorable stupidity.

DEPLO'RABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *deplorabile*.] The state of being deplorable; misery; hopelessness. *Dia.*

DEPLO'RABLY. *adv.* [from *deplorabile*.]

Lamentably; miserably; hopelessly; often in a sense of contempt.

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, God knows, they are deplorably strangers to them. *South.*

DEPLO'RATE. *adj.* [from *deploratus*, Latin.]

Lamentable; hopeless.

The case is then most deplorable, when reward goes over to the wrong side. *L'Estrange.*

DEPLORATION. *n. f.* [from *deploro*.]

The act of deploring, or of lamenting.

To DEPLORE. *v. a.* [from *deploro*, Latin.]

To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow.

But chaste Diana, who his death deplor'd,
With Esculapian herbs his life restor'd. *Dryden.*

If Arcite thus deplores

His sufferings, yet Palemon suffers more. *Dryden.*

DEPLO'ER. *n. f.* [from *deploro*.]

A lamentor; a mourner; one that laments.

DEPLUMATION. *n. f.* [from *deplumatio*, Latin.]

1. A pluming, or plucking off the feathers.

2. [In surgery.] A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eyebrows. *Phillips.*

To DEPLUME. *v. a.* [from *de* and *pluma*, Latin.] To strip of its feathers.

To DEPONE. *v. a.* [from *depono*, Latin.]

DEP

1. To lay down as a pledge or security.
2. To risk upon the success of an adventure.

On this I would *depose*

As much as any cause I've known. *Hudibras.*
DEPO'NENT. *n. f.* [from *depono*, Latin.]

1. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence; a witness.
 2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*, and generally signify action only: as, *sciteor*, I confess. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*
- To DEPOPULATE.** *v. a.* [*depopulo*, Latin.] To unpeople; to lay waste; to destroy inhabited countries.

Where is this viper,
 That would depopulate the city, and
 Be every man himself? *Shakspeare.*

He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and depopulate, contrary to the laws both of war and peace. *Bacon.*

A land exhausted to the last remains,
 Depopulated towns and driven plains. *Dryden.*

Grim death, in different shapes,
 Depopulates the nations; thousands fall
 His victims. *Philips.*

DEPOPULATION. *n. f.* [from *depopulatio*, Latin.] The act of unpeopling; havoc; waste; destruction of mankind.

How didst thou grieve then, Adam! to behold
 The end of all thy offspring, and so sad,
 Depopulation! Thee another flood,
 Of tears and sorrow a flood, thee also drown'd,
 And sunk thee as thy sons. *Milton.*

Remote thou hear'st the dire effect of war,
 Depopulation. *Philips.*

DEPOPULATOR. *n. f.* [from *depopulatio*, Latin.] A dispeopler; a destroyer of mankind; a waster of inhabited countries.

To DEPORT. *v. a.* [*deporter*, French.] To carry; to demean; to behave: it is used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

DEPORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment.

She Delia's self
 In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport*. *Milt.*
 Of middle age one rising, eminent
 In wife *deport*, spoke much of right and wrong. *Milton.*

DEPORTATION. *n. f.* [*deportatio*, Latin.]

1. Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of residence.
2. Exile in general.

An abjuration, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death. *Ayliffe.*

DEPORTMENT. *n. f.* [*deportement*, Fr.]

1. Conduct; management; manner of acting.

I will but sweep the way with a few notes
 touching the duke's own *deportment* in that island. *Hutton.*

2. Demeanour; behaviour.

The coldness of his temper, and the gravity of his *deportment*, carried him safe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great station. *Swift.*

To DEPOSE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.
- Its shores are neither advanced one jot further into the sea, nor its surface raised by additional mud *deposited* upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile. *Woodward.*

DEP

2. To degrade from a throne or high station.

First of the king: what shall of him become?
 —The duke yet lives that Henry shall *depose*. *Shakspeare.*

May your sick fame still languish till it die;
 Then, as the greatest curse that I can give,
 Unpitied be *depos'd*, and after live. *Dryden.*

Depos'd confuls, and captive princes, might
 have preceded him. *Trotter.*

3. To take away; to divest; to strip off. Not in use.

You may my glory and my state *depose*,
 But not my griefs; still am I king of those. *Shakspeare.*

4. To give testimony; to attest.

'Twas he that made you to *depose*;
 Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. *Shak.*

It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tothill-lane, to *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the north, or other remote part of the realm. *Bacon.*

5. To examine any one on his oath. Not in use.

According to our law,
Depose him in the justice of his cause. *Shakspeare.*

To DEPOSE. *v. n.* To bear witness.

Love straight stood up and *depos'd*, a lie
 could not come from the mouth of Zelmene. *Sidney.*

DEPOSITARY. *n. f.* [*depositarius*, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

I gave you all.
 —Made you my guardians, my *depositaries*;
 But kept a reservation, to be follow'd
 With such a number. *Shakspeare.*

To DEPOSITE. *v. a.* [*deposito*, Latin.]

1. To lay up; to lodge in any place.

The eagle got leave here to *deposit* her eggs.
L'Estrange.

Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to
 show where the ashes of one of the greatest poets
 on earth are *deposited*. *Garth.*

When vessels were open, and the insects had
 free access to the aliment within them, Redi
 diligently observed, that no other species were
 produced, but of such as he saw go in and feed,
 and *deposit* their eggs there, which they would
 readily do in all putrefaction. *Reaumur.*

2. To lay up as a pledge, or security.

God commands us to return, as to him, to
 the poor, his gifts out of mere duty and thank-
 fulness; not to *deposit* them with him in hopes
 of meriting by them. *Spratt.*

3. To place at interest.

The difficulty will be to persuade the *deposi-
 ting* of those lusts which have, by I know not
 what fascination, so endear'd themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To lay aside.

The difficulty will be to persuade the *deposi-
 ting* of those lusts which have, by I know not
 what fascination, so endear'd themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

DEPOSITE. *n. f.* [*depositum*, Latin.]

1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another.

2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a security.

3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged.

They had since Marcellus, and fairly left it:
 they had the other day the Valtoline, and now
 have put it in *deposite*. *Bacon.*

DEPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *depositio*, Latin.]

1. The act of giving public testimony.

If you will examine the veracity of the fathers
 by those circumstances usually considered in
depositions, you will find them strong on their
 side. *Sir K. Digby.*

A witness is obliged to swear, otherwise his
deposition is not valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.

3. [In canon law.] Deposition properly

DEP

signifies a solemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEPOSITORY. *n. f.* [from *deposito*, Latin.] The place where any thing is lodged. *Depository* is properly used of persons, and *depository* of places; but in the following example they are confounded.

The Jews themselves are the *depositories* of all the prophecies which tend to their own confusion. *Addison.*

DEPRAVATION. *n. f.* [*depravatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.

The three forms of government have their several perfections, and are subject to their several *depravations*: however, few states are ruined by defect in their institution, but generally by corruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. The state of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

We have a catalogue of the blackest sins that human nature, in its highest *depravation*, is capable of committing. *South.*

3. Defamation; censure: a sense not now in use.

Stalburn critics are apt, without a theme
 For *depravation*, to square all the sex. *Shakspeare.*

To DEPRAVE. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Latin.] To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the fraudulence of heretics to *deprave*, the same. *Henric.*

Who lives that's not *depraved*, or *depraves*?
Shakspeare.

But from me what can proceed
 But all corrupt, both mind and will *depraved*? *Milton.*

A taste which plenty does *deprave*,
 Loaths lawful good, and lawless ill does crave. *Dryden.*

DEPRAVEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.]

Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated state.

What sins do you mean? Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond.*

DEPRAVEMENT. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.]

A vitiated state; corruption.

He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy. *Brown.*

DEPRAYER. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] A

corrupter; he that causes depravity.

DEPRIVITY. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] Cor-

ruption; a vitiated state.

To DEPRECATE. *v. a.*

1. To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer.

In *deprecating* of evil, we make an humble acknowledgment of guilt, and of God's justice in chastising, as well as clemency in sparing, the guilty. *Grew.*

Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are easily persuaded to *deprecate* from themselves. *Rogers.*

The judgments which we would *deprecate* are not removed. *Smalridge.*

The Italian entered them in his prayer: amongst the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have *deprecate* greater evils. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. To implore mercy of: this is not proper.

At length he sets

Those darts, whose points make gods adore
 His might, and *deprecate* his power. *Pope.*

DEPRECATION. *n. f.* [*deprecatio*, Latin.]

1. Prayer against evil.

I, with leave of speech implor'd,
And humble *deprecation*, thus replied. *Milton.*
Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. *Brown.*

2. Intreaty; petitioning.

3. An exculging; a begging pardon for.

DE'PRECATIVE. } *adj.* [from *deprecate*.]

DE'PRECATORY. } That serves to deprecate; apologetick; tending to avert evil by supplication.

Bishop Fox understanding that the Scottish king was still discontent, being troubled that the occasion of breaking of the truce should grow from his men, sent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottish king to appease him. *Bacon.*

DEPRECA'TOR. *n. f.* [*deprecator*, Latin.]

One that averts evil by petition.

To DEPRECIATE. *v. a.* [*depreciare*, Latin.]

1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.

2. To undervalue.

They presumed upon that mercy, which, in all their conversations, they endeavour to *depreciate* and misrepresent. *Addison.*

As there are none more ambitious of fame, than those who are coiners in poetry, it is very natural for such as have not succeeded in it to *depreciate* the works of those who have. *Spektator.*

To DE'PREDATE. *v. a.* [*depradari*, Latin.]

1. To rob; to pillage.

2. To spoil; to devour.

It maketh the substance of the body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits. *Bacon.*

DEPRADA'TION. *n. f.* [*depradatio*, Latin.]

1. A robbing; a spoiling.

Commissioners were appointed to determine all matters of piency and *depradations* between the subjects of both kingdoms. *Hayward.*

The land had never been before so free from robberies and *depradations* as through his reign. *Watson.*

Were there not one who had said, Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther; we might well expect such vicissitudes, such clashing in nature, and such *depradations* and changes of sea and land. *Woodward.*

2. Voracity; waste.

The speedy *depradation* of air upon watry moisture, and version of the same into air, appareth in nothing more visible than in the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour, from glass, or the blade of a sword, or any such polished body. *Bacon.*

DEPRADA'TOR. *n. f.* [*depradator*, Latin.]

A robber; a devourer.

It is reported, that the shrub called our lady's seal, which is a kind of briony, and coleworts, set near together, one or both will die; the cause is, for that they be both great *depradators* of the earth, and one of them starveth the other. *Bacon.*

We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books; these we call *depradators*. *Bacon.*

To DEPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact.

That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward. *Hooker.*

Who can believe men upon their own authority; that are once *deprehended* in so gross and impious an imposture? *Mare.*

2. To discover; to find out a thing; to

come to the knowledge or understanding of.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do so great effects, are invisible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon.*

DEPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *deprehendo*.]

1. That may be caught.

2. That may be understood, or discovered. *DiA.*

DEPREHE'NSIBLNESS. *n. f.*

1. Capableness of being caught.

2. Intelligibleness; easiness to be understood.

DEPREHE'NSION. *n. f.* [*deprehensio*, Latin.]

1. A catching or taking unawares.

2. A discovery.

To DEPRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *depressus*, of *deprimo*, Latin.]

1. To press or thrust down.

2. To let fall; to let down.

The same thing I have tried by letting a globe rest, and raising or *depressing* the eye, or otherwise moving it, to make the angle of a just magnitude. *Newton.*

3. To humble; to deject; to sink.

Others *depress* their own minds, despond at the first difficulty, and conclude that the making any progress in knowledge is above their capacities. *Locke.*

If we consider how often it breaks the gloom, which is apt to *depress* the mind, with transient unexpected gleams of joy, one would take care not to grow too wise for so great a pleasure of life. *Addison.*

Passion can *depress* or raise

The heavenly, as the human mind. *Prior.*

DEPRE'SSION. *n. f.* [*depressio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pressing down.

Blocks of a rectangular form, if laid one by another in a level row between supporters sustaining the two ends, all the pieces between will necessarily sink by their own gravity; and much more, if they suffer any *depression* by other weight above them. *Watson.*

2. The sinking or falling in of a surface.

The beams of light are such subtle bodies, that, in respect of them, even surfaces, that are sensibly smooth, are not exactly so: they have their own degree of roughness, consisting of little protuberances and *depressions*; and consequently such inequalities may suffice to give bodies different colours, as we see in marble that appears white or black, or red or blue, even when most carefully polished. *Boyle.*

If the bone be much depressed, and the fissure considerably large, it is then at your choice, whether you will enlarge that fissure, or continue it for the evacuation of the matter, and forbear the use of the trepan; not doubting but a small *depression* of the bone will either rise, or cast off, by the benefit of nature. *Wifemay.*

3. The act of humbling; abasement.

Depression of the nobility may make a king more absolute, but less safe. *Bacon.*

DEPRESSION of an Equation [in algebra]

is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division. *DiA.*

DEPRESSION of a Star [with astronomy]

is the distance of a star from the horizon below, and is measured by the arch of the verticle circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon. *DiA.*

DEPRE'SSOR. *n. f.* [*depressor*, Latin.]

1. He that keeps or presses down.

2. An oppressor.

DEPRE'SSOR. [In anatomy.] A term

given to several muscles of the body, whose action is to depress the parts to which they adhere.

DE'PRIMENT. *adj.* [from *depriment*, of *deprimo*, Latin.] An epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its use being to pull it downward.

The exquisite equilibration of all opposite and antagonist muscles is effected partly by the natural posture of the body and the eye, which is the cause of the attonent and *depriment* muscles. *Denham.*

DEPRIVA'TION. *n. f.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.

2. The state of losing.

Fools whose end is destruction, and eternal *deprivation* of being. *Bentley.*

DEPRIVA'TION [in law] is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar, or prebend, is deprived, or deposed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. *Phillips.*

To DEPRIVE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privus*, Latin.]

1. To bereave one of a thing; to take it away from him: with of.

God hath *deprived* her of wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her understanding. *Job.*

He lamented the loss of an excellent servant, and the horrid manner in which he had been *deprived* of him. *Glavendon.*

Now wretched Oedipus, *deprived* of sight, Led a long death in everlasting night. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to debar from: *Milton* uses it without of.

From his face I shall be hid, *deprived*

His blessed countenance. *Milton.*

The ghosts rejected, are th' unhappy crew

Deprived of sepulchres and funeral due. *Dryden.*

3. To release; to free from.

Most happy he,

Whose least delight sufficeth to *deprive*

Remembrance of all pains which him oppress. *Spenser.*

4. To put out of an office.

A minister, *deprived* for inconformity, said, that if they *deprived* him, it should cost an hundred men's lives. *Bacon.*

DEPTH. *n. f.* [from *deep*, of *diep*, Dut.]

1. Deepness; the measure of any thing from the surface downward.

As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water. *Bacon.*

We have large and deep caves of several

depths: the deepest are sunk six hundred fathoms. *Bacon.*

The left to that unhappy region tends,

Which to the *depth* of Tartarus descends. *Dryd.*

For tho', in nature, *depth* and height

Are equally held infinite;

In poetry the height we know,

'Tis only infinite below. *Swift.*

2. Deep place; not a shoal.

The false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,

And seamen with dissembled *depths* betray. *Dryden.*

3. The abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity.

When he prepared the heavens I was there,

when he set a compass upon the face of the *depths*. *Proverbs.*

4. The middle or height of a season.

And in the *depth* of winter, in the night,

You plough the raging seas to coasts unknown. *Denham.*

DEP

The earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels.

Clarendon.

5. Abstruseness; obscurity.

There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school-divinity.

Addison's Whig Examiner.

DEPTH of a Squadron or Battalion, is the number of men in the file. *Milit. Dict.*

To DEPTHEN. *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.]

To deepen, or make deeper. *Dict.*

To DEPUCELATE. *v. a.* [*depuceler*, Fr.]

To deflower; to bereave of virginity.

Dict.

DEPU'LSION. *n. f.* [*depulsio*, Lat.] A beating or thrusting away.

DEPU'LSORY. *adj.* [from *depulsus*, Lat.] Putting away; averting. *Dict.*

To DEPURATE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, Fr. from *depurgo*, Lat.] To purify; to cleanse; to free any thing from its impurities.

Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in some measure to analyze them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ. *Boyle.*

DEPURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cleaned; freed from dregs and impurities.

2. Pure; not contaminated.

Neither can any boast a knowledge *depurate* from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmosphere of flesh. *Glasville.*

DEPURATION. *n. f.* [*depuratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

Brimstone is a mineral body, of fat and inflammable parts; and this is either used crude, and called *sulphur vive*; or is of a tadder colour, and, after *deputation*, such as we have in magdecons, or rolls of a lighter yellow. *Brown.*

What hath been hitherto discoursed, inclines us to look upon the ventilation and *deputation* of the blood as one of the principal and constant uses of respiration. *Boyle.*

2. The cleansing of a wound from its matter.

To DEPU'RE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, French.]

1. To cleanse; to free from impurities.

2. To purge; to free from some noxious quality.

It produced plants of such imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not so wash out or *depure*, but that the same deflection hath had continuance in the very generation and nature of mankind. *Raleigh.*

DEPUTA'TION. *n. f.* [*deputation*, French.]

1. The act of deputing, or sending away with a special commission.

2. Vicegerency; the possession of any commission given.

Cur me off the heads

Of all the favourites that the absent king in *deputation* left behind him here, When he was personal in the Irish war. *Shaksp.*

He looks not below the moon, but hath designed the regiment of subaltern affairs into subaltern *deputations*. *Bretton.*

The autonomy of conscience stands founded upon its vicegerency and *deputation* under God. *South.*

To DEPUTE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, Fr.]

To send with a special commission; to empower one to transact instead of another.

DER

And Abalom said unto him, See thy matters are good and right, but there is no man *deputed* of the king to hear.

2 Samuel.

And Iunus thus, *deputed* by the rest, The heroes welcome and their thanks express'd.

Resurrection.

A bishop, by *deputing* a priest or chaplain to administer the sacraments, may remove him

Aylmer's Paragon.

DEPUTY. *n. f.* [*deputé*, French; from *deputatus*, Latin.]

1. A lieutenant; a viceroy; one that is appointed by a special commission to govern or act instead of another.

He exerciseth dominion over them as the vicegerent and *deputy* of Almighty God. *Hale.*

He was vouch'd his immediate *deputy* upon earth, and vicar of the creation, and lord lieutenant of the world. *South.*

2. Any one that transacts business for another.

Presbyters, absent through infirmity from their churches, might be said to preach by those *deputies*, who, in their stead, did but read homilies. *Hucker.*

A man hath a body, and that body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices of life are, as it were, granted to him and his *deputy*; for he may exercise them by his friend. *Bacon.*

3. [In law.] One that exercises any office or other thing in another man's right, whose forfeiture or misdemour shall cause the officer or person for whom he acts to lose his office.

Phillips.

To DEQUANTITATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Latin.] To diminish the quantity of

This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and passeth in stamp amongst us, by reason of its alloy, which is a proportion of silver or copper mixed therewith, is actually *dequantitated* by use, and possibly by frequent extinction. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DER. A term used in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from *deop*, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the British *dur*, i. e. water. *Giffon's Camden.*

To DERACINATE. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, Fr.]

1. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

Her fallow leas

The dandel, hemlock, and rank sumptuary Duth root upon; while that the culter rills That should *deracinate* such savagery. *Shaksp.*

2. To abolish; to destroy; to extirpate.

To DERAGN. *v. a.* [*disrationare*, or

To DERAIN. } *dirationare*, Latin.]

1. To prove; to justify.

When the parson of any church is disturbed to demand tythes in the next parish by a writ of *indult*, the patron shall have a writ to demand the advowson of the tythes being in demand; and when it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court. *Blount.*

2. To disorder; to turn out of course. *Dict.*

DERAIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *deraign*.]

DERAINMENT. *n. f.* [from *deraign*.]

1. The act of deraigning or proving.

2. A disordering or turning out of course.

3. A discharge of profession; a departure out of religion.

In some places the substantive *deraignment* is used in the very literal signification with the French *disneyer*, or *desfranger*; that is, turning out of course, displacing, or setting out of order;

DER

as, *deraignment* or departure out of religion, and *deraignment* or discharge of their profession, which is spoken of those religious men who took their orders and professions. *Blount.*

DERAY. *n. f.* [from *degrayer*, French, to turn out of the right way.]

1. Tumult; disorder; noise.

2. Merriment; jollity; solemnity. Not in use. *Douglas.*

To DERE. *v. a.* [*dejan*, Sax.] To hurt.

Obsolete. Some think that in the example it means *daring*.

So from immortal race he does proceed, That mortal hands may not withstand his might; Died for his *dering* doe, and bloody deed; For all in blood and spoil is his delight. *F. Queen.*

DERELICTION. *n. f.* [*derelictio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forsaking or leaving; abandonment.

2. The state of being forsaken.

There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of God's most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, *dereliction* in this world, and in the world to come confusion. *Hooker.*

DERELICTS. *n. f. pl.* [In law.] Goods wilfully thrown away, or relinquished, by the owner. *Dict.*

To DERIDE. *v. a.* [*derideo*, Lat.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to scorn.

Before such preference to offend with any the least unfeinings, we would be surely as loth as they who must reprehend or *deride* what we do. *Hooker.*

What shall be the portion of those who have *derided* God's word, and made a mock of every thing that is sacred and religious? *Tilston.*

These sons, ye gods, who with flagitious pride Insult my darkness, and my groans *deride*. *Pope.*

Some, that adore Newton for his fluxions, *deride* him for his religion. *Berkeley.*

DERIDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A mocker; a scoffer.

Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blasphemies, and like contempts offered by *deriders* of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. *Hooker.*

2. A droll; a buffoon.

DERISION. *n. f.* [*derisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at. Are we grieved with the scorn and *derision* of the profane? Thus was the blessed Jesus despised and rejected of men. *Regius.*

Vanity is the natural weakness of an ambitious man, which exposes him to the secret scorn and *derision* of those he converses with. *Addison.*

2. Contempt; scorn; a laughingstock.

I am an *derision* daily; every one mocketh me. *Jeremiah.*

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and a *derision* to them that are round about us. *Psalms.*

Enslav'd, assaulted, overcome; led bound, Thy foes *derision*, captive, poor, and blind. Into a dungeon thrust. *Milton.*

DERISIVE. *adj.* [from *deride*.] Mocking; scoffing.

O'er all the dome they quaff, they feast; *Derisive* taunts were spread from guest to guest; And each in jovial mood his mate address'd. *Pope.*

DERISORY. *adj.* [*derisorius*, Lat.] Mocking; ridiculing.

DERIVABLE. *adj.* [from *derive*.] Attainable by right of descent or derivation.

God has declared this the eternal rule and standard of all honour *derivable* upon me, that those who honour him shall be honoured by him. *South.*

DERIVATION. *n. f.* [*derivatio*, Latin.]

1. A draining of water; a turning of its course.

When the water began to swell, it would every way discharge itself by any descents or declivities of the ground; and these issues and derivations being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. *Barnet.*

2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordship here seems to dislike my taking notice that the derivation of the word Substance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordship tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. *Locke.*

3. The transmission of any thing from its source.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of those truths that I call connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that derivation. *Hale.*

4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

Derivation differs from revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that revulsion; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it derivation. *Wifeman.*

5. The thing deduced or derived. Not used.

Most of them are the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to. *Glanville.*

DERIVATIVE. *adj.* [derivativus, Latin.] Derived or taken from another.

As it is a derivative perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Hale.*

DERIVATIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour,
'Tis a derivative from me to mine,
And only that I stand for. *Shakespeare.*
The word Honestus originally and strictly signifies no more than creditable, and is but a derivative from Honor, which signifies credit or honour. *South.*

DERIVATIVELY. *adv.* [from derivative.] In a derivative manner.

To DERIVE. *v. s.* [derive, Fr. from derivo, Latin.]

1. To turn the course of water from its channel.

Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by deriving it into many channels. *South.*

2. To deduce; as from a root, from a cause, from a principle.

They endeavour to derive the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progress or motion of these globules to their circumsolution, or motion about their own centre. *Boyle.*

Men derive their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings. *Locke.*

From these two causes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodists, an ancient set of physicians, derived all diseases of human bodies with a great deal of reason; for the fluids derive their qualities from the solids. *Arbutnot.*

3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source.

Christ having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, deriveth not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately from his own person, unto all that belong unto him. *Hooker.*

4. To receive by transmission.

This property seems rather to have been derived from the pietarian soldiers. *Decay of Piety.*

The centers of these wretches, who, I am sure, could derive no sanctity to them from their own persons; yet upon this account, that they had been consecrated by the offering incense in them, were, by God's special command, sequestered from all common use. *South.*

5. To communicate to by descent of blood.

Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is derived to your lordship from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known. *Pelton.*

6. To spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another.

The streams of the publick justice were derived into every part of the kingdom. *Davies.*

7. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

7. DERIVE. *v. n.*

1. To come from; to owe its origin to.

He that refits the power of Ptolemy,
Refits the pow'r of heav'n; for pow'r from heav'n
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. *Prior.*

2. To descend from.

I am, my lord, as well deriv'd as he,
As well possib. *Shakespeare.*

DERIVER. *n. f.* [from derive.] One that draws or fetches, as from the source or principle.

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a deriver of the whole intire guilt of them to himself. *South.*

DERN. *adj.* [deann, Saxon.]

1. Sad; solitary.

2. Barbarous; cruel. Obsolete.

DERNIER. *adj.* Last. It is a mere French word, and used only in the following phrase.

In the Imperial Chamber, the term for the prosecution of an appeal is not circumscribed by the term of one or two years, as the law elsewhere requires in the empire; this being the dernier resort and supreme court of judicature. *Ayliffe.*

To DEROGATE. *v. a.* [derogo, Latin.]

1. To do an act so far contrary to a law or custom, as to diminish its former extent; distinguished from abrogate.

By several contrary customs and styles used here, many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and derogated. *Hale.*

2. To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage.

To DEROGATE. *v. n.*

1. To detract; to lessen reputation; with from.

We should be injurious to virtue itself, if we did derogate from them whom their industry hath made great. *Hooker.*

2. To degenerate; to act beneath one's rank, or place, or birth.

Is there no derogation in 't?
—You cannot derogate, my lord. *Shakespeare.*

DEROGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Degraded; damaged; lessened in value.

Into her womb convey sterility;
Dry up in her the organs of increase,
And from her derogate body never spring
A babe to honour her! *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

DEROGATION. *n. f.* [derogatio, Latin.]

1. The act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract.

It was indeed but a wooing ambassage, with good respects, to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handled to

the derogation of the king's late treaty with the Italians. *Bacon.*

That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is also certain, that the scripture, which allows of the will, is neither the derogation nor relaxation of that law. *South.*

2. A defamation; detraction; the act of lessening or taking away the honour of any person or thing. Sometimes with to, properly with from.

Which, though never so necessary, they could not easily now admit, without some fear of derogation from their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after resolute to maintain. *Hooker.*

So surely he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speak to his derogation; for in that I said he is a rugged people, it is no dispraise. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or derogation to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel. *Bacon.*

I say not this in derogation to Virgil, neither do I contradict any thing which I have formerly said in his just praise. *Dryden.*

None of these patriots will think it a derogation from their merit to have it said, that they received many lights and advantages from their intimacy with my lord Somers. *Addison.*

DEROGATIVE. *adj.* [derogativus, Latin.] Detracting; lessening the honour of. Not in use.

That spirits are corporeal, seems to me a conceit derogative to himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of lustitions, amulets, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DEROGATORILY. *adv.* [from derogatory.] In a detracting manner. *Dict.*

DEROGATORINESS. *n. f.* [from derogatory.] The act of derogating. *Dict.*

DEROGATORY. *adj.* [derogatorius, Lat.] Detracting; that lessens the honour of; dishonourable.

They live and die in their absurdities, passing their days in perverted apprehensions and conceptions of the world, derogatory unto God, and the wisdom of the creation. *Brown.*

These deputed beings are derogatory from the wisdom and power of the Author of Nature, who doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subservient divinities. *Cheyne.*

DERVIS. *n. f.* [dervis, French.] A Turkish priest, or monk.

Even there, where Christ vouchsaf'd to teach,
Their dervises dare an impostor preach. *Sundys.*

The dervis at first made some scruple of violating his promise to the dying brachman; but told him, at last, that he could conceal nothing from so excellent a prince. *Spektator.*

DESCANT. *n. f.* [discanto, Italian.]

1. A song or tune composed in parts.

Nay, now you are too flat;
And mar the concord with too harsh a descant. *Shakespeare.*

The wakeful nightingale
All night long her amorous descant sung. *Milton.*

2. A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads. It is commonly used as a word of censure or contempt.

Look you get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;

For on that ground I'll build a holy discent. *Shakespeare.*

Kindness would supplant our unkind reportings, and severe descants upon our besinners. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DE'SCANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sing in parts.

2. To discourse at large; to make speeches: in a sense of censure or contempt.

Why I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time,
Lest to spy my shadow in the sun,
And defiant on mine own deformity. *Shakespeare.*
Com'st thou for this, vain hoaster, to survey me,
To defiant on my strength, and give thy verdict? *Milton.*

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people
danting upon his actions, because, when they
are thoroughly canvassed and examined, they turn
to his honour. *Addison.*

To DESCEND. v. n. [*descendo*, Lat.]

1. To go downward; to come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to sink.

The rain descended, and the floods came,
and the winds blew, and beat upon that house;
and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock. *Matthew.*

The brook that descended out of the mount. *Deuteronomy.*

He cleft his head with one descending blow. *Dryden.*

Foul with stains
Of gushing torrents and descending rains. *Addison.*
O goddess! who, descending from the skies,
Vouchsaf'd thy presence to my wond'ring eyes. *Pope.*

2. To come down, in a popular sense, implying only an arrival at one place from another.

He shall descend into battle, and perish. *Sam.*

3. To come suddenly or violently; to fall upon as from an eminence.

For the pious fire preserve the son;
His with'd return with happy pow'r befriend,
And on the suitors let thy wrath descend. *Pope.*

4. To go down: in a figurative sense.

He, with honest meditations fed,
Into himself descended. *Milton.*

5. To make an invasion.

The goddess gives th' alarm; and soon is known
The Grecian fleet descending on the town. *Dryden.*
A foreign son upon the shore descends,
Whole martial fame from pole to pole extends. *Dryden.*

6. To proceed as from an original; to be derived from.

Despair descends from a mean original; the
offspring of fear, laziness, and impatience. *Collier against Despair.*

Will is younger brother to a lunatic, and
descended of the ancient family of the Wimbles. *Addison.*

7. To fall in order of inheritance to a successor.

Should we allow that all the property, all the
estate, of the father ought to descend to the eldest
son; yet the father's natural dominion, the pa-
ternal power, cannot descend unto him by in-
heritance. *Locke.*

The inheritance of both rule over men, and
property in things, sprung from the same original,
and were to descend by the same rules. *Locke.*

Our author provides for the descending and
conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power
to posterity, by the inheritance of his heir, suc-
ceeding to his father's authority. *Locke.*

8. To extend a discourse from general to particular considerations.

Congregations discerned the small accord that
was among themselves, when they descended to
particulars. *Gray of Ptolemy.*

To DESCEND. v. a. To walk downward upon any place.

He entered, and they both descend the hill;
Descended Adam to the bow'r, where Eve
Lay sleeping. *Milton.*

In all our journey through the Alps, as well
when we climbed as when we descended them, we
had still a river running along with the road. *Addison.*

In the midst of this plain stands a high hill, so
very steep, that there would be no mounting or
descending it, were not it made up of a loose
crumbled earth. *Addison.*

DESCENDANT. n. s. [*descendant*, French;
descendens, Latin.] The offspring of an
ancestor; he that is in the line of
generation, at whatever distance.

The descendants of Neptune were planted there. *Lucan.*

O, true descendant of a patriot line,
Vouchsafe this picture of thy soul to see. *Dryden.*

He revealed his own will, and their duty, in
a more ample manner than it had been declared
to any of my descendants before them. *Atterbury.*

DESCENDENT. adj. [*descendens*, Latin.]
It seems to be established, that the sub-
stantive should derive the termination
from the French, and the adjective from
the Latin.]

1. Falling; sinking; coming down; descending.

There is a regrefs of the sap in plants from
above downwards; and this descending juice is
that which principally nourishes both fruit and
plant. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Proceeding from another, as an original or ancestor.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee descendant of ethereal race. *Pope.*

DESCENDIBLE. adj. [*from descend.*]

1. Such as may be descended; such as may admit of a passage downward.

2. Transmissible by inheritance.

According to the customs of other countries,
those honorary fees and infusions were descen-
dible to the eldest, and not to all the males.
Hale's Common Law of England.

DESCENSION. n. s. [*descensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of going downward, falling, or sinking; descent.

2. A declension; a degradation.
From a god to a bull! a heavy descension:
It was Jove's case. From a prince to a 'pen-
tence! a low transformation; that shall be mine. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In astronomy.] Right descension is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere.

Oblique descension is the arch of the equator,
which descends with the sign below the horizon
of an oblique sphere. *Ozanam.*

DESCENSIONAL. adj. [*from descension.*]
Relating to descent.

DESCENT. n. s. [*descensus*, Latin; *descente*, French.]

1. The act of passing from a higher to a lower place.

Why do fragments, from a mountain rent,
Tend to the earth with such a swift descent? *Blackmore.*

2. Progress downward.

Observing such gradual and gentle descents
downwards, in those parts of the creation that
are beneath men, the rule of analogy may make
it probable, that it is so also in things above. *Locke.*

3. Obliquity; inclination.

The heads and sources of rivers flow upon a
descent, or an inclining plane, without which they
could not flow at all. *Woodward.*

4. Lowest place.

From th' extremest upward of thy head
To the descent and dust below thy feet. *Shak.*

5. Fall from a higher state; degradation.

O soul descent, that I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now confin'd
Into a beast, and mix with bestial slime
This essence to incarnate and unbrute. *Milton.*

6. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom; in allusion to the height of ships.

At the first descent on shore, he was not im-
mured with a wooden vessel, but he did coun-
tenance the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

The duke was general himself, and made that
unfortunate descent upon the Isle of Rhé, which
was attended with a miserable retreat, in which
the flower of the army was lost. *Clarendon.*

Arise, true judges, in your own defence,
Controul those soplings, and declare for sense;
For, should the fools prevail, they stop not there,
But make their next descent upon the fair. *Dryden.*

7. Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance.

If the agreement and consent of men first gave
a sceptre into any one's hand, that also must di-
rect its descent and conveyance. *Locke.*

8. The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor.

All of them, even without such a particular
claim, had great reason to glory in their com-
mon descent from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob,
to whom the promise of the blessed seed was
severally made. *Atterbury.*

9. Birth; extraction; process of lineage.

I give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my master's heirs in true descent!
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakespeare.*
Turnus, for high descent and graceful mien,
Was first, and favour'd by the Latian queen. *Dryden.*

10. Offspring; inheritors; those proceeding in the line of generation.

The care of our descent perplexes us most,
Which must be born to certain woe. *Milton.*
From him

His whole descent, who thus shall: Canaan win. *Milton.*

11. A single step in the scale of genealogy; a generation.

No man living is a thousand descents removed
from Adam himself. *Hooker.*
Then all the sons of these five brethren reign'd,
By due success, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven descents the crown retain'd,
Till aged Heli by due heritage it gain'd. *Fairy Queen.*

12. A rank in the scale of subordination.

How have I then with whom to hold con-
verse,
Save with the creatures which I made, and those
To me inferior; infinite descents
Beneath what other creatures are to thee? *Milton.*

To DESCRIBE. v. a. [*describo*, Lat.]

1. To delineate; to mark out; to trace; as a torch waved about the head describes a circle.

2. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties.

I pray thee, overname them; and as thou
nam'st them, I will describe them; and accord-
ing to my description, level at my affection. *Shakespeare.*

He that writes well in verse will often lend his
thoughts in search, through all the treasure of
words that express any one idea in the same lan-
guage, that so he may comport with the measures
of the rhyme, or with his own most beautiful
and vivid sentiments of the thing he describes. *Watts.*

3. To distribute into proper heads or divisions.

Men pass'd through the land, and described it
by cities into seven parts in a book. *Joshua.*

4. To define in a lax manner by the promiscuous mention of qualities general and peculiar. See DESCRIPTION.

DESCRIBER. n. s. [*from describe.*] He
that describes.

From a plantation and colony, an island near Spain was by the Greek *describers* named Erythra. *Brown.*

DESCRIBER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A discoverer; a detector.

The glad *describer* that not miss
To taste the nectar of a kiss. *Craut.*

DESCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*descriptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of delineating or expressing any person or thing by perceptible properties.

2. The sentence or passage in which any thing is described.

A poet must refuse all tedious and unnecessary *descriptions*: a robe which is too heavy, is less an ornament than a burthen. *Dryden.*

Sometimes, misguided by the tuneful throng,
I look for streams immortaliz'd in song,
That lost in silence and oblivion lie,
Dumb are their fountains, and their channel dry,
That run for ever by the muse's skill,
And in the smooth *description* murmur still. *Addison.*

3. A lax definition.

The sort of definition, which is made up of a mere collection of the most remarkable parts or properties, is called an imperfect definition, or a *description*; whereas the definition is called perfect, when it is composed of the essential difference, added to general nature or genus. *Watts.*

4. The qualities expressed in a description.

I'll pay six thousand, and deface the bond,
Before a friend of this *description*
Shall lose a hair. *Shakespeare.*

TO DESCRIVE. *v. a.* [*descriere*, Fr.]

1. To give notice of any thing suddenly discovered: as, the scout *descried* the enemy, or gave notice of their approach. This sense is now obsolete, but gave occasion to those which are now in use.

2. To spy out; to examine at a distance.
And the house of Joseph sent to *descrie* Bethel. *Juices.*

Edmund, I think, is gone to *descrie*
The strength o' th' enemy. *Shakespeare.*
Our merchants, to their great charges, set
forth fleets to *descrie* the seas. *Alibab.*

3. To detect; to find out any thing concealed.

Of the king they got a fight after dinner in a gallery, and of the queen mother at her own table; in neither place *descried*, no, not by Cadindet, who had been lately ambassador in England. *Watson.*

4. To discover; to perceive by the eye; to see any thing distant or obscure.

Thus tight, into the court he took his way;
Both through the guard, which never him *descried*,
And through the watchmen, who him never spied. *Hubbard's Tale.*

The spirit of deep prophecy she hath;
What's past, and what's to come she can *descrie*. *Shakespeare.*

That planet would, unto our eyes, *descrie*
only that part whereon the light falls, appear to be horned, as the moon seems. *Raleigh.*

And now their way to earth they had *descried*,
To Paradise first tending. *Milton.*

Although the motion of light be not *descried*,
no argument can be made from thence to prove that light is not a body. *D.ghy.*

A tow'r so high, it seem'd to reach the sky,
Stood on the roof, from whence we could *descrie*
All them. *Dentham.*

Once more at least look back, laid I;
Thyself in that large glass *descrie*. *Prior.*

DESCRY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Discovery; thing discovered.

How near 's the other army?

—Near, and on speedy foot, the main *desery*
Stands in the hourly thought. *Shakespeare.*

TO DESECRATE. *v. a.* [*desecro*, Lat.] To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.

The founders of monasteries imprecated evil on those who should *desecrate* their donations. *Salmon's Sursey.*

DESECRATION. *n. f.* [from *desecrate*.] The abolition of consecration.

DESERT. *n. f.* [*desertum*, Lat.] A wilderness; solitude; waste country; uninhabited place.

Be alive again,
And dare me to the *desert* with thy sword.
If trembling I inhibit, then protest me
The baby of a girl. *Shakespeare.*
He, looking round on every side, beheld
A pathless *desert*, dark with horrid shades. *Milton.*

DESERT. *adj.* [*desertus*, Latin.] Wild; waste; solitary; uninhabited; uncultivated; untill'd.

I have words
That would be howl'd out in the *desert* air,
Where hearing should not catch them. *Shaksp.*
He found him in a *desert* land, and in the
waste howling wilderness. *Dante's Comedy.*

The promises and bargains between two men in a *desert* island are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

TO DESERT. *v. a.* [*deserter*, French; *desero*, Latin.]

1. To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously.

I do not remember one man, who heartily wished the passing of that bill, that ever *deserted* them till the kingdom was in a flame. *Dryden.*

2. To leave; to abandon.

What is it that holds and keeps the orbs in fixed stations and intervals, against an incessant and inherent tendency to *desert* them? *Bentley.*

3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

DESERT. *n. f.* [properly *desert*: the word is originally French.] The last course; the fruit or sweetmeats with which a feast is concluded. See **DESERT.**

DESERT. *n. f.* [from *deserve*.]

1. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit.

Being of necessity a thing common, it is, through the manifold persuasions, dispositions, and occasions of men, with equal *desert* both of praise and dispraise, shunned by some, by others desired. *Hosker.*

The base o' th' mount
Is rank'd with all *deserts*, all kind of natures,
That labour on the bosom of this sphere
To propagate their states. *Shakespeare.*
Use every man after his *desert*, and who shall
'scape whipping? *Shakespeare.*

2. Proportional merit; claim to reward.

All *desert* imports an equality between the good conferred, and the good deserved, or made due. *South.*

3. Excellence; right of reward; virtue.

More to move you,
Take my *deserts* to his, and join them both. *Shakespeare.*

DESERTER. *n. f.* [from *desert*.]

1. He that has forsaken his cause or his post: commonly in an ill sense.

The members of both houses, who at first withdrew, were counted *deserters*, and oust'd of their places in parliament. *King Charles.*

Straight to their ancient cells, recall'd from.

air,
The reconcil'd *deserters* will repair. *Dryden.*
Hosts of *deserters*, who your honour sold,
And safely broke your faith for bribes of gold. *Dryden.*

2. He that leaves the army in which he is enlisted.

They are the same *deserters*, whether they stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemy's. *Decay of Piety.*

A *deserter*, who came out of the citadel, says the garrison is brought to the utmost necessity. *Taylor.*

3. He that forsakes another; an abandoner.

The fair sex, if they had the *deserter* in their power, would certainly have shewn him more mercy than the Bæthnals did Orpheus. *Dryden.*

Thou, false guardian of a charge too good,
Thou mean *deserter* of thy brother's blood. *Pope.*

DESERTION. *n. f.* [from *desert*.]

1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post.

Every compliance that we are persuaded to by one, is a contradiction to the commands of the other; and our adherence to one, will necessarily involve us in a *desertion* of the other. *Rogers.*

2. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn.

Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the preludes of some stinging affliction. *South.*

DESERTLESS. *adj.* [from *desert*.] Without merit; without claim to favour or reward.

She said the lov'd,
Lov'd me *desertless*; who with shame confess,
Another flame had seiz'd upon my breast. *Dryd.*

TO DESERVE. *v. a.* [*deservoir*, Fr.] To be worthy of either good or ill.

Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease, as men *deserved* of them. *Hosker.*
Some of us love you well; and even those some
Envy your great *deservings*, and good name. *Shakespeare.*

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their *deservings*. *Shakespeare.*
What he *deserves* of you and me I know. *Shakespeare.*

Yet well, if here would end
The misery: I *deserve* it, and would bear
My own *deservings*. *Milton.*

A mother cannot give him death: though he
deserve it, he *deserves* it not from me. *Dryden.*
Since my Orazia's death I have not seen
A beauty so *deserving* to be queen. *Dryden.*

TO DESERVE. *v. n.* To be worthy of reward.

According to the rule of natural justice, one man may merit and *deserve* of another. *South.*
Courts are the places where best manners flourish.

Where the *deserving* ought to rise. *Ottaway.*
He had been a person of great *deservings* from the republick, was an admirable speaker, and very popular. *Swift.*

DESERVEDLY. *adv.* [from *deserve*.] Worthily; according to desert, whether of good or evil.

For him I was not sent, nor yet to free
That people victor once, now vile and base,
Deservedly made vassal. *Milton.*

A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to subvert. *Addison.*

DESERVER. *n. f.* [from *deserve*.] A man who merits rewards. It is used, I think, only in a good sense.

Their love is never link'd to the *deserver*,
Till his desert is paid. *Shakspeare.*

Heavy, with some minds, is an over-
weight of obligation; or otherwise great *deservers*
o, perchance, grow intolerable p.ciumers.

Watson.

Emulation will never be wanting amongst
poets, when particular rewards and prizes are
proposed to the best *deservers*. *Dryden.*

DESICCANTS. *n. f.* [from *desiccate*.] Ap-
plications that dry up the flow of forces;
driers.

This, in the beginning, may be prevented by
desiccants, and waited. *Wifeman.*

TO DESICCATE. *v. a.* [*desiccato*, Lat.]

1. To dry up; to exhaust of moisture.

In bodies *desiccated* by heat or age, when the
native spirit goeth forth, and the moisture with it,
the air with time getteth into the pores. *Haven.*

Seminal ferments were elevated from the sea,
or some *desiccated* places thereof, by the heat of
the sun. *Hale.*

2. To exhale moisture.

Where there is moisture enough, or super-
fluous, there wine helpeth to digest and *desiccate*
the moisture. *Bacon.*

DESICCATION. *n. f.* [from *desiccate*.]

The act of making dry; the state of
being dried.

If the spirits issue out of the body, there fol-
loweth *desiccation*, induration, and consumption.
Bacon.

DESICCATIVE. *adj.* [from *desiccate*.]

That has the power of drying.

TO DESIDERATE. *v. a.* [*desidero*, Lat.]

To want; to miss; to desire in absence.
A word scarcely used.

Eclipses are of wonderful assistance toward the
solution of this so desirable and so much *desider-
ated* problem. *Cheyne.*

DESIDERATUM. [Latin.] Somewhat

which inquiry has not yet been able to
settle or discover; as, the longitude is
the *desideratum* of navigation. The tri-
section of an angle, and the quadrature
of a circle, are the *desiderata* of geo-
metry.

DESIDIOSE. *adj.* [*desidiosus*, Lat.] Idle;
lazy; heavy. *DiA.*

TO DESIGN. *v. a.* [*designo*, Lat. *designer*,
French.]

1. To purpose; to intend any thing.

2. To form or order with a particular
purpose; with *for*.

The acts of religious worship were purposely
designed for the acknowledgment of a Being,
whom the most excellent creatures are bound to
adore as well as we. *Stillington.*

You are not *for* obscurity *design'd*,
But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind.

Dryden.

3. To devote intentionally: with *to*.

One of those places was *designed* by the old
man to his son. *Clarendon.*

He was born to the inheritance of a splendid
fortune: he was *designed* to the study of the law.
Dryden.

4. To plan; to project; to form in idea.

We are to observe whether the picture or out-
lines be well drawn, or, as more elegant artizans
term it, well *designed*; then, whether it be well
coloured; which be the two general heads.

Watson.

Thus while they speed their pace, the prince
designs

The new elected seat, and draws the lines. *Dryd.*

5. To mark out by particular tokens.
Little used.

'Tis not enough to make a man a subject, to
convince him that there is regal power in the
world; but there must be ways of *designing* and
knowing the person to whom this regal power of
right belongs. *Locke.*

DESIGN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An intention; a purpose.

2. A scheme; a plan of action.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate,
that lays *design* only for a day, without any pro-
spect to the remaining part of his life? *Tillotson.*

3. A scheme formed to the detriment of
another.

A sedate settled *design* upon another man's
life, put him in a state of war with him against
whom he has declared such an intention. *Locke.*

4. The idea which an artist endeavours to
execute or express.

I doubt not but in the *design* of several Greek
medals, one may often see the hand of an Apelles
or Protogenes. *Addison.*

Thy hand strikes out some new *design*,
Where life awakes and dawns at every line. *Pope.*

DESIGNABLE. *adj.* [*designo*, Latin.]

Distinguishable; capable to be particu-
larly marked out.

The power of all natural agents is limited:
the mover must be confined to observe these pro-
portions, and cannot pass over all their infinite
designable degrees in an instant. *Dugli.*

DESIGNATION. *n. f.* [*designatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pointing or marking out by
some particular token.

This is a plain *designation* of the duke of
Marlborough: one kind of stuff used to fatten
land is called *marle*, and every body knows that
borough is a name for a town. *Savoy.*

2. Appointment; direction.

William the Conqueror forbore to use that
claim in the beginning, but mixed it with a pri-
vate pretence, grounded upon the will and *desig-
nation* of Edward the Confessor. *Bacon.*

3. Import; intention.

Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon by
the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be at-
tributed primarily in their first *designation* only
to those things which have parts, and are capable
of increase or diminution. *Locke.*

DESIGNEDLY. *adv.* [from *design*.] Pur-

posely; intentionally; by design or
purpose; not ignorantly; not inadver-
tently; not fortuitously.

Uses made things; that is to say, some things
were made *designedly*, and on purpose, for such
an use as they serve to. *Ray on the Creation.*

The next thing is sometimes *designedly* to put
children in pain; but care must be taken that
this be done when the child is in good humour.
Locke.

DESIGNER. *n. f.* [from *design*.]

1. One that designs, intends, or purposes;
a purposer.

2. A plotter; a contriver; one that lays
schemes.

It has therefore always been both the rule and
practice for such *designers* to suborn the publick
interest, to countenance and cover their private.
Decay of Piety.

3. One that forms the idea of any thing
in painting or sculpture.

There is a great affinity between designing and
poetry: for the Latin poets, and the *designers* of
the Roman medals, lived very near one another,
and were bred up to the same reith for wit and
fancy. *Addison.*

DESIGNING. *participial adj.* [from *design*.]

Insidious; treacherous; deceitful; frau-
dulently artful.

'Twould shew me poor, indebted, and com-
pell'd,

Designing, mercenary; and I know

You would not wish to think I could be bought.

Southern.

DESIGNLESS. *adj.* [from *design*.] With-
out intention; without design; unknow-
ing; inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY. *adv.* [from *designless*.]
Without intention; ignorantly; inad-
vertently.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the
designlessly conspiring voices are as differing as
the conditions of the respective fingers. *Boyle.*

DESIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *design*.]

1. A purpose and intent.

The sanctity of the christian religion excludes
fraud and falsehood from the *designments* and
aims of its first promulgators. *Decay of Piety.*

'Tis a greater credit to know the ways of cap-
tivating nature, and making her subserve our
purposes and *designments*, than to have learned all
the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

2. A scheme of hostility.

News, birds! our wars are done!

The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks,
That their *designment* halts. *Shakspeare.*

She received advice both of the king's depre-
cate estate, and of the duke's *designments* against
her. *Heyward.*

3. The idea, or sketch, of a work.

The scenes which represent cities and coun-
tries are not really such, but only painted on
boards and canvass; but shall that excuse the ill
painture or *designment* of them? *Dryden.*

When absent, yet we conquer'd in his right;
For though that some mean artist's skill were shown
In mingling colours, or in placing light,
Yet still the fair *designment* was his own.

Dryden.

DESIRABLE. *adj.* [from *desire*.]

1. That is to be wished with earnestness.

Adjudged cases, collected by men of great
sagacity, will improve his mind toward acquir-
ing this *desirable* amplitude and extent of thought.

Watts.

He cannot but confess, that it is a thing the
most *desirable* to man, and most agreeable to the
goodness of God, that he should send forth his
light and his truth by a special revelation of this
will. *Rogers.*

2. Pleasing; delightful.

She then let drop some expressions about an
agate snuff-box: I immediately took the hint,
and bought one; being unwilling to omit any
thing that might make me *desirable* in her eyes.

Addison.

Our own sex, our kindred, our houses, and
our very names, seem to have something good and
desirable in them. *Watts.*

DESIRE. *n. f.* [*desir*, Fr. *desio*, Ital.

desiderium, Lat.] With; eagerness to
obtain or enjoy.

Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself
upon the absence of any thing, whose present
enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it.

Locke.

Drink provokes, and unprovokes; it pro-
vokes the *desire*, but it takes away the perform-
ance. *Shakspeare.*

Desire's the vast extent of human mind;
It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind.

Dryden.

It is in a man's power only to observe what
the ideas are that take their turns in his under-
standing, or else to direct the fort, and call in
such as he hath a *desire* or use of. *Locke.*

TO DESIRE. *v. a.* [*desirer*, French;
desiderare, Latin.]

1. To wish; to long for; to covet.

Thou shalt not *desire* the silver or gold.

Dant.

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2. To express wishes; to appear to long.
Love beheld it with a *desiring* look. *Dryden.*
3. To ask; to intreat.
Sir, I intreat you home with me to dinner.
—I humbly do *desire* your grace of pardon;
I must away this night. *Shakespeare.*
But since you take such interest in our woe,
And Tru's disastrous end *desire* to know,
I will refrain my tears, and briefly tell
What in our last and fatal night befel. *Dryden.*
4. To require; to demand. Not in use.
A doleful case *desires* a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious compliments. *Spenser.*
- DESIRER.** *n. f.* [from *desire*.] One that is eager of any thing; a wisher.
I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the *desirers*. *Shakespeare.*
- DESIRIOUS.** *adj.* [from *desire*.] Full of desire; eager; longing after; wishing for.
The same piety which maketh them that are in authority *desirous* to please and resemble God by justice, inclineth every way men of action with zeal to do good. *Hooker.*
Be not *desirous* of his dainties; for they are deceitful meat. *Proverbs.*
Men are drowsy and *desirous* to sleep before the fit of an ague, and yawn and stretch. *Bacon.*
- Adam the while,
Waiting *desirous* her return, had wove
Of choicest flow'rs a garland. *Milton.*
Conjugal affection,
Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt,
Hath led me on, *desirous* to behold
Once more thy face. *Milton.*
- DESIROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *desirous*.] Eagerly; with desire; with ardent wishes.
- DESIROUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *desirous*.] Fulness of desire; eagerness. *Dict.*
- TO DESIST.** *v. n.* [*desisto*, Latin.] To cease from any thing; to stop: with *from*.
Desist, thou art discern'd,
And toil'st in vain; nor the in vain molest. *Milton.*
- There are many who will not quit a project, though they find it pernicious or absurd; but will readily *desist* from it, when they are convinced it is impracticable. *Locke.*
- DESISTANCE.** *n. f.* [from *desist*.] The act of desisting; cessation.
Men usually give freest where they have not given before: and make it both the motive and excuse of their *desistance* from giving any more, that they have given already. *Boyle.*
- DESISTIVE.** *adj.* [*desistus*, Latin.] Ending; concludent; final.
Inceptive and *desistive* propositions are of this sort: the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen. *Watts.*
- DESK.** *n. f.* [*disch*, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the use of writers or readers, made commonly with a box or repository under it.
Tell her in the *desk*,
That's cover'd o'er with Turkish tapestry,
There is a pile of ducats. *Shakespeare.*
He is drawn leaning on a *desk*, with his bible before him. *Hulton's Angler.*
I have been obliged to leave unfinished in my *desk* the heads of two essays. *Pope.*
Not the *desk* with silver nails,
Nor bureau of experience,
Nor standish well japan'd, avails
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*
- DESOLATE.** *adj.* [*desolatus*, Latin.]
- Without inhabitants; uninhabited.
Let us seek some *desolate* shade, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shakespeare.*

- This hero appears at first in a *desolate* island, sitting upon the side of the sea. *Broomer.*
- Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste.
This city will be *desolate*, without an inhabitant. *Jer.*
 - Solitary; without society.
TO DESOLATE. *v. a.* [*desolo*, Latin.] To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to make desert.
The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was *desolated* by a particular deluge. *Bacon.*
Thick around
Thunders the sport of those, who with the gun,
And dog impatient bounding at the thor,
Worse than the seasons *desolate* the fields. *Thomson.*
 - DESOLATELY.** *adv.* [from *desolate*.] In a desolate manner.
 - DESOLATION.** *n. f.* [from *desolate*.]
 - Destruction of inhabitants; reduction to solitude.
What with your praises of the country, what with your discourse of the lamentable *desolation* thereof made by those Scots, you have filled me with a great composition. *Spenser.*
Without her follows to my self and thee,
Herself, the land, and many a christian soul,
Death, *desolation*, ruin, and decay. *Shaksp.*
 - Gloominess; sadness; melancholy; debilitation.
That dwelling place is unnatural to mankind; add to the terrors of the continual motion, the *desolation* of the far being from comfort, the eye and the ear having ugly images before it, doth still vex the mind, even when it is best armed against it. *Sidney.*
Then your base shall be ungartered, and every thing about you demonstrate a careless *desolation*. *Shakespeare.*
My *desolation* does begin to make
A better life. *Shakespeare.*
To complete
The scene of *desolation*, stretch'd around
The grim guards stand. *Thomson.*
 - A place wasted and forsaken.
How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations! *Jer.*
- DESPAIR.** *n. f.* [*desespoir*, French.]
- Hopelessness; despondence; loss of hope.
Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good, which works differently in men's minds: sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and indolency.
You had either never attempted this change, set on with hope; or never discovered it, flipp'd with *despair*. *Sidney.*
We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in *despair*. *2 Cor.*
Wearied, forsaken, and pursued at last,
All safety in *despair* of safety plac'd,
Contagion thence returns, resolv'd to hear
All their assaults, succumb in vain to fear. *Denham.*
Equal their flame, unequal was their care;
One lov'd with hope, one languish'd with *despair*. *Dryden.*
 - That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope.
Strangely visited people,
All swollen and ulcerous, pituit to the eye;
The more *despair* of surgery, he cures;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakespeare.*
 - [In theology.] Loss of confidence in the mercy of God.
Are not all or most evangelical virtues and graces in danger of extremes? As there is, God knows, too often a defect on the one side, so there may be an excess on the other: may not hope in God, or godly sorrow, be perverted into presumption or *despair*? *Spratt.*
- TO DESPAIR.** *v. n.* [*despero*, Latin.] To be without hope; to despond: with *of* before a noun.

- Though thou drewest a sword at thy friend yet *despair* not; for there may be a turning. *Eccles.*
- We commend the wit of the Chinese, who *despair* of making of gold, but are mad upon making of silver. *Bacon.*
Never *despair* of God's blessings here, or of his reward hereafter; but go on as you have begun. *Wake.*
- DESPA'IRER.** *n. f.* [from *despair*.] One without hope.
He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,
And makes *despairers* hope for good success. *Dryden.*
- DESPA'IRFUL.** *adj.* [*despair* and *full*.] Hopeless. Obsolete.
That sweet but sour *despairful* care. *Sidney.*
Other cries amongst the Irish favour of the Seythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with *despairful* outcries. *Spenser.*
- DESPA'IRINGLY.** *adv.* [from *despairing*.] In a manner betokening hopelessness or despondency.
He speaks severely and *despairingly* of our society. *Boyle.*
- TO DESPATCH.** *v. a.* [*despecher*, Fr.]
- To send away hastily.
Doctor Theodoric Coleby, a sober man, I *despatched* immediately to Utrecht, to bring the moxa, and learn the exact method of using it. *Temple.*
The good *Aeneas*, whose paternal care
Iulus' absence could no longer bear,
Despatch'd Achates to the ships in haste,
To give a glad relation of the past. *Dryden.*
 - To send out of the world; to put to death.
Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to *despatch*
His knighted life. *Shakespeare.*
And the company shall stone them with stones,
and *despatch* them with their swords. *Ezek.*
In combating, but two of you will fall;
And we resolve we will *despatch* you all. *Dryden.*
Despatch me quickly, I may death forgive;
I shall grow tender else, and wish to live. *Dryden.*
 - To perform a business quickly: as, I *despatched* my affairs, and ran hither.
Therefore commanded he his chariot-man to drive without ceasing, and to *despatch* the journey, the judgment of God now following him. *2 Mac.*
No sooner is one action *despatched*, which, by such a determination as the will, we are set upon, but another uneasiness is ready to set us on work. *Locke.*
 - To conclude an affair with another.
What, are the brothers parted?
—They have *despatch'd* with Pompey; he is gone. *Shakespeare.*
- DESPA'TCH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
- Hasty execution; speedy performance.
A *despatch* is one of the most dangerous things to business that can be. *Bacon.*
You'd see, could you her inward motions watch,
Feigning delay, she wishes for *despatch*;
Then to a woman's meandering would you look,
Then read her backward. *Granville.*
The *despatch* of a good office is very often as beneficial to the solicitor as the good office itself. *Adelphi.*
 - Conduct; management. Obsolete.
You shall put
This night's great business into my *despatch*,
Which shall, to all our nights and days to come,
Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom. *Shakespeare.*
 - Express; hasty messenger or message: as, *despatches* were sent away.

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DESPATCHFUL. *adj.* [from *despatch*.]
Bent on haste; intent on speedy execution of business.

So saying, with *despatchful* looks in haste
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent. *Milton.*

Let one *despatchful* bid some swain to lead
A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead. *Pope.*

DESPERATE. *adj.* [*desperatus*, Latin.]

1. Without hope.

Since his exile the hath *despis'd* me most;
Forsworn my company, and rail'd at me,
That I am *desperate* of obtaining her. *Shaksp.*

2. Without care of safety; rash; precipitant; fearless of danger.

Can you think, my lord,
That any Englishman dare give me counsel,
Or be a known friend 'gainst his highness' pleasure,
Though he be grown so *desperate* to be honest,
And live a subject? *Shaksp.*

He who goes on without any care or thought
of reforming, (such an one we vulgarly call a
desperate person, and that sure is a most dam-
ning sin. *Hammond.*

3. Irrecoverable; unfurmountable; irrecoverable.

These debts may be well called *desperate*
ones; for a mad man owes them. *Shaksp.*

In a part of Asia the sick, when their case
comes to be thought *desperate*, are carried out
and laid on the earth, before they are dead, and
left there. *Locke.*

I am a man of *desperate* fortunes, that is,
a man whose friends are dead; for I never aimed
at any other fortune than in friends. *Pope to Swift.*

4. Mad; hotbrained; furious.

Were it not the part of a *desperate* physician
to with his friend dead, rather than to apply the
best endeavours of his skill for his recovery?
Spenser's State of Ireland.

5. It is sometimes used in a sense nearly
ludicrous, and only marks any bad quali-
ty predominating in a high degree.

Concluding all mere *desperate* fops and fools,
That durst depart from Aristotle's rules. *Pope.*

DESPERATELY. *adv.* [from *desperate*.]

1. Furiously; madly; without attention
to safety or danger.

Your eldest daughters have foredone them-
selves,
And *desperately* are dead. *Shaksp.*

There might be somewhat in it, that he would
not have done, or desired undone, when he
broke forth as *desperately* as before he had done
uncivily. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. In a great degree; violently: this
sense is ludicrous.

She fell *desperately* in love with him, and took
a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him. *Addison.*

DESPERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *desperate*.]

Madness; fury; precipitance.

The going on not only in terrours and amaze-
ment of conscience, but also boldly, hopefully,
confidently, in wilful habits of sin, is called a
desperateness also; and the more bold than the
mere *desperate*. *Hammond.*

DESPERATION. *n. f.* [from *desperate*.]

Hopelessness; despair; dependency.

Desperation
Is all the policy, strength, and defence,
That Rome can make against them. *Shaksp.*

As long as we are guilty of any past sin, and
have no promise of remission, whatever our
future care be, this *desperation* of success chills
all our industry, and we sin on because we have
sinned. *Hammond.*

DESPICABLE. *adj.* [*despicabilis*, Lat.]

Contemptible; vile; mean; sordid;

DES

worthless. It is applied equally to per-
sons or things.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith
we most endeavour to please God were in his
light so vile and *despicable* as men's disdainful
speech would make it. *Hooker.*

Their heads as low
Bow'd down in battle, sunk before the spears
Of *despicable* foes. *Milton.*

All the earth he gave thee to possess and rule,
No *despicable* gift. *Milton.*

Not less ev'n in this *despicable* hero,
Than when my name shook Atreus with affright,
And froze your hearts beneath your torrid zone. *Dryden.*

All the quiet that could be expected from such
a reign, must be the result of absolute power
on the one hand, and a *despicable* slavery on the
other. *Addison.*

When men of rank and figure pass away their
lives in criminal pursuits and practices, they
render themselves more vile and *despicable* than
any innocent man can be, whatever low station
his fortune and birth have placed him in. *Addison.*

DESPICABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *despica-
ble*.] Meanness; vileness; worthles-
ness.

We consider the great disproportion between
the infinity of the reward and the *despicableness*
of our service. *Decay of Piety.*

DESPICABLY. *adv.* [from *despicable*.]
Meanly; sordidly; vilely.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore,
Nor vainly rich, nor *despicably* poor;
The town in soft solemnities delights,
And gentle poets to her arms invites. *Addison.*

DESPISABLE. *adj.* [from *despise*.] Con-
temptible; *despicable*; regarded with
contempt. A word scarcely used but in
low conversation.

I am obliged to you for taking notice of a
poor old distressed courtier, commonly the most
despicable thing in the world. *Arbutnot to Pope.*

TO DESPISE. *v. a.* [*despiser*, old French,
Skinner; *despicio*, Latin.]

1. To scorn; to contemn; to slight; to
disrespect.

For, lo, I will make thee small among the
heathen, and *despised* among men. *Jer.*

My sons their old unhappy fire *despise*,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

2. In *Shakspere* it seems once to signify
abhor, as from the Italian *despettare*.

Let not your ears *despise* my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard. *Shakspere.*

DESPISER. *n. f.* [from *despise*.] Con-
temner; scorner.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress,
Or else a rude *despiser* of good manners,
That in civility thou seem'st so empty? *Shakspere.*

Wisdom is commonly, at long running, out-
sided even of her *despisers*. *Grov. of Tongue.*

Thus the atheists, libertines, and *despisers* of
religion, usually pass under the name of free-
thinkers. *Swift.*

DESPITE. *n. f.* [*spijt*, Dutch; *dépit*,
French.]

1. Malice; anger; malignity; malici-
ousness; spleen; hatred.

Thou wretch! *despite* o'erwhelm thee! *Shaksp.*

With men these considerations are usually the
causes of *despise*, disdain, or aversion from
others; but with God they pass for reasons of our
greater tenderness towards others. *Spratt.*

2. Defiance; unobdured opposition.

The life, thou gav'st me first, was lost and
done;

DES

Till with thy warlike sword, *despite* of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'st a new date. *Shakspere.*

My life thou shalt command, but not my
name:

The one my duty owes; but my fair name,
Despite of death, that lives upon my grave,
To dark dishonour's use thou shalt not have. *Shakspere.*

Know I will serve the fair in thy *despite*. *Dryden.*

I have not quitted yet a victor's right;
I'll make you happy in your own *despite*. *Dryden.*

Say, would the tender creature, in *despite*
Of heat by day, and chilling dews by night,
Its life maintain? *Blackmore.*

Thou, with rebel insolence, didst dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian;
And, in *despite* ev'n of thy father's justice,
To stir the factious rabble up to arms. *Rowe.*

3. Act of malice; act of opposition.

His punishment eternal misery,
It would be all his solace and revenge,
As a *despite* done against the Most High,
Thou once to gain companion of his woe. *Mt.*

TO DESPISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To vex; to offend; to disappoint; to
give uneasiness to.

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night;
Setting the town on fire, to *despite* Bacchus. *Raleigh.*

DESPITEFUL. *adj.* [*despite* and *full*.]

Malicious; full of spleen; full of hate;
malignant; mischievous: used both of
persons and things.

I, his *despiteful* Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth. *Shakspere.*

Preserve us from the hands of our *despiteful*,
and deadly enemies. *King Charles.*

Meanwhile the heinous and *despiteful* act
Of Satan, done in Paradise, was known
In heav'n. *Milton.*

DESPITEFULLY. *adv.* [from *despiteful*.]
Maliciously; malignantly.

Pray for them that *despitefully* use you and
persecute you. *Matthew.*

DESPITEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *despite-
ful*.] Malice; hate; malignity.

Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and
torture, that we know his meekness, and prove
his patience. *Wisdom.*

DESPITEOUS. *adj.* [from *despite*.] Mali-
cious; furious. Out of use.

The knight of the red-cross, when him he
spied

Spurring so hot with rage *despiteous*,
'Gan fairly couch his spear. *Fairy Queen.*

Turning *despiteous* torture out of door. *Shakspere.*

DESPITEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *despiteous*.]

In a furious manner. Not in use.

The mortal steel *despiteously* entail'd
Deep in their flesh, quite thro' the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their grim-
beaux falls. *Spenser.*

TO DESPOIL. *v. a.* [*despolio*, Lat.]

1. To rob; to deprive: with of.
Despoil'd of warlike arms, and known shield. *Spenser.*

You are nobly born,
Despoil'd of your honour in your life. *Shaksp.*

He waits, with hellish rancour imminent,
To intercept thy way, or send thee back

Despoil'd of innocence, of faith, of bliss. *Milton.*

He, pale as death, *despoil'd* of his array,
Into the queen's apartment takes his way. *Dryden.*

Ev'n now thy aid,
Eugene, with regiments unequal press,

Awaits: this day of all his honours gain'd
Despails him, if thy succour opportune
Defends not the sad hour. *Philips.*

2. To divest by any accident.

These formed stones, *despoiled* of their shells,
and exposed upon the surface of the ground, in
time moulder away. *Wardour.*

3. Simply to strip. Not in use.

A groom can *despoil*

Of puffed arms, and laid in easy bed. *Spenser.*

DESPOLIATION. *n. f.* [from *despolio*,
Lat.] The act of despoiling or strip-
ping.

TO DESPOND. *v. a.* [*despondeo*, Lat.]

1. To despair; to lose hope; to become
hopeless or desperate.

It is every man's duty to labour in his calling,
and not to *despond* for any miscarriages or dis-
appointments that were not in his own power to
prevent. *L'Estrange.*

There is no surer remedy for superstitious and
desponding weakness, than first to govern our-
selves by the best improvement of that reason
which providence has given us for a guide; and
then, when we have done our own parts, to
commit all cheerfully, for the rest, to the good
pleasure of heaven, with trust and resignation.
L'Estrange.

Physick is their bane:

The learned leaches in despair depart,
And shake their heads, *desponding* of their art.
Dryden.

Others depreß their own minds, *despond* at the
first difficulty; and conclude, that making any
progress in knowledge, farther than serves their
ordinary business, is above their capacities.
Locke.

2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the
divine mercy.

He considers what is the natural tendency of
such a virtue, or such a vice: he is well apprized
that the representation of some of these things
may convince the understanding, some may ter-
rify the conscience, some may allure the fleshful,
and some encourage the *desponding* mind.
Watts.

DESPO'NDENCY. *n. f.* [from *despondent*.]

Despair; hopelessness; desperation.

DESPO'NDENT. *adj.* [*despondens*, Lat.]

Despairing; hopeless; without hope.

It is well known, both from ancient and mo-
dern experience, that the very boldest atheists,
out of their debauches and company, when they
chance to be surpris'd with solitude or sickness,
are the most suspicious, timorous, and *despondent*
wretches in the world. *Bentley.*

Congregated thrushes, linnets, fit

On the dead tree, a dull *despondent* flock.
Thomson.

TO DESPONSATE. *v. a.* [*desponso*,
Lat.] To betroth; to affiancé; to

unite by reciprocal promises of mar-
riage.

DESPONATION. *n. f.* [from *desponsate*.]

The act of betrothing persons to each
other.

DESPOT. *n. f.* [*despotes*, Gr.] An absolute

prince; one that governs with unli-
mited authority. This word is not in
use, except as applied to some Dacian
prince: as, the *despot* of Servia.

DESPOTICAL. *adj.* [from *despot*.] Ab-

DESPOTICK. *adj.* Absolute in power; unli-
mited in authority; arbitrary; unac-
countable.

God's universal law

Gave to the man *despotic* power
Over his female in due awe,
Nor from that right to part an hour,
Smile she or lower. *Milton.*

In all its directions of the inferior faculties,
reason conveyed its suggestions with clearness,
and enjoined them with power: it had the pas-
sions in perfect subjection; though its command
over them was but persuasive and political, yet
it had the force of coercive and *despotic* laws. *South.*

We may see in a neighbouring government
the ill consequences of having a *despotic* prince;
for notwithstanding there is vast extent of lands,
and many of them better than those of the Swiss
and Grisons, the common people among the
latter are in a much better situation. *Addison.*

Patriots were forced to give way to the mad-
ness of the people, who were now wholly bent
upon single and *despotic* slavery. *Swift.*

DESPOTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *despoti-
cal*.] Absolute authority.

DESPOTISM. *n. f.* [*despotisme*, French;
from *despot*.] Absolute power.

TO DESPUMATE. *v. n.* [*despumio*, La-
tin.] To throw off parts in foam; to
froth; to work.

DESPUMATION. *n. f.* [from *despumate*.]
The act of throwing off excrementi-
ous parts in foam or foam.

DESQUAMATION. *n. f.* [from *squama*,
Lat.] The act of scaling foul bones.
A term of chirurgery.

DESSERT. *n. f.* [*deserte*, French.] The
last course at an entertainment; the
fruit or sweetmeats set on the table af-
ter the meat.

To give thee all thy due, thou hast the art
To make a supper with a fine *dessert*. *Dryden.*
At your *dessert* bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in
plate. *King.*

TO DESTINATE. *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.]
To design for any particular end or
purpose.

Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches
of trees and bushes. *Roy.*

DESTINATION. *n. f.* [from *destinate*.]
The purpose for which any thing is
appointed; the ultimate design.

The passages through which spirits are con-
veyed to the members, being almost infinite, and
each of them drawn through so many meanders,
it is wonderful that they should perform their
regular *destinations* without losing their way. *Glanville.*

There is a great variety of apprehensions and
fancies of men, in the *destination* and applica-
tion of things to several ends and uses. *Hale.*

TO DESTINE. *v. a.* [*destino*, Latin.]

1. To doom; to devote; to appoint un-
alterably to any state or condition.

Wherefore cease we then?

Say they who counsel war: we are decreed,
Reserv'd, and *destin'd* to eternal woe;
Whatever doing, what can we suffer more?
Milton.

All altars flame; before each altar lies,
Drench'd in his gore, the *destin'd* sacrifice.
Dryden.

2. To appoint to any use or purpose.

Too thin blood strays into the immediately
subordinate vessels, which are *destined* to carry
humours secreted from the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To devote; to doom to punishment or
misery: used absolutely.

May heav'n around this *destin'd* head
The choicest of its curses shed. *Prior.*

4. To fix unalterably.

The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r
From the dark urn shall throw thy *destin'd* hour.
Prior.

DESTINY. *n. f.* [*destinée*, French.]

1. The power that spins the life, and de-
termines the fate, of living beings.

Thou art neither like thy sire or dam;

But, like a foul mis-shapen stigmata,
Mark'd by the *destiny* to be avoided. *Shakspeare.*

2. Fate; invincible necessity.

He said, dear daughter, rightly may I rue
The fall of famous children born of me;
But who can turn the stream of *destiny*,
Or break the chain of strong necessity,
Which fate is tied to Jove's eternal seat?
Fairy Queen.

How can hearts, not free, be tried whether
they serve

Willing or no, who will shut what they must
By *destiny*, and can no other close? *Milton.*
Had thy great *destiny* but given thee skill
To know, as well as how, to act, let will.
De Witt.

Chance, or forceful *destiny*,
Which forms in causes first what shall be.
Dryden.

3. Doom; condition in future time.

At the pit of Aethion
Meet me i' th' morning: thither he
Will come to know his *destiny*. *Shakspeare.*

DESTITUTE. *adj.* [*destitutus*, Latin.]

1. Forsaken; abandoned: with *of*.

To forsake the true God, of heaven, is to fall
into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as
men, either *destitute* of grace divine, may com-
mit, or unprotected from above, may endure.
Hooker.

2. Abject; friendless.

He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*, and
not despise their prayer. *Psalms.*

3. In want of.

Take the *destin'd* way
To find the regions *destitute* of any. *Dryden.*
Nothing can be a greater instance of the love
that mankind has for liberty, than such a savage
mountain covered with people, and the Campa-
nia of Rome, which lies in the same country,
destitute of inhabitants. *Addison.*

DESTITUTION. *n. f.* [from *destitute*.]
Want; the state in which something is
wanted: applied to persons.

That *destitution* in food and clothing is such
an impediment, as, till it be removed, suffereth
not the mind of man to admit any other care.

They which want furtherance unto know-
ledge, are not left in so great *destitution*, that
justly any man should think the ordinary means
of eternal life taken from them. *Hooker.*

The order of paying the debts of contract or
restitution is set down by the civil laws of a
kingdom: in *destitution* or want of such rules,
we are to observe the necessity of the creditor,
the time of the delay, and the special obliga-
tions of friendship. *Taylor.*

TO DESTROY. *v. a.* [*destruo*, Lat. *de-
struere*, French.]

1. To overturn a city; to raze a building
to ruin.

The Lord will *destroy* this city. *Genesis.*

2. To lay waste; to make desolate.

Solyman sent his army, which burnt and *de-
stroyed* the country villages. *Kneller.*

3. To kill.

A people, great and many, and tall as the
Anakims; but the Lord *destroyed* them before
them, and they succeeded them, and dwelt in
their stead. *Deuteronomy.*

'Tis safer to be that which we *desire*,
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy.

Shakspeare.

The wise Providence hath placed a certain
antipathy between some animals and many in-
sects, whereby they delight in their destruction,
though they use them not as food; as the pea-
cock *destroys* snakes and adders; the weasel,
mice and rats; spiders, flies; and some sorts of
flies *destroy* spiders. *Hale.*

4. To put an end to; to bring to nought.

Do we not see that slothful, intemperate, and incontinent persons *despoil* their bodies with diseases, their reputations with disgrace, and their faculties with want? *Bentley.*

There will be as many sovereigns as fathers: the mother too bath her title, which *despoils* the sovereignty of one supreme monarch. *Locke.*

DESTROYER. *n. f.* [from *despoil*.] The person that destroys or lays waste; a murderer.

It is said, that Assur both founded it and ruined it: it may be understood, that Assur the founder was the son of Shem, and Assur the destroyer was an Assyrian. *Raleigh.*

Triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods!
Destroyers tighter call'd, and slayers of men. *Milton.*

Yet, guiltless too, this bright *destroyer* lives;
At random wounds, nor knows the wound the gives. *Pope.*

DESTRUCTIBLE. *adj.* [from *despoil*, Lat.] Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *despoil*, Lat.] Liableness to destruction.

DESTRUCTION. *n. f.* [from *despoil*, Lat.]

1. The act of destroying; subversion; demolition.

2. Murder; massacre.

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy. *Shak.*

3. The state of being destroyed; ruin; murder suffered.

If that your moody discontented souls
Do through the clouds behold this present hour,
Even for revenge mock my destruction. *Shaksp.*

When that which we immortal thought
We saw so near destruction brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as not secure. *Waller.*

4. The cause of destruction; a destroyer; a depopulator: as a consuming plague. The destruction that wasteth at noon-day. *Psalms.*

5. [In theology.] Eternal death. Broad is the way that leadeth to destruction. *Matthew.*

DESTRUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *despoil*, low Latin.]

1. That has the quality of destroying; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation; that brings to destruction.

In ports and roads remote,
Destructive fires among whole fleets we feed. *Dryden.*

One may think that the continuation of existence, with a kind of resistance to any destructive force, is the continuation of solidity. *Locke.*

2. With of.

He will put an end to so absurd a practice, which makes our most refined diversions destructive of all politeness. *Aldison.*

Both are defects equally destructive of true religion. *Rogers.*

3. With to.

In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, which is of a perishable kind, destructive to the strength. *Dryden.*

Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us; because it is equally destructive to that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life. *Locke.*

DESTRUCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *despoil*, Lat.] Ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.

What remains but on breathe out Moses's wish? O that men were not so destructively foolish! *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRUCTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *despoil*, Lat.] The quality of destroying or ruining.

The vice of professors exceeds the *depravity* of the most hostile assaults, as intestine treachery is more ruinous than foreign violence. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRUCTOR. *n. f.* [from *despoil*.]

Destroyer; consumer.

Helmont wittily calls the fire the *destructor* and the artificial death of things. *Boyle.*

DESUDATION. *n. f.* [from *desudatio*, Lat.]

A profuse and inordinate sweating, from what cause soever.

DESUETUDE. *n. f.* [from *desuetudo*, Lat.]

Cessation from being accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.

By the irruption of numerous armies of barbarous people, those countries were quickly fallen off, with barbarism and *desuetude*, from their former civility and knowledge. *Hale.*

We see in all things how *desuetude* does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things wherein we are conversant. *Government of the Tongue.*

DESULTORY. } *adj.* [from *desultorius*, Lat.]

DESULTORIOUS. } Roving from thing to thing; unfettled; immethodical; unconstant. *Desultorius* is not in use.

'Tis not for a *desultory* thought to atone for a lewd course of life; nor for any thing but the superinducing of a virtuous habit upon a vicious one, to qualify an effectual conversion. *L'Estrange.*

Let but the least trifle cross his way, and his *desultories* fancy presently takes the scent, leaves the unfinished and half-mangled notion, and skips away in pursuit of the new game. *Norris.*

Take my *desultory* thoughts in their native order, as they rise in my mind, without being reduced to rules, and marshalled according to art. *Fulton on the Cliffs.*

TO DESUME. *v. a.* [from *desumo*, Lat.] To take from any thing; to borrow.

This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desumed*, the heat and influence of the sun, and the due preparation of the matter. *Hale.*

They have left us relations suitable to those of *Ælian* and *Pliny*, whence they *desumed* their narrations. *Brown.*

Laws, if convenient and useful, are never the worse though they be *desumed* and taken from the laws of other countries. *Hale.*

TO DETACH. *v. a.* [from *detacher*, Fr.]

1. To separate; to disengage; to part from something.

The beat takes along with it a sort of vegetative and terrestrial matter, which it *detaches* from the uppermost stratum. *Woodward.*

The several parts of it are *detached* one from the other, and yet join again one cannot tell how. *Pope.*

2. To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority? *Aldison.*

DETACHMENT. *n. f.* [from *detach*.] A body of troops sent out from the main army.

The czar dispatched instructions to send out detachments of his cavalry, to prevent the king of Sweden's joining his army. *Tutler.*

Besides materials, which are brute and blind, Did not this work require a knowing mind, Who for the task should fit *detachment* choose From all the atoms? *Bracegirdle.*

TO DETAIL. *v. a.* [from *detailler*, Fr.] To

relate particularly; to particularize; to display minutely and distinctly.

They will perceive the mistakes of these phi-

losophers, and be able to answer their arguments, without my being obliged to *detail* them. *Chryse.*

DETAIL. *n. f.* [from *detailler*, Fr.] A minute and particular account.

I chuse, rather than trouble the reader with a *detail* here, to defer them to their proper place. *Woodward.*

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in *detail*, without becoming dry and tedious. *Pope.*

TO DETAIN. *v. a.* [from *detinco*, Lat.]

1. To keep what belongs to another.

Detain not the wages of the hireling; for every degree of detention of it, beyond the time, is injustice and uncharitableness. *Taylor.*

2. To withhold; to keep back.

These doings *detain* him.

So venomously, that burning shame *detains* him From his Cordelia. *Shakspere.*

He has described the passion of Calypso, and the indent advances she made to *detain* him from his country. *Broomer.*

3. To restrain from departure.

Let us *detain* thee until we shall have made ready a kid. *Judges.*

Had Orpheus sung it in the nether sphere,
So much the hymn had pleas'd the tyrant's ear,
The wife had been *detain'd* to keep her husband there. *Dryden.*

4. To hold in custody.

DETAINDER. *n. f.* [from *detain*.] The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETAINER. *n. f.* [from *detain*.] He that holds back any one's right; he that *detains* any thing.

Judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons; the sacrilegious, the detainers of titles, and cheaters of men's inheritances. *Taylor.*

TO DETECT. *v. a.* [from *detectus*, Lat.]

1. To discover; to find out any crime or artifice.

There's no true lover in the forest; else sighing every minute, and groaning every hour, would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. *Shakspere.*

Though should I hold my peace, yet thou Wouldest easily *detect* what I conceal. *Milnes.*

2. To discover in general.

The utmost infinite ramifications and insculcations of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be *detected* by glasses. *Ray.*

DETECTOR. *n. f.* [from *detect*.] A discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide.

Oh, heavens! that this treason were not; or not I the *detector*. *Shakspere.*

Hypocrisy has a secret hatred of its *detector*; that which will bring it to a test which it cannot pass. *Decay of Piety.*

DETECTION. *n. f.* [from *detect*.]

1. Discovery of guilt or fraud, or any other fault.

Should I come to her with any *detection* in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her purity. *Shakspere.*

That is a sign of the true evangelical zeal, and note for the *detection* of its contrary: it should abound more in the mild and good-natured affections, than in the vehement and wrathful passions. *Spratt.*

Detection of the incoherence of loose discourses was wholly owing to the sylligistical form. *Locke.*

2. Discovery of anything hidden.

Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also, are instrumental to the *detection* of amber, and other fossils, by washing away the earth and dirt that concealed them. *Woodward.*

DETENTION. *n. f.* [from *detain*.]

1. The act of keeping what belongs to another.

How goes the world, that I am thus encounter'd

With clam'rous claims of debt, of broken bonds,
And the *determent* of long since due debts,
Against my honour? *Shakespeare.*

2. Containment; restraint.

This worketh by *determent* of the spirits, and
contipation of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

- To DETER. v. a. [*deterreo*, Lat.] To discourage by terrour; to fright from any thing.

I never yet the tragick strain away'd,
Deter'd by thy inimitable maid. *Waller.*

Many and potent enemies tempt and *deter* us
from our duty; yet our cause is not hard, so long
as we have a greater strength on our side.

Beauty or unbecomingness are of more force
to draw or *deter* imitation, than any discourages
which can be made to them. *Locke.*

The ladies may not be *deterred* from corres-
ponding with me by this method. *Addison.*

My own face *deters* me from my glais;
And Kneller only thews what Colin was. *Prior.*

- To DETERGE. v. a. [*detergo*, Lat.] To cleanse a fore; to purge any part from sculence or obstructions.

Consider the part and habit of body, and add
ordiminish your simples as you design to *deterge*
or incorn. *Wigman.*

Sea salt preserves bodies, through which it
passeth, from corruption; and it *detergeth* the
vessels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction.

- DETERGENT. adj. [from *deterge*.] That has the power of cleansing.

The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent*.
Arbucknot.

- DETERIORATION. n. f. [from *deterior*, Lat.] The act of making any thing worse; the state of growing worse.

- DETERMENT. n. f. [from *deter*.] Cause of discouragement; that by which one is deterred. A good word, but not now used.

This will not be thought a discouragement
unto spirits, which endeavour to advantage na-
ture by art; nor will the ill success of some be
made a sufficient *determent* unto others. *Brown.*

These are not all the *determents* that opposed
my obeying you. *Boyle.*

- DETERMINABLE. adj. [from *determine*.] That may be certainly decided.

Whether all plants have seeds, were more
easily *determinable*, if we could conclude con-
cerning harts-tongue, ferns, and some others.

About this matter, which seems to easily *determinable*
by sense, accurate and sober men
widely disagree. *Beyn.*

- To DETERMINATE. v. a. [*determiner*, French.] To limit; to fix; to determine; to terminate. Not in use.

The fly-flow hours shall not *determine*
The dateless limit of thy dear estate. *Shakespeare.*

- DETERMINATE. adj. [*determinatus*, Lat.] 1. Settled; definite; determined.

Demonstrations in numbers, if they are not
more evident and exact than in extension, yet
they are more general in their use, and *determi-
nate* in their application. *Foote.*

To make all the planets move about the sun
in circular orbits, there must be given to each, by
a *determinate* impulse, those precent particular
degrees of velocity which they now have, in pro-
portion to their distances from the sun, and to
the quantity of the solar matter. *Newton.*

2. Established; settled by rule; positive.

Scriptures are read before the time of divine
service, and without either choice or hint ap-
pointed by any *determinate* order. *Hosker.*

3. Decisive; conclusive.

I th' progress of this business,
Ere a *determinate* resolution, lie,
I mean the bishop, did require a respite. *Shaks.*

4. Fixed; resolute.

Like men disused in a long peace, more *deter-
minate* to do, than thilful how to do. *Sidney.*

5. Resolved.

My *determinate* voyage is mere extravagancy.
Shakespeare.

- DETERMINATELY. adv. [from *determine*.] 1. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

The queen obeyed the king's commandment,
full of raging agonies, and *determinately* bent
that she would seek all loving means to win
Zelmanc. *Sidney.*

In those errors they are so *determinately* settled,
that they pay unto falsity the whole sum of
whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth.

2. Certainly; unchangeably.

Think thus with yourselves, that you have
not the making of things true or false; but that
the truth and existence of things is already fixed
and settled, and that the principles of religion
are already either *determinately* true or false,
before you think of them. *Tillotson.*

- DETERMINATION. n. f. [from *determine*.] 1. Absolute direction to a certain end.

When we voluntarily waste much of our lives,
that remissness can by no means consist with a
constant *determination* of will or desire to the
greatest apparent good. *Locke.*

2. The result of deliberation; conclusion formed; resolution taken.

They have acquainted me with their *determi-
nation*, which is to go home, and to trouble
you no more. *Shakespeare.*

The proper acts of the intellect are intellec-
tion, deliberation, and *determination* or decision.

It is much disputed by divines, concerning
the power of man's will to good and evil in the
state of innocence; and upon very nice and
dangerous precipices stand their *determinations*
on either side. *South.*

Consult thy judgment, affections, and incli-
nations, and make thy *determination* upon every
particular; and be always as suspicious of thy-
self as possible. *Calamy.*

3. Judicial decision.

He confined the knowledge of governing to
justice and lenity, and to the speedy *determina-
tion* of civil and criminal causes. *Gulliver.*

- DETERMINATIVE. adj. [from *determine*.] 1. That uncontrollably directs to a certain end.

That individual action, which is justly pun-
ished as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the
special influence and *determinative* power of a
just cause. *Brinkhull against Hobbes.*

2. That makes a limitation.

If the term added to make up the complex
subject does not necessarily or constantly belong
to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the
subject to a particular part of its extension; as,
every pious man shall be happy. *Watts.*

- DETERMINATOR. n. f. [from *determine*.] One who determines.

They have recourse unto the great *determina-
tor* of virginity, conceptions, fertility, and the
inferable infinities of the whole body.

- To DETERMINE. v. a. [*determiner*, Fr. *determino*, Lat.] 1. To fix; to settle.

Is it concluded he shall be professor?
—It is *determin'd*, not concluded yet;
But so it must be, if the king will. *Shaks.*

More particularly to *determine* the proper sea-
son for grammar, I do not see how it can be
made a study, but as an introduction to rheto-
rick. *Locke.*

Probability, in the nature of it, supposes that
a thing may or may not be so, for any thing that
yet appears, or is certainly *determined*, on the
other side. *South.*

Milton's subject was still greater than Homer's
or Virgil's: it does not *determine* the fate of
single persons or nations, but of a whole species.

Destruction hangs on every word we speak,
On every thought, till the concluding stroke
Determines all, and closes our deluge. *Addison.*

3. To bound; to confine.

The knowledge of men hitherto hath been *deter-
mined* by the view or sight; so that whatso-
ever is invisible, either in respect of the fine-
ness of the body itself, or the smallness of the
parts, or of the subtilty of the motion, is little
enquired. *Havens.*

The principium individuationis is existence
itself, which *determines* a being of any sort to a
particular time and place, incommunicable to
two beings of the same kind. *Locke.*

No sooner have they climbed that hill, which
thus *determines* their view at a distance, but a
new prospect is opened. *Atterbury.*

4. To adjust; to limit; to define.

He that has settled in his mind *determin'd*
ideas, with names affixed to them, will be able
to discern their differences one from another,
which is really distinguishing. *Locke.*

5. To influence the choice.

You have the captives
Who were the opposites of this day's strife;
We do require them of you, so to use them
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May equally *determine*. *Shakespeare.*

A man may suspend the act of his choice
from being *determined* for or against the thing
proposed, till he has examined it. *Locke.*

As soon as the studious man's hunger and
thirst makes him uneasy, he, whose will was
never *determined* to any pursuit of good cheer, is,
by the uneasiness of hunger and thirst, presently
determined to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

6. To resolve.

Jonathan knew that it was *determined* of his
father to slay David. *1 Samuel.*

7. To decide.

I do not ask whether bodies do exist, that the
motion of one cannot be without the motion of
another: to *determine* thus either way, is to beg
the question for or against a vacuum. *Locke.*

8. To put an end to; to destroy.

Now where is he, that will not stay so long
Till sickness hath *determin'd* me? *Shakespeare.*

To DETERMINE. v. n.

1. To conclude; to form a final con-
clusion.

Eve! now expect great tidings, which perhaps
Of us will soon *determine*, or impose
New laws to be observ'd. *Milton.*

2. To settle opinion.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand which
way the learned shall *determine* of it. *Locke.*

3. To end; to come to an end.

They were apprehended, and, after convic-
tion, the danger *determined* by their deaths.

All pleasure springing from a gratified passion,
as most of the pleasure of sin does, must needs
determine with that passion. *South.*

4. To make a decision.

She soon shall know of us
How honourably and how kindly we
Determine for her. *Shakespeare.*

5. To end consequentially.

Revolutions of state, many times, make way for new institutions and forms; and often determine in either setting up some tyranny at home, or bringing in some conquest from abroad. *Temple.*

6. To resolve concerning any thing.

Now, noble peers, the cause why we are met is to determine of the coronation. *Shakespeare.*

DETERRATION. *n. f.* [*de* and *terra*, Lat. *deterre*, French.] Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth that hides it; the act of unburying.

This concerns the raising of new mountains, deterration, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and higher grounds. *Woodward.*

DETERSION. *n. f.* [from *detergo*, Latin.] The act of cleansing a sore.

I endeavoured detersion, but the matter could not be discharged. *Hoffman.*

DETERISIVE. *adj.* [from *detergo*.] Having the power to cleanse.DETERISIVE. *n. f.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds.

We frequently see simple ulcers afflicted with sharp humours, which corrode them, and render them painful torrid ulcers, if not timely relieved by detersives and lements. *Hoffman.*

To DETEST. *v. a.* [*detestor*, Latin.]

To hate; to abhor; to abominate.

Nigh thereto the ever-damned beast,
Durst not approach; for he was deadly made,
And all that life preserved did detest. *F. Queen.*
Glory grows guilty of detested crimes,
When for fame's sake, for praise, an outward part,

We bend to that the working of the heart. *Shaks.*
I've liv'd in such dishonour, that the gods
Detest my benefice. *Shakespeare.*

There is that naturally in the heart of man which abhors sin as sin, and consequently would make him detest it both in himself and others too. *South.*

Who dares think one thing, and another tell,
My heart detests him as the gates of hell. *Pope.*

DETESTABLE. *adj.* [from *detest*.] Hate-

ful; abhorred; abominable; odious.
Beguil'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, spighted, slain!
Most detestable death. *Shakespeare.*

He detested him to consider that both armies consisted of christians, to whom nothing is more detestable than effusion of human blood. *Hayward.*

DETESTABLY. *adv.* [from *detestable*.]

Hatefully; abominably; odiously.
It stands here stigmatized by the apostle as a temper of mind rendering men so detestably bad, that the great enemy of mankind neither can nor desires to make them worse. *South.*

DETESTATION. *n. f.* [from *detest*.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

Then only did misfortune make her see what she had done, especially finding in us rather detestation than pity. *Sidney.*

2. It is sometimes used with *for*; but of seems more proper.

The detestation you express
For vice in all its glittering dress. *Swift.*
Our love of God will inspire us with a detestation for sin, as what is of all things most contrary to his divine nature. *Swift.*

DETESTER. *n. f.* [from *detest*.] One that hates or abhors.To DETHRONE. *v. a.* [*detrone*, French; *de* and *thronus*, Latin.] To divest of regality; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.DETINUE. *n. f.* [*detenue*, French.] A writ that lies against him, who, having

goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Cowell.*

DETONATION. *n. f.* [*detono*, Lat.] A noise somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. It is also used for that noise which happens upon the mixture of fluids that ferment with violence, as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, resembling the explosion of gunpowder. *Quincy.*

A new coal is not to be cast on the fire, till the detonation occasioned by the former be either quite or almost altogether ended; unless it chance that the puffing matter do blow the coal too soon out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

To DETONIZE. *v. a.* [from *detono*, Latin.] To calcine with detonation. A chymical term.

Nineteen parts in twenty of detonized nitre is destroyed in eighteen days. *Arbutnot on Air.*

To DETORT. *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Latin.] To twist from the original import, meaning, or design.

They have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit, and have detorted texts of scripture to the sedition, disturbance, and destruction of the civil government. *Dryden.*

To DETRACT. *v. a.* [*detractum*, Lat. *detract*, French.]1. To derogate; to take away by envy, calumny, or censure, any thing from the reputation of another: with *from*.

Those were assistants in private, but not trusted to manage the affairs in publick; for that would detract from the honour of the principal ambassador. *Bacon.*

No envy can detract from this: it will shine in history, and, like swans, grow whiter the longer it endures. *Dryden.*

2. To take away; to withdraw.

By the largeness of the cornices they hinder both the light within, and likewise detract much from the view of the front without. *Wotton.*

The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each private share, nor does the publickness of it lessen propriety in it. *Boyle.*

DETRACTER. *n. f.* [from *detract*.] One that takes away another's reputation; one that impairs the honour of another injuriously.

I am right glad to be thus satisfied, in that I yet was never able till now to choke the mouth of such detractors with the certain knowledge of their slanderous untruths. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Whether we are so entirely sure of their loyalty upon the present foot of government, as you may imagine, their detractors make a question. *Swift.*

Away the fair detractors went,
And gave by turns their censures vent. *Swift.*

DETRACTIO. *n. f.* [*detractio*, Latin; *detractio*, French.]

Detraction, in the native importance of the word, signifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or lessening a man in point of fame, rendering him less valued and esteemed by others, which is the final aim of detraction. *Ayliffe.*

I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspoke mine own detraction; here abjure
The taunts and blames I laid upon myself,
For strangers to my nature. *Shakespeare.*

Fame, that her high birth to raise,
Seem'd evil to lavish and profuse,
We may justly now accuse
Of detraction from her praise. *Milton.*

If detraction could invite us, discretion surely would contain us from any derogatory intention. *Brown.*

To put a stop to the insults and detractions of vain men, I resolv'd to enter into the examination. *Woodward.*

To consider an author as the subject of obloquy and detraction, we may observe with what pleasure a work is received by the invidious part of mankind, in which a writer falls short of himself. *Addison.*

DETRACTORY. *adj.* [from *detract*.] Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory. Sometimes with *to*, properly *from*.

This is not only derogatory unto the wisdom of God, who hath propos'd the world unto our knowledge, and thereby the notion of himself; but also detractory unto the intellect and sense of man, expressly disposed for that inquiry. *Brown.*

In mentioning the joys of heaven, I use the expressions I find lets detractory from a theme above our praises. *Boyle.*

The detractory eye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. *Arbutnot.*

DETRACTRESS. *n. f.* [from *detract*.] A censorious woman.

If any shall detract from a lady's character, unless she be absent, the said detractress shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room. *Addison.*

DETRIMENT. *n. f.* [*detrimentum*, Lat.] Loss; damage; mischief; diminution; harm.

Difficult it must be for one christian church to abolish that which all had received and held for the space of many ages, and that without any detriment unto religion. *Hooks.*

I can repair
That detriment, if such it be, to lose
Self-lost. *Milton.*

If your joint pow'r prevail, th' affairs of hell
No detriment need fear; go, and be strong. *Milton.*

There often fall out so many things to be done on the sudden, that some of them must of necessity be neglected for that whole year, which is the greatest detriment to this whole night. *Erasmus's Kalender.*

Let a family burn but a candle a night less than the usual number, and they may take in the Spectator without detriment to their private affairs. *Addison.*

DETRIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *detriment*.] Mischievous; harmful; causing loss.

Among all honorary rewards, which are neither dangerous nor detrimental to the donor, I remember none so remarkable as the titles which are bestowed by the emperor of China: these are never given to any subject till the subject is dead. *Addison.*

Obstinacy in prejudices, which are detrimental to our country, ought not to be mistaken for virtuous resolution and firmness of mind. *Addison.*

DETRITION. *n. f.* [*detero*, *detruius*, Lat.] The act of wearing away.To DETRUDE. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Latin.] To thrust down; to force into a lower place.

Such as are detru'd down to hell,
Either for shame they still themselves retire,
Or, tied in chains, they in close prison dwell. *Daven.*

Philosophers are of opinion, that the souls of men in sin, for their misdeeds, be detru'd into the bodies of beasts. *Locke.*

DEV

At thy command the vernal sun awakes
The torpid sap, *detrudd* to the root
By wintry winds. *Thomson.*

70 DETRUNCATE. *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Latin.] To lop; to cut; to shorten by deprivation of parts.

DETRUNCATION. *n. f.* [from *detrunco*.] The act of lopping or cutting.

DETRUSION. *n. f.* [from *detrusio*, Lat.] The act of thrulling or forcing down.
From this *detrusion* of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased. *Neil against Burnet.*

DETRUBATION. *n. f.* [*deturbo*, Latin.] The act of throwing down; degradation.

DEVACTION. *n. f.* [*devasto*, Latin.] Waste; havock; desolation; destruction.
By *devastation* the rough warrior gains,
And farmers' fatten *cost* when famine reigns. *Guth.*

That flood which overflowed Attica in the days of Ogyges, and that which drowned Thes-faly in Deucalion's time, made cruel havock and *devastation* among them. *Woodward.*

DEUCE. *n. f.* [*deux*, French.]

- Two: a word used in games.
You are a gentleman and a gambler; then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of *deuce ace* amounts to. *Shakespeare.*
- The devil. See **DEUSE**.

To DEVELOP. *v. a.* [*develop*, French.] To disengage from something that en-folds and conceals; to disentangle; to clear from its covering.
Take him to *develop*, if you can,
And hew the block off, and get out the man. *Dunciad.*

DEVERGENCE. *n. f.* [*devergentia*, Lat.] Declivity; declination. *Diff.*

To DEVEST. *v. a.* [*devest*, French; *de vestis*, Latin.]

- To strip; to deprive of clothes.
Friends all but now,
In quarter and in terms like bride and groom
Devesting them for bed. *Shakespeare.*
Then of his arms Androgeus he *devests*,
His sword, his shield, he takes, and plumed
crests. *Denham.*
- To annul; to take away any thing good.
What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit and *devest* all right and title in a nation to government? *Bacon.*
- To free from any thing bad.
Come on, thou little inmate of this breast,
Which for thy sake from passions I *devest*. *Prior.*

DEVEX. *adj.* [*devexus*, Latin.] Bend-ing down; declivous; incurvated downward.

DEVEXITY. *n. f.* [from *devex*.] Incur-vation downward; declivity.

To DEVIAE. *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, Latin.]

- To wander from the right or common way.
The rest to some faint meaning make pre-tence,
But Shadwell never *deviates* into sense. *Dryden.*
Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly *deviate* from the common track. *Pope.*
What makes all physical and moral ill?
There nature *deviates*, and here wanders will. *Pope.*
Besides places which may *deviate* from the sense of the author, it would be kind to observe any deficiencies in the diction. *Pope.*

DEV

- To go astray; to err; to sin; to of-fend.

DEVIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *deviate*.]

- The act of quitting the right way; error; wandering.
These hodies constantly move round in the same tracks, without making the least *deviation*. *Chapman.*
- Variation from established rule.
Having once surveyed the true and proper nat-ural alphabet, we may easily discover the *devia-tion* from it, in all the alphabets in use, either by defect of single characters, of letters, or by confusion of them. *Holder.*
- Offence; obliquity of conduct.
Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a *deviation*, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground, that they may not bring error into habit. *Clarissa.*

DEVISE. *n. f.* [*devisé*, French; *disvisu*, Italian.]

- A contrivance; a stratagem.
This is our *devise*,
That Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us. *Shakespeare.*
He intended it as a politic *devise* to lessen their interest, and keep them low in the world. *Atterbury.*
- A design; a scheme formed; project; speculation.
Touching the exchange of laws in practice with laws in *devise*, which they say are better for the state of the church, if they might take place; the farther we examine them, the greater cause we find to conclude, although we continue the same we are, the harm is not great. *Hooker.*
His *devise* is against Babylon, to destroy it. *Jeremiah.*
There are many *devices* in a man's heart; ne-vertheless the counsel of the Lord shall stand. *Psalms.*
- The emblem on a shield; the ensign armorial of a nation or family.
Then change we shields, and their *devices* bear;
Let fraud supply the want of force in war. *Dryd.*
Hibernia's harp, *devise* of her command,
And parent of her mirth, shall there be seen. *Prior.*
They intend to let the world see what party they are of, by figures and designs upon these fans; as the knights-errant used to distinguish themselves by *devices* on their shields. *Adams.*
- Invention; genius.
He's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble *devise*, of all sorts enchantingly be-loved. *Shakespeare.*

DEVIL. *n. f.* [*diabolus*, Saxon; *diabolus*, Latin.] It were more properly written *diwel*.

- A fallen angel; the tempter and spiri-tual enemy of mankind.
Are you a man?
—Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that Which might appal the *devil*. *Shakespeare.*
- A wicked man or woman.
See thyself, *devil*!
Proper deformity seems not in the fiend So banish as in woman. *Shakespeare.*
- A ludicrous term for mischief.
A war of profit mitigates the evil;
But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the *devil*. *Grave.*
- A kind of expletive, expressing wonder or vexation.
The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how the *devil* they got there! *Pope.*
- A kind of ludicrous negative in an ad-verbial sense.
The devil was well, the *devil* a monk was he. *A Proverb.*

DEV

De'vILISH. *adj.* [from *devil*.]

- Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; mischievous; malicious; destructive.
Gynecia mistrusted greatly Cecropia, because she had heard much of the *devilish* wickedness of her heart. *Sidney.*
For grief thereof, and *devilish* delphight,
From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in dusky smoke and brimstone blue. *Spenser.*
He trains his *devilish* engine, impal'd
On ev'ry side with shadowy squadrons deep. *Milton.*
- Having communication with the devil.
The duchess, by his subornation,
Upon my life began her *devilish* practices. *Shak.*
- An epithet of abhorrence or contempt.
A *devilish* knave! besides, the knave is hand-some, young, and blyth: all those requisites are in him that delight. *Shakespeare.*
- Excessive: in a ludicrous sense.
Thy hair and beard are of a different dye,
Short of a foot, distorted of an eye;
With all these tokens of a knave complete,
If thou art honest, thou'rt a *devilish* cheat. *Addis.*

DEVILISHLY. *adv.* [from *devilish*.] In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically.
Those trumpeters threatened them with continual alarms of damnation, if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which wickedly and *devilishly* those impostors called the cause of God. *South.*

DEVILKIN. *n. f.* [from *devil*.] A little devil. *Clarissa.*

DEVIOUS. *adj.* [*devius*, Latin.]

- Out of the common track.
Creusa kept behind: by choice we stray
Through ev'ry dark and ev'ry *devious* way. *Dryd.*
In this minute *devious* subject, I have been necessitated to explain myself in more words than may seem needful. *Holder.*
- Wandering; roving; rambling.
Every muse,
And every blooming pleasure, wait without
To bless the wildly *devious* mourning walk. *Thomson.*
- Erring; going astray from rectitude.
One *devious* step, at first setting out, frequently leads a person into a wilderness of doubt and error. *Clarissa.*
Some lower muse, perhaps, who lightly treads
The *devious* paths where wanton fancy leads, *Rowe.*
- It is used likewise of persons. Roving; idly vagrant; erring from the way.

To DEVISE. *v. a.* [*deviser*, French, as of *devisare*, to look about. *Skinner.*]

- To contrive; to form by art; to in-vent; to excogitate; to strike out by thought.
Whether they, at their first coming into the land, or afterwards, by trading with other nations which had letters, learned them of them, or *devised* them among themselves, is very doubtful. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
He could by his skill draw after him the weight of five thousand bushels of grain, and *de-vise* those rare engines which shot small stones at hand, but great ones afar off. *Prædham.*
Ye sons of art, one curious piece *devise*,
From whose construction motion shall arise. *Blackmore.*
- To plan; to scheme.
Behold I frame evil against you, and *devise* a device against you. *Jerem.*

To DEVISE. *v. n.* To consider; to con-tribute; to lay plans; to form schemes: anciently with of.

DEV

Her merry for the freshly 'gan to rear,
And did y' joy and jollity *devise*,
Herself to cherish and her guest to cheer.

Fairy Queen.

But fith now safe ye seized have the shore,
And well arrived are, high God be blest,
Let us *devise* of ease and everlasting rest.

Fairy Queen.

Since we are so far entered, let us, I pray
you, a little *devise* of those evils by which that
country is held in this wretched case, that it can-
not, as you say, be recovered. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Devise but how you'll use him when he
comes, and let us two *devise* to bring him thi-
ther. *Shakespeare.*

DEVISE. *n. f.* [*devise*, a will, old Fr.]

1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

This word is properly attributed, in our com-
mon law, to him that bequeaths his goods by his
last will or testament in writing; and the reason
is, because those that now appertain only to the
devisors, by this act are distributed into many
parts. *Crane.*

The alienation is made by *devise* in a last will
only, and the third part of these profits is there
demandable. *Locke.*

2. Contrivance. See **DEVICE**.

God hath omitted nothing to his pur-
pose, nor left his intention to be accomplished by
our *devices*. *Hobbes.*

TO DEVISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
grant by will. A law term.

DEVISEE. *n. f.* He to whom something
is bequeathed by will.

DEVISER. *n. f.* [from *devise*.] A con-
triver; an inventor.

Being divided from truth in themselves, they
are yet farther removed by adventitious deception;
for true it is, if I say they are daily mocked into
error by *devisers*. *Brown.*

The authors of useful inventions, the *devisers*
of wholesome laws, as were the philosophers of
ancient times, were honoured as the fathers and
prophets of their country. *Grew.*

DEVISOR. *n. f.* He that gives by will.
See **DEVISE**.

DEVITABLE. *adj.* [*devitabilis*, Latin.]
Possible to be avoided; avoidable. *Dict.*

DEVITATION. *n. f.* [*devitatio*, Latin.]
The act of escaping or avoiding. *Dict.*

DEVOTID. *adj.* [*vide*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant; void.

When I awoke and found her place *devoid*,
And nought but peevish grais where she had
lyen,

I sorrow'd all so much as erst I joy'd. *Fairy Q.*

2. Without any thing, whether good or
evil; free from; in want of.

He flung it from him, and *devoid* of dread
Upon him lightly leaped without heed. *Fairy Q.*

That the soul and angels are *devoid* of quantity
and dimension, and that they have nothing to do
with proper locality, is generally opined. *Glanville.*

The motion of this chariot will still be easier
as it ascends higher, till at length it shall become
utterly *devoid* of gravity, when the least strength
will be able to bestow upon it a swift motion.
Wilkins' Mathematical Magick.

His warlike mind, his soul *devoid* of fear,
His high designing thoughts were figur'd there,
As when, by magick, phoebus are made appear. *Dryden.*

We Tyrians are not so *devoid* of sense,
Nor so remote from Phœbus' influence. *Dryden.*

DEVOTIR. *n. f.* [*devoir*, French.]

1. Service. A sense now not used.

To restore again the kingdom of the Maza-
lakes, he offered him their utmost *devotir* and
service. *Amelot.*

2. Act of civility or obsequiousness.

DEV

Gentlemen, who do not design to marry, yet
pay their *devotir* to one particular fair. *Spektator.*
Aunkard, and supple each *devotir* to pay,
She flatters her good lady twice a-day. *Pope.*

TO DEVOLVE. *v. a.* [*devolvere*, Latin.]

1. To roll down.

Thro' splendid kingdoms he *devolves* his
mace,
Now wanders wild through solitary tracts
Of life-defeated land. *Thomson.*

2. To move from one hand to another.

Upon the duke of Oron and the king had wholly
devolved the care and disposition of all affairs in
Ireland. *Temple.*

Because they found too much confusion in
such a multitude of statutes, they *devolved* their
whole authority into the hands of the council of
sixty. *Milfon.*

The whole power, at home and abroad, was
devolved upon that family. *Swift.*

The matter which *devolves* from the hills
down upon the lower grounds, does not confi-
derably raise and augment them. *Woodward.*

TO DEVOLVE. *v. n.*

1. To roll down.

2. To fall in succession into new hands.

Supposing people, by wanting spiritual blef-
sings, did lose all their right to temporal, yet
that forfeiture must *devolve* only to the supreme
Lord. *Deacy of Piety.*

DEVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*devolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling down.

The rolling of new mountains, deterrations, or
the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys
from the hills and high grounds, will fall under
our consideration. *Woodward.*

2. Removal successive from hand to hand.

The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is
derived from the crown of England, and the last
devolution is to the king by way of appeal. *Hale.*

DEVORATION. *n. f.* [from *devoro*, Lat.]

The act of devouring. *Dict.*

TO DEVOTE. *v. a.* [*devotere*, *devotus*,
Latin.]

1. To dedicate; to consecrate; to appro-
priate by vow.

No *devoted* thing that a man shall *devote* unto
the Lord, of all that he hath, both of man and
beast, and of the field of his possessions, shall be
sold or redeemed. *Lev.*

What black magician conjures up this fiend,
To stop *devoted* charitable deeds? *Shelley.*

They, impious, dar'd to prey
On herds *devoted* to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. To addict; as to a sect, or study.

White we do admire
This virtue, and this moral discipline,
Let 'a be no stoicks, nor no flocks, I pray;
Or so *devote* to Aristotle's cheeks,
As Ovid be an outcast quite shun'd. *Shelley.*

If persons of this make should ever *devote*
themselves to science, they should be well as-
sured of a solid and strong constitution of body.
Watts.

3. To condemn; to resign to ill.

Aliens were *devoted* to their rapine and de-
spight. *Deacy of Piety.*

Ah, why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's lost blessings intricate?
Alike *devoted* to sorrow's dire extreme
The day reflection and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

4. To addict; to give up to ill.

The Romans having once debauched their
senses with the pleasures of other nations, they
devoted themselves unto all wickedness. *Grew.*

5. To curse; to execrate; to doom to
destruction.

I dy
Those wicked tents *devoted*; lest the wrath
Impendent, raging into sudden flame,
Distinguish not. *Milton.*

DEV

To destruction sacred and *devote*,
He with his whole posterity must die. *Milton.*
Goddess of maids, and conscious of our hearts,
So keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's *devoted* issue felt,
When, hissing through the skies, the feather'd
deaths were dealt. *Dryden.*

Let her, like me, of every joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born;
Like me to deserts and to darkness run. *Rowe.*

DEVOTE. *adj.* For devoted.

How on a sudden lost,
Defac'd, deflower'd, and now to death *devoted*!
Milton.

DEVOTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *devote*.]

The state of being devoted or dedi-
cated; consecration; addictedness.

Whatever may fall from my pen to her dis-
advantage, relate to her but as the was, or may
again be, an obstacle to your *devotedness* to sera-
phick love. *Byssie.*

The owning of our obligation unto virtue,
may be styled natural religion; that is to say, a
devotedness unto God, so as to act according to
his will. *Grew.*

DEVOTEE. *n. f.* [*devot*, French.] One
erroneously or superstitiously religious;
a bigot.

DEVOTION. *n. f.* [*devotion*, French;
devotio, Latin.]

1. The state of being consecrated or de-
dicated.

2. Piety; acts of religion; devoutness.
Mean time her warlike brother on the seas
His waving streamers to the winds displays,
And vows for his return with vain *devotion* pay. *Dryden.*

3. An act of external worship.
Religious minds are inflamed with the love of
publick *devotion*. *Hobbes.*
For as I passed by and beheld your *devotion*,
I found an altar with this inscription, To the un-
known God. *Acts.*

In vain doth man the name of just expect,
If his *devotion* be to God neglected. *Denham.*

4. Prayer; expression of devotion.

An aged holy man,
That day and night said his *devotion*,
No other worldly business did apply. *Fairy Q.*
Your *devotion* has its opportunity: we must
pray always, but chiefly at certain times. *Spence.*

5. The state of the mind under a strong
sense of dependance upon God; devout-
ness; piety.

Grateful to acknowledge whence his good
Descends, thither with heart, and voice, and
eyes

Directed in *devotion*, to adore
And worship God supreme, who made him chief
Of all his works. *Milton.*

From the full choir when loud *devotion* rises,
And swell the pomp of dreadful sacrifice;
Amid that scene, if some relenting eye
Glance on the stone where our cold reliques lie,
Devotion's self shall steal a thought from heav'n,
One human tear shall drop, and be forgiv'n. *Pope.*

Devotion may be considered either as an ex-
ercise of publick or private prayers at set times
and occasions, or as a temper of the mind, a
state and disposition of the heart, which is
rightly affected with such capacities. *Law.*

6. An act of reverence, respect, or cere-
mony.

Whither away so fast?
—Upon the like *devotion* as yourselves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakespeare.*

7. Strong affection; ardent love; such as
makes the lover the sole property of the
person loved.

B. opposite all planets of good luck
To my proceedings, if, with pure heart's love,

Immaculate devotion, holy thoughts,
I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter.
Shakespeare.

He had a particular reverence for the person of the king, and the more extraordinary devotion for that of the prince, as he had had the honour to be trusted with his education.
Clarendon.

8. Earnestness; ardour; eagerness.

He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him; and leaves nothing undone that may fully discover him their opposite.
Shakespeare.

9. Disposal; power; state of dependance on any one.

Arundel castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's devotion.
Clarendon.

DEVOTIONAL. *adj.* [from devotion.]

Pertaining to devotion; annexed to worship; religious.

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that devotional compliance and juncture of hearts, which I desire to bear in holy offices, to be performed with me.
King Charles.

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very easy rate, by a few demure looks, with some devotional postures and grimaces.
South.

DEVOTIONALIST. *n. f.* [from devotion.]

A man zealous without knowledge, or superstitiously devout.

TO DEVOUR. *v. a.* [*devoro*, Latin.]

1. To eat up ravenously, as a wild beast or animal of prey.

We will say some evil beast hath devoured him.
Genesis.

We've willing dames enough: there cannot be that vulture in you, to devour so many As will to graininess dedicate themselves, Finding it to incline'd.
Shakespeare.

So looks the pent up lion o'er the wretch That trembles under his devouring paws.
Shakf.

2. To destroy or consume with rapidity and violence.

A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame burneth.
Job.

How due a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town devour'd;
It was the waste of war.
Dryden.

Notwithstanding that Socrates lived in the time of this devouring pestilence at Athens, he never caught the least infection.
Addison.

3. To swallow up; to annihilate.

He seem'd in swiftsness to devour the way.
Shakespeare.

Such a pleasure as grows faster upon enjoyment; and though continually fed upon, yet is never devour'd.
South.

Death stalks behind thee, and each flying hour
Does some loose remnant of thy life devour.
Dryden.

4. To enjoy with avidity.

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vault delight.
Dryden.

DEVOURER. *n. f.* [from devour.]

A consumer; he that devours; he that preys upon.

Rome is but a wilderness of tigers;
Tigers must prey, and Rome affords no prey
But me and mine: how happy art thou, then,
From these devourers to be banish'd!
Shaksp.

Since those Leviathans are withdrawn, the lesser devourers supply their place: fraud succeeds to violence.
Dissol. of Party.

Cup and trench do best together, all other fish being devourers of their spawn.
Mortimer.

DEVOUT. *adj.* [*devotus*, Latin.]

1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties.

We must be constant and devout in the worship of our God, and ready in all acts of benevolence to our neighbour.
Bogers.

2. Filled with pious thoughts.

For this, with soul devout, he thank'd the god;
And, of success secure, return'd to his abode.
Dryden.

3. Expressive of devotion or piety.

Anon dry ground appears, and from his ark
The ancient sire descends with all his train;
Then with uplifted hands, and eyes devout,
Grateful to heav'n.
Milton.

DEVOUTLY. *adv.* [from devout.]

Piously; with ardent devotion; religiously.

Her grace rose, and with modest paces
Came to the altar, where she kneel'd; and saint-like
Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly.
Shakespeare.

One of the wife men having a while attentively and devoutly viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face.
Bacon.

Her twilights were more clear than our mid-day,
She dreamt devoutlier than most use to pray.
Donne.

Think, O my soul, devoutly think,
How, with affrighted eyes,
Thou saw'st the wide extended deep
In all its horrors rise!
Addison.

To second causes we seem to trust, without expressing, so devoutly as we ought to do, our dependance on the first.
Atterbury.

DEVIL. *n. f.* [more properly than *druce*, *Junius*, from *Dufus*, the name of a certain species of evil ipirits.]

The devil: a ludicrous word.

'Twas the prettiest prologue, as he wrote it;
Well, the *druce* take me if I ha'n't forgot it.
Congreve.

DEUTEROGAMY. *n. f.* [*deuteros* and *gamos*.]

A second marriage.

DEUTERONOMY. *n. f.* [*deuteros* and *nomos*.]

The second book of the law; the fifth book of Moses.

DEUTEROSCOPY. *n. f.* [*deuteros* and *skopia*.]

The second intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense. Not in use.

Not attaining the *deuteroscopy*, or second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their consequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DEW. *n. f.* [beap, Saxon; *daaw*, Dutch.]

The moisture upon the ground.

Fogs which we frequently observe after sun-setting, even in our hottest months, are nothing but a vapour consisting of water; which vapour was sent up in greater quantity all the foregoing day, than now in the evening: but the sun then being above the horizon, taking it at the surface of the earth, and rapidly mounting it up into the atmosphere, it was not discernible: the sun being now gone off, the vapour stagnates at and near the earth, and saturates the air till it is so thick as to be easily visible therein: and when at length the heat there is somewhat farther spent, which is usually about the middle of the night, it falls down again in a dew, alighting upon herbs and other vegetables, which it cherishes, cools, and refreshes.
Woodward.

Never yet one hour in bed
Did I enjoy the golden dew of sleep,
But with his tim'rous dreams was still awak'd.
Shakespeare.

That churchman bears a bounteous mind, indeed;
A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us;
His dew falls ev'ry where.
Shakespeare.

She looks as clear
As morning roses newly wash'd with dew.
Shakespeare.

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Shakespeare.

Dew and rain are but the returns of moist vapours condensed.
Bacon.

Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,
And feed their fibres with reviving dew.
Pope.

TO DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To wet as with dew; to moisten; to bedew.

A trickling stream of balm most sovereign,
And dainty dew, which on the ground still fell,
And overflow'd all the fertile plain,
As it had dew'd been with timely rain.
Fairy Q.

With him pour we in our country's purge
Each drop of us.
—Or so much as it needs
To dew the sovereign flower, and drown the weeds.
Shakespeare.

Give me thy hand,
That I may dew it with my mournful tears.
Shakespeare.

He ceas'd; discerning Adam with such joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears,
Without the vent of words which these he breath'd.
Milton.

Palemon above the rest appears
In sable garments, dew'd with gulshing tears.
Dryden.

In Gallick blood again
He dew his reeking sword, and throws the ground
With headless ranks.
Philips.

DEWBERRY. *n. f.* [from dew and berry.]

Dewberries, as they stand here among the more delicate fruits, must be understood to mean raspberries, which are also of the bramble kind.
Hannay.

Feed him with apricocks and dewberries,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries.
Shakespeare.

DEWBESPENT. *part.* [dew and bespent.]

Sprinkled with dew.

This evening late, by them the chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb
Of knot-grass dewbespent, and were in fold,
I sat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting honey-suckle.
Milton.

DEW-BURNING. *adj.* [from dew and burning.]

The meaning of this compound is doubtful. Perhaps it alludes to the sparkling of dew.

He now, to prove his late renewed might,
High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade,
Upon his crested scalp so sore did smite,
That to the skull a yawning wound it made.
Fairy Queen.

DEWDROP. *n. f.* [dew and drop.]

A drop of dew which sparkles at sunrise.

I must go seek some dewdrops here,
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear.
Shakf.

Innumerable as the stars of night,
Or stars of morning, dewdrops, which the sun
Imparts on ev'ry leaf, and ev'ry flower.
Milton.

Red, sweet as dewdrops on the flow'ry lawn,
When the sky opens, and the morning dawns!
Tieck.

DEWLAP. *n. f.* [from lapping or licking the dew.]

1. The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

Large routes of fat about his shoulders slung,
And from his neck the double dewlap hung.
Addison.

2. It is used in *Shakespeare* for a lip flaccid with age, in contempt.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab;
And when she drinks against her lips I bob,
And on the wither'd dewlap pour the ale.
Shakespeare.

DEWLAPT. *adj.* [from dewlap.]

Enriched with dewlaps.

Who would believe that there were mountaineers
Devolapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging
at 'em

Wallets of flesh? *Shakspeare.*

The dewlap bull now chafes along the plain,
While burning love ferments in every vein. *Gay.*

DE'W-WORM. n. f. [from *dew* and *worm*.] A worm found in dew.

For the trout, the dew worm, which some call the lob worm, and the branding, are the chief. *Watson.*

DE'WY. adj. [from *dew*.]

1. Resembling dew; partaking of dew.

From the earth a dewy mist
Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each
Plant of the field. *Milton.*

Where two adverse winds,
Sublim'd from dewy vapours in mid sky,
Engage with hurrid shock, the ruffled brise
Rears stormy. *Philips.*

2. Moist with dew; roscid.

The joyous day 'gan early to appear,
And fair Aurora from her dewy bed
Of aged Tithone 'gan herself to rear,
With rosy cheeks, for shame as blushing red
Spenser.

The lee with honied thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth sing,
And the waters murmuring,
With such comfort as they keep,
Entice the dewy feather'd sleep.
His dewy locks distill'd
Milton.

Beficles the 'accour which cold Ancien yields,
The rocks of Hemicus and dewy fields. *Dryden.*

DEXTER. adj. [Latin.] The right; not the left. A term used in heraldry.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my fire's. *Shakspeare.*

DEXTERITY. n. f. [dexteritas, Lat.]

1. Readiness of limbs; activity; readiness to attain skill; skill; expertness.

2. Readiness of contrivance; quickness of expedient; skill of management.

His wisdom, by often evading from peril,
was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver him-
self from dangers when they pressed him, than
into a providence to prevent and remove them
afar off. *Bacon.*

They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art
and dexterity. *South.*

The same Protestants may, by their dexterity,
make themselves the national religion, and
dispose the church-revenues among their pastors. *Swift.*

DEXTEROUS. adj. [dexter, Latin.]

1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready; as, a dexterous work-
man.

For both their dext'rous hands the lances could
wield. *Pope.*

2. Expert in management; subtle; full of expedients.

They confine themselves, and are dexterous
managers enough of the wares and products of
that corner with which they content themselves. *Locke.*

DEXTEROUSLY. adv. [from dexterous.]

Expertly; skillfully; artfully.

The magistrate sometimes cannot do his own
office dexterously, but by acting the minister. *South.*

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And dext'rously to throw the lucky dice. *Dryden.*

DE'XTRAL. adj. [dexter, Latin.] The right; not the left.

As for any tunicles or skins, which should
binder the liver from enabling the dextral parts,
we must not conceive it disuseful its virtue by
mere irradiation, but by its veins and proper vei-
cils. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DEXTRALITY. n. f. [from *dextral*.] The state of being on the right, not the left, side.

If there were a determinate prepotency in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differenced by dex-
trality. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DIABETES. n. f. [diabētes.] A morbid copiousness of urine; a fatal colliquation by the urinary passages.

An increase of that secretion may accompany the general colliquations: as in fluxes, hectic sweats and coughs, diabetes, and other consumptions. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

DIABOLICAL. } adj. [from *diabolus*,
DIABOLICK. } Latin.] Devilish; par-
taking of the qualities of the devil; im-
pious; atrocious; nefarious; pertaining
to the devil.

This, in other least observ'd,
Doubt might beget of diabolick pow'r,
Active within, beyond the sense of brute. *Mil.*

Does not the ambitious, the envious, and the
revengeful man know very well, that the thirst
of blood, and affectation of dominion by vio-
lence and oppression, is a most diabolical outrage
upon the laws of God and Nature. *L'Estrange.*

The practice of lying is a diabolical exercise,
and they that use it are the devil's children. *Ray.*

Damned spirits must needs be all envy, de-
spair, and rage: and have so much of a diabolical
nature in them, as to wish all men to share their
misery. *Atterbury.*

DIACODIUM. n. f. [diacodium.] The
syrup of poppies.

DIACOSTICS. n. f. [diacostica.] The
doctrine of sounds.

DI'ADEM. n. f. [diadema, Latin.]

1. A tiara; an ensign of royalty bound
about the head of eastern monarchs.

The fact'd diadem in pieces rent,
And purple robe gored with many a wound.
Spenser.

A list the coblers' temples ties,
To keep the hair out of their eyes;
From whence 'tis plain the diadem,
That princes wear, derives from them. *Swift.*

2. The mark of royalty worn on the
head; the crown.

A crown,
Golden in shew, is but a wreath of thorns;
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless
nights.

To him who wears the regal diadem. *Milton.*

Why should he ravish then that diadem
From your grey temples, which the hand of time
Must shortly plant on his? *Denham.*

Faction, that once made diadems her prey,
And stoop our prince in his triumphant way,
Fled like a mist before this radiant day. *Rowson.*

DI'ADENED. adj. [from diadem.] Adorned
with a diadem; crowned.

Not so, when diadem'd with rays divine,
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from virtue's
throne,
Her priestless muse forbids the good to die,
And opens the temple of eternity. *Pope.*

DI'ADROM. n. f. [diadromos.] The time in
which any motion is performed; the
time in which a pendulum performs its
vibration.

A gry is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth
of an inch, an inch one tenth of a philosophical
foot, a philosophical foot one third of a pendu-
lum; whose diadromi, in the latitude of forty-
five degrees, are each equal to one second of
time, or a fortieth of a minute. *Locke.*

DIE'RESIS. n. f. [dièresis.] The sepa-
ration or disjunction of syllables; as
aër.

DIAGNO'STICK. n. f. [diagnōstikon.] A
symptom by which a disease is distin-
guished from others.

I shall lay down some indisputable marks of
this vice, that whenever we see the tokens, we
may conclude the plague is in the house:—let
us hear your diagnōsticks. *Cather on Pride.*

One of our physicians proved disappointed of
his prognosticks, or rather diagnōsticks. *Harvey.*

DIA'GONAL. adj. [diagonos.] Reach-
ing from one angle to another, so as to
divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

The monotrocity of the badger is dis-contrived,
and with some disadvantage; the shortness being
fixed unto the legs of one side, that might have
been more properly placed upon the diagonal
mover. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

All sorts of Stone composed of granules, will
cut and rise in any direction, as well in a per-
pendicular, or in a diagonally, as horizontally and
parallel to the side of the strata. *Woodward.*

DIA'GONAL. n. f. [from the adjective.]

A line drawn from angle to angle, and
dividing a square into equal parts.

When a man has in his mind the idea of two
lines, viz. the side and diagonal of a square,
whereof the diagonal is an inch long, he may have
the idea also of the division of that line into a
certain number of equal parts. *Locke.*

DIA'GONALLY. adv. [from *diagonal*.] In
a diagonal direction.

The right and left are not defined by philo-
sophers according to common acceptation, that
is, respectively from one man unto another, or
any constant site in each, as though that should
be the right in one, which, upon confront or
facing, stands athwart or diagonally unto the
other; but were distinguished according unto
their activity, and predominant locomotion, on
the either side. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DI'AGRAM. n. f. [diagramma.] A delima-
tion of geometrical figures; a mathe-
matical scheme.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming
demonstration in the mathematicks; very spec-
ious in the diagram, but failing in the mechanick
operation. *Dryden.*

Why do not these persons make a diagram of
these cogitative lines and angles, and demon-
strate their properties of perception and appetite,
as plainly as we know the other properties of
triangles and circles? *Beaulty.*

DIAGRY'DIATES. n. f. [from *diagrydium*,
Lat.] Strong purgatives made with dia-
grydium.

All cholerick humours ought to be evacuated
by *diagrydiates*, mixed with tartar, or some acid,
or ribubar powder. *Floyer.*

DIAL. n. f. [diale, Skinner.] A plate
marked with lines, where a hand or
shadow shows the hour.

O, gentlemen, the time of life is short:
To spend that shortness basely were too long,
Though life did ride upon a dial's point,
Still ending at th' arrival of an hour. *Shakspeare.*

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not:
we have no sense of the accretive motion of plants
or animals; and the fly shadow steals away upon
the dial, and the quickest eye can discover no
more than that it is gone. *Glanville.*

DIAL-PLATE. n. f. [dial and plate.] That
on which hours or lines are marked.

Strada tells us that the two friends, being each
of them possessed of a magnetical needle, made
a kind of dial-plate, inscribing it with the four
and twenty letters, in the same manner as the
hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary
dial-plate. *Addison's Spectator.*

DIALECT. n. f. [diálekto.]

1. The subdivision of a language; as the
Attic, Doric, Ionic, Æolic dialects.

2. Style; manner of expression.

When themselves do praise that whereof they write, they change then *dialec*; and those words they shun, as if there were in them some secret sting. *Hooker.*

3. Language; speech.

In her youth

There is a prone and speechless *dialec*,
Such as moves men. *Shakspeare.*

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal *dialec* of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations? *South.*

DIALECTICAL. *adj.* [from *dialektik*.] Logical; argumental.

Those *dialectical* subtleties, that the schoolmen employ about physiological mysteries, more declare the wit of him that uses them, than increase the knowledge of sober lovers of truth. *Boyle.*

DIALECTICK. *n. f.* [*δialektikē*.] Logic; the art of reasoning.**DIALLING.** *n. f.* [from *dial*.] The scia-terick science; the knowledge of shadow; the art of constructing dials on which the shadow may show the hour.**DIALIST.** *n. f.* [from *dial*.] A constructor of dials.

Scientifick *dialists*, by the geometrick considerations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes. *Mason.*

DIALOGIST. *n. f.* [from *dialogue*.] A speaker in a dialogue or conference; a writer of dialogues.**DIALOGUE.** *n. f.* [*δIALOGOS*.] A conference; a conversation between two or more, either real or feigned.

Will you hear the *dialogue* that the two learned men have compiled in praise of the owl and cuckoo? *Shakspeare.*

Oh, the impudence of this wicked sex! Lascivious *dialogues* are innocent with you. *Dryden.*

In easy *dialogues* is Fletcher's praise:
He mov'd the mind, but had not pow'r to raise. *Dryden.*

TO DIALOGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To discourse with another; to confer.

Doit *dialogue* with thy shadow? *Shakspeare.*

DIALYSIS. *n. f.* [*δIALYSIS*.] The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.**DIAMETER.** *n. f.* [*δια* and *μετρον*.] The line which, passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy, is seventeen times the diameter of the earth, which makes, in a gross account, about one hundred and twenty thousand miles. *Raleigh.*

The bay of Naples is the most delightful one that I ever saw: it lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the diameter. *Addison.*

DIAMETRAL. *adj.* [from *diameter*.] Describing the diameter; relating to the diameter.**DIAMETRAU.** *adv.* [from *diametral*.] According to the direction of a diameter; in direct opposition.

Christian piety is, beyond all other things, *diametrally* opposed to prophaneness and impiety of actions. *Hammond.*

DIAMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *diameter*.]

1. Describing a diameter.

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2. Observing the direction of a diameter.

The fin of columny is set in a most *diametrical* opposition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbours as ourselves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DIAMETRICALLY. *adv.* [from *diametrical*.] In a diametrical direction.

He persuaded the king to consent to what was *diametrically* against his conscience and his honour, and, in truth, his security. *Clarendon.*

Thus intercepted in its passage, the vapour, which cannot penetrate the stratum *diametrically*, glides along the lower surface of it, permeating the horizontal interval, which is betwixt the said dense stratum and that which lies underneath it. *Woodward.*

D'AMOND. *n. f.* [*diamant*, Fr. *adamas*, Latin.]

The *diamond*, the most valuable and hardest of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the purest water; and is eminently distinguished from all other substances by its vivid splendour, and the brightness of its reflexions. It is extremely various in shape and size, being found in the greatest quantity very small, and the larger ones extremely seldom met with. The largest ever known is that in the possession of the Great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and seventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and forty four pounds. The diamond bears the force of the strongest fires, except the concentrated solar rays, without hurt; and even that infinitely fiercest of all fires does it no injury, unless directed to its weaker parts. It bears a glass house fire for many days, and if taken carefully out, and suffered to cool by degrees, is found as bright and beautiful as before; but if taken hastily out, it will sometimes crack, and even split into two or three pieces. The places where we have diamonds are the East Indies and the Brasils; and though they are usually found clear and colourless, yet they are sometimes slightly tinged with the colours of the other gems, by the mixture of some metalline particles. *Hill on Fossils.*

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;
Or, for the diamond, the chain you promis'd. *Shakspeare.*

I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond:
thou hast the right arched bent of the brow. *Shakspeare.*

The diamond is preferable and vastly superior to all others in lustre and beauty: as also in hardness, which renders it more durable and lasting, and therefore much more valuable, than any other stone. *Woodward.*

The diamond is by mighty monarchs worn,
Fair as the star that ushers in the morn. *Blackmore.*
The lively diamond drinks thy purest rays,
Collected light, compact. *Thomson.*

DIAPASE. *n. f.* [*δια παση*.] A chord including all tones. The old word for *diapason*. See **DIAPASON**.

And 'twixt them both a quadrant was the base,
Proportion'd equally by seven and nine;
Nine was the circle set in heaven's place,
All which compacted made a good *diapase*. *Spenser.*

The sweet numbers and melodious measures,
With which I wove the winged words to tie,
And make a tuneful *diapase* of pleasures,
Now being let to run at liberty. *Spenser.*

DIAPASON. *n. f.* [*δια παση*.]

Diapason denotes a chord which includes all tones: it is the same with that we call an eighth, as an octave; because there are but seven tones or notes, and then the eighth is the same again with the first. *Harris.*

It discovereth the true coincidence of sounds into *diapason*, which is the return of the same sound. *Bacon.*

Harsh din

Broke the fair musick that all creatures made
To their great Lord, whose love their motion
(way'd

In perfect *diapason*, whilst they stood
In full obedience, and their state of good. *Milton.*

Many a sweet rise, many as sweet a fall,
A full-mouth *diapason* swallows all. *Urethow.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began;

From harmony to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in man. *Dryden.*

DIAPER. *n. f.* [*diapre*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures; the finest species of figured linen after damask.

Not any damask, which her vaunteth most
In skilful knitting of soft silken twine;
Nor any weaver, which his work doth boast
In *diaper*, in damask, or in lyne,
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare
With this so curious net-work to compare. *Spenser.*

2. A napkin; a towel.

Let one attend him with a silver basin
Full of rose-water, and bestrew'd with flowers;
Another bear the ewer, a third a *diaper*. *Shak.*

TO DIAPER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To variegate; to diversify; to flower.

For fear the stones her tender foot should wrong,
The ground he strew'd with flowers all along,
And *diaper'd* like the discolour'd mead. *Spenser.*
Flora used to cloath our grand-dame Earth
with a new livery, *diaper'd* with various flowers,
and chequered with delightful objects. *Hewel.*

2. To draw flowers upon clothes.

If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be
broken, and taken, as it were, by the half; for
reason tells you, that your fold must cover some-
what unseen. *Peasam on Drawing.*

DIAPHANEITY. *n. f.* [from *diaphania*.] Transparency; pellucidity; power of transmitting light.

Because the outward coat of the eye ought to be pellucid, to transmit the light, which, if the eyes should always stand open, would be apt to grow dry and shrink, and lose their *diaphaneity*; therefore are the eye-lids so contrived as often to wink, that so they may, as it were, glaze and varnish them over with the moisture they contain. *Ray.*

DIAPHANICK. *adj.* [*δια* and *φανος*.] Transparent; pellucid; having the power to transmit light.

Air is an element superior, and lighter than water, through whose vast, open, subtle, *diaphanick*, or transparent body, the light, afterwards created, easily transpired. *Raleigh.*

DIAPHANOUS. *adj.* [*δια* and *φανος*.] Transparent; clear; translucent; pellucid; capable to transmit light.

Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent or cleaving to a *diaphanous* body. *Raleigh.*

When he had taken off the insect, he found in the leaf very little and *diaphanous* eggs, exactly like to those which yet remained in the tubes of the fly's womb. *Ray.*

DIAPHORETICK. *adj.* [*διαφωρητικος*.] Sudorific; promoting a diaphoretic or perspiration; causing sweat.

A *diaphoretick* medicine, or a sudorific, is something that will provoke sweating. *Hall.*

Diaphoreticks, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment makes it perspirable. *Stebuth.*

DIAPHRAGM. *n. f.* [*διαφραγμα*.]

1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.

2. Any division or partition which divides a hollow body.

It consists of a fasciculus of bodies, round, about one sixth of an inch in diameter, hollow, and parted into numerous cells by means of *diaphragms* thick set throughout the whole length of the body. *Woodward.*

DIARRHOEA. *n. f.* [*διαρροια*.] A flux of the belly, whereby a person frequently goes to stool, and is cured either by purging off the cause, or restraining the bowels. *Quincy.*

During his *diarrhoea* I healed up the fontanelles. *Wismar.*

DIARRHOETICK. *adj.* [from *diarrhoea*.] Promoting the flux of the belly; solutive; purgative.

Millet is *diarrhetic*, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys. *Arbutnot.*

DIARY. *n. f.* [*diarium*, Lat.] An account of the transactions, accidents, and observations of every day; a journal.

In sea voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men make *diaries*; but, in land-travel, wherein so much is to be observed, they omit it. *Bacon.*

I go on in my intended *diary*. *Tatler.*

DIASTOLE. *n. f.* [*διαστολη*.]

1. A figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long.

2. The dilatation of the heart.

The systole seems to resemble the forcible bending of a spring, and the *diastole* its flying out again to its natural state. *Ray.*

DIASTYLE. [*δια*, and *στυλος*, a pillar.] A sort of edifice, where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that three diameters of their thickness are allowed for intercolumniation. *Harris.*

DIATHESSERON. *n. f.* [of *δια*, and *τессαρες*, four.] An interval in musick, composed of one greater tone, one lesser, and one greater semitone: its proportion being as four to three. It is called, in musical composition, a perfect fourth. *Harris.*

DIATONICK. [of *διατονος*.] The ordinary sort of musick which proceeds by different tones, either in ascending or descending. It contains only the two greater and lesser tones, and the greater semitone. *Harris.*

DIATHEUTICK Tone. [of *δια* and *θευτικος*.] In the ancient Greek musick, disjoined two-fourths, one on each side of it; and which, being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in our musick, from A to B.

They allowed to this *diatheutick* tone, which is our La, Mi, the proportion of nine to eight, as being the unalterable difference of the fifth and fourth. *Harris.*

DIBBLE. *n. f.* [from *dipfel*, Dutch, a sharp point, *Skinner*; from *dabble*, *Junius*.] A small spade; a pointed instrument with which the gardeners make holes for planting.

Through cunning, with *dibble*, rake, mattock, and spade,

By line and by level trim garden is made. *Tupper's Husbandry.*

DIBSTONE. *n. f.* A little stone which children throw at another stone.

I have seen little girls exercise whole hours together, and take abundance of pains, to be expert at *dibstones*. *Locke.*

DICA'CITY. *n. f.* [*dicacitas*, Lat.] Pertinels; faucinals. *Diä.*

DICE. *n. f.* The plural of *die*. See **DIE**.

It is above a hundred to one against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four cubical *dice*; because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice; now, after you have cast all the trials but one, it is still as much odds at the last remaining time, as it was at the first. *Bentley.*

TO DICE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To game with dice.

I was as virtuously given as a gentleman need to be; virtuous enough; swore little; *diced* not above seven times a week. *Shakespeare.*

DICE-BOX. *n. f.* [*dice* and *box*.] The box from which the dice are thrown.

What would you say, should you see the sparkler shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a *dice-box*? *Adelphi.*

DICER. *n. f.* [from *dice*.] A player at dice; a gamester.

They make marriage vows As false as *dicers'* oaths. *Shakespeare.*

DICH. This word seems corrupted from *dit* for *do it*.

Rich men sin, and I eat root: Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

DICHOTOMY. *n. f.* [*διχοτομία*.] Distribution of ideas by pairs.

Some persons have disturbed the order of nature, and abused their readers by an affectation of *dichotomies*, trichotomies, sevens, twelves, &c. Let the nature of the subject, considered together with the design which you have in view, always determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts.*

DICKENS. A kind of adverbial exclamation, importing, as it seems, much the same with the *devil*; but I know not whence derived.

Where had you this pretty weathercock?—

—I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is my husband had him of. *Shakespeare.*

What a *dickens* does he mean by a trivial sum?

—But ha'n't you found it, sir? *Congreve.*

DICKER of Leather. *n. f.* [*diera*, low Lat.] Ten hides. *Diä.*

TO DICTATE. *v. a.* [*dicto*, Lat.] To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence.

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay, And studded amber darts a golden ray; Such, and not nobler, in the realms above, My wonder *dictates* the dome of Jove. *Pope.* Whatsoever is *dictated* to us by God himself, or by men who are divinely inspired, must be believed with full assurance. *Watts.*

DICTATE. *n. f.* [*dictatum*, Lat.] Rule or maxim delivered with authority; prescription; prescript.

Those right helps of art, which will scarce be found by those who servilely confine themselves to the *dictates* of others. *Locke.*

I credit what the Grecian *dictates* say, And Samian sounds o'er Scota's hills convey. *Prior.*

Then let this *dictate* of my love prevail. *Pope.*

DICTATION. *n. f.* [from *dictate*.] The act or practice of dictating or prescribing. *Diä.*

DICTATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A magistrate of Rome, made in times of exigence and distress, and invested with absolute authority.

Kind *dictators* made, when they came home, Their vanquish'd foes free citizens of Rome. *Waller.*

Julius with honour tam'd Rome's foreign foes; But patriots fell, ere the *dictator* rose. *Prior.*

2. One invested with absolute authority.

Unanimous they all commit the care And management of this main enterprise To him, their great *dictator*. *Milnes.*

3. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

Nor is it a small power it gives one man over another, to have the authority to be the *dictator* of principles, and teacher of unquestionable truths. *Locke.*

That riches, honours, and outward splendour, should set up persons for *dictators* to all the rest of mankind, is a most shameful invasion of the right of our understanding. *Watts.*

DICTATORIAL. *adj.* [from *dictator*.] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical; overbearing.

A young academick often dwells upon a journal, or an observator that treats of trade and politics in a *dictatorial* stile, and is lavish in the praise of the author. *Watts.*

DICTATORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *dictator*.]

1. The office of dictator.

This is the solemnest title they can confer under the principedom, being indeed a kind of *dictatorship*. *Wotton.*

2. Authority; insolent confidence.

This is that perpetual *dictatorship* which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. *Dryden.*

DICTATURE. *n. f.* [*dictatura*, Latin.] The office of a dictator; dictatorship. *Diä.*

DICTION. *n. f.* [*dictio*, French; *dictio*, Lat.] Style; language; expression.

There appears in every part of his *dictio*, or expression, a kind of noble and bold purity. *Dryden.*

DICTIONARY. *n. f.* [*dictionaryum*, Lat.] A book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book.

Some have delivered the poetry of spirits, and left an account that they stand in awe of charms, spells, and conjurations; that they are afraid of letters and characters, notes and dashes, which, set together, do signify nothing; and not only in the dictionary of man, but in the subtler vocabulary of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Is it such a fault to translate simalacra images? I see what a good thing it is to have a good catholic dictionary. *Stillingfleet.*

An army, or a parliament, is a collection of men; a *dictionary*, or nomenclature, is a collection of words. *Watts.*

DID. of *do*. [bid, Saxon.]

1. The preterit of *do*.

Thou canst not say I *did* it. *Shakespeare.* What *did* that greatness in a woman's mind? Ill lodg'd, and weak to act what it design'd. *Dryden.*

2. The sign of the preter-imperfect tense, or perfect.

When *did* his pen on learning fix a brand, Or rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*

3. It is sometimes used emphatically: as I *did* really love him.

DIDA'CTICAL. } *adj.* [*διδασκαλικος*.] Pre-
DIDA'CTICK. } ceptive; giving pre-

DIE

cepts: as a *didactic* poem is a poem that gives rules for some art; as the Georgicks.

The means used to this purpose are partly *didactical*, and partly protreptical; demonstrating the truth of the gospel, and then urging the professors of those truths to be steadfast in the faith, and to beware of infidelity. *Ward on Infid.*

DI'DAPPER. *n. f.* [from *dip.*] A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCA'LLICK. *adj.* [διδασκαλικός] Preceptive; didactic; giving precepts in some art.

I found it necessary to form some story, and give a kind of body to the poem: under what species it may be comprehended, whether *didactical* or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the critics. *Prior.*

TO DI'DDER. *v. a.* [*didern*, Teut. *zittern*, Germ.] To quake with cold; to shiver. A provincial word. *Skinner.*

DIPST. The second person of the preter tense of *do*. See *DID*.

Oh last and best of Scots! who *didst* maintain

Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign. *Dryden.*

DIDU'CTION. *n. f.* [*diductio*, Latin.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

He ought to shew what kind of strings they are, which, though strongly fastened to the inside of the receiver and superficies of the bladder, must draw as forcibly one as another, in comparison of those that within the bladder draw so as to hinder the *diduction* of its sides. *Boyle.*

TO DIE. *v. a.* [beax, Saxon, a colour.] To tinge; to colour; to stain.

So much of death her thoughts Had entertain'd, as *died* her cheeks with pale. *Milton.*

All white, a virgin saint she sought the skies; For marriage, though it sullies not, it *dies*. *Dryden.*

DIE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain; hue acquired.

It will help me nothing To plead mine innocence; for that *die* is on me, Which makes my whit'fl part black. *Shaksp.*
We have dainty works of feathers of wonderful lute, excellent *dies*, and many. *Bacon.*
Darkness we see emerges into light, And shining suns descend to sable night: Ev'n heav'n itself receives another *die*, When wearied animals in slumbers lie Of midnight ease; another, when the grey Of morn preludes the splendor of the day. *Dryden.*

It is surprising to see the images of the mind stamped upon the aspect; to see the cheeks take the *die* of the passions, and appear in all the colours of thought. *Catlin of the Aspect.*

TO DIE. *v. n.* [beabian, Sax.]

1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence.

Thou dost kill me with thy falsehood; and it grieves me not to *die*, but it grieves me that thou art the murderer. *Sidney.*

Nor did the third his conquests long survive, Dying ere scarce he had begun to live. *Addison.*

Oh let me live my own, and *die* for too!

To live and *die* is all I have to do. *Denham.*

2. To perish by violence or disease. The dirk only served to confirm him in his first opinion, that it was his destiny to *die* in the ensuing combat. *Dryden.*

Talk not of life or ransom, he replies; Patroclus dead, whoever meets me, *dies*: In vain a single Trojan sues for grace; But least the sons of Priam's hateful race: *Dies* then, my friend! what boots it to deplore? The great, the good Patroclus is no more!

DIE

He, for thy better, was foredoom'd to *die*: And thou, dost thou, bewail mortality? *Pope.*

3. It has by before an instrument of death.

Their young men shall *die* by the sword; their sons and daughters shall *die* by famine. *Jerem.*

4. Of before a disease.

They often come into the world clear, and with the appearance of sound bodies; which, notwithstanding, have been infected with disease, and have *died* of it, or at least have been very infirm. *Wifeman.*

5. For commonly before a privative, and of before a positive cause: these prepositions are not always truly distinguished.

At first she startles, then she stands amaz'd; At last with terror she from thence doth fly, And loaths the wat'ry glass wherein the gaz'd, And thuns it still, altho' for thirst she *dies*. *Davies.*

He in the laden vineyard *dies* for thirst. *Addison.*

Hipparchus being passionately fond of his own wife, who was enamoured of Bathyllus, leaped and *died* of his fall. *Addison.*

6. To be punished with death.

If I *die* for it, as no less is threatened me, the king my old master must be relieved. *Shaksp.*

What is the love of our neighbour?—

—The valuing him as the image of God, one for whom Christ *died*. *Hammond.*

7. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone? Of surliest fancies your companion making, Using those thoughts which should indeed have *died*.

With them they think on. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

If any sovereignty, on account of his property, had been vested in Adam, which in truth there was not, it would have *died* with him. *Locke.*

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whispers, he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret *die* within his own breast. *Spectator.*

8. To sink; to faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone. *Samuel.*

9. [In theology.] To perish everlastingly.

So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned *die*. *Habermill on Providence.*

10. To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To sounds of heavenly harps she *dies* away, And melts in visions of eternal day. *Pope.*

11. To vanish.

This battle fares like to the morning's war, When dying clouds contend with growing light. *Shakspere.*

The smaller stains and blemishes may *die* away and disappear, amidst the brightness that surrounds them; but a blot of a deeper nature casts a shade on all the other beauties, and darkens the whole character. *Addison's Spectator.*

12. [In the style of lovers.] To languish with affection.

The young men acknowledged, in love-letters, that they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler.*

13. To wither, as a vegetable.

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and *die*, it abideth alone; but if it *die*, it bringeth forth much fruit. *John.*

14. To grow rapid, as liquor.

DIE. *n. f. pl. dice.* [dé, Fr. *die*, Welsh.]

1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamblers throw in play.

Keep a gamster from the *die*, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shakspere.*

DIE

I have set my life upon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the *die*. *Shaksp.*
He knows which way the lot and the *die* shall fall, as perfectly as if they were already cast. *South.*

2. Hazard; chance.

Estoons his cruel hand for Guyon staid, Temp'ring the passion with advisement flow, And must'ring might on enemy dismay'd; For th' equal *die* of war he well did know. *Fairy Queen.*

So both to battle fierce arranged are; In which his harder fortune was to fall Under my spear: such is the *die* of war. *Fairy Queen.*

Thine is th' adventure, thine the victory: Well has thy fortune turn'd the *die* for thee. *Dryden.*

3. Any cubick body.

Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or *dies*. *Watts.*

DIE. *n. f. plur. dies.* The stamp used in coinage.

Such variety of *dies* made use of by Wood in stamping his money, makes the discovery of counterfeits more difficult. *Swift.*

DIE'R. *n. f.* [from *die*.] One who follows the trade of dying; one who dies clothes.

The fleece, that has been by the *dies* stain'd, Never again its native whiteness gain'd. *Waller.*

There were some of very low rank and professions who acquired great estates: cobblers, *diers*, and shoemakers gave public shows to the people. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

DIE'T. *n. f.* [*dieta*, low Latin; *diata*.]

1. Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals.

They cared for no other delicacy of fare, or curiosity of *diet*, than to maintain life. *Raleigh.*

Time may come, when men With angels may participate; and find No inconvenient *diet*, nor too light fare. *Milton.*

No part of *diet*, in any season, is so healthful, so natural, and so agreeable to the stomach, as good and well-ripened fruits. *Temple.*

Milk appears to be a proper *diet* for human bodies, where acrimony is to be purged or avoided; but not where the canals are obstructed, it being void of all saline quality. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine, for the prevention or cure of any disease.

I commend rather some *dies* for certain seasons, than frequent use of physick; for those *dies* alter the body more, and trouble it less. *Boson.*
I restrained myself to so regular a *diet*, as to eat flesh but once a-day, and little at a time, without salt or vinegar. *Temple.*

3. Allowance of provision.

For his *diet*, there was a continual *diet* given him by the king. *Jerusalem.*

TO DIE'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed by the rules of medicine.

She *dies* him with fasting every day, The sweetening of his wounds to mitigate, And made him pray both early and eke late. *Fairy Queen.*

Shew a while like fearful war, To *dier* rank minds sick of happiness, And purge th' obstructions which begin to stop Out very veins of life. *Shakspere's Henry iv.*
He was not taken well; he had not *din'd*: The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then We pow'r upon the morning, are unapt To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd These pipes, and these conveyances of blood, With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls Than in our priestlike tasks; therefore I'll watch him Till he be *dier'd* to my request. *Shakspere.*

D I F

I will attend my husband, be his nurse,
Diet his sickness; for it is my office. *Shaksp.*
Henceforth my early care
Shall tend thee, and the fertile burden ease;
Till, dieted by thee, I grow mature
In knowledge as the gods, who all things know. *Milton.*

We have lived upon expedients, of which no
country had less occasion: we have dieted a health-
thy body into a consumption, by plying it with
physick instead of food. *Swift.*

2. To give food to.
I'm partly led to diet my revenge,
For that I do suspect the lusty Moor
Hath kept into my seat. *Shakspere's Othello.*

3. To board; to supply with diet.

TO DIET. *v. n.*

1. To eat by rules of physick.

2. To eat; to feed.

I join with thee calm peace and quiet;
Spare fall, that oft with gods doth diet. *Milton.*

DIET-DRINK. *n. f.* [*diet* and *drink*.]
Medicated liquors; drink brewed with
medicinal ingredients.

The observation will do that better than the
lady's diet-drinks, or apothecary's medicines. *Locke.*

DIET. *n. f.* [from *dies*, an appointed
day, *Skinner*; from *diet*, an old Ger-
man word signifying a multitude,
Junius.] An assembly of princes or
estates.

An emperor in title without territory, who
can ordain nothing of importance but by a diet,
or assembly of the estates of many free princes,
ecclesiastical and temporal. *Raleigh.*

DIETARY. *adj.* [from *diet*.] Pertaining
to the rules of diet. *DiD.*

DIETER. *n. f.* [from *diet*.] One who
prescribes rules for eating; one who
prepares food by medicinal rules.

He saved our broth as Juno had been sick,
And he her dieter. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

DIETETICAL. } *adj.* [*diet* and *drink*.] Re-
DIETETICK. } lating to diet; belong-
ing to the medicinal cautions about the
use of food.

He received no other counsel than to refrain
from cold drink, which was but a dietetical cau-
tion, and such as culinary prescription might
have afforded. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

This book of Cheyne's became the subject
of conversation, and produced even sects in
the dietetick philosophy. *Arbutnot on Alim.*

TO DIFFER. *v. n.* [*differe*, Latin.]

1. To be distinguished from; to have prop-
erties and qualities not the same with
those of another person or thing.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will
make a differing sound from the same pipe dry. *Bacon.*

Thy prejudices, Syphax, won't discern
What virtues grow from ignorance and choice,
Nor how the hero differs from the brute. *Addison's Cato.*

The several parts of the same animal differ
in their qualities. *Arbutnot.*

2. To contend; to be at variance.

A man of judgment shall sometimes hear
ignorant men differ, and know well within him-
self that those who so differ mean one thing,
and yet they themselves never agree. *Bacon.*

Hence uncontrou'd you may in judgment sit;
We'll never differ with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

3. To be of a contrary opinion.

In things purely speculative, as these are, and
no ingredients of our faith, it is free to differ
from one another in our opinions and sentiments.
Burnet's Theory.

D I F

There are certain measures to be kept, which
may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate
those who differ with you in their sentiments. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Others differ with me about the truth and
reality of these speculations. *Cheyne.*

DIFFERENCE. *n. f.* [*differentia*, Latin.]

1. State of being distinct from something;
contrariety to identity.

Where the faith of the holy church is one, a
difference between customs of the church doth
no harm. *Hooker.*

2. The quality by which one differs from
another.

This nobility, or difference from the vulgar,
was not in the beginning given to the succession
of blood, but to the succession of virtue. *Raleigh.*

Thus, born alike, from virtue first began
The difference that distinguish'd man from man:
He claim'd no title from descent of blood;
But that, which made him noble, made him
good. *Dryden.*

Though it be useful to discern every variety that
is to be found in nature, yet it is not convenient to
consider every difference that is in things, and
divide them into distinct classes under every such
difference. *Locke.*

3. The disproportion between one thing
and another, caused by the qualities of
each.

You shall see great difference betwixt our Bohe-
mia and your Sicilia. *Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*

On the strange difference of man and man!
To thee a woman's services are due;
My fool usurps my body. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Here might be seen a great difference between
men practised to fight, and men accustomed
only to spoil. *Hayward.*

4. Dispute; debate; quarrel; controversy.

What was the difference?—It was a conten-
tion in publick. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

He is weary of his life, that hath a difference
with any of them, and will walk abroad after
daylight. *Sandys.*

Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily
than that there should be such differences among
them about that which they pretend to be the
only means of ending differences. *Tillotson.*

5. Distinction.

Our constitution does not only make a differ-
ence between the guilty and the innocent; but,
even among the guilty, between such as are
more or less criminal. *Addison's Freeholder.*

6. Point in question; ground of contro-
versy.

Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this present question in the court? *Shakspere.*

7. A logical distinction.

Some are never without a difference; and com-
monly, by amusing men with a subtilty, blanch
the matter. *Bacon.*

8. Evidences of distinction; differential
marks.

Henry had the title of sovereign, yet did not
put those things in execution which are the true
marks and differences of sovereignty. *Darwin.*

9. Distinct kind.

This is notoriously known in some differences
of break or fern. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO DIFFERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To cause a difference; to make one
thing not the same as another.

Molt are apt to seek all the differences of let-
ters in those articulating motions; whereas sever-
al combinations of letters are framed by the very
same motions of those organs which are commonly
observed, and are differentiated by other concurrent
causes. *Holder.*

Orals differenceth a civil and well cultivated
region from a barren and desolate wilderness.
Ray.

D I F

We see nothing that differentiates the courage
of Minotaurus from that of Serpenteus. *Pope.*

DIFFERENT. *adj.* [from *differ*.]

1. Distinct; not the same.

There are covered galleries that lead from the
palace to five different churches. *Addison.*

2. Of contrary qualities.

The Britons change
Sweet native home for unaccustom'd air,
And other climes, where different food and soil
Portend disempers. *Philips.*

3. Unlike; dissimilar.

Neither the shape of faces, nor the age, nor
the colour, ought to be alike in all figures, any
more than the hair; because men are as different
from each other, as the regions in which they are
born are different. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Happiness consists in things which produce
pleasure, and in the absence of those which
cause any pain: now these, to different men, are
very different things. *Locke.*

DIFFERENTIAL Method, is applied to
the doctrine of infinitesimals, or infi-
nitely small quantities, called the arith-
metick of fluxions. It consists in de-
scending from whole quantities to their
infinitely small differences, and com-
paring together these infinitely small
differences, of what kind soever they
be: and from thence it takes the name
of the differential calculus, or analysis of
infinitesimals. *Harris.*

DIFFERENTLY. *adv.* [from *different*.] In
a different manner.

He may consider how differently he is affected
by the same thought, which presents itself in a
great writer, from what he is when he finds it
delivered by an ordinary genius. *Addison.*

DIFFERINGLY. *adv.* [from *differing*.]
In a different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a sur-
face may remit the light so differing, as to vary
a colour. *Boyle.*

DIFFICIL. *adj.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Difficult; hard; not easy; not obvi-
ous. Little used.

That that should give motion to an unweildy
bulk, which itself hath neither bulk nor motion,
is of as difficult apprehension as any mystery in na-
ture. *Glanville's Scepht.*

Latin was not more difficult,
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle. *Hudibras.*

2. Scrupulous; hard to be persuaded.

The cardinal finding the pope difficult in grant-
ing the dispensation, doth use it as a principal
argument, concerning the king's merit, that he
had touched none of those deniers which had
been levied by popes in England. *Bacon.*

DIFFICILNESS. *n. f.* [from *difficil*.] Dif-
ficulty to be persuaded; incomppliance;
impracticability. A word not in use,
but proper.

There be that in their nature do not affect
the good of others: the lighter sort of malignity
turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or
aptness to oppose, or diffidence, or the like;
but the deeper sort, to envy and mere mischief.
Bacon.

DIFFICULT. *adj.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Hard; not easy; not facil.

It is difficult in the eyes of this people. *Zacher.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

3. Hard to please; peevish; morose.

DIFFICULTLY. *adv.* [from *difficult*.]
Hardly; with difficulty; not easily.

A man, who has always indulged himself in
the full enjoyment of his station, will difficultly
be persuaded to think any methods unjust that
offer to continue it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

DIFFICULTY. *n. f.* [from *difficilis*; *difficulté*, French.]

1. Hardness; contrariety to easiness or facility.

The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourselves to observe, is a work of labour and *difficulty*; a service that requires our greatest care and attention. *Rogers.*

2. That which is hard to accomplish; that which is not easy.

They mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities: a pernicious mistake certainly; and the more pernicious, for that men are seldom convinced of it, till their convictions do them no good. *South.*

3. Distress; opposition.

Thus, by degrees, he rose to Jove's imperial seat: Thus *difficulties* prove a soul legitimately great. *Dryden.*

4. Perplexity in affairs; uneasiness of circumstances.

They lie under some *difficulties* by reason of the emperor's displeasure, who has forbidden their manufactures. *Addison on Italy.*

5. Objection; cavil.

Men should consider, that raising *difficulties* concerning the mysteries in religion, cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous. *Swift.*

TO DIFFIDE. *v. n.* [*diffido*, Latin.]

To distrust; to have no confidence in.

With hope and fear

The woman did the new solution hear:

The man *diffides* in his own augury,

And doubts the gods. *Dryden.*

DIFFIDENCE. *n. f.* [from *diffide*.]

1. Distrust; want of confidence in others.

No man almost thought himself secure, and men durst scarce commune or talk one with another; but there was a general *diffidence* every where. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

You have brought scandal

To Israel, *diffidence* of God, and doubt

In feeble hearts, propense enough before

To waver. *Milton's Agamemnon.*

2. Doubt; want of confidence in ourselves.

If the evidence of its being, or that this is its true sense, be only on probable proofs, our assent can reach no higher than an assurance or *diffidence* arising from the more or less apparent probability of the proofs. *Locke.*

Be silent always when you doubt your sense;

And speak, though sure, with seeming *diffidence*. *Pope.*

Whatsoever atheists think on, or whatsoever they look on, all do administer some reasons for suspicion and *diffidence*; lest possibly they may be in the wrong; and then it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Bentley.*

DIFFIDENT. *adj.* [from *diffide*.]

1. Distrustful; doubting others.

Be not *diffident*

Of wisdom; she deserts thee not, if thou

Dismiss not her, when most thou need'st her

aid. *Milton.*

Many speaks of the Sereas, the same people

with the Chinese, as being very shy and *diffident*

in their manner of dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Doubtful of an event, used of things; uncertain.

I was really so *diffident* of it, as to let it lie by me these two years, just as you now see it. *Pope.*

3. Doubtful of himself; not confident.

I am not so confident of my own sufficiency, as not willingly to admit the counsel of others; but yet I am not so *diffident* of myself, as brutishly to submit to any man's dictates. *King Charles.*

Distress makes the humble heart *diffident*.

Clarissa.

TO DIFFIND. *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Latin.]

To cleave in two; to split. *Di.*

DIFFUSION. *n. f.* [*diffusio*, Latin.] The act of cleaving or splitting. *Di.*

DIFFLATION. *n. f.* [*diffiare*, Lat.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind. *Di.*

DIFFLUENCE. } *n. f.* [from *diffuso*, Lat.]

DIFFLUENCY. } The quality of falling away on all sides; the effect of fluidity; the contrary to consistency.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistency or determination of its *diffuency*; and smitteth not its essence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DIFFLUENT. *adj.* [*diffuens*, Lat.] Flowing every way; not consistent; not fixed.

DIFFFORM. *adj.* [from *forma*, Latin.]

Contrary to uniform; having parts of different structure; dissimilar; unlike; irregular: as, a *difform* flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities; such as are veins, an uneven polish, or fortuitous position of the pores of glass. *Newton.*

DIFFORMITY. *n. f.* [from *difform*.] Diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude.

While they murmur against the present disposition of things, they desire in them a *difformity* from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things best. *Brown.*

DIFFRA'NCHISEMENT. *n. f.* [*franchise*, French.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

TO DIFFUSE. *v. a.* [*diffusus*, Latin.]

1. To pour out upon a plane, so that the liquor may run every way; to pour without particular direction.

When these waters began to rise at first, long before they could swell to the height of the mountains, they would *diffuse* themselves every way. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. To spread; to scatter; to disperse.

Wisdom had ordain'd Good out of evil to create; instead Of spirits malign, a better race to bring Into their vacant room, and thence *diffuse* His good to worlds, and ages, infinite. *Milton.*

No sect wants its apostles to propagate and *diffuse* it. *Decay of Piety.*

A chief renown'd in war, Whose race shall bear aloft the Latin name, And through the conquer'd world *diffuse* our fame. *Dryden.*

His eyes *diffus'd* a venerable grace,

And charity itself was in his face. *Dryden.*

DIFFUSE. *adj.* [*diffusus*, Latin.]

1. Scattered; widely spread.

2. Copious; not concise.

DIFFUSED. *participial adj.* [from *diffuse*.]

This word seems to have signified, in *Shakspeare's* time, the same as wild, uncouth, irregular.

Let them from forth a sawpit rush at once, With some *diffused* song. *Shakspeare.*

He grows like savages,

To swearing and stern looks, *diffus'd* attire,

And every thing that seems unnatural. *Shakspeare.*

DIFFUSEDLY. *adv.* [from *diffused*.]

Widely; dispersedly; in manner of that which is spread every way.

DIFFUSEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *diffused*.]

The state of being diffused; dispersion.

DIFFUSELY. *adv.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; not concisely.

DIFFUSION. *n. f.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Dispersion; the state of being scattered every way.

Whereas all bodies act either by the communication of their nature, or by the impressions and signatures of their motion, the *diffusion* of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former operation, and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A sheet of very well streaked marbled paper did not cast distinct colours upon the wall, nor throw its light with an equal *diffusion*; but threw its beams, unobscured and bright, to this and that part of the wall. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Copiousness; exuberance of style.

DIFFUSIVE. *adj.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way.

Diffusive of themselves, where'er they pass They make that warmth in others they expect:

Their valour works like bodies on a glass,

And does its image on their men project. *Dryden.*

2. Scattered; dispersed; having the quality of suffering diffusion.

All liquid bodies are *diffusive*; for their parts, being in motion, have no connexion, but glide and fall off any way. *Burnet.*

No man is of so general and *diffusive* a lust, as to prosecute his amours all the world over. *South.*

The stars, no longer overlaid with weight,

Exert their heads from underneath the mass,

And upward shoot, and kindle as they pass,

And with *diffusive* light adorn their heav'nly place. *Dryden.*

Cherish'd with hope, and fed with joy it grows;

Its cheerful buds their opening bloom disclose,

And round the happy soul *diffusive* odour flows. *Prior.*

3. Extended.

They are not agreed among themselves where infallibility is seated; whether in the pope alone, or a council alone, or in both together, or in the *diffusive* body of christians. *Tidwell.*

DIFFUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *diffusive*.]

Widely; extensively; every way.

DIFFUSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *diffusive*.]

1. Extension; dispersion; the power of diffusing; the state of being diffused.

2. Want of conciseness; large compass of expression.

The fault that I find with a modern legend, is its *diffusiveness*: you have sometimes the whole side of a medal over-run with it. *Addison on Med.*

TO DIG. *v. a.* *pret. dug, or digged; part.*

pass. dug, or digged. [*dic*, Saxon, a ditch; *dyger*, Danish, to dig.]

1. To pierce with a spade.

Then said he unto me, Son of man, dig now in the wall; and when I had *digged* in the wall, I beheld a door. *Ezekiel.*

2. To form by digging.

Seek with heart and mouth to build up the walls of Jerusalem, which you have broken down; and to fill up the mines that you have *digged*, by craft and subtlety, to overthrow the same. *Whitgift.*

He built towers in the desert, and *digged* many wells; for he had much cattle. *2 Chronicles.*

3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade.

The walls of your garden, without their furniture, look as ill as those of your house; so that you cannot *dig* up your garden too often. *Temple.*

Be first to dig the ground, be first to burn

The branches lost. *Dryden's Virgil.*

4. To pierce with a sharp point.

A ravenous vulture in his open'd side

Her crooked beak and cruel talons tried;

DIG

Still for the growing liver digg'd his breast,
The growing liver still supplied the feast. *Dryd.*

5. To gain by digging.

It is digg'd out of even the highest mountains,
and all parts of the earth contingently; as the
pyrites. *Woodward.*

Nor was the ground alone requir'd to bear
Her annual income to the crooked share;
But greedy mortals, rummaging her store,
Digg'd from her entrails first the precious ore.
Dryden's Ovid.

To DIG. v. n. To work with a spade; to work in making holes, or turning the ground.

They long for death, but it cometh not; and
dig for it more than for hid treasures. *Job.*

The Italians have often dug into lands, de-
scribed in old authors as the places where statues
or obelisks stood, and seldom failed of success.
Adison's Travels.

To DIG up. v. a. To throw up that which is covered with earth.

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It would not shake mine ire. *Shakespeare.*

Di'GAMY. n. f. [*dygama*.] Second mar- riage; marriage to a second wife after the death of the first: as *bigamy*, having two wives at once.

Dr. Champny only proves, that archbishop
Cranmer was twice married; which is not de-
nied: but brings nothing to prove that such
bigamy, or *dygamy* rather, deprives a bishop of
the lawful use of his power of ordaining.
Bishop Ferne.

Di'GERENT. adj. [*dygerens*, Latin.] That has the power of digesting, or causing digestion. *Diſt.*

Di'GEST. n. f. [*digesta*, Latin.] The pandect of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers.

I had a purpose to make a particular *digest*, or
recompilment to the laws of mine own nation.
Bacon.

Laws in the *digest* shew that the Romans ap-
plied themselves to trade. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

To DIGEST. v. a. [*digero*, *digestum*, Latin.]

1. To distribute into various classes or re- positories; to range or dispose methodi- cally.

2. To concoct in the stomach, so as that the various particles of food may be ap- plied to their proper use.

If little faults, proceeding on distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our
eye,
When capital crimes chew'd, swallow'd, and
digested,
Appear? *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

Each then has organs to digest his food;
One to beget, and one receive, the brood. *Prior.*

3. To soften by heat, as in a boiler, or in a dunghil: a chymical term.

4. To range methodically in the mind; to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper use.

Chosen friends, with sense refin'd,
Learning digested well. *Thomson.*

5. To reduce to any plan, scheme, or method.

Our play
Leaps o'er the vaunt and firrings of those heels,
'Ginning i' th' middle: starting thence away
To what may be digested in a play. *Shakespeare.*

6. To receive without loathing or repug- nance; to not reject.

First, let us go to dinner.
—Nay, let me praise you while I have a stomach.
—Nay, pray thee, let it serve for table-talk;

DIG

Then, howsoever thou speak'st, 'mongst other
things

I shall digest it. *Shakespeare's Mr. of Ven.*
The pleasure of numbers is, that rudeness and
barbarism might the better taste and digest the
lessons of civility. *Peacham.*

7. To receive and enjoy.

Cornwall and Albany,
With my two daughters dowers, digest the third.
Shakespeare.

8. [In chirurgery.] To dispose a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGEST. v. n. To generate matter, as a wound, and tend to a cure.

DIGESTER. n. f. [from *digest*.]

1. He that digests or disposes.

2. He that digests or concocts his food.

People that are bilious and fat, rather than
lean, are great eaters and ill digesters. *Arbut.*

3. A strong vessel or engine, contrived by M. Papin, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state.

4. That which causes or strengthens the concoctive power.

Rice is of excellent use for all illnesses of the
stomach, a great restorer of health, and a great
digestor. *Temple.*

DIGESTIBLE. adj. [from *digest*.] Capa- ble of being digested or concocted.

Those medicines that purge by stool are, at the
first, not digestible by the stomach, and there-
fore move immediately downwards to the guts.
Bacon's Natural History.

DIGESTION. n. f. [from *digest*.]

1. The act of digesting or concocting food in the stomach.

Now good digestion wait on appetite,
And health on both. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Digestion is a fermentation begun, because
there are all the requisites of such a fermentation;
heat, air, and motion: but it is not a complete
fermentation, because that requires a greater time
than the continuance of the aliment in the stom-
ach: vegetable putrefaction resembles very
much animal *digestion*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Quantity of food cannot be determined by
measures and weights, or any general Lessian
rules; but must vary with the vigour or decays
of age or of health, and the use or disuse of air or
of exercise, with the changes of appetite; and
then, by what every man may find or suspect of
the present strength or weakness of *digestion*.
Temple.

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger, is only a
new labour to a tired *digestion*. *South.*

2. The preparation of matter by a chymical heat.

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good con-
coction, or *digestion*, or maturation of some
metals, will produce gold. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Did chymick chance the furnaces prepare,
Raise all the labour-houses of the air,
And lay crude vapours in *digestion* there? *Blackmore.*

3. Reduction to a plan; the act of me- thodising; the maturation of a design.

The *digestion* of the counsels in Sweden is made
in senate, consisting of forty counsellors, who are
generally the greatest men. *Temple.*

4. The act of disposing a wound to gene- rate matter.

5. The disposition of a wound or sore to generate matter.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of
matter, is by surgeons called *digestion*. *Sharp.*

DIGESTIVE. adj. [from *digest*.]

1. Having the power to cause digestion, or to strengthen the stomach.

DIG

A chillsfactory menstruum, or a *digestive* pre-
paration, drawn from species or individuals,
whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapideous bo-
dies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Capable by heat to soften and subdue.

The earth and sun were in that very state; the
one active, piercing, and *digestive*, by its heat;
the other passive, receptive, and stored with
materials for such a production. *Hale.*

3. Methodising; adjusting.

To business, ripen'd by *digestive* thought,
This future rule is into method brought. *Dryd.*

DIGESTIVE. n. f. [from *digest*.] An ap- plication which disposes a wound to generate matter.

I dressed it with *digestives*. *Wifeman.*

DIGESTURE. n. f. Concoction. Not used.

Neither tie yourself always to eat meats of easy
digesture; such as veal, sweetbreads. *Marry.*

DIGGER. n. f. [from *dig*.] One that opens the ground with a spade.

When we visited mines, we have been told
by diggers, that even when the sky seemed clear,
there would suddenly arise a steam so thick, that
it would put out their candles. *Boyle.*

To DIGIT. v. a. [iuxta, to prepare, to regulate, Saxon.]

1. To dress; to deck; to bedeck; to embellish; to adorn. It seems always to signify the past: the particle passive is *digit*, as *digit*ed in *Hudibras* is per- haps improper.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloisters pale;
And love the high embow'd roof,
With antick pillar, massy proof;
And storied windows richly *digit*,
Casting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

Just to the proud insulping laſe
Array'd and *digit*ed Hudibras. *Hudibras.*

2. To put on.

On his head his dreadful hat he *digit*,
Which maketh him invisible to fight. *Hubb. Tale.*

Di'GIT. n. f. [*digitus*, Latin.]

1. The measure of length containing three fourths of an inch.

If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-
five *digits* high, or somewhat more, the quick-
silver will not fall, but remain suspended in the
tube, because it cannot press the subjacent mer-
cury with so great a force as doth the incumbent
cylinder of the air, reaching thence to the top
of the atmosphere. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon.

3. Any of the numbers expressed by single figures; any number to ten: so called from counting upon the fingers.

Not only the numbers seven and nine, from
considerations alibiſe, have been extolled by
moſt, but all or moſt of other *digits* have been
as myſtically applauded. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Di'GITATED. adj. [from *digitus*, Latin.]

Branched out into divisions like fingers:
as a *digitated* leaf is a leaf composed of
many small leaves.

For animals multiformous, or such as are *di-
gitated*, or have several divisions in their feet, there
are but two that are uniparous; that is, men
and elephants. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DIGLADIATION. n. f. [*digladiatio*, Lat.] A combat with swords; any quarrel or contest.

Aristotle seems purposely to intend the ebe-
rishing of controversial *digladiations*, by his own
affectation of an intricate obscurity. *Glanville.*

Di'GNIFIED. adj. [from *dignify*.] In- vested with some dignity: it is used chiefly of the clergy.

DIG

Abbots are filled *dignified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DIGNIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *dignify*.]

Exaltation.

I grant that where a noble and ancient descent and merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification* of that person. *Walton's Angler.*

TO DIGNIFY. *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *facio*, Latin.]

1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt. Used chiefly of the clergy.

2. To honour; to adorn; to give lustre to; to improve by some adventitious excellence, or honourable distinction.

Such a day,
So fought, so follow'd, and so fairly won,
Came not till now to *dignify* the times
Since Caesar's fortunes! *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Not that we think us worthy such a guest,
But that your worth will *dignify* our feast.
Ben Jonson.

No turbot *dignify* my boards;
But gudgeons, flounders, what my Thames affords. *Pope.*

DIGNITARY. *n. f.* [from *dignus*, Latin.]

A clergyman advanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a parochial priest.

If there be any *dignitaries*, whose preferments are perhaps not liable to the accusation of superiority, they may be persons of superior merit. *Swift.*

DIGNITY. *n. f.* [from *dignitas*, Latin.]

1. Rank of elevation.

Angels are not any where spoken so highly of as our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and are not in *dignity* equal to him. *Hooker.*

2. Grandeur of mien; elevation of aspect.

Some men have a native *dignity*, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the most imperious commands. *Clarissa.*

3. Advancement; preferment; high place.

Faster than spring-time show'rs comes thought on thought,
And not a thought but thinks on *dignity*. *Shakspeare.*

For those of old,
And these late *dignities* heap'd up to them. *Shakspeare.*

4. [Among ecclesiasticks.] By a *dignity* we understand that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

5. Maxims; general principles: *axioma* *deſai*.

The sciences concluding from *dignities*, and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much less from bare assertions. *Brown.*

6. [In astrology.] The planet is in *dignity* when it is in any sign.

DIGNOTION. *n. f.* [from *dignosco*, Lat.]

Distinction; distinguishing mark.

That temperamental *dignations*, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO DIGRESS. *v. n.* [from *digressus*, Latin.]

1. To turn aside out of the road.

2. To depart from the main design of a discourse, or chief tenour of an argument.

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

3. To wander; to expatiate.

It seemeth (to *digress* no farther) that the Tartarians, spreading so far, cannot be the Israelites. *Brewerwood.*

4. To go out of the right way, or com-

mon track; to transgress; to deviate.

Not in use.

I am come to keep my word,
Though in some part am forced to *digress*,
Which at more leisure I will go execute
As you shall well be satisfied. *Shakspeare.*

Thy noble shape is but a form of wax,
Digressing from the value of a man. *Shakspeare.*

DIGRESSION. *n. f.* [from *digressio*, Latin.]

1. A passage deviating from the main tenour or design of a discourse.

The good man thought so much of his late conceived commonwealth, that all other matters were but *digressions* to him. *Sidney.*

He, the knew, would intermix
Grateful *digressions*, and solve high dispute
With conjugal caresses. *Milton.*

Here some *digression* I must make, t' accuse
Thee, my forgetful and ungrateful mule. *Denham.*

To content and fill the eye of the understanding, the best authors sprinkle their works with pleasing *digressions*, with which they recreate the minds of their readers. *Dryden.*

2. Deviation.

The *digression* of the sun is not equal; but, near the equinoctial intersections, it is right and greater; near the solstices more oblique and lesser. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DIJUDICATION. *n. f.* [from *dijudicatio*, Lat.]

Judicial distinction.

DIKE. *n. f.* [dic, Saxon; *dyk*, Erse.]

1. A channel to receive water.

The *dykes* are fill'd, and with a roaring sound
The rising rivers float the nether ground. *Dryden.*

The king of *dykes*! than whom no sluice of mud
With deeper fable bless the silver flood. *Pope.*

2. A mound to hinder inundations.

God, that breaks up the flood-gates of so great a deluge, and all the art and industry of man is not sufficient to raise up *dykes* and ramparts against it. *Cowley.*

TO DILACERATE. *v. a.* [from *dilacerare*, Latin.]

To tear; to rend; to force in two.

The infant, at the accomplished period, struggling to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which restrained him before. *Brown.*

DILACERATION. *n. f.* [from *dilaceratio*, Latin.]

The act of rending in two.

The greatest sensation of pain is by the obstruction of the small vessels, and *dilaceration* of the nervous fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

TO DILANIATE. *v. a.* [from *dilaniare*, Lat.]

To tear; to rend in pieces.

Rather than they would *dilaniate* the entrails of their own mother, and expose her thereby to be ravished, they met half way in a gallant kind. *Howell's England's Tears.*

TO DILAPIDATE. *v. n.* [from *dilapido*, Latin.]

To go to ruin; to fall by decay.

DILAPIDATION. *n. f.* [from *dilapidatio*, Lat.]

The incumbent's suffering the chancel, or any other edifices of his ecclesiastical living, to go to ruin or decay, by neglecting to repair the same: and it likewise extends to his committing, or suffering to be committed, any wilful waste in or upon the glebe-woods, or any other inheritance of the church.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

'Tis the duty of all church-wardens to prevent the *dilapidations* of the chancel and mansion-house belonging to the rector or vicar. *Ayliffe.*

DILATABILITY. *n. f.* [from *dilatatio*, Lat.]

The quality of admitting extension.

We take notice of the wonderful *dilatability* or extensiveness of the gullets of serpents: I have taken two adult mice out of the stomach of an

adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Ray.*

By this continual contractibility and *dilatability*, by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion. *Arbuthnot.*

DILATABLE. *adj.* [from *dilate*.]

Capable of extension.

The windpipe divides itself into a great number of branches, called bronchia: these end in small air bladders, *dilatable* and contractible, capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbuthnot.*

DILATATION. *n. f.* [from *dilatatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of extending into greater space: opposed to *contraction*.

The motions of the tongue, by contraction and *dilatation*, are so easy and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them aright. *Holder.*

2. The state of being extended; the state in which the parts are at more distance from each other.

Joy causeth a cheerfulness and vigour in the eyes; fingering, leaping, dancing, and sometimes tears: all these are the effects of the *dilatation*, and coming forth of the spirits into the outward parts. *Baron's Natural History.*

The image of the sun should be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a *dilatation* of every ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refractions. *Newton.*

TO DILATE. *v. a.* [from *dilato*, Latin.]

1. To extend; to spread out; to enlarge: opposed to *contract*.

But ye thereby much greater glory gate,
Than had ye suited with a prince's peer;
For now your light doth more itself *dilate*,
And in my darkness greater doth appear. *Spenser.*

Satan alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, *dilated* flood,
Like Tenebris, or Atlas, unremov'd. *Milton.*

Opener of mine eyes,
Dim-est; *dilated* spirits, ampler heart,
And growing up to godhead: which for thee
Chiefly I sought; without thee can despise. *Milton.*

Through all the air his sounding strings *dilate*

Sorrow, like that which touch'd our hearts of late. *Waller.*

Diffus'd, it rises in a higher sphere;
Dilates its drops, and softens into air. *Prior.*

I mark the various fury of the winds;
These neither seasons guide, nor order bind:
They now *dilate* and now contract their force;
Various their speed, but endless is their course. *Prior.*

The second refraction would spread the rays one way as much as the first doth another, and so *dilate* the image in breadth as much as the first doth in length. *Newton.*

2. To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously.

But he would not endure that woful theme
For to *dilate* at large; but urged sore,
With piercing words, and painful implore,
Him haily to arise. *Fairy Queen.*

I observing,
Took once a pliant hour, and found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart
That I would all my pilgrimage *dilate*,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not distinctively. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

TO DILATE. *v. n.*

1. To widen; to grow wide.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength. *Addison.*

2. To speak largely and copiously.

It may be behovous for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publicly, and by themselves; or their ministers to *dilate* upon it, and improve their lustre, by any addition or eloquence of speech. *Cicero's Orations.*

DILATOR. n. f. [from *dilate*.] That which widens or extends.

The buccinators, or blowers up of the cheeks, and the dilators of the nose, are too strong in choleric people. *Arbuthnot.*

DILATORINESS. n. f. [from *dilatory*.] The quality of being dilatory; slowness; sluggishness.

DILATORY. adj. [*dilatatoire*, Fr. *dilatatorius*, Lat.] Tardy; slow; given to procrastination; addicted to delay; sluggish; loitering.

An inferior council, after former tedious suits in a higher court, would be but dilatory, and so to little purpose. *Hayward.*

What wound did ever heal but by degrees? Thou know'st we work by wit, and not by witchcraft?

And wit depends on dilatory time. *Shakspeare.*

These cardinals trifle with me; I abhor

This dilatory stoic, and tricks of Rome. *Shakspeare.*

Dilatory fortune plays the jilt

With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,

To show herself away on fools and knaves.

A dilatory temper commits innumerable cruelties without design. *Addison's Spectator.*

DILECTION. n. f. [*dilectio*, Latin.] The act of loving; kindness.

So free is Christ's dilection, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief. *Boyle.*

DILEMMA. n. f. [*dilemma*.]

1. An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid, when he should gain a cause. The master sued for his reward, and the scholar endeavoured to elude his claim by a dilemma: If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the judge's award will be against you; if I lose it, I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause. On the contrary, says the master, if you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it.

A dilemma, that Morton used to raise benevolence, some called his fork, and some his crotch. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Hope, whose weak being ruin'd is
Alike if it succeed, and if it miss;
Whom good or ill does equally confound,
And both the horns of fate's dilemma wound.

Conway.

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative.

A strong dilemma in a desperate case!

To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

A dire dilemma; either way I'm sped;

If foes they write, if friends they read, me dead.

Pope.

DILIGENCE. n. f. [*diligentia*, Latin.] Industry; assiduity; constancy in business; continuance of endeavour; uninterrupted application; the contrary to idleness.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me.

2 Timothy.

Brethren, give diligence to make your calling and election sure.

2 Peter.

DILIGENT. adj. [*diligens*, Latin.]

1. Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous; not idle; not negligent; not lazy.

Seek thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings. *Proverbs.*

2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance; assiduous. And the judges shall make diligent inquisition. *Deuteronomy.*

DILIGENTLY. adv. [from *diligent*.] With assiduity; with heed and perseverance; not carelessly; not idly; not negligently.

If you inquire not attentively and diligently, you shall never be able to discern a number of mechanical motions. *Bacon.*

The ancients have diligently examined in what consists the beauty of good postures. *Dryden.*

DILL. n. f. [*dile*, Saxon.] An herb, which hath a slender, fibrose, annual root; the leaves are like those of fennel; the seeds are oval, plain, streaked, and bordered.

Dill is raised of seed, which is ripe in August.

Mortimer.

DILUCID. adj. [*dilucidus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; not opaque.

2. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To DILUCIDATE. v. a. [from *dilucidare*, Latin.] To make clear or plain; to explain; to free from obscurity.

I shall not extenuate, but explain and dilucidate, according to the custom of the ancients.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DILUCIDATION. n. f. [from *dilucidatio*, Latin.] The act of making clear; explanation; exposition.

DILUENT. adj. [*diluens*, Latin.] Having the power to thin and attenuate other matter.

DILUENT. n. f. [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter.

There is no real diluent but water: every fluid is diluent, as it contains water in it. *Arbuthnot.*

To DILUTE. v. a. [*diluo*, Latin.]

1. To make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts.

Drinking a large dose of diluted tea, as he was ordered by a physician, he got to bed.

Locke.

The aliment ought to be thin to dilute, demulcent to temper, or acid to subdue. *Arbuth.*

2. To make weak.

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be diluted and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Newton.*

DILUTE. adj. Thin; attenuated.

If the red and blue colours were more dilute and weak, the distance of the images would be less than an inch; and if they were more intense and full, that distance would be greater.

Newton.

DILUTER. n. f. [from *dilute*.] That which makes any thing else thin.

Water is the only diluter, and the best dissolvent of most of the ingredients of our aliment.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

DILUTION. n. f. [*dilutio*, Latin.] The act of making any thing thin or weak.

Opposite to dilution is coagulation or thickening, which is performed by dissipating the most liquid parts by heat, or by insinuating some substances, which make the parts of the fluid cohere more strongly.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

DILUVIAN. adj. [from *diluvium*, Latin.]

Relating to the deluge.

Suppose that this diluvian lake should rise to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffuse itself equally into all countries about.

Burnet.

DIM. adj. [*dimme*, Saxon; *dy*, Welsh; *dow*, Erse.]

1. Not having a quick sight; not seeing clearly.

For her true form how can my spark discern, Which, dim by nature, art did never clear?

Davies.

2. Dull of apprehension.

The understanding is dim, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truths. *Rogers.*

3. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly discovered.

We might be able to aim at some dim and seeming conception, how matter might begin to exist by the power of that eternal first Being.

Locke.

Something, as dim to our internal view, Is thus perhaps the cause of all we do.

Pope.

4. Obscuring the act of vision; not luminous; somewhat dark.

Her face right wondrous fair did seem to be, That her broad beauty's beam great brightness threw

Through the dim shade, that all men might it see.

Spenser.

To DIM. v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To cloud; to darken; to hinder from a full perception of light, and free exercise of vision.

As where the Almighty's lightning brand does light,

It dims the dazed eyes, and daunts the senses quite.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much use of Venus doth dim the sight; and yet eunuchs, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless also dim sighted.

Bacon.

Every one declares against blindness, and yet who almost is not fond of that which dims his sight?

Locke.

For thee I dim these eyes, and stuff this head, With all such reading as was never read.

Pope.

2. To make less bright; to obscure.

A ship that through the ocean wide, By conduct of some star, doth make her way, When as a storm hath dimm'd her trusty guide, Out of her course doth wander far astray.

Spenser.

To wait the dimming of our shining star. *Shakspeare.*

Thus while he spake, each passion dimm'd his face,

Milton.

Thrice chang'd. The principal figure in a picture is like a king among his courtiers, who dim all his attendants.

Dryden.

DIMENSION. n. f. [*dimensio*, Latin.]

Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. It is seldom used but in the plural. The three dimensions are length, breadth, and depth.

He tried

The tomb, and found the straight dimensions wide.

Dryden.

My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the dimensions of the room.

Swift.

DIMENSIONLESS. adj. [from *dimension*.]

Without any definite bulk.

In they pass'd

Dimensionsless through heav'nly doors. *Milton.*

DIMENSIVE. adj. [*dimensus*, Lat.] That marks the boundaries or outlines.

All bodies have their measure, and their space; But who can draw the soul's dimensionless lines?

Davies.

DIMICATION. n. f. [*dimicatio*, Lat.] A battle; the act of fighting; contest.

Di.

DIMIDIATION. n. f. [*dimidiatio*, Latin.] The act of halving; division into two equal parts.

Di.

To DIMINISH. v. a. [*diminuo*, Latin.]

1. To make less by abscission or detrac-

tion of any part: the opposite to *increase*.

That we call good which is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or *diminish* pain in us. *Locke*.

2. To impair; to lessen; to degrade.

Impiously they thought

Thee to *diminish*, and from thee withdraw
The number of thy worshippers. *Milton*.

3. To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the contrary to *add*.

Nothing was *diminished* from the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke. *Hayward*.
Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall you *diminish* aught from it. *Deuteronomy*.

- To *DIMINISH*. v. n. To grow less; to be impaired.

What judgment I had, increases rather than *diminishes*; and thoughts, such as they are, come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to chuse or to reject. *Dryden*.

Crete's ample fields *diminish* to our eye;
Before the Boreas blasts the vessels dry. *Pope*.

- DIMINISHINGLY*. adv. [from *diminish*.]

In a manner tending to vilify, or lessen.
I never heard him censure, or to much as speak *diminishingly* of any one that was absent. *Locke*.

- DIMINU'TION*. n. f. [*diminutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making less: opposed to *augmentation*.

The one is not capable of any *diminution* or augmentation at all by men; the other apt to admit both. *Hooker*.

2. The state of growing less: opposed to *increase*.

The gravitating power of the sun is transmitted through the vast bodies of the planets without any *diminution*, so as to act upon all their parts, to their very centres, with the same force, and according to the same laws, as if the part upon which it acts were not surrounded with the body of the planet. *Newton*.

Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily to those things which are capable of increase or *diminution*. *Locke*.

3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation.

Gladly to thee
Heroick laurel'd Eugene yields the prime;
Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd
In military honour next. *Philips*.

4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation.

Make me wife by thy truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *King Charles*.

They might raise the reputation of another, though they are a *diminution* to his. *Addison*.

5. [In architecture.] The contraction of the diameter of a column, as it ascends.

- DIMINUTIVE*. adj. [*diminutivus*, Latin.] Small; little; narrow; contracted.

The poor wren,
The most *diminutive* of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

It is the interest of mankind, in order to the advance of knowledge, to be sensible they have yet attained it but in poor and *diminutive* measure. *Glauville's Scepis*.

The light of man's understanding is but a short, *diminutive*, contracted light, and looks not beyond the present. *South*.

If the ladies should once take a liking to such a *diminutive* race of lovers, we should, in a little time, see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in miniature. *Addison*.

They know how weak and awkward many of those little *diminutive* discourses are. *Watts*.

- DIMINUTIVE*. n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. A word formed to express littleness: as *lapillus*, in Latin, a little stone; *maisonette*, in French, a little house; *maniken*, in English, a little man.

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called, by the *diminutive* of his name, Peterkin or Perkin. *Bacon*.

Sim, while but Sim, in good repute did live;
Was then a knave, but in *diminutive*. *Cotton*.

2. A small thing. Not in use.

Follow his chariot; monster-like, he shews
For poor'th *diminutives*, for doits! *Shakespeare*.

- DIMINUTIVELY*. adv. [from *diminutive*.] In a diminutive manner.

- DIMINUTIVENESS*. n. f. [from *diminutive*.] Smallness; littleness; pettyness; want of bulk; want of dignity.

- DIMISH*. adj. [from *dim*.] Somewhat dim; somewhat obscure.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are somewhat *dimish* grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my sight. *Swift*.

- DIMISSORY*. adj. [*dimissorius*, Latin.]

That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction.

A bishop of another diocese ought neither to ordain or admit a clerk, without the consent of his own proper bishop, and without the letters *dimissory*. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

- DIMITY*. n. f. A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton.

I directed a trowze of fine *dimity*. *Wifeman*.

- DIMLY*. adv. [from *dim*.]

1. Not with a quick sight; not with a clear perception.

Unpeakable! who sit't above these heav'ns,
To us invisible, or *dimly* seen
In these thy lowest works. *Milton*.

2. Not brightly; not luminously.

In the beginning of our pumping the air, the match appeared well lighted, though it had almost filled the receiver with fumes; but by degrees it burnt more and more *dimly*. *Boyle*.

I saw th' angelick guards from earth ascend,
Griev'd they must now no longer man attend;
The beams about their temples *dimly* shone;
One would have thought the crime had been their own. *Dryden*.

- DIMNESS*. n. f. [from *dim*.]

1. Dulness of sight.

2. Want of apprehension; stupidity.

Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception, was the whole system and body of their religion. *Decay of Piety*.

3. Obscurity; not brightness.

- DIMPLE*. n. f. [*dint*, a hole; *dintle*, a little hole; by a careless pronunciation *dimple*. *Skinner*.] A small cavity or depression in the cheek, chin, or other part.

The *dimple* of the upper lip is the common measure of them all. *Grew*.

In her forehead's fair half-moon,
Love sits in open triumph crown'd;
He in the *dimple* of her chin,
In private state, by friends is seen. *Prior*.

- To *DIMPLE*. v. n. [from the noun.] To sink in small cavities, or little inequalities.

The wild waves master'd him, and suck'd
him in;
And smiling eddies *dimpled* on the main. *Dryden*.

External smiles his emperours betray,
As shallow streams run *dimpling* all the way. *Pope*.

- DIMPLED*. adj. [from *dimple*.] Set with dimples.

On each side her
Stood pretty *dimpled* boys like smiling Cupids. *Shakespeare*.

- DIMPLY*. adj. [from *dimple*.] Full of dimples; sinking in little inequalities.

As the smooth surface of the *dimple* flood
The silver-slipper'd virgin lightly trod. *Warton*.

- DIN*. n. f. [byn, a noise; bynan, to make a noise, Saxon; *dyna*, to thunder, Icelandic.] A loud noise; a violent and continued sound.

And all the way he roared as he went,
That all the forest with astonishment
Thereof did tremble; and the beasts therein
Fled fast away from that so dreadful *din*. *Hubbard's Tale*.

O, 'twas a *din* to fright a monster's ear;
To make an earthquake: sure, it was the roar
Of a whole herd of lions. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.

While the cock with lively *din*
Scatters the rear of darkness thin;
And to the flock, or the barn door,
Stoutly struts his dame before. *Milton*.

Now night over heav'n
Inducing darkness, grateful truce impos'd,
And silence, on the odious *din* of war. *Milton*.

How, while the troubled elements around,
Earth, water, air, the stunning *din* resound,
Thro' streams of smoke and adverse fire he rides,
While every shot is level'd at his sides. *Smart*.

Some independent ideas, of no alliance to one another, are, by education, custom, and the constant *din* of their party, so coupled in their minds, that they always appear there together. *Locke*.

- To *DIN*. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To stun with noise; to harass with clamour.

Rather live
To bait thee for his bread, and *din* your ears
With hungry cries. *Orsney's Venice Preserved*.

2. To impress with violent and continued noise.

What shall we do, if his majesty puts out a proclamation commanding us to take Wood's halfpence? This hath been often *dinned* in my ears. *Swift*.

- To *DINE*. v. n. [*diner*, Fr.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

Perhaps some merchant hath invited him,
And from the main he's somewhere gone to dinner:

Good filter, let us *dine*, and never fret. *Shaks*.

Myself, he, and my filter,

To-day did *dine* together. *Shakespeare*.

He would *dine* with him the next day. *Clarendon*.

Thus, of your heroes and brave boys,
With whom old Homer makes such noise,
The greatest actions I can find,
Are, that they did their work, and *din'd*. *Prior*.

- To *DINE*. v. a. To give a dinner to; to feed.

Boil this restoring root in gen'rous wine,
And set beside the door the sickly flock to *dine*. *Dryden's Virgil*.

- DINETICAL*. adj. [*dineticus*.] Whirling round; vertiginous.

Some of late have concluded, from spots in the sun, which appear and disappear again, that, besides the revolution it maketh with its axis, it hath also a *dinetic* motion, and rolls upon its own poles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

A spherical figure is most commodious for *dinetic* motion, or revolution upon its own axis. *Ray*.

- To *DING*. v. a. pret. *dung*. [*dringen*, Dutch.]

1. To dash with violence.

2. To impress with force.

- To *DING*. v. n. To bluster; to bounce; to huff. A low word.

DIN

Heruffs and *dings*, because we will not spend the little we have left, to get him the title of lord Strut. *Arbutnot.*

DING-DONG. *n. f.* A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.

Let us all ring fancy's knell;
Ding, dong, bell. *Shakespeare.*

DINGLE. *n. f.* [from *ben*, or *bin*, a hollow, Saxon.] A hollow between hills; a dale.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy dell of this wild wood;
And every bosky bourn from side to side,
My daily walks and ancient neighbourhood. *Milton.*

DININGROOM. *n. f.* [*dine* and *room*.] The principal apartment of the house; the room where entertainments are made.

He went out from the *dining-room* before he had fallen into error by the intemperance of his meat, or the deluge of drink. *Taylor.*

DINNER. *n. f.* [*diner*, French.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

Let me not stay a jot for *dinner*:
Go, get it ready. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Before *dinner* and supper, as often as it is convenient, or can be had, let the public prayers of the church, or some parts of them, be said publicly in the family. *Taylor.*

The jolly crew, unmindful of the past,
The quarry share, their piteous *dinner* haste. *Dryden's Æneid.*

DINNER-TIME. *n. f.* [*dinner* and *time*.] The time of dining.

At *dinner-time*,
I pray you, have in mind where we must meet. *Shakespeare.*

Then from the mint walks forth the man of rhyme,
Happy to catch me just at *dinner-time*. *Pope.*

DINT. *n. f.* [*dýnt*, Saxon.]

1. A blow; a stroke.
Much daunted with that *dint* her sense was
daz'd;
Yet, kindling rage, herself she gather'd round. *Spenser.*

Neither vainly hope
To be invulnerable in these bright arms,
Though temper'd heav'nly; for that mortal *dint*,
Save he who reigns above, none can resist. *Milton.*

2. The mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent pressure.
He embrac'd her naked body o'er;
And, straining hard the statue, was afraid
His hands had made a *dint*, and hurt the maid. *Dryden.*

3. Violence; force; power.
Now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The *dint* of pity. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*
We are to wrest the whole Spanish monarchy
out of the hands of the enemy; and, in order to
it, to work our way into the heart of his country
by *dint* of arms. *Addison.*

The dewlap'd bull now chafes along the plain,
While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein;
His well-arm'd front against his rival aims,
And by the *dint* of war his mistress claims. *Gay.*

To **DINT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow, or violent impression.

With greedy force each other both assail,
And strike so fiercely, that they do impress
Deep-*dinted* furrows in the batter'd mail:
The iron walls to ward their blows were weak
and frail. *Fairy Queen.*

Leave, leave, fair bride, your solitary bower,
No more shall you return to it alone;
It nuzzeth sadness; and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding down doth *dint*. *Drum.*

DIP

Deep-*dinted* wrinkles on her cheeks she draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws. *Dryden's Æneid.*

DINUMERATION. *n. f.* [*dinumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbering out singly.

DIOCE'SAN. *n. f.* [from *diocesis*.] A bishop, as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

As a *diocesan* you are like to outdo yourself
in all other capacities, and exemplify every word
of this discourse. *South.*

I have heard it has been advised by a *diocesan*
to his inferior clergy, that they should read some
of the most celebrated sermons printed by others. *Tatler.*

DIOCESS. *n. f.* [*diocesis*; a Greek word, compounded of *dia* and *cecos*.] The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction; for this realm has two divisions, one into shires or counties, in respect of temporal policy; another into *dioceses*, in respect of jurisdiction ecclesiastical.

None ought to be admitted by any bishop, but
such as have dwelt and remained in his *diocesis* a
convenient time. *Whitgift.*

He should regard the bishop of Rome as the
islanders of Jersey and Guernsey do him of Con-
stance in Normandy; that is, nothing at all;
since by that French bishop's refusal to swear
unto our king, those isles were annexed to the
diocesis of Winchester. *Raleigh's Essays.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the
dignity of a prince, ruler of the church, and in-
trusted with a large *diocesis*, containing many
particular cities, under the immediate govern-
ment of their respective elders, and those deriv-
ing authority from his ordination. *South.*

DIOPTRICAL. } *n. f.* [*dioptricus*.] Af-
DIOPTRICK. } fording a medium
for the sight; assisting the sight in the
view of distant objects.

Being excellently well furnished with *dioptrical*
glasses, he had not been able to see the sun
spotted. *Boyle.*

View the asperities of the moon through a *diop-
trick* glass, and venture at the proportion of her
hills by their shadows. *Mure.*

DIOPTRICKS. *n. f.* A part of opticks,
treating of the different refractions of
the light passing through different me-
diums; as the air, water, glasses, &c. *Harris.*

DIORTHOSIS. *n. f.* [*διορθωσις*, of *διορθω*,
to make straight.] A surgical
operation, by which crooked or distorted
members are restored to their primitive
and regular shape. *Harris.*

To **DIP.** *v. a.* pret. *dipped*; part. *dipped*,
or *dipt*. [*dippao*, Sax.; *doopen*, Dut.]

1. To immerge; to put into any liquor.
The person to be baptized may be *dipped* in
water; and such an immersion or dipping ought
to be made thrice, according to the canon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Old Corineus compass'd thrice the crew,
And *dipp'd* an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he sprinkled round, and thrice
aloud

Invok'd the dead, and then dismiss'd the crowd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

He turn'd a tyrant in his latter days,
And from the bright meridian where he stood,
Descending, *dipp'd* his hands in lover's blood. *Dryden.*

The kindred arts shall in their praise conspire,
One *dip* the pencil, and one string the lyre. *Pope.*

Now, on fancy's easy wing convey'd,
The king descended to th' Elysian shade;
There in a dusky vale, where Lethe rolls,
Old Bavius sits to *dip* poetic souls. *Pope's Dunciad.*

DIP

So fishes, rising from the main,
Can soar with moisten'd wings on high;
The moisture dried, they sink again,
And *dip* their wings again to fly. *Swift.*

2. To moisten; to wet.
And though not mortal, yet a cold shudd'ring
dew

Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
Speaks thunder. *Milnes.*

3. To be engaged in any affair.
When men are once *dip'd*, what with the en-
couragements of sense, custom, facility, and
shame of departing from what they have given
themselves up to, they go on till they are *dified*. *L'Estrange.*

In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little
dip'd in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden.*

4. To engage as a pledge: generally used
for the first mortgage.

Be careful still of the main chance, my son;
Put out the principal in trusty hands,
Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands. *Dryden's Persius.*

To **DIP.** *v. n.*

1. To sink; to immerge.
We have snakes in our cups, and in our dishes;
and whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the
pot. *L'Estrange.*

2. To enter; to pierce.
The vulture *dipping* in Prometheus' side,
His bloody beak with his torn liver dyed. *Granville.*

3. To enter slightly into any thing.
When I think all the repetitions are struck
out in a copy, I sometimes find more upon *dip-
ping* in the first volume. *Pope.*

4. To take that which comes first; to
choose by chance.

With what ill thoughts of Jove art thou pos-
sess'd?

Wouldst thou prefer him to some man? Sup-
pose

I *dipp'd* among the worst, and Scirius chose? *Dryden's Persius.*

DIPCHICK. *n. f.* [from *dip* and *chick*.] The name of a bird.

Dipchick is so named of his diving and little-
ness. *Carew.*

DIPETALOUS. *adj.* [*δις* and *πτελον*.] Having two flower leaves.

DIPHTHONG. *n. f.* [*διφθονγ*.] A coal-
ition of two vowels to form one sound:
as, *vain, leave, Caesar*.

We see how many disputes the simple and am-
biguous nature of vowels created among gram-
marians, and how it has begot the mistake con-
cerning *diphthongs*: all that are properly so are
syllables, and not *diphthongs*, as is intended to be
signified by that word. *Holder.*

Make a *diphthong* of the second *eta* and *iota*,
instead of their being two syllables, and the ob-
jection is gone. *Pope.*

DIPLOE. *n. f.* The inner plate or la-
mina of the skull.

DIPLOMA. *n. f.* [*διπλωμα*.] A letter or
writing conferring some privilege; so
called, because they used formerly to
be written on waxed tables, and folded
together.

DIPPER. *n. f.* [from *dip*.] One that
dips in the water.

DIPPING Needle. *n. f.* A device which
shows a particular property of the mag-
netick needle, so that, besides its pola-
rity or verticity, which is its direction
of altitude, or height above the hori-
zon, when duly pass'd about an hori-
zontal axis, it will always point to a
determined degree of altitude, or eleva-

tion above the horizon, in this or that place respectively. *Phillips.*

DIPSA. *n. f.* [Latin, from *ψῆς*, to thirst.]

A serpent, whose bite produces the sensation of unquenchable thirst.

Scorpion, and asp, and amphispæna dire,
Cerales horn'd, hydra, and ellops drar,
And dipsa. *Milton.*

DIPOTE. *n. f.* [*ψῆς*, to thirst.] A noun consisting of two cases only. *Clark.*

DIPTYCH. *n. f.* [*διπtycha*, Lat. two leaves folded together.] A register of bishops and martyrs.

The commemoration of saints was made out of the *diptychs* of the church, as appears by multitudes of places in St. Austin. *Saillingfleet.*

DIRE. *adj.* [*dirus*, Lat.] Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

Women fight,
To doft their dire distresses. *Shakspere.*

More by intemperance die
In meats, and drinks, which on the earth shall bring

Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear. *Milton.*

Hydras, and gorgons, and chimeras dire. *Milton.*

Or what the cross dire-looking planet smites,
Or hurtful worm with canker'd venom bites. *Milton.*

Dire was the tolling, deep the groans, despair
Tended the sick. *Milton.*

Discord! dire sister of the slaughter'd pow'r,
Small at her birth, but rising ev'ry hour;

While scarce the skies her horrid head can bound,
She stalks on earth, and shakes the world around. *Pope.*

DIRECT. *adj.* [*directus*, Latin.]

1. Straight; not crooked.

2. Not oblique.
The ships would move in one and the same surface; and consequently must needs encounter when they either advance towards one another in *direct* lines, or meet in the intersection of cross lines. *Bentley.*

3. [in astronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progressively through the zodiack; not retrograde.

Two geomantick figures were display'd
Above his beard, a warrior and a maid,
One when *direct*, and one when retrograde. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. Not collateral: as, the grandson succeeds his grandfire in a *direct* line.

5. Apparently tending to some end, as in a straight line.

Such was as then the state of the king, as it was no time by *direct* means to seek her. And such was the state of his captivated will, as he would delay no time of seeking her. *Sidney.*

He that does this, will be able to cast off all that is superfluous; he will see what is pertinent, what coherent; what is *direct* to what slides by, the question. *Locke.*

6. Open; not ambiguous.

There be, that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and *direct*, not crafty and involved. *Baron.*

7. Plain; express.

He no where, that I know, says it in *direct* words. *Locke.*

To **DIRECT.** *v. a.* [*dirigo*, *directum*, Latin.]

1. To aim or drive in a straight line.

Two eagles from a mountain's height,
By Jove's command, *direct* their rapid flight. *Pope.*

2. To point against, as a mark.

The spear flew hissing thro' the middle space,
And pierc'd his throat, *directed* at his face. *Dryd.*

3. To regulate; to adjust.

It is not in man that walketh to *direct* his steps. *Jeremiah.*

Wisdom is profitable to *direct*. *Ecclesi.*
All that is in a man's power, is to mind what the ideas are that take their turns in his understanding; or else to *direct* and fort and call in such as he desires. *Locke.*

4. To prescribe certain measure; to mark out a certain course.

He *directeth* it under the whole heavens, and his lightning unto the ends of the earth. *Job.*

5. To order; to command: to *direct* is a softer term than to command.

DIRECTOR. *n. f.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that directs; one that prescribes.

2. An instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.

DIRECTION. *n. f.* [*directio*, Latin.]

1. Aim at a certain point.
These men's opinions are not the product of judgment, or the consequence of reason; but the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice, and without *direction*. *Locke.*

The *direction* of good works to a good end, is the only principle that distinguishes charity. *Smith.*

2. Tendency of motion impressed by a certain impulse.

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles, that is, no body, can either move of itself, or of itself alter the *direction* of its motion. *Chyren.*

3. Order; command; prescription.

From the counsel that St. Jerome giveth Leta, of taking heed how she read the apocrypha; as also by the help of other learned men's judgments, delivered in like case, we may take *direction*. *Hooker.*

Ev'n now
I put myself to thy *direction*. *Shakspere.*

The nobles of the people digged it by the *direction* of the law-giver. *Numbers.*

Men's passions and God's *direction* seldom agree. *King Charles.*

General *directions* for scholastic disputers is, never to dispute upon mere trifles. *Watts.*

4. Regularity; adjustment.

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, *direction* which thou canst not see. *Pope.*

DIRECTIVE. *adj.* [from *direct*.]

1. Having the power of direction.

A law therefore, generally taken, is a *directive* rule unto goodness of operation. *Hooker.*

A power of command there is without all question, though there be some doubt in what faculty this command doth principally reside, whether in the will or the understanding. The true resolution is, that the *directive* command for counsel is in the understanding; and the applicative command, or empire, for putting in execution of what is directed, is in the will. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

On the *directive* powers of the former, and the regularity of the latter, whereby it is capable of direction, depends the generation of all bodies. *Grew.*

2. Informing; showing the way.

Nor visited by one *directive* ray,
From cottage streaming, or from airy hall. *Thomson.*

DIRECTLY. *adv.* [from *direct*.]

1. In a straight line; rectilinearly.

The more a body is nearer to the eyes, and the more *directly* it is opposed to them, the more it is enlightened; because the light languishes and lessens, the farther it removes from its proper source. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

There was no other place assigned to any of

this matter, than that whereunto its own gravity bore it, which was only *directly* downwards, whereby it obtained that place in the globe, which was just underneath. *Woodward.*
If the refracted ray be returned *directly* back to the point of incidence, it shall be refracted by the incident ray. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution; without any long train of consequence.

Innards, being clean without the church, deny *directly*, and utterly reject, the very principles of christianity, which hereticks embrace erroneously by misconstruction. *Hooker.*

No man hath hitherto been so impious, as plainly and *directly* to condemn prayer. *Hooker.*

By asserting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have unavoidably created to myself enemies in the papists *directly*, because they have kept the scripture from us what they could. *Dryden's Preface to Religio Laici.*

His work *directly* tends to raise sentiments of honour and virtue in his readers. *Adisson.*

No reason can be assigned, why it is best for the world that God Almighty hath absolute power, which doth not *directly* prove that no mortal man should have the like. *Swift.*

DIRECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *direct*.] Straightness; tendency to any point; the nearest way.

They argued from celestial causes only, the constant vicinity of the sun, and the *directness* of his rays; never suspecting that the body of the earth had to great an efficiency in the changes of the air. *Bentley.*

DIRECTOR. *n. f.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that has authority over others; a superintendent; one that has the general management of a design or work.

Himself stood *director* over them, with nodding or stamping, shewing he did like or dislike those things he did not understand. *Sidney.*

In all affairs thou sole *director*. *Swift.*

2. A rule; an ordinance.

Common forms were not design'd
Directors to a noble mind. *Swift.*

3. An instructor; one who shows the proper methods of proceeding.

They are glad to use counsellors and *directors* in all their dealings of weight, as contracts, testaments. *Hooker.*

4. One who is consulted in cases of conscience.

I am her *director* and her guide in spiritual affairs. *Dryden.*

5. One appointed to transact the affairs of a trading company.

What made *directors* cheat in south-sea year. *Pope.*

6. An instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

The manner of opening with a knife, is by sliding it on a *director*, the groove of which prevents its being misguided. *Sharp's Surgery.*

DIRECTORY. *n. f.* [from *director*.] The book which the factious preachers published in the rebellion for the direction of their sect in acts of worship.

As to the ordinance concerning the *directory*, we cannot consent to the taking away of the book of common prayer. *Oxford Reasons against the Cov.*

DIREFUL. *adj.* [This word is frequent among the poets, but has been censured as not analogical: all other words compounded with *full* consisting of a substantive and *full*: as, dreadful, or full of dread; joyful, or full of joy.]

Dire; dreadful; dismal.

Point of spear it never piercen would,
No dint of *direful* sword divide the substance
could. *Fairy Queen.*

But yet at last, whereas the *direful* bend
She saw not fit, off shaking vain alight,
She nigher drew, and saw that joyous end;
Then God the pray'd, and thank'd her faithful
knight. *Fairy Queen.*

Direful hap betide that hated wretch
That makes us wretched by the death of thee.
Shakespeare.

The voice of God himself speaks in the heart
of men, whether they understand it or no; and
by secret intimations gives the sinner a fore-
taste of that *direful* cup, which he is like to
drink more deeply of hereafter. *South.*

I curs'd the *direful* author of my woes:
'Twas told again, and thence my ruin rose.
Dryden.

Achilles' wrath, to Greeks the *direful* spring
Of woes unnumber'd, heavenly goddess! sing.
Pope.

DIR'FNESS. *n. f.* [from *dire.*] Dismal-
ness; horror; hideousness.

Direful, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once flatter me. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DIR'ECTION. *n. f.* [*directio*, Latin.] The
act of plundering.

DIRGE. [This is not a contraction of
the Latin *dirige*, in the popish hymn
Dirige gressus meos, as some pretend;
but from the Teutonic *dyrke*, *laudare*,
to praise and extol. Whence it is pos-
sible their *dyrke*, and our *dirge*, was a
laudatory song to commemorate and
applaud the dead. *Verslegan*. Bacon
apparently derives it from *dirige*.] A
mournful ditty; a song of lamentation.

The imperial jointress of this warlike state
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with *dirge* in mar-
riage,

In equal scale weighing delight and dole,
Taken to wife. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Meanwhile the body of Richard, after many
ignominies and reproaches, the *diriges* and obse-
quies of the common people towards tyrants, was
obscurely buried. *Bacon.*

You from above shall hear each day
One *dirge* dispatch'd unto your clay;
These your own anthems shall become,
Your lasting epicidium. *Sandys.*

All due measures of her mourning kept,
Did office at the *dirge*, and by infection wept.
Dryden.

DIR'IGENT. *adj.* [*dirigens*, Latin.]

The *dirigent* line in geometry is that along
which the line deferibent is carried, in the gene-
ration of any figure. *Harris.*

DIRK. *n. f.* [an Erse word.] A kind
of dagger used in the Highlands of
Scotland.

In vain thy hungry mountaineers
Come forth in all their warlike greers,
The shield, the pistol, *dirk*, and dagger,
In which they daily wont to swagger. *Tickel.*

TO DIRKE. *v. a.* To spoil; to ruin. Ob-
solete.

Thy waste bigness but cumbers the ground,
And *dirkes* the beauties of my blossoms round.
Spenser.

DIRT. *n. f.* [*dyrt*, Dutch; *dirt*, Italian-
dick.]

1. Mud; filth; mire; any thing that
sticks to the clothes or body.

They, gilding *dirt* in noble verse,
Rustick philosophy rehearse. *Denham.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours to
heap together a little *dirt* that shall bury them in
the end. *Wake.*

The sea rises as high as ever, though the great

heaps of *dirt* it brings along with it are apt to
chook up the shallows. *Albion.*

Mud by what wretched steps their glory
grows;

From *dirt* and sea-weed as proud Venice rose:
In each how guilt and greatness equal ran,
And all that rais'd the hero sunk the man.
Pope.

Is yellow *dirt* the passion of thy life?
Look but on Gripus, or on Gripus' wife. *Pope.*

2. Meanness; sordidness.

TO DIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
soul; to bemire; to make filthy; to
bedaub; to soil; to pollute; to nasty.

Ill company is like a *dug*, who *dirts* those
most whom he loves best. *Swift.*

DIRT-PIE. *n. f.* [*dirt* and *pie.*] Forms
moulded by children of clay, in imita-
tion of pastry.

Thou lettest thy heart upon that which has
newly left off making of *dirt-pies*, and is but
preparing itself for a green-sickness. *Suckling.*

DIR'TILY. *adv.* [from *dirty.*]

1. Nastily; foully; filthily.

2. Meanly; sordidly; shamefully.

Such gold as that wherewithal
Chimiques from each mineral
Are *dirtilly* and desperately gull'd. *Downe.*

DIR'TINESS. *n. f.* [from *dirty.*]

1. Nastiness; filthiness; foulness.

2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.

DIR'TY. *adj.* [from *dirty.*]

1. Foul; nasty; filthy.

Thy Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts
Is in base durance, and contagious prison,
Haul'd thither by mechanic, *dirty* hand. *Shaksp.*

2. Sullied; cloudy; not elegant.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour
will be altered into a *dirty* one, and the sweet
taste into an oily one. *Locke.*

3. Mean; base; despicable.

Such employments are the diseases of labour,
and the rust of time, which it contracts not by
lying still, but by *dirty* employment. *Taylor.*

Marriages would be made up upon more na-
tural motives than meer *dirty* interests, and in-
crease of riches without measure or end. *Temple.*

They come at length to grow fots and epu-
cures, mean in their discourses, and *dirty* in
their practices. *South.*

TO DIRTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To foul; to soil.

The lords Strutt lived generously, and never
used to *dirty* their fingers with pen, ink, and
counters. *Arbutnot.*

2. To disgrace; to scandalize.

DIRUPTION. *n. f.* [*dirupcio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bursting, or breaking.

2. The state of bursting, or breaking.

DIS. An inseparable particle used in com-
position, implying commonly a priva-
tive or negative signification of the word
to which it is joined: as, to *arm*, to
disarm; to *join*, to *disjoin*. It is bor-
rowed from *des*, used by the French
and Spaniards in this sense: as, *desfouer*,
to untie; *desferrar*, to banish: from the
Latin *de*; as, *struo*, to build; *desruo*,
to destroy.

DISAB'ILITY. *n. f.* [from *disable.*]

1. Want of power to do any thing; weak-
ness; impotence.

Our consideration of creatures, and attention
unto scriptures, are not in themselves things of
like *disability* to breed or beget faith. *Hobbs.*

Many withdrew themselves out of pure faint-
ness, and *disability* to attend the conclusion.
Raleigh.

He that knows most of himself, knows least
of his knowledge, and the exercised understand-
ing is conscious of its *disability*. *Glanville.*

The ability of mankind does not lie in the im-
potency or *disabilities* of brutes. *Locke.*

2. Want of proper qualifications for any
purpose; legal impediment.

A suit is commenced in a temporal court
for an inheritance; and the defendant pleads,
in *disability*, that the plaintiff is a ballard.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

This disadvantage, which the dissenters at pre-
sent lie under, of a *disability* to receive church
preferments, will be easily remedied by the re-
peal of the test. *Swift.*

TO DISA'BLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *able.*]

1. To deprive of force; to weaken; to
disqualify for any act.

The invasion and rebellion did not only *dis-*
able this king to be a conqueror, but deprived
him both of his kingdom and life. *Davies.*

Nor so it overcome

Satan, whose fall from heaven, a deadlier bruise
Disabled not to give thee thy death's wound.
Milnes.

A christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a
wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure
disables him, by yielding to that enemy, with
whom he must strive. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

2. To hinder from action: used of things.

I have known a great fleet *disabled* for two
months, and thereby lose great occasions by an
indisposition of the admiral. *Temple.*

3. To impair; to diminish.

I have *disabled* mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port
Than my faint means would grant continuance.
Shakespeare.

4. To deprive of usefulness or efficacy.

Farewel, Monsieur Traveller; look you list,
and wear strange suits; *disable* all the benefits of
your own country. *Shakespeare.*

Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights,
And worse than age *disable* your delights. *Dryd.*

5. To exclude, as wanting proper quali-
fications.

I will not *disable* any for proving a scholar,
nor yet disemble that I have seen many happily
forced upon the course to which by nature they
seemed much indisposed. *Watson.*

TO DISABU'ER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *abuse.*]

To set free from a mistake; to disentangle
from a fallacy; to set right; to unde-
ceive.

The imposture and fallacy of our senses im-
pose not only on common heads, but even more
refined merceries, who have the advantages of an
improved reason to *disabuse* you. *Glanville.*

Those teeth fair Lyce must not show,
If she would bite: her lovers, though

Like birds they swoop at seeming grapes,
Are *disabus'd* when first the grapes. *Waller.*

If by simplicity you meant a general defect in
those that profess angling, I hope to *disabuse* you.

Walton's Angler.

Chaos of thought and passion, all confus'd;
Still by himself abus'd or *disabus'd*. *Pope.*

DISACCOMMODA'TION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *ac-*
commodation.] The state of being unfit
or unprepared.

Devaluations have happened in some places
more than in others, according to the accommo-
dation or *disaccommodation* of them to such cala-
mities. *Hale's Origin of Montend.*

TO DISACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *accus-*
tom.] To destroy the force of habit by
disuse or contrary practice.

TO DISACKNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and
acknowledge.] Not to acknowledge.

The manner of denying Christ's deity here prohibited, was, by words and oral expression, verbally to deny and *disacknowledge* it. *South.*

DISACQUAINTANCE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *acquaintance.*] Disuse of familiarity.

Confidence, by a long neglect of, and *disacquaintance* with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or foul. *South.*

DISADVANTAGE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *advantage.*]

1. Loss; injury to interest: as, he sold to *disadvantage*.

2. Diminution of any thing desirable, as credit, fame, honour.

Chaucer in many things resembled Ovid, and that with no *disadvantage* on the side of the modern author. *Dryden.*

The most shining merit goes down to posterity with *disadvantage*, when it is not placed by writers in its proper light. *Addison.*

Those parts already published give reason to think, that the third will appear with no *disadvantage* to that immortal poem. *Addison.*

Their testimony will not be of much weight to its *disadvantage*, since they are liable to the common objection of condemning what they did not understand. *Swift.*

3. A state not prepared for defence.

No fort can be so strong,
No fleshly breast can armed be so sound,
But will at last be won with batt'ry long,
Or unawares at *disadvantage* found. *Fairy Queen.*

To DISADVANTAGE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To injure in interest of any kind.

All other violences are so far from advancing christianity, that they extremely weaken and *disadvantage* it. *Decay of Piety.*

DISADVANTAGEABLE. *adj.* [*from disadvantage.*] Contrary to profit; producing loss. Not used.

In clearing of a man's estate, he may as well hurt himself in being too sudden, as in letting it run on too long; for hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest. *Bacon.*

DISADVANTAGEOUS. *adj.* [*from disadvantage.*] Contrary to interest; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

A multitude of eyes will narrowly inspect every part of an eminent man, consider him nicely in all views, and not be a little pleased when they have taken him in the worst and most *disadvantageous* lights. *Addison.*

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY. *adv.* [*from disadvantageous.*] In a manner contrary to interest or profit; in a manner not favourable.

An approving nod or smile serves to drive you on, and make you display yourselves more *disadvantageously*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from disadvantageous.*] Contrariety to profit; inconvenience; mischief; loss.

DISADVANTUROUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *adventurous.*] Unhappy; unprosperous.

Now he hath left you here,
To be the record of his rueful loss,
And of my doleful *disadvanturous* death. *F. Qu.*

To DISAFFECT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *affect.*] To fill with discontent; to discontent; to make less faithful or zealous.

They had attempted to *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's late army. *Clarendon.*

DISAFFECTED. *part. adj.* [*from disaffect.*] Not disposed to zeal or affection. Usually applied to those who are enemies to the government.

By denying civil worship to the emperor's statues, which the custom then was to give, they were proceeded against as *disaffected* to the emperor. *Stillingfleet.*

DISAFFECTEDLY. *adv.* [*from disaffected.*] After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from disaffected.*] The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFECTION. *n. f.* [*from disaffect.*]

1. Dislike; ill-will.

In making laws, princes must have regard to the public dispositions, to the affections and *disaffections* of the people; and must not introduce a law with public scandal and displeasure. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

2. Want of zeal for the government; want of ardour for the reigning prince.

In this age, every thing disliked by those who think with the majority, is called *disaffection*. *Swift.*

3. Disorder; bad constitution: in a physical sense.

The disease took its original merely from the *disaffection* of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours. *Wistman.*

DISAFFIRMANCE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *affirm.*] Confutation; negation.

That kind of reasoning which reduceth the opposite conclusion to something that is apparently absurd, is a demonstration in *disaffirmance* of any thing that is affirmed. *Hale.*

To DISAFFOREST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest.*]

To throw open to common purposes; to reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground.

The commissioners of the treasury moved the king to *disafforest* some forests of his, explaining themselves of such forests as lay out of the way, not near any of the king's houses. *Bacon.*

How happy 's he, which hath due place assigned

To his beasts; and *disafforested* his mind! *Dante.*

To DISAGREE. *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree.*]

1. To differ; not to be the same.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree*; that is, the one not to be the other. *Locke.*

2. To differ; not to be of the same opinion.

Why both the hands in worship *disagree*,
And some adore the flow'rs, and some the tree. *Dryden.*

3. To be in a state of opposition: followed by *from* or *with*, before the opposite.

It containeth many improprieties, *disagreeing* almost in all things from the true and proper description. *Brown.*

Strange it is, that they reject the plainest sense of scripture, because it seems to *disagree* with what they call reason. *Atterbury.*

DISAGREEABLE. *adj.* [*from disagree.*]

1. Contrary; unsuitable.

Some demon, an enemy to the Greeks, had forced her to a conduct *disagreeable* to her sincerity. *Broom.*

2. Unpleasant; offensive.

To make the sense of esteem or disgrace sink the deeper, and be of the more weight, either agreeable or *disagreeable* things should constantly accompany these different states. *Locke.*

DISAGREEABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from disagreeable.*]

1. Unsuitableness; contrariety.

2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness.

A father will hug and embrace his beloved son, for all the dirt and foulness of his cloaths; the clearest of the person easily apologizing for the *disagreeableness* of the habit. *South.*

DISAGREEMENT. *n. f.* [*from disagree.*]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; diversity; not identity; not likeness.

These carry such plain and evident notes and characters, either of *disagreement* or affinity with one another, that the several kinds of them are easily distinguished. *Woodward.*

2. Difference of opinion; contrariety of sentiments.

They seemed one to cross another, as touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacraments, whereas in truth their *disagreement* is not great. *Hooker.*

To DISALLOW. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow.*]

1. To deny authority to any.

When, said he,
Were those first councils *disallow'd* by me?
Or where did I at sure transition strike,
Provided still it were apostolic? *Dryden.*

2. To consider as unlawful; not to permit.

Their usual kind of disputing sheweth, that they do not *disallow* only these Romish ceremonies which are unprofitable, but count all unprofitable which are Romish. *Hooker.*

3. To censure by some posterior act.

It was known that the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publicly *disallowed* his proceedings. *Swift.*

4. To censure; not to justify.

There is a secret, inward foreboding fear, that some evil or other will follow the doing of that which a man's own conscience *disallows* him in. *South.*

To DISALLOW. *v. n.* To refuse permission; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful.

God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet *disallow* that the faithful, when they are free, should enter into bonds of wedlock with such. *Hooker.*

DISALLOWABLE. *adj.* [*from disallow.*] Not allowable; not to be suffered.

DISALLOWANCE. *n. f.* [*from disallow.*] Prohibition.

God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and *disallowance* of it. *South.*

To DISANCHOR. *v. a.* [*from dis* and *anchor.*] To drive a ship from its anchor.

To DISANIMATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *animate.*]

1. To deprive of life.

2. To discourage; to deject; to depress.

The presence of a king engenders love amongst his subjects and his loyal friends, as it *disanimates* his enemies. *Shakespeare.*

He was confounded and *disanimated* at his presence, and added, How can the servant of my lord talk with my lord? *Boyle.*

DISANIMATION. *n. f.* [*from disanimate.*]

Privation of life.

They cannot in reason retain that apprehension after death, as being affections which depend on life, and depart upon *disanimation*. *Brown.*

To DISANNUAL. *v. a.* [*dis* and *annual.*]

This word is formed, contrarily to analogy, by those who, not knowing the meaning of the word *annual*, intended to form a negative sense by the needless use of the negative particle. It ought therefore to be rejected, as ungrammatical and barbarous. To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate; to make null; to make void; to nullify.

The Jews ordinances for us to resume, were to check our Lord himself, which hath *disannulled* them. *Hooker.*

That gave him power of *disannulling* of laws,
and disposing of men's fortunes and estates, and
the like points of absolute power, being in them-
selves harsh and odious. *Bacon.*

To be in both worlds full,
It more than God was, who was hungry here:
Wouldst thou his laws of fasting *disannul*? *Herbert.*

Wilt thou my judgments *disannul*? Defame
My equal rule, to clear thyself of blame? *Sandys.*

DISANNULMENT. *n. f.* [from *disannul*.]
The act of making void.

TO DISAPPEAR. *v. n.* [*disparoitre*, Fr.]
To be lost to view; to vanish out of
sight; to fly; to go away.

She *disappear'd*, and left me dark! I wak'd
To find her, or for ever to deplore. *Milton.*

When the night and winter *disappear*,
The purple morning, rising with the year,
Salutes the spring. *Dryden.*

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in
fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed,
vanish and *disappear*. *Locke.*

Criticks I saw that others names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place;
Their own, like others, soon their place resign'd,
Or *disappear'd*, and left the first behind. *Pope.*

TO DISAPPOINT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint*.]

1. To defeat of expectation; to balk; to
hinder from something expected.

The Superior Being can defeat all his designs,
and *disappoint* all his hopes. *Tillotson.*

Whilst the champion, with redoubled might,
Strikes home the jav'lin, his retiring foe
Sinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the
blow. *Addison.*

There's nothing like surprising the rogues:
how will they be *disappointed*, when they hear
that thou hast prevented their revenge! *Arbuth.*

We are not only tortured by the reproaches
which are offered us, but are *disappointed* by the
silence of men when it is unexpected, and hum-
bled even by their praises. *Addison.*

2. It has of before the thing lost by *disap-
pointment*.

The Janizaries, *disappointed* by the loss of
the spoil, received of Solyman a
great largess. *Knutles.*

DISAPPOINTMENT. *n. f.* [from *disap-
point*.] Defeat of hopes; miscarriage
of expectations.

It is impossible for us to know what are cala-
mities, and what are blessings. How many ac-
cidents have pass'd for misfortunes, which have
turned to the welfare and prosperity of the per-
sons in whose lot they have fallen! How many
disappointments have, in their consequences, saved
a man from ruin! *Spectator.*

If we hope for things, of which we have not
thoroughly considered the value, our *disappoint-
ment* will be greater than our pleasure in the fru-
ition of them. *Addison.*

DISAPPROBATION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *appro-
bation*.] Censure; condemnation; ex-
pression of dislike.

He was obliged to publish his letters, to shew
his *disapprobation* of the publishing of others. *Pope.*

TO DISAPPROVE. *v. a.* [*disapprover*,
French.]

1. To dislike; to censure.

I reason'd much, alas! but more I lov'd;
Sent and recall'd, ordain'd and *disapprov'd*. *Prior.*

Without good breeding truth is *disapprov'd*;
That only makes superior sense belov'd. *Pope.*

2. To reject as disliked; not to confirm by
concurrence.

A project for a treaty of barrier with the States
was transmitted thither from Holland, and was
disapproved of by our courts. *Swift.*

DISARD. *n. f.* [*dis*, *ard*, Saxon, a
fool, *Skinner*; *discur*, French, *Junius*.]
A prattler; a boasting talker. This
word is inserted both by *Skinner* and
Junius; but I do not remember it.

TO DISARM. *v. a.* [*disarmer*, French.]

1. To spoil or divest of arms; to deprive
of arms.

An order was made by both houses, for *dis-
arming* all the papists in England. *Lawson.*

I am still the same,
By different ways still moving to one fame;
And by *disarming* you I now do more
To save the town, than arming you before. *Dryden.*

2. It has of before the arms taken away.
They would be immediately *disarmed* of their
great magazine of artillery. *Locke.*

TO DISARRAY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *array*.]
To undress any one; to divest of clothes.

So, as the bad, the witch they *disarray'd*.
Fairy Queen.
Now night is come, now soon her *disarray*,
And in her bed her lay. *Spenser.*

DISARRAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Disorder; confusion; loss of the reg-
ular order of battle.

He returned towards the river, to prevent such
danger as the *disarray*, occasioned by the nar-
rowness of the bridge, might cast upon them. *Hayward.*

Disarray and shameful rout ensue,
And lucre is added to the fainting crew. *Dryden.*

2. Undress.

DISASSIDUITY. *n. f.* Absence of care or
attention.

The Cecilians kept him back; as very well
knowing that, upon every little absence or *dis-
assiduity*, he should be subject to take cold at his
back. *Wotton.*

DISASTER. *n. f.* [*disastre*, Fr.]

1. The blast or stroke of an unfavourable
planet.

Stars shone with trains of fire, dews of blood
fall;
Disasters veil'd the sun; and the moist star,
Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands,
Was sick almost to doomsday with eclipse. *Shakespeare.*

2. Misfortune; grief; mishap; misery;
calamity.

This day black omens threat the brightest fair
That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care;
Some dire *disaster*, or by force or flight;
But what, or where, the fates have wrapt in night. *Pope.*

TO DISASTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blast by the stroke of an unfavour-
able star.

Ah, chaste bed of mine, said she, which never
heretofore couldst accuse me of one defiled
thought, how canst thou now receive that *dis-
aster'd* changeling. *Sidney.*

2. To afflict; to mischief.

These are the holes where eyes should be,
which pitifully *disaster* the cheeks. *Shakespeare.*
In his own fields, the swain
Disaster'd stands. *Thomson.*

DISASTROUS. *adj.* [from *disaster*.]

1. Unlucky; not fortunate.

That seemeth a most *disastrous* day to the Scots,
not only in regard of this overthrow, but for
that upon the same day they were defeated by
the English at Floddenfield. *Hayward.*

2. Gloomy; threatening misfortune.

The moon,
In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds
On half the nations. *Milton.*

3. Unhappy; calamitous; miserable;
struck with affliction.

Then Juno, plying her *disastrous* fate,
Sends *Lis* down, her pangs to mitigate. *Denham.*

Immediately after his return from this very
expedition, such *disastrous* calamities befel his
family, that he burnt two of his children
himself. *Smith.*

Fly the pursuit of my *disastrous* love;
From my unhappy neighbourhood remove. *Dryden.*

DISASTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *disastrous*.]
In a dismal manner.

DISASTROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *disastrous*.]
Unluckiness; unfortunate. *Dis.*

TO DISAVOUE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *avouch*.]
To retract profession; to disown.

Thereupon they flatly *disavouch*
To yield him more obedience or support. *Daniel.*

TO DISAVOW. *v. a.* [*dis* and *avow*.] To
disown; to deny knowledge of; to deny
concurrence in any thing, or with any
person.

The heirs and posterity of them which yielded
the same, are either ignorant thereof, or do wil-
fully deny, or stedfastly *disavow* it. *Spenser.*

The English did believe his name was therein
abused; which he manifested to be true, by *dis-
avowing* it openly afterwards. *Hayward.*

To deal in person is good, when a man's face
breedeth regard, and generally when a man will
reserve to himself liberty either to *disavow* or to
expound. *Bacon.*

A man that acts below his rank, doth but
disavow fortune, and seemeth to be conscious of
his own want in words, and doth but teach others
to envy him. *Bacon.*

He only does his conquest *disavow*,
And thinks too little what they found too much. *Dryden.*

We are reminded by the ceremony of taking
an oath, that it is a part of that obedience which
we learn from the gospel, expressly to *disavow*
all evasions and mental reservations whatsoever. *Addison's Freeholder.*

DISAVOWAL. *n. f.* [from *disavow*.]

Denial.

An earnest *disavowal* of fear often proceeds
from fear. *Clarissa.*

DISAVOWMENT. *n. f.* [from *disavow*.]

Denial.

As touching the Tridentine history, his
holiness will not press you to any *disavow-
ment* thereof. *Wotton.*

TO DISAUTHORIZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *au-
thorize*.] To deprive of credit or au-
thority.

The obtrusion of such particular instances as
these, are insufficient to *disauthorize* a note
grounded upon the final intimation of nature. *Wotton.*

TO DISBAND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *band*.]

1. To dismiss from military service; to
break up an army; to dismiss soldiers
from their colours.

They *disbanded* themselves, and returned every
man to his own dwelling. *Knutles' History.*
Pythagoras bids us in our station stand,
Till God, our general, shall us *disband*. *Denham.*

I am content to lead a private life;
Disband my army to secure the state. *Dryden.*

Bid him *disband* his legions. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To spread abroad; to scatter.

Some imagine that a quantity of water, suffi-
cient to make such a deluge, was created upon
that occasion; and, when the business was done,
all *disbanded* again, and annihilated. *Woodward.*

To DISBA'ND. *v. n.*

1. To retire from military service; to separate; to break up.

Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*, and many of our men come ashore. *Bacon.*

The rang'd pow'rs
Disband, and wand'ring, each his several way Pursues. *Milton.*

The common soldiers, and inferior officers, should be fully paid upon their *disbanding*. *Clarendon.*

Were it not for some small remainders of piety and virtue, which are yet left scattered among mankind, human society would in a short space *disband* and run into confusion, and the earth would grow wild and become a forest. *Tillotson.*

2. To be dissolved.

While rocks stand,
And rivers stir, thou canst not shrink or quail;
Yea, when both rocks and all things shall *disband*,
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower. *Herbert.*

To DISBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, French.]

To land from a ship; to put on shore.

Together sail'd they, fraught with all the things

To service done by land that might belong,
And, when occasion serv'd *disbarked* them. *Fairfax.*

The ship we moor on these obscure abodes;
Disbark the sheep, an offering to the gods. *Pope's Odyssey.*

DISBELI'EF. *n. f.* [from *disbelieve*.] Refusal of credit; denial of belief.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotson.*

Th DISBELI'VE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *believe*.]

Not to credit; not to hold true.

The thinking it impossible his sin should be forgiven, though he should be truly penitent, is a sin, but rather of infidelity than despair; it being the *disbelieving* of an eternal truth of God's. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

Such who profess to *disbelieve* a future state, are not always equally furnished with their own reasonings. *Atterbury.*

From a fondness to some vices, which the doctrine of futurity rendered uneasy, they brought themselves to doubt of religion; or, out of a vain affectation of seeing farther than other men, pretended to *disbelieve* it. *Rogers.*

DISBELI'EVER. *n. f.* [from *disbelieve*.]

One who refuses belief; one who denies any position to be true.

An humble soul is frighted into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces hereby upon the contrary sentiments, and calls the *disbeliever* out of the church. *Watts.*

To DISBEN'CH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *bench*.] To drive from a seat.

Sir, I hope.
My words *disbench'd* you not?
—No, sir; yet oft,
When blows have made me stay, I fled from words. *Shakespeare.*

To DISBRA'NCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *branch*.]

To separate, or break off, as a branch from a tree.

She that herself will sliver and *disbranch*
From her maternal sap, perforce must wither,
And come to deadly use. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Such as are newly planted need not be *disbranched* till the sap begins to stir, that so the wound may be healed without the fear. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

To DISBU'D. *v. a.* [With gardeners.] To take away the branches or sprigs newly put forth, that are ill placed. *Dis.*

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *burden*.]

1. To ease of a burden; to unload.

The river, with ten branches or streams, *disburdened* himself within the Persian sea. *Peacock on Drawing.*

Disburden'd heav'n join'd. *Milton.*

2. To disencumber, discharge, or clear.

They removed either by casualty and tempest, or by intention and design; either out of lucre of gold, or for the *disburdening* of the countries lurch'd with multitudes of inhabitants. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

We shall *disburden* the piece of those hard shadowings, which are always ungraceful. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. To throw off a burden.

Better yet do I live, that though by my thoughts I be plung'd

Into my life's bondage, I yet may *disburden* a passion. *Sidney.*

Lucia, *disburden* all thy cares on me,
And let me share thy moit retir'd distress. *Addison's Cato.*

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. n.* To ease the mind.

To DISBURSE. *v. a.* [*debourser*, Fr.]

To spend or lay out money.

Money is not *disbursed* at once, but drawn into a long length, by sending over now twenty thousand, and next half year ten thousand pounds. *Spenser.*

Nor would we deign him burial for his men,
Till he *disburs'd* ten thousand dollars. *Shaksp.*

As Alexander received great sums, he was no less generous and liberal in *disbursing* of them. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

DISBURSEMENT. *n. f.* [*deboursement*, French.]

1. Act of disbursing or laying out.

The queen's treasure, in so great occasions of *disbursements*, is not always so ready, nor so plentiful, as it can spare so great a sum together. *Spenser's Ireland.*

2. Sum spent.

DISBURSER. *n. f.* [from *disburse*.] One that disburses.

DISCALCEATED. *adj.* [*discalceatus*, Latin.] Stripped of shoes.

DISCALCEATION. *n. f.* [from *discalceatus*.] The act of pulling off the shoes.

The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes, at meals, is conceived to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To DISCA'NDY. *v. n.* [*dis* and *candy*.] To dissolve; to melt.

The hearts
That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do *disband*, melt their sweets
On blossoming Caesar. *Shakespeare.*

To DISCA'RD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *card*.]

1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.

2. To dismiss or eject from service or employment.

These men being certainly jewels to a wife man, considering what wonders they were able to perform, yet were *disbanded* by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding. *Sidney.*

Their captains, if they list, *disband* whom they please, and send away such as will perhaps willingly be rid of that dangerous and hard service. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Should we own that we have a very imperfect idea of substance, would it not be hard to charge us with *disbanding* substance out of the world? *Locke.*

Justice *disbands* party, friendship, kindred, and is always therefore represented as blind. *Addison's Guardian.*

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should be at

an end of her patience, and resolve to *disband* them. *Swift.*

I do not conceive why a sunk *disbanded* party, who neither expect nor desire more than a quiet life, should be charged with endeavouring to introduce popery. *Swift.*

DISCA'RNATE. *adj.* [*dis*, and *carn*, flesh; *fearnate*, Ital.] Stripped of flesh.

'Tis better to own a judgment, though but with a *certa suppetit* of coherent notions; than a memory like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones. *Glanville.*

To DISCA'RK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *case*.] To strip; to undress.

Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell;
I will *discase* me, and myself present. *Shaksp.*

To DISCE'RN. *v. a.* [*discerno*, Latin.]

1. To discern; to see; to discover.

And behold among the simple ones, I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding. *Proverbs.*

2. To judge; to have knowledge of by comparison.

What doth better become wisdom than to *discern* what is worthy the loving? *Sidney.*

Does any here know me? This is not Lear:
Does Lear walk thus, speak thus? Where are his eyes?

Either his motion weakens, or his *discernings*
Are lethargied. *Shakespeare.*

You should be roll'd and led
By some discretion, that *discerns* your state
Better than you yourself. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To distinguish.

To *discern* such buds as are fit to produce blossoms, from such as will display themselves but in leaves, is no difficult matter. *Boyer.*

4. To make the difference between.

They follow virtue for reward to-day;
To-morrow vice, if the give better pay;
We are so good, or bad, just at a price;
For nothing else *discerns* the virtue or vice. *Ben Jonson.*

To DISCE'RN. *v. n.*

1. To make distinction.

Great part of the country was abandoned to the spoils of the soldiers, who not troubling themselves to *discern* between a subject and a rebel, whilst their liberty lasted, made indifferently profit of both. *Hayward.*

The custom of arguing on any side, even against our persuasions, dims the understanding, and makes it by degrees lose the faculty of *discerning* between truth and falsehood. *Locke.*

2. To have judicial cognizance. Not in use.

It *discerneth* of forces, frauds, crimes various of felonate, and the inclinations towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*

DISCE'RNER. *n. f.* [from *discern*.]

1. Discoverer; he that discerns.

'Twas said they saw but once, and no *discerner*
Durst wag his tongue in censure. *Shakespeare.*

2. Judge; one that has the power of distinguishing.

He was a great observer and *discerner* of men's natures and humours, and was very dexterous in compliance, where he found it useful. *Clarendon.*

How unequal *discerners* of truth they are, and easily exposed unto error, will appear by their unequalled intellects. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

DISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* [from *discern*.] Discoverable; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent.

It is indeed a sin of so gross, so formidable a bulk, that there needs no help of optics to render it *discernible*, and therefore I need not further expatiate on it. *Government of the Tongue.*

All this is easily *discernible* by the ordinary discourses of the understanding. *South.*

DISCERNIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *discernible*.] Visibleness.

DISCERNIBLY. *adv.* [from *discernible*.] Perceptibly; apparently.

Consider what doctrines are infused *discernibly* among christians, most apt to obstruct or interrupt the christian life. *Hammond.*

DISCERNING. *part. adj.* [from *discern*.] Judicious; knowing.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more *discerning* heads. *Atterbury.*

DISCERNINGLY. *adv.* [from *discerning*.] Judiciously; rationally; acutely.

These two errors Ovid has most *discerningly* avoided. *Garth.*

DISCERNMENT. *n. f.* [from *discern*.] Judgment; power of distinguishing.

A reader that wants *discernment*, loves and admires the characters and actions of men in a wrong place. *Freshfield.*

To DISCERP. *v. a.* [*discerpo*, Lat.] To tear in pieces; to break; to destroy by separation of its parts. *DiB.*

DISCRIPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *discerp*.] Frangible; separable; liable to be destroyed by the disunion of its parts.

What is most dense, and least porous, will be most coherent and least *discriptible*. *Giamille.*
Matter is moveable, this immovable; matter *discriptible*, this indiscriptible. *Moss.*

DISCRIPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *discriptible*.] Liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCRIPTION. *n. f.* [from *discerp*.] The act of pulling to pieces, or destroying by disuniting the parts.

To DISCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*décharger*, French.]

1. To disburden; to exonerate; to free from any load or inconvenience.

How rich in humble poverty is he, Who leads a quiet country life; *Discharg'd* of business, void of strife! *Dryden.*

2. To unload; to disembark, I will convey them by sea in boats, unto the place that thou shalt appoint me, and will cause them to be *discharged*. *King.*

3. To throw off any thing collected or accumulated; to give vent to any thing; to let fly. It is used of any thing violent or sudden.

Mounting his eyes, He did *discharge* a horrible oath. *Shakspeare.*
Infected minds

To their death pillows will *discharge* their secrets. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Nor were those blut'ring brethren left at large,

On seas and shores their fury to *discharge*. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Soon may kind heav'n a sure relief provide; Soon may your fire *discharge* the vengeance due,

And all your wrongs the proud oppressors rue. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Discharge thy shafts; this ready bosom rend. *Pope's Satires.*

4. To let off a gun.

A concert runneth abroad, that there should be a white powder, which will *discharge* a piece without noise. *Bacon.*

The galleys also did oftentimes, out of their prow, *discharge* their great pieces against the city. *Koolen's History.*

We *discharg'd* a pistol, and had the sound returned upon us fifty-six times, though the air was foggy. *Adison on Italy.*

5. To clear a debt by payment.

Death of one person can be paid but once, And that the has *discharged*. *Shakspeare.*

Now to the horrors of that uncouth place He passage begs with unregard'd prayers,

And wants two farthings to *discharge* his fare. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

When foreign trade imports more than our commodities will pay for, we contract debts beyond sea; and those are paid with money, when they will not take our goods to *discharge* them. *Locke.*

6. To send away a creditor by payment.

If he had The present money to *discharge* the Jew, He would not take it. *Shakspeare.*

7. To clear a debtor.

A grateful mind By owing owes not, but still pays; at once Indebted and *discharg'd*. *Milton.*

8. To set free from obligation.

If one man's fault could *discharge* another man of his duty, there would be no place left for the common offices of society. *L'Estrange.*

When they have taken a degree, and are consequently grown a burden to their friends, who now think themselves fully *discharg'd*, they get into orders as soon as they can. *Swift.*

9. To clear from an accusation or crime; to absolve: with *of*.

They wanted not reasons to be *discharged* of all blame, who are confessed to have no great fault, even by their very word and testimony, in whose eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been esteemed to be small. *Hooker.*

They are imprudent enough to *discharge* themselves of this blunder, by laying the contradiction at Virgil's door. *Dryden.*

10. To perform; to execute.

Had I a hundred tongues, a wit so large As could their hundred offices *discharge*. *Dryden's Fables.*

11. To put away; to obliterate; to destroy.

It is done by little and little, and with many essays; but all this *discharges* not the wonder. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Trial would also be made in herbs poisonous and purgative, whose ill quality perhaps may be *discharg'd*, or attemper'd, by setting stronger poisons or purgatives by them. *Bacon.*

12. To divest of any office or employment; to dismiss from service: as, he *discharged* his steward; the soldier was *discharged*.

13. To dismiss; to release; to send away from any business or appointment.

Discharge your powers unto their several countries. *Shakspeare.*

When Cæsar would have *discharged* the senate, in regard of a dream of Calphurnia, this man told him, he hoped he would not dismiss the senate till his wife had dream'd a better dream. *Bacon.*

14. To emit.

The matter being suppurated, I opened an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, and *discharg'd* a well-concocted matter. *Wifman's Surgery.*

To DISCHA'RGE. *v. n.* To dismiss itself; to break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DISCHA'RGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Vent; explosion; emission.

As the heat of all springs is owing to subterraneous fire, so wherever there are any extraordinary *discharges* of this fire, there also are the neighbouring springs hotter than ordinary. *Woodward.*

2. Matter vented.

The hæmorrhage being stopped, the next occurrence is a thin serous *discharge*. *Sharp.*

3. Disruption; evanescence.

Mark the *discharge* of the little cloud upon glass or gems, or blades of swords, and you shall see it ever break up first in the skirts, and last in the middle. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Dismission from an office: as, the governor solicited his *discharge*.

5. Release from an obligation or penalty.

He warns Us, haply too secure of our *discharge* From penalty, because from death releas'd Some days. *Milton.*

6. Absolution from a crime.

The text expresses the sound estate of the conscience, not barely by its not accusing, but by its not condemning us; which word imports properly an acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause. *South.*

7. Ransom; price of ransom.

O, all my hopes defeated To free him hence! But death, who sets all free, Hath paid his ransom now and full *discharge*. *Milton.*

8. Performance; execution.

The obligations of hospitality and protection are sacred; nothing can absolve us from the *discharge* of those duties. *L'Estrange.*

9. An acquittance from a debt.

10. Exemption; privilege.

There is no *discharge* in that war, neither shall wickedness deliver those that are given to it. *Ezekiel.*

DISCHA'RGER. *n. f.* [from *discharge*.]

1. He that discharges in any manner.

2. He that fires a gun.

To abate the combustion of gunpowder, a way is promised by Porta, by horax and butter, which he says will make it go off, as scarcely to be heard by the *discharger*. *Brown.*

DISCHER. *adj.* [*dischilus*, Latin.] Ungirded; loosely dressed. *DiB.*

To DISCIND. *v. a.* [*discindo*, Latin.] To divide; to cut in pieces.

We found several concretions so fast, that we could easily *discind* them betwixt our fingers. *Foyle.*

DISCIPLE. *n. f.* [*discipulus*, Latin.] A scholar; one that professes to receive instructions from another.

He rebuked *disciples* who would call for fire from heaven upon whole cities, for the neglect of a few. *King Charles.*

The commemorating the death of Christ, is the profiting ourselves the *disciples* of the crucified Saviour; and that engageth us to take up his cross and follow him. *Hammond.*

A young *disciple* should behave himself so well, as to gain the affection and the ear of his instructor. *Watts.*

To DISCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To train; to bring up.

He did look far Into the service of the time, and was *Discipled* of the bravest. *Shakspeare.*

2. To punish; to discipline. This word is not in use.

She, bitter penance! with an iron whip Was wont him to *disciple* every day. *Spenser.*

DISCIPLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *disciple*.] The state or function of a disciple, or follower of a master.

That to which justification is promised, is the giving up of the whole soul intirely unto Christ, undertaking *discipleship* upon Christ's terms. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

DISCIPLINABLE. *adj.* [*disciplinabilis*, Latin.] Capable of instruction; capable of improvement by discipline and learning.

DISCIPLINABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *disciplinable*.] Capacity of instruction; qualification for improvement by education and discipline.

We find in animals, especially some of them, as foxes, dogs, apes, horses, and elephants, not only perception, phantasy, and memory, common to most if not all animals, but something of sagacity, providence, and *disciplinableness*. *Hut.*

DISCIPLINARIAN. *adj.* [from *discipline*.] Pertaining to discipline.

What eagerness in *disciplinarian* uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbour, evangelical unquestionables, are neglected! *Glanville's Scepst.*

DISCIPLINARIAN. *n. f.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]

1. One who rules or teaches with great strictness; one who allows no deviation from stated rules.

2. A follower of the presbyterian sect, so called from their perpetual clamour about discipline.

They draw those that dissent into dislike with the state, as puritans, or *disciplinarians*. *Sanderf. Pax. Eccl.*

DISCIPLINARY. *adj.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to discipline.

2. Relating to government.

Those canons in behalf of marriage were only *disciplinary*, grounded on prudential motives. *Bishop Ferne*

3. Relating to a regular course of education.

These are the studies, wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way. *Milton.*

DISCIPLINE. *n. f.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]

1. Education; instruction; the act of cultivating the mind; the act of forming the manners.

He had charge my *discipline* to frame, And tutors nouriture to oversee. *Spenser.*

The cold of the northern parts is that which, without aid of *discipline*, doth make the bodies hardest, and the courage warmest. *Bacon.*

They who want that sense of *discipline*, hearing, are also by consequence deprived of speech. *Holder.*

It is by the assistance of the eye and the ear especially, which are called the senses of *discipline*, that our minds are furnished with various parts of knowledge. *Watts.*

2. Rule of government; order; method of government.

They hold, that from the very spoliess time till this present age, wherein yourselves imagine ye have found out a right pattern of sound *discipline*, there never was any time safe to be followed. *Hooker.*

As we are to believe for ever the articles of evangelical doctrine, so the precepts of *discipline* we are, in like sort, bound for ever to observe. *Hooker.*

While we do admire This virtue and this moral *discipline*, Let's be no stoicks. *Shakspeare.*

3. Military regulation.

This opens all your victories in Scotland, Your *discipline* in war, wisdom in peace. *Shakf.*

Let crooked steel invade The lawless troops which *discipline* disclaim, And their superfluous growth with rigour tame. *Dryden.*

4. A state of subjection.

The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline*, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard. *Rogers.*

5. Any thing taught; art; science.

Art may be said to overcome and advance na-

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ture in these mechanical *disciplines*, which, in this respect, are much to be preferred. *Watson.*

6. Punishment; chastisement; correction.

A lively collier kicked and spurred while his wife was carrying him, and had scarce passed a day without giving her the *discipline* of the strap. *Addison's Spectator.*

7. External mortification.

The love of God makes a man chaste without the laborious arts of fasting and exterior *discipline*; he reaches at glory without any other arms but those of love. *Taylor.*

TO DISCIPLINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to instruct; to bring up.

We are wise enough to begin when they are very young, and *discipline* by times, those other creatures we would make useful and good for somewhat. *Locke.*

They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation, which they could not arrive at till they were found, upon examination, to have made a sufficient progress in the knowledge of christianity. *Addison on the Christ. Religion.*

2. To regulate; to keep in order.

They look to us, as we should judge of an army of well *disciplined* soldiers at a distance. *Derham's Astro-Theology.*

3. To punish; to correct; to chastise.

4. To advance by instruction.

The law appear'd imperfect, and but giv'n With purpose to resign them in full time Up to a better covenant, *disciplin'd*

From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to spirit. *Milton.*

TO DISCLAIM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim*.]

To disown; to deny any knowledge of; to retract any union with; to abrogate; to renounce.

You cowardly rascal! nature *disclaims* all share in thee; a taylor made thee. *Shakspeare.*

He calls the gods to witness their offence;

Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence. *Dryd.*

We find our Lord, on all occasions, *disclaiming* all pretensions to a temporal kingdom. *Rogers.*

Very few, among those who profess themselves christians, *disclaim* all concern for their souls, disown the authority, or renounce the expectations, of the gospel. *Rogers.*

DISCLAIMER. *n. f.* [from *disclaim*.]

1. One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

2. [In law.] A plea containing an express denial or refusal. *Cowell.*

TO DISCLOSE. *v. a.* [*disclo*, Latin; *dis* and *close*.]

1. To uncover; to produce from a state of latitancy to open view.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,

Those seeds of fire their fatal birth *disclose*;

And first few scatt'ring sparks about were blown,

Big with the flames that to our ruin rose. *Dryden.*

Then earth and ocean various forms *disclose*. *Dryden.*

The shells being broken, struck off, and gone, the stone included in them is thereby *disclosed* and set at liberty. *Is outward.*

2. To hatch; to open.

It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bacon.*

3. To reveal; to tell; to impart what is secret.

There may be a reconciliation, except for upbraiding, or pride, or *disclosing* of secrets, or a treacherous wound; for from these things every friend will depart. *Fielden.*

If I *disclose* my passion, Our friendship 's at an end; if I conceal it, The world will call me false. *Addison's Cato.*

DISCLOSURE. *n. f.* [from *disclose*.] One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLOSURE. *n. f.* [from *disclose*.]

1. Discovery; production into view.

The producing of cold is a thing very worthy the inquisition, both for the use, and *disclosure* of causes. *Bacon.*

2. Act of revealing any thing secret.

After so happy a marriage between the king and her daughter, she was, upon a sudden mutability and *disclosure* of the king's mind, severely handled. *Bacon.*

DISCLOSURE. *n. f.* [*disclosure*, Latin.] Emission.

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden numerous eruptions and *disclosures* of light, to prevent the art of the lantern-maker. *More.*

DISCOLORATION. *n. f.* [from *discolour*.]

1. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.

2. Change of colour; stain; die.

In a depravation of the humours from a sound state to what the physicians call by a general name of a cacochymy, spots and *discolorations* of the skin are signs of weak fibres. *Arbutnot.*

TO DISCOLOUR. *v. a.* [*decoloro*, Lat.]

To change from the natural hue; to stain.

Many a widow's husband groveling lies, Coldly embracing the *discoloured* earth. *Shakspeare.*

Drink water, either pure, or but *discoloured* with melt. *Temple.*

Suspitions, and fantastical surmise, And jealousy, with jaundice in her eyes, *Discolouring* all the view'd. *Dryden.*

He who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, sees it through a deceitful medium, which is apt to *discolour* and pervert the object. *Spectator.*

Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some darling science, so prevail over your mind as to *discolour* all your ideas. *Watts.*

TO DISCOMFIT. *v. a.* [*desconfire*, Fr.

desconfigere, Ital. as if from *disconfigere*, Lat.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; to overpower; to subdue; to beat; to overthrow.

Fight against that monstrous rebel, Cade, Whom, since, I heard to be *discomfited*. *Shakspeare.*

Joshua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. *Exodus.*

He, fugitive, declin'd superior strength; *Discomfited*, pursued, in the sad chase

Ten thousand ignominious fall. *Philips.*

While my gallant countrymen are employed in pursuing rebels half *discomfited* through the consciousness of their guilt, I shall improve those victories to the good of my fellow subjects. *Addison.*

DISCOMFIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] De-

feat; rout; overthrow.

Fly you must; incurable *discomfit* Reigns in the hearts of all our present party. *Shakspeare.*

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive Such a *discomfit*, as shall quite despoil him Of all these boasted trophies. *Milton's Agonistes.*

DISCOMFITURE. *n. f.* [from *discomfit*.]

Defeat; loss of battle; rout; ruin; overthrow.

Sad tidings bring I to you out of France, Of loss, of slaughter, and *discomfiture*. *Shakspeare.*

Behold every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture*. *1 Sam. 4.*

What a defeat and *discomfure* is it to a man, when he comes to use this wealth, to find it all false metal! *Government of the Tongue.*

He sent his angels to fight for his people; and the *discomfure* and slaughter of great hosts is attributed to their assistance. *Atterbury.*

DISCOMFORT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *comfort.*] Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy; gloom.

This himself did foresee, and therefore armed his church, to the end they might sustain it without *discomfort.* *Hooker.*

Discomfort guides my tongue,
And bids me speak of nothing but despair. *Shakespeare.*

In solitude there is not only *discomfort*; but weakness also. *South.*

To DISCOMFORT. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To grieve; to sadden; to deject.

Her champion went away *discomforted* as much as *discomfited.* *Sidney.*

His funeral shall not be in our camp,
Lest it *discomfort* us. *Shakespeare.*

DISCOMFORTABLE. *adj.* [*from discomfort.*] That is melancholy and refuses comfort.

Discomfortable cousin know'st thou not
That when the searching eye of Heav'n is hid
Behind the globe, it lights the lower world? *Shakespeare.*

2. That causes sadness.

What! did that help poor Dorus, whose eyes could carry unto him no other news but *discomfortable*? *Sidney.*

To DISCOMMEND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commend.*] To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

Absolutely we cannot *discommend*, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live or forwardness to die. *Hooker.*

Now you will all be wits; and he, I pray,
And you, that *discommend* us, mend the play. *Denham.*

Neither do I *discommend* the lofty style in tragedy, which is naturally pompous and magnificent. *Dryden.*

DISCOMMENDABLE. *adj.* [*from discommend.*] Blamable; censurable; deserving blame.

Puffblowniness is, according to Aristotle's morality, a vice very *discommendable.* *Ayliffe's Par.*

DISCOMMENDABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from discommendable.*] Unamableness; liability to censure. *Dick.*

DISCOMMENDATION. *n. f.* [*from discommend.*] Blame; reproach; censure.

Tully assigns three motives, whereby, without any *discommendation*, a man might be drawn to become an accuser of others. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

DISCOMMENDER. *n. f.* [*from discommend.*] One that discommends; a dispraiser.

To DISCOMMODE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commode, Fr.*] To put to inconvenience; to molest; to incommode.

DISCOMMODOUS. *adj.* [*from discommode.*] Inconvenient; troublesome; unpleasing.

So many thousand soldiers, unfit for any labour, or other trade, must either seek service and employment abroad, which may be dangerous; or else employ themselves here at home, which may be *discommodious.* *Spenser on Ireland.*

DISCOMMODITY. *n. f.* [*from discommode.*] Inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt; mischief.

We speak now of usury, how the *discommodities* of it may be best avoided, and the commodities retained: or how, in the balance of commodities and *discommodities*, the qualities of usury are to be reconciled. *Bacon.*

It is better that a ship should be preserved with some *discommodity* to the sailors, than that,

the sailors being in health, the ship should perish. *Howard.*

To DISCOMPOSE. *v. a.* [*décomposer, French.*]

1. To disorder; to unsettle.

The debate upon the self-denying ordinance had raised many jealousies, and *discomposed* the confidence that had formerly been between many of them. *Clarendon.*

2. To ruffle; to disorder.

Now Betty from her mother's bed had flown,
And softly stole to *discompose* her own. *Swift.*

3. To disturb the temper; to agitate by perturbation.

No more, dear mother: ill in death it shows,
Your peace of mind by rage to *discompose.* *Dryd.*

4. To offend; to fret; to vex.

Men, who possess all the advantages of life, are in a state where there are many accidents to disorder and *discompose*, but few to please them. *Swift.*

5. To displace; to discard. Not in use.

Though he was a dark prince, and infinitely suspicious, he never put down or *discomposed* a councillor or near servant. *Bacon.*

DISCOMPOSURE. *n. f.* [*from discompose.*] Disorder; perturbation.

He threw himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and with abundance of tears; and continued in this melancholick *discomposure* of mind many days. *Clarendon.*

To DISCONCERT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert.*]

1. To unsettle the mind; to discompose.

You need not provoke their spirits by outrages: a careless gesture, a word, or a look, is enough to *disconcert* them. *Collier.*

2. To break a scheme; to defeat a machination.

DISCONFORMITY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *conformity.*] Want of agreement; inconsistency.

Lies arise from error and mistake, or malice and tergery; they consist in the disagreement and *disconformity* betwixt the speech and the conception of the mind, or the conception of the mind and the things themselves, or the speech and the things. *Haleswell on Providence.*

DISCONGRUITY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *congruity.*] Disagreement; inconsistency.

There is want of capacity in the thing, to sustain such a duration, from the intricate *discongruity* of the one to the other. *Hale.*

DISCONSOLATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *console.*] Void of comfort; hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy.

See Cassius all *disconsolate*,
With Pindarus his bondman, on this hill. *Shaksp.*

If patiently thy bidding they obey,
Dismiss them not *disconsolate.* *Milton.*

The ladies and the knights, no shelter nigh,
Were dropping wet, *disconsolate* and war,
And through their thin array receiv'd the rain. *Dryden.*

The moon reflects the sunbeams to us; and so, by illuminating the air, takes away in some measure the *disconsolate* darkness of our winter nights. *Ray.*

DISCONSOLATELY. *adv.* [*from disconsolate.*] In a disconsolate manner; comfortlessly.

DISCONSOLATENESS. *n. f.* [*from disconsolate.*] The state of being disconsolate.

DISCONTENT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *content.*] Want of content; uneasiness at the present state.

I see your brows full of *discontent*,
Your hearts of sorrows, and your eyes of tears. *Shakespeare.*

Not that their pleasures could'st her *discontent*.
She sigh'd, not that they stay'd, but that she went. *Pope.*

DISCONTENT. *adj.* [*dis* and *content.*] Uneasy at the present state; dissatisfied.

They were of their own nature circumspect and slow, *discontented* and *discontent*; and those the earl bagged as fittest for his purpose. *Heyward.*

To DISCONTENT. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To dissatisfy; to make uneasy at the present state.

I know a *discontented* gentleman,
Whose humble means match not his haughty spirit. *Shakespeare.*

The *discontented* now are only they
Whose crimes before did your just cause betray. *Dryden.*

DISCONTENTED. *participial adj.* [*from discontent.*] Uneasy; cheerful; malevolent.

Let us know
What will tie up your *discontented* sword. *Shaksp.*

These are, beyond comparison, the two greatest evils in this world; a diseased body, and a *discontented* mind. *Tillotson.*

The goddess, with a *discontented* air,
Seems to reject him, tho' she grants his prayer. *Pope.*

DISCONTENTEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from discontented.*] Uneasiness; want of ease; dissatisfaction.

A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great casts up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or *discontentedness*, in his looks. *Addison.*

DISCONTENTMENT. *n. f.* [*from discontent.*] The state of being discontented; uneasiness.

These are the vices that fill them with general *discontentment*, as though the bosom of that famous church, wherein they live, were more noisome than any dungeon. *Hooker.*

The politick and artificial nourishing and entertaining of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the best antidotes against the poison of *discontentment*. *Bacon.*

DISCONTINUANCE. *n. f.* [*from discontinu.*]

1. Want of cohesion of parts; want of union of one part with another; disruption.

The fillicides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not *discontinue*; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body most from *discontinuance*. *Bacon.*

2. Cessation; intermission.

Let us consider whether our approaches to him are sweet and refreshing, and if we are uneasy under any long *discontinuance* of our conversation with him. *Atterbury.*

3. [*In the common law.*] An interruption or breaking off; as *discontinuance* of possession, or *discontinuance* of process.

The effect of *discontinuance* of possession is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatsoever his right be unto it, or by his own authority; but must seek to recover possession by law. The effect of *discontinuance* of plea is, that the instance may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the suit afresh. *Cowell.*

DISCONTINUATION. *n. f.* [*from discontinu.*] Disruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; disruption; separation.

Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles, or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls. *Newton.*

To DISCONTINUE. *v. n.* [*discontinuer*, Fr.]

1. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer separation or disruption of substance.

All bodies, ductile and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn, or thread; have in them the appetite of not *discontinuing* strong, which maketh them follow the force that pulleth them out, and yet so as not to *discontinue* or forsake their own body. *Bacon.*

2. To lose an established or prescriptive custom or right.

Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee, and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies. *Jeremiah.*

To DISCONTINUE. *v. a.*

1. To leave off; to cease any practice or habit.

Twenty puny lyes I'll tell,
That men shall swear I've *discontinued* school.
Above a twelvemonth. *Shakespeare.*

Examine thy customs of diet, sleep, exercise, apparel, and the like; and try, in any thou shalt judge hurtful, to *discontinue* it by little and little; but so, as if thou find any inconvenience by the change, thou come back to it again. *Bacon.*

2. To break off; to interrupt.

There is that property, in all letters, of aptness to be conjoined in syllables and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice, without appearing to *discontinue* it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

DISCONTINUITY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *continuity*.] Difunity of parts; want of cohesion.

That *discontinuity* of parts is the principal cause of the opacity of bodies, will appear by considering that opaque substances become transparent by filling their pores with any substance of equal, or almost equal, density with their parts. *Newton.*

DISCONVENIENCE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *convenience*.] Incongruity; disagreement; opposition of nature.

Fear ariseth many times out of natural antipathies of nature; but, in these *disconveniences* of nature, deliberation hath no place at all.

Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.

DISCORD. *n. f.* [*discordia*, Latin.]

1. Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger; reciprocal oppugnancy.

See what a scourge is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love!

And I, for winking at your *discord* too,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakespeare.*

He is a false witness that speaketh lies, and that soweth *discord* among brethren. *Proverbs.*

2. Difference or contrariety of qualities, particularly of sounds.

Take but degree away, untune that string,
And hark what *discord* follows; each thing meets
In mere oppugnancy. *Shakespeare.*

Discord, like that of music's various parts,
Discord that makes the harmony of hearts;
Discord, that only this dispute shall bring,
Who best shall love the duke and serve the king. *Dryden.*

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
All *discord*, harmony not understood;
All partial evil, universal good. *Pope.*

3. [In music.] Sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others.

It is found alone that doth immediately and incorporeally affect most; this is most manifest in music, and concords and *discords* in music: for all sounds, whether they be sharp or flat, if they be sweet, have a roundness and equality; and if

they be harsh, are unequal: for a *discord* itself is but a harshness of divers sounds meeting. *Bacon.*

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh *discords* and uncaring sharps. *Shakespeare.*

How doth music amaze us, when of *discord* she maketh the sweetest harmony! *Trachum.*

To DISCORD. *v. n.* [*discordo*, Latin.] To disagree; not to suit with.

Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other; sometimes the one drowning the other, and making it not heard; sometimes the one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion. *Bacon.*

DISCORDANCE. } *n. f.* [from *discord*.]
DISCORDANCY. } Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

DISCORDANT. *adj.* [*discordans*, Latin.]

1. Inconsistent; at variance with itself.

Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear,
But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was unsincere;
So various, so *discordant* is the mind,
That in our will a different will we find. *Dryden.*

2. Opposite; contrarious.

The *discordant* attraction of some wandering comets would certainly disorder the revolutions of the planets, if they approached too near them. *Cheyne.*

3. Incongruous; not conformable.

Hither conscience is to be referred; if by a comparison of things done with the rule there be a consonancy, then follows the sentence of approbation; if *discordant* from it, the sentence of condemnation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DISCORDANTLY. *adv.* [from *discordant*.]

1. Inconsistently; in disagreement with itself.

2. In disagreement with another.

Two strings of a musical instrument being struck together, making two noises that arrive at the ear at the same time as to sense, yield a sound differing from either of them, and as it were compounded of both; inasmuch, that if they be *discordantly* tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make a harsh and troublesome noise. *Boyle.*

3. Peevishly; in a contradictory manner.

To DISCOVER. *v. a.* [*découvrir*, French; *dis* and *cover*.]

1. To show; to disclose; to bring to light; to make visible.

2. To expose to view.

The cover of the coach was made with such joints, that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close, so they might put each end down, and remain as *discovered* and open-lighted as on horseback. *Sidney.*

Go draw aside the curtains and *discover* the several caskets to this noble prince. *Shaksp.*
He *discovereth* deep things out of darkness, and bringeth out to light the shadow of death. *Job.*

3. To show; not to shelter; to expose.

And now will I *discover* her lowliness. *Hejoe.*
Law can *discover* sin, but not remove. *Milton.*

4. To make known; not to disguise; to reveal.

We will pass over unto those men, and we will *discover* ourselves unto them. *Ishak.*

Eve, who unseen
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Discover'd from the place of her retire. *Milton.*

5. To ken; to spy.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. *AEs.*

6. To find out; to obtain information.

He shall never, by any alteration in me, *discover* my knowledge of his mistake. *Pope's Lett.*

7. To detect; to find though concealed.

Up he starts,
Discover'd and surpris'd. *Milton.*

Man with strength and free will arm'd
Complete, to have *discover'd* and repuls'd
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend. *Milton.*

8. To find things or places not known before.

Some to *discover* islands far away. *Shaksp.*
Another part in squadrons bend their march
On bold adventure, to *discover* wide
That dismal world. *Milton.*

So of things. The Germans *discover'd* printing and gunpowder.

9. To exhibit to the view.

Some high climbing hill,
Which to his eye *discovers* a tower
The goodly prospect of some foreign land,
First seen, or some renown'd metropolis
With glitt'ring spires and battlements adorn'd. *Milton.*

Not light, but rather darkness visible,
Sere'd only to *discover* lights of woe. *Milton.*

DISCOVERABLE. *adj.* [from *discover*.]

1. That may be found out.

That mineral matter, which is so intermixed with the common and terrestrial matter, as not to be *discoverable* by human industry; or, it *discoverable*, diffused and scattered amongst the crasser matter, can never be separated. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Revelation may assert two things to be joined, whose connection or agreement is not *discoverable* by reason. *Watts.*

2. Apparent; exposed to view.

They were deceived by Satan, and that not in an invisible situation, but in an open and *discoverable* apparition, that is, in the form of a serpent. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It is concluded by astronomers, that the atmosphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but a perpetual and uniform serenity; because nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered and absconded by the interposition of any clouds or mists. *Bentley.*

DISCOVERER. *n. f.* [from *discover*.]

1. One that finds any thing not known before; a finder out.

It more be found out, they will not recompense the *discoverer's* pains, but will be fitter to be cast out. *Holder.*

Places receive appellations, according to the language of the *discoverer*, from observations made upon the people. *Broom.*

The Cape of Good Hope was doubled in those early times; and the Portuguese were not the first *discoverers* of that navigation. *Arbuthnot.*

An old maiden gentlewoman is the greatest *discoverer* of judgments; she can tell you what sin it was that set such a man's house on fire. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. A scout; one who is put to descry the posture or number of an enemy; speculator.

Here stand, my lords, and send *discoverers* forth,

To know the numbers of our enemies. *Shaksp.*

DISCOVERY. *n. f.* [from *discover*.]

1. The act of finding any thing hidden.

Of all who since have us'd the open sea,
Than the bold English none more fame have won;

Beyond the year, and out of heaven's high way,

They made *discoveries* where they see no sun. *Dryden.*

2. The act of revealing or disclosing any secret.

What, must I hold a candle to my shame?
They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light.

Why 'tis an office of *discovery*, love,
And I should be obscur'd. *Shakespeare.*

Things that appeared amiable by the light of this world, appear of a different odious hue in the clear *discoveries* of the next. *South.*

It would be necessary to say something of the state to which the war hath reduced us; such a discovery ought to be made as late as possible.

Swift.

To DISCOUNSEL. v. a. [*dis* and *counsel*.] To dissuade; to give contrary advice. Obsolete.

But him that palmer from that vanity,
With temperate advice *discounsell'd*. Spenser.

DISCOUNT. n. f. [*dis* and *count*.] The sum refunded in a bargain.

His whole intention was, to buy a certain quantity of copper money from Wood, at a large *discount*, and sell them as well as he could.

Swift.

To DISCOURT. v. a. [from the noun.] To count back; to pay back again.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon:
My prayers and penance shall *discourt* for these,
And beg of heaven to charge the bill on me.

Dryden.

The farmers, spitefully combin'd,
Force him to take his tithes in kind;
And Parvifol *discounts* arrears
By bills for taxes and repairs.

Swift.

To DISCOURTENCE. v. a. [*dis* and *countenance*.] 1. To discourage by cold treatment.

Unwilling they were to *discourtence* any man who was willing to serve them.

Clarendon.

The truly upright judge will always *countenance* right, and *discourtence* wrong.

Atterb.

2. To abash; to put to shame.

Wisdom, in discourse with her,
Loses *discourtencanc'd*, and like folly shews.

Milton.

He came, and with him Eve, more loth, tho' first

To offend; *discourtencanc'd* both and discompos'd.

Milton.

How would one look from his majestic brow,
Seated as on the top of virtue's hill,
Discourt'nance her despis'd!

Milton.

DISCOURTENCE. n. f. [*dis* and *countenance*.] Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect; unfriendly regard.

He thought a little *discourtence* upon those persons would suppress that spirit.

Clarendon.

All accidental misfortunes, how inevitable soever, were still attended with very apparent *discourtence*.

Clarendon.

In expectation of the hour of judgment, he patiently bears all the difficulties of duty, and the *discourtence* he meets with from a wicked and prophane world.

Rogers.

DISCOURTENCER. n. f. [from *discourtence*.] One that discourages by cold treatment; one that depresses by unfriendly regard.

Rumours of scandal, and murmurs against the king, and his government, taxed him for a great *taxer* of his people, and *discourtencancer* of his nobility.

Bacon.

To DISCOURAGE. v. a. [*décourager*, French; *dis* and *courage*.] 1. To depress; to deprive of confidence; to deject; to daunt.

I might neither encourage the rebels insulence, nor *discourage* the protestants loyalty and patience.

King Charles.

The apostle with great zeal *discourages* too unreasonable a presumption.

Rogers.

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt: with *from* before the thing.

Wherefore *discourage* ye the heart of the children of Israel from going over into the land?

Numbers.

3. It is irregularly used by Temple with *to* before the following word.

You may keep your beauty and your health,

unless you destroy them yourself, or *discourage* them to stay with you, by using them ill.

Temple.

DISCOURAGER. n. f. [from *discourage*.] One that impresses diffidence and terror.

Most men in years, as they are generally *discouragers* of youth, are like old trees, which, being past bearing themselves, will suffer no young plants to flourish beneath them.

Pope.

DISCOURAGEMENT. n. f. [from *discourage*.] 1. The act of deterring, or depressing hope.

2. Determent; that which deters from any thing: with *from*.

Amongst other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the meanest *discouragements*, that they are so generally detided by common opinion.

Wilkins.

The books read at schools and colleges are full of incitements to virtue, and *discouragements* from vice.

Swift.

3. The cause of depression, or fear: with *to*, less properly.

To things we would have them learn, the great and only *discouragement* is, that they are called to them.

Locke.

DISCOURSE. n. f. [*discours*, French; *discursus*, Latin.] 1. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences.

By reason of that original weakness in the instruments, without which the understanding put is not able in this world by *discourse* to work, the very conceit of painfulness is a bridle to stay us.

Hooker.

Sure he that made us with such large *discourse*,

Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To rust in us unus'd.

Shakespeare.

The act of the mind which connects propositions, and deduceth conclusions from them, the schools call *discourse*; and we shall not miscall it, if we name it reason.

Glanville.

2. Conversation; mutual intercourse of language; talk.

He waxeth wiser than himself, more by an hour's *discourse* than by a day's meditation.

Bacon.

In thy *discourse*, if thou desire to please,
All such is courteous, useful, new, or witty;
Usefulness comes by labour, wit by ease,
Courtesy grows in court, news in the city.

Herbert.

The vanquish'd party with the victors join'd,
Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind.

Dryden.

3. Effusion of language; speech.

Topical and superficial arguments, of which there is store to be found on both sides, filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious *discourse*, serve only to amuse the understanding and entertain company.

Locke.

4. A treatise; a dissertation either written or uttered.

The *discourse* here is about ideas, which, he says, are real things, and seen in God.

Locke.

Plutarch, in his *discourse* upon garrulity, commends the fidelity of the companions of Ulysses.

Pope's *Ulysses*.

To DISCOURSE. v. n. [from the noun.] 1. To converse; to talk; to relate.

How wert thou handled, being prisoner?
Discourse, I pr'ythee, on this turret's top.

Shakespeare.

Of various things *discursing* as he pass'd,
Aeneas's hither tends.

Dryden.

2. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner.

The general maxims we are *discursing* of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind.

Locke.

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.

And yet the power of her *discursing* thoughts, from the collection is a diverse thing.

Davies.

Brutes do want that quick *discursing* power.

Davies.

To DISCOURSE. v. a. [from the noun.] To treat of; to talk over; to discuss.

Go with us into the abbey here,
And let us there at large *discourse* all our fortunes.

Shakespeare.

DISCOURSE. n. f. [from *discourse*.] 1. A speaker; a haranguer.

The tract of every thing
Would by a good *discourse* lose some life,
Which action's self was tongue to.

Shakespeare.

2. A writer on any subject; a dissertator.

Philologists and critical *discourfers*, who look beyond the obvious exterior of things, will not be angry at our narrower explorations.

Brown.

But it seems to me, that such *discourfers* do reason upon short views, and a very moderate compass of thought.

Swift.

DISCOURSIVE. adj. [from *discourse*.] 1. Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences.

The soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive, or intuitive; *discursive*

Is utmost yours, the latter is most ours.

Milton.

2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory.

The epic is every where interlaced with dialogue, or *discursive* scenes.

Dryden.

DISCOURTEOUS. adj. [*dis* and *courteous*.] Uncivil; uncomplaisant; defective in good manners.

He resolved to unhouse the first *discourteous* knight he should meet.

Mattew's *Don Quixote*.

DISCOURTESY. n. f. [*dis* and *courtesy*.] Incivility; rudeness; act of disrespect.

As if cheerfulness had been tediousness, and good entertainment had been turned to *discourtesy*, he would ever get himself alone.

Sidney.

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy*.

Herbert.

He made me visits, mauldering as if I had done him a *discourtesy*.

Wife's.

DISCOURTEOUSLY. adv. [from *discourteous*.] Uncivilly; rudely.

DISCOURS. adj. [from *discurs*, Lat.] Broad; flat; wide. Used by botanists to denote the middle, plain, and flat part of some flowers, such as the fls. of the, &c.

Quincy.

DISCREDIT. n. f. [*décréditer*, Fr.] Ignominy; reproach; lower degree of infamy; disgrace; imputation of a fault.

Had I learn the finder-out of this secret, it would not have rellied among my other *discredits*.

Shakespeare.

Idlers will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and then certify over their country to the *discredit* of a plantation.

Bacon.

That they may quit their morals without any *discredit* to their intellectuals, they fly to several shams, nice, pitiful objections and cavils.

South.

'Tis the duty of every christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his wife may bring on his profession.

Rogers.

Alas! the small *discredit* of a bribe
Scarce hurts the lawyer, but undoes the scribe.

Pope.

To DISCREDIT. v. a. [*décréditer*, Fr.] 1. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted.

He had framed to himself many deceiving promises of life, which I have *discredited* to him, and now is he reduced to die. *Shakspeare.*

2. To disgrace; to bring reproach upon; to shame; to make less reputable or honourable.

You had left unseen a wonderful piece of work, which not to have been seen withal, would have *discredited* you. *Shakspeare.*

He is commended that makes a saving voyage, and least *discredits* his travels, who returns the same man he went. *Wotton.*

He, like a privileg'd spy, whom nothing can *Discredit*, libels now 'gainst each great man. *Denne.*

Reflect how glorious it would be to appear in countenance of *discredited* duty, and by example of piety revive the declining spirit of religion. *Rogers.*

Without care our best actions will lose much of their influence, and our virtues will be often *discredited* with the appearance of evil. *Rogers.*

3. To distrust; not to credit; not to hold certain.

DISCREET. *adj.* [*discret*, French.]

1. Prudent; circumspect; cautious; sober; not rash; not precipitant; not careless; not hardly adventurous.

Honest, *discreet*, quiet, and godly learned men, will not be with-drawn by you. *Wittigisi.*

Let's fearful than *discreet*,
You love the fundamental part of state,
More than you doubt the charge of 't. *Shak.*

To elder years to be *discreet* and grave,
Then to old age maturity she gave. *Denham.*

It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society. *Adisson's Spectator.*

2. Modest; not forward. Not well authorized.

Dear youth, by fortune favour'd, but by love,
Alas! not favour'd less, be still as now *Discreet*. *Thomson.*

DISCREETLY. *adv.* [from *discreet*.] Prudently; cautiously; circumspectly.

Poets lose half the praise they should have got,
Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot. *Waller.*

The labour of obedience, loyalty, and subjection, is no more but for a man honestly and *discreetly* to fit still.
Praise springs from busks *discreetly* us'd. *Philips.*

The dullest brain, if gently stir'd,
Perhaps may waken to a humming bird;
The most recluse, *discreetly* open'd, find
Congenial object in the cuckoo kind. *Pope.*

DISCREETNESS. *n. f.* [from *discreet*.] The quality of being discreet; discretion.

DISCREPANCE. *n. f.* [*discrepantia*, Latin.] Difference; contrariety; disagreement.

Diversity of education, and *discrepancy* of those principles wherewith men are at first imbued, and wherein all our after reasonings are founded. *Lord Digby to K. Digby.*

DISCREPANT. *adj.* [*discrepans*, Latin.] Different; disagreeing; contrary.

To DISCRETE. *v. a.* [*discretus*, Lat.] To separate; to discontinue.

As for its diaphaneity, it enjoyeth that most eminently; as having its earthly and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not *discreted* by atomical terminations. *Brown.*

DISCRETE. *adj.* [*discretus*, Lat.]

1. Distinct; disjointed; not continuous. *Discrete* quantity, or different individuals, are measured by number, without any breaking con-

tinuity; that is, in things that have continuity, as continued quantity and motion. *Hale.*

2. Disjunctive; as, *I resign my life, but not my honour*, is a *discrete* proposition.

3. *Discrete Proportion* is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4. *Harris.*

DISCRETION. *n. f.* [from *discretio*, Lat.]

1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; skill; wise management.

Nothing then was further thought upon for the manner of governing; but all permitted unto their wisdom and *discretion* which were to rule. *Hooker.*

A knife may be taken away from a child, without depriving them of the benefits thereof which have years and *discretion* to use it. *Hooker.*

It is not good that children should know any wickedness: old folks have *discretion*, and know the world. *Shakspeare.*

All this was order'd by the good *discretion* Of the right reverend cardinal of York. *Shakspeare.*
The pleasure of commanding our passions is to be preferred before any sensual pleasure; because it is the pleasure of wisdom and *discretion*. *Tillotson.*

But care in poetry must still be had;
It alas *discretion* ev'n in running mad. *Pope.*

There is no talent to useful towards rising in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune, than *discretion*, a species of lower prudence. *Swift.*

2. Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled and unconditional power: as, he surrenders at *discretion*; that is, without stipulation.

DISCRETIONARY. *adj.* [from *discretion*.] Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained.

A deacon may have a dispensation for entering into orders before he is twenty-three years of age; and it is *discretionary* in the bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The major being a person of consummate experience, was invested with a *discretionary* power. *Taiter.*

DISCRE'TIVE. *adj.* [*discretus*, Latin.]

1. [In logick.] *Discretive* propositions are such wherein various, and seemingly opposite, judgments are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles *but, though, yet, &c.* as, *travellers may change their climate, but not their temper; Job was patient, though his grief was great.* *Watts.*

2. [In grammar.] *Discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition: as, *not a man, but a beast.*

DISCRIMINABLE. *adj.* [from *discriminare*.] Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens. *Dist.*

To DISCRIMINATE. *v. a.* [*discrimino*, Latin.]

1. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by certain tokens from another.

Oysters and cockles and muscles, which move not, have no *discriminate* sex. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
There are three sorts of it, differing in fineness from each other, and *discriminated* by the natives by three peculiar names. *Boyle.*

The right hand is *discriminated* from the left by a natural, necessary, and never to be confounded distinction. *South.*

Although the features of his countenance be no reason of obedience, yet they may serve to *discriminate* him from any other person, whom he is not to obey. *Stillingfleet.*

There may be ways of *discriminating* the voice; as by acuteness and gravity, the several degrees of rising and falling from one tone or note to another. *Haller.*

2. To select or separate from others.

You owe little less for what you are not, than for what you are, to that *discriminating* mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from miseries. *Boyle.*

DISCRIMINATENESS. *n. f.* [from *discriminare*.] Distinctness; marked difference. *Dist.*

DISCRIMINATION. *n. f.* [from *discriminatio*, Latin.]

1. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things.

There is a reverence to be shew'd them on the account of their *discrimination* from other places, and separation for sacred uses. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The act of distinguishing one from another; distinction; difference put.

A satire should expose nothing but what is corrigible; and make a due *discrimination* between those that are, and those who are not, the proper objects of it. *Adisson's Spectator.*

By that prudent *discrimination* made between the offenders of different degrees, he obliges those whom he has distinguished as objects of mercy. *Adisson's Freeholder.*

3. The marks of distinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any publick *discriminations* in matters of religion. *King Charles.*

Letters arise from the first original *discriminations* of voice, by way of articulation, whereby the ear is able to judge and observe the differences of vocal sounds. *Haller.*

DISCRIMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *discriminare*.]

1. That makes the mark of distinction; characteristical.

The only standing test, and *discriminative* characteristick, of any metal or mineral, must be sought for in the constituent matter of it. *Woodward.*

2. That observes distinction.

Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things. *Merc.*

DISCRIMINOUS. *adj.* [from *discriminare*, Latin.] Dangerous; hazardous. Not usual.

Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very *discriminous* state, unless it happens upon the gaping of a vein opened by a pletuary. *Harvey.*

DISCUBITORY. *adj.* [*discubitorius*, Lat.] Fitted to the posture of leaning.

After bathing they retired to bed, and refreshed themselves with a repast; and so that custom, by degrees, changed their cubicular beds into *discubitory*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DISCUMBENCY. *n. f.* [*discumbens*, Lat.] The act of leaning at meat, after the ancient manner.

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals, which was upon their left side; for to their right hand was free and ready for all service. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To DISCUMBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber*.]

To disengage from any troublesome weight; to disengage from impediment. His limbs *discumber'd* of the clinging vest,
He binds the sacred circlet round his breast. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To DISCURE. *v. a.* [*decurvire*, French.] To discover; to reveal. A word perhaps peculiar to Spenser.

DIS

I will, if please you it *discuss*, assay
To ease you of that ill. *Fairy Queen.*
DISCURSIVE. *adj.* [*discursif*, Fr. from
discursus, Latin.]

1. Moving here and there; roving; desultory.

Some noises help sleep; as the blowing of the wind, and the trickling of water: they move a gentle attention; and whatsoever moveth attention, without too much labour, filleteth the natural and *discursive* motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*

2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences; argumentative. This is sometimes, perhaps not improperly, written *discourive*.

There is a sanctity of soul and body, of more efficacy for the receiving of divine truths, than the greatest pretences to *discursive* demonstration. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

There hath been much dispute touching the knowledge of brutes, whether they have a kind of *discursive* faculty, which some call reason. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DISCURSIVELY. *adv.* [from *discursive*.] By due gradation of argument.

We have a principle within, whereby we think, and we know we think; whereby we do *discursively*, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another. *Hale.*

DISCURSORY. *adj.* [*discursor*, Lat.] Argumental; rational.

DISCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] A quoit; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports.

From Elatreus' strong arm the *discus* flies,
And sings with unmatch'd force along the skies. *Pope.*

TO DISCUSS. *v. a.* [*discutio*, *discussum*, Latin.]

1. To examine; to ventilate; to clear by disquisition.

We are to *discuss* only those general exceptions which have been taken. *Hooker.*

His usage was to commit the *discussing* of causes privately to certain persons learned in the laws. *Ayliffe's Perversion.*

This knotty point should you and I *discuss*,
Or tell a tale? *Pope.*

2. To disperse; commonly applied to a humour or swelling.

Many arts were used to *discuss* the beginnings of new affection. *Watson.*

3. To break to pieces.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trifurc, to burn, *discuss*, and terebrate. *Brown.*

DISCUSSES. *n. f.* [from *discuss*.] He that discusses; an examiner.

DISCUSSION. *n. f.* [from *discuss*.]

1. Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question.

Truth cannot be found without some labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and *discussion* of each particular. *South.*

Various *discussions* tear our heated brain:
Opinions often turn; still doubts remain;
And who indulges thought, increases pain. *Prior.*

2. [In surgery.] *Discussion* or resolution is nothing else but breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration. *Wifeman.*

DISCUSSIVE. *adj.* [from *discuss*.] Having the power to discuss or disperse any noxious matter.

DISCUTIENT. *n. f.* [*discutiens*, Latin.] A medicine that has power to repel or drive back the matter of tumours, in the

DIS

blood. It sometimes means the same as carminative.

The swellings arising from these require to be treated, in their beginning, with moderate repellents and *discutients*. *Wifeman.*

TO DISDAIN. *v. a.* [*dédaigner*, Fr.]

To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character.

There is nothing so great, which I will fear to do for you; nor nothing so small, which I will *disdain* to do for you. *Sidney.*

They do *disdain* as much beyond our thoughts, Which makes me sweat with wrath. *Shakspeare.*

What safe and nicely I might well delay
By rule of knighthood, I *disdain* and spurn. *Shakspeare.*

Tell him, Cato
Disdains a life which he has power to offer. *Addison.*

DISDAIN. *n. f.* [*sdegno*, Ital.] Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger; indignation.

Children being haughty, through *disdain* and want of nurture, do stain the nobility of their kindred. *Eccles.*

But against you, ye Greeks, ye coward train,
Gods! how my soul is mov'd with just *disdain*! *Pope's Odyssey.*

DISDAINFUL. *adj.* [*disdain* and *full*.] Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant.

There will come a time when three words, uttered with charity and meekness, shall receive a far more blessed reward, than three thousand volumes, written with *disdainful* sharpness of wit. *Hooker.*

The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it,
Disdainful to be tried by it. *Shakspeare.*

Seek through this grove;
A sweet Athenian lady is in love
With a *disdainful* youth: anoint his eyes;
But do it when the next thing he espies
Shall be the lady. *Shakspeare.*

But those I can accuse, I can forgive:
By my *disdainful* silence let them live. *Dryden.*
The *disdainful* soul came rushing through the wound. *Dryden.*

DISDAINFULLY. *adv.* [from *disdainful*.] Contemptuously; with haughty scorn; with indignation.

Either greet him not,
Or else *disdainfully*, which shall shake him more. *Shakspeare.*

It is not to insult and domineer, to look *disdainfully*, and revile imperiously, that procures esteem from any one. *South.*

DISDAINFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *disdainful*.] Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,
With swelling heart, in spite and due *disdainfulness*,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with unlacing her. *Sidney.*

A proud *disdainfulness* of other men. *Richardson.*

DISEASE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *ease*.] Distemper; malady; sickness; morbid state.

What's the *disease* he means?
—'Tis call'd the evil. *Shakspeare.*

And Asa, in the thirty and ninth year of his reign, was *diseased* in his feet, and his *disease* was exceeding great; and in his *disease* he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians. *Chron.*

It is idle to propose remedies before we are assured of the *disease*, or to be in pain till we are convinced of the danger. *Swift.*

Intemperance
In meats and drinks, which in the earth shall bring
Diseases dire. *Milton.*

DIS

Then wretched forth
Walks the dire pow'r of pestilent *disease*.
T'Amson's Summer.

TO DISEASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict with disease; to torment with pain or sickness; to make morbid; to infect.

We are all *diseased*,
And with our surfeiting and wanton hours
Have brought ourselves into a burning fever. *Shakspeare.*

Flatters yet wear silk, drink wine, lie soft,
Hug their *diseas'd* perfumes, and have forgot
That ever Timon was. *Shakspeare.*

Let her alone, lady: as she is now, she will
but *disease* our better mirth. *Shakspeare.*

He was *diseased* in his feet. *1 Kings.*

A lazars-house it seem'd, wherein were laid
Numbers of all *diseas'd*, all maladies
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture. *Milton.*

2. To put to pain; to pain; to make uneasy.

Though great light be insufferable to our eyes,
yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all *disease* them. *Locke.*

DISEASEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *diseased*.] Sickness; morbidness; the state of being diseased.

This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and *diseasedness*. *Burnet.*

DISENGED. *adj.* [*dis* and *edge*.] Blunted; obtunded; dulled.

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be *diseas'd* by her
Whom now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me. *Shakspeare.*

TO DISEMBARK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embark*.]

To carry to land.
I must unto the road, to *disembark*
Some necessaries. *Shakspeare.*

TO DISEMBARK. *v. n.* To land; to go on land.

There *disembarking* on the green sea-side,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide. *Pope.*

TO DISEMBITTER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter*.] To sweeten; to free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony: an unusual word.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may
disembitter the minds of men, and make them
mutually rejoice in the same agreeable satisfac-
tions. *Addison's Freeholder.*

DISEMBO'DIED. *adj.* [*dis* and *embodied*.] Divested of the body.

TO DISEMBO'GUE. *v. a.* [*disemboucher*, old French. *Skinner*.] To pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent.

Rivers
In ample oceans *disembogue*, or lost. *Dryden.*

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves. *Addison.*

TO DISEMBO'GUE. *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow.

By eminences placed up and down the globe,
the rivers make innumerable turnings and wind-
ings, and at last *disembogue* in several mouths
into the sea. *Cheyne.*

DISEMBO'WELLED. *participial adj.* [*dis* and *embowel*.] Taken from out the bowels.

So her *disembowell'd* web
Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads,
Obvious to vagrant flies. *Philips.*

TO DISEMBO'IL. *v. a.* [*debouiller*, Fr.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to reduce from confusion.

Then earth from air, and seas from earth were driv'n,
And grosser air sunk from ethereal heav'n;
Thus *disembroid'd*, they take their proper place.

Dryden.

The system of his politicks is *disembroid'd*, and cleared of all those incoherences and independent matters that are woven into this motley piece.

Addison.

To DISENABLE. v. a. [dis and enable.]
To deprive of power; to disable; to sink into weakness; to weaken.

Now age has overtaken me; and want, a more insufferable evil, through the change of the times, has wholly *disenabl'd* me.

Dryden.

To DISENCHANT. v. a. [dis and enchant.]
To free from the force of an enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

Alas! let your own brain *disenchant* you.

Sidney.

Mule, stoop thy *disenchanted* wing to truth.

Denham.

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove.

Dryden.

To DISENCUMBER. v. a. [dis and encumber.]

1. To discharge from encumbrances; to free from clogs and impediments; to disburden; to exonerate.

It will need the actual intention, the particular stress and application of the whole soul, to *disencumber* and set it free, to scour off its rust, and remove those hindrances which would otherwise clog and check the freedom of its operations.

Spratt.

The *disencumber'd* soul

Flew off, and left behind the clouds and starry pole.

Dryden.

Dreams look like the amusements of the soul, when the is *disencumber'd* of her machine; her sports and recreations, when she has laid her charge asleep.

Spectator.

2. To free from obstruction of any kind.

Dim night had *disencumber'd* heav'n.

Milton.

The church of St. Justina, designed by Palladio, is the most handsome, luminous, *disencumber'd* building in the inside, that I have ever seen.

Addison on Italy.

DISENCUMBRANCE. n. f. [from the verb.] Freedom from encumbrance and obstruction.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *disencumbrance*.

Spectator.

To DISENGAGE. v. a. [dis and engage.]

1. To separate from any thing with which it is in union.

Some others, being very light, would float up and down a good while, before they could wholly *disengage* themselves and descend.

Burnet's Theory.

2. To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties.

From civil broils he did us *disengage*;
Found nobler objects for our martial rage.

Waller.

In the next paragraph, I found my author pretty well *disengaged* from quotations.

Atterbury.

3. To withdraw, applied to the affection; to wean; to abstract the mind.

It is requisite that we should acquaint ourselves with God, that we should frequently *disengage* our hearts from earthly pursuits.

Atterbury.

The consideration that should *disengage* our fondness from worldly things, is, that they are uncertain in their foundation; fading, transient, and corruptible in their nature.

Rogers.

4. To free from any powerful detention.

When our mind's eyes are *disengag'd* and free;
They clearer, farther, and distinctly see.

Denham.

5. To release from an obligation.

To DISENGAGE. v. n. To set one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from.

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees.

Calder on Thought.

DISENGAGED. participial adj. [from disengage.]

1. Disjoined; disentangled.

2. Vacant; at leisure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.

3. Released from obligation.

DISENGAGEDNESS. n. f. [from disengage.]
The quality of being disengaged; vacuity of attention; freedom from any pressing business; disjunction.

DISENGAGEMENT. n. f. [from disengage.]

1. Release from any engagement, or obligation.

2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To DISENTANGLE. v. a. [dis and entangle.]

1. To unfold or loose the parts of any thing interwoven with one another.

Though in concretions particles so entangle one another, that they cannot in a short time clear themselves, yet they do incessantly strive to *disentangle* themselves, and get away.

Boyle.

2. To set free from impediments; to disembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty.

Till they could find some expedient to explicate and *disentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards supplying their armies.

Clarendon.

The welfare of their souls requires a better judgment than their own; either to guide them in their duty, or to *disentangle* them from a temptation.

South.

3. To disengage; to separate.

Neither can God himself be otherwise understood by us than as a mind free and *disentangled* from all corporeal mixtures.

Stillinger.

To DISENTERRE. v. a. [dis, and enterre, French.] To unbury; to take out of the grave.

Though the blindness of some fanatics have savaged on the bodies of the dead, and have been so injurious unto worms as to *dissenner* the bodies of the deceased, yet had they therein no design upon the soul.

Brown.

To DISENTHRAL. v. a. [dis and enthrall.]

To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery.

But God my soul shall *disenthrall*;

For I upon his name will call.

Sundys.

If religion were false, had men would set the utmost force of their reason on work to discover that falsity, and thereby *disenthrall* themselves.

South.

To DISENTHRONE. v. a. [dis and enthrone.] To depose from sovereignty; to dethrone.

Either to *disenthrone* the king of heav'n

We war, if war be best; or to regain

Our own right lost.

Milton.

To DISENTRANCE. v. a. [dis and entrance.] To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.

Ralpho, by this time *disenthranc'd*,

Upon his lum himself advanc'd.

Hudibros.

To DISESPOUSE. v. a. [dis and spouse.]
To separate after faith plighted.

Such was the rage

Of Turnus, for Lavinia *diseppous'd*.

Milton.

DISESTEEM. n. f. [dis and esteem.] Slight regard; a disregard more moderate than contempt.

When any one, by miscarriage, falls into *disesteem*, he will fall under neglect and contempt.

Locke.

To DISESTEEM. v. a. [from the noun.]

To regard slightly; to consider with a slight degree of contempt.

Should Mars see 't,

That horrid hurrier of men, or the that betters him,

Minerva, never so incens'd, they could not *disesteem*.

Chapman.

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*,
Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's state.

Denham.

I would not be thought to *disesteem* or dissuade the study of nature.

Locke.

DISESTIMATION. n. f. [dis, and estimation, Lat.] Disrespect; dislike.

Diſ.

DISFAVOUR. n. f. [dis and favour.]

1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect; unfavourable circumstance.

2. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness; a state in which one is not favoured.

While free from sacrilege, he was at peace, as it were, with God and man; but after his sacrilege he was in *disfavour* with both.

Spelman.

3. Want of beauty.

Diſ.

To DISFAVOUR. v. a. [from the noun.]

To discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness.

Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands, and be countenanced or *disfavoured* according as they obey?

Swift.

DISFAVOURER. n. f. [from disfavour.]

Discountancer; not a favourer.

It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great *disfavours* of that voyage, the enterprise had succeeded.

Baron.

DISFIGURATION. n. f. [from disfigure.]

1. The act of disfiguring.

2. The state of being disfigured.

3. Deformity.

To DISFIGURE. v. a. [dis and figure.]

To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle.

You are but as a form in wax

By him imprinted, and within his power
To leave the figure, or *disfigure* it.

Shakspeare.

In this the antique and well-noted face
Of plain old form is much *disfigured*.

Shaksp.

Abject is their punishment,
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own,

Or, if his likeness, by themselves defac'd.

Milt.

Uriel, on the Assyrian mount,
Saw him *disfigur'd* more than could befall

Milton.

Spirit of happy sort.
A nose halter, or a mouth wider, could have

confisted, as well as the rest of his figure, with such a soul and such parts as made him, *disfigured* as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the church.

Locke.

'Nor would his slaughter'd army now have him
On Africk's sands, *disfigur'd* with their wounds,

To grieve the wolves and vultures of Numidia.

Addison's Cato.

His long absence, and travels which had *disfigured* him, made him altogether unknown.

Brown on Epic Poetry.

DISFIGUREMENT. n. f. [from disfigure.]

Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse.

The *disfigurement* that travel or sickness has bestowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the ill.

Swetling.

And they, so perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their soul *disfigurement*. *Milton.*

TO DISPO'REST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest*.]
To reduce land from the privileges of
a forest to the state of common land.

TO DISFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *franchise*.]
To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRA'NCHISEMENT. *n. f.* [from *disfranchise*.]
The act of depriving of privileges. *Di.*

TO DISFU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *furnish*.]
To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip.

My riches are these poor habiliments,
Of which if you should here *disfurnish* me,
You take the tum and substance that I have. *Shakespeare.*

He durst not *disfurnish* that country either of
so great a commander, or of the wonted garrisons. *Kneller's History.*

TO DISGA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garnish*.]
1. To strip of ornaments. *Di.*

2. To take guns from a fortress.
TO DISGLO'RIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *glorify*.]
To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity.

So Dagon shall be magnified, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compar'd with idols,
Disglorified, blasphem'd, and had in scorn. *Milton.*

TO DISGO'RGE. *v. a.* [*degorger*, Fr. from *gorge*, the throat.]

1. To discharge by the mouth; to spew out; to vomit.

So, so, thou common dog, didst thou *disgorge*
Thy glutton bosom of the royal Richard?
And now thou wouldst eat thy dead vomit up. *Shakespeare.*

From the distant shore they loudly laugh,
To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught. *Dryden.*

2. To pour out with violence.
All th' embossed forces and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,
Wouldst thou *disgorge* into the general world? *Shakespeare.*

The deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shakespeare.*

They move along the banks
Of four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful streams. *Milton.*

Countries much annoyed with earthquakes,
have volcanoes; and these are constantly all in
flames, whenever any earthquake happens; they
disgorging that fire which was the cause of the
disaster. *Derham.*

DISGRA'CE. *n. f.* [*disgrace*, Fr.]

1. State of being out of favour.
2. State of ignominy; dishonour; state of shame.

Like a dull actor, now
I have forgot my part, and I am out
Even to a full *disgrace*. *Shakespeare.*

Poetry, however censured, is not fallen
from the highest stage of honour to the lowest
flair of *disgrace*. *Peacham.*

3. Act of unkindness. Obsolete.
To such bondage he was for so many courses
tied by her, whose *disgraces* to him were graced
by her excellence. *Stimney.*

4. Cause of shame.
And is not a foul *disgrace*,
To lose the boltsprit of thy face? *Baynard.*

And he whose affluence disdain'd a place,
Brib'd by a title, makes it a *disgrace*. *Brown.*

TO DISGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour, as an agent.

We may not so in any one special kind admire
her, that we *disgrace* her in any other; but let
all her ways be according unto their place and
degree adored. *Hobbes.*

Men's passions will carry them far in misre-
presenting an opinion which they have a mind
to *disgrace*. *Burnet.*

2. To bring to shame, as a cause: as, his
ignorance *disgraced* him.

3. To put out of favour: as, the minister
was *disgraced*.

DISGRA'CEFUL. *adj.* [*disgrace* and *full*.]
Shameful; ignominious; reproachful;
procuring shame.

Masters must correct their servants with gen-
tleness, prudence, and mercy; not with upbraiding
and *disgraceful* language, but with such only
as may express and reprove the faults, and amend
the person. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To retire behind their chariots, was more
disgraceful then, as it is now to alight from one's
horse in a battle. *Pope.*

DISGRA'CEFULLY. *adv.* [from *disgraceful*.]
In disgrace; with indignity; ignomi-
niously.

The senate have cast you forth
Disgracefully, to be the common tale
Of the whole city. *Dea Jonson.*

DISGRA'CEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *disgraceful*.]
Ignominy.

DISGRA'CE. *n. f.* [from *disgrace*.] One
that exposes to shame; one that causes
ignominy.

I have given good advice to those infamous
disgracers of the sex and calling. *Swift.*

DISGRA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *gracious*.]
Unpleasing.

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems *disgracious* in the city's eye. *Shaksp.*

TO DISGUISE. *v. a.* [*deguiser*, Fr. *dis* and
guise.]

1. To conceal by an unusual dress.
How might we *disguise* him?
—Alas! I know not: there is no woman's
gown big enough for him. *Shakespeare.*
Disguis'd he came; but those his children
dear
Their parent soon discern'd through his *disguise*. *Milton.*

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance;
to cloak by a false show: as, he *dis-*
guis'd his anger.

3. To disfigure; to change the form.
They saw the faces, which too well they
knew,
Though then *disguis'd* in death, and smear'd all
o'er
With filth obscene, and dropping putrid gore. *Dryden.*

More duteous at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd *disguis'd*. *Milton.*
Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place where
he was; because Minerva made all things appear
in a *disguis'd* view. *Pope.*

4. To deform by liquor: a low term.
I have just left the right worshipful, and his
myrmidons, about a sneaker of five gallons; the
whole magistracy was pretty well *disguis'd* before
I gave them the flip. *Spectator.*

DISGUISE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A dress contrived to conceal the per-
son that wears it.

They generally act in a *disguise* themselves,
and therefore mistake all outward show and
appearances for hypocrisy in others. *Addison.*

Since I in Arcite cannot Arcite find,
The world may search in vain with all their eyes,
But never penetrate through this *disguise*. *Dryd.*

2. A false appearance; counterfeit show.

Hence guilty joys, *disguises*, surmises,
False oaths, false tears, deccits, *disguises*. *Pope.*

3. Disorder by drink.
You see we've burnt our cheeks; and mine
own tongue
Splits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath
almost

Antickt us. *Shakespeare.*

DISGUISEMENT. *n. f.* [from *disguise*.]
Dress of concealment.

Under that *disguisement* I should find oppor-
tunity to reveal myself to the owner of my heart. *Sidney.*

The marquis thought best to *disguise* his
beard, and told him; that he was going covertly to
take a secret view of the forwardness of his ma-
jesty's fleet: this did somewhat handsomely
bear the *disguisement*. *Warton.*

DISGUISE. *n. f.* [from *disguise*.]

1. One that puts on a disguise.
I hope he is grown more *disengaged* from his in-
terests on his own affairs, which is quite the re-
verse to you, unless you are a very dexterous *dis-*
guiser. *Swift.*

2. One that conceals another by a dis-
guise; one that disfigures.
Death's a great *disguiser*. *Shakespeare.*

DISGUST. *n. f.* [*degout*, French.]

1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.
2. Ill humour; malevolence; offence con-
ceived.

The manner of doing is of more consequence
than the thing done, and upon that depends the
satisfaction or *disgust* wherewith it is received. *Locke.*

Thence dark *disgust* and hatred, winding wiles,
Coward deceit, and ruffian violence. *Thomson.*

TO DISGUST. *v. a.* [*degouter*, French;
degusto, Latin.]

1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to
distaste.

2. To strike with dislike; to offend. It
is variously constructed with *at* or *with*.
If a man were *disgusted at* marriage, he would
never recommend it to his friend. *Atterbury.*
Those unenlarged souls are *disgusted with* the
wonders which the microscope has discovered. *Watts.*

3. To produce aversion: with *from*.
What *disgusts* me from having to do with an-
swer jobbers, is, that they have no conscience. *Swift.*

DISGUSTFUL. *adj.* [*disgust* and *full*.]
Nauseous; that causes aversion.

I have finished the most *disgustful* task that
ever I undertook. *Swift.*

DISH. *n. f.* [*byrc*, Saxon; *dyse*, Erse;
discus, Latin.]

1. A broad wide vessel, in which food is
served up at the table.

Of these he murders one; he boils the flesh,
And lays the mangled morsels in a *dish*. *Dryd.*
I saw among the ruins an old heathen altar,
with this particularity in it, that it is *hollowed*
like a *dish* at one end; but it was not this end on
which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison.*

2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food.

Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple *dish*?
Or do his grey hairs any violence? *Milton.*
A ladle for our silver *dish*
Is what I want, is what I wish. *Prior.*

3. The meat served in a dish; any parti-
cular kind of food.

I have here a *dish* of doves, that I would
bestow upon your worship. *Shakespeare.*

Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;
Let's carve him as a *dish* fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
One tired of aims and foster'd with cold *dishes*,
With scraps o' th' court; it is no contract, none.

Shakespeare.

'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite,
Makes eating a delight;
And if I like one *dish*
More than another, that a pheasant is. *Suckling.*
The earth would have been deprived of a most
excellent and wholesome fare, and very many
delicious *dishes* that we have the use and benefit
of.

Woodward.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the
gripping of an hungry belly, to those *dishes* which
are a feast to others.

Locke.

4. A kind of measure among the tanners.

They measure block-tin by the *dish*, which
containeth a gallon.

Carew.

To DISH. v. a. [from the noun.] To
serve in a dish; to send up to table.

For conspiracy,

I know not how it tastes, though it be *dish'd*
For me to try.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

DISH-CLOUT. n. f. [*dish* and *clout*.] The
cloth with which the maids rub their
dishes.

A *dish-clout* of Jaquenetta's he wears next his
heart for a favour.

Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost.

Send them up to their masters with a *dish-
clout* pinned at their tails.

Swift.

DISH-WASHER. n. f. [*dish* and *washer*;
mergus.] The name of a bird.

DISHABILLE. adj. [*deshabille*, Fr.]
Undressed; loosely or negligently dres-
sed.

Queens are not to be too negligently dressed
or *dishabille*.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

DISHAB'ILLE. n. f. Undress; loose dress.

A woman who would preserve a lover's re-
spect to her person, will be careful of her ap-
pearance before him when in *dishabille*.

Clarissa.

To DISHA'BIT. v. a. [This word I have
found only in *Shakespeare*.] To throw out
of place; to drive from their habita-
tion.

But for our approach those sleeping stones,
By the compulsion of their ordinance,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited*, and wide havock made.

King Lear.

DISHA'RMONY. n. f. [*dis* and *harmony*.]
Contrariety to harmony.

To DISHEARTEN. v. a. [*dis* and *hearten*.]
To discourage; to deject; to terrify;
to depress.

To *dishearten* with fearful sentences, as though
salvation could hardly be hoped for, is not so
consonant with christian charity.

Hooker.

He not *disheartened* then, nor cloud those looks
That wont to be more cheerful and serene.

Milton.

Yet neither thus *dishearten'd* nor dismay'd,
The time prepar'd I waited.

Milton.

It is a consideration that might *dishearten* those
who are engaged against the common adver-
saries, that they promise themselves as much from
the folly of enemies, as from the power of their
friends.

Scotting's Hist.

Men cannot say, that the greatness of an evil
and danger is an encouragement to men to run
upon it; and that the greatness of any good and
happiness ought in reason to *dishearten* men from
the pursuit of it.

Tillotson.

A true christian fervour is more than the alli-
ances of our potent friends or even the fears of
our *disheartened* enemies.

Atterbury.

DISHE'RISSON. n. f. [*dis* and *herisson*.]
The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHE'RISSON. v. a. [*dis* and *inherit*.]
To cut off from hereditary succession;
to debar from an inheritance.

He tries to restore to their rightful heritage

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such good old English words as have been long
time out of use, almost *disherited*.

Spenser.

Nor how the Dryads and the woodland train
Disherited, ran howling o'er the plain.

Dryden.

To DISHEVEL. v. a. [*decheveler*, French.]
To spread the hair disorderly; to throw
the hair of a woman negligently about
her head. It is not often used but
in the passive participle.

A gentle lady all alone,

With garments rent and hair *dishevelled*,
Wringing her hands, and making piteous moan.

Spenser.

After followed great numbers of women weep-
ing, with *dishevelled* hair, scratching their faces,
and tearing themselves, after the manner of the
country.

Knotter.

A troop of Trojans mix'd with these appear,
And mourning matrons with *dishevel'd* hair.

Dryden's Æneid.

The flames, involv'd in smoke,
Of incense, from the sacred altar broke,
Caught her *dishevel'd* hair and rich attire.

Dryden's Æneid.

You this morn beheld his ardent eyes,
Saw his arm lock'd in her *dishevel'd* hair.

Smith.

DISHING. adj. [from *dish*.] Concave:
a cant term among artificers.

For the form of the wheels, fume make them
more *dishing*, as they call it, than others; that
is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and
felles more outwards.

Mortimer.

DISHONEST. adj. [*dis* and *honest*.]

1. Void of probity; void of faith; faith-
less; wicked; fraudulent.

Justice then was neither blind to discern, nor
lame to execute. It was not subject to be im-
posed upon by a deluded fancy, nor yet to be
bribe by a glazing appetite, for an utile or ju-
cundum to turn the balance to a false or *dishonest*
sentence.

South.

He lays it down as a principle, that right and
wrong, honest and *dishonest*, are defined only by
laws, and not by nature.

Locke.

2. Unchaste; lewd.

To-morrow will we be married.—I do desire
it with all my heart; and I hope it is no *dishon-
est* desire, to desire to be a woman of the world.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

3. Disgraced; dishonoured.

Dishonest with lopp'd arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears.

Dryden.

4. Disgraceful; ignominious. These two
senses are scarcely English, being bor-
rowed from the Latin idiom.

She saw her sons with purple death expire,
Her sacred domes involv'd in rolling fire;
A dreadful series of intestine wars,
Inglorious triumphs, and *dishonest* scars.

Pope.

DISHONESTLY. adv. [from *dishonest*.]

1. Without faith; without probity; faith-
lessly; wickedly.

I protest he had the chain of me,
Thou' most *dishonestly* he doth deny it.

Shakespeare.

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely.

A wife daughter should bring an inheritance
to her husband; but she that liveth *dishonestly*
is her father's heaviness.

Eccl'astical.

DISHONESTY. n. f. [from *dishonest*.]

1. Want of probity; faithlessness; viola-
tion of trust.

Their fortune depends upon their credit, and
a stain of open public *dishonesty* must be to their
disadvantage.

Swift.

2. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest
wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous
fool for her husband! I suspect without cause,
mistress, do I?—Heaven be my witness you do,
if you suspect me in any *dishonesty*.

Shakespeare.

DISHONOUR. n. f. [*dis* and *honour*.]

1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy.

Let not my jealousies be your *dishonours*,
But mine own fancies.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

He was pleased to own Lazarus even in the
dishonours of the grave, and vouchsafed him, in
that despicable condition, the glorious title of
his friend.

Boyle's Seraphick Love.

Take him for your husband and your lord;

'Tis no *dishonour* to confer your grace

On one descended from a royal race.

Dryden.

2. Reproach uttered; censure; report of
infamy.

So good, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce *dishonour* of her; by my life
She never knew harm doing.

Shakespeare.

To DISHONOUR. v. a. [*dis* and *honour*.]

1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to
blast with infamy.

It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,
No unchaste action, or *dishonour'd* step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour.

Shakespeare.

This no more *dishonours* you at all,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,

Which else would put you to your fortune.

Shaksp.

A woman that honoureth her husband, shall
be judg'd wife of all; but she that *dishonoureth*
him in her pride, shall be counted ungodly of all.

Eccl'astical.

We are not so much to strain ourselves to make
those virtues appear in us which really we have
not, as to avoid those imperfections which may
dishonour us.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

2. To violate chastity.

3. To treat with indignity.

One glimpse of glory to my issue give,
Grac'd for the little time he has to live:
Dishonour'd by the king of men he stands;
His rightful prize is ravish'd from his hands.

Dryden's Iliad.

DISHONOURABLE. adj. [from *dishonour*.]

1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious.

He did *dishonourable* find

Those articles which did our state decrease.

Daniel.

2. Being in a state of neglect or disci-
teem.

He that is honoured in poverty, how much
more in riches? and he that is *dishonourable* in
riches, how much more in poverty?

Eccl'astical.

DISHONOURER. n. f. [from *dishonour*.]

1. One that treats another with indignity.

Preaching how meritorious with the gods
It would be, to enslave an impious
Dishonourer of Dagon.

Milton.

2. A violator of chastity.

To DISHONOUR. v. a. [*dis* and *honour*.] To
strip of horns.

We'll *dishonour* the spirit,

And mock him home to Windsor.

Shakespeare.

DISHUMOUR. n. f. [*dis* and *humour*.]

Peevishness; ill humour; uneasy state
of mind.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any
thing that betrays inattention or *dishumour*, are
also criminal.

Spettator.

DISIMPROVEMENT. n. f. [*dis* and im-
provement.] Reduction from a better
to a worse state; the contrary to me-
lioration; the contrary to improve-
ment.

The final issue of the matter would be, an ut-
ter neglect and *disimprovement* of the earth.

Norris.

I cannot see how this kingdom is at any
height of improvement, while four parts in five
of the plantations, for thirty years past, have
been real *disimprovements*.

Swift.

To DISINCARCERATE. v. a. [*dis* and
incarcerate.] To set at liberty; to free
from prison.

The arsenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm air, to open the earth for to *disincarnate* the same venene bodies.

DISINCLINATION. *n. f.* [from *disincline*.] Want of affection; slight; dislike; ill-will not heightened to aversion.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex, for whom he does not express all the respect possible.

To DISINCLINE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline*.]

To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from.

They were careful to keep up the fears and apprehensions in the people of dangers and designs, and to *disinclinate* them from any reverence or affection to the queen, whom they began every day more implacably to hate, and consequently to disoblige.

DISINGENUITY. *n. f.* [from *disingenuous*.] Meanness of artifice; unfairness.

They contract a habit of ill-nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs, and the temper of those upon whom they are to work.

DISINGENUOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *ingenuous*.] Unfair; meanly artful; vitiously subtle; sly; cunning; illiberal; unbecoming a gentleman; crafty.

'Tis *disingenuous* to accuse our age of idleness, who all our power engage in the same studies, the same course to hold, Nor think our reason for new arts too old.

It was a *disingenuous* way of proceeding, to oppose a judgment of charity concerning their church, to a judgment of reason concerning the nature of actions.

There cannot be any thing so *disingenuous* and misbecoming any rational creature, as not to yield to plain reason, and the conviction of clear arguments.

DISINGENUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *disingenuous*.] In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *disingenuous*.] Mean subtilty; unfairness; low craft.

I might prefix them with the unreasonableness, the *disingenuousness*, of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance.

DISINHÉRISON. *n. f.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] 1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, inherent in his person, he knew it was a title condemned by parliament, and generally prejudged, in the common opinion of the realm, that it tended directly to the *disinherison* of the line of York.

The chief minister of the revenue was obliged to prevent, and even oppose, such *disinherison*.

2. The state of being cut off from an hereditary right.

In respect of the effects and evil consequences, the adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing badlardy into a family, and *disinherison* or great injuries to the lawful children.

To DISINHÉRIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

Is it then just with us to *disinherit* The unborn nephews for the father's fault?

Unmuffled, ye faint stars; and thou, fair moon,

Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud, And *disinherit* chaos that reigns here In double night of darkness, and of sander. *Milton.*

Posterity hands curs'd! fair patrimony, That I must leave ye, sons! O were I able To waste it all myself, and leave ye none; So *disinherited*, how would ye blest

Me, now your curie! Of how fair a portion Adam *disinherited* his whole posterity by one single prevarication!

To DISINTER. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *inter*.] To unbury; to take as out of the grave.

The philosopher, the saint, or the hero, the wife, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*.

DISINTERESTED. *adj.* [*dis* and *interesse*, French.] It is written *disinterested* by those who derive it immediately from *interesse*, and I think more properly.] Void of regard to private advantage; not biased by particular views; impartial.

Not that tradition's parts are useless here, When general, old, *disinterested*, and clear.

DISINTERESTMENT. *n. f.* [*dis*, and *interessement*, French.] Disregard to private advantage; disinterest; disinterestedness. This word, like *charges* in the same sentence, is merely Gallick.

He has managed some of the charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *disinterestedness*.

DISINTEREST. *n. f.* [*dis* and *interesse*.]

1. What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity; that which any one is concerned to prevent.

They judge it the great *disinterest* to Rome.

2. Indifference to profit; superiority to regards of private advantage.

DISINTERESTED. *adj.* [from *disinterest*.]

1. Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit.

As *disinterested* as you appear to the world, no man is more in the power of that prevailing favourite passion than yourself.

2. Without any concern in an affair; without fear or hope.

DISINTERESTEDLY. *adv.* [from *disinterested*.] In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *disinterested*.] Contempt of private interest; neglect of personal profit.

These expressions of selfishness and *disinterestedness* have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner.

To DISINTRICATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate*.] To disentangle.

To DISINVITE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *invite*.] To retract an invitation.

To DISJOIN. *v. a.* [*dejoindre*, Fr. *dis* and *join*.] To separate; to part from each other; to dilunite; to sunder.

Never shall my harp thy praise Forget, nor from thy father's praise *disjoin*.

Left different degree *Disjoin* us, and I then too late renounce Deity for thee, when fate will not permit.

Happier for me, that all our hours assign'd Together we had liv'd; ev'n not in death *disjoin'd*.

Never let us lay down our arms against France, till we have utterly *disjoined* her from the Spanish monarchy.

To DISJOINT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint*.]

1. To put out of joint.

Be all their ligaments at once unbound, And their *disjointed* bones to powder ground.

Yet what could swords or poison, racks or flame, But mangle and *disjoint* the brittle frame? More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's frame.

2. To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement.

Mould'ring arches, and *disjointed* columns.

3. To break in pieces; to dilaniate.

Rotation must *disperse* in air All things which on the rapid orb appear; And if no power that motion should controul, It must *disjoint* and dissipate the whole.

Should a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a palace or a ship, view the separate and *disjointed* parts, he would be able to form but a very lame and dark idea of either of those excellent and useful inventions.

4. To carve a fowl.

5. To make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts.

The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such *disjointed* speeches.

But now her grief has wrought her into frenzy; The images her troubled fancy forms Are incoherent, wild; her words *disjointed*.

To DISJOINT. *v. n.* To fall in pieces.

Let both worlds *disjoint*, and all things suffer, Ere we will eat our meal in fear.

DISJOINT. *participle*. [from the verb.] Separated; divided. We now write *disjointed*.

Young Fontinbras, Holding a weak supposal of our worth, Thinks by our late dear brother's death Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame.

DISJUDICATION. *n. f.* [*disjudicatio*, Lat.] Judgment; determination; perhaps only mistaken for *disjudication*.

The disposition of the organ is of great importance in the *disjudication* we make of colours.

DISJUNCT. *adj.* [*disjunctus*, Lat.] Disjoined; separate.

DISJUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *disjunctio*, Latin.] Disunion; separation; parting.

You may Enjoy your mistress now, from whom you see There's no *disjunction* to be made, but by Your ruin.

There is a great analogy between the body natural and politic, in which the ecclesiastical or spiritual part justly supplies the part of the soul; and the violent separation of this from the other, does as certainly infer death and dissolution, as the *disjunction* of the body and the soul in the natural.

DISJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [*disjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. Incapable of union.

Such principles, whose atoms are of that *disjunctive* nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass.

2. That marks separation or opposition: as, I love him, or fear him.

There are such words as *disjunctive* conjunctions.

3. In logic.

A *disjunctive* proposition is when the parts are opposed to one another by disjunctive particles: as, It is either day or night; The weather is either rainy or sunny; Quantity is either length, breadth, or depth. The truth of *disjunctives* depends on the necessary and immediate opposition of the parts, therefore only the last of these examples is true; but the two first are not strictly true; because twilight is a medium between day and night; and dry cloudy weather is a medium between shining and raining.

A *disjunctive* syllogism is when the major pro-

position is *disjunctive*: as, the earth moves in a circle, or an ellipse; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse. *Watts.*

DISJUNCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *disjunctive*.] Distinctly; separately.

What he observes of the numbers *disjunctively* and apart, reason suggests to be applicable to the whole body united. *Dray of P. ty.*

DISK. *n. f.* [*discus*, Latin.]

1. The face of the sun, or any planet, as it appears to the eye.

The disk of Phœbus, when he climbs on high, Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye. *Dryden.*

It is to be considered, that the rays, which are equally refrangible, do fall upon a circle answering to the sun's disk. *Newton.*

Mercury's disk

Can scarce be caught by philosophic eye, Lost in the near effulgence. *Thomson.*

2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a quoit.

The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball in any land animal is a disk or bowl; being hereby fitted for the clearer sight of the object. *Grew.*

In areas varied with mosaic art, Some whirl the disk, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope.*

DISKINDNESS. *n. f.* [*dis* and *kindness*.]

1. Want of kindness; want of affection; want of benevolence.

2. Ill turn; injury; act of malignity; detriment.

This discourse is so far from doing any *diskindness* to the cause, that it does it a real service. *Woodward.*

DISLIKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Disinclination; absence of affection; the contrary to fondness.

He then them took, and tempering goodly well Their contrary *dislikes* with loved means,

Did place them all in order, and compel To keep themselves within their sundry reigns, Together link'd with adamant chains. *Spenser.*

Your *dislikes*, to whom I would be pleasing, Do cloud my joys with danger and with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

God's grace, that principle of his new birth, gives him continual *dislike* to sin. *Hammond.*

Our likings or *dislikes* are founded rather upon humour and fancy, than upon reason. *L'Estr.*

Sorrow would have been as silent as thought, as severe as philosophy. It would have reled in inward senses, tacit *dislikes*. *South.*

2. Discord; dissension; disagreement.

This sense is not now in use.

This said Aletes, and a murmur rose That shew'd *dislike* among the christian peers. *Farfax.*

TO DISLIKE. *v. n.* [*dis* and *like*.] To

disapprove; to regard without affection; to regard with ill-will or disgust.

What must he should *dislike* seems pleasant to him;

What like, offensive. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Ye *dislike*, and so undo The players, and disgrace the poet too. *Denham.*

Whoever *dislikes* the regulations, or grows weary of them, may throw them away. *Temple.*

DISLIKEFUL. *adj.* [*dislike* and *full*.] Disaffected; malign. Not in use.

I think it best, by an union of manners, and conformity of minds, to bring them to be one people, and to put away the *dislikeful* conceit of the one and the other. *Spenser's Ireland.*

TO DISLIKE. *v. n.* [*dis* and *like*.]

To make unlike. Unusual.

Malle your face,

Disinangle you; and, as you can, *dislike* The truth of your own seeming. *Shakespeare.*

DISLIKENESS. *n. f.* [*dis* and *likeness*.] Dissimilitude; not resemblance; unlikeness.

That which is not designed to represent any thing but itself, can never be capable of a wrong representation, nor mislead us from the true apprehension of any thing by its *dislikeness* to it; and such, excepting those of substances, are all our own complex ideas. *Locke.*

DISLIKER. *n. f.* [from *dislike*.] A disapprover; one that is not pleased.

There is a point, which whoever can touch, will never fail of pleasing a majority, so great that the *dislikers* will be forced to fall in with the herd. *Swift.*

TO DISLIMB. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb*.] To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb. *L'E.*

TO DISLIMN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn*.] To unpaint; to strike out of a picture.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought The rack *dislimns*, and makes it indistinct As water is in water. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISLOCATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Latin.]

1. To put out of the proper place.

After some time the *dislocations* on all sides of the globe were *dislocated*, and their situation varied, being elevated in some places, and depressed in others. *Woodward.*

2. To put out of joint; to disjoint.

Were't my fitness To let these hands obey my boiling blood, They're apt enough to *dislocate* and tear Thy flesh and bones. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

DISLOCATION. *n. f.* [from *dislocate*.]

1. The act of shifting the places of things.

2. The state of being displaced.

The posture of rocks, often leaning or prostrate, shews that they had some *dislocation* from their natural site. *Burnet.*

3. A luxation; a violent pressure of a bone out of the socket, or correspondent part; a joint put out.

It might go away either within or without the upper, as often as it is forcibly pulled to it, and to cause a *dislocation*, or a strain. *Grew.*

TO DISLODGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge*.]

1. To remove from a place.

The shell-fish which are resident in the depths live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms, nor cast upon the shores; which the limacines usually are. *Woodward.*

2. To remove from a habitation.

These senses lost, behold a new defeat, The soul *dislodging* from another seat. *Dryden.*

3. To drive an enemy from a station.

My sword can perfect what it has begun, And from your walls *dislodge* that haughty ion. *Dryden.*

4. To remove an army to other quarters.

The ladies have prevailed, The Volscians are *dislodged*, and Marcus gone. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISLODGE. *v. n.* To go away to another place.

Soon as midnight brought on the dusky hour, Friendliest to sleep, and silence, he resolv'd With all his legions to *dislodge*. *Milton.*

DISLOYAL. *adj.* [*desloyal*, French; *dis* and *loyal*.]

1. Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign; disobedient.

Foul distrust, and breach *Disloyal*, on the part of man, revolt And disobedience. *Milton.*

2. Dishonest; perfidious.

Such things, in a false *disloyal* knave, Are tricks of custom; but, in a man that's just, They're cold delations working from the heart, That passion cannot rule. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. Not true to the marriage-bed.

The lady is *disloyal*. *Disloyal!* The word is too good to paint out her wickedness. *Shakespeare.*

Disloyal town! Speak, didst not thou Forsake thy faith, and break thy nuptial vow? *Dryden.*

4. False in love; not constant. The last three senses are now obsolete.

DISLOYALLY. *adv.* [from *disloyal*.] Not faithfully; treacherously; disobediently.

DISLOYALTY. *n. f.* [from *disloyal*.]

1. Want of fidelity to the sovereign.

Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to judgment, not in the disguises of levity, schism, heresy, novelty, and *disloyalty*. *King Charles.*

2. Want of fidelity in love. Obsolete.

There shall appear such seeming truths of Hero's *disloyalty*, that jealousy shall be called assurance. *Shakespeare.*

DISMAL. *adj.* [*dis* and *malus*, Latin, an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark.

The thane of Cawder 'gan a *dismal* conflict. *Shakespeare.*

He hears On all sides from innumerable tongues A *dismal* universal hiss. *Milton.*

Nor yet in horrid shade or *dismal* den, Nor noont yet; but on the grassy herb Fearless, unfeared he slept. *Milton.*

The *dismal* situation waste and wild A dungeon horrible! *Milton.*

Such a variety of *dismal* accidents must have broken the spirits of any man. *Clarendon.*

On the one hand set the most glittering temptations to discord, and on the other view the *dismal* effects of it. *Decay of Piety.*

Dreadful gleams, *Dismal* screams. *Pope.*

DISMALLY. *adv.* [from *dismal*.] Horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.

DISMALNESS. *n. f.* [from *dismal*.] Horror; sorrow.

TO DISMANTLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle*.]

1. To deprive of a dress; to strip; to denude.

He that makes his prince despised and undervalued, and beats him out of his subjects hearts, may easily strip him of his other garbings, having already dispossessed him of his strongest, by *dismantling* him of his honour, and seizing his reputation. *South.*

2. To loose; to throw off a dress; to throw open.

This is most strange! That she, who ev'n but now was your best object, Dearest and best, should in this trice of time Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismantle* So many folds of favour. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strip a town of its outworks.

It is not sufficient to possess our own fort without the *dismantling* and demolishing of our enemies. *Hakenwell.*

4. To break down any thing external.

His eyeballs, rooted out, are thrown to ground; His nose *dismantled* in his mouth is found; His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguish'd wound. *Dryden.*

TO DISMASK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mask*.] To divest of a mask; to uncover from concealment.

Fair ladies mask'd are roses in the bud,
Or angels veil'd in clouds; are roses blown,
Dispos'd, their damask sweet commixture
shewn. *Shakespeare.*

The marquis thought best to *dispose* his beard;
and told him that he was going covertly. *Wotton.*

To DISMAY. v. a. [*desmayar*, Spanish.]
To terrify; to discourage; to affright;
to depress; to deject.

Their mighty strokes their habergeons *dismay'd*.
Spenser.

Enemies would not be so troublesome to the
western coasts, nor that country itself would be
so often *dismay'd* with alarms as they have of late
years been. *Raleigh's Essays.*

He will not fail thee; fear not, neither be *dismay'd*.
Deut.

Nothing can make him remiss in the practice
of his duty; no prospect of interest can allure
him, no fear of danger *dismay* him. *Atterbury.*

DISMAY. n. f. [*desmayo*, Spanish.] Fall
of courage; terror felt; desertion of
mind; fear impressed.

All late mute,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts; and
each

In other's countenance read his own *dismay*.
Milton.

This then, not minded in *dismay*, yet now
Assures me that the bitterness of death
Is past. *Milton.*

DISMAYEDNESS. n. f. [from *dismay*.] De-
jection of courage; dispiritedness.

The valiantest feels inward *dismay'dness*, and
yet the feeblest is ashamed fully to shew it.
Sidney.

DISMEMBER. n. f. [French.] A tenth; the
tenth part; tithe.

Since the first sword was drawn about this
question,

Ev'ry tithe soul 'mongst many thousand *dismem-
ber'd* Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakespeare.*

The pope began to exercise his new rapines by
a compliance with king Edward, in granting him
two years *dismem* from the clergy. *Ayliffe.*

To DISMEMBER. v. a. [*dis* and *member*.]
To divide member from member; to
dilacerate; to cut in pieces.

I am with both, each army hath a hand;
And in their rage, I having hold of both,
They whirl afunder, and *dismember* me. *Shak.*

O, that we then could come by Cæsar's spirit,
And not *dismember* Cæsar! but, alas!
Cæsar must bleed for it. *Shakespeare.*

A state can never arrive to its period in a more
deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies ho-
vering, like a vulture, to devour or *dismember* its
dying carcass. *Swift.*

Fowls obscene *dismember'd* his remains,
And dogs had torn him on the naked plains.
Pope's Odyssey.

Those who contemplate only the fragments or
pieces of science dispersed in short unconnected
discourses, can never survey an entire body of
truth, but must always view it as deformed and
dismembered. *Watts.*

To DISMISS. v. a. [*dimissus*, Latin.]

1. To send away.

We commit thee thither,
Until his army be *dismiss'd* from him. *Shaksp.*

He *dismiss'd* the assembly. *id.*

2. To give leave of departure.

If our young Iulus be no more,
Dismiss our navy from your friendly shore.
Dryden.

3. To discard; to divest of an office.

DISMISSION. n. f. [from *dimisso*, Lat.]

1. Dispatch; act of sending away.

So pass'd, so gently she descends from high,
It seems as if she *dismiss'd* from the sky. *Dryden.*

2. An honourable discharge from any of-
fice or place.

Not only thou degrad'st them, or remit'st
To life obloquy, which were a fair *dismissal*;
But throw'st them lower than thou dost exalt
them high. *Milton's Agonistes.*

3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any
post or place.

You must not stay here longer; your *dismissal*
Is come from Cæsar. *Shakespeare.*

To DISMORTGAGE. v. a. [*dis* and *mort-
gage*.] To redeem from mortgage.

He *dismortgaged* the crown demerits, and left
behind a mass of gold. *Houel's Fœtal Forest.*

To DISMOUNT. v. a. [*demonter*, French.]

1. To throw off a horse.

From this flying steed unrein'd, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,
Dismounted, on th' Aëlian field I fall. *Milton.*

2. To throw from any elevation or place
of honour.

3. To throw a cannon from its carriage.

The Turks artillery, planted against that tower,
was by the christian cannoners *dismounted* with
shot from the tower, and many of the gunners
slain. *Knoles.*

To DISMOUNT. v. n.

1. To alight from a horse.

When he came within sight of that prodigious
army at Agincourt, he ordered all his cavalry to
dismount, and implore upon their knees a blessing.
Addison's Freeholder.

2. To descend from any elevation.

To DISNATURALIZE. v. a. [*dis* and *na-
turalize*.] To alienate; to make alien;
to deprive of the privileges of birth.

DISNATURED. adj. [*dis* and *nature*.]
Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness;
devoid of natural affection. Unusual.

If the mull teem,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

DISOBEDIENCE. n. f. [*dis* and *obedience*.]

1. Violation of lawful command or pro-
hibition; breach of duty due to su-
periors.

Th' offence is holy that she hath committed;
And this deceit loses the name of craft;
Of *disobedience*, or undutious title. *Shaksp.*

Of man's first *disobedience*, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, sing heav'nly muse.
Milton.

Murder, adultery, or *disobedience*, to parents,
have a general notion antecedently to laws.

This is not *disobedience*, but rebellion; 'tis dis-
claiming the sovereignty of Christ, and renounc-
ing all allegiance to his authority. *Rogers.*

2. Incompliance.

If planetary orbs the sun obey,
Why should the moon disown his sovereign sway?
Why in a whirling eddy of her own
Around the globe terrestrial should she run?
This *disobedience* of the moon will prove
The sun's bright orb does not the planets move.
Blackmore.

DISOBEDIENT. adj. [*dis* and *obedient*.]
Not observant of lawful authority;
guilty of the breach of lawful com-
mands, or prohibition.

The man of God was *disobedient* unto the
word of the Lord. *1 Kings.*

To DISOBEY. v. a. [*dis* and *obey*.] To
break commands, or transgress pro-
hibitions.

She absolutely *disobeyed* him, and he durst not
know how to *disobey*. *Sidney.*

He's loth to *disobey* the god's command,
Nor willing to forsake this pleasant land.

Deham.

DISOBLIGATION. n. f. [*dis* and *obliga-
tion*.] Offence; cause of disgust.

If he receded from what he had promised, it
would be such a *disobligation* to the prince that
he would never forget it. *Clarendon.*

There can be no malice, and consequently no
crime or *disobligation*. *L'Estrange.*

To DISOBLIGE. v. a. [*dis* and *oblige*.]

To offend; to disgust; to give offence
to. A term by which offence is tenderly
expressed.

Athley had been removed from that charge, and
was thereby so much *disobliged*, that he quitted
the king's party. *Clarendon.*

Those, though in highest place, who slight
and *disoblige* their friends, shall infallibly
come to know the value of them, by having
none when they shall most need them. *South.*

It is in the power of more particular persons
in this kingdom, than in any other, to *disoblige*
the government, when they are *disobliged*.

Addison's Freeholder.

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen,
whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*.

Addison's Guardian.

We love and esteem our clergy, and are apt to
lay some weight upon their opinion, and would
not willingly *disoblige* them. *Swift.*

If a woman suffers her lover to see she is loth
to *disoblige* him, let her beware of an encroacher.
Clarissa.

DISOBLIGING. participial adj. [from *dis-
oblige*.] Disgusting; unpleasing; of-
fensive.

Peremptoriness can best no form of under-
standing: it renders wise men *disobliging* and
troublesome, and fools ridiculous and contempe-
tible. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISOBLIGINGLY. adv. [from *disoblig-
ing*.] In a disgusting or offensive man-
ner; without attention to please.

DISOBLIGINGNESS. n. f. [from *disoblig-
ing*.] Offensiveness; readiness to dis-
gust.

DISOBBED. adj. [*dis* and *orb*.] Thrown
out of the proper orbit.

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove,
Or like a star *disorb'd*. *Shakespeare.*

DISORDER. n. f. [*dis* and *order*; *desor-
dre*, French.]

1. Want of regular disposition; irregula-
rity; confusion; immethodical distribu-
tion.

When I read an author of genius without
method, I fancy myself in a wood that abounds
with many noble objects, rising among one ano-
ther in the greatest confusion and *disorder*.

Spettasser.

2. Tumult; disturbance; hustle.

A greater favour this *disorder* brought
Unto her servants, than their awful thought
Durst entertain, when thus compell'd they
prest

The yielding marble of her snowy breast.
Waller.

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.
Pope.

4. Breach of laws; violation of standing
institution.

There reign'd in all men blood, manslaughter,
disquieting of good men, forgetfulness of good
turns, and *disorder* in marriages. *Wisdow.*

5. Breach of that regularity in the animal
economy which causes health; sick-
ness; distemper. It is used commonly
for a slight disease.

DIS

Pleasure and pain are only different constitutions of the mind, sometimes occasioned by disorder in the body, or sometimes by thoughts in the mind. *Locke.*

6. Discomposure of mind; turbulence of passions.

To DISO'NDER. v. a. [dis and order.]

1. To throw into confusion; to confound; to put out of method; to disturb; to ruffle; to confuse.

Eve,

Not so repuls'd, with tears that ceas'd not flowing,
And tresses all disorder'd, at his feet
Fell humble. *Milton.*

You disorder'd heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from flutes, where clouds of dust
arise. *Dryden.*

The incursions of the Goths, and other barbarous nations, disorder'd the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbutnot.*

2. To make sick; to disturb the body: as, my dinner disorders me.

3. To discompose; to disturb the mind.
4. To turn out of holy orders; to depose; to strip of ecclesiastical vestments.

Let him be strip'd, and disorder'd; I would
fain see him walk in querso, that the world may
behold the inside of a friar. *Dryden.*

DISO'ORDERED. adj. [from disorder.]

Disorderly; irregular; vitious; loose; unrestrained in behaviour; debauched.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and
squires,

Men so disorder'd, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

DISO'ORDEREDNESS. n. f. [from disorder.]

Irregularity; want of order; confusion.

By that disorder'dness of the soldiers, a great
advantage was offered unto the enemy. *Killes.*

DISO'ORDERLY. adj. [from disorder.]

1. Confused; immethodical; without proper distribution.

Those obsolete laws of Henry 7. were but disorderly,
confused, and general things; rather
cafes and shells of administration than institutions. *Hale.*

2. Irregular; tumultuous.

They thought it the extremest of evils to put
themselves at the mercy of those hungry and
disorderly people. *Bacon.*

His thoughts, which are the pictures and
reflexes of passions, are generally such as naturally
arise from those disorderly motions of our spirits. *Dryden.*

A disorderly multitude contending with the
body of the legislature, is like a man in a fit
under the conduct of one in the fulness of his
health and strength. *Addison.*

3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vitious.

He reproved them for their disorderly assemblies
against the peaceable people of the realms. *Hayward.*

DISO'ORDERLY. adv. [from disorder.]

1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly.

Naked savages fighting disorderly with stones,
by appointment of their commanders, may truly
and absolutely be said to war. *Raleigh.*

2. Without law; inordinately.

We behaved not ourselves disorderly among
you. *2 Thessalonians.*

DISO'RDINATE. adj. [dis and ordinate.]

Not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate.

These not disordinate, yet causeless suffer
The punishment of dissolute days. *Milton.*

DIS

DISO'RDINATELY. adv. [from disordinate.]

Inordinately; vitiously.

DISO'RIENTATED. adj. [dis and orient.]

Turned from the east; turned from the right direction; thrown out of the proper place. *Harri.*

To DISO'WN. v. a. [dis and own.]

1. To deny; not to allow.

Then they, who brother's better claim disown,
Espel their parents, and usurp the throne. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To abnegate; to renounce.

When an author has publicly disowned a
spurious piece, they have disputed his name with
him. *Swift.*

To DISPA'ND. v. a. [dispendo, Latin.]

To display; to spread abroad. *Did.*

DISPA'NSION. n. f. [from dispanfus, Lat.]

The act of displaying; the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation.

To DISPA'RAGE. v. a. [from dispar, Latin.]

1. To marry any one to another of inferior condition.

2. To match unequally; to injure by union with something inferior in excellence.

3. To injure by a comparison with something of less value.

4. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout; to reproach.

Ahaz, his fourth conqueror, he drew
God's altar to disparage and displace,
For one of Syrian mode. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Thou durst not thus disparage glorious arms,
Which greatest heroes have in battle worn,
Their ornament and safety. *Milton's Agonistes.*

They will defy
That which they love most tenderly;
Quarrel with mine'd pies, and disparage
Their best and dearest friend, plum-purridge. *Hudibras.*

5. To bring reproach upon; to be the cause of disgrace.

How shall frail pen, with fear disparaged,
Come iver such sovereign glory and great boun-
tified? *Spenser.*

His religion sat easily, naturally, and grace-
fully upon him, without any of those forbidding
apparances which sometimes disparage the
actions of men sincerely pious. *Atterbury.*

DISPA'RAGEMENT. n. f. [from disparage.]

1. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.

They take it for a disparagement to fort them-
selves with any other than the enemies of the
public peace. *L'Estrange.*

2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency.

You wrongfully do require Mopsa to so great
a disparagement as to wed her father's servant. *Sidney.*

She was much affectionate to her own kindreds
which did stir great envy in the lords of the
king's side, who counted her blood a disparage-
ment to be mingled with the king's. *Bacon.*

3. Reproach; disgrace; indignity.

Gentle knight,
That dith against the dead his hand uprear,
His honour stains with rancour and despatch,
And great disparagement makes to his former
might. *Spenser.*

In a commonwealth, much disparagement is
occasioned, when able spirits, attracted by a
familiarity, are inflamed with faction. *Wotton.*
'Tis no disparagement to philosophy, that it can
not deliv us. *Glauville.*

DIS

Reason is a weak, diminutive light, compared
to revelation; but it ought to be no disparage-
ment to a star that it is not a sun. *South.*

Rely upon your beauty: 'twere a disparage-
ment of that to talk of conditions, when you
are certain of making your own terms. *Southern's Innocent Adultery.*

4. It has to before the person or thing disparaged.

Then to our age, when not to pleasure bent,
Thus seems an honour, not disparagement. *Denham.*

The play was never intended for the stage;
nor, without disparagement to the author, could
have succeeded. *Dryden.*

DISPA'RAGER. n. f. [from disparage.]

One that disgraces; one that treats with indignity; one that contrives an unequal match.

DISPARATES. n. f. [disparata, Latin.]

Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPA'RITY. n. f. [from dispar, Latin.]

1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

Between Elihu and the rest of Job's familiars,
the greatest disparity was but in years. *Hooker.*

Among unequals, what society
Can fort, what harmony or true delight?
Which must be mutual, in proportion due
Giv's and receiv'd but in disparity,
The one intense, the other still remote,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There was as great a disparity between the
practical dictates of the understanding, then
and now, as there is between empire and advice,
counsel and command. *South.*

Men ought not to associate and join themselves
together in the same office, under a disparity of
condition. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

Some members must preside, and others obey;
and a disparity in the outward condition is neces-
sary to keep several orders in mutual dependence
on each other. *Rogers.*

2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

To DISPA'RK. v. a. [dis and park.]

1. To throw open a park.

You have fed upon my signories,
Dispark'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods. *Shakspere.*

2. To set at large; to release from enclosure.

They were suppos'd
By narrow wits to be inclin'd;
Till his free muse threw down the pale,
And did at once dispark them all. *Waller.*

To DISPA'RT. v. a. [dis and part; departir, French; dispartior, Latin.]

To divide in two; to separate; to break; to burst; to rive.

The gate not wood, nor of enduring brass,
But of more worthy substance framed was;
Doubly disparted, it did lock and close,
That when it locked none might through it pass. *Spenser.*

On either side
Disparted chaos overbuilt exclaim'd
And with rebounding surge the bars assail'd,
That scorn'd his indignation. *Milton.*

The rest to several places,
Disparted and between spun out the air. *Milton.*

Disparted Britain mourn'd their doubtful
way,
And dreaded both, when neither would obey. *Prior.*

The pilgrim oft
At dead of night, 'mid his orison, hears,
Aghast, the voice of time *disparting* towers.

DISPASSION. n. f. [*dis* and *passion*.] Freedom from mental perturbation; exemption from passion.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, or *dispassion*, is called by the Scepticks indisturbance, by the Moleists quietism, by common men peace of conscience.

DISPASSIONATE. adj. [from *dis* and *passionate*.] Cool; calm; impartial; moderate; temperate: it was sometimes written *dispassionated*.

You have, as all *dispassionated* men may judge, fulfilled the poet's definition of madness.

Wife and *dispassionate* men thought he had been proceeded with very justly.

To DISPEL. v. a. [*dispello*, Latin.] To drive by scattering; to dissipate.

Have gather'd aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark.

When the Spirit brings light into our minds, it dispels darkness: we see it, as we do that of the sun at noon, and need not the twilight of reason to shew it.

DISPENCE. n. f. [*dispenso*, French.] Expendence; cost; charge; profusion.

It was a vault ybuilt for great *dispenso*,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long funnel thence

The smoke forth threw.

To DISPEND. v. a. [*dispendo*, Latin.] To spend; to consume; to expend.

Of their commodities they were now scarce able to *dispend* the third part.

DISPENSARY. n. f. [from *dispenso*.] The place where medicines are dispensed.

To thee the lov'd *dispensary* I resign.

DISPENSATION. n. f. [from *dispensatio*, Latin.]

1. Distribution; the act of dealing out any thing.

This perpetual circulation is constantly promoted by a *dispensation* of water promiscuously and indifferently to all parts of the earth.

2. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence; distribution of good and evil.

God delights in the ministries of his own choice, and the methods of grace, in the economy of heaven, and the *dispensations* of eternal happiness.

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *dispensations* to each private man.

Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait,
When God shall solve the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal *dispensations* clear,
And make all wild and beautiful appear.

3. An exemption from some law; a permission to do something forbidden; an allowance to omit something commanded.

A *dispensation* was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry.

DISPENSATOR. n. f. [Latin.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a distributor.

As her majesty hath made them *dispensators* of her favour towards her people, so it behooves

them to shew themselves equal distributors of the same.

DISPENSATORY. n. f. [from *dispenso*.] A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed; in the Greek, a *Pharmacopœia*.

The description of the ointment is found in the chymical *dispensatory*.

A whole *dispensatory* was little enough to meet with and suffice to all their wants.

Our materia medica is large enough; and, to look into our *dispensatory*, one would think no disease incurable.

To DISPENSE. v. a. [*dispensare*, Fr.]

1. To deal out; to distribute.

Those now, that were *dispens'd*
The burden of many ages, on me light

At once, by my foreknowledge.

Those to whom Christ has committed the *dispensing* of his gospel.

At length the mules stand restor'd again,
While you *dispense* the laws, and guide the state.

To them but earth-born life they did *dispense*;
To us, for mutual aid, celestial tonic.

2. To make up a medicine.

3. To *DISPENSE with*. To excuse; to grant dispensation for; to allow: before things.

To save a brother's life,
Nature *dispenses with* the deed.

How few kingdoms are there, wherein, by *dispensing with* oaths, absolving subjects from allegiance, and cursing, or threatening to curse, as long as their curses were regarded, the popes have not wrought innumerable mischiefs.

Rules of words may be *dispensed with*.

4. To *DISPENSE with*: before persons. To set free from an obligation. This construction seems ungrammatical.

I could not *dispense with* myself from making a voyage to Caprea.

5. To *DISPENSE with*. To obtain a dispensation from; to come to agreement with. This structure is irregular, unless it be here supposed to mean, as it may, to discount; to pay an equivalent.

Hast thou not *dispensed* with heav'n for such an oath?
Canst thou *dispense with* heav'n for such an oath?

DISPENSE. n. f. [from the verb.] Dispensation; exemption. Not in use.

Then reliques, beads,
Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls,
The sport of winds.

DISPENSER. n. f. [from *dispenso*.] One that dispenses; one that deals out any thing; a distributor.

The ministers of that household are the *dispensers* of that faith.

Those who stand before earthly princes, who are the *dispensers* of their favours, and conveyors of their will to others, challenge high honours.

To DISPEOPLE. v. a. [*dis* and *people*.] To depopulate; to empty of people.

The Irish, banished into the mountains, where they lived only upon white meats, seeing their lands so *dispeopled* and weakened, came down into the plains.

Conflagrations, and great droughts, do not merely *dispeople*, but destroy.

His heart exalts him in the harm
Already done, to have *dispeopled* heav'n.

Kings, furious and severe,
Who claim'd the skies, *dispeopled* air and floods,
The lonely lords of empty wilds and woods.

DISPEOPLE. n. f. [from *dispeople*.] A depopulator; a waster.

Not drain I ponds the golden carp to take;
Nor trowle for pikes, *dispeoplers* of the lake.

To DISPERGE. v. a. [*dispergo*, Latin.] To sprinkle; to scatter.

To DISPERSE. v. a. [*disperfus*, Lat.]

1. To scatter; to drive to different parts.

And I scattered them among the heathen, and they were *dispersed* through the countries.

2. To dissipate.

Soldiers, *disperse* yourselves.

Have gather'd aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark.

3. To deal about; to distribute.

Bring a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the gate vein which *disperfs* that blood.

DISPERSEDLY. adv. [from *dispersed*.] In a dispersed manner; separately.

The exquisite wits of some few, peradventure, are able, *dispersedly* here and there, to find now a word, and then a sentence, which may be more probably suspected, than easily cleared, of error.

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Those minerals are either found in grains, *dispersedly* intermixed with the corpuscles of earth or sand, or else amassed into balls or nodules.

DISPERSEDNESS. n. f. [from *dispersed*.] The state of being dispersed; dispersion.

DISPERSENESS. n. f. [from *disperse*.] Thinness; scatteredness.

The torrid parts of Africk are by Pilo resembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the *disperfsness* of habitations or towns in Africk.

DISPERSER. n. f. [from *disperse*.] A scatterer; a spreader.

Those who are pleased with defamatory libels, so far as to approve the authors and *dispersers* of them, are as guilty as if they had composed them.

DISPERSION. n. f. [from *disperio*, Lat.]

1. The act of scattering or spreading.

2. The state of being scattered.

Noah began from thence his *dispersion*.

After so many *dispersions*, and so many divisions, two or three of us may yet be gathered together.

To DISPERIT. v. a. [*dis* and *spirit*.]

1. To discourage; to deject; to depress; to damp; to terrify; to intimidate; to fright; to strike with fear.

Certain it is, that the poor man appeared to *disperited*, that he spoke but few words after he came upon the scaffold.

The providence of God strikes not in with them, but dashes, and even *disperits*, all their endeavours, and makes their designs heartless and ineffectual.

Steady to my principles, and not *disperited* with my afflictions, I have overcome all difficulties.

Amidst all the honours that are paid him, he feels nothing in himself but a poor, weak, *disperited* mortal; yielding to the laws of corruption.

2. To exhaust the spirits; to oppress the constitution of the body.

He has *disperited* himself by a debauch, and drank away his good humour.

DISPERITEDNESS. n. f. [from *disperit*.] Want of vigour; want of vivacity.

Want of vigour; want of vivacity.

DIS

Thus, whilst she did her various poet's duties,
The world was free from tyrants, wars, and plagues.

2. To give; to place; to bestow.

Yet ice, when noble benefits shall prove
Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shakespeare.*
Of what you gathered, as most your own, you
have dispos'd much in works of public piety. *Spenser.*

3. To turn to any particular end or consequence.

Endure and conquer; Jove will soon dispose
To future good our past and present woes. *Dryden.*

4. To adapt; to form for any purpose.

These when the knights beheld, they 'gan
dispose
Themselves to court, and each a damsel chose. *Spenser.*
But if thee list unto the court to throng,
And there to haunt after the hoped prey,
Then must thou thee dispose another way. *Hudders's Tale.*

5. To frame the mind; to give a propension; to incline: with *to*.

Suspicion: dispose kings to tyranny, husbands
to jealousy, and wife men to irrefolution and melancholy. *Bacon.*
The memory of what they had suffered, by
being without it, easily dispos'd them to do this. *Clarendon.*

He knew the seat of Paradise;
And, as he was dispos'd, could prove it
Below the moon, or else above it. *Hudibras.*

This disposes men to believe what it teaches,
to follow what it advises. *Temple.*

A man might do this now if he were maliciously dispos'd, and had a mind to bring matters to extremity. *Dryden.*

Although the frequency of prayer and fasting
may be of no efficacy to dispose God to be more
gracious, yet it is of great use to dispose us to be
more objects of his grace. *Smalridge.*

If mere moralists find themselves dispos'd to
pride, lust, intemperance, or avarice, they do
not think their morality concerned to check them. *Swift.*

6. To make fit: with *for*.

This may dispose me, perhaps, for the reception
of truth; but helps me not to it. *Locke.*

7. To regulate; to adjust.

Wak'd by the cries, th' Athenian chief arose
The knightly forms of combat to dispose. *Dryden.*

8. To DISPOSE of. To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any other person or use.

All men are naturally in a state of perfect
freedom to order their actions, and dispose of
their possessions and persons, as they think fit,
within the bounds of the law of nature. *Locke.*
Dispose of the meat with the butler, or any
other crony. *Swift.*

9. To DISPOSE of. To put into the hands of another.

As she is mine, I may dispose of her;
Which shall be either to this gentleman,
Or to her death. *Shakespeare.*

I have dispos'd of her to a man of business,
who will let her see, that to be well dress'd, in
good humour, and cheerful in her family, are
the arts and sciences of female life. *Tutler.*

10. To DISPOSE of. To give away by authority.

A rural judge dispos'd of beauty's prize. *Waller.*

11. To DISPOSE of. To direct.

The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole disposing
thereof is of the Lord. *Proverbs.*

12. To DISPOSE of. To conduct; to behave.

They must receive instructions how to dispose
of themselves when they come, which must be in
the nature of laws unto them. *Bacon.*

13. To DISPOSE of. To place in any condition.

For the remaining doubt,
What to resolve, and how dispose of me,
Be warn'd to cast that useless care aside. *Dryden.*

14. To DISPOSE of. To put away by any means.

They require more water than can be found,
and more than can be dispos'd of, if it was found. *Barnet.*

To DISPOSE. v. n. To bargain; to make terms. Obsolete.

When the saw you did suspect
She had dispos'd with Cæsar, and that your rage
Would not be purg'd, the feat word she was
dead. *Shakespeare.*

DISPOSE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Power; management; disposal: with *at* or *to*.

All that is mine I leave at thy dispose;
My goods, my lands, my reputation. *Shaksp.*
It shall be my task
To render thee the Parthian at dispose. *Milton.*
Of all your goodness leaves to our dispose,
Our liberty's the only gift we chuse. *Dryden.*

2. Distribution; act of government; dispensation.

All is best, though oft we doubt
What th' unsearchable dispose
Of highest wisdom brings about,
And ever best found in the close. *Milton.*

3. Disposition; cast of behaviour. Obsolete.

He hath a person, and a smooth dispose,
To be suspected; fram'd to make women false. *Shakespeare.*

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination. Obsolete.

He carries on the stream of his dispose
Without observance or respect of any,
In will peculiar. *Shakespeare.*

DISPOSER. n. f. [from *dispose*.]

1. Distributer; giver; bestower.

The magistrate is both the beggar, and the disposer
of what is got by begging. *Graunt.*

2. Governour; regulator; director.

I think myself oblig'd, whatever my private
apprehensions may be of the success, to do my
duty, and leave events to their dispose. *Revel.*

All the reason of mankind cannot suggest any
solid ground of satisfaction, but in making that
God our friend, who is the absolute disposer
of all things. *South.*

Would I had been disposer of thy stars,
Thou shouldst have had thy wish, and died in
wars. *Dryden.*

3. One who takes from, and gives to, whom he pleases.

But brandish'd high, in an ill omen'd hour,
To thee, proud Gaul, behold thy justest fear,
The master sword, disposer of thy pow'r. *Prior.*

DISPOSITION. n. f. [from *dispositio*, Lat.]

1. Order; method; distribution.

Touching musical harmony, whether by instrument or voice, it being of high and low, in due proportionable disposition, such notwithstanding is the force thereof, and so very pleasing effects it hath, in that very part of man which is most divine, that some have been thereby induced to think, that the soul itself by nature is, or hath in it, harmony. *Hosker.*

Under this head of invention is placed the disposition of the work, to put all things in a beautiful order and harmony, that the whole may be of a piece. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

I ask whether the connection of the extremes be not more clearly seen, in this simple and natural disposition, than in the perplexed repetitions and jumble of five or six syllogisms? *Locke.*

2. Natural fitness; quality.

Refrangibility of the rays of light is their disposition to be refracted, or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

3. Tendency to any act or state.

This argueth a great disposition to putrefaction in the soil and air. *Bacon.*

Disposition is when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward, and ready upon every occasion to break into action. *Locke.*

Bleeding is to be used or omitted according to the symptoms which affect the brain: it relieves in any inflammatory disposition of the coat of the nerve. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

4. Temper of mind.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villainous inconstancy of man's disposition is able to bear. *Shakespeare.*
Lester had been
The thwartings of your disposition, if
You had not shew'd them how you were dispos'd,
Ere they lack'd power to cross you. *Shakespeare.*

5. Affection of kindness or ill will.

I take myself to be as well informed as most men in the dispositions of each people towards the other. *Swift.*

6. Predominant inclination.

As they pinch one another by the disposition, he cries out, no more. *Shakespeare.*

The love we bear to our friends is generally caused by our finding the same disposition in them which we feel in ourselves. *Pope.*

7. Assortment; adjustment of external circumstances: not used.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
Due reverence of place and exhibition,
As levels with her breeding. *Shaksp. Othello.*

DISPOSITIVE. adj. [from *dispose*.] That implies disposal of any property; decreitive.

The words of all judicial acts are written assertively, unless it be in sentences wherein dispositive and enacting terms are made use of. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DISPOSITIVELY. adv. [from *dispositive*.]

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DISPOSITIVELY. adv. [from *dispositive*.]

1. In a dispositive manner.

2. Respecting individuals; distributively.

That axiom in philosophy, that the generation of one thing is the corruption of another, although 'it be substantially true, concerning the form and matter, is also dispositively verified in the efficient or producer. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DISPOSITOR. n. f. [from *dispose*.] The lord of that sign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is over-ruled.To DISPOSSESS. v. a. [dis and *possess*.]

1. To put out of possession; to deprive; to dispossess.

The blow from saddle forced him to fly;
Else might it needs down to his manly breast
Have cleft his head in twain, and life thence dispos'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Thou shalt hold the opinion of Pythagoras, ere I will allow of thy wits; and fear to kill a woodcock, lest thou dispossess the soul of thy grandame. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Let us sit upon the ground, and tell
How some have been depos'd, some slain in war,
Some haunted by the ghosts they dispos'd. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

I will chuse
Mine heir from forth the beggars of the world,
And dispossess her all. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

To thee I hope; thy succours I invoke,
To win the crown whence I am *dispossess'd*;
For like renown awaiteth on the stroke,
To cast the haughty down, or raise th' oppress'd.

The children went to Gilead, and took it,
and *dispossessed* the Amorite which was in it.

This inaccessible high strength, the seat
Of Deity supreme, us *dispossess'd*,
He trusted to have seiz'd.

Redless Amata lay
Fir'd with disdain for Turnus *dispossess'd*,
And the new nuptials of the Trojan guest.

2. It is generally used with *of* before the thing taken away.

Charles resolved, with a puissant army, to
pass over, and to *dispossess* the pirate of Tunis.

No pow'r shall *dispossess*
My thoughts of that expected happiness.

O fairest of all creatures, last and best
Of what heav'n made, how art thou *dispossess'd*
Of all thy native glories!

Nothing can create more trouble to a man
than to endeavour to *dispossess* him of this con-
sent.

3. Formerly with *from*.

They arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over their brethren, and quite *dispossess*
Concord and law of nature from the earth.

It will be found a work of no small difficulty
to *dispossess* and throw out a vice from that heart,
where long possession begins to plead prescription.

DISPOSURE. n. f. [from *dispose*.]

1. Disposal; government; power; management.

In his *disposure* is the orb of earth,
The throne of kings, and all of human birth.

They quietly surrendered both it and them-
selves to his *disposure*.

Whilst they murmur against the present *dispos-
ure* of things, they do tacitly desire in them a
disformity from the primitive rule, and the idea
of that mind that formed all things best.

2. State; posture.

They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*,
or perhaps little better.

DISPRAISE. n. f. [*dis* and *praise*.] Blame;
censure; dishonour.

If I can do it
By aught that I can speak in his *dispraise*,
She shall not long continue love to him.

To me reproach
Rather belongs, distrust, and all *dispraise*.

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breasts; no weakness; no con-
tempt,

Dispraise, or blame.

Trophies to thee from other men's *dispraise*.

Looks fright not men: the general has seen
Moors

With as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertran's.

If any writer shall do this paper so much hon-
our as to inscribe the title of it to others, the
whole praise or *dispraise* of such a performance
will belong to some other author.

My faults will not be bid, and it is no *dispraise*
to me that they will not: the clearness of one's
mind is never better proved than in discovering
its own faults.

TO DISPRAISE. v. a. [from the noun.]

To blame; to censure; to condemn.

In praising Antony, I've *disprais'd* Cæsar.

No abuse, Ned, in the world; honest Ned,
none: I *disprais'd* him before the wicked, that
the wicked might not fall in love with him; in
which doing, I have done the part of a careful
friend.

The critics, while they like my wares, may
dispraise my writing.

DISPRAISER. n. f. [from *dispraise*.] A
censurer; one who blames.

DISPRAISIBLE. adj. [from *dispraise*.]
Unworthy of commendation.

DISPRAISINGLY. adv. [from *dispraise*.]
With blame; with censure.

That came a wooing with you; many a time,
When I have spoke of you *dispraisingly*,
Hath ta'en your part.

TO DISPREAD. v. a. [*dis* and *spread*.] To
spread different ways. In this word,
and a few others, *dis* has the same force
as in Latin composition, and means dif-
ferent ways; in different directions.
This word is poetical.

As morning sun her beams *dispreaden* clear,
And in her face fair truth and mercy doth ap-
pear.

Over him, art, striving to compare
With nature, did an arbour green *dispread*,
Framed of wanton ivy, flowing fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread
His prickling arms, entrail'd with roses red.

Above, below, around, with art *dispread*,
The sure inclosure folds the genial bed.

DISPROFIT. n. f. [*dis* and *profit*.] Loss;
damage; detriment.

DISPROOF. n. f. [*dis* and *proof*.] Con-
futation; conviction of error or false-
hood.

His remark contains the grounds of his doc-
trine, and offers at somewhat towards the *dis-
proof* of mine.

I need not offer any thing farther in support
of one, or in *disproof* of the other.

TO DISPROVE. v. a. [*dis* and *prove*.]
To disprove of any property.

DISPROPORTION. n. f. [*dis* and *proportion*.]
Unsuitableness in form or quan-
tity of one thing, or one part of the
same thing, to another; want of sym-
metry; disparity.

Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own clime, complexion, and degree,
Whereto we see in all things nature tends:
Foh! one may smell, in such, a will most rank,
Foul *disproportion*; thoughts unnatural.

Reasoning, I oft admire
How nature, wise and frugal, could commit
Such *disproportions*; with superfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,

Greater, so many fold, to this one use.

Perhaps, from greatness, state and pride,
Thus surpris'd, she may fall:

Sleep does *disproportion* hide,
And, death resembling, equals all.

For their strength,
The *disproportion* is so great, we cannot but
Expect a fatal consequence.

What did the liquid to th' assembly call,
To give their aid to form the pond'rous ball?

First tell us, why did any come? next, why
In such a *disproportion* to the day?

That we are designed for a more exalted hap-
piness than can be derived from the things of
this life, we may infer from their vast *dispro-
portion* to the desires and capacities of our soul.

TO DISPROPORTION. v. a. [from the
noun.] To mismatch; to join things

unsuitable in quantity or form; to join
unfitly.

These fits deformity to mock my body,
To shape my legs of an unequal size,
To *disproportion* me in every part.

Distance and men's fears have so enlarged the
truth, and so *disproportioned* every thing, that
we have made the little troop of discontent
a gallant army, and already measured by the
evening shadow.

Musick craveth your acquaintance: many are
of such *disproportioned* spirits, that they avoid
her company.

We on earth, with undiscording voice,
May rightly answer that melodious noise;
As once we did, till *disproportion'd* fun
Jarr'd against nature's chime.

DISPROPORTIONABLE. adj. [from *disproportion*.]
Unsuitable in form or
quantity; not duly regulated in regard
to something else.

Doubts and fears are the sharpest passions:
through these false optics all that you see is like
the evening shadows, *disproportionable* to the
truth, and strangely longer than the true sub-
stance.

Had the obliquity been greater, the earth had
not been able to endure the *disproportionable* dif-
ferences of season.

We are apt to set too great a value on tempo-
ral blessings, and have too low and *disproportion-
able* esteem of spiritual.

There is no wine of so strong a body as to
bear such a *disproportionable* quantity of water as
fat parts.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS. n. f. [from
disproportionable.] Unsuitableness to
something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLY. adv. [from *disproportion*.]
Unsuitably; not symmetri-
cally.

We have no reason to think much to sacrifice
to God our dearest interests in this world, if we
consider how *disproportionably* great the reward
of our sufferings shall be in another.

DISPROPORTIONAL. adj. [from *disproportion*.]
Disproportionable; unsymmet-
rical; unsuitable in quantity or form
to something else.

DISPROPORTIONALLY. adv. [from *disproportion*.]
Unsuitably with respect
to quantity or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE. adj. [from *disproportion*.]
Unsymmetrical; unsuit-
able to something else in bulk, form,
or value.

None of our members are crooked or distort-
ed, or *disproportionate* to the rest, either in ex-
cess or defect.

It is plain that men have agreed to a *dispro-
portionate* and unequal possession of the earth.

DISPROPORTIONATELY. adv. [from *disproportionate*.]
Unsuitably; unsymme-
trically.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS. n. f. [from
disproportionate.] Unsuitableness in bulk,
form, or value.

TO DISPROVE. v. a. [*dis* and *prove*.]

1. To confute an assertion; to convict of
error or falsehood.

This exposition they plainly *disprove*, and
shew by manifest reason, that of David the words
of David could not possibly be meant.

This Westmoreland maintains,
And Warwick shall *disprove* it.

The traitor's odious name
I first return, and then *disprove* thy claim.

It is easier to affirm than to *disprove*. *Holder.*
That false supposition I advanced in order to *disprove* it, and by that means to prove the truth of my doctrine. *Atterbury.*

We see the same assertions produced again, without notice of what hath been said to *disprove* them. *Swift.*

2. To convict of a practice of error.

They behold those things *disproved*, disannulled, and rejected, which use had made in a manner natural. *Hooker.*

If God did not forbid all indifferent ceremonies, then our conformity with the church of Rome in some such is not hitherto as yet *disproved*, although papists were unto us as heathens were unto Israel. *Hooker.*

3. To disapprove: to disallow.

Some things are good, yet in so mean a degree of goodness, that men are only not *disproved*, nor disallowed of God for them. *Hooker.*

DISPROVER. *n. f.* [from *disprove*.]

1. One that disproves or confutes.

2. One that blames; a censor: if the following passage be not ill printed for *disapprover*.

The single example that our annals have yielded of two extremes, within so short time, by most of the same commendators and *disprovers*, would require no slight memorial. *Wotton.*

DISPUNISHABLE. *adj.* [*dis* and *punishable*.] Without penal restraint.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made, other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of waste. *Swift's Last Will.*

To DISPURSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *purse*.] To pay; to disburse. It is not certain that the following passage should not be written *disburse*.

Many a pound of my own proper store, Because I would not tax the needy commons, Have I *dispursed* to the garrisons, And never ask'd for restitution. *Shakespeare.*

DISPUTABLE. *adj.* [from *dispute*.]

1. Liable to contest; controvertible; that for which something may be alleged on opposite sides.

If they are not in themselves *disputable*, why are they so much disputed? *South.*

2. Liable to be contested.

Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains *disputable* by every subject. *Swift.*

DISPUTANT. *n. f.* [from *dispute*; *disputans*, Latin.] A controvertist; an arguer; a reasoner.

Notwithstanding these learned *disputants*, it was to the unscholastic statesman that the world owed their peace, defence, and liberties. *Locke.*

Our *disputants* put me in mind of the skunk fish, that, when he is unable to extricate himself, blackens all the water about him till he becomes invisible. *Spettator.*

DISPUTANT. *adj.* Disputing; engaged in controversy. Not in use.

Thou there wast found
Among the gravel rabbies, *disputant*
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. *Milton.*

DISPUTATION. *n. f.* [from *disputatio*, Latin.]

1. The skill of controversy; argumentation.

Consider what the learning of *disputation* is, and how they are employed for the advantage of themselves or others, whose business is only the vain ostentation of sounds. *Locke.*

2. Controversy; argumental contest.

Well do I find, by the wise knitting together of your answer, that any *disputation* I can use is as much too weak as I unworthy. *Sidney.*

Till some admirable or unusual accident happens, as it hath in some, to work the beginning of a better alteration in the mind, *disputation* about the knowledge of God commonly prevails little. *Hooker.*

DISPUTATIOUS. *adj.* [from *dispute*.] Inclined to dispute; cavilling.

A man must be of a very *disputatious* temper, that enters into state controversies with any of the fair sex. *Addison.*

DISPUTATIVE. *adj.* [from *dispute*.] Disposed to debate; argumentative.

Perhaps this practice might not so easily be perverted, as to raise a cavilling, *disputative*, and sceptical temper in the minds of youth. *Watts.*

To DISPUTE. *v. n.* [*disputo*, Latin.]

To contend by argument; to altercate; to debate; to argue; to controvert.

If attempts of the pen have often proved unfit, those of the sword are more so, and fighting is a worse expedient than *disputing*. *Decay of Piety.*

The atheist can pretend no obligation of conscience, why he should *dispute* against religion. *Tillotson.*

Did not Paul and Barnabas *dispute* with vehemence about a very little point of convenience? *Atterbury.*

To DISPUTE. *v. a.*

1. To contend for, whether by words or action.

Things were *disputed* before they came to be determined: men afterwards were not to dispute any longer, but to obey. *Hooker.*

So *dispute* the prize,
As if you fought before Cydaria's eyes. *Dryden.*
One says the kingdom is his own: a Saxon drinks the quart, and swears he'll *dispute* that with him. *Tatler.*

2. To question; to reason about.

Now I am sent, and am not to *dispute* My prince's orders, but to execute. *Dryden.*

3. To discuss; to think on. Not in use.

Dispute it like a man.
—I shall do so;
But I must also feel it as a man. *Shakespeare.*

DISPUTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

Contest; controversy; argumental contention.

The question being about a fact, it is begging it, to bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the very thing in *dispute*. *Locke.*

The earth is now placed so conveniently, that plants thrive and flourish in it, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and beyond all *dispute*. *Bentley.*

DISPUTELESS. *adj.* [from *dispute*.] Undisputed; uncontrovertible. *Di.*

DISPUTER. *n. f.* [from *dispute*.] A controvertist; one given to argument and opposition.

Both were vehement *disputers* against the heathen idolatry. *Stillington.*

Those conclusions have generally obtained, and have been acknowledged even by *disputers* themselves, till with labour they had stilled their convictions. *Rogers.*

DISQUALIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *disqualify*.] That which disqualifies; that which makes unfit.

It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him. *Spettator.*

To DISQUALIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify*.]

1. To make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment.

Such persons as shall confer benefices on unworthy and *disqualified* persons, after a notice or correction given, shall for that turn be deprived of the power of presenting unto such benefices. *Aylmer's Paragon.*

2. It has commonly for before the objective noun.

I know no employment for which piety *disqualifies*. *Swift.*

My common illness utterly *disqualifies* me for all conversation; I mean my deafness. *Swift.*

3. To deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction; to disable; to except from any grant. *Swift* has from.

The church of England is the only body of christians which *disqualifies* those, who are employed to preach its doctrine, from sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators. *Swift.*

To DISQUANTITY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *quantity*.] To lessen; to diminish. Not used.

Be entreated

Of fifty to *disquantity* your train;
And the remainders, that shall still depend,
To be such men as may bestow your age. *Shak.*

DISQUIET. *n. f.* [*dis* and *quiet*.] Uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity; vexation; disturbance; anxiety.

He that, upon a true principle, lives without any *disquiet* of thought, may be said to be happy. *L'Estrange.*

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future *disquiet*. *Tillotson.*

I had rather live in Ireland than under the frequent *disquiets* of hearing you are out of order. *Swift.*

DISQUIET. *adj.* Unquiet; uneasy; restless.

I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet*;
The meat was well if you were so content. *Shakespeare.*

To DISQUIET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To disturb; to make uneasy; to harass; to vex; to fret; to deprive of tranquillity.

The proud Roman him *disquieted*. *F. Queen.*

Why art thou so vexed, O my soul? and why art thou so *disquieted* within me? *Psalms.*

By anger and impatience the mind is *disquieted*, and is not able easily to compose itself to prayer. *Dodds.*

Thou, happy creature, art secure
From all the torments we endure;
Despair, ambition, jealousy,
Lost friends, nor love, *disquiets* thee. *Keats.*

DISQUIETER. *n. f.* [from *disquiet*.] A disturber; a harasser.

DISQUIETLY. *adv.* [from *disquiet*.] Without rest; anxiously; uneasily; without calmness.

Treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to our graves. *Shakespeare.*

He rested *disquietly* that night; but in the morning I found him calm. *Wifeman.*

DISQUIETNESS. *n. f.* [from *disquiet*.] Uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety; disturbance.

All otherwife, said he, I riches rede,
And deem them root of all *disquietness*. *Fairy Queen.*

Arius won to himself both followers and great defectors; whereupon much *disquietness* ensued. *Hooker.*

DISQUIETUDE. *n. f.* [from *disquiet*.] Uneasiness; anxiety; disturbance; want of tranquillity.

Little happiness attends a great character, and to a multitude of *disquietudes* the desire of it subjects an ambitious mind. *Addison's Spettator.*

'Tis the best preservative from all those temporal fears and *disquietudes*, which corrupt the enjoyment, and embitter the lives, of men. *Rogers.*

DISQUISITION. *n. f.* [*disquisitio*, Latin.] Examination; disputative inquiry.

God hath reserved many things to his own resolution, whose determinations we cannot hope from flesh: but with reverence must suspend unto that great day, whose justice shall either condemn our curiosity, or resolve our *disquisitions*. *Brown.*
'Tis indeed the proper place for this *disquisition* concerning the antediluvian earth. *Woodward.*

The royal society had a good effect, as it turned many of the greatest geniuses of that age to the *disquisitions* of natural knowledge.

Addison's Spectator.
The nature of animal diet may be discovered by taste, and other sensible qualities, and some general rules, without particular *disquisition* upon every kind. *Arbutnot.*

To DISRA'NK. v. a. [dis and rank.] To degrade from his rank. *Dict.*

DISREGA'RD. n. f. [dis and regard.] Slight notice; neglect; contempt.

To DISREGA'RD. v. a. [from the noun.] To slight; to neglect; to contemn.

Since we are to do good to the poor, to strangers, to enemies, those whom nature is too apt to make us despise, *disregard*, or hate; then undoubtedly we are to do good to all. *Spratt.*

Those faults which God hath *disregarded* hitherto, he may regard for the time to come. *Smalridge.*

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame, And useful knowledge was his eldest aim.

Blackmore.

DISREGA'RDFUL. adj. [disregard and full.] Negligent; contemptuous.

DISREGA'RDFULLY. adv. [from disregardful.] Negligently; contemptuously.

DISRE'LISH. n. f. [dis and relish.]

1. Bad taste; nauseousness.

Of't they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst conftraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefullest *disrelish*, with'd their jaws
With foot and cinders fill'd. *Milton.*

2. Dislike of the palate; squeamishness.

Bread or tobacco may be neglected, where they are shewn not to be useful to health, because of an indifference or *disrelish* to them.

Locke.

To DISRE'LISH. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To make nauseous; to infect with an unpleasant taste.

Fruits of taste to please
True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst
Of nectarous draughts between, from milky
stream. *Milton.*

The same anxiety and solicitude that embittered the pursuit, *disrelishes* the fruition itself. *Rogers.*

2. To want a taste of; to dislike.

The world is become too busy for me: every body is so concerned for the publick, that all private enjoyments are lost, or *disrelished*. *Pope.*

DISREPUTA'TION. n. f. [dis and reputation.]

1. Disgrace; dishonour.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow. *Bacon.*

2. Loss of reputation; ignominy.

The king fearing lest that the had success might discourage his people, and bring *disreputation* to himself, forbade any report to be made. *Hayward.*
Gluttony is not of so great *disreputation* amongst men as drunkenness. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

DISREPU'TE. n. f. [dis and repute.] Ill character; dishonour; want of reputation.

How studiously did they cast a slur upon the king's person, and bring his governing principles under a *disrepute*. *South.*

DISRESPE'CT. n. f. [dis and respect.] Incivility; want of reverence; irreverence; an act approaching to rudeness.

Any *disrespect* to acts of state, or to the persons of statesmen, was in no time more penal.

Clarendon.

Aristotle writ a methodical discourse concerning these arts, choosing a certain benefit before the hazard that might accrue from the vain *disrespects* of ignorant persons. *Wilkins.*

What is more usual to warriors than impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect*? *Pope.*

DISRESPE'CTFUL. adj. [disrespect and full.] Irreverent; uncivil.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY. adv. [from disrespectful.] Irreverently; uncivilly.

We cannot believe our posterity will think so *disrespectfully* of their great grandmothers, as that they made themselves monstrous to appear amiable. *Addison's Spectator.*

To DISRO'BE. v. a. [dis and robe.] To undress; to uncover; to strip.

Thus when they had the witch *disrobed* quite,
And all her filthy feature open shewn,
They let her go at will, and wander ways unknown. *Spenser.*

Kill the villain straight,
Disrobe him of the matchless monument,
Thy father's triumph o'er the savages. *Shaks.*

These two great peers were *disrobed* of their glory, the one by judgment, the other by violence. *Watson.*

Who will be prevailed with to *disrobe* himself at once of all his old opinions, and pretences to knowledge and learning, and turn himself out stark naked in quest airtch of new notions? *Locke.*

DISRU'PTION. n. f. [disruptio, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking asunder.

This secures them from *disruption* which they would be in danger of, upon a sudden stretch or contortion. *Ray.*

2. Breach; rent; dilaceration.

The agent which effected this *disruption*, and dislocation of the strata, was seated within the earth. *Woodward.*

If raging winds invade the atmosphere,
Their force its curious texture cannot tear,
Nor make *disruption* in the threads of air. *Blackmore.*

DISSATISFA'CTION. n. f. [dis and satisfactio.] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; want of something to complete the wish.

He that changes his condition, out of impatience and *dissatisfaction*, when he has tried a new one, wishes for his old again. *L'Estrange.*

The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*. *Addison's Spectator.*

In vain we try to remedy the defects of our acquisition, by varying the object: the same *dissatisfaction* pursues us through the circle of created goods. *Rogers.*

DISSATISFA'CTORINESS. n. f. [from dissatisfactory.] Inability to give content.

DISSATISFA'CTORY. adj. [from dissatisfy.] Unable to give content.

To DISSA'TISFY. v. a. [dis and satisfy.]

1. To discontent; to displease.

The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of desire; and, since they are not big enough to satisfy, they should not be big enough to *dissatisfy*. *Cadell.*

2. To fail to please; to offend by the want of something requisite.

I still retain some of my notions, after your lordship's having appeared *dissatisfied* with them. *Locke.*

To DISSE'CT. v. a. [disseco, Latin.]

1. To cut in pieces. It is used chiefly of anatomical inquiries, made by separation of the parts of animal bodies.

No mask, no trick, no favour, no reserve;
Dissect your mind, examine every nerve. *Rowcommon.*

Following life in creatures we *dissect*,
We lose it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

2. To divide and examine minutely.

This paragraph, that has not one ingenious word throughout, I have *dissected* for a sample. *Atterbury.*

DISSEC'TION. n. f. [dissecio, Latin.]

1. The act of separating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy.

She cut her up; but, upon the *dissection*,
found her just like other hens. *L'Estrange.*

I shall enter upon the *dissection* of a conquis heart, and communicate that curious piece of anatomy. *Addison.*

2. Nice examination.

Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a *dissection* of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence. *Granville.*

DISSE'ISIN. n. f. [from disseisir, French.]

An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land, tenement, or other immovables or incorporeal right. *Cowell.*

To DISSE'IZE. v. a. [disseisir, French.]

To dispossess; to deprive. It is commonly used of a legal act.

He so *disseized* of his gripping grofs,
The knight his thirrant spear again assay'd
In his brass-plated body to emboss. *Fairy Q.*

If a prince should give a man, besides his ancient patrimony which his family had been *disseized* of, an additional estate, never before in the possession of his ancestors, he could not be said to re-establish lineal succession. *Locke.*

DISSE'IZOR. n. f. [from disseine.] He that dispossesses another.

To DISSE'MBLE. v. a. [dissemulo, Lat.] *semblance, dissemblance, and probably dissembler, in old French.]*

1. To hide under false appearance; to conceal; to pretend that not to be which really is.

She answered, that her soul was God's; and touching her faith, as she could not change, so the would not *dissemble* it. *Hayward.*

2. To pretend that to be which is not. This is not the true signification.

Your son Lucentio

Doth love my daughter, and the loveth him,
Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections. *Shaks.*

In vain on the *dissembled* mother's tongue
Had cunning art and thy persuasion hung;
And real care in vain, and native love,
In the true parent's panting breast had strove. *Prior.*

To DISSE'MBLE. v. n.

1. To play the hypocrite; to use false professions; to wheedle.

Ye *dissembled* in your hearts when ye sent me unto the Lord your God, saying, Pray for us. *Jeremiah.*

I would *dissemble* with my nature, where
My fortunes, and my friends, at stake, requir'd
I should do so in honour. *Shakspeare's Coriol.*

Thy function too will vanish o'er our arms;
And sanctify *dissembling*. *Rome.*

2. *Shakspeare* uses it for fraudulent; unperforming.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by *dissembling* nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd. *Richard III.*

DISSE'MBLER. n. f. [from dissemble.] A hypocrite; a man who conceals his true disposition.

Thou dost wrong me, thou *dissembler*, thou. *Shakspeare.*

The French king, in the business of peace, was the greater *dissembler* of the two. *Ramus.*

Such an one, whose virtue forbiddeth him to be base and a *dissembler*, shall evermore hang under the wheel. *Knight.*

The queen, with rage inflam'd,
Thus greets him: Thou *dissembler*, wouldst thou
by
Out of my arms by stealth? *Denham.*
Men will trust no farther than they judge a
person for sincerity fit to be trusted: a *dissembler*
can achieve nothing great and consider-
able. *South.*

DISSEMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *dissemble*.]
With dissimulation; hypocritically.

They might all have been either *dissemblingly*
spoken, or falsely reported of the equity of the
barbarous king. *Knoles.*

To DISSEMINATE. *v. a.* [*diffeminare*,
Latin.] To scatter as seed; to sow;
to spread every way.

Ill uses are made of it many times in stirring
up seditions, rebellions, in *disseminating* of he-
resies, and insulung of prejudices. *Hammond.*
There is a nearly uniform and constant fire or
heat *disseminated* throughout the body of the
earth. *Wentward.*

The Jews are indeed *disseminated* through all
the trading parts of the world. *Addison.*

By firmness of mind, and freedom of speech,
the gospel was *disseminated* at first, and must still
be maintained. *Atterbury.*

DISSEMINATION. *n. f.* [*diffeminatio*, Lat.]
The act of scattering like seed; the act
of sowing or spreading.

Though now at the greatest distance from the
beginning of error, yet we are almost lost in its
diffeminatio, whose ways are boundless, and con-
fess no circumscription. *Brown.*

DISSEMINATOR. *n. f.* [*diffeminator*, Lat.]
He that scatters; a scatterer; a sower;
a spreader.

Men, vehemently thirsting after a name in the
world, hope to acquire it by being the *diffeminators*
of novel doctrines. *Decay of Piety.*

DISSENSION. *n. f.* [*diffensio*, Latin.]
Disagreement; strife; discord; con-
tention; difference; quarrel; breach of
union.

Friends now fast sworn,
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal, whose ex-
ercise,

Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a *diffension* of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Now join your hands, and with your hands
your hearts,

That no *diffension* hinder government. *Shaksp.*
He appealed the *diffension* then arising about
religion. *Knoles.*

Grown
In wealth and multitude, factious they grow;
But first among the priests *diffension* springs. *Milton.*

Debates, *diffensions*, uproars are thy joy;
Provok'd without offence, and practis'd to destroy. *Dryden.*

DISSENSIOUS. *adj.* [from *diffension*.] Dis-
posed to discord; quarrelsome; factious;
contentious.

Either in religion they have a *diffensious* head,
Or in the commonwealth a factious head. *Afham.*

Who are they that complain unto the king
That I am stern? They love his grace but lightly,
That fill his ears with such *diffensious* rumours. *Shakespeare.*

You *diffensious* rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs. *Shakespeare.*

To DISSENT. *v. n.* [*diffentio*, Latin.]

1. To disagree in opinion; to think in a
contrary manner.

Let me not be any occasion to defraud the pub-
lick of what is best, by any morose or perverse
diffentings. *King Charles.*

What cruelty of heathens has not been matched
by the inhumanity of *diffenting* christians?

Decay of Piety.

There are many opinions in which multitudes
of men *diffent* from us, who are as good and wise
as ourselves. *Addison.*

2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature.

We see a general agreement in the secret opi-
nion of men, that every man ought to embrace
the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurt-
ful, whatever *diffent* from it, but that most
which doth farthest *diffent*. *Hosker.*

3. To differ from the established church.

How will *diffenting* brethren retit?

What will malignants say? *Hudibras.*

DISSENT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Disagreement; difference of opinion;
declaration of difference of opinion.

In propositions, where though the proofs in
view are of most moment, yet there are grounds
to suspect that there is proof as considerable to
be produced on the contrary side; there *diffense*
or *diffent* are voluntary actions. *Locke.*

What could be the reason of this general *diffent*
from the notion of the resurrection, seeing that
almost all of them did believe the immortality of
the soul? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality.
Not in use.

The *diffents* of the menstria! or strong waters
may hinder the incorporation, as well as the *dis-*
sent of the metals. Therefore where the men-
stria are the same, and yet the incorporation
followeth not, the *diffent* is in the metals. *Bacon.*

DISSENTANEOUS. *adj.* [from *diffent*.] Dis-
agreeable; inconsistent; contrary.

DISSENTER. *n. f.* [from *diffent*.]

1. One that disagrees, or declares his
disagreement, from an opinion.

They will admit of matter of fact, and agree
with *diffenters* in that; but differ only in assign-
ing of reasons. *Locke.*

2. One who, for whatever reasons, re-
fuses the communion of the English
church.

DISSENTATION. *n. f.* [*diffentatio*, Latin.]
A discourse; a disquisition; a treatise.

Plutarch, in his *diffentation* upon the Poets,
quotes an instance of Homer's judgment in
closing a ludicrous scene with decency and in-
struction. *Brown on the Odyssey.*

To DISSEVER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *sever*.] To
do injury to; to mischief; to damage;
to hurt; to harm.

Having never done the king the least service,
he took the first opportunity to *dissever* him,
and engaged against him from the beginning of
the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

Desires of things of this world, by their ten-
dency, promote or *dissever* our interests in another.
Rogers.

DISSEVICE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *service*.] In-
jury; mischief; ill turn.

We shall rather perform good offices unto
truth, than any *dissevice* unto relations who have
well deserved. *Brown.*

Great sicknesses make a sensible alteration, but
smaller indispositions do a proportionable *dis-*
sevice. *Celiver.*

DISSEVICEABLE. *adj.* [from *dissevice*.]
Injurious; mischievous; hurtful.

DISSEVICEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *disse-*
viceable.] Injury; harm; hurt; mis-
chief; damage.

All action being for some end, and not the
end itself, its aptness to be commanded or for-
bidden must be founded upon its serviceableness
or *disseviceableness* to some end. *Norris.*

To DISSETTLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *settle*.] To
unsettle; to unfix.

To DISSEVER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *sever*. In
this word the particle *dis* makes no
change in the signification, and there-
fore the word, though supported by
great authorities, ought to be ejected
from our language.] To part in two;
to break; to divide; to sunder; to se-
parate; to disunite.

Shortly had the storm so *dissevered* the com-
pany, which the day before had tarried together,
that most of them never met again, but were
swallowed up. *Sidney.*

The *dissevering* of fleets hath been the over-
throw of many actions. *Raleigh.*

All downright rains *dissever* the violence of
outrageous winds, and level the mountainous
billows. *Raleigh.*

Dissever your united strengths,
And part your mingled colours once again. *Shakespeare.*

The meeting points the sacred hair *dissever*
From the fair head, for ever and for ever. *Pope.*

DISSIDENCE. *n. f.* [*dissedeo*, Latin.]
Discord; disagreement. *Dis.*

DISSENTIENCE. *n. f.* [*diffisio*, Latin.] The
act of starting asunder.

DISSENTIENT. *adj.* [*diffisient*, Lat.] Start-
ing asunder; bursting in two.

DISSENTITION. *n. f.* [*diffisio*, Lat.] The
act of bursting in two; the act of start-
ing different ways.

The air having much room to receive motion,
the *diffisition* of that air was great. *Boyle.*

DISSIMILAR. *adj.* [*dis* and *similar*.] Un-
like; heterogeneous.

Simple oil is reduced into *disimilar* parts, and
yields a sweet oil, very differing from salt oil.
Boyle.

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible,
I call simple, homogeneous, and similar; and that,
whose rays are some more refrangible than others,
I call compound, heterogeneous, and *disimilar*.
Newton.

If the fluid be supposed to consist of heteroge-
neous particles, we cannot conceive how those
disimilar parts can have a like situation.
Bentley.

DISSIMILARITY. *n. f.* [from *disimilar*.]
Unlikeness; dissimilitude.

If the principle of reunion has not its entry
in this life, whenever the attractions of sense
cease, the acquired principles of *disimilarity* must
repel these beings from their centre: so that the
principle of reunion, being set free by death,
must drive these beings towards God their centre;
and the principle of *disimilarity*, forcing him to
repel them with infinite violence from him, must
make them infinitely miserable. *Chryme.*

DISSIMILITUDE. *n. f.* [*disimilitudo*, Lat.]
Unlikeness; want of resemblance.

Thereupon grew marvellous *disimilitudes*, and
by reason thereof jealousies, heartburnings, jars,
and discords. *Hosker.*

We doubt whether the Lord, in different cir-
cumstances, did frame his people unto any utter
disimilitudo, either with Egyptians or any other
nation. *Hosker.*

The *disimilitudo* between the Divinity and
images, shews that images are not a suitable
means whereby to worship God. *Stillingfleet.*

As human society is founded in the similitude
of some things, so it is promoted by some cer-
tain *disimilitudes*. *Grew.*

Women are curious observers of the likeness
of children to parents, that they may, upon find-
ing *disimilitudo*, have the pleasure of hinting un-
charity. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*

DISSIMULATION. *n. f.* [*diffimulatio*, Lat.]
The act of dissimbling; hypocrisy; fal-
lacious appearance; false pretensions.

Diffimulation is but a faint kind of policy; for it asketh a strong wit, and a strong heart, to know when to tell truth, and to do it. *Bacon.*

He added not; and Satan, bowing low
His grey *diffimulation*, disappear'd
Into thin air diffus'd. *Milton.*

Diffimulation may be taken for a bare concealment of one's mind; in which sense we commonly say, that it is prudence to diffemble injuries. *South.*

DISSIPABLE. *adj.* [from *dissipate*.] Easily scattered; liable to dispersion.

The heat of those plants is very *dissipable*, which under the earth is contained and held in; but when it cometh to the air, it exhalath. *Bacon.*

The parts of plants are very tender, as consisting of corpuscles which are extremely small and light, and therefore the more easily *dissipable*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

TO DISSIPATE. *v. a.* [*dissipatus*, Lat.]

1. To scatter every way; to disperse.

The heat at length grows so great, that it again *dissipates* and bears off those corpuscles which it brought. *Woodward.*

It is covered with skin and hair, to quench and *dissipate* the force of any stroke, and retard the edge of any weapon. *Roy.*

The circling mountains eddy in,
From the bare wild, the *dissipated* storm. *Thomson.*

2. To scatter the attention.

This slavery to his passions produced a life irregular and *dissipated*. *Savage's Life.*

3. To spend a fortune.

The wherry that contains
Of *dissipated* wealth the poor remains. *London.*

DISSIPATION. *n. f.* [*dissipatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dispersion.

The effects of heat are most advanced when it worketh upon a body without lufs or *dissipation* of the matter. *Bacon.*

Abraham was contemporary with Paleg, in whose time the famous *dissipation* of mankind, and distinction of languages, happened. *Hale.*

2. The state of being dispersed.

Now
Foul *dissipation* follow'd, and forc'd rout. *Milton.*

Where the earth contains nitre within it, if that heat which is continually steaming out of the earth be preserved, its *dissipation* prevented, and the cold kept off by some building, this alone is ordinarily sufficient to raise up the nitre. *Woodward.*

3. Scattered attention.

I have begun two or three letters to you by snatches, and been prevented from finishing them by a thousand avocations and *dissipation*. *Swift.*

TO DISSOCIATE. *v. a.* [*dissocio*, Latin.]

To separate; to disunite; to part.

In the *dissociating* action, even of the gentlest fire, upon a concrete, there perhaps vanish some active and fugitive particles, whose presence was requisite to contain the concrete under such a determinate form. *Boyle.*

DISSOLVABLE. *adj.* [from *dissolve*.] Capable of dissolution; liable to be melted.

Such things as are not *dissolvable* by the moisture of the tongue, act not upon the taste. *Newton.*

DISSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*dissolubilis*, Latin.]

Capable of separation; having one part separable from another by heat or moisture.

Nodules, reposed in cliffs amongst the earth, being hard and not so *dissoluble*, are left behind. *Woodward's Natural History.*

DISSOLUBILITY. *n. f.* [from *dissoluble*.]

Liableness to suffer a disunion of parts by heat or moisture; capacity of being dissolved.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of alteration, or corruption, from the *dissolubility* of their parts, and the coalition of several particles endued with contrary and destructive qualities each to other. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO DISSOLVE. *v. a.* [*dissolvo*, Latin.]

1. To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts with heat or moisture; to melt; to liquefy.

I have heard of anchovies *dissolved* in sauce. *Dryden.*

The whole terrestrial globe was taken all to pieces, and *dissolved*, at the deluge. *Woodw.*

2. To break; to disunite in any manner.

Seeing then that all these things shall be *dissolved*, what manner of persons ought ye to be? *2 Peter.*

3. To loose; to break the ties of any thing.

Down fell the duke, his joints *dissolv'd* asunder,

Blind with the light, and stricken dead with wonder. *Fairfax.*

Witness these ancient empires of the earth,
In height of all their flowing wealth *dissolv'd*. *Milton.*

The commons live, by no divisions rent;
But the great monarch's death *dissolves* the government. *Dryden.*

4. To separate persons united: as, to *dissolve* a league.

She and I, long since contracted,
Are now so sure that nothing can *dissolve* us. *Shakespeare.*

5. To break up assemblies.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, parliaments are assembled; and by him alone they are prorogued and *dissolved*; but each house may adjourn itself. *Bacon to Villiers.*

6. To solve; to clear.

And I have heard of thee, that thou canst make interpretations, and *dissolve* doubts. *Daniel.*

7. To break an enchantment.

Highly it concerns his glory now
To frustrate and *dissolve* the magic spells. *Milton.*

8. To be relaxed by pleasure.

Angels *dissolv'd* in hallelujahs lie. *Dryden.*

TO DISSOLVE. *v. n.*

1. To be melted; to be liquefied.

All putrefaction, if it *dissolve* not in rarefaction, will in the end issue into plants or living creatures bred of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

A wax *dissolves*, as ice begins to run
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth, and languishes away. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. To sink away; to fall to nothing.

If there be more, more woeful, hold it in;
For I am almost ready to *dissolve*,
Hearing of this. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To melt away in pleasures.

DISSOLVENT. *adj.* [from *dissolve*.] Having the power of dissolving or melting.

In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food, moistened with the spittle, is first chewed, then swallowed into the stomach, where, being mingled with *dissolvent* juices, it is concocted, macerated, and reduced into a chyle. *Roy.*

DISSOLVENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

That which has the power of disuniting the parts of any thing.

Spittle is a great *dissolvent*, and there is a great quantity of it in the stomach, being swallowed constantly. *Arbutnot.*

DISSOLVER. *n. f.* [from *dissolve*.] That

which has the power of dissolving.
Fire, and the more subtle *dissolver*, putrefaction, by dividing the particles of substances, turn them black. *Arbutnot.*

Hot mineral waters are the best *dissolvers* of phlegm. *Arbutnot.*

DISSOLVIBLE. *adj.* [from *dissolve*.] It is commonly written *dissolvable*, but less properly.] Liable to perish by dissolution.

Man, that is even upon the intrinsic constitution of his nature *dissolvable*, must, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal. *Hale.*

DISSOLUTE. *adj.* [*dissolutus*, Latin.]

Loose; wanton; unrestrained; dissolved in pleasures; luxurious; debauched.

A giant huge and tall,
Who him disarmed, *dissolute* dismay'd,
Unawares surpris'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Such stand in narrow lanes,
And beat our watch, and rob our passengers;
While he, young, wanton, and effeminate boy,
Takes on the point of honour, to support
So *dissolute* a crew. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

A man of little gravity, or abstinence in pleasures; yea, sometimes almost *dissolute*. *Hayward.*

They, cou'd in zeal,
Thenceforth shall practice how to live secure,
Worldly, or *dissolute*, on what their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton.*

The true spirit of religion banishes indeed all levity of behaviour, all vicious and *dissolute* mirth; but, in exchange, fills the mind with a perpetual serenity. *Addison's Spectator.*

The beauty of religion the most *dissolute* are forced to acknowledge. *Rogers.*

DISSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *dissolute*.]

Loosely; in debauchery; without restraint.

Whereas men have lived *dissolutely* and unrighteously, thou hast tormented them with their own abominations. *Wisdom.*

DISSOLUTENESS. *n. f.* [from *dissolute*.]

Looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery.

If we look into the common management, we shall have reason to wonder, in the great *dissoluteness* of manners which the world complains of, that there are any footsteps at all left of virtue. *Locke.*

DISSOLUTION. *n. f.* [*dissolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of liquefying by heat or moisture.

2. The state of being liquefied.

3. The state of melting away; liquefaction.

I am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual *dissolution* and thaw. *Shakespeare.*

4. Destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts.

The elements were at perfect union in his body; and their contrary qualities served not for the *dissolution* of the compound, but the variety of the compulure. *South.*

5. The substance formed by dissolving any body.

Weigh iron and aqua-fortis severally; then dissolve the iron in the aqua-fortis, and weigh the *dissolution*. *Bacon.*

6. Death; the resolution of the body into its constituent elements.

The life of man is always either increasing towards ripeness and perfection, or declining and decreasing towards rottenness and *dissolution*. *Kalrigh.*

We expected

Immediate *dissolution*, which we thought
Was meant by death that day. *Milton.*

7. Destruction.

He determined to make a present *dissolution* of the world. *Hickes.*

He thence shall come,

When this world's *dissolution* shall be ripe. *Milt.*

Would they have mankind lay aside all care of provisions by agriculture or commerce, because possibly the *dissolution* of the world may happen the next moment? *Bentley.*

8. Breach or ruin of any thing compacted or united.

Is a man confident of wealth and power? Why let him read of those strange unexpected *dissolutions* of the great monarchies and governments of the world. *South.*

9. The act of breaking up an assembly.

10. Looseness of manners; laxity; remissness; dissipation.

A longing after sensual pleasures is a *dissolution* of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering, unapt for noble or spiritual employments. *Bp. Taylor.*

Fancie makes the mind loose and gayish, scatters the spirits, and leaves a kind of *dissolution* upon all the faculties. *South.*

An universal *dissolution* of manners began to prevail, and a professed disregard to all fixed principles. *Atterbury.*

DISSONANCE. n. f. [*dissonans*, Latin. *dissonnance*, Fr.] A mixture of harsh, unpleasant, unharmonious sounds; unsuitableness of one sound to another.

Still govern thou my song, But drive far off the barbarous *dissonnance* Of Bacchus and his revellers. *Milton.*

The Latin tongue is a dead language, and none can decide with confidence on the harmony or *dissonnance* of the numbers of those times. *Gaut.*

DISSONANT. adj. [*dissonans*, Latin.]

1. Harsh; unharmonious.

Dire were the strain, and *dissonnant*, to sing The cruel raptures of the savage kind. *Thomson.*

2. Incongruous; disagreeing: with from.

What can be more *dissonnant* from reason and nature, than that a man, naturally inclined to clemency, should shew himself unkind and inhuman? *Hakewill on Providence.*

3. With to: less properly.

When conscience reports any thing *dissonnant* to truth, it obliges no more than the falsehood reported by it. *South.*

TO DISSUADE. v. a. [*dissuadeo*, Lat.]

1. To deter; to divert by reason or importunity from any thing.

We submit to Cæsar, promising To pay our wonted tribute, from the which We were *dissuaded* by our wicked queen. *Shaks.*

2. To represent any thing as unfit or dangerous.

This would be worse; War therefore, 'pen or conceal'd, alike My voice *dissuades*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Not dissident of thee, do I *dissuade* Thy absence from my fight. *Milton.*
I'd fain deny this with, which thou hast made; Or, what I can't deny, would fain *dissuade*. *Addison's Ovid.*

DISSUA'DER. n. f. [from *dissuade*.] He that dissuades.

DISSUA'SION. n. f. [*dissuasio*, Latin.] Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing; dehortation.

Endeavour to preserve yourself from relapse by such *dissuasions* from love, as its votaries call incentives against it. *Boyle.*

DISSUA'SIVE. adj. [from *dissuade*.] Dehortatory; tending to divert or deter from any purpose.

DISSUA'SITE. n. f. Dehortation; argument or importunity employed to turn the mind off from any purpose or pursuit.

The meanness, or the sin, will scarce be *dissuasives* to those who have reconciled themselves to both. *Government of the Tongue.*

TO DISSU'NDER. v. a. [*dis* and *sunder*.] This is a barbarous word. See *DISSERVER*.] To sunder; to separate.

But when her draught the sea and earth *dissunder'd*,
The troubled bottoms turn'd up, and the thunder'd. *Chapman.*

DISSYLLABLE. n. f. [*δυσσύλλαβος*.] A word of two syllables.

No man is tied, in modern poetry, to observe any farther rule in the feet of his verse, but that they be *dissyllables*; whether spondee, trochee, or iambique, it matters not. *Dryden.*

DI'STAFF. n. f. [*διςταφ*, Saxon.]

1. The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning.

In sum, proud Boreas never ruled fleet, Who Neptune's web on danger's *dissuff* spins, With greater pow'r than she did make them wend Each way, as she that age's praise did bend. *Sidney.*

Weave thou to end this web which I begin; I will the *dissuff* hold, come thou and spin. *Fairfax.*

Ran Coll our dog, and Talbot, with the band; And Malkin, with her *dissuff* in her hand. *Dryden.*

2. It is used as an emblem of the female sex. So the French say, The crown of France never falls to the *dissuff*.

In my civil government some say the crossier, some say the *dissuff*, was too busy. *Horwell.*
See my royal master murder'd, His crown usurp'd, a *dissuff* in the throne. *Dryden.*

DISTAFF-THISTLE. n. f. A species of thistle.

TO DISTA'IN. v. a. [*dis* and *stain*.]

1. To stain; to tinge with an adventitious colour.

Nor ceas'd his arrows, till the shady plain Sev'n mighty bodies with their blood *distaïn*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Place on their heads that crown *distaïn'd* with gore, Which those dire hands from my slain father tore. *Pope.*

2. To blot; to sully with infamy.

He understood, That lady, whom I had to me assign'd, Had both *distaïn'd* her honourable blood, And eke the faith which she to me did bind. *Fairy Queen.*

The worthiness of praise *distaïns* his worth, If he that's prais'd himself bring the praise forth. *Shakspeare.*

Some theologicians defile places erected for religion, by defending oppressions, *distaïning* their professions by publishing odious untruths upon report of others. *Sir John Hayward.*

DISTANCE. n. f. [*distance*, Fr. *distancia*, Latin.]

1. Distance is space considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering any thing else between them.

It is very cheap, notwithstanding the great *distance* between the vineyards and the towns that sell the wine. *Addison on Italy.*

As he lived but a few miles *distance* from her father's house, he had frequent opportunities of seeing her. *Addison.*

2. Remoteness in place.

Cæsar is still dispos'd to give us terms, And waits at *distance* till he hears from Cato. *Addison.*

These dwell at such convenient *distance*, That each may give his friend assistance. *Prior.*

3. The space kept between two antagonists in fencing.

We come to see fight; to see thy pass, thy luck, thy reverse, thy *distance*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Contrariety; opposition.

Banquo was your enemy, So is he mine, and in such bloody *distance*,

That every minute of his being thrusts Against my near'th of life. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

5. A space marked on the course where horses run.

This was the horse that ran the whole field out of *distance*, and won the race. *L'Estrange.*

6. Space of time.

You must do it by *distance* of time. *z. Esd.*
I help my preface by a prescript, to tell that there is ten years *distance* between one and the other. *Prior.*

7. Remoteness in time either past or future.

We have as much assurance of these things, as things future and at a *distance* are capable of. *Tillotson.*

To judge right of blessings prayed for, and yet at a *distance*, we must be able to know things future. *Smalbridge.*

8. Ideal disjunction; mental separation.

The qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no separation, no *distance* between them. *Locke.*

9. Respect; distant behaviour.

I hope your modesty Will know what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*

'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld. *Atterbury.*

If a man makes me keep my *distance*, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time. *Swift.*

10. Retraction of kindness; reserve; alienation.

On the part of heav'n Now alienated, *distance* and distaste, Anger, and just rebuke, and judgment giv'n. *Milton.*

TO DI'STANCE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view.

That which gives a relieve to a bowl, is the quick light, or white, which appears to be on the side nearest to us; and the black by consequence *distances* the object. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To leave behind at a race the length of a distance; to conquer in a race with great superiority.

Each daring lover, with advent'rous pace, Pursued his wishes in the dang'rous race; Like the swift hind the bounding damsel flies, Strains to the goal; the *distanc'd* lover dies. *Gay.*

DI'STANT. adj. [*distans*, Latin.]

1. Remote in place; not near.

This heav'n which we behold *Distant* so high. *Milton.*

I felt, Though *distant* from the worlds between. *Milton.*

The wond'rous rock like Parian marble shone, And seem'd to *distant* sight of solid stone. *Pope.*

Narrowness of mind should be cured by reading histories of past ages, and of nations and countries *distant* from our own. *Watts.*

The senses will discover things near us with sufficient exactness, and things *distant* also, so far as they relate to our necessary use. *Watts.*

2. Remote in time either past or future.

3. Remote to a certain degree: as, ten years, ten miles, *distant*.

4. Reserved; shy.

5. Remote in nature; not allied.

What besides this unhappy servility to custom can reconcile men, that own christianity, to a practice so widely *distant* from it? *Government of the Tongue.*

6. Not obvious; not plain.

It was one of the first distinctions of a well-bred man to express every thing obscure in modest terms and *distant* phrases; while the clown clothed those ideas in plain homely terms that are the most obvious and natural. *Addison.*

DIS

DISTASTE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *taste*.]

1. Aversion of the palate; disagreeable; disgusting.

He gives the reason of the *distaste* of satiety, and of the pleasure in novelty in meats and drinks.
Bacon's Natural History.

2. Dislike; uneasiness.

Prosperity is not without many fears and *distastes*, and adversity is not without comforts and hopes.
Bacon's Essays.

3. Anger; alienation of affection.

Julius Cæsar was by acclamation termed king, to try how the people would take it: the people showed great murmur and *distaste* at it. *Bacon.*
The king having tasted of the envy of the people, for his imprisonment of Edward Plantagenet, was doubtful to keep up any more *distastes* of that kind by the imprisonment of De la Pole also.
Bacon's Henry VII.

On the part of heaven,
Now alienated, distance and *distaste*,
Anger, and just rebuke. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
With stern *distaste* avow'd,
To their own districts drive the sutor crowd.
Pope's Odyssey.

To DISTASTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill the mouth with nauseousness, or disagreeable.

Dangerous conceits are in their nature poisons, which at the first are scarce found to *distaste*,
But, with a little act upon the blood,
Burn like the mines of sulphur. *Shakespeare.*

2. To dislike; to loathe.

I'd have it come to question;
If he *distaste* it, let him to my sister. *Shakespeare.*
I am unwilling to believe that he doth it with a design to play tricks, and fly-blow my words to make others *distaste* them.
Swilling Street.

3. To offend; to disgust.

He thought it no policy to *distaste* the English or Irish by a course of reformation, but sought to please them. *Davies.*

4. To vex; to exasperate; to sour.

The whistling of the winds is better musick to contented minds, than the opera to the spiteful, ambitious, diseased, *distasted*, and distracted souls.
Pope.

DISTASTEFUL. *adj.* [*distaste* and *full*.]

1. Nauseous to the palate; disgusting.

What to one palate is sweet and delicious, to another is odious and *distasteful*. *Glazette.*

2. Offensive; unpleasing.

The visitation, though somewhat *distasteful* to the Irish lords, was sweet and welcome to the common people. *Davies.*
None but a fool *distasteful* truth will tell;
So it be new and please, 'tis full as well. *Dryden.*
Distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, are forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson.*

3. Malignant; malevolent.

After *distasteful* looks,
With certain half-caps, and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
The ground might be the *distasteful* averseness of the Christian from the Jew. *Brown.*

DISTEMPER. *n. f.* [*dis* and *temper*.]

1. A disproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients.

2. A disease; a malady; the peccant predominance of some humour; properly a slight illness; indisposition.

They heighten *distemper* to diseases. *Swilling.*
It argues sickness and *distemper* in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and tossing. *South.*

3. Want of due temperature.

It was a reasonable conjecture, that those countries which were situated directly under the tropick, were of a *distemper* uninhabitable.
Raleigh's History.

DIS

4. Bad constitution of the mind; predominance of any passion or appetite.

If little faults, proceeding on *distemper*,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye
At capital crimes? *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

5. Want of due balance between contraries.

The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and *distemper* consist of contraries. *Bacon.*

6. Ill humour of mind; depravity of inclination.

I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's *distempers* formerly studied to kindle in parliament. *King Charles.*

7. Tumultuous disorder.

Still as you rise, the state, exalted too,
Finds no *distemper* while 'tis chang'd by you. *Waller.*

8. Disorder; uneasiness.

There is a sickness,
Which puts some of us in *distemper*; but
I cannot name the disease, and it is caught
Of you that yet are well. *Shakespeare.*

To DISTEMPER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper*.]

1. To diseafe.

Young son, it argues a *distemper'd* head,
So soon to bid good-morrow to thy bed.
Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

2. To disorder.

In madness,
Being full of supper and *distemp'ring* draughts,
Upon malicious bravery, dost thou come
To start my guilt? *Shakespeare's Othello.*
He *distemper'd* himself one night with long
and hard study. *Burd's History of Florida.*

3. To disturb; to fill with perturbation; to ruffle.

Thou see'st me much *distemper'd* in my mind;
Pull'd back, and then push'd forward to be
kind. *Dryden.*

4. To deprive of temper or moderation.

Distemper'd zeal, sedition, canker'd hate,
No more shall vex the church and tear the state.
Dryden.

They will have admirers among posterity, and be equally celebrated by those whose minds will not be *distempered* by interest, passion, or partiality. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. To make disaffected, or malignant.

Once more to-day well met, *distemper'd* lords;
The king by me requests your presence straight.
Shakespeare.

DISTEMPERATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *temperate*.]

Immoderate.

Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he supposeth to be in all places directly under the sun. *Raleigh's History.*

DISTEMPERATURE. *n. f.* [from *distemperate*.]

1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or other qualities.

Through this *distemperature* we see
The seasons alter; hoary-headed fruits
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shaksp.*

They were consumed by the discommodities of the country, and the *distemperature* of the air. *Abbot.*

2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.

3. Perturbation of the mind.

Thy earliness doth me assure
Thou art uprout'd by some *distemperature*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Confusion; commixture of contraries; loss of regularity.

At your birth
Our grandame earth, with this *distemperature*,
In passion shook. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Tell now, the world fell into this disease,
And how so great *distemperature* did grow. *Daniel.*

DIS

To DISTEND. *v. a.* [*distendo*, Latin.]

To stretch out in breadth.

Avoid enormous heights of seven stories, as well as irregular forms; and the contrary fault of low *distended* fronts, is as unbecomely. *Wotton.*

Thus all day long the full *distended* clouds
Indulge their genial fumes. *Temson.*

DISTENT. *part. pass.* [*distensus*, Latin.]

Spread. Not used.

Some others were new driven and *distent*
Into great ingots and to wedges square,
Some in round plates withouten monument. *Spenser.*

DISTENT. *n. f.* [from *distend*.] The space through which any thing is spread; breadth. Not much in use.

Those arches are the gracefulest, which, keeping precisely the same height, shall yet be *distended* one fourteenth part longer; which addition of *distens* will confer much to their beauty, and detract but little from their strength. *Wotton.*

DISTENTION. *n. f.* [*distentio*, Latin.]

1. The act of stretching; state of things stretched.

Wind and *distention* of the bowels are signs of a bad digestion in the intestines; for in dead animals, when there is no digestion at all, the *distention* is in the greatest extremity. *Arbuth.*

2. Breadth; space occupied by the thing *distended*.

3. The act of separating one part from another; divarication.

Our legs do labour more in elevation than in *distention*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To DISTHRONE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *throne*.]

To dethrone; to depose from sovereignty. Not used.

By his death he it recovered;
But Peridure and Vigent him *disthroned*. *Fanny Queen.*

DISTICH. *n. f.* [*distichon*, Latin.]

A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram consisting only of two verses.

The French compare anagrams, by themselves, to gems; but when they are cast into a *distich*, or epigram, to gems encased in enamelled gold. *Camden's Remains.*

The bard, whose *distich* all commend,
In power, a servant; out of power, a friend. *Lape.*

To DISTILL. *v. n.* [*distillo*, Latin.]

1. To drop; to fall by drops.

In vain kind seasons swell'd the teeming grain;
Soft show'rs *distill'd*, and suns grew warm, in
vain. *Pope.*

Crysal drops from min'ral rocks *distill*. *Pope.*

2. To flow gently and silently.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia, and falleth into the gulph of Persia. *Raleigh's History.*

3. To use a still; to practise the art of distillation.

Have I not seen
Thy pupil long? Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes, *distil*, preserve. *Shaksp.*

To DISTILL. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops; to drop any thing down.

They pour down rain, according to the vapour thereof, which the clouds do drop and *distill* upon man abundantly. *Job.*

The dew, which on the tender grass
The evening had *distill'd*,
To pure rose-water turned was,
The shades with sweets that fill'd. *Drayton.*

From his fair head
Perfumes *distill* their sweets. *Prin.*

The roof is vaulted, and *distills* fresh water
from every part of it, which fell upon us as fast
as the first droppings of a shower. *Addison.*

2. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation; to exalt, separate, or purify by fire: as, *distilled spirits*.

There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it comes to ground;
And that, *distill'd* by magic flights,
Shall raise up artificial sprights. *Shakespeare.*

3. To draw by distillation; to extract by the force of fire.

The liquid *distilled* from benzoin is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness. *Boyle.*

4. To dissolve or melt.

Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distill'd*,
And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd. *Addison.*

DISTILLATION. n. f. [*distillatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.
2. The act of pouring out in drops.
3. That which falls in drops.
4. The act of distilling by fire.

Water by frequent *distillations* changes into fixed earth. *Newton.*

The serum of the blood, by a strong *distillation*, affords a spirit, or volatile alkaline salt, and two kinds of oil, and an earth. *Arbuth. on Ali.*

5. The substance drawn by the still.

I suffered the pangs of an egregious death, to be hopt in, like a strong *distillation* with cloaths. *Shakespeare.*

DISTILLATORY. adj. [from *distil*.] Belonging to distillation; used in distillation.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury, ingredients of a more subtle nature, extremely little, and not visible, may escape at the junctures of the *distillatory* vessels. *Boyle.*

DISTILLER. n. f. [from *distil*.]

1. One who practises the art or trade of distilling.

I sent for spirit of salt to a very eminent *distiller* of it. *Boyle.*

2. One who makes and sells pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

DISTILMENT. n. f. [from *distil*.] That which is drawn by distillation; that which drops. Obsolete.

Upon my lecture hour thy uncle stole,
And in the porches of mine ear did pour
The leperous *distilment*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

DISTINCT. adj. [*distinctus*, Latin.]

1. Different; not the same in number or in kind.

Bellarmin saith, it is idolatry to give the same worship to an image which is due to God: Valquez saith, it is idolatry to give *distinct* worship: therefore, if a man would avoid idolatry, he must give none at all. *Stillingfleet.*

Fatherhood and property are *distinct* titles, and began presently, upon Adam's death, to be in *distinct* persons. *Locke.*

2. Different; separate; being apart, not conjunct.

The intention was that the two armies, which marched out together, should afterwards be *distinct*. *Clarendon.*

Men have immortal spirits, capable of a pleasure and happiness *distinct* from that of our bodies. *Tillotson.*

3. Clear; unconfused.

Heav'n is high,
High and remote, to see from thence *distinct*
Each thing on earth. *Milton.*

4. Spotted; variegated.

Tempestuous fell
His arrows from the fourfold-vilag'd four,
Distinct with eyes; and from the living wheels
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes. *Milton.*

5. Marked out; specified.

Dominion hold
Overall living things that move on th' earth,
Wherever thus created for no place
Is yet *distinct* by name. *Milton.*

DISTINCTION. n. f. [*distinctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of discerning one as preferable to the other.

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,
Distinction, with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakespeare.*

2. Note of difference.

3. Honourable note of superiority.

4. That by which one differs from another.

This faculty of perception puts the *distinction* betwixt the animal kingdom and the inferior parts of matter. *Locke.*

5. Difference regarded; preference or neglect in comparison with something else.

Maids, women, wives, without *distinction* fall;
The sweeping deluge, love, comes on and covers all. *Dryden.*

6. Separation of complex notions.

This fierce abridgment
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

7. Division into different parts.

The *distinction* of tragedy into acts was not known; or, if it were, it is yet so darkly delivered to us, that we cannot make it out. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

8. Notation of difference between things seemingly the same; discrimination.

The mixture of those things by speech, which by nature are divided, is the mother of all error: to take away therefore that error, which confusion breedeth, *distinction* is requisite. *Hosker.*

Lawfulness cannot be handled without limitations and *distinctions*. *Bacon's Holy War.*

This will puzzle all your logic and *distinctions* to answer it. *Denham's Sophy.*

From this *distinction* of real and apparent good, some distinguish happiness into two sorts, real and imaginary. *Norris.*

9. Discernment; judgment.

DISTINCTIVE. adj. [from *distinct*.]

1. That marks distinction or difference.

For from the natal hour, *distinctive* names,
One common right, the great and lowly claim. *Pope's Quixote.*

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; judicious.

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it. *Brown.*

DISTINCTIVELY. adv. [from *distinctive*.]

- Particularly; not confusedly.

I did all my pilgrimage debate,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not *distinctively*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

DISTINCTLY. adv. [from *distinct*.]

1. Not confusedly; without the confusion of one part with another.

To make an echo that will report three, or four, or five words *distinctly*, it is requisite that the body percussing be a good distance off. *Bacon's Natural History.*

On its sides it was bounded pretty *distinctly*, but on its ends very confusedly and indistinctly. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Plainly; clearly.

The object I could first *distinctly* view,
Was tall straight trees, which on the waters flew. *Dryden.*

After the light of the sun was a little word off my eyes, I could see all the parts of it *distinctly* by a glimmering reflection that played upon them from the surface of the water. *Addison.*

DISTINCTNESS. n. f. [from *distinct*.]

1. Nice observation of the difference between different things.

The membranes and humours of the eye are perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness*, of vision. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Such discrimination of things as makes them easy to be observed.

TO DISTINGUISH. v. a. [*distinguo*, Latin.]

1. To note the diversity of things.

Rightly to *distinguish* is, by conceit of the mind, to sever things different in nature, and to discern wherein they differ. *Hosker.*

2. To separate from others by some mark of honour or preference.

They *distinguish* my poems from those of other men, and have made me their peculiar care. *Dryden.*

Let us revolve that roll with strictest eye,
Where, safe from time, *distinguish'd* actions lie. *Pope.*

3. To divide by proper notes of diversity.

Moses *distinguishes* the causes of the flood into those that belong to the heavens, and those that belong to the earth, the rains, and the abyss. *Burton's Theory.*

4. To know one from another by any mark or note of difference.

So long
As he could make me, with his eye or ear,
Distinguish him from others, he did keep
The deck. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

We have not yet been seen in any house,
Nor can we be *distinguish'd*, by our faces,
For man or master. *Shakespeare.*

By our reason we are enabled to *distinguish* good from evil, as well as truth from falsehood. *Watts.*

5. To discern critically; to judge.

Sweet prince, th' untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet divid'd into the world's deceit;
Nor more can you *distinguish* of a man,
Than of his outward show! *Shakespeare.*

6. To constitute difference; to specify; to make different from another.

St. Paul's Epistles contain nothing but points of christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to enlarge on the great and *distinguishing* doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

7. To make known or eminent.

TO DISTINGUISH. v. n. To make distinction; to find or show the difference.

He would warily *distinguish* between the profit of the merchant and the gain of the kingdom. *Child's Discourse on Trade.*

The readers must learn by all means to *distinguish* between proverbs, and those polite speeches which beautify conversation. *Swift.*

DISTINGUISHABLE. adj. [from *distinguish*.]

1. Capable of being distinguished; capable of being known, or made known, by notes of diversity.

Impenitent, they left a race behind
Like to themselves, *distinguishable* scarce
From gentles, but by circumcision vain. *Milton.*

The acting of the soul, as it relates to perception and decision, to choice and pursuit, or aversion, is *distinguishable* to us. *Hale.*

I shall distribute every into its principal and eminent parts, *distinguishable* as they relate to God, our neighbour, and ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

Being dissolved in aqueous juices, it is by the eye *distinguishable* from the solvent body. *Boyle.*

A simple idea, being in itself uncompounded, contains nothing but one uniform appearance, or conception in the mind, and is not *distinguishable* into different ideas. *Locke.*

2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard.

I would endeavour that my better should seek me by the merit of something *distinguisht*, instead of my seeking them. *Swift.*

DISTINGUISHED. *participial adj.* [from *distinguisht*.] Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary.

For sins committed, with many aggravations of guilt, the furnace of wrath will be seven times hotter, and burn with a *distinguished* fury. *Rogers.*

Never on man did heav'nly favour shine, With rays so strong, *distinguisht*, and divine. *Pope.*

DISTINGUISHER. *n. s.* [from *distinguisht*.]

1. A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another. If writers be just to the memory of Charles II. they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *distinguisher* of their talents. *Dryden.*

2. He that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity.

Let us admire the wisdom of God in this *distinguisher* of times, and visible deity, the sun. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DISTINGUISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *distinguisht*.] With distinction; with some mark of eminent preference.

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been *distinguishtly* favourable to me. *Pope.*

DISTINGUISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *distinguisht*.] Distinction; observation of difference.

To make corrections upon the senechens reports, I considered whether any credit at all were to be given to their *distinguishments*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

TO DISTORT. *v. a.* [*disortus*, Lat.]

1. To writhe; to twist; to deform by irregular motions.

I see her take each nauseous draught, And so obligingly am caught, I bless the hand from whence they came, Nor dare *distort* my face for shame. *Swift.*

2. To put out of the true direction or posture.

With fear and pain *Distorted*, all my nether shape thus grew Transformed. *Milton.*

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do darken and *distort* the understandings of men. *Tillotson.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning.

Something must be *distorted* beside the intent of the divine inditer. *Peachment on Poetry.*

DISTORTION. *n. s.* [*disortio*, Lat.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.

By his *distortion* he reveals his pains; He by his tears and by his sighs complains. *Prior.*

In England we see people lulled asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of party, who would be warmed and transported out of themselves by the bellowings and *distortions* of enthusiasm. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO DISTRACT. *v. a. part. pass. distractd*; anciently *disfracted*; and sometimes *disfract*. [*disfractus*, Latin.]

1. To pull different ways at once.

The peedle endeavours to contemn unto the meridian; but, being *distracted*, driveth that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. To separate; to divide.

By sea, by sea. —Most worthy sir, you therein throw away The absolute fellowship you have by land; *Distract* your army, which doth most consist Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shakespeare.*

3. To turn from a single direction toward various points.

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If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South.*

4. To fill the mind with contrary considerations; to perplex; to confound; to harass.

While I suffer thy terrors I am *distracted*. *Psal.* Come, cousin, canst thou quake, and change thy colour,

Murder thy breath in middle of a word, And then again begin, and stop again, As if thou wert *distracted* and mad with terror? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

It would burst forth; but I recover breath, And cease *distract* to know well what I utter. *Milton's Lycidas.*

He possesses a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or *distracted* with immoderate cares. *Ray.*

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, how would a perpetual noise *distract* us! We should, on the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep or meditate than in the middle of a sea-fight. *Locke.*

5. To make mad; properly, by an unsettled and vagrant fancy; but, popularly, to make mad in whatever mode.

Wherefore bring you hither? —To fetch my poor *distracted* husband hence: Let us come in, that we may bind him fast, And bear him home for his recovery. *Shaksp.*

Better I were *distract*, So should my thought be fever'd from my griefs, And woe, by wrong imagination, life The knowledge of themselves. *Shaksp.*

She was unable in strength of mind to bear the grief of his defeat, and fell *distracted* of her wits. *Bacon.*

You shall find a *distracted* man fancy himself a king, and with a right inference require suitable attendance, respect, and obedience. *Locke.*

DISTRACTEDLY. *adv.* [from *distract*.] Madly; frantically.

Methought her eyes had cross'd her tongue; For she did speak in parts *distractedly*. *Shaksp.*

DISTRACTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *distract*.] The state of being *distracted*; madness.

DISTRACTION. *n. s.* [*distractio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency to different parts; separation.

While he was yet in Rome, His power went out in such *distractions*, as Beguill'd all spies. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

2. Confusion; state in which the attention is called different ways.

Never was known a night of such *distraction*, Noise to confound and dreadful; jangling crowds, That run and knew not whither. *Dryden.*

What may we not hope from him in a time of quiet and tranquillity, since, during the late *distractions*, he has done so much for the advantage of our trade? *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. Perturbation of mind; violence of some painful passion.

The irascible passions follow the temper of the heart; the concupiscible *distractions*, the crisis of the liver. *Brown.*

The *distract*ion of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardest heart. *Tatler.*

4. Madness; frantickness; loss of the wits; vagrancy of the mind.

Madam, this is a meer *distract*ion: You turn the good we offer into envy. *Shaksp.*

So to mad Pentheus double Thebes appears, And furies howl in his discompos'd ears: Oracles so, with like *distract*ion lost, Is made to fly his mother's angry ghost. *Waller.*

Commiserate all those who labour under a settled *distract*ion, and who are shut out from all the pleasures and advantages of human commerce. *Atterbury.*

5. Disturbance; discord; difference of sentiments.

The two armies lay quiet near each others without improving the confusion and *distract*ion which the king's forces were too much inclined to. *Clarendon.*

DISTRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *distract*.] Causing perplexity.

Of grown unmindful through *distractive* cares, I've stretch'd my arms, and touch'd him unawares. *Dryden.*

TO DISTRAIN. *v. a.* [from *distringo*, Latin.]

1. To seize; to lay hold on as an indemnification for a debt.

Here's Beauford, that regards not God nor king, Hath here *distrain'd* the Tower to his use. *Shaksp.*

2. To rend; to tear. Not in use. *Spenser.*

TO DISTRAIN. *v. n.* To make seizure.

The earl answered, I will not lend money to my superior, upon whom I cannot *distrain* for the debt. *Camden's Remains.*

3. To seize.

Bloud, his rent to have regain'd, Upon the British diadem *distrain'd*. *Marvell.*

DISTRAINER. *n. s.* [from *distrain*.] He that seizes.

DISTRAINT. *n. s.* [from *distrain*.] Seizure. *Dia.*

DISTRAUGHT. *part. adj.* [from *distract*.] Distracted.

He had been a good military man in his days, but was then *distracted* of his wits. *Camden.*

DISTRESS. *n. s.* [*distresse*, French.]

1. The act of making a legal seizure.

He would first demand his debt; and, if he were not paid, he would straight go and take a *distress* of goods and cattle, where he could find them, to the value. *Spenser.*

Quoth she, some say the soul's secure Against *distress* and forfeiture. *Hudibras.*

2. A compulsion in real actions, by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt or duty which he refused.

3. The thing seized by law.

4. Calamity; misery; misfortune.

There can I sit alone, unseen of any, And to the nightingale's complaining notes Tune my *distresses*, and record my woes. *Shak.*

There shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon earth *distresses* of nations, with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring. *Luke.*

People in affliction or *distress* cannot be hated by generous minds. *Clarissa.*

TO DISTRESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prosecute by law to a seizure.

2. To harass; to make miserable; to crush with calamity.

Distress not the Meabites, neither contend with them in battle. *Deuteronomy.*

I am *distressed* for thee, my brother Jonathan. *2 Sam.*

DISTRESSFUL. *adj.* [*distress* and *full*.]

1. Miserable; full of trouble; full of misery.

I often did beguile her of her tears, When I did speak of some *distressful* stroke That my youth suffer'd. *Shakespeare.*

The ewes still folded, with discom'd thighs, Unmilk'd, lay bleating in *distressful* cries. *Pope.*

Distressful and desolating events, which have attended the mistakes of politicians, should be present in their minds. *Watts.*

2. Attended with poverty.

He, with a body fill'd, and vacant mind, Gets him to rest, cramm'd with *distressful* bread. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*distribuo*, Lat.]

To divide among more than two; to deal out; to dispense.

The king sent over a great store of gentlemen and warlike people, amongst whom he distributed the land. *Spenser.*

The spoil got on the Antiaties Was not distributed. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
She did distribute her goods to all them that were nearest of kindred. *Judith.*

DISTRIBUTE. n. f. [from distribute.]
One who deals out any thing; a dispenser.

There were judges and distributors of justice appointed for the several parts of his dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

Of that peculiar matter out of which the bodies of vegetables and of animals are formed, water is the common vehicle and distributor to the parts of those bodies. *Woodward.*

DISTRIBUTION. n. f. [distributio, Lat.]
1. The act of distributing or dealing out to others; dispensation.

Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the distribution. *Bacon's Essays.*

Providence has made an equal distribution of natural gifts, whereof each creature severally has a share. *L'Estrange.*

Every man in a great station would imitate the queen in the distribution of offices in his disposal. *Swift.*

1. Act of giving in charity.

Let us govern our charitable distributions by this pattern of nature, and maintain a mutual circulation of benefits and returns. *Atterbury.*

3. [In logic.] As an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts by division; so the word *distribution* is most properly used, when we distinguish a universal whole into its several kinds of species. *Watts.*

DISTRIBUTIVE. adj. [from distribute.]

1. That is employed in assigning to others their portions: as, *distributive* justice, that which allots to each his sentence or claim.

If justice will take all, and nothing give, justice methinks is not distributive. *Dryden.*

Observe the *distributive* justice of the authors, which is constantly applied to the punishment of virtue, and the reward of vice, directly opposite to the rules of their best critics. *Swift.*

2. That assigns the various species of a general term.

DISTRIBUTIVELY. adv. [from distributive.]

1. By distribution.

2. Singly; particularly.

Although we cannot be free from all sin collectively, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found inherent in us; yet, *distributively* at the least, all great and grievous actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided. *Hosker.*

3. In a manner that expresses singly all the particulars included in a general term; not collectively.

An universal term is sometimes taken collectively for all its particular ideas united together; and sometimes *distributively*, meaning each of them single and alone. *Watts' Logic.*

DISTRICT. n. f. [districtus, Latin.]

1. The circuit or territory within which a man may be compelled to appearance. *Corwell.*

2. Circuit of authority; province.

His governors, who furnished themselves upon the example of their grand monarch, purchased all the arts of despotick government in their respective districts. *Addison.*

With stern distaste avow'd,
To their own districts drive the suitor crowd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. Region; country; territory.

Those districts which between the tropicks lie
The scorching beams, directly darted, fry. *Blackmore.*

DISTRICTION. n. f. [districus, Latin.]
Sudden display. Little used.

A smile plays with a surprising agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the brightest *districion*, and fits like a glory upon the countenance. *Collier on the Aspett.*

To DISTRU'ST. v. a. [dis and trust.] To regard with diffidence; to disside in; not to trust.

He sheweth himself unto such as do not distrust him. *Wisdom.*

DISTRUST. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Discredit; loss of credit; loss of confidence.

To me reproach
Rather belongs, *distrust*, and all dispraise. *Milton.*

2. Suspicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

You doubt not me; nor have I spent my blood,
To have my faith no better understood:
Your soul's above the baseness of *distrust*;
Nothing but love could make you so unjust. *Dryden.*

DISTRUSTFUL. adj. [distrust and full.]

1. Apt to distrust; suspicious.

Generals often harbour *distrustful* thoughts in their breasts. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

2. Not confident; diffident.

The great corruptors of discourse have not been so *distrustful* of themselves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

3. Diffident of himself; modest; timorous.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks;
But railing nonsense in full volleys breaks. *Pope.*

DISTRUSTFULLY. adv. [from distrustful.]
In a distrustful manner.

DISTRUSTFULNESS. n. f. [from distrustful.] The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

To DISTURB. v. a. [disturbo, low Lat.]

1. To perplex; to disquiet; to deprive of tranquillity.

He that has his own troubles, and the happiness of his neighbours, to disturb him, has work enough. *Collier on Emry.*

His youth with wants and hardships must engage;

Plots and rebellions must disturb his age. *Prior.*

2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.

3. To interrupt; to hinder: as, care disturbs study.

4. To turn off from any direction: with from This is not usual.

It oft-times may succeed, so as perhaps
Shall grieve him, if I fail not; and disturb
His inmost counsels from their destin'd aim. *Milton.*

DISTURB. n. f. [from the verb.] Confusion; tumultuary emotion.

Infant without disturb took alarm,
And onward move embattel'd. *Milton.*

DISTURBANCE. n. f. [from disturb.]

1. Perplexity; interruption of a settled state.

The denomination of money concerns trade, and the alteration of that necessarily brings disturbance to it. *Locke.*

2. Confusion; disorder of thoughts.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or disturbance. *Watts.*

3. Tumult; violation of peace.

This mischief had not then befall'n,
And more that shall befall: innumerable
Disturbances on earth through female snares. *Milton.*

DISTURBER. n. f. [from disturb.]

1. A violator of peace; he that causes tumults and publick disorders.

He stands in the fight both of God and men most justly blameable, as a needless disturber of the peace of God's church, and an author of dissension. *Hosker.*

Men that make an insult upon society, ought to be humbled, as disturbers of the public tranquillity. *Addison.*

Ye great disturbers, who in endless noise,
In blood and horror, seek unnatural joys;
For what is all this bustle, but to shun
Those thoughts with which you dare not be alone. *Granville.*

2. He that injures tranquillity; he that causes perturbation of mind.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's disturbers. *Shakspeare.*

To DISTURN. v. a. [dis and turn.] To turn off; to turn aside. Not in use.

He glad was to *disturn* that furious stream
Of war on us, that else had swallow'd them. *Daniel.*

DISVALUATION. n. f. [dis and valuation.]

Disgrace; diminution of reputation.

What can be more to the *disvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard, than that eleven thousand English should have marched into the heart of his countries? *Bacon.*

To DISVALUE. v. a. [dis and value.]

To undervalue; to set a low price upon.

Her reputation was *disvalued*
In levity. *Shakspeare's Meas. for Meas.*

The very same pride which prompts a man to vaunt and overvalue what he is, does as forcibly incline him to contemn and *disvalue* what he has. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DISVE'LOP. v. a. [develop, French.]

To uncover. *Ditt.*

DISUNION. n. f. [dis and union.]

1. Separation; disjunction.

Rest is most opposite to motion, the immediate cause of *disunion*. *Granville's Scythi.*

Disunion of the corporeal principles, and the vital, causeth death. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

Let not peace be made before the *disunion* of France and Spain. *Addison's State of the War.*

The strength of it will join itself to France, and grow the closer to it by its *disunion* from the rest. *Addison on the War.*

2. Breach of concord.

To DISUNITE. v. a. [dis and unite.]

1. To separate; to divide.

The ribs they then divide, and *disunite*
The ribs and limbs. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To part friends or allies.

To DISUNITE. v. n. [dis and unite.] To fall asunder; to become separate.

While every particular member of the publick provides solely for itself, the several joints of the body politic do separate and *disunite*, and so become unable to support the whole. *Smith.*

DISUNITY. n. f. [dis and unity.] A state of actual separation.

Disunity is the natural property of matter, which is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical monads. *More.*

DISUSAGE. n. f. [dis and usage.] The

gradual cessation of use or custom.

They cut off presently such things as might be extinguished without danger, leaving the rest to be abolished by *disusage* through tract of time. *Hosker.*

DIT

DISUSE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *use*.]

1. Cessation of use; delinquency; want of practice.

The *disuse* of the tongue is the only effectual remedy against these. *Addison's Guardian*.

2. Cessation of custom.

That obligation upon the lands did not prescribe, or come into *disuse*, but by fifty consecutive years. *Arbuthnot*.TO DISUSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *use*.]

1. To cease to make use of.

'Tis law, though custom now diverts the course:

As nature's institute is yet in force,
Uncancel'd, though *disus'd*. *Dryden's Fables*.Priam in arms *disus'd* invests his limbs decay'd. *Dryden*.2. To disaccustom: with *from* or *to*;
more properly *from*.*Disuse* me from the queasy pain
Of being belov'd and loving. *Donne*.He shall his troops for fighting fields prepare,
Disus'd to toils and triumphs of the war. *Dryden*.TO DISVOUCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch*.]

To destroy the credit of; to contradict.

Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouch'd* another. *Shakespeare*.DISWITTED. *adj.* [*dis* and *wit*.] De-prived of the wits; mad; distracted.
Not in use.She ran away alone;
Which when they heard, there was not one
But halted after to be gone,
As she had been *diswitted*. *Drayton's Nymphid*.DIT. *n. f.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A ditty; a
poem; a tune. Obsolete.No bird but did her shrill notes sweetly sing;
No song but did contain a lovely *dit*. *F. Queen*.DITATION. *n. f.* [*ditatus*, Latin.] The
act of enriching.Those eastern worshippers intended rather ho-
mage than *ditation*; the blessed virgin comes in
the form of poverty. *Hall's Contemplations*.DITCH. *n. f.* [*dic*, Saxon; *dik*, Erfc.]1. A trench cut in the ground, usually
between fields.Some asked for manors, others for acres that
lay convenient for them; that he would pull down
his fences, and level his *ditches*. *Arbuthnot*.Sudden the *ditches* swell, the meadows swim. *Thomson*.2. Any long narrow receptacle of water:
used sometimes of a small river in
contempt.In the great plagues there were seen, in divers
ditches and low grounds about London, many
toads that had tails three inches long. *Bacon*.3. The moat with which a fortress is sur-
rounded.The *ditches*, such as they were, were altoge-
ther dry, and easy to be passed over. *Knotter*.4. *Ditch* is used, in composition, of any
thing worthless, or thrown away into
ditches.Poor Tom, when the foul fiend rages, eats
cowdung for fallets, swallows the old rat, and the
ditch dog. *Shakespeare*.TO DITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
make a ditch.I have employed my time, besides *ditching*,
in finishing my travels. *Swift*.DITCH-DELIVERED. *adj.* [*ditch* and
deliver.] Brought forth in a ditch.Finger of birth-strangled hate,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.DITCHER. *n. f.* [from *ditch*.] One who
digs ditches.You merit new employments daily,
Our *thatcher*, *ditcher*, *gard'ner*, *boily*. *Swift*.

DIV

DITHYRAMBICK. *n. f.* [*dithyrambus*,
Latin.]1. A song in honour of Bacchus; in
which anciently, and now among the
Italians, the distraction of ebriety is
imitated.2. Any poem written with wildness and
enthusiasm.DITHYRAMEICK. *adj.* Wild; enthu-
siastick.Pindar does new words and figures roll
Down his impetuous *dithyrambick* tide. *Cowley*.DITTANDER. *n. f.* The same with *pepper-
wort*.DITTANY. *n. f.* [*didamnus*.] A plant.*Dittany* hath been renowned, for many ages,
upon the account of its sovereign qualities in me-
dicines. It is generally brought over dry from
the Levant. *Miller*.Virgil reports of *dittany*, that the wild goats
eat it when they are shot with darts. *Moré*.DITTIED. *adj.* [from *ditty*.] Sung;
adapted to musick.He, with his soft pipe, and smooth *dittied* song,
Well knows to still the wild winds when they
roar. *Milton*.DITTY. *n. f.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A poem
to be sung; a song.Although we lay altogether aside the confide-
ration of *ditty* or matter, the very harmony of
sounds being framed in due sort, and carried from
the ear to the spiritual faculties of our souls, is,
by a native puissance and efficacy, greatly avail-
able to bring to a perfect temper whatsoever is
there troubled. *Hooker*.Being young, I framed to the harp
Many an English *ditty* lovely well,
And gave the tongue a helpful ornament. *Shakf.*Strike the melodious harp, shrill timbrels ring,
And to the warbling lute soft *ditties* sing. *Sandys*.His annual wound in Lebanon, allur'd
The Syrian damsels to lament his fate,
In am'rous *ditties*, all a summer's day. *Milton*.Mean while the rural *ditties* were not mute,
Temper'd to th' oaten flute;
Rough satyrs danc'd. *Milton*.They will be singing and fingering under thy in-
exorable windows lamentable *ditties*, and call
thee cruel. *Dryden*.DIVAN. *n. f.* [an Arabick or Turkish
word.]

1. The council of the oriental princes.

2. Any council assembled: used commonly
in a sense of dislike.Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark *divan*, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton*.Swift to the queen the herald Medon ran,
Who heard the consult of the dire *divan*. *Pope*.TO DIVARICATE. *v. n.* [*divaricatus*,
Latin.] To be parted into two; to
become bifid.The partitions are strained across: one of them
divaricates into two, and another into several
small ones. *Woodward*.TO DIVARICATE. *v. a.* To divide into
two.A slender pipe is produced forward towards the
throat, whereinto it is at last inserted, and is there
divaricated, after the same manner as the sperma-
tick vessels. *Crew*.DIVARICATION. *n. f.* [*divaricatio*, Lat.]

1. Partition into two.

Dogs, running before their masters, will stop
at a *divarication* of the way, till they see which
hand their masters will take. *Ray*.

2. Division of opinions.

To take away all doubt, or any probable *diva-
rication*, the cause is plainly specified. *Brown*.

DIV

TO DIVE. *v. n.* [*bippan*, Saxon.]

1. To sink voluntarily under water.

I am not yet informed, whether when a *div*
ver *diveth*, having his eyes open, and swimmeth
upon his back, he sees things in the air greater or
less. *Bacon's Natural History*.Around our pole the spy dragon glides,
And, like a winding stream, the bears divides,
The less and greater; who, by fate's decree,
Abhor to *dive* beneath the southern sea. *Dryden*.That the air in the blood-vessels of live bod-
ies has a communication with the outward air,
I think, seems plain from the experiments of hu-
man creatures being able to bear air of much
greater density in *diving*, and of much less upon
the tops of mountains, provided the changes be
made gradually. *Arbuthnot*.2. To go under water in search of any
thing.Crocodiles defend those pearls which lie in the
lakes: the poor Indians are eaten up by them,
when they *dive* for the pearl. *Raleigh*.The knave deserves it, when he tempts the
maid,
Where jolly fights for kings, or *dives* for gain.3. To go deep into any question, doctrine,
or science.The wits that *div'd* most deep, and soar'd most
high,
Seeking man's pow'rs, have found his weakness
lurch. *Darwin*.He performs all this out of his own fund,
without *diving* into the arts and sciences for a
supply. *Dryden*.Whensoever we would proceed beyond those
simple ideas, and *dive* farther into the nature of
things, we fall presently into darkness and ob-
scurity. *Locke*.You swim a-top, and on the surface strive;
But to the depths of nature never *dive*. *Blackmore*.You should have *div'd* into my inmost thoughts. *Philips*.4. To immerse into any business or
condition.Sweet pounce, th' untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet *div'd* into the world's deceit,
Nor can distinguish. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

5. To depart from observation; to sink.

Dive, thoughts, down to my soul. *Shakespeare*.TO DIVE. *v. a.* To explore by diving.Then Brutus, Rome's first martyr, I must
name;
The Curtius bravely *div'd* the gulph of fate. *Denham*.TO DIVE-LL. *v. a.* [*divello*, Latin.] To
pull; to separate; to sever.They begin to separate; and may be easily *di-
velled* or parted asunder. *Brown's Vag. Liv.*DIVER. *n. f.* [from *dive*.]

1. One that sinks voluntarily under water.

Perseverance gains the *diver's* prize. *Pope*.2. One that goes under water in search of
treasure.It is evident, from the relation of *divers* and
fishers for pearls, that there are many kinds of
shell-fish which lie perpetually concealed in the
deep, screened from our sight. *Woodward*.3. He that enters deep into knowledge or
study.He would have him, as I conceive it, to be no
superficial and floating artificer; but a *diver* into
causes, and into the mysteries of proportion.4. *Water's Architecture*.TO DIVERGE. *v. n.* [*divergo*, Latin.]
To tend various ways from one point.Homogeneous rays, which flow from several
points of any object and fall perpendicularly on
any reflecting surface, shall afterwards *diverge*
from so many points. *Newton*.

DIVERGENT. *adj.* [from *divergere*, Lat.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DI'VERS. *adj.* [*diversus*, Lat.] Several; sundry; more than one. Out of use.

We have *divers* examples in the church of such as, by fear, being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, repented, and kept still the office of preaching the gospel. *Harington.*

The teeth breed when the child is a year and a half old: then they cast them, and new ones come about seven years; but *divers* have backward teeth come at twenty, some at thirty and forty. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Divers letters were shot into the city with arrows, wherein Solyman's councils were revealed. *Kentley.*

Divers friends thought it strange, that a white dry body should acquire a rich colour upon the effusion of spring-water. *Boyle on Colours.*

DI'VERSE. *adj.* [*diversus*, Latin.]

1. Different from another.

Four great beasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one from another. *Daniel.*

2. Different from itself; various; multifarious; diffused.

Eloquence is a great and *diverse* thing, nor did she yet ever favour any man so much as to be wholly his. *Ben Jonson.*

3. In different directions. It is little used but in the last sense.

The gourd
And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with resentment fly
Her fatty fibres, and with rends creep
Diverse, detaching contact. *Philips.*

To seize his papers, Curl, was next thy care;
His papers light *diverse*, tost in air. *Pope.*

DIVERGIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *diversify*.]

1. The act of changing forms or qualities.

If you consider how variously several things may be compounded, you will not wonder that such fruitful principles, or manners of *diversification*, should generate differing colours. *Boyle.*

2. Variation; variegation.

3. Variety of forms; multifariousness.

4. Change; alteration.

This, which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which seems to make a *diversification* of the will, but indeed is the same will diversified. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO DIVERSEIFY. *v. a.* [*diversify*, Fr.]

1. To make different from another; to distinguish; to discriminate.

There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and *diversified* one from another as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another. *Locke.*

Male souls are *diversified* with so many characters, that the world has not variety of materials sufficient to furnish out their different inclinations. *Addison's Spectator.*

It was easier for Homer to find proper sentiments for Grecian generals, than for Milton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To make different from itself; to vary; to variegate.

The country being *diversified* between hills and dales, woods and plains, one place more clear, another more darksome, it is a pleasant picture. *Spenser.*

There is, in the producing of some species, a composition of matter, which may be much *diversified*. *Bacon.*

DIVERSION. *n. f.* [from *divert*.]

1. The act of turning any thing off from its course.

Cutting off the tops, and pulling off the buds, work retention of the sap for a time, and *diversion* of it to the sprouts that were not forward. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I have ranked this *diversion* of chudion postice among the effects of our contentions. *Denham's Pity.*

2. The cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency.

Fortunes, honour, friends,
Are mere *diversions* from love's proper object,
Which only is itself. *Denham's Pity.*

3. Sport; something that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. *Diversion* seems to be something lighter than amusement, and less forcible than pleasure.

You for those ends whole days in council sit,
And the *diversions* of your youth forget. *Waller.*
In the book of games and *diversions*, the reader's mind may be supposed to be relaxed. *Addison's Spectator.*

Such productions of wit and humour as expose vice and folly, furnish useful *diversions* to readers. *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. [In war.] The act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY. *n. f.* [*diversité*, Fr. from *diversitas*, Latin.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness.

Then is there in this *diversity* no contrariety. *Hooker.*
They cannot be divided, but they will prove opposite; and, not resting in a bare *diversity*, rise into a contrariety. *South.*

The most common *diversity* of human constitutions arises from the solid parts, as to their different degrees of strength and tension. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Variety.

The *diversity* of ceremonies in this kind ought not to cause dissension in churches. *Hooker.*

Society cannot subsist without a *diversity* of stations; and if God should grant every one a middle station, he would defeat the very scheme of happiness proposed in it. *Rogers.*

3. Distinct being; not identity.

Considering any thing as existing at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of identity and *diversity*. *Locke.*

4. Variegation.

A waving glow his bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright *diversities* of day. *Pope.*

DIVERSLY. *adv.* [from *diverse*.]

1. In different ways; differently; variously.

The tack we all have, as well of ghostly as of earthly favours, is in each kind easily known; but the gifts of God are so *diversly* bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive: what all stand in need of seldom hath hid. *Hooker.*

Both of them do *diversly* work, as they have their medium *diversly* disposed. *Bacon.*

Whether the king did permit it to save his purse, or to communicate the chry of a business displeasing to his people, was *diversly* interpreted. *Bacon.*

Leicester bewrayed a desire to plant him in the queen's favour, which was *diversly* interpreted by such as thought that great avizen of courts to do nothing by chance, nor much by affection. *Watson.*

The universal matter, which Muses comprehendeth under the names of heaven and earth, is by *divers* *diversly* understood. *Kateigh.*

Could nought avail, however fam'd in war;
Nor armies leagu'd, that *diversly* ally'd
To curb his power. *Philips.*

2. In different directions; to different points.

On life's vast ocean *diversly* we sail;
Reason the carl, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*

TO DIVER'T. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Lat.]

1. To turn off from any direction or course.

I rather will subject me to the malice
Of a *diverted* blood and bloody brother. *Shak.*
Knots, by the confus of the meeting sap,
Infest the bound pine, and *divert* his grain,
Tortive and enant, from his course of growth. *Shakspere.*

He finds no reason to have his rent abated, because a greater part of it is *diverted* from his landlord. *Locke.*

They *diverted* railery from improper objects, and gave a new turn to ridicule. *Addison.*

Nothing more is requisite for producing all the variety of colours, and degrees of refrangibility, than that the rays of light be bodies of different sizes; the least of which may make violet, the weakest and darkest of the colours, and be more easily *diverted* by refracting surfaces from the right course; and the rest, as they are bigger and bigger, make the stronger and more lucid colours, blue, green, yellow, and red, and be more and more difficultly *diverted*. *Newton.*

2. To draw forces to a different part.

The kings of England would have had an absolute conquest of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but still there arose sundry occasions, which divided and *diverted* their power some other way. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. To withdraw the mind.

Alas, how simple, to these cares compar'd,
Was that crude apple that *diverted* Eve! *Milton.*
They avoid pleasure, lest they should have their affections tainted by any sensuality, and *diverted* from the love of him who is to be the only comfort. *Addison on Idleness.*

Maro's muse, not wholly bent
On what is gainful, sometimes she *diverts*
From solid counsel. *Philips.*

4. To please; to exhilarate. See **DIVERSION.**

An ingenious gentleman did *divert* or instruct the kingdom by his papers. *Swift.*

5. To subvert; to destroy; in *Shakspere*, unless it belong to the first sense.

Frights, changes, horrors,
Divert and crackle, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states. *Shaksp.*

DIVE'TER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, and a *diverter* of sadness. *Watson.*

TO DIVERTISE. *v. a.* [*divertiser*, Fr. *diverto*, Latin.] To please; to exhilarate; to divert. Little used.

Let orators instruct, let them *divertise*, and let them move us; this is what is properly meant by the word *ful*. *Dryden.*

DIVERTISEMENT. *n. f.* [*divertissement*, Fr.] Diversion; delight; pleasure.

Not much in use.

How fond forever men are of bad *divertisement*, it will prove itself which ends in heaviness. *Government of the Tongue.*

DIVERTIVE. *adj.* [from *divert*.] Recreative; amusive; exhilarating. A word not fully authorized.

I would not exclude the common accidents of life, nor even things of a pleasant and *divertive* nature, so they are innocent, from conversation. *Rogers.*

TO DIVE'RT. *v. a.* [*diversif*, French.] The English word is therefore more properly written *diversif*. See **DAVAST.**

To strip; to make naked; to denude.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *diversif*;
His sword, his shield, he takes, and plumed
crests. *Denham.*

DIV

Let us *divest* the gay phantom of temporal impurities of all that false lustre and ornament in which the pride, the passions, and the folly of men have dressed it up. *Rogers.*

DIVESTURE. *n. f.* [from *divest*.] The act of putting off.

The *divestiture* of mortality dispenses them from those laborious and avocating duties which are here requisite to be performed. *Boyle.*

DIVIDABLE. *adj.* [from *divide*.] Separate; different; parted. Not used.

How could communities maintain Peaceful commerce from *divisible* flowers? *Shakespeare.*

DIVIDANT. *adj.* [from *divide*.] Different; separate. Not in use.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb,
Whose procreation, residence, and birth
Scarce is *divident*; touch with several fortunes. *Shakespeare.*

TO DIVIDE. *v. a.* [*divido*, Latin.]

1. To part one whole into different pieces.
Divide the living child in two, and give half to me one, and half to the other. *1 Kings.*

Let old Timotheus yield the prize,
Or both *divide* the crown;
Hermis'd a mortal to the skies,
She drew an angel down. *Dryden.*

They were *divident* into little independent societies, speaking different languages. *Locke.*

2. To separate; to keep apart, by flauding as a partition between.

Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it *divide* the waters from the waters. *Genesis.*

You must go
Where fear, and winds, and deserts will *divide* you. *Dryden.*

3. To disunite by discord.

There shall five in one house be *divided*. *Luke.*

4. To deal out; to give in shares.

Then in the midst a tearing groan did break
The name of Antony: it was *divided*
Between her heart and lips. *Shakespeare.*

Divide the prey into two parts; between them that took the war upon them, who went out to battle; and between all the congregation. *Numbers.*

Cham and Japhet were heads and princes over their families, and had a right to *divide* the earth by families. *Locke.*

TO DIVIDE. *v. n.*

1. To part; to sunder.

2. To break friendship.

Love cools, friendship falls off,
Brothers *divide*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

DIVIDEND. *n. f.* [from *divide*.]

1. A share; the part allotted in division.

Each person shall adapt to himself his peculiar share, like other *dividends*. *Dreary of Piety.*
If on such petty merits you confer
So vast a prize, let each his portion share:
Make a just *dividend*; and, if not all,
The greater part to Diomedes will fall. *Dryden.*

2. [In arithmetic.] The number given to be parted or divided. *Cocker.*

DIVIDEND. *n. f.* [from *divide*.]

1. That which parts any thing into pieces.
According as the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter into the divided body; so it joined itself to some new parts of the medium or divided body, and did in like manner forsake others. *Digby.*

2. A distributor; he who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or *divider* over you. *Luke.*

3. A disuniter; the person or cause that breaks concord.

Money, the great *divider* of the world, hath,

DIV

by a strange revolution, been the great uniter of a divided people. *Swift.*

4. A particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDUAL. *adj.* [*dividuus*, Latin.] Divided; shared or participated in common with others.

She shines,
Revolv'd on heav'n's great axle, and her reign
With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds;
With thousand thousand stars! *Milton.*

DIVINATION. *n. f.* [*divinatio*, Lat.]

1. *Divination* is a prediction or foretelling of future things, which are of a secret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by any human means. *Ayliffe.*

Certain tokens they noted in birds, or in the entrails of beasts, or by other the like frivolous *divinations*. *Hobbes.*

Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob, neither is there any *divination* against Israel. *Numbers.*

His countenance did imprint an awe,
And naturally all souls to his did bow;
As wands of *divination* downward draw,
And point to beds where foreign gold doth grow. *Dryden.*

The excellency of the soul is seen by its power of divining in dreams: that several such *divinations* have been made, none can question who believes the holy writings. *Addison.*

2. Conjectural preface or prediction.

Tell thou thy earl his *divination* lies,
And I will take it as a sweet disgrace. *Shakspeare.*

DIVINE. *adj.* [*divinus*, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God.

Her line
Was hero-make, half human, half *divine*. *Dryden.*

2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human.

The benefit of nature's light is not thought excluded as unnecessary, because the necessity of a *divine* light is magnified. *Hobbes.*

Instructed, you'd explore
Divine contrivance, and a God adore. *Blackm.*

3. Excellent in a supreme degree. In this sense it may admit of comparison.

The *divinest* and the richest mind,
Both by art's purchase and by nature's dower,
That ever was from heav'n to earth confid'd. *Davies.*

4. Prefageful; divining; prescient.

Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,
Mistake him; he the fault'ring measure felt. *Milton.*

DIVINE. *n. f.*

1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

Claudio must die to-morrow: let him be furnished with *divines*, and have all charitable preparation. *Shakspeare.*

Give Martius leave to proceed in his discourse; for he spoke like a *divine* in armour. *Ramus's Holy War.*

A *divine* has nothing to say to the wisest congregation, which he may not express in a manner to be understood by the meanest among them. *Swift.*

2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian.

Th' eternal cause in their immortal lines
Was taught, and poets were the first *divines*. *Denham.*

TO DIVINE. *v. a.* [*divino*, Latin.] To foretel; to foreknow; to preface.

Why dost thou say King Richard is depos'd?
Dart'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his downfall? *Shakspeare.*

TO DIVINE. *v. n.*

1. To utter prognostication.

DIV

Then is Caesar and he knit together.—If I were to *divine* of this unity, I would not prophesy so. *Shakespeare.*

The prophets thereof *divine* for money. *Mir.*

2. To feel prefaces.

If secret powers
Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts,
This pretty lad will prove our country's bliss. *Shakespeare.*

3. To conjecture; to guess.

The best of commentators can but guess at his meaning; none can be certain he has *divined* rightly. *Dryden.*

He took it with a bow, and soon *divin'd*
The seeming toy was not for sought design'd. *Dryden.*

In change of torment would be ease:
Could you *divine* what lovers bear,
Even you, Prometheus, would confess
There is no vulture like despair. *Graville.*

DIVINELY. *adv.* [from *divine*.]

1. By the agency or influence of God.

Faith, as we use the word, called commonly *divine* faith, has to do with no propositions but those which are supposed to be *divinely* inspired. *Locke.*

This topic was very fitly and *divinely* made use of by our apostle, in his conference with philosophers, and the unquitting people of Athens. *Bentley.*

2. Excellently; in the supreme degree.

The Grecians most *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men, a name expressing both beauty and goodness. *Hobbes.*

She fair, *divinely* fair! fit love for gods. *Milton.*

Blessed Socrates! *divinely* brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble for revenge. *Cresch.*

3. In a manner noting a deity.

His golden horns appear'd,
That on the four head throne *divinely* height,
And o'er the banks *divin'd* a yellow light. *Addison.*

DIVINENESS. *n. f.* [from *divine*.]

1. Divinity; participation of the *divine* nature.

Is it then impossible to distinguish the *divineness* of this book from that which is humane? *Grew.*

2. Excellency in the supreme degree.

By Jupiter, an angel! or, if not,
An earthly paragon: behold *divineness*!
No elder than a boy. *Shakspeare.*

DIVINER. *n. f.* [from *to divine*.]

1. One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means.

This drudge of the devil, this *diviner*, laid claim to me, called me Dromio, and swore I was assured to her; told me what privy marks I had about me. *Shakspeare.*

Expelled his oracles, and common temples of delusion, the devil runs into corners, exercising meaner trumperies, and acting his deceits in witches, magicians, *diviners*, and such inferior seducers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Conjecturer; guesser.

If he himself be conscious of nothing he then thought on, he must be a notable *diviner* of thoughts, that can assure him that he was thinking. *Locke.*

DIVINRESS. *n. f.* [from *diviner*.] A prophetess; a woman professing divination.

The mad *divinress* had plainly writ,
A time should come, but many ages yet,
In which minister delinies ordain
A dame should drown with all her feather'd train. *Dryden.*

DIVINITY. *n. f.* [*divinité*, Fr. *divinitas* Lat.]

1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God ; deity ; godhead.

As with new wine intoxicated both,
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton.*

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Stillinger.*

2. God ; the Deity ; the Supreme Being ; the Cause of causes.

'Tis the *Divinity* that stirs within us,
'Tis Heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison.*

3. False god.

Vain idols, deities that ne'er before
In Israel's lands had fix'd their due abodes,
Beastly *divinities*, and doves of gods. *Prior.*

4. Celestial being.

God doubtless can govern this machine he
could create, by more direct and easy methods
than employing these subservient *divinities*. *Chapman.*

5. The science of divine things ; theology.

Hear him but reason in *divinity*,
And, all admiring, with an inward wish
You would desire the king were made a prelate. *Shakespeare.*

Trust not my age.

My reverence, calling, nor *divinity*,
If this sweet lady lie not guiltless here
Under some biting error. *Shakespeare.*

Among hard words I number those which are
peculiar to *divinity*, as it is a science. *Swift.*

6. Something supernatural.

They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers,
either in nativity, chance, or death. *Shakespeare.*

DIVISIBLE. *adj.* [*divisibilis*, Latin.]

Capable of being divided into parts ;
discerptible ; separable.

When we frame in our minds any notion of
matter, we conceive nothing else but extension
and bulk, which is impenetrable, or *divisible*
and passive. *Bentley.*

DIVISIBILITY. *n. f.* [*divisibilitas*, Fr.]

The quality of admitting division or separation of parts.

The most palpable absurdities will press the
senses of infinite *divisibility*. *Glanville.*

This will easily appear to any one, who will
let his thoughts loose in the vast expansion of
space, or *divisibility* of matter. *Locke.*

DIVISIBLNESS. *n. f.* [from *divisible*.]

Divisibility.

Naturalists disagree about the origin of motion,
and the indefinite *divisibility* of matter. *Boyer.*

DIVISION. *n. f.* [*divisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dividing any thing into parts.

2. The state of being divided.

Thou madest the spirit of the firmament, and
commanded it to part asunder, and to make a
division betwixt the waters. *1 Esdras.*

3. That by which any thing is kept apart ;
partition.

4. The part which is separated from the rest by dividing.

If we look into communities and *divisions* of
men, we observe that the discreet man, not the
wit, guides the conversation. *Addison.*

5. Disunion ; discord ; difference.

There was a *division* among the people, be-
cause of him. *John.*

As to our *division* with the Romanists, were
our differences the product of heat, they would,
like small clefts in the ground, want but a cool
season to cement them. *Dreay of Piety.*

6. One of the parts into which a discourse
is distributed.

In the *division* I have made, I have endeavoured,
the best I could, to govern myself by
the diversity of matters. *Locke.*

Express the heads of your *divisions* in as few
and clear words as you can, otherwise I never
can be able to retain them. *Swift.*

7. Space between the notes of musick, or parts of a musical composition ; jult time.

Thy tongue
Makes Welsh as sweet as ditties highly penn'd,
Sung by a fair queen in a summer's bower,
With ravishing *division*, to her lute. *Shakespeare.*

Our tongue will run *divisions* in a tune, not
nursing a note, even when our thoughts are totally
engaged elsewhere. *Glanville.*

8. Distinction.

I will put a *division* between my people and
thy people. *Exodus.*

9. [In arithmetick.] The separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned. Cocker.

10. Subdivision ; distinction of the general into species.

Abound
In the *division* of each several crime,
Adding it many ways. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DIVISOR. *n. f.* [*divisor*, Latin.] The number
given, by which the dividend is divided ; the number which shows how
many parts the dividend is to be divided
into.

DIVORCE. *n. f.* [*divorce*, Fr. from *divortium*, Latin.]

1. The legal separation of husband and wife.

Divorce is a lawful separation of husband and
wife, made before a competent judge, on due
cognizance had of the cause, and sufficient proof
made thereof. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

To restore the king,
He counsels a *divorce*, a loss of her,
That like a jewel has hung twenty years
About his neck, yet never lost her lustre. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

He had in his eye the *divorce* which had passed
betwixt the emperor and Scribonia. *Dryden.*

2. Separation ; disunion.

Such motions may occasion a farther alienation
of mind, and *divorce* of affections, in her, from
my religion. *King Charles.*

These things, to be a bastard, and to be born
out of lawful wedlock, are convertible the one
with the other ; and 'tis hard to make *divorce*
between those things that are so near in nature to
each other, as being convertible terms. *Ayliffe.*

3. The sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

4. The cause of any penal separation.
Go with me, like good angels, to my end ;
And, as the long *divorce* of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

TO DIVORCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To separate a husband or wife from the other.

2. To force asunder ; to separate by violence.

Were it consonant unto reason to *divorce* these
two sentences, the former of which doth shew
how the latter is restrained, and, not marking the
former, to conclude by the latter of them ? *Hooker.*

The continent and the island were continued
together, within men's remembrance, by a
drawbridge ; but are now *divorced* by the down-
fallen cliffs. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

So from'd her youthful soul not easily forc'd,
Or from so fair, so sweet a seat *divorc'd*. *Waller.*

3. To separate from another.

If thou wert not glad,
I would *divorce* me from thy mother's tomb,
Sepulch'ring on adulteress. *Shakespeare.*

It to be it were possible, that all other orna-
ments of mind might be had in their self per-

fection, nevertheless the mind that should pos-
sess them, *divorced* from piety, could be but a
spectacle of commiseration. *Hooker.*

4. To take away ; to put away.

I dare not make myself so guilty,
To give up willingly that noble title
Your master wed me to : nothing but death
Shall e'er *divorce* my dignities. *Shakespeare.*
Aerial pasture the lungs with gentle force
Constant embrace by turns, by turns *divorce*. *Blackmore.*

DIVORCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *divorce*.]

Divorce ; separation of marriage.
Write her a bill of *divorcement*, and give it in
her hand, and send her out of his house. *Dreay.*

DIVORCER. *n. f.* [from *divorce*.] The person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance,
the eternal *divorcer* of marriage. *Drammond.*

DIURETICK. *adj.* [*diureticus*.] Having the power to provoke urine.

Diureticks are decoctions, emulsions, and oils
of emollient vegetables, that relax the urinary
passages ; such as relax ought to be tried before
such as force and stimulate. Those emollients
ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them
from perspiring, and on empty stomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

Graceful as John, she moderates the reins,
And whistles sweet her *diuretick* strains. *Young.*

DIURNAL. *adj.* [*diurnus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the day.

We observe in a day, which is a short year,
the greatest heat about two in the afternoon,
when the sun is past the meridian, which is the
diurnal solstice, and the same is evident from the
thermometer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Think, ere this *diurnal* star
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter sere foment. *Milton.*

2. Constituting the day.

Why does he order the *diurnal* hours
To leave earth's other part, and rise in ours ? *Prior.*

3. Performed in a day ; daily ; quotidian.

The prime orb,
Incredible how swift, had thither rowl'd
Diurnal. *Milton.*

The *diurnal* and annual revolution of the sun
have been, from the beginning of nature, con-
stant, regular, and universally observable by all
mankind. *Becke.*

DIURNAL. *n. f.* [*diurnal*, Fr.] A journal ; a day-book.

DIURNALLY. *adv.* [from *diurnal*.]

Daily ; every day.

As we make the enquiries, we shall *diurnally*
communicate them to the publick. *Tatler.*

DIURNITY. *n. f.* [*diurnitas*, Lat.]

Length of duration.

Such a coming, as it might be said that that
generation should not pass till it was fulfilled,
they needed not suppose of such *diurnity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO DIVULGE. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Lat.]

1. To publish ; to make publick ; to reveal to the world.

Men are better contented to have their com-
mendations suppressed, than the contrary much
divulged. *Hooker.*

I will pluck the veil of modesty from the so
seeming mistress Page, and *divulge* Page himself
for a secure and wilful Adon. *Shakespeare.*

These answers, in the silent night receiv'd,
The king himself *divulg'd*, the land believ'd. *Dryden.*

You are deprived of the right over your own
sentiments, of the privilege of every human crea-
ture, to *divulge* or conceal them. *Pope.*

The cabinets of the sick, and the closets of the

dead, have been ransacked to publish private letters, and divulge to all mankind the most secret sentiments of friendship. *Pope.*

2. To proclaim; to declare by a publick act.

This is true glory and renown, when God, Looking on th' earth, with approbation marks The just man, and *divulges* him through heav'n To all his angels, who with true applause Recount his praises. *Milton.*

DIVULGER. *n. f.* [from *divulge*.] A publisher; one that exposes to publick view.

I think not any thing in my letters could tend so much to my reproach, as the odious divulging of them did to the infamy of the *divulgers*. *King Charles.*

DIVULSION. *n. f.* [*divulsio*, Lat.] The act of plucking away.

Aristotle, in his *Ethicks*, takes up the conceit of the beaver, and the *divulsion* of his testicles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO DIZEN. *v. a.* [This word seems corrupted from *digit*.] To dress; to deck; to rig out. A low word.

Your ladyship lifts up the *saith* to be seen; For sure I had *dizen'd* you out like a queen. *Swift.*

DIZZARD. *n. f.* [from *dizzy*.] A block-head; a fool. *Diis.*

DIZZINESS. *n. f.* [from *dizzy*.] Giddiness; whirl in the head.

Fixed seriousness heats the brain in some to distraction, and causeth an aching and *dizziness* in sounder heads. *Glanville.*

DIZZY. *adj.* [*biris*, *birix*, Saxon.]

1. Giddy; vertiginous; having in the head the sensation of turning round.

All on a sudden miserable pain Surpris'd thee, dim thine eyes, and *dizzy* swam In darkness. *Milton.*

2. Causing giddiness.

How fearful And *dizzy* 'tis to cast one's eyes so low! *Shak.*

3. Giddy; thoughtless.

What followers, what retinue canst thou gain? Or at thy heels the *dizzy* multitude, Longer than thou canst feed them on thy cost? *Milton.*

TO DIZZY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To whirl round; to make giddy.

Not the dreadful spout, Which shipmen do the hurricane call, Shall *dizzy* with more clamour Neptune's ear In his descent, than shall my prompted sword Falling on Diomedes. *Shakspere.*
To divide him inventorially, would *dizzy* the arithmetick of memory. *Shakspere.*

TO DO. *v. a.* Thou *do'st*, he *doth* or *does*; preter. *did*; part. pass. *done*. [bon, Sax. *doen*, Dutch.]

1. To practise or act any thing good or bad.

Thou hast *done* evil above all that were before thee. *1 Kings.*
Flee evil, and *do* good. *Psalms.*

2. To perform; to achieve.

They help, who hurt so small; And he hath nothing *done*, that *doth* not all. *Daniel.*

Learn to live well, that thou may'st die so too; To live and die is all we have to *do*. *Denham.*

What is the reason a man's arm won't smile and frown, and do all the intellectual postures of the countenance? *Collier.*

3. To execute; to discharge.

May one, that is a herald and a prince, *Do* a fair message to his kingly ears? *Shaksp.*

Findarus is come

To do you salutation from his master. *Shaksp.*
The jury prayed of the senate a guard, that they might do their consciences. *Bacon.*

4. To cause. This structure is obsolete.

A fatal plague which many *did* to dye. *Spenser.*
Nought can quench mine inly flaming side, Nor sea of liquor cold, nor lake of mire, Nothing but death can *do* me to respire. *Fairy Q.*

5. To transact.

The thing was not *done* in a corner. *Adi.*

6. To produce any effect to another.

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he waved indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm. *Shakspere.*

Thou hast, Sebastian, *done* good feature shame. *Shakspere.*

If there be any good thing to be *done*, That may to thee *do* ease, and grace to me, Speak to me. *Shakspere.*

'Tis true, I *did* so; nor was it in vain: She *did* me right, and satisfied my vengeance. *Rowe.*

You *do* her too much honour: she hath neither sense nor taste, if she dares to refuse you. *Swift.*

7. To have recourse to; to practise as the last effort: commonly in the form of a passionate interrogation.

What will ye *do* in the end thereof? *Jerem.*

8. To perform for the benefit or hurt of another.

I know what God will *do* for me. *Samuel.*
Acts of mercy *done* to the poor, shall be accepted and rewarded as *done* to our Saviour himself. *Atterbury.*

9. To exert; to put forth.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. *2 Timothy.*

10. To manage by way of intercourse or dealing; to have business; to deal.

I have been deterred by an indisposition from having much to *do* with steams of so dangerous a nature. *Boyle.*

What had I to *do* with kings and courts? My humble lot had cast me far beneath them. *Rowe.*

11. To gain; to effect by influence.

It is much that a jest with a sad brow will *do* with a fellow that never had the ache in his shoulders. *Shakspere.*

His queen, notwithstanding she had presented him with divers children, and with a crown also, though he would not acknowledge it, could *do* nothing with him. *Bacon.*

12. To make any thing what it is not.

Off with the crown, and with the crown his head; And whilst we breathe, take him to *do* him dead. *Shakspere.*

13. To finish; to end.

As for this mercy, Which he intends for Lear and for Cordelia, The battle *done*, and they within our power, Shall never see his pardon. *Shakspere.*

Go to the reading of some part of the New Testament, not carelessly, or in haste, as if you had a mind to have *done*; but attentively, as to be able to give some account of what you have read. *Dugdale.*

Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was *done*, To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run. *Dryden.*

14. To conclude; to settle.

They *did* their work and *did*'d. *Prior.*
When all is *done*, there is no man can serve his own interest better than by serving God. *Tillotson.*

15. To put.

Why, Warwick, who should *do* the duke to death? *Shakspere.*
The lord Aubrey Vere Was *done* to death. *Shakspere.*

16. The phrase, *what to do with*, signifies how to bestow; what use to make of; what course to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of.

Men are many times brought to that extremity, that if it were not for God, they would not know *what to do with* themselves, or how to enjoy themselves for one hour. *Tillotson.*

TO DO. *v. n.*

1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill.

Unto this day they *do* after the former manners: they fear not the Lord, neither *do* they after the law and commandment which the Lord commanded the children of Jacob. *2 Kings.*

As every prince should govern as he would desire to be governed, so every subject ought to obey as he would desire to be obeyed, according to the maxim of *doing* as we would be *done* by. *Temple.*

2. To make an end; to conclude: only in the compound preterit.

You may ramble a whole day, and every moment discover something new; but when you have *done*, you will have but a confused notion of the place. *Spectator.*

3. To cease to be concerned with; to cease to care about; to desist from notice or practice: only in the compound preterit.

No men would make use of disunited parties to destroy one body, unless they were sure to master them when they had *done with* them. *Stillingfleet.*

I have *done with* Chaucer, when I have answered some objections. *Dryden.*

We have not yet *done with* assenting to propositions at first hearing, and understanding their terms. *Locke.*

Having *done with* such amusements, we give up what we cannot disown. *Pope.*

4. To fare; to be with regard to sickness or health.

Good woman, how *do'st* thou? —The better that it pleases your good worship to ask. *Shakspere.*

5. To succeed; to fulfil a purpose.

Come, 'tis no matter; we shall *do* without him. *Addison.*

You would do well to prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and, if that won't *do*, challenge the crown. *Collier.*

6. To deal with.

No man, who hath to *do* with the kings, will think himself safe, unless you be his good angel, and guide him. *Bacon.*

7. *To Do* is used for any verb, to save the repetition of the word: as, *I shall come, but if I do not, go away; that is, if I come not.*

Thus painters Cupids paint, thus poets *do*. A naked god, blind, young, with arrows two. *Sidney.*

If any thing in the world deserve our serious study and consideration, those principles of religion *do*. *Tillotson.*

Take all things which relax the veins; for what *does* so, prevents too vigorous a motion through the arteries. *Arbutnot.*

8. *Do* is a word of vehement command, or earnest request: as, *help me, do; make haste, do.*

If thou hast lost thy land, *do* not also lose thy constancy; and if thou must die a little sooner, yet *do* not die impatiently. *Taylor.*

—Loose me.—I will free thee. *Dryden.*
—*Do*, and I'll be thy slave.

9. *To Do* is put before verbs sometimes

expletively: as, *I do love, or I love; I did love, or I loved.*

The Turks *do* acknowledge God the Father, creator of heaven and earth, being the first Person in the Trinity, though they deny the rest.

Bacon's Holy War.

This just reproach their virtue *does* excite.

Dryden.

Expletives their feeble aid *do* join.

Pope.

10. Sometimes emphatically: as, *I do hate him, but will not wrong him.*

Pendition catch my soul

But I *do* love thee; and when I love thee not, Chaos is come again.

Shakespeare.

11. Sometimes by way of opposition: as, *I did love him, but scorn him now.*

To DOAT. *v. n.* See To DOTE.

DO'CIBLE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Lat.] Tractable; docile; easy to be taught.

The shining self of low-thistles and brambles is commonly set before them, as all the food and entertainment of their tenderest and most *docible* age.

Milton.

DO'CIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *docible*.] Teachableness; docility; readiness to learn.

I might enlarge in commendation of the noble bound, as also of the *docibleness* of dogs in general.

Walton's Angler.

DO'CILE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Latin.]

1. Teachable; easily instructed; tractable.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and, being *docile* and tractable, are very useful.

Ellis' Voyage.

2. With to before the thing taught.

Soon *docile* to the secret acts of ill,
With smiles I could betray, with temper kill.

Prior.

DOCT'LITY. *n. f.* [*docilité*, Fr. from *docilitas*, Latin.] Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn.

All the perfection they allowed his understanding was aptness and *docility*, and all that they attributed to his will was a possibility to be virtuous.

South.

What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature for use? the *docility* of an elephant, and the infirmity of a camel for travelling in deserts?

Grew.

DOCK. *n. f.* [*bocca*, Saxon.] A plant; a weed.

The species are seventeen, ten of which grow wild, several of them being used in medicine; and the sort called the oriental burdock, is said to be the true rhubarb.

Miller.

Nothing teems

But hateful docks, rough thistles, keekies, hurs, Losing both beauty and utility.

Shakespeare.

My love for gentle Dermot faster grows
Than yon tall dock that rises to thy nose:

Cut down the dock, 'twill sprout again; but know,

Love rooted out, again will never grow.

Swift.

DOCK. *n. f.*

1. The stump of the tail, which remains after docking.

2. The solid part of the tail.

The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well described by Bontius. The dock is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's spatula.

Grew's Museum.

DOCK. *n. f.* [as some imagine, of *dugios*.] A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.

The boatwain and mariner may bring religion to what dock they please.

Howell.

There are docks for their gallies and men of war, as well as work-houses for all land and naval preparations.

Addison.

To DOCK. *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.]

1. To cut off a tail.

2. To cut any thing short.

One or two stood constant centry, who *docked* all favours handed down; and spread a huge invisible net between the prince and subject, through which nothing of value could pass.

Swift.

3. To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail.

4. To lay the ship in a dock.

DO'CKET. *n. f.* A direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing.

DiB.

DOCTOR. *n. f.* [*doctor*, Lat.]

1. One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physick. In some universities they have doctors of musick. In its original import, it means a man so well versed in his faculty, as to be qualified to teach it.

No woman had it, but a civil *doctor*, Who did refuse three thousand ducats of me, And begg'd the ring.

Shakespeare.

Then stood there up one in the council, a Plarifice, named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of laws.

Acts.

2. A man skilled in any profession.

Then subtle *doctors* scriptures made their pride, Casuists, like cocks, struck out each other's eyes.

Danham.

Each profelyte would vote his *doctor* best, With absolute exclusion to the rest.

Dryden.

3. A physician; one who undertakes the cure of diseases.

By medicine life may be prolong'd, yet death Will seize the *doctor* too.

Shakespeare.

How does your patient, *doctor*?

—Not so sick, my lord,

As she is troubled with thick coming fancies.

Shakespeare.

Children will not take those medicines from the *doctor's* hand, which they will from a nurse or mother.

Grev. of Tongue.

To 'pothecaries let the learn'd prescribe, That men may die without a double bribe; Let them, but under their superstitious kill, When *doctors* first have sign'd the bloody bill.

Dryden.

He that can ease by recreation, and make pleasure the vehicle of health, is a *doctor* at it in good earnest.

Collier.

In truth, nine parts in ten of those who recovered, owed their lives to the strength of nature and a good constitution, while such a one happened to be the *doctor*.

Swift.

4. Any able or learned man.

The simplest person, that can but apprehend and speak sense, is as much judge of it as the greatest *doctor* in the school.

Digby of Baten.

To DOCTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To physick; to cure: to treat with medicines. A low word.

DOCTORAL. *adj.* [*doctoralis*, Lat.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY. *adv.* [from *doctoral*.] In manner of a doctor.

The physicians resorted to him to touch his pulse, and consider of his disease *doctorally* at their departure.

Hakewill.

DOCTORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *doctor*.] The rank of a doctor.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president of the college, after he had received all the grades and degrees, the professorship and the *doctorship*.

Clarendon.

DOCTRINAL. *adj.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. Containing doctrine, or something formally taught.

The verse naturally affords us the *doctrinal* proposition, which shall be our subject.

South.

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

To this end the word of God no otherwise serveth, than only in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument.

Hooker.

What special property or quality is that, which, being no where found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save souls, and leaveth all other *doctrinal* means besides destitute of vital efficacy?

Hooker.

DOCTRINAL. *n. f.* Something that is part of doctrine.

Not such as assent to every word in scripture, can be said in *doctrinal* to deny Christ.

South.

DOCTRINALLY. *adv.* [from *doctrina*.] In the form of doctrine; positively, as necessary to be held.

Scripture accommodates itself to common opinion, and employs the usual forms of speech, without delivering any thing *doctrinally* concerning these points.

Ray.

DOCTRINE. *n. f.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. The principles or positions of any sect or matter; that which is taught.

To make new articles of faith and doctrine, no man thinketh it lawful: new laws of government, what church or commonwealth is there which maketh not, either at one time or other.

Hooker.

Ye are the sons of clergy, who bring all their *doctrines* fairly to the light, and invite men with freedom to examine them.

Atterbury.

That great principle in natural philosophy is the doctrine of gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies toward each other.

Watts.

2. The act of teaching.

He said unto them in his *doctrine*.

Mark.

DO'CUMENT. *n. f.* [*documentum*, Latin.]

1. Precept; instruction; direction.

It is a most necessary instruction and *document* for them, that as her majesty made them dispensators of her favour, so it behoveth them to show themselves equal distributors.

Bacon.

Learners should not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of *documents* or ideas at one time.

Watts.

2. Precept, in an ill sense; a precept infolently authoritative, magisterially dogmatical, solemnly trifling.

Gentle instructions pierce, as oil is the most penetrating of all liquors; but in magisterial *documents* men think themselves attacked, and stand upon their guard.

Government of the Tongue.

It is not unnecessary to digest the *documents* of cracking authors into several classes.

Harris.

DODDER. *n. f.* [*southeren*, to shoot up, Dutch. *Skinner*.]

Dodder is a singular plant: when it first shoots from the seed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments of which it is furnished soon after clinging about these plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itself along the stalks of the plant, entangling itself about them. It has no leaves, but consists of capillaments or stalks, brownish with a cast of red, which run to great lengths. They have tubercles, which sit there fast down to the plant, and by means of which they absorb the juices destined for its nourishment.

Hill.

DO'DDERED. *adj.* [from *dotter*.] Overgrown with dodder; covered with supererescant plants.

Near the hearth a laurel grew,
Dodder'd with age, whose boughs encompass round

The household gods, and shade the holy ground.

Dryden's Aeneid.

The peasants were enjoin'd
Sere-wood, and firs, and *dotter*'d oaks to find.

Dryden's Fables.

DONE'CAGON. *n. f.* [*doctus* and *gonia*.] A figure of twelve sides.

DOECATEMERION. n. f. [*δοκατεμεριον*.]

The twelfth part.

'Tis doecatemerion thus describ'd:

Thrice ten degrees, which every sign contains,
Let twelve exhaust, that not one part remains;
It follows straight, that every twelfth confuses
Two whole and one half portion of the signs.

Creech.

To DODGE. v. n. [probably corrupted from *dog*; to shift, and play fly tricks, like a dog.] The word in all its senses is low and vulgar.

1. To use craft; to deal with tergiversation; to play mean tricks; to use low shifts.

If in good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly, it argues an earthly and ignoble mind, where we have apparently wronged, to higgie and *dodge* in the amends.

Hale's Contemplation.

The consideration should make men grow weary of *dodging* and shewing tricks with God.

South.

2. To shift place as another approaches.

For he had, any time this ten years full,
Dodg'd with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull.

Milton.

3. To play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them.

You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me; she *dodged* with me above thirty years.

Addison.

The chaffering with dissenters, and *dodging* about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time.

Swift.

DO'DKIN. n. f. [*duyken*, Dutch.] A doitkin, or little doit; a contemptuous name for a low coin.

I would not buy them for a *doitkin*.

Lily's Grammar corrected.

DO'DMAN. n. f. The name of a fish.

Fish that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the craw-fish, the hoddmandod or *doitman*, and the tortoise.

Bacon.

DOE. n. f. [*doe*, Saxon; *daa*, Danish; *dama*, Latin.] A she deer; the female of a buck.

Then but forbear your food a little while,
While, like a *doe*, I go to find my fawn,
And give it food.

Shakespeare's As you like it

Bucks have horns, *doe* none. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The fearful doe

And flying flag amidst the greyhounds go.

Drayton's Virgil.

DOE. n. f. [from *To do*.] A feat; what one has to do; what one can perform.

No sooner he does peep into
The world, but he has done his *doe*.

Hu libras.

DO'ER. n. f. [from *To do*.]

1. One that does any thing good or bad.

So foul a thing, O! thou injustice art,
That tort'rest both the *doer* and distress.

Daniel.

It may be indeed a publick crime, or a national mischief; yet it is but a private act, and the *doer* of it may chance to pay his head for his presumption.

South.

2. Actor; agent.

Since thus far we open the things that have been done, let not the principal *doers* themselves be forgotten.

Hosker.

3. Performer.

One judgeth the prize to the best *doer*, of which they are no less glad than great princes are of triumphs.

Sidney.

4. An active, or busy, or valiant person.

Fear not my lord, we will not stand to prate;
Talkers are no good *doers*: be assur'd,
We go to use our hands, and not our tongues.

Shakespeare.

They are great speakers but small *doers*; greater in show than in deed.

Knotley's History

5. One that habitually performs or practises.

Be *doers* of the word, and not hearers only.

Common Prayer.

In this we shew ourselves weak, and unapt to be *doers* of his will, in that we take upon us to be controllers of his wisdom.

Hosker.

DOES. The third person from *do*, for *doth*.

Though lending to foreigners, upon use, doth not at all alter the balance of trade between those countries, yet it *does* alter the exchange between those countries.

Locke.

To DOFF. v. a. [from *do off*.] The word is in all its senses obsolete, and scarcely used except by rusticks; yet it is a pure and commodious word.

1. To put off dress.

You have deceiv'd our trust,
And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace,
To crush our old limbs in ungentle steel.

Shakespeare's Henry iv.

Doff those links.

Milton's Agonistes.

Nature, in awe to him,

Had *doff'd* her gaudy trim,

With her great master so to sympathize.

Milton.

That judge is hot, and *doff's* his gown.

Dryden's Juvenal.

Akides *doff's* the lion's tawny hide.

Rous.

2. To strip; to develt of any thing.

Why art thou troubled, Herod? What vain fear

Thy blood-revolving breast doth move?

Heav'n's king, who *doff's* himself our flesh to wear,

Comes not to rule in wrath, but serve in love.

Cyphar.

3. To put away; to get rid of.

Your eye in Scotland

Would create soldiers, and make women fight,

To *doff* their dire distresses.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

4. To shift off; to delay; to refer to another time; to put off.

Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device,
Lago; and rather keep'st from me all convenience,
Than supply'st me with the least advantage of hope.

Shakespeare's Othello.

Away, I will not have to do with you.—

—Canst thou so *doff* me?

Shakespeare.

DOG. n. f. [*dogge*, Dutch; *canis*, Lat.]

1. A domestic animal remarkably various in his species; comprising the mastiff, the spaniel, the bull-dog, the greyhound, the hound, the terrier, the cur, with many others. The larger sort are used as a guard; the less for sports.

Such smiling rogues as these looth every passion:

Renegs, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks

With every gale and vary of their masters,

As knowing naught, like *dogs*, but following.

Shakespeare's King Lear

Why should we not think a watch and pistol as distinct species one from another, as a horse and a *dog*?

Locke.

The clamour roars of men, and boys and *dogs*.

Thompson.

2. A constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the canicular days, or dogdays.

Among the southern constellations, two there are who bear the name of the *dog*; the one in sixteen degrees latitude, containing on the left thigh a star of the first magnitude, usually called Procyon, or Anticanus. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It parts the twins and crab, the *dog* divides

And Argos' keel that broke the frothy tides.

Creech.

3. A reproachful name for a man.

I never heard a passion so confus'd,

So strange, outrageous, and so variable,

As the *dog* Jew did utter in the streets.

Shakespeare.

Beware of *dogs*, beware of evil workers.

Philippians.

4. To give or send to the *Dogs*; to throw away. To go to the *Dogs*; to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured.

Had whole Colepeper's wealth been hops and hogs,

Could he himself have sent it to the *dogs*?

Pope.

5. It is used as the term for the male of several species: as, the *dog* fox, the *dog* otter.

If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliments is, like the encounter of two *dog* apes.

Shakespeare.

The same ill taste of sense will serve to join *Dog* foxes in the yoke, and sheer the swine.

Dryden.

6. *Dog* is a particle added to any thing, to mark meanness, or degeneracy, or worthlessness: as, *dog* rose.

To DOG. v. a. [from the noun.] To hunt, as a dog, insidiously and indefatigably.

I have *dogg'd* him like a snail-tracker.

Shakespeare.

I, his despicable Juno, sent him forth

From courtly friends, with camping foes to live,

Where death and danger *dog* the heels of worth.

Shakespeare.

Sorrow *dogging* sin,

Afflictions sorted.

Herbert.

I fear the dread events that *dog* them both,

Left some ill-greeting touch attempt the person

Of our renowned sister.

Milton.

These spiritual joys are *dogged* by no sad

sequels.

Glanville.

I have been pursued, *dogged*, and way-laid

through several nations, and even now foresee

think myself secure.

Pope.

Hate *dogs* their life, and insult mock their

fall.

Vanity of Human Wishes.

DOG-FISHER. n. f. [*dog* and *fisher*.] A

kind of fish.

The *dog-fisher* is good against the falling sick-

ness.

Volston.

DOG-TEETH. n. f. [*dog* and *teeth*.] The

teeth in the human head next to the

grinders; the eye-teeth.

The best instruments for dividing of herbs

are incisor-teeth; for cracking of hard substances,

as bones and nuts, grinders, or mill teeth; for

dividing of flesh, sharp-pointed or *dog-teeth*.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

DOG-TRICK. n. f. [*dog* and *trick*.] An ill

turn; furly or brutal treatment.

Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a

dog-trick; I'll make you know your rider.

Dryden's Don Sebastian.

DO'GBANE. n. f. [*dog* and *bane*.] A plant.

Miller.

DOGBERRY-TREE. A kind of cherry.

DO'GBOLT. n. f. [*dog* and *bolt*.] Of this

word I know not the meaning, unless it

be, that when meal or flower is sifted or

bolted to a certain degree, the coarser

part is called *dogbolt*, or flower for *dogs*.

His only solace was, that now

His *dogbolt* fortune was to follow,

That either it must quickly end,

Or turn about again, and mend.

Hudibras.

DO'GBRIAR. n. f. [*dog* and *briar*.] The

briar that bears the hip; the cynosbaton.

DO'CCHEAP. adj. [*dog* and *cheap*.] Cheap

as *dog's* meat; cheap as the offal bought

for dogs.

Good store of harlots, say you, and *dogcheap*?

Dryden.

DO'GDAYS. n. f. [*dog* and *days*.] The

days in which the dogstar rises and sets

DOG

with the sun, vulgarly reputed unwholesome.

Nor was it more in his power to be without promotion and titles, than for a healthy man to sit in the sun, in the brightest dog-days, and remain without warmth. *Clarendon.*

DOG'DRAW. *n. f.* [*dog* and *draw*.] A manifest apprehension of an offender against venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after a deer by the scent of a hound which he leads in his hand. *Cowell.*

DOGE. *n. f.* [*doge*, Italian.] The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

Doria has a statue at the entrance of the doge's palace, with the title of deliverer of the commonwealth. *Addison.*

DOG-FISH. *n. f.* [from *dog* and *fish*.] Another name for a shark.

It is part of the jaw of a shark, or dogfish. *Woodward.*

DOGFLY. *n. f.* [*dog* and *fly*.] A voracious biting fly.

Thump-buckler Mars began,
And at Minerva with a lance of brass he head-long ran;

These vile words offering his blows, Thou dog-fly, what's the cause?

Thou makest gods fight thus? *Chapman's Iliad.*

DOGGED. *adj.* [from *dog*.] Sullen; sour; morose; ill-humoured; gloomy.

Your uncle must not know but you are dead:
I'll fill these dogged spies with false reports.

Shakespeare's King John.

Dogged York, that reaches at the moon,
Whole over-weening arm I have pluck'd back,

By false accuse doth level at my life. *Shaksp.*

Few miles on horseback had they jogged,
But fortune unto them turn'd dogged. *Hudibras.*

DOGGEDLY. *adv.* [from *dogged*.] Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely.

DOGGEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *dogged*.] Gloom of mind; sullenness; moroseness.

DOGGER. *n. f.* [from *dog*, for its meanness. *Skinner*.] A small ship with one mast.

DOGGREEL. *adj.* [from *dog*.] Loosed from the measures or rules of regular poetry; vile; despicable; mean: used of verses.

Then hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse;
Who by my muse to all succeeding times
Shall live, in spite of their own dogg'el rhymes. *Dryden.*

Your wit burlesque may one step higher climb,
And in his sphere may judge all dogg'el rhyme. *Dryden.*

It is a dispute among the critics, whether burlesque poetry runs best in heroic verse, like that of the Dispensary; or in doggrel, like that of Hudibras. *Addison's Spectator.*

DOGGREEL. *n. f.* Mean, despicable, worthless verses.

The hand and head were never lost of those
Who dealt in dogg'el, or who pin'd in prose. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The vilest dogg'el Grubstreet sends
Will pass for yours with foes and friends. *Swift.*

DOGGISH. *adj.* [from *dog*.] Churlish; brutal.

DOGHEARTED. *adj.* [*dog* and *heart*.] Cruel; pitiless; malicious.

His unkindness,
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his doghearted daughters. *Shakespeare.*

DOG

DOG-HOLE. *n. f.* [*dog* and *hole*.] A vile hole; a mean habitation.

France is a doghole, and it no more merits the tread of a man's foot: to the wars. *Shakspere.*

But could you be content to bid adieu

To the dear playhouse, and the players too,
Sweet country seats are purchas'd ev'ry where,
With lands and gardens, at less price than here
You hire a darksome doghole by the year. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Reverse your ornaments, and hang them all
On some patch'd doghole ck'd with ends of wall. *Pope.*

DOGKENNEL. *n. f.* [*dog* and *kenel*.] A little hut or house for dogs.

A certain nobleman, beginning with a dog-kenel, never lived to finish the palace he had contrived. *Dryden.*

I am desir'd to recommend a dogkenel to any that shall want a pack. *Tatler.*

DOGHOUSE. *n. f.* [*dog* and *house*.] An insect that harbours on dogs.

DOGMA. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. Established principle; doctrinal notion.

Our poet was a stoick philosopher, and all his moral sentences are drawn from the dogmas of that sect. *Dryden.*

2. [In canon law.] Dogma is that determination which consists in, and has a relation to, some casuistical point of doctrine, or some doctrinal part of the christian faith. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DOGMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *dogma*.] Authoritative; thorative; magisterial;

positive; in the manner of a philosopher laying down the first principles of a sect.

The dim and bounded intellect of man seldom prosperously adventures to be dogmatical about things that approach to infinite, whether in vastness or littleness. *Boyle.*

I laid by my natural diffidence and scepticism for a while, to take up that dogmatical way which is so much his character. *Dryden.*

Learning gives us a discovery of our ignorance, and keeps us from being peremptory and dogmatical in our determinations. *Collier on Pride.*

Criticks write in a positive dogmatick way, without either language, genius, or imagination. *Spettator.*

One of these authors is indeed so grave, sententious, dogmatical a rogue, that there is no enduring him. *Swift.*

DOGMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *dogmatical*.] Magisterially; positively.

I shall not presume to interpose dogmatically in a controversy, which I look never to see decided. *South.*

DOGMA'TICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *dogmatical*.] The quality of being dogmatical; magisterialness; mock authority.

DOGMATIST. *n. f.* [*dogmatiste*, Fr.] A magisterial teacher; a positive asserter; a bold advancer of principles.

I could describe the vanity of bold opinion, which the dogmatists themselves demonstrate in all the controversies they are engaged in. *Glawville.*

A dogmatist in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody persecutor. *Watts.*

TO DOGMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *dogma*.] To assert positively; to advance without distrust; to teach magisterially.

These, with the pride of dogmatizing schools, impos'd on nature arbitrary rules;

Forc'd her their vain inventions to obey,
And move as learned frenzy trac'd the way. *Blackmore.*

DOI

DOGMATIZER. *n. f.* [from *dogmatize*.] An asserter; a magisterial teacher; a bold advancer of opinions.

Such opinions, being not entered into the confessions of our church, are not properly chargeable either on papists or protestants, but on particular dogmatizers of both parties. *Hammond.*

DOGROSE. *n. f.* [*dog* and *rose*.] The flower of the hip.

Of the rough or hairy excrecence, those on the briar, or dogrose, are a good instance. *Derham.*

DOGSLEEP. *n. f.* [*dog* and *sleep*.] Pretended sleep.

Juvenal indeed mentions a drowsy husband, who rais'd an estate by snoring; but then he is represented to have slept what the common people call dogsleep. *Addison.*

DOGSMEAT. *n. f.* [*dog* and *meat*.] Refuse; vile stuff; offal like the flesh sold to feed dogs.

His reverence bought of me the flowers of all the market; these are but dogsmeat to 'em. *Dryden.*

DOGSTAR. *n. f.* [*dog* and *star*; *canicula*, Lat.] The star which gives the name to the dogdays.

All thus the raging dogstar's sultry heat,
And from the half-unpeopled town retreat. *Addison.*

DOGSTOOTH. *n. f.* [from *dog* and *tooth*.] A plant. *Miller.*

DOGTROT. *n. f.* [*dog* and *trot*.] A gentle trot like that of a dog.

This said, they both advanc'd, and rode
A dogtrot through the howling crowd. *Hudibras.*

DOGWEARY. *adj.* [*dog* and *weary*.] Tired as a dog; excessively weary.

Oh, master, master, I have watch'd so long,
That I'm dogweary. *Shakespeare.*

DOGWOOD. *n. f.* A species of cornelian cherry.

DOI'LY. *n. f.* A species of woollen stuff, so called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker.

We should be as weary of one set of acquaintance, though never so good, as we are of one suit, though never so fine: a fool, and a doily buff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

DOINGS. *n. f.* [from *To do*.] This word has hardly any singular.]

1. Things done; events; transactions.

I have but kill'd a fly.—
—But how if that fly had a father and mother?
How would he hang his slender gilded wings,
And buzz lamented doings in the air! *Shaksp.*

2. Feats; actions: good or bad.

The next degree was to mark all Zelmane's doings, speeches, and fashions, and to take them unto herself, as a pattern of worthy proceeding. *Sedary.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my doing, let me say
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shakespeare.*

At length a reverend fire among them came,
And of their doings great dislike declar'd,
And testified against their ways. *Milton.*

3. Behaviour; conduct.

Never the earth on his round shoulders bare
A maid train'd up from high or low degree,
That in her doings better could compare
Mirth with respect, few words with courtesy. *Sidney.*

4. Conduct; dispensation.

Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man
To wade far into the doings of the Most High. *Hooker.*

DOL

5. Stir; bustle; tumult.
Shall there be then, in the mean while, no doings?
Hooker.
6. Festivity; merriment: as, jolly doings.
7. This word is now only used in a ludicrous sense, or in low mean language.
After such miraculous doings, we are not yet in a condition of bringing France to our terms.
Swift.

DOIT. *n. f.* [*duyt*, Dutch; *doght*, Erse.]

A small piece of money.

When they will not give a *doit* to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian.
Shakespeare's Tempest.

In Anna's wars a soldier, poor and old,
Had dearly earn'd a little purse of gold;
Tir'd with a tedious march, one luckless night
He slept, poor dog! and lost it to a *doit*. *Pope.*

DOLE. *n. f.* [from *deal*; *ðelan*, Sax.]

1. The act of distribution or dealing.

It was your presumption,
That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop.
Shakespeare.

The personal fruition in any man cannot reach to feel great riches: there is a custody of them, or a power of *dole* and donative of them, or a fame of them, but no solid use to the owner.
Bacon.

At her general *dole*,
Each receives his ancient soul. *Cleaveland.*

2. Any thing dealt out or distributed.

Now, my masters, happy man be his *dole*,
say I; every man to his business. *Shakespeare.*

Let us, that are unhurt and whole,
Fall on, and happy man be 's *dole*. *Hudibras.*

3. Provisions or money distributed in charity.

They had such firm dependence on the day,
That need grew pamp'ring, and forgot to pray;
So sure the *dole*, so ready at their call,
They stood prepar'd to see the manna fall.
Dryden.

Clients of old were feasted; now a poor
Divided *dole* is dealt at th' outward door,
Which by the hungry rout is soon dispatch'd.
Dryden's Journal.

4. Blows dealt out.

What if his eye-sight, for to Israel's God
Nothing is hard, by miracle restur'd,
He now be dealing *dole* among his foes,
And over heaps of slaughter'd walk his way?
Milton.

5. [from *dolor*.] Grief; sorrow; misery.

Obsolete.
Yonder they lie; the poor old man, their father,
making such pitiful *dole* over them, that all beholders take his part with weeping. *Shakspeare.*

Our sometime sister, now our queen,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*,
Taken to wife. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

They might hope to change
Torment with ease, and sweetest recompense,
Dole with delight. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To DOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to distribute. *DiB.*

DOL. *n. f.* Void space left in tillage. *DiB.*

DOLEFUL. *adj.* [*dole* and *full*.]

1. Sorrowful; dismal; expressing grief; querulous.

She earnestly entreated to know the cause thereof, that either she might comfort or accompany her *doleful* humour. *Sidney.*

For none but you, or who of you it learns,
Can rightfully aread to *doleful* try. *Spenser.*

With screwed face, and *doleful* whine, they only ply with senseless harangues of conscience against carnal ordinances. *South.*

DOL

- Just then the hero cast a *doleful* cry,
And in those ardent flames began to fry:
The blind contagion rag'd within his veins.
Dryden.
2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief; sorrowful.

How oft my *doleful* fire cried to me, tarry,
son,
When first he spied my love? *Sidney.*

3. Dismal; impressing sorrow; dolorifick.

It watereth the heart to the end it may
fructify; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full
of magnanimity and courage; serveth as a most
approved remedy against all *doleful* and heavy
accidents, which befall men in this present life.
Hooker.

No light, but rather darkness visible,
Serv'd only to discover lights of woe,
Regions of sorrow, *doleful* shades, where peace
And rest can never dwell! *Milton.*

Happy the mortal man, who now at last
Has through this *doleful* vale of mis'ry pass'd;
Who to his destin'd stage has carried on
The tedious load, and laid his burden down.
Prior.

DOLEFULLY. *adv.* [from *doleful*.] In a *doleful* manner; sorrowfully; dismally; querulously.

DOLEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *doleful*.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy.

2. Querulousness.

3. Dismalness.

DOLESOME. *adj.* [from *dole*.] Melancholy; gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; *doleful*.

Hell-ward bending o'er the beach desery
The *doleful* passage to th' infernal sky. *Pope.*

DOLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *doleful*.] In a *doleful* manner.

DOLESOMENESS. [from *doleful*.] Gloom; melancholy; dismalness.

DOLL. *n. f.*

1. A contraction of Dorothy.

Doll Tearsheet. *Shakspeare.*

2. A little girl's puppet or baby.

DOLLAR. [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and sixpence to four and sixpence.

He disburs'd
Ten thousand *dollars* for our gen'ral use. *Shakspeare.*

DOLORIFICK. *adj.* [*dolorificus*, Latin.]

That causes grief or pain.

The pain returned, dissipating that vapour
which obstructed the nerves, and giving the
dolorifick motion free passage again. *Ray.*

This, by the softness and rarity of the fluid,
is insensible, and not *dolorifick*. *Arbutn. on Air.*

DO'LO'ROUS. *adj.* [from *dolor*, Latin.]

1. Sorrowful; *doleful*; dismal; gloomy; impressing sorrow.

We are taught, by his example, that the presence of *dolorous* and dreadful objects, even in minds most perfect, may, as clouds, overcast all seasonable joy. *Hooker.*

You take me in too *dolorous* a sense:
I spake it you for your comfort. *Shakspeare.*

Through many a dark and dreary vale
They pass'd and many a region *dolorous*,
O'er many a frozen, many a fiery alp,
Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and
shades of death. *Milton.*

Talk not of ruling in this *dolorous* gloom,
Nor think vain words, he cried, can ease my
doom. *Pope.*

2. Painful.

Their dispatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than
the paw of the bear, or teeth of the lion.
Mars's Antidote against Atheism.

DOM

DO'LOUR. *n. f.* [*dolor*, Latin.]

1. Grief; sorrow.

I've words too few to take my leave of you,
When the tongue's office should be prodigal,
To breathe th' abundant *dolour* of the heart.
Shakspeare.

2. Lamentation; complaint.

Never troubling him either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy; but rather fitting to his *dolour* *dolourous* discourses of their own and other folks misfortunes. *Sidney.*

3. Pain; pang.

A mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good, doth avert the *dolours* of death. *Bacon.*

DO'LPHIN. *n. f.* [*delphin*, Latin; though the dolphin is supposed to be not the same fish.] The name of a fish.

His delights
Were *dolphin* like; they shew'd his back above
The element they liv'd in. *Shakspeare.*

Draw boys riding upon goats, eagles, and
dolphins. *Peechum.*

DOLT. *n. f.* [*dol*, Teutonic.] A heavy stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thick-skull; a loggerhead.

Let *dolts* in haste some altar fair erect
To those high pow'rs, which idly sit above. *Sidney.*

Thou hast not half that power to do me harm,
As I have to be hurt: oh gull, oh *dolt*,
As ignorant as dirt! *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Like men condemn'd to thunder-bolts,
Who, ere the blow, become mere *dolts*;
They neither have the hearts to stay,
Nor wit enough to run away. *Hudibras.*

Wood's adulterate copper,
Which, as he scatter'd, we, like *dolts*,
Mistook at first for thunder-bolts. *Swift.*

DO'LTISH. *adj.* [from *dolt*.] Stupid; mean; dull; blockish.

Dametas, the most arrant *doltish* clown that
ever was without the privilege of a bauble. *Sidney.*

DO'MABLE. *adj.* [*domabilis*, Latin.] Tameable. *DiB.*

DOMA'IN. *n. f.* [*domaine*, French, from *dominium*, Latin.]

1. Dominion; empire.

Rome's great emperor, whose wide *domain*
Had ample territory, wealth and pow'r. *Milton.*

Ocean trembles for his green *domain*. *Thomson.*

2. Possession; estate.

A Latian field, with fruitful plains,
And a large portion of the king's *domains*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. The land about a mansion-house occupied by the lord.

DOM. *n. f.* [*dome*, French, from *domus*, Latin.]

1. A building; a house; a fabrick.

Best be he call'd among good men,
Who to his God this column rais'd:
Though lightning strike the *dome* again,
The man who built it shall be prais'd. *Prior.*

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest
Assur'd in my faith, a friendly guest;
Approach the *dome*, the social banquet share. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A hemispherical arch; a cupola.

DOMESTICAL. } *adj.* [*domesticus*, La-
DOMESTICK. } tin.]

1. Belonging to the house; not relating to things publick.

The necessities of man had at the first no other helps and supplies than *domestical*; such as that which the prophet implieth, saying, Can a mother forget her child? *Hooker.*

The practical knowledge of the domestic duties is the principal glory of a woman. *Clarissa.*

2. Private; done at home; not open.

In this their domestic celebration of the pass-over, they divided supper into two courses. *Hooker.*
Beholding thus, O happy as a queen!
We cry: but shift the gaudy, flatter'ing scene,
View her at home in her domestic light,
For thither the must come, at least at night. *Granville.*

3. Inhabiting the house; not wild.

The faithful pudent husband is an honest, tractable, and domestic animal. *Addison.*

4. Not foreign; intestine.

Domestic evils, for that we think we can master them at all times, are often permitted to run on forward, till it be too late to recall them. *Hooker, Dedication.*

Equality of two domestic pow'rs
Breeds scrupulous faction. *Shakespeare.*

Combine together 'gainst the enemy;
For these domestic and particular broils
Are not the question here. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Such they were who might presume to have done
Much for the king and honour of the state;
Having the chiefest actions undergone,
Both foreign and domestic, of late. *Daniel.*

Next to the sin of those who began that rebellion, theirs must needs be, who hindered the speedy suppressing of it, by domestic dissensions. *King Charles.*

TO DOMESTICATE. *v. a.* [from domestic.] To make domestic; to withdraw from the publick. *Clarissa.*

DOMESTICK. *n. f.* One kept in the same house.

A servant dwells remote from all knowledge of his lord's purposes: he lives as a kind of foreigner under the same roof; a domestic, and yet a stranger too. *South.*

TO DOMIFY. *v. a.* [domifico, Latin.] To tame. *DiD.*

DOMINANT. *adj.* [dominant, French; dominans, Lat.] Predominant; presiding; ascendant.

TO DOMINATE. *v. a.* [dominatus, Latin.] To predominate; to prevail over the rest.

I thus conclude my theme,
The dominating humour makes the dream. *Dryden.*

DOMINATION. *n. f.* [dominatio, Latin.]

1. Power; dominion.

Thou and thine usurp
The domination, royalties, and rights
Of this oppressed buy. *Shaksp. King John.*

2. Tyranny; insolent authority.

Maximian traded with the Goths in the product of his own estate in Thracia, the place of his nativity; whither he retired, to withdraw from the unjust domination of Opilius Macrinus. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

3. One highly exalted in power: used of angelick beings.

He heav'n of heav'n's, and all the powers therein,
By thee created; and by thee threw down
Th' aspiring dominations. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, dominations, principdoms, virtues, pow'rs! *Milton.*

DOMINATIVE. *adj.* [from dominate.] Impetuous; insolent. *DiD.*

DOMINATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The presiding or predominant power or influence.

Jupiter and Mars are dominators for this north-west part of the world, which maketh the people impatient of servitude, lovers of liberty martial, and courageous. *Candem's Remains.*

TO DOMINER. *v. n.* [dominer, Latin.]

To rule with insolence; to swell; to bluster; to act without controll.

Go to the feast, revel, and domineer,
Carouse full measure. *Shakespeare.*

The voice of conscience now is low and weak,
chastising the passions, as old Eli did his lustful domineering sons. *South.*

Both would their little ends secure;
He fights for freedom, she for pow'r:
His wishes tend abroad to roam,
And hers to domineer at home. *Prior.*

DOMINICAL. *adj.* [dominicalis, Latin.]

That notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

The cycle of the moon serves to show the epochs, and that of the sun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations. *Holder on Time.*

DOMINION. *n. f.* [dominium, Latin.]

1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power.

They on the earth
Dominion exercise, and in the air,
Chiefly on man. *Milton.*

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,
Dominion absolute; that right we hold
By his donation: but man over man
He made not lord. *Milton.*

Bless use of pow'r, O virtuous pride in kings!
And like his bounty whence dominion springs. *Tickel.*

2. Power; right of possession or use, without being accountable.

He could not have private dominion over that,
which was under the private dominion of another. *Locke.*

3. Territory; region; district: considered as subject.

The donations of bishopricks the kings of England did ever retain in all their dominions, when the pope's usurped authority was at the highest. *Davies on Ireland.*

4. Predominance; ascendant.

Objects placed foremost ought to be more finished than those cast behind, and to have dominion over things confused and transient. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

5. An order of angels.

By him were all things created, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones or dominions, or principalities or powers. *Coleffians.*

DON. *n. f.* [dominus, Latin.] The Spanish title for a gentleman: as, *Don Quixote.* It is with us used ludicrously.

To the great dons of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To damn all others, and cry up their own. *Dryden.*

TO DON. *v. a.* [To do on.] To put on; to invest with: the contrary to *do off*.
Obsolete.

The purple morning left her crimson bed,
And don'd her robes of pure vermillion hue. *Fairfax.*

Her helm the virgin don'd. *Fairfax.*

What! should I don this robe, and trouble you. *Shakespeare.*

DONARY. *n. f.* [donarium, Latin.] A thing given to sacred uses.

DONATION. *n. f.* [donatio, Latin.]

1. The act of giving any thing; the act of bestowing.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,
Dominion absolute; that right we hold
By his donation. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

After donation there is an absolute change and alienation made of the property of the thing given: which being so alienated, a man has no more to do with it than with a thing bought with another's money. *South.*

2. The grant by which any thing is given or conferred.

Howsoever the letter of that donation may be unregarded by men, yet the sense thereof is so imprinted in their hearts, as if every one laid claim for himself unto that which was conferred upon all. *Raleigh's Essays.*

The kingdoms of the world to thee were giv'n,
Permitted rather, and by thee stamp'd;
Other donation none thou canst produce. *Milton.*

DONATIVE. *n. f.* [donatif, French; from donatus, Latin.]

1. A gift; a largess; a present; a dole of money distributed.

The Roman emperor's custom was, at certain solemn times, to bestow on his soldiers a donative; which donative they received wearing garlands upon their heads. *Hooker.*

They were entertained with publick shews and donatives, to make them more easily digest their lost liberty. *Dryden.*

2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without either presentation to the ordinary, or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders. *Cowell.*

Never did sleep carry double truer;
His is the donative, and mine the cure. *Cleveland.*

DONE. The part. pass. of *To do*.

Another like fair tree eke grew thereby,
Whereof whofo did eat, elisions did know
Both good and evil: O mournful memory!
That tree, through one man's fault, hath done us
all to dye. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

DONE. a kind of interjection. The word by which a wager is concluded: when a wager is offered, he that accepts it says *done*.

Done: the wager? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

One thing, sweet-heart, I will ask;
Take me for a new-fashion'd mask.
—Done: but my bargain shall be this,
I'll throw my mask off when I kiss. *Cleveland.*
Twas done and done, and the fox, by content,
was to be the judge. *L'Estrange.*

DONJON. *n. f.* [now corrupted to *donjon*, from *dominionum*, low Latin, according to *Menage*.] The highest and strongest tower of the castle, in which prisoners were kept; as in *Chaucer*. It is now used of subterraneous prisons.

The grete toure, that was so thicke and strong,
Which of the castle was the chief *donjon*,
Wherein the knights were in prison,
Was evin joynt to the garden-wall,
Ther as this Emely had her playing. *Chaucer.*

DONOR. *n. f.* [from *dono*, Latin.] A giver; a bestower; one who gives any thing.

Litters thick besiege the donor's gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promis'd dole. *Dryden's Farnal.*

It is a mighty check to benevolent tempers to consider how often good designs are frustrated and perverted to purposes, which, could the donors themselves have foreseen, they would have been very loth to promote. *Atterbury.*

DONSHIP. *n. f.* [from *don*.] Quality or rank of a gentleman or knight.

I'm none of those,
Your bosom-friends, as you suppose;
But Ralph himself, your trusty squire,
Wh' has dragg'd your donship out o' th' mire. *Hudibras.*

DOODLE. *n. f.* [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from *do little*: *faincant*.] A trifler; an idler.

TO DOOM. *v. a.* [deman, Saxon.]

1. To judge.

Use through malice fall'n,
Father of mercy and grace! thou didst not *doom*
So strictly, but much more to pity incline.
Milton.

2. To condemn to any punishment; to sentence.

He may be *doom'd* to chains, to shame, to death,
While proud Hippolitus shall mount his throne.
Smith.

Justly th' impartial fates conspire,
Dooming that son to be the fire
Of such another son.
Granville.

3. To pronounce condemnation upon any.
- Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,
And lives and crimes, with his assessors, hears;
Round in his urn the blended ball he rolls,
Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls.
Dryden's Æneid.

4. To command judicially or authoritatively.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death,
And shall that tongue give pardon to a slave.
Shakspere.

5. To define; to command by uncontrollable authority.

Fate and the gods, by their supreme command,
Have *doom'd* our ships to seek the Latian land.
Dryden's Æneid.

I have no will but what your eyes ordain;
Destin'd to love, as they are *doom'd* to reign.
Granville.

DOOM. *n. f.* [*hom, Sax. dorm, Dutch.*]

1. Judicial sentence; judgment.

He's dead, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with balsters on their necks,
Expect your highness' *doom* of life or death.
Shakspere.

To Satan, first in sin, his *doom* applied,
Though in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best.
Milton.

And now, without redemption, all mankind
Must have been lost, adjudg'd to death and hell
By *doom* severe.
Milton.

In the great day, wherein the secrets of all
hearts shall be laid open, no one shall be made to
answer for what he knows nothing of; but shall
receive his *doom*, his conscience accusing or ex-
cusing him.
Locke.

2. The great and final judgment.

Search Windsor Castle, elves, within and out;
Strew good luck, cupids, on every sacred room,
That it may stand till the perpetual *doom*.
Shaksp.

3. Condemnation; judicial sentence.

Revoke thy *doom*,
Or whilst I can vent clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou dost evil.
Shaksp. King Lear.

4. Determination declared.

If friend or foe, let him be gently us'd.
—Revoke that *doom* of mercy, for 'tis Clifford.
Shakspere.

5. The state to which one is destined.

By day the web and loom,
And homely household talk, shall be her *doom*.
Dryden's Illiad.

6. Ruin; destruction.

From the same foes, at last, both felt their *doom*;
And the same age saw learning fall, and Rome.
Pope.

DOOMSDAY. *n. f.* [*doom and day.*]

1. The day of final and universal judgment; the last, the great day.

Men, wives, and children stare, cry out,
and run,
As it were *doomsday*.
Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.

They may serve for any theme, and never be
out of date until *doomsday*.
Brown.

Our souls, not yet prepar'd for upper lights,
Till *doomsday* wander in the shades of night;
This only holiday of all the year,
We privileg'd in sunshine may appear.
Dryden.

2. The day of sentence or condemnation.

All souls day is my body's *doomsday*.
Shaksp.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK. *n. f.* [*doom/day* and *book*.] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

The Danes also brought in a reckoning of money by ores, *per ora*, which is mentioned in *doomsday-book*.
Cantab.

DOOR. *n. f.* [*bon, bupe, Saxon; dorris, Erse.*]

1. The gate of a house; that which opens to yield entrance. *Door* is used of houses, and *gates* of cities or public buildings; except in the licence of poetry.

All the castle quaked from the ground,
And every *door* of free will open flew.
Fairy Q.

In the side, a *door*
Contriv'd; and of provisions laid in large,
For man and beast.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

To the same end men several paths may tread,
As many *doors* into one temple lead.
Denham.

For without rules there can be no art, any
more than there can be a house without a *door* to
conduct you in.
Dryden.

2. In familiar language, a house: often in the plural, *doors*.

Lay one piece of flesh or fish in the open air,
and another of the same kind and bigness within
doors.
Bacon's Natural History.

Let him doubt whether his cloaths be warm,
and so go naked; whether his house be firm,
and live without *doors*.
Decay of Piety.

Martin's office is now the second door in the
street, where he will see Pamel.
Arbuthnot.

Lambs, though they are bred within *doors*,
and never saw the actions of their own species,
push at those who approach them with their fore-
heads.
Addison's Spectator.

The sultan entered again the peasant's house,
and turned the owner out of *doors*.
Addison.

3. Entrance; portal.

The tender blades of grass appear;
And buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
Stand at the *door* of life, and doubt to clothe the
year.
Dryden.

4. Passage; avenue; means of approach.

The indispensable necessity of sincere obedi-
ence shuts the *door* against all temptations to carnal
security.
Hammond.

5. Out of Door, or DOORS. No more

to be found; quite gone; fairly sent
away.

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee
now,

With a harsh voice and supercilious brow,
To serve duties, thou would'st fear no more;
The gallows and the whip are out of *door*.
Dryden's Persius.

His imaginary title of fatherhood is out of
doors, and Cain is no prince over his brother.
Locke.

6. At the Door of any one. Imputable; chargeable upon him.

In any of which parts if I have failed, the
fault lies wholly at my *door*.
Dryden.

7. Next Door to. Approaching to; near to; bordering upon.

A seditious word leads to a broil, and a riot
unpunished is but next *door* to a tumult.
L'Estrange.

DOORCASE. *n. f.* [*door and case.*] The frame in which the door is enclosed.

The making of frames for *doorcases*, is the framing of two pieces of wood athwart two other pieces.
Mason.

DOORKEEPER. *n. f.* [*door and keeper.*]

Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house.

He that hath given the following assistance to thee, deserveth to be even a *door-keeper* in God's

house, and to be a servant to the meanest of God's servants.
Taylor's Preface.

DOQUET. *n. f.* A paper containing a warrant.

Before the institution of this office, no *doquet* for licence to alien, nor warrant for pardon of alienation made, could be purchased without an oath.
Bacon's Office of Alienation.

DO'RMAN. *adj.* [*dormant, French.*]

1. Sleeping.

He a dragon! if he be, 'tis a very peaceful one: I can insure his anger is *dormant*; or, should he seem to rouse, 'tis well lashing him, and he will sleep like a top.
Congreve's Old Bachelor.

With this radius he is said to strike and kill his prey, for which he lies, as it were, *dormant*, till it swims within his reach.
Grew's Museum.

2. In a sleeping posture.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and *dormant*.
Brown.

3. Private; not publick.

There were other *dormant* musters of soldiers throughout all parts of the realm, that were put in readiness, but not drawn together.
Brown.

4. Concealed; not divulged.

It would be prudent to reserve these privileges *dormant*, never to be produced but upon great occasions.
Swift.

5. Leaning; not perpendicular.

Old *dormant* windows must confess
Her beams: their glimmering spectacles,
Struck with the splendor of her face,
Do th' office of a burning glass.
Cleveland.

DO'RMITORY. *n. f.* [*dormitorium, Lat.*]

1. A place to sleep in: used commonly for a room with many beds.

Rooms that have thorough lights are left for entertainment, and those that have windows on one side for *dormitories*.
Mortimer.

Naked mourns the dormitory wall,
And Jones and Boyle's united labours fall.
Pope's Dunciad.

2. A burial place.

The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called *cimiteria*, and in English *dormitories*.
Ayliffe's Parragon.

DO'RMOUSE. *n. f.* [*dormio, to sleep, and mouse.*] A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep.

Come, we all sleep, and are mere *dormice* lies,
A little less than dead: more dulness hangs
On us than on the moon.
Ben Jonson's Cataline.

After they have lain a little while, they grow as drowsy as *dormice*, unless they are roused.
Collier on Thought.

DORN. *n. f.* [*from dorn, German, a thorn.*] A fish; perhaps the same as the thornback.

The coast is stored both with shell-fish, as scallups and sheath-fish; and dat, as turbot, *dorns*, and hoiylut.
Carew.

DO'RNIC. *n. f.* [*of Doornick in Flanders, where first made.*] A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table.

TO DORR. *v. a.* [*tor, stupid, Teutonick.*] To deafen or stupify with noise. This word I find only in *Skinner*.

DORR. *n. f.* [*so named probably from the noise which he makes.*] A kind of flying insect, remarkable for flying with a loud noise.

Some insects fly with four wings, as all the vagabondous, or sheath-winged, as beetles and *dorrs*.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The *door* or hedge-chaffer's chief marks are these: his head is small, like that of the common

D O S

hectic: this, and his eyes, black: his shoulder-piece, and the middle of his belly, also black; but just under the wing-shell spotted with white. His wing-shells, legs, and the end of his tail, which is long and flat-pointed, of a light chestnut: his breast, especially, covered with a downy hair. *Grew's Museum.*

Do'RSSEL. } *n. f.* [from *dorsum*, the back.]

Do'RSER. } A pannier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burden, for the reception of things of small bulk. It is corruptly spoken, and perhaps written, *doffel*.

DORSI'FEROUS. } *adj.* [*dorsum*, and *fero*.

DORSI'PAROUS. } or *pario*, Latin.] Having the property of bearing, or bringing forth, on the back. It is used of plants that have the seed on the back of their leaves, as fern; and may be properly used of the American frog, which brings forth young from her back.

Do'RTURE. *n. f.* [contracted from *dormituro*; *dormitura*, Latin; *dortoir*, Fr.] A dormitory; a place to sleep in.

He led us to a gallery like a *dorture*, where he shewed us along the one side seventeen cells, very neat. *Bacon.*

Dose. *n. f.* [*dosis*.]

1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*

The too vigorous *dose* too fiercely wrought, And added fury to the strength it brought. *Dryden's Virgil.*

In a vehement pain of the head he prescribed the juice of the thapsia in warm water, without mentioning the *dose*. *Arbutnot.*

2. Any thing nauseous.

If you can tell an ignorant in power and place that he has a wit and understanding above all the world, I dare undertake that, as fullsome a *dose* as you give him, he shall readily take it down. *South.*

3. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot. Ludicrously.

No sooner does he peep into The world, but he has done his *dose*; Married his punctual *dose* of wives, Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives. *Hudibras.*

4. Quantity.

We pity or laugh at those satious extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable *dose* of what makes them so. *Granville.*

5. It is often used of the utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow. He has his *dose*; that is, he can carry off no more.

To Dose. *v. a.*

1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

Plants seldom used in medicine, being esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly *dosed*, may prove powerful medicines. *Derham.*

2. To give physick, or any thing nauseous, to any man: in a ludicrous sense.

Do'SSEL. *n. f.* [corrupted from *dorsel*, something laid upon the part.] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint to be laid on a sore.

Her complaints put me upon dressing with such medicaments as basilicon, with precipitate, upon a *doffel*. *Wijeman.*

DOST. The second person of *do*.

Why then *dost* treat me with rebukes, instead Of kind condoling cares, and friendly sorrow? *Addison's Cato.*

D O T

DOT. *n. f.* [This is derived by *Skinner* from *dotter*, German, the white of an egg; and interpreted by him a grume of pus. It has now no such signification, and seems rather corrupted from *jot*, a point.] A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT. *v. a.* To mark with specks.

To DOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots or spots.

Do'TAGE. *n. f.* [from *dote*.]

1. Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind; deliriousness.

The soul in all hath one intelligence; Though too much moisture in an infant's brain, And too much driness in an old man's sense, Cannot the prints of outward things retain: Then dath the soul want work, and idle sit; And this we childishness and *dotage* call. *Davies.*

I hold, that perfect joy makes all our parts As joyful as our hearts: Our senses tell us, if we please not them, Our love is but a *dotage*, or a dream. *Suckling.*

2. Excessive fondness.

If on your head my fury does not turn, Thank that food *dotage* which so much you scorn. *Dryden.*

Do'TAL. *adj.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion; comprised in her portion.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town possess, My people thin, my wretched country waste, An exil'd prince, and on a shaking throne, Or risk my patron's subjects, or my own? *Garrick's Ovid.*

Do'TARD. *n. f.* [from *dote*.] A man whose age has impaired his intellects; a man in his second childhood, called in some provinces a *twichild*.

Dotard, said he, let be thy deep advice, Seems that through many years thy wits thee fail,

And that weak old hath left thee nothing wise, Else never should thy judgment be so frail. *Fairy Queen.*

The sickly *dotard* wants a wife, To draw off his last dregs of life. *Prior.*

DoTATION. *n. f.* [*dotatio*, Latin.] The act of giving a dowry or portion. *Dis.*

To DOTE. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch; *radoter*, French.]

1. To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be delirious.

Unless the fear of death make me *dote*, I see my son. *Shaksp. Comedy of Errors.* A sword is upon the liars, and they shall *dote*: a sword is upon her mighty men, and they shall be dismayed. *Jen.*

Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell Of arms imagin'd in your lonely cell: Go, be the temple and the gods your care; Permit to men the thought of peace and war. *Dryden's Æneid.*

When an old woman begins to *dote*, and grow chargeable to a parish, she is turned into a witch, and fills the country with extravagant fancies. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To be in love to extremity.

He was stricken with great affection towards me, which since is grown to such a *doting* love, that I was fain to get this place sometimes to retire in freely. *Sidney.*

I have long loved her, and bestowed much on her, followed her with a *doting* observance. *Shakspere.*

D O U

3. **To DOTE upon.** To regard with excessive fondness; to love to excess.

All their prayers and love Were set on Hereford, whom they *doted* on, And blest'd, and grac'd. *Shaksp. Henry iv.* Forgive me, that I do not dream on thee, Because thou seest me *dote* upon my love. *Shakspere.*

All the beauties of the court besides Are mad in love, and *dote* upon your person. *Denham.*

Mark those who *dote* on arbitrary power, And you shall find 'em either hot-brain'd youth, Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden.* Would you so *dote* upon your first desire, As not to entertain a nobler fire? *Dryden.* We *dote* upon this present world, and the enjoyments of it; and 'tis not without pain and fear, and reluctance, that we are torn from them, as if our hopes lay all within the compass of this life. *Barnes.*

O death all eloquent! you only prove What dust we *dote* on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

Do'TED. *adj.* [from the verb.] Stupid. Not used.

His senseless speech and *doted* ignorance The prince had marked well. *Spenser.*

Do'TER. *n. f.* [from *dote*.]

1. One whose understanding is impaired by years; a dotard.

What should a bald fellow do with a comb, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass? *Barton.*

2. A man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

If in black my lady's brow be deckt, It mourns that painting and usurping air Should ravish *doters* with a false aspect; And therefore is the born to make black fair. *Shakspere.*

Our *doters* upon red and white are incessantly perplexed by the uncertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and of the lasting of her beauty. *Boyle.*

Do'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *doting*.] Fondly; by excessive fondness.

That he, to wedlock *dotingly* betray'd, Should hope in this lewd town to find a maid? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Do'TTARD. *n. f.* This word seems to signify a tree kept low by cutting.

For great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees in church-yards, or near ancient buildings, and the like, are pollards and *dotards*, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon.*

Do'TTEREL. *n. f.* [from *dote*.] The name of a bird that mimicks gestures.

We see how ready apes and monkeys are to imitate all motions of man; and in catching of *dotterels*, we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures. *Bacon.*

Do'UBLE. *adj.* [*double*, Fr. *duplex*, Lat. *duplex*, Erse.]

1. Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other; in pairs.

All things are *double* one against another, and he hath made nothing imperfect. *Locke.*

2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity repeated. It is sometimes used with *so*, and sometimes without.

Great honours are great burthens; but on whom They are cast with envy, he doth bear two loads: His cares must still be *double* to his joys In any dignity. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

This sum of forty thousand pounds is almost *double* to what is sufficient. *Swift.*

3. Having one added to another; having more than one in the same order or parallel.

It is a curiosity also to make flowers *double*, which is effected by often removing them into

new earth; as, on the contrary part, *double flow-ers*, by neglecting, and not removing, prove sin-
gle. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I met a reverend, fat, old gouty friar,
With a paunch swollen so high, his *double chin*
Might rest upon 't. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

4. Twofold; of two kinds.

Thus cursed steel, and more accursed gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold;
And *double death* did wretched man invade,
By steel assaulted, and by gold betray'd. *Dryd.*
No star appears to lend his friendly light;
Darkness and tempest make a *double night*.
Dryden.

5. Two in number.

And if one power did not both see and hear,
Our fights and sounds would always *double be*.
Devies.

6. Having twice the effect or influence; having the power of two. Not used.

The magnifico is much belov'd,
And hath in his effect a voice potential,
As *double* as the duke's. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

7. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.

I th' pretence
He would say untruths, and be ever *double*
Both in his words and meaning. *Shakespeare.*
Fifty thousand could keep rank, that were not
of *double heart*. *Chronicles.*

DOUBLE-FILE. *n. f.* [*duplex placitum*, Latin.]

It is that in which the defendant alleges for him-
self two several matters, in bar of the action,
whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in
debarring the plaintiff. *Cowell.*

DOUBLE QUARREL.

It is a complaint made by any clerk or other to
the archbishop of the province, against an infe-
rior ordinary, for delaying justice in some cause
ecclesiastical. The effect is, that the archbishop
directs his letters, under the authentic seal, to all
clerks of his province, commanding them to ad-
monish the said ordinary within nine days to do
the justice required, or otherwise to cite him to
appear before him or his official; and lastly to in-
timate to the said ordinary, that if he neither per-
forms the thing enjoined, nor appears at the day
assigned, he himself will proceed to perform the
justice required. And this seems to be termed a
double quarrel, because it is most commonly made
against both the judge, and him at whose petition
justice is delayed. *Cowell.*

DOUBLE. *adv.* Twice over.

I am not so old in proportion to them as I for-
merly was, which I can prove by arithmetic;
for then I was *double* their age, which now I am
not. *Swift.*

DOUBLE is much used in composition,
generally for *doubly*, two ways: as,
double-edged, having an edge on each
side; or for twice the number or quan-
tity; as, *double-died*, twice died.

DOUBLE-BITING. *adj.* [*double and bite*.]

Biting or cutting on either side.
But most their looks on the black monarch
bend,
His rising muscles and his brawn commend;
His *double-biting* as, and beamy spear,
Each asking a gigantick force to rear. *Dryden.*

DOUBLE-BUTTONED. *adj.* [*double and buttoned*.] Having two rows of but-
tons.

Others you'll see, when all the town's afloat,
Wrapt in th' embraces of a kersey coat,
Or *double-button'd* frizee. *Gay's Trivia.*

DOUBLE-DEALER. *n. f.* [*double and dealer*.]

A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow;
one who acts two parts at the same
time; one who says one thing and
thinks another.

Double-dealers may pass muster for a while;
but all parties wash their hands of them in the
conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

DOUBLE-DEALING. *n. f.* [*double and dealing*.] Artifice; dissimulation; low
or wicked cunning; the action of
one thing with the profession of an-
other.

Thou shalt not be the worse for me; there's
gold.—

—But that it would be *double-dealing*, sir, I would
you could make it another. *Shakespeare.*

Our poets have joined together such qualities
as are by nature most compatible; valour with
anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with
dissimulation: this last union was necessary for
the goodness of Ulysses; for, without that, his
dissimulation might have degenerated into wick-
edness and *double-dealing*. *Broom.*

To DOUBLE-DIE. *v. a.* [*double and die*.]

To die twice over.

Yes, I'll to the royal bed,
Where first the mysteries of our love were acted,
And *double-die* it with imperial crimson.
Dryden and Lee.

DOUBLE-FOUNTED. *adj.* [*double and fount*.] Having two sources.

Here the *double-founted* stream
Jordan, true limit eastward. *Milton.*

DOUBLE-HANDED. *adj.* [*double and hand*.] Having two hands.

All things being *double-handed*, and having the
appearances both of truth and falsehood, where
our affections have engaged us, we attend only
to the former. *Glanville's Scipio.*

DOUBLE-HEADED. *adj.* [*double and head*.]

Having the flowers growing one to an-
other

The *double rich* scarlet nonsuch is a large *double-
headed* flower, of the richest scarlet colour.
Mortimer.

To DOUBLE-LOCK. *v. a.* [*double and lock*.]

To shoot the lock twice; to fasten with
double security.

He immediately *double-locked* his door, and sat
down carefully to reading and comparing both his
orders. *Faust.*

DOUBLE-MINDED. *adj.* [from *double* and
mind.] Unsettled; undetermined.

A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his
ways. *James.*

DOUBLE-SHINING. *adj.* [*double and shine*.]

Shining with double lustre.

He was
Among the rest that there did take delight
To see the sports of *double-shining* day. *Sidney.*

DOUBLE-TONGUED. *adj.* [*double and tongue*.] Deceitful; giving contrary
accounts of the same thing.

The deacons must be grave, not *double-tongued*,
not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy
lucre. *Timothy.*

For much she fear'd the Tyrians *double-tongu'd*,
And knew the town to Juno's care belong'd.
Dryden's Virgil.

To DO'UBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To enlarge any quantity by addition
of the same quantity.

Rumour doth *double* voice and echo
The numbers of the fear'd. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond;
Double six thousand, and then treble that.
Shakespeare.

Our foe's too proud the weaker to assail,
Or *doubles* his dishonour if he fail. *Dryden.*

This power of repeating or *doubling* any idea
we have of any distance, and adding it to the
former, as often as we will, without being ever

able to come to any stop or stint, is that which
gives us the idea of immensity. *Locke.*

This was only the value of the silver: there
was besides a tenth part of that number of
talents of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in
a decuple proportion, will just *double* the sum.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

2. To contain twice the quantity.

Thus reforc'd against the adverse fleet,
Still *doubling* ours, brave Rupert leads the way.
Dryden.

3. To repeat; to add.

He saw proud Arcite and fierce Palemon
In mortal battle *doubling* blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their falchions to and fro.
Dryden.

4. To add one to another in the same or-
der or parallel.

Thou shalt *double* the curtain in the tabernacle.
Exodus.

5. To fold.

He bought her sermons, psalms, and graces,
And *doubled* down the useful places. *Prior.*

6. To pass round a headland.

Sailing along the coast, he *doubled* the pro-
montory of Carthage, yet famous for the ruins of
that proud city. *Knollys.*

Now we have the Cape of Good Hope in sight,
the trade-wind is our own, if we can but *double*
it. *Dryden.*

To DO'UBLE. *v. n.*

1. To increase to twice the quantity.

'Tis observed in particular nations, that within
the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding
all casualties, the number of men *double*.
Burnet's Theory.

2. To enlarge the stake to twice the sum
in play.

Throw *Egypt's* by, and offer in the stead,
Offer—the crown on Berenice's head:
I am resolv'd to *double* till I win. *Dryden.*

3. To turn back, or wind in running.

Under the line the sun crosseth the line, and
maketh two summers and two winters; but in
the skirts of the torrid zone it *doubles* and goeth
back again, and so maketh one long summer.
Bacon's Natural History.

Who knows which way she points?
Doubling and turning like a hunted hare!

Find out the meaning of her mind who can.
Dryden.

So keen thy hunters, and thy scent so strong,
Thy turns and *doublings* cannot save thee long.
Swift.

4. To play tricks; to use sleights.

DO'UBLE. *n. f.*

1. Twice the quantity or number.

If the thief be found, let him pay *double*.
Exodus.

In all the four great years of mortality above
mentioned, I do not find that any week the
plague increased to the *double* of the precedent
week above five times. *Graunt's Mortality.*

2. Strong beer; beer of twice the com-
mon strength.

Here 's a pot of good *double*, neighbour: drink,
and fear not your man. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. A turn used to escape pursuit.

Man is frail,
Convulsions rack his nerves, and cares his breast;
His flying life is chas'd by rav'ning pains,
Through all his *doubles*, in the winding veins.
Blackmore.

4. A trick; a shift; an artifice.

These men are too well acquainted with the
chafe, to be *knug* off by any false steps or *doubles*.
Adelphi.

DO'UBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *double*.] The
state of being double.

If you think well to carry this as you may,

the *doubtfulness* of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof. *Shakespeare.*

DOUBLET. n. f. [from *double*.] He that double any thing.

DOUBLET. n. f. [from *double*.]

1. The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat: so called from being double for warmth, or because it makes the dress double.

What a pretty thing a man is, when he goes in his *doublet* and hose, and leaves off his wit. *Shakespeare.*

His *doublet* was of sturdy buff, And though not sword yet cudgel proof. *Hudibras.*

It is common enough to see a countryman in the *doublet* and breeches of his great grandfather. *Addison on Italy.*

They do but mimic ancient wits at last, As apes our grandfathers, in their *doublets* dress. *Pope.*

2. Two; a pair.

Those *doublets* on the sides of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail fin. *Grew's Museum.*

DOUBLON. n. f. [French.] A Spanish coin containing the value of two pilsols.

DOUBLY. adv. [from *double*.] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

Young Hollis, on a muse by Mars begot, Born, Caesar like, to write and act great deeds, Impatient to revenge his fatal shot, His right hand *doubly* to his left succeeds. *Dryden.*

Haply at night he does with horror shun A widow'd daughter, or a dying son: His neighbour's offspring he to-morrow sees, And *doubly* feels his want in their increase. *Prior.*

TO DOUBT. v. n. [*doubter*, French; *dubito*, Latin.]

1. To question; to be in uncertainty.

Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully *doubt* and suspend our judgment, inclining neither to one side or other; as, namely, touching the time of the fall both of man and angels. *Hooker.*

Let no man, while he lives here in the world, *doubt* whether there is any hell or no, and thereupon live so, as if absolutely there were none. *South.*

I *doubt* not to make it appear to be a monstrous folly to deride holy things. *Tillotson.*

Can we conclude upon Luther's instability, because in a single notion, no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some *doubtings*? *Atterbury.*

2. To question any event.

Doubting things grieve, often hurts more Than to be sure they do. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.* Admitting motion, this I urge to show Invalid, that which thee to *doubt* it mov'd. *Milton.*

3. Sometimes with *of* in both the foregoing senses.

Solyman said he had hitherto made war against divers nations, and always had the victory; *whereof* he *doubted* not now also. *Kneller.*

Have I not manag'd my contrivance well, To try your love, and make you *doubt of* mine? *Dryden.*

4. To fear; to be apprehensive of ill.

I *doubt* there's deep resentment in his mind, For the late slight his honour suffer'd there. *Orson.*

If there were no fault in the title, I *doubt* there are too many in the body of the work. *Baker.*

This is enough for a project, without any name; I *doubt* more than will be reduced into practice. *Swift.*

5. To suspect; to have suspicion.

The king did all his courage bend Against those four which now before him were, *Doubting* not who behind him duth attend. *Daniel.*

6. To hesitate; to be in suspense; to waver undetermined.

What fear we then, why *doubt* we to infect His utmost ire? *Milton.*

At first the tender blades of grass appear, And buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear, Stand at the door of life, and *doubt* to clothe the year. *Dryden.*

TO DOUBT. v. a.

1. To hold questionable; to think uncertain.

He from the terror of this arm so late *Doubted* his empire. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To think endangered.

He did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions which we have to make entrance of strangers, which at that time was frequent, *doubting* novelties and commixture of manners. *Bacon.*

3. To fear; to suspect.

If they turn not back perverse; But that I *doubt*. *Milton.*

You that will be less fearful than discreet, That love the fundamental part of state, More than you *doubt* the change of it, prefer A noble life before a long. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To distrust; to hold suspected.

To teach vain wits a science little known, To admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own. *Pope.*

DOUBT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense; undetermined state of opinion.

Could any difficulty have been proposed, the resolution would have been as early as the proposal; it could not have had time to settle into *doubt*. *South.*

Those who have examined it, are thereby got past *doubt* in all the doctrines they profess. *Locke.*

2. Question; point unsettled.

Hippocrates commends the flesh of the wild sow above the tame; and no *doubt* but the animal is more or less healthy, according to the air it lives in. *Abusmus on Aliments.*

'Tis past a *doubt*, All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out. *Pope.*

3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution.

Our *doubts* are traitors, And make us lose, by fearing to attempt The good we oft might win. *Shakespeare.*

4. Uncertainty of condition.

And thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee; and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have no assurance of thy life. *Dent.*

I'm bound in To fancy *doubts* and fears. *Shakespeare.*

5. Suspicion; apprehension of ill.

I desire to be present with you now, and to change my voice; for I stand in *doubt* of you. *Guarant.*

6. Difficulty objected.

To every *doubt* your answer is the same, It so fell out, and so by chance it came. *Blackmore.*

DOUBTER. n. f. [from *doubt*.] One who entertains scruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.

DOUBTFUL. adj. [*doubt* and *full*.]

1. Dubious; not settled in opinion.

Metaphors I should know you, and know this man; Yet I am *doubtful*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Thus they their *doubtful* consultations ended. *Milton.*

2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning:

as, a *doubtful* expression.

3. That about which there is doubt; that

is not yet determined or decided; obscure; questionable; uncertain.

In handling the right of a war, I am not willing to intermix matter *doubtful* with that which is out of doubt; for as in capital causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; so much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thousands. *Bacon.*

In *doubtful* cases, reason still determines for the safer side; especially if the case be not only *doubtful*, but also highly concerning, and the venture be a soul, and an eternity. *South.*

Themetes first, 'tis *doubtful* whether hir'd, Or so the Trojan destiny requir'd, Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryden.*

4. Hazardous; of uncertain event.

We have sustain'd one day in *doubtful* fight, What heav'n's high Lord had powerfuller. *Milton.*

New counsels to debate What *doubtful* may ensue. *Milton.*

5. Not secure; not without suspicion.

Our manner is always to cast a *doubtful* and a more suspicious eye towards that, over which we know we have least power. *Hooker.*

6. Not confident; not without fear.

With *doubtful* feet, and wavering resolution, I come, still dreading thy displeasure, Samson. *Milton.*

This was at first resolved If we were wise, against so great a foe Contending, and so *doubtful* what might fall. *Milton.*

7. Partaking different qualities.

Downcast and damp, yet such wherein appear'd Some glimpse of joy, which on his countenance cast Like *doubtful* hue. *Milton.*

DOUBTFULLY. adv. [from *doubtful*.]

1. Dubiously; irresolutely.

2. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.

Knowing how *doubtfully* all allegories may be construed, and this book of mine being a continual allegory, I have thought good to discover the general intention. *Spenser.*

Nor did the goddess *doubtfully* declare Her alter'd mind, and alienated care. *Dryden.*

DOUBTFULNESS. n. f. [from *doubtful*.]

1. Dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion.

Though *doubtfulness* or uncertainty seems to be a medium between certain truth and certain falsehood in our minds, yet there is no such medium in things themselves. *Warr.*

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

In arguing, the opponent uses as comprehensive and equivocal terms as he can, to involve his adversary in the *doubtfulness* of his expressions; and therefore the answerer, on his side, makes it his play to distinguish as much as he can. *Locke.*

Most of his philosophy is in broken sentences, delivered with much *doubtfulness*. *Baker.*

3. Hazard; uncertainty of event or condition.

DOUBTINGLY. adv. [from *doubt*.] In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.

Whatever a man imagineth *doubtingly*, or with fear, must needs do hurt, if imagination have any power at all; for a man representeth that oftener that he feareth, than the contrary. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DOUBTLESS. adj. [from *doubt*.] Free from fear; void of apprehension of danger.

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure,
That I doubt, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend thee. *Shakespeare.*

I am *doubtless*, I can purge
Myself of many I am charg'd withal. *Shaksp.*
DOUBTLESS. *adv.* Without doubt; with-
out question; unquestionably.

Doubtless he would have made a noble knight.
Shakespeare.

All their desires, desires, or expectations the
Conqueror had no other means to satisfy, but by
the cruelties of such as had appeared open enemies
to him, and *doubtless* many innocent persons
suffered in this kind. *Hale.*

Doubtless many men are finally lost, who yet
have no men's sins to answer for but their own.
South.

Mountains have been *doubtless* much higher
than they are at present: the rains have washed
away the soil, that has left the veins of stones
showing out of them. *Woodward.*

Doubtless, oh guest! great laud and praise
were mine,

If, after social rites and gifts bestow'd,
I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood.
Pope's Odyssey.

DOUCE'T. *n. f.* [*doucet*, French.] A cus-
tard. This word I find only in *Skin-
ner*, and in *Ainsworth*.

DO'UCKER. *n. f.* [*colymbus*; from *To
douch*, corrupted from *To duck*.] A bird
that dips in the water.

The colymbi, or *douckers*, or loons, are admi-
rably conformed for diving, covered with thick
plumage, and their feathers so slippery that
water cannot moisten them. *Ray.*

DOVE. *n. f.* [*palumbus*; *duvo*, old Teu-
tonick; *laub*, *daub*, German.]

1. A wild pigeon.

So flew a snowy *dove* trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows throws. *Shakespeare.*
Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, spare the *dove*?
Pope.

Not half so swift the trembling *doves* can fly,
When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky;
Not half so swiftly the fierce eagle moves,
When through the skies he drives the trembling
doves. *Pope.*

2. A pigeon.

I have here a dish of *doves*, that I will bestow
upon your worship. *Shakespeare.*

DO'VECOT. *n. f.* [*dove* and *cot*.] A small
building in which pigeons are bred and
kept.

Like an eagle in a *dovecot*, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli;
Alone I did it. *Shakespeare.*

DO'VEHOUSE. *n. f.* [*dove* and *house*.] A
house for pigeons.

The hawk sets up for protector, and makes
havock in the *dovehouse*. *L'Estrange.*
But still the *dovehouse* obdolitately flood.
Dryden.

DO'VETAIL. *n. f.* [*dove* and *tail*.] A form
of joining two bodies together, where
that which is inserted has the form of a
wedge reversed, and therefore cannot
fall out.

DOUGH. *n. f.* [*bah*, Sax. *deegh*, Dut.]

1. The paste of bread, or pies, yet unbaked.

When the gods moulded up the paste of man,
Some of their *dough* was left upon their hands,
For want of souls, and so they made Egyptians.
Dryden.

You that from pliant paste would fabricke
raile,

Expecting thence to gain immortal praise,
Your knuckles try, and let your sinews know
Their power to knead, and give the form to
dough. *King.*

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2. *My cake is Dopen.* My affair has
miscarried; my undertaking has never
come to maturity.

My cake is dough, but I'll in among the rest;
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast.
Shakespeare.

DOUGHBA'KED. *adj.* [*dough* and *baked*.]
Unfinished; not hardened to perfection;
soft.

For when, through tasteless flat humility,
In *doughbak'd* men some hartshornedness we see,
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he.
Danue.

DOUGHTY. *adj.* [*bohzig*, Saxon; *denght*,
virtue, Dut.]

1. Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent:
used of men and things.

Such restless passion did all night torment
The flatt'ring courage of that tany knight,
Devising how that *doughty* tournament
With greatest honour he achieve might.
Fairy Queen.

2. It is now seldom used but ironically, or
in burlesque.

If this *doughty* historian hath any honour or
conscience left, he ought to beg pardon. *Stillingfl.*
She smil'd to see the *doughty* hero slain;
But, at her smile, the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

DO'UGHY. *adj.* [*from dough*.] Unfound;
soft; unhardened.

Your son was misled with a snipt taffata fellow
there, whose villanous saffron would have made
all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation in
his colour. *Shakespeare.*

TO DOUSE. *v. a.* [*duze*; but probably it
is a cant word formed from the sound.]
To put over head suddenly in the
water.

TO DOUSE. *v. n.* To fall suddenly into
the water.

It is no jesting, trivial matter,
To twing i'th' air, or *douse* in water. *Hudibras.*

DO'WAGER. *n. f.* [*douairiere*, French.]

1. A widow with a jointure.

She lingers my desires,
Like to a stepdame or a *dowager*,
Long wintering on a young man's revenue.
Shakespeare.

Widows have a greater interest in property
than either maids or wives; so that it is as un-
natural for a *dowager* as a freeholder to be an
enemy to our constitution. *Addison.*

2. The title given to ladies who survive
their husbands.

Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but princely *dowager*,
And widow to prince Arthur. *Shakespeare.*

DO'WDY. *n. f.* An awkward, ill-dressed,
inelegant woman.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench;
Dido, a *dowdy*; Cleopatra, a gipsy; Helen and
Hero, slanders and harlots. *Shakespeare.*

The bedlam train of lovers use
T' enhance the value, and the faults excuse;
And therefore 'tis no wonder if we see
They doat on *dowdies* and deformity. *Dryden.*

DO'WDY. *adj.* Awkward.

No housewifery the *dowdy* creature knew;
To sum up all, her tongue confess'd the shrew.
Gay.

DO'WER. } *n. f.* [*douaire*, Fr.]

DO'WERY. }

1. That which the wife brings to her hus-
band in marriage.

His wife brought in *dow'r* Cilicia's crown,
And in herself a greater *dow'r* alone. *Dryden.*
His only daughter in a stranger's pow'r;
For very want, he could not pay a *dow'r*. *Pope.*

Rich, though depriv'd of all her little store,
For who can lose fair virtue's better *dow'r*?
Milton.

2. That which the widow possesses.

His patrimonial territories at *Widdow* were in
dower to his mother-in-law. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. The gifts of a husband for a wife.

Ask me never so much *dowery* and gift, and I
will give according as you shall lay unto me;
but give me the daniel to wife. *Genesi.*

4. Endowment; gift.

What spreading virtue, what a sparkling fire,
How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dow'r*,
Dost thou within this dying flesh inspire!
Davies.

DO'WERED. *adj.* [*from dower*.] Portion-
ed; supplied with a portion.

Will you, with those infinites the owes,
Unfenced, new adapted to our hate,
Dow'r'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our
oath,

Take her, or leave her? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

DO'WERLESS. *adj.* [*from dower*.] Want-
ing a fortune; unportioned.

Thy *dow'rless* daughter, king, thrown to my
chance,
Is queen of us, and ours, and our fair France.
Shakespeare.

DO'WLAS. *n. f.* A coarse kind of linen.

Dowlas, filthy *dowlas*; I have given them
away to bakers wives, and they have made boul-
ters of them. *Shakespeare.*

DOWN. *n. f.* [*duun*, Danish.]

1. Soft feathers.

Virtue is the roughest way;
But proves at night a bed of *down*. *Porter.*
Leave, leave, fair bride! your solitary bed,
No more shall you return to it alone;
It nurseth sadness: and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding *down* doth dint.
Danue.

We tumble on our *down*, and count the bles-
sing.

Of a short minute's slumber. *Denham.*
A tender weakly constitution is very much
owing to the use of *down* beds. *Locke.*

2. Any thing that soothes or mollifies.

Thou bosom softness! *down* of all my cares!
I could recline my thoughts upon this break
To a forgetfulness of all my griefs,
And yet be happy. *Southern.*

3. Soft wool, or tender hair.

I love my husband still;
But love him as he was when youthful grace,
And the first *down*, began to shade his face.
Dryden.

On thy chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful *down*, and promise man.
Prior.

4. The soft fibres of plants which wing
the seed.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find
no wind, sheweth a wind at hand; as when tea-
thers, or *down* of thistles, try to and fro in the
air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Like scatter'd *down*, by howling Lusus blow'd
By rapid whirlwinds from his mansion thrown.
Sandys.

DOWN. *n. f.* [*bun*, Saxon; *dunc*, Erse,
a hill.] A large open plain; properly
a flat on the top of a hill.

On the *downs* we see, near Wilton fair,
A hasten'd hare from greedy greyhound go.
Sidney.

Lord of much riches which the use renowns;
Seven thousand broad-tail'd sheep graze'd on his
downs. *Sandys.*

Not all the fleecy wealth
That doth enrich those *downs* is worth a thought,
To this my errand, and the care it brought.
Milton.

Hills afford pleasant prospects; as they must needs acknowledge who have been on the downs of Suffex. *Ray.*

How Will-a-wisp misleads night-faring clowns
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless downs. *Gay.*

To compass this, his building is a town,
His pond an ocean, his parterre a down. *Pope.*
Down. *prep.* [aduna, Saxon.]

1. Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower.

Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs down hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw after. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A man falling down a precipice, though in motion, is not at liberty, because he cannot stop that motion if he would. *Locke.*

2. Toward the mouth of a river.

Mahomet put his chief substance into certain boats, to be conveyed down the river, as purposing to fly. *Knutlee.*

Down. *adv.* Not up.

1. On the ground; from the height at which any thing was to a lower situation.

Whom they hit, none on their feet might stand,
Though standing else as rocks; but down they fell

By thousands. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Down sinks the giant with a thundering sound,
His ponderous limbs oppress the trembling ground. *Dryden.*

2. Tending toward the ground.

3. From former to latter times: as, this has been the practice down from the conquest.

4. Out of sight; below the horizon.

How goes the night, buy?
—The moon is down; I have not heard the clock,

And the cocks down at twelve. *Shakespeare.*

5. To a total subjection: used of men and things.

What remains of the subject, after the decoction, is continued to be boiled down, with the addition of fresh water, to a sapid fat. *Arbuth.*

6. Into disgrace; into declining reputation.

He shar'd out dividend o' th' crown,
We had so painfully preach'd down;
And forc'd us, though against the grain,
T' have calls to preach it up again. *Hudibras.*

It has been still preached up, but acted down; and dealt with as the eagle in the fable did with the oyster, carrying it up on high, that, by letting it fall, he might dash it in pieces. *South.*

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has written himself down. *Addison.*

7. [answering to up.] Here and there.

Let them wander up and down for meat, and grudge if they be not satisfied. *Psalms.*

Down. *interj.*

1. An exhortation to distraction or demolition.

Go, some pull down the Savoy; others to the jans of courts: down with them all. *Shakespeare.*
If there be ten, shrink not, but down with them. *Shakespeare.*

But now they cry, down with the palace, fire it,

Pull out th' usurping queen. *Dryden.*

2. A contemptuous threat.

Down, down to hell, and say I sent thee thither. *Shakespeare.*

Down. [To go.] To be digested; to be received.

If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will down; and if he be not hungry, 'tis not fit he should eat. *Locke.*

I know not how absurd this may seem to the masters of demonstration; and probably it will hardly down with any body, at first hearing. *Locke.*

To Down. *v. a.* [from the participle.] To knock; to subdue; to suppress; to conquer.

The hidden beauties seem'd in wait to lie,
To down proud hearts that would not willing die. *Sidney.*

Downcast. *adj.* [down and cast.] Bent down; directed to the ground.

Wanton languishing borrowed of her eyes the downcast look of modesty. *Sidney.*

My wily nurse by long experience found,
And first discover'd to my soul its wound;
'Tis love, said she; and then my downcast eyes,
And guilty dumbness, witness'd my surprise. *Dryden.*

Thy downcast looks, and thy disorder'd thoughts,

Tell me my fate: I ask not the success
My cause has found. *Addison's Cato.*

Downfall. *n. f.* [from down and fall.]

1. Ruin; calamity; fall from rank or state.

Why dost thou say king Richard is depos'd?
Darest thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his downfall? *Shakespeare.*

We have seen some, by the ways by which they had designed to rise uncontrollably, to have directly procured their utter downfall. *South.*

2. A sudden fall, or body of things falling.

Each downfall of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels, rolls a silver stream. *Dryden.*

3. Destruction of fabrics.

Not more aghast the matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burn'd th' imperial town,
Shriek'd for the downfall in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

Downfallen. *participial adj.* [down and fall.] Ruined; fallen.

The land is now divorced by the downfallen steep cliffs on the farther side. *Carew.*

Downgyred. *adj.* [down and gyre.] Let down in circular wrinkles.

Lord Hamlet, with his stockings loose,
Ungarter'd, and downgyred to his ancles. *Shaksp.*

Downhill. *n. f.* [down and hill.] Declivity; descent.

Heavy the third, and stiff, he sinks apace;
And though 'tis downhill all, but creeps along the race. *Dryden.*

Downhill. *adj.* Declivous; descending.

And the first steps a downhill greenward yields. *Congreve.*

Downlooked. *adj.* [down and look.] Having a dejected countenance; gloomy; sullen; melancholy.

Jealousy, suffus'd with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all the view'd, in tawney drefs'd;
Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her bill. *Dryden.*

Downlying. *adj.* [down and lie.] About to be in travail of childbirth.

Downright. *adv.* [down and right.]

1. Straight or right down; down perpendicularly.

A giant's slain in fight,
Or mow'd e'erthwart, or cleft downright. *Hudib.*

2. In plain terms; without ceremony.

Elves, away!

We shall chide downright if I longer stay. *Shak.*

3. Completely; without stopping short.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion, that she fell downright into a fit. *Arbuthnot.*

Downright. *adj.*

1. Plain; open; apparent; undisguised.

An admonition from a dead author, or a caveat from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a downright advice, which may be mistaken as spoken magisterially. *Barn.*

It is downright madness to strike where we have no power to hurt. *L'Estrange.*

The merchant's wife, who abounds in plenty, is not to have downright money; but the mercenary part of her mind is engaged with a present of plate. *Spectator.*

2. Directly tending to the point; plain; artless.

I would rather have a plain downright wisdom, than a foolish and affected eloquence. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Unceremonious; honestly furly.

When it came to the count to speak, old Fast so stared him in the face, after his plain downright way, that the count was struck dumb. *Addison.*

4. Plain; without palliation.

The idlatry was direct and downright in the people, whose credulity is illimitable. *Brown.*

Religion seems not in danger from downright atheism, since rational men must reject that for want of proof. *Rogers.*

Downsitting. *n. f.* [down and sit.]

Rest; repose; the act of sitting down, or going to rest.

Thou knowest my downsitting and mine uprising; thou understandest my thoughts afar off. *Psalms.*

Downward. } *adv.* [dunepand, Sax.]

Downwards. }

1. Toward the centre.

As you lift up the glasses, the drop will ascend slower and slower, and at length rest, being carried downward by its weight as much as upwards by the attraction. *Newton.*

2. From a higher situation to a lower.

Look downward on that globe, whose hither side,

With light from hence, shines. *Milton.*

Hills are ornamental to the earth, affording pleasant prospects to them that look downwards from them upon the subjacent countries. *Ray.*

What would this man? Now upward will he soar,

And, little less than angel, would be more;

Now, looking downwards, just as griev'd appears

To want the strength of bulls, the fur of bears. *Pope.*

3. In a course of successive or lineal descent.

A ring the count does wear,
That downward hath succeeded in his house,
From son to son, some four or five descents. *Shakespeare.*

Downward. *adj.*

1. Moving on a declivity; tending toward the centre; tending to the ground.

With downward force,
That drove the sand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden.*

2. Declivous; bending.

When Aurora leaves our northern sphere,
She lights the downward heavens, and rises there. *Dryden.*

3. Depressed; dejected.

At the lowest of my downward thoughts, I pulled up my heart to remember, that nothing is achieved before it be thoroughly attempted, and that lying still doth never go forward. *Sidney.*

Downy. *adj.* [from down.]

1. Covered with down or nap.

By his gates of breath
There lies a downy feather, which aims not:
Did he suppose, that light and weightless down
Perforce must move. *Shakespeare.*

There be plants that have prickles, yet have downy or velvet rind upon their leaves, as stock-gillyflowers and coltsfoot; which down or nap consisteth of a subtle spirit, in a soft substance. *Boron's Natural History.*

DOZ

- In her hand she held
A bough of fairest fruit, that downy smil'd,
New gather'd, and ambrosial smell diffus'd. *Milton.*
1. Made of down or soft feathers.
A side breeze from westward waits their sails
to fill,
And rests in those high beds his downy wings. *Dryden.*
Belinda still her downy pillow prest,
Her guardian sylph prolong'd the balmy rest. *Pope.*
3. Soft; tender; soothing.
Bunquo! Donalbain! Malcolm! awake!
Shake off this downy sleep, death's counterfeit,
And look on death itself. *Shakespeare.*
The night's companion kindly cheating them
Of all their cares, tam'd the rebellious eye
Of sorrow with a soft and downy hand,
Stealing all breaths in a lethargic band. *Crawshaw.*
- DO'WRE. } *n. f.* [*douaire*, Fr. It ought
DO'WRY. } to be written *dower*.]
1. A portion given with a wife. See
DOWER.
I could marry this wench for this dower. *Std.*
And ask no other dower but such another jest. *Shakespeare.*
The king must die, that I may make you
great,
And give a crown in dowry with my love. *Dryd.*
Tethys all her waves in dowry gives. *Dryden.*
2. A reward paid for a wife.
Thine own hand
An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay,
And for a dower a hundred forekins pay. *Cowley.*
3. A gift; a fortune given.
DOXOLOGY. *n. f.* [*doxa* and *logos*.] A
form of giving glory to God.
David breaks forth into these triumphant
praises and *doxologies*, Blessed be the Lord God
of Israel, who has kept me this day from shed-
ding blood, and from avenging myself with my
own hand. *South.*
Little did Athanasius imagine, that ever it
would have been received in the christian church,
to conclude their books with a *doxology* to God
and the blessed virgin. *Stillingfleet.*
- DO'XY. *n. f.* A whore; a loose wench.
When daffodils begin to pure,
With height the day over the dale. *Shaksp.*
- TO DOZE. *v. n.* [*dozer*, Saxon; *daes*,
Dutch.]
1. To slumber; to sleep lightly.
There was no sleeping under his roof: if he
happened to doze a little, the jolly coxier waked
him. *L'Estrange.*
2. To live in a state of drowsiness; to be
half asleep.
It has happened to young men of the greatest
wit, to waste their spirits with anxiety and pain,
so far, as to doze upon their work with too much
eagerness of doing well. *Dryden.*
How to the banks, where bards departed doze,
They led him soft. *Pope.*
Chieftest armies doz'd out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. *Pope.*
- TO DOZE. *v. a.* To stupify; to dull.
He was now much decayed in his parts, and
with immoderate drinking dozed in his under-
standing. *Clarendon.*
Two satyrs, on the ground
Stretch'd at his ease, their sire Silenus found
Doz'd with his fumes, and heavy with his load. *Dryden.*
- DO'ZEN. *n. f.* [*douzaine*, French.] The
number of twelve. It is seldom used but
on light occasions.
We cannot lodge and board a dozen or fourteen
gentlewomen, but we keep a bawdyhouse
draught. *Shakespeare.*
That the Indian figs bear such huge leaves, or
delicate fruit, I could never find; yet I have
travelled a dozen miles together under them. *Raleigh.*

DRA

- By putting twelve units together, we have the
complex idea of a dozen. *Locke.*
The number of dissenters was something under
a dozen with them. *Swift.*
- DO'ZINESS. *n. f.* [from *dozy*.] Sleepiness;
drowsiness. Little used.
A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his
limbs, finds a *doziness* in his head, or a want of
appetite. *Locke.*
- DO'ZY. *adj.* [from *doze*.] Sleepy; drowsy;
suggish.
The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise. *Dryden.*
- DRA. *n. f.* [*drabbe*, Saxon, lees.]
A whore; a trumper.
That I, the son of a dear father murder'd,
Must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a cursing like a very drab! *Shaksp.*
If your worship will take order for the drabs and
the knaves, you need not fear the bawds. *Shak.*
Babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakespeare.*
Curs'd be the wretch so venal, and so vain,
Paltry and proud as drabs in Drury-lane. *Pope.*
- DRACHM. *n. f.* [*drachma*, Latin.]
1. An old Roman coin.
See here these movers, that do prize their
honours
At a crack'd drachm. *Shakespeare.*
2. The eighth part of an ounce.
- DRACUNCULUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] A
worm bred in the hot countries, which
grows to many yards length between the
skin and flesh.
- DRA. *adj.* [for *dread*, or the part. pas-
sive of *To dread*.] Terrible; formi-
dable; dreaded.
Th' utmost sand-beach they shortly fetch,
Whilst the dread danger does behind remain. *Fairy Queen.*
- DRAFF. *n. f.* [*dror*, dirty, Saxon;
dras, Dutch, the sediment of ale.]
1. Refuse; lees; dregs: properly some-
thing fluid.
You would think I had a hundred and fifty
tatter'd prodigals, lately come from swinekeep-
ing, from eating *dras* and husks. *Shakespeare.*
'Twere simple fury, still thyself to waste
On such as have no taste;
To offer them a furze of pure bread
Whose appetite is dead!
No, give them grains their fill;
Husks, *dras*, to drink and swill. *Ben Jonson.*
I call'd and drew them thither,
My hell-hounds to lick up the *dras* and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed
On what was pure. *Milton.*
Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
Till vermin, or the *dras* of servile food,
Consume me. *Milton.*
2. Refuse; sweepings. Perhaps improper.
Younger brothers but the *dras* of nature. *Dryd.*
- DRA'FF. *adj.* [from *dras*.] Worthless;
dreggy.
- DRAFT. *adj.* [corrupt for *draught*.] Em-
ployed to draw.
Ulysses and old Nestor yoke you like *dras*
oxen, and make you plough up the wair. *Shaksp.*
- TO DRAG. *v. a.* [*dragan*, Saxon.]
1. To pull along the ground by main
force; to draw heavily along.
Such his aspect, when, soil'd with bloody dust,
Dragg'd by the cords which through his feet
were thrust. *Denham.*
While I have any ability to hold a commerce
with you, I will never be silent; and this chang-
ing to be a day that I can hold a pen, I will *drag*
it as long as I am able. *Swift.*
2. To draw any thing burdensome, any
thing from which one cannot disengage
one's self.

DRA

- 'Tis long since I, for my celestial wife,
Loath'd by the gods, have dragg'd a ling'ring
life. *Dryden.*
Can I, who lov'd so well,
To part with all my bliss to save my lover,
Oh! can I *drag* a wretched life without him? *Smirk.*
3. To draw contemptuously along, as a
thing unworthy to be carried.
He triumphs in St. Austen's opinion; and is
not only content to *drag* me at his chariot-wheels,
but he makes a show of me. *Stillingfleet.*
4. To pull about with violence and igno-
miny.
They shall surprise
The serpent, prince of air, and *drag* in chains
Through all his realm, and there confounded
leave. *Milton.*
The constable was no sooner espied but he was
reproach'd with disdainful words, beaten and
dragged in so barbarous a manner, that he hardly
escaped with his life. *Clarendon.*
5. To pull roughly and forcibly.
To fall, that's justice;
But then, to *drag* him after! For to die,
And yet in death to conquer, is my wish. *Dryden.*
In my fatal cause your sword was drawn;
The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you down. *Dryden.*
- TO DRAG. *v. n.* To hang so low as to
trail or grate upon the ground.
From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the
pains
Of sounding lashes, and of dragging chains. *Dryden.*
A door is said to *drag*, when, by its ill hang-
ing on its hinges, the bottom edge of the door
rides in its sweep upon the floor. *Mason.*
- DRA. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A net drawn along the bottom of the
water.
Casting nets were spread in shallow brooks,
Drags in the deep, and baits were hung on nooks. *Dryden.*
The creatures are but instruments in God's
hand: the returning our acknowledgments to
them is just the same absurdity with theirs who
burnt incense to the *drag*, and sacrificed to the
net. *Rogers.*
2. An instrument with hooks to catch
hold of things under water.
You may in the morning find it near to some
fixed place, and then take it up with a *drag*
hook or otherwise. *Walton.*
3. A kind of car drawn by the hand.
The *drag* is made somewhat like a low cart:
it is used for the carriage of timber, and then is
drawn by the handle by two or more men. *Morson's Mechanical Exercises.*
- TO DRA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *drag*.] To
make dirty by dragging on the ground.
You'll see a *dragged* damsel, here and there,
From Billingsgate her fishy traffick bear. *Gray's Trivia.*
He wore the same gown five years without
dragging or tearing. *Swift.*
- TO DRA'GGER. *v. n.* To grow dirty by
being drawn along the ground.
His *dragging* tail hung in the dirt,
Which on his rider he would flout. *Hudibras.*
- DRA'GNET. *n. f.* [*drag* and *net*.] A net
which is drawn along the bottom of the
water.
Dragnets were made to fish within the deep,
And callignets did rivers bottoms sweep. *Mary's Virgil.*
Some fishermen, that had been out with a
dragnet, and caught nothing, had a draught to-
wards the evening, which put them in hope of
a surgeon at last. *L'Estrange.*
One of our late great poets is sunk in his re-
putation, because he could never forgive any

D R A

concert which came in his way, but swept, like a dragnet, great and small. *Dryden.*

Whatsoever old Time, with his huge dragnets, has conveyed down to us along the stream of ages, whether it be shells or shell-fish, jewels or pebbles, sticks or straws, seaweeds or mud, these are the ancients, these are the fathers. *Watts.*

DRA'GON. *n. f.* [*draco*, Latin; *dragon*, French.]

1. A kind of winged serpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages.

I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shakespeare.*

Swift, swift, you dragons of the night! that
dawning

May hear the raven's eye. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
And you, ye dragons! of the scaly race,
Whom glittering gold and shining armours grace;
In other nations harmless are you found
Their guardian genii and protectors own'd. *Rome.*

On spiny volumes there a dragon rides;
Here, from our strict embrace, a stream he glides. *Pope.*

2. A fierce violent man or woman.

3. A constellation near the north pole.

DRA'GON. *n. f.* [*dracunculus*, Latin.] A plant.

DRA'GONET. *n. f.* [from *dragon*.] A little dragon.

Or in his womb might lurk some hidden nest
Of many dragnets, his fruitful seed. *Fairy Queen.*

DRA'GONFLY. *n. f.* [*dragon* and *fly*: *libella*.] A fierce slinging fly.

The body of the cantharides is bright coloured;
and it may be, that the delicate coloured dragonflies may have likewise some corrosive quality. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DRA'GONISH. *adj.* [from *dragon*.] Having the form of a dragon; dragonlike. An arbitrary word.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish;
A vapour sometimes like a bear or lion. *Shakespeare.*

DRA'GONLIKE. *adj.* [*dragon* and *like*.] Furious; fiery.

He fights dragonlike, and does achieve
As soon as draw his sword. *Shakespeare.*

DRA'GONSBLOOD. *n. f.* [*dragon* and *blood*.] So called from a false opinion of the dragon's combat with the elephant.

Dragonblood is a resin, so named as to seem to have been imagined an animal production. *Hill.*
Take dragonblood, beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth with aqua vitæ, and strain them together. *Peacham.*

DRA'GONSHEAD. *n. f.* A plant.

DRA'GONTREE. *n. f.* A species of palm.

DRAGOON. *n. f.* [from *dragen*, German, to carry.] A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback.

Two regiments of dragoons suffered much in the late action. *Father.*

To DRAGOON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

In politics I hear you're franch,
Directly bent against the French;
Dare you have your free-born foe
Dragoon'd into a wooden shoe. *Prior.*

To DRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French.]

1. To draw off gradually.
Salt water, drained through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

D R A

The fountains drain the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but sufficient moisture to breed moss. *Bacon.*

In times of dearth it drained much coin of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon to Villiers.*

Whilst a foreign war devoured our strength, and drained our treasures, luxury and expences increased at home. *Atterbury.*

The last emperor drained the wealth of those countries into his own coffers, without increasing his troops against France. *Swift.*

2. To empty, by drawing gradually away what it contains.

Sinking waters, the firm land to drain,
Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main. *Rescommon.*

The royal babes a tawny wolf shall drain. *Dryden.*

While cruel Nero only drains
The mortal Spaniard's ebbing veins,
By study worn, and slack with age,
How dull, how thoughtless is his rage! *Prior.*

Had the world lasted from all eternity, these comets must have been drained of all their fluids. *Chyane.*

3. To make quite dry.

When wine is to be bottled, wash your bottles, but do not drain them. *Swift.*

DRAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; a watercourse; a sink.

If your drains be deep, that you fear cattle falling into them, cover them. *Mortimer.*

Why should I tell of ponds and drains,
What carps we met with for our pains? *Swift.*

DRAKE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The male of the duck.

The duck should hide her eggs from the drake, who will suck them if he finds them. *Mortimer.*

2. [from *draco*, dragon, Latin.] A small piece of artillery.

Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of drakes, made them stagger. *Clarendon.*

DRAM. *n. f.* [from *drachm*; *drachma*, Latin.]

1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce.

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven drams in the air, the balance in the water weigheth only four drams and forty-one grains, and abateeth of the weight in the air two drams and nineteen grains; the balance kept the same depth in the water. *Bacon.*

2. A small quantity, in a kind of proverbial sense.

One loving hour
For many years of sorrow can dispense;
A dram of sweet is worth a pound of sour. *Fairy Queen.*

No dram of judgment with thy force is join'd;
Thy body is of profit, and my mind. *Dryden.*

3. Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drank at once.

I could do this, and that with no rash potion,
But with a ling'ring dram, that should not work
Malignantly like poison. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
Every dram of brandy, every pot of ale that you drink, raiseth your character. *Swift.*

4. Spirit; distilled liquor.

A second sex, by meeker manners known,
And modest as the maid that sips alone;
From the strong fate of drams if thou get free,
Another Dufy, Ward! shall sing in thee. *Pope.*

To DRAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] In low language, to drink drams; to drink distilled spirits.

DRAMA. *n. f.* [*dramma*.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in

D R A

which the action is not related, but represented; and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable.

Many rules of imitating nature Aristotle drew from Homer, which he fitted to the drama; furnishing himself also with observations from the theatre, when it flourished under Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles. *Dryden.*

DRAMATICAL. } *adj.* [from *drama*.]

DRAMATICK. } Represented by action; not narrative.

I hope to make it appear, that, in the great dramatich poem of nature, is a necessity of introducing a God. *Bentley.*

DRAMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *dramatich*.]

Representatively; by representation.

Ignorance and errors are severally reprehended, partly dramatically, partly simply. *Dryden.*

DRAMATIST. *n. f.* [from *drama*.] The author of dramatich compositions.

The whole theatre resounds with the praises of the great dramatist, and the wonderful art and order of the composition. *Burnet.*

DRANK. The preterit of *drink*.

To DRAPE. *v. n.* [*drap*, French; *drapsus*, low Latin.]

1. To make cloth.

It was rare to set prices by statute; and this act did not prescribe prices, but stated them not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might drape accordingly as he might afford. *Bacon.*

2. To jeer, or satirize. [*drapper*, Fr.]

It is used in this sense by the innovator Temple, whom nobody has imitated.

DRA'PER. *n. f.* [from *drape*.] One who sells cloth.

If a piece of cloth in a draper's shop be variously folded, it will appear of differing colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

The draper and mercer may measure her. *Howell.*

DRA'PERY. *n. f.* [*drapperie*, French.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth; woollen manufacture.

He made statutes for the maintenance of drapery, and the keeping of wools within the realm. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

The reverend clergy should set us an example, by contenting themselves with wearing gowns, and other habiliments, of Irish drapery. *Swift.*

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool.

The Bulls and Frogs had served the Lord Straut with drapery ware for many years. *et-bathurst.*

3. The dress of a picture or statue.

Poets are allowed the same liberty in their descriptions and comparisons, as painters in their draperies and ornaments. *Prior.*

DRA'PET. *n. f.* [from *drape*.] Cloth; coverlet. Not in use.

Hence the them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispos'd,
And ready dight with drapets scath'd,
Against the winds should be minifred. *F. Queen.*

DRASTICK. *adj.* [*drastikos*.] Powerful; vigorous; efficacious.

It is used of a medicine that works with speed; as jalap, scammony, and the stronger purges. *Quincy.*

DRAVE. The preterit of *drive*. *Drive* is more used.

He drave them beyond Amon's flood,
And their sad bounds mark'd deep in their own blood. *Comney.*

The foe ruth'd furious as he pants for breath,
And through his navel drave the pointed death. *Page.*

DRAUGH. *n. f.* [corruptly written for *draff*.] Refuse; swill. See **DRAFF**.

D R A

We do not act, that often jest and laugh:
'Tis old, but true, still swine eat all the draught.
Shakespeare.

DRAUGHT. n. f. [from *draw*.]

1. The act of drinking.

They slung up one of their hogheads, and I drank it off at a draught; which I might well do, for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Trav.*

2. A quantity of liquor drank at once.

He had once continued about nine days without drink; and he might have continued longer, if, by distemp'ring himself one night with hard study, he had not had some inclination to take a small draught. *Byssie.*

Fill high the goblets with the sparkling flood,
And with deep draughts invoke our common god. *Dryden.*

Long draughts of sleep his monstrous limbs enslave;
He reels, and falling fills the spacious cave. *Dryden's Æneid.*

I have cured some very desperate coughs by a draught every morning of spring water, with a handful of sage boiled in it. *Temple.*

Every draught, to him that has quenched his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature; a provision for rheum and diseases. *South.*

3. Liquor drank for pleasure.

Were it a draught for Juno when the banquets,
I would not take thy treacherous offer. *Milton.*

Number'd ill, that lie unseen
In the pernicious draught: the word obscene,
Or harsh, which, once elanc'd, must ever fly
Irrevocable; the too prompt reply. *Prior.*

Delicious wines th' attending herald brought;
The gold gave lustre to the purple draught. *Pope's Odyssey.*

4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages.

A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of draught, would be perhaps the greatest improvement. *Temple.*

The most occasion that farmers have, is for draught horses. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. The quality of being drawn.

The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is the best and strongest for most uses, and of the easiest draught. *Mortimer.*

6. Representation by picture.

Her pencil drew what'er her soul design'd,
And of the happy draught surpass'd the image in her mind. *Dryden.*

7. Delineation; sketch; outline.

A good inclination is but the first rude draught of virtue; but the finishing strokes are from the will. *South.*

I have, in a short draught, given a view of our original ideas, from whence all the rest are derived. *Locke.*

8. A picture drawn.

Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace of his footsteps, in man we have the draught of his hand: in him were united all the scattered perfections of the creature. *South.*

9. The act of sweeping with a net.

Upon the draught of a pond, not one fish was left, but two pikes grown to an excessive bigness. *Hale.*

10. The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net.

He laid down his pipe, and cast his net, which brought him a very great draught. *L'Estrange.*

11. The act of shooting with the bow.

Geffrey de Bouillon, at one draught of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, broached three scutlets birds called allatours. *Camden's Remains.*

12. Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design; perhaps sudden attack.

I conceive the manner of your handling of the service, by drawing sudden draughts upon the enemy, when he looketh not for you. *Spenser.*

D R A

13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment.

Such a draught of forces would lessen the number of those that might otherwise be employed. *Addison.*

14. A sink; a drain.

Whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth in to the belly, and is cast out into the draught. *Matthew.*

15. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*

With a small vessel one may keep within a mile of the shore, go amongst rocks, and pass over shoals, where a vessel of any draught would strike. *Ellis's Voyage.*

16. [In the plural, draughts.] A kind of play resembling chess.

DRAUGHTHOUSE. n. f. [*draught* and *house*.] A house in which filth is deposited.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a draughthouse. *2 Kings.*

To DRAW. v. a. pret. drew; part. pass. drawn. [drag, Saxon.]

1. To pull along; not to carry.

Then shall all Israel bring ropes to that city, and we will draw it into the river. *2 Samuel.*

2. To pull forcibly; to pluck.

He could not draw the dagger out of his belly. *Judges.*

The arrow is now drawn to the head. *Atterb.*

3. To bring by violence; to drag.

Do not rich men oppress you, and draw you before the judgment-seats? *James.*

4. To raise out of a deep place.

They drew up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon. *Jeremiah.*

Draw the water for the siege. *Nath.*

5. To suck.

He hath drawn thee dry. *Eccles.*

There was no war, no death, no stop of trade or commerce; it was only the crown which had sucked too hard, and now being full, upon the head of a young king, was like to draw less. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Sucking and drawing the breast discharges the milk as fast as it can be generated. *Wifeman.*

6. To attract; to call toward itself.

We see that salt, laid to a cut finger, healeth it; so as it seemeth salt draweth blood, as well as blood draweth salt. *Bacon.*

Majesty in an eclipse, like the sun, draws eyes that would not have looked towards it if it had shined out. *Suckling.*

He affected a habit different from that of the times, such as men had only beheld in pictures, which drew the eyes of mult, and the reverence of many, towards him. *Clarendon.*

7. To draw as the magnet does.

She had all magnetic force alone,
To draw and taten sundred parts in one. *Donne.*

Draw out with credulous desire, and lead
At will the manliest, resoluteest breast,
As the magnetic hardest iron draws. *Milton.*

All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own pomp yourself the greatest part. *Dryden.*

8. To inhale.

Thus I call'd and stay'd I know not whither,
From where I first drew air, and first beheld
This happy light. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

While near the Lucrine lake, consum'd to death,
I draw the sultry air, and gasp for breath,
You take the cooling breeze. *Addison on Italy.*

D R A

Why draw Marcellus' good bishop purer breath,
When nature sick'n'd, and each gale was death? *Pope.*

9. To take from any thing containing or holding.

They drew out the slaves of the ark. *2 Chron.*

10. To take off the spit or broacher.

The rest
They cut in legs and filets for the feast,
Which drawn and serv'd, their hunger they appease. *Dryden.*

11. To take from a cask.

The wine of life is drawn, and the mere lees
Are left this vault to brag of. *Shakespeare.*

12. To pull a sword from the sheath.

We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And draw no swords but what are sanctified. *Shakespeare.*

I will draw my sword; my hand shall destroy them. *Exodus.*

He proceedeth so far in his insolence, as to draw out his sword with an intent to kill him. *Dryden.*

In all your wars good fortune blew before you,
Till in my fatal cause your sword was drawn;
The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you down. *Dryden.*

13. To let out any liquid.

Some blood drawn on me would beget opinion.
Of my more fierce endeavour. *Shakespeare.*

I opened the tumour by the point of a lancet, without drawing one drop of blood. *Wifeman.*

14. To take bread out of the oven.

The joiner puts boards into ovens after the batch is drawn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

15. To unclose or slide back curtains.

Go, draw aside the curtains, and discover
The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shaksf.*

Alarm'd, and with presaging heart he came,
And drew the curtains, and expos'd the dame. *Dryden.*

Shouts, cries, and groans first pierce my ears,
and then
A flash of lightning draws the guilty scene,
And shows new arms, and wounds, and dying men. *Dryden.*

16. To close or spread curtains.

Philoclea intreated Pamela to open her grief;
who drawing the curtain, that the candle might
not complain of her blushing, was ready to speak. *Stacy.*

17. To extract.

Herbs draw a weak juice, and have a soft stalk. *Bacon.*

Spirits, by distillations, may be drawn out of vegetable juices, which shall flame and fume of themselves. *Chyzer.*

18. To procure, as an agent cause.

When he finds the hardship of slavery outweigh the value of life, 'tis in his power, by resisting his master, to draw on himself death. *Locke.*

19. To produce, or bring, as an efficient cause.

When the fountain of mankind
Did draw corruption, and God's curse, by sin,
This was a charge that all his heirs did bind,
And all his offspring grew corrupt therein. *Sir John Davies.*

Religion will require all the honour we can do it, by the blessings it will draw down upon us. *Tillotson.*

Our voluntary actions are the precedent causes of good and evil, which they draw after them, and bring upon us. *Locke.*

What would a man value land ready cultivated, and well stocked, where he had no hopes of commerce with other parts of the world, to draw money to him by the sale of the product? *Locke.*

Those elucidations have given rise or increase to his doubts, and drawn obscurity upon places of scripture. *Locke.*

His sword ne'er fell but on the guilty head;
Opposition, tyranny, and pow'r usurp'd,
Draw all the vengeance of his arm upon 'em.
Attila.

20. To convey secretly or gradually.

The lions in wait draw themselves along.
Tragedy.
In process of time, and as their people increased, they draw themselves more westerly towards the Red Sea.
Rabbin.

21. To protract; to lengthen; to spin.

How much her grace is water'd on the sudden!
How lo'g her face is drawn! how pale she looks,
And on an easily cold.
Shakespeare.

How himself repine
At Fate's unequal laws; and at the clue
Whom merciless in length the midmost sister
draw.
Dryden's Journal.

If we shall meet again with more delight,
Then draw my life in length; let me tustain,
In hopes of his embrace, the worst of pain.
Dryden's Rival.

In some families, men draw their comparisons
into minute particulars of no importance.
Fulton on the Classics.

22. To utter lingeringly.

The brand, amid the flaming fuel thrown,
Or drew, or seem'd to draw, a dying groan.
Dryden's Fables.

23. To represent by picture, or in fancy.

I do arm myself
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more hideously on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakespeare.*
With his other hand thus o'er his brow,
He falls to such perusal of my face,
As he would draw it. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Draw the whole world expecting who should
reign,
After this combat, o'er the conquer'd main.
Waller.

From the soft assaults of love
Poets and painters never are secure:
Can I, untouch'd, the fair one's passions move,
Or thou draw beauty, and not feel its pow'r?
Prior.

24. To form a representative image.

The emperor one day took up a pencil which
fell from the hand of Titian, who was then
drawing his picture; and, upon the compliment
which Titian made him on that occasion, he said,
Titian deserves to be served by Cæsar. *Dryden.*

25. To derive; to have from some original cause or donor.

Shall freborn men, in humble awe,
Submit to servile shame;
Who from consent and custom draw
The same right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*
Several wits entered into commerce with the
Egyptians, and from them drew the rudiments of
sciences. *Temple.*

26. To deduce, as from postulates.

From the events and revolutions of these go-
vernments, are drawn the usual instructions of
princes and statesmen. *Temple.*

27. To imply; to produce as a consequential inference.

What shows the force of the inference but a
view of all the intermediate ideas that draw in
the conclusion, or proposition infered? *Locke.*

28. To allure; to entice.

I'll raise such artificial sprights,
As by the strength of their illusion
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakespeare.*
We have drawn them from the city. *Yof.*
Draw me not away with the wicked. *Psalms.*
Having the art, by empty promises and threats,
to draw others to his purpose. *Hayward.*
The Spaniards, that were in the town, had so
good memories of their losses, in their former
battles, as the confidence of an army, which came
for their deliverance, could not draw them forth
again. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

29. To lead, as a motive.

Your way is shorter;
My purposes do draw me much about. *Shakspeare.*
Æneas wondering stood, then ask'd the cause
Whence to the stream the crowding people draws.
Dryden.

30. To persuade to follow.

I drew this gallant head of war,
And call'd these fiery spirits from the world
To outlook conquest. *Shakspeare.*

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and
flouds;
Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But maulick, for the time, doth change his na-
ture. *Shakspeare.*

31. To induce; to persuade.

The English lords did ally themselves with the
Irish, and drew them in to dwell among them,
and gave their children to be fostered by them.
Davies.

Their beauty or unbecomingness are of more
force to draw or deter their imitation than dis-
course. *Locke.*

32. To win; to gain: a metaphor from gaming.

This seems a fair deserving, and must draw
me
That which my father loses. *Shakspeare.*

33. To receive; to take up: as, to draw money from the funds.

For thy three thousand ducats here is fix.—
—If every ducat in six thousand ducats
Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not draw them, I would have my bond.
Shakspeare.

34. To extort; to force.

So sad an object, and so well express'd,
Drew sighs and groans from the griev'd hero's
breast. *Dryden.*

Can you o'er forget
The fond embraces, and repeated blessings,
Which you drew from him in your last farewell?
Addison.

35. To wrest; to distort.

I wish that both you and others would cease
from drawing the scriptures to your fantasies and
affections. *Whitgift.*

36. To compose; to form in writing: used of formulary or juridical writings.

In the mean time I will draw a bill of pro-
perties, such as our play wants. *Shakspeare.*
Clerk, draw a deed of gift. *Shakspeare.*
The report is not unartfully drawn, in the spi-
rit of a pleader who can find the most plausible
topics. *Swift.*
Shall Ward draw contracts with a statesman's
skill? *Pope.*

37. To withdraw from judicial notice.

Go, wash thy face, and draw thy action:
come, thou must not be in this humour with me.
Shakspeare.

38. To viscerate; to embowel.

In private draw your poultry, clean your tripe,
And from your eels their slimy substance wipe.
King.

39. To DRAW in. To apply to any purpose by distortion or violence.

A dispute, where every little straw is laid
hold on, and every thing that can but be drawn
in any way, to give colour to the argument, is
advanced with ostentation. *Locke.*

40. To DRAW in. To contract; to pull back.

Now, sporting muse, draw in the flowing
reins;
Leave the clear streams awhile for sunny plains.
Gay.

41. To DRAW in. To inveigle; to entice.

Have they invented tones to wia
The women, and make them draw in
The men, as Indians with a female
Tame elephant inveigle the male? *Hudibras.*
It was the prostitute faith of faithless miscre-
ants that drew them in, and deceived them.
Smith.

42. To DRAW off. To extract by distillation.

Authors, who have thus drawn off the spirits
of their thoughts, should be still for some time,
till their minds have gathered froth strength,
and by reading, reflection, and conversation, laid
in a new stock of elegancies, sentiments, and
images of nature. *Addison's Freeholder.*

43. To DRAW off. To drain out by a vent.

Stop your vessel, and have a little vent-hole
stop'd with a spill, which never allow to be
pulled out till you draw off a great quantity.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

44. To DRAW off. To withdraw; to abstract.

It draws men's minds off from the bitterness
of party. *Addison.*

45. To DRAW on. To occasion; to invite.

Under colour of war, which either his negli-
gence drew on, or his practices procured, he be-
lieved a subsidy. *Hayward.*

46. To DRAW on. To cause; to bring by degrees.

The examination of the subtle matter would
draw on the consideration of the nice controver-
sies that perplex philosophers. *Boyle on Fluids.*

47. To DRAW over. To raise in a still.

I took rectified oil of vitriol, and by degrees
mixed with it essential oil of wormwood, drawn
over with water in a limbeck. *Boyle on Colours.*

48. To DRAW over. To persuade to re- volt; to induce to change a party.

Some might be brought into his interests by
money, others drawn over by fear. *Addison.*
One of differing sentiments would have drawn
Luther over to his party. *Atterbury.*

49. To DRAW out. To protract; to lengthen.

He must not only die the death,
But thy unkindness shall his death draw out
To ling'ring sufferance. *Shakspeare.*

50. To DRAW out. To beat out, as is done to hot iron.

Beat a piece of iron out, or, as workmen
call it, draw it out, till it comes to its breadth.
Marm.

Virgil has drawn out the rules of tillage and
planting into two books, which Hesiod has dis-
patched in half a one. *Addison.*

51. To DRAW out. To extract; to pump out by insinuation.

Philoctetes found her, and, to draw out more,
said she, I have often wondered how such ex-
cellencies could be. *Sidney.*

52. To DRAW out. To induce by motive.

Whereas it is concluded, that the retaining
diverse things in the church of England, which
other reformed churches have cast out, must
needs argue that we do not well, unless we can
show that they have done ill: What needed this
wrest to draw out from us an accusation of so-
foreign churches? *Hudibras.*

53. To DRAW out. To call to action; to detach for service; to range.

Draw out a file, pick man by man,
Such who dare die, and dear will sell their death.
Dryden.

Next of his men and ships he makes review,
Draws out the best and ablest of the crew.
Dryden's Æneid.

54. To DRAW out. To range in battle.

Let him desire his superior officer, that, the
next time he is drawn out, the challenger may be
posted near him. *Collier.*

DRA

55. **To DRAW up.** To form in order of battle.

So Muley-Zedan found us
Drawn up in battle, to receive the charge. *Dryd.*

56. **To DRAW up.** To form in writing; to compose in a formulary manner.

To make a sketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the scenery of a play. *Dryden.*

A paper may be drawn up, and signed by two or three hundred principal gentlemen. *Swift.*

To DRAW. v. n.

1. To perform the office of a beast of draught.

An heifer which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke. *Deut.*

Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd,
May draw with you. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

2. To act as a weight.

They should keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not draw too much. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To contract; to shrink.

I have not yet found certainly, that the water itself, by mixture of ashes, or dust, will shrink or draw into less room. *Bacon.*

4. To advance; to move; to make progression any way.

You were, Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda: Oh, omnipotent love! how near the god drew to the complication of a goose. *Shakspeare.*

Draw ye near hither all the chief of the people. *1 Samuel.*

He ceded; and th' archangel soon drew nigh,
Not in his shape celestial, but as man
Clad to meet man. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

They returned to the camp where the king was, and the Scots drew a little back to a more convenient post for their residence. *Clarendon.*

Ambitious meteors! how willing they are to set themselves upon the wing, taking every occasion of drawing upward to the sun. *Dryden.*

Now nearer to the Stygian lake they draw,
Whom from the shore the surly boatmen saw,
Observ'd their passage through the shady wood,
And mark'd their near approaches to the flood. *Dryden.*

And now I faint with grief; my fate draws nigh,

In all the pride of blooming youth I die. *Addison's Ovid.*

5. To draw together; to be collected; to come together.

They muster there, and round the centre swarm,

And draw together in a globe form. *Blackmore.*

6. To draw a sword.

For his sake
Did I expose myself, pure; for his love
Drew to defend him, when he was beset. *Shakspeare.*

7. To practise the art of delineation.

So much insight into perspective, and skill in drawing, as will enable him to represent tolerably on paper, any thing he sees, should be got. *Locke.*

8. To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot.

He has drawn a black, and smiles. *Dryden.*

9. To make a fore run by attraction.

10. **To DRAW off.** To retire; to retreat.

When the engagement proves unlucky, the way is to draw off by degrees, and not to come to an open rupture. *Collier.*

11. **To DRAW on.** To advance; to approach.

The fatal day draws on, when I must fall. *Dryden.*

12. **To DRAW up.** To form troops into regular order.

DRA

The lord Bernard, with the king's troops, seeing there was no enemy left on that side, drew up in a large field opposite to the bridge. *Clarendon.*

13. **To DRAW** retains, through all its varieties of use, some shade of its original meaning, to pull. It expresses an action gradual or continuous, and leisurely. Thus we forge a sword by blows, but we draw it by a continued line. We pour liquor quick, but we draw it in a continued stream. We force compliance by threats, but we draw it by gradual prevalence. We write a letter with whatever haste, but we draw a bill with slow scrupulosity.

DRAW. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing.

2. The lot or chance drawn.

DRAWBACK. n. f. [draw and back.]

Money paid back for ready payment, or any other reason.

In poundage and drawbacks I lose half my rent;
Whatever they give me, I must be content. *Swift.*

DRAWBRIDGE. n. f. [draw and bridge.]

A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.

Half the buildings were raised on the continent, and the other half on an island, continued together by a drawbridge. *Carew.*

DRAWER. n. f. [from draw.]

1. One employed in procuring water from the well.

From the hewer of thy wood unto the drawer of thy water. *Deuteronomy.*

2. One whose business is to draw liquors from the cask.

Stand in some bye room, while I question my puny drawer to what end he gave me the fugar. *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*

Let the drawers be ready with wine and fresh glasses;

Let the waiters have eyes, though their tongues must be tied. *Ben Jonson.*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all waiters, and makes the drawers abroad and his footmen at home, know he is not to be provoked. *Tatler.*

3. That which has the power of attraction.

Love is a flame, and therefore we say beauty is attractive, because physicians observe that fire is a great drawer. *Swift.*

4. A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure.

There may be other and different intelligent beings, of whose faculties he has as little knowledge, or apprehension, as a worm, shut up in one drawer of a cabinet, hath of the senses or understanding of a man. *Locke.*

We will suppose the China dishes taken off, and a drawer of medals supplying their room. *Addison on Medals.*

5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's dress.

The Maktse harden the bodies of their children, by making them go stark naked, without shirt or drawers, till they are ten years old. *Locke.*

DRAWING. n. f. [from draw.] Delineation; representation.

They random drawing: from your sheets shalt take,

And of one beauty many blunders make. *Pope.*

DRAWINGROOM. n. f. [from draw and room.]

1. The room in which company assembles at court.

DRE

What you heard of the words spoken of you in the drawing-room was not true: the sayings of princes are generally as ill related as the sayings of wits. *Pope.*

2. The company assembled there.

DRAWN. part. [from draw.]

An army was drawn together of near six thousand horse. *Clarendon.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,
With vigour drawn must put the shaft below. *Dryden's Fables.*

1. Equal; where each party takes his own stake.

If we make a drawn game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every British heart must tremble. *Addison.*

2. With a sword drawn.

What art thou drawn among those heartless hinds? *Shakspeare.*

3. Open; put aside, or unclosed.

A curtain drawn presented to our view
A town besieged. *Dryden's Tyrannic Love.*

4. Eviscerated.

There is no more faith in thee than in a stoned prune; no more truth in thee than in a drawn fox. *Shakspeare.*

5. Induced as from some motive.

The Irish will better be drawn to the English, than the English to the Irish government. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As this friendship was drawn together by fear on both sides, so it was not like to be more durable than was the fear. *Hayward.*

DRAWWELL. n. f. [draw and well.] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

The first conceit, tending to a watch, was a drawwell: the people of old were wont only to let down a pitcher with a handcord, for as much water as they could easily pull up. *Grew.*

To DRAWL. v. n. [from draw.] To utter any thing in a slow, driveling way.

Then mount the clerks, and in one lazy tone
Through the long heavy page drawl on. *Pope.*

DRAY.

DRAYCART. } n. f. [dray, Saxon.] The car on which beer is carried.

Let him be brought into the field of election upon his draycart, and I will meet him there in a triumphant chariot. *Addison.*

When dray: bound high, then never crofs behind,

Where bubbling yeast is blown by gusts of wind. *Gay.*

DRA'YHORSE. n. f. [dray and horse.] A horse which draws a dray.

This truth is illustrated by a discourse on the nature of the elephant and the drayhorse. *Tatler.*

DRA'YMAN. n. f. [dray and man.] One that attends a dray or cart.

A brace of draymen bid God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his supple knee. *Shakspeare.*

Have not cobblers, draymen, and mechanicks governed as well as preached? Nay, have not they by preaching come to govern? *South.*

DRA'YFLOUGH. n. f. [dray and plough.] A plough of a particular kind.

The drayplough is the best plough in winter for mixt clays. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DRA'ZEL. n. f. [perhaps corrupted from drossel, the scum or dross of human nature; or from drosselle, French, a whore.] A low, mean, worthless wretch.

As the devil uses watches,
To be theinically for a space,
That, when the time's expired, the drazels
For ever may become his vassals. *Hudibras.*

DREAD. n. f. [drad, Saxon.]

1. Fear; terror; affright; horreur either felt or impressed.

D R E

Think'st thou that duty shall have *dread* to speak,
When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainness honour

Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shaksp.*
Let not thy *dread* make me afraid. *Job*
Was ever any wicked man free from the stings
Of a guilty conscience, from the secret *dread* of
divine displeasure, and of the vengeance of another world? *Tillotson*

If our fears can be awakened with the *dread* of
evil, he has armed his laws with the terror of
eternal misery. *Rogers*

2. Habitual fear; awe.

The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, shall
be upon every beast of the earth. *Genesis*

3. The person or thing feared; the cause of fear.

Let him be your *dread*. *Isaiah*
To thee of all our good the sacred spring;
To thee, our dearest *dread*; to thee, our softer
king. *Prior*

DREAD, *adj.* [*dyad*, Saxon.]

1. Terrible; frightful.

That'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of *dread* banishment
On yond' proud man, should take it off again
With words of tooth! *Shakspere*

I cannot be, but thou hast murder'd him:
So should a murderer look, to *dread*, so grim. *Shakspere*

To be expos'd against the warring winds;
To stand against the deep *dread* bolted thunder. *Shakspere*

Terrour seiz'd the rebel host,
When, coming towards them, to *dread* they saw
The bottom of the mountains upward turn'd. *Milton*

2. Awful; venerable in the highest degree.

Thou, attended gloriously from heav'n,
Shalt in the sky appear, and from thee send
The summoning archangels to proclaim
Thy *dread* tribunal. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

From this descent
Celestial virtues rising, will appear
More glorious and more *dread* than from no fall. *Milton*

3. This seems to be the meaning of that controverted phrase, *dread majesty*. Some of the old acts of parliament are said in the preface to be *metuendissimi regis*, our *dread* sovereign's.To DREAD, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fear in an excessive degree.

You may despise that which terrifies others,
and which yet all, even those who most *dread* it,
must in a little time encounter. *Wake*

To DREAD, *v. n.* To be in fear.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. *Deut*

DREADER, *n. f.* [from *dread*.] One that lives in fear.

I have suspended much of my pity towards the
great *dreaders* of popery. *Swift*

DREADFUL, *adj.* [*dread* and *full*.]

1. Terrible; frightful; formidable.

The rigid interdiction which resounds
Yet *dreadful* in mine ear. *Milton*

The still night,
Accompanied with damps and *dreadful* gloom. *Milton*

Thy love, still arm'd with fate,
Is *dreadful* as thy hate. *Granville*

2. Awful; venerable.

How *dreadful* is this place! *Genesis*

DREADFULLY, *adv.* [from *dreadful*.]

Terribly; frightfully.

Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself, can find
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth *dreadfully* accuse,
Condemns the wretch, and still the charge renews. *Dryden*

D R E

DREADFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *dreadful*.]

Terribleness; frightfulness.

It may justly serve for matter of extreme ter-
ror to the wicked, whether they regard the
dreadfulness of the day in which they shall be
tried, or the quality of the judge by whom they
are to be tried. *Hakewell on Providence*

DREADLESSNESS, *n. f.* [from *dreadless*.]

Fearlessness; intrepidity; undauntedness.

Z. Imamo, to whom danger then was a cause of
*dreadless*ness, all the composition of her elements
being nothing but fiery, with swiftness of desire
crossed him. *Sedley*

DREADLESS, *adj.* [from *dread*.] Fear-

less; unafrighted; intrepid; unshaken;
undaunted; free from terror.

Dreadless, said he, that shall I soon declare;
It was complain'd, that thou hadst done great tort
Unto an aged woman. *Fairy Queen*

All night the *dreadless* angel, unpursued,
Through heav'n's wide champaign held his way. *Milton*

DREAM, *n. f.* [*droom*, Dutch. This word

is derived by *Merie Casaubon*, with
more ingenuity than truth, from *dreama*
tu &c, the comedy of life; dreams being,
as plays are, a representation of some-
thing which does not really happen.
This conceit *Junius* has enlarged by
quoting an epigram:

Σαπνὸν οὐκ ἔστι καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ μάστις
οὐδ' ὄντιν.
Τὸ οὐδὲν, μὴταυτὸν, ἢ φῆσι τὰς ὀνείρας.
Antbol.

1. A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts of a sleeping man.

We eat our meat in fear, and sleep
In the affliction of those terrible *dreams*
That shake us nightly. *Shakspere's Macbeth*
In *dreams* they fearful precipices tread;
Or, shipwreck'd, labour to some distant shore. *Dryden*

Glorious *dreams* stand ready to restore
The pleasing shapes of all you saw before. *Dryd.*

2. An idle fancy; a wild conceit; a groundless suspicion.

Let him keep
A hundred knights; yes, that on ev'ry *dream*,
Each box, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,
He may enguard his cottage. *Shakspere*

To DREAM, *v. n.* preter. dreamed, or
dreamt. [from the noun.]

1. To have the representation of something in sleep.

Dreaming is the having of ideas, whilst the
outward senses are stopped, not suggested by any
external objects, or known occasion, nor under
the rule or conduct of the understanding. *Locke*
I *dreamed* that I was conveyed into a wide and
boundless plain. *Tutler*

2. It has of before the noun.

I have long *dream'd* of such a kind of man,
But, being awake, I do despise my dream. *Shakspere*

I have nightly since
Dream'd of encounters 'twixt thyself and me:
We have been dizen together in my sleep,
Unbuckling in hugs, sliding each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakspere*

3. To think; to imagine.

These boys know little they are sons to th' king,
Nor Cymbeline *dreams* that they are alive. *Shak.*
He never *dreamed* of the deluge, nor thought
that first orb more than a transient crust. *Burnet*
He little *dream'd* how nigh he was to care,
Till treach'rous fortune caught him in the snare. *Dryden*

4. To think idly.

They *dream* on in a constant course of reading,
but not digesting. *Locke*

D R E

I began to *dream* of nothing less than the im-
mortality of my work. *Swift*

5. To be sluggish; to idle.

Why does Anthony *dream* out his hours,
And tempts not fortune for an able day? *Dryden*

To DREAM, *v. a.* To see in a dream.

The Macedon, by Jove's decree,
Was taught to *dream* an heir for Ptolemy. *Dryd.*
At length in sleep their bodies they compute,
And *dream* the future fight, and early role. *Dryden*

DREAMER, *n. f.* [from *dream*.]

1. One who has dreams; one who has fancies in his sleep.

The vision laid, and vanish'd from his sight,
The *dreamer* wak'd in a mortal fright. *Dryd.*
If our *dreamer* pleases to try whether the glow-
ing heat of a glass furnace be barely a wandering
imagination in a drowsy man's fancy, by putting
his head into it, he may perhaps be awakened into
a certainty. *Locke*

2. An idle fanciful man; a visionary.

Sometime he angers me
With telling of the moldwarp and the ant,
Of *dreamer* Merlin, and his prophecies. *Shaksp.*

3. A mope; a man lost in wild imagination; a reverie.

The man of sense his meat devours,
But only smells the peel and flow'rs;
And he must be an idle *dreamer*,
Who leaves the pie and gnaws the streamer. *Prior*

4. A sluggard; an idler.

DREAMLESS, *adj.* [from *dream*.] Free from dreams.

The savages of Mount Atlas, in Barbary, were
reported to be both nameless and *dreamless*.
Camden's Remains

DREAR, *n. f.* Dread; terror.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's *dreadful* messenger,
The hoarse night raven, trump of doleful *drear*. *Spenser*

DREAR, *adj.* [*dreonig*, Saxon, dreary.]

Mournful; dismal; sorrowful.

In urns and altars round,
A *drear* and dying found
Affrights the flames at their service quaint. *Milton*

DREARHEAD, *n. f.* [from *dreary*.] Hor-

rorous; dismalness: a word now no
longer in use.

That shortly from the shape of womanhood,
Such as she was when Pallas she attempted,
She grew to hideous shape of *drearhead*,
Pined with grief of folly late repented. *Spenser*

DREARIMENT, *n. f.* [from *dreary*.] This word is now obsolete.

1. Sorrow; dismalness; melancholy.

I teach the woods and waters to lament
Your doleful *dreariment*. *Spenser's Epithalamium*

2. Horror; dread; terror.

Almighty Jove, in wrathful mood,
To wreak the guilt of mortal sins is bent;
Hurls forth his thundering dart with deadly feud,
Inroll'd in flames and smouldring *dreariment*. *Keats, Queen*

DREARY, *adj.* [*dreonig*, Saxon.]

This word is scarcely used but in poet-
ical diction.

1. Sorrowful; distressful.

The messenger of death, the ghastly owl,
With *dreary* thricks did alto yell;
And hungry wolves continually did howl
At her abhorred face, so horrid and so foul. *Fairy Queen*

2. Gloomy; dismal; horrid.

Obscure they went through *dreary* shades, that
led
Along the vast dominions of the dead. *Dryden*

D R E

Towns, forests, herds, and men promiscuous
chown'd;

With one great death deform the dreary ground.
Prior.

DREDGE. *n. f.* [*To dretch*, in *Chaucer*,
is to delay; perhaps a net so often stop-
ped may be called from this.] A kind
of net.

For oysters they have a peculiar dredge; a thick,
strong net, fastened to three spits of iron, and
drawn at the boat's stern, gathering whatsoever it
meets lying in the bottom. *Carew.*

To DREDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To gather with a dredge.

The oysters dredged in the Lyne find a wel-
come acceptance. *Carew.*

DREDGER. *n. f.* [from *dredge*.] One
who fishes with a dredge.

DREGGINESS. *n. f.* [from *dreggy*.] Ful-
ness of dregs or lees; foulness; mud-
diness; feculence.

DREGGISH. *adj.* [from *dregs*.] Foul
with lees; feculent.

To give a strong taste to this dreggy liquor,
they fling in an incredible deal of brown or hops,
whereby small beer is rendered equal in mischief
to strong. *Harvey's Confections.*

DREGGY. *adj.* [from *dregs*.] Contain-
ing dregs; consisting of dregs; mud-
dy; feculent.

These num'rous veins, such is the curious frame,
Receive the pure insinuating stream;
But no corrupt or dreggy parts admit,
To form the blood or feed the limbs unfit.

Ripe grapes being moderately pressed, their
juice may, without much dreggy matter, be
squeezed out. *Boyle.*

DREGS. *n. f.* [Drehtzen, Saxon; dreg-
giam, Islandick.]

1. The sediment of liquors; the lees;
the grounds; the feculence.

Fain would we make him author of the wine,
If for the dregs we could find some other blame. *Davis.*
They often tread destruction's horrid path,
And drink the dregs of the revenger's wrath.

We from the dregs of life think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give.
Dryden.

Such run on poets in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the dregs and squeezings of the brain.

2. Any thing by which purity is cor-
rupted.

The king by this journey purged a little the
dregs and leaven of the northern people, that were
before in no good affections towards him. *Bacon.*

3. Dregs; sweepings; refuse.

Heav'n's favourite thou, for better fates de-
sign'd

Than we, the dregs and rubbish of mankind. *Dryd.*

What diffidence we must be under whether God
will regard our sacrifice, when we have nothing to
offer him but the dregs and refuse of life, the days
of toasting and satiety, and the years in which we
have no pleasure. *Rever.*

To DRAIN. *v. n.* [See *DRAIN*.] To
empty. The same with *drain*: spelt
differently perhaps by chance.

She is the sluice of her lady's secrets: 'tis but
setting her mill a-going, and I can drain her of
them all.

'Tis drain'd and emptied of its poison now;
A cordial draught. *Southern.*

To DRENCH. *v. a.* [Dnencan, Saxon.]

1. To wash; to soak; to steep.

Our garments being as they were drenched in
the sea, hold notwithstanding their freshness and
glides. *Shakspeare.*

To dry deep thoughts learn with me to drench
In mirth, that after no repenting draws. *Milton.*

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Now dam the ditches, and the floods refrain;
Their moisture has already drench'd the plain.

Dryden.

2. To saturate with drink or moisture:
in an ill sense.

In swinish sleep

Their drenched natures lie, as in a death. *Shakspeare.*

Too oft, alas! has mutual hatred drench'd

Our swords in native blood. *Philips.*

3. To physick by violence.

If any of your cattle are infected, speedily let
both sick and well bleed, and drench them.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

DRENCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A draught; a swill: by way of ab-
horrence or contempt.

Let such bethink them, if the sleepy drench
Of that forgetful lake benumb not still,
That in our proper motion we ascend. *Milton.*

2. Physick for a brute.

A drench is a potion or drink prepared for a
sick horse, and composed of several drugs in a
liquid form. *Farriner's Dictionary.*

Hansy, says she, how many hast thou kill'd
to-day? Give my roan horse a drench, says he;
and answer, fourteen, an hour after. *Shakspeare.*

A drench of wine has with success been us'd,
And through a horse the generous juice infus'd.

Dryden.

3. Physick that must be given by vio-
lence.

Their counsels are more like a drench that must
be pouted down, than a draught which must be
leisurely drank if I liked it. *King Charles.*

4. A channel of water.

DRENCHER. *n. f.* [from *drench*.]

1. One that dips or sleeps any thing.

2. One that gives physick by force. *Dis.*

DRENT. *participle*. Probably corrupted
from *drenched*, to make a proverbial
rhyme to *brent*, or *burnt*.

What flames, quoth he, when I the present
see

In danger rather to be *drent* than *brent*?

Fairy Queen.

To DRESS. *v. a.* [*dresser*, French.]

1. To clothe; to invest with clothes.

The first request

He made, was, like his brothers to be *dress'd*;
And, as his birth requir'd, above the rest.

Dryden.

2. To clothe pompously or elegantly. It
is used with *up* and *out* to enforce it.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is
next the sun, or where they look beautifully:
that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed;
for then they paint and smile, and *dress* them-
selves *up* in tinsel, and glass gems, and counter-
feit imagery. *Taylor.*

Few admir'd the native red and white,
Till poets *dress'd* them *up* to charm the sight.

Dryden.

Lollia Paulina wore, in jewels, when *dress'd*
out, the value of three hundred twenty-two thou-
sand nine hundred and sixteen pounds thirteen
shillings and four-pence. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To adorn; to deck; to embellish; to
furnish.

Where was a fine room in the middle of the
house, handsomely *dress'd up*, for the commis-
sioners to sit in. *Clarendon.*

Skill is used in *drifting up* power with all the
splendour absoluteness can add to it. *Locke.*

The mind loses its natural relish of real truth,
and is reconciled intently to any thing that can
be *dress'd up* into any faint appearance of it.

Locke.

4. To cover a wound with medicaments.

In time of my sickness another chirurgeon
dress'd her. *Hippocr.*

5. To curry; to rub: a term of the
stable.

D R E

Our infirmities are so many, that we are forced
to *dress* and tend horses and asses, that they may
help our needs. *Faylor.*

Three hundred horses, in high stables fed,
Stood ready, shining all, and sunnily *dress'd*.

Dryden's Exact.

6. To break or teach a horse: a term of
horsemanship.

A feed

Well month'd, well manag'd, which himself did

dress: *Dryden.*

His aid in war, his ornament in peace.

7. To rectify; to adjust.

Adam! well may we labour still to *dress*

This garden; still to tend plant, tree, and

flower. *Aldrich.*

Well must the ground be digg'd, and better

dress'd, *Dryden.*

New soil to make, and meliorate the rest.

8. To prepare for any purpose.

In Orkney they *dress* their leather with roots of
tormentum instead of bark. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

9. To trim; to fit any thing for ready
use.

When he *dresseth* the lamps he shall learn in-
cense. *Leads.*

When you *dress* your young hogs, cut away
roots or spigs. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

10. To prepare victuals for the table.

Thus the voluptuous youth, bred up to *dress*

For his fat grandfire some delicious meats,

In feeding high his tutor will surpass,

An heir apparent of the gourmand race. *Dryden.*

DRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; garment; habit.

Dresses laugh'd at in our forefathers' wardrobes
or pictures, when, by the circulation of time
and vanity they are brought about, we think
becoming. *Governor of the Tongue.*

A robe obscene was o'er his shoulders thrown,
A *dress* by fates and furies worn alone.

Pop's Statius.

2. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony.

Full *dress* creates dignity, augments conscious-
ness, and keeps at distance an encroacher.

Clarissa.

3. The skill of adjusting *dress*.

The men of pleasure, *dress*, and gallantry.

Pope.

DRESSER. *n. f.* [from *dress*.]

1. One employed in putting on the
clothes and adorning the person of ano-
ther.

She hurries all her hand-maids to the task;
Her head alone will twenty *dressers* ask. *Dryden.*

2. One employed in regulating, trim-
ming, or adjusting any thing.

And he unto the *dresser* of his vineyard, Behold,
these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig-
tree, and find none. *Luke.*

3. The bench in a kitchen on which
meat is *dress'd* or prepared for the table.

'Tis burnt, and to is all the meat:

What dogs are these! Where is the rascal cook?

How durst you, villains! bring it from the

dresser, *Shakspeare.*

And serve it thus to me that love it not?

A maple *dresser* in her tail she had,

On which full many a slender meal she made.

Dryden.

When you take down dishes, tip a dozen upon
the *dresser*. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

DRESSING. *n. f.* [from *dress*.] The ap-
plication made to a sore.

The second day after we took off the *dressing*,
and found an eschar made by the cathartic.

Wifeman on Tumours.

DRESSINGROOM. *n. f.* [*dress* and *room*.]

The room in which clothes are put up.

I am books might be found every day in his
dressing-room, if it were carefully searched.

Scots.

DREST. part. [from *dress*.]

In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin *drest*
His bending horns, and kindly clapt his breast.
Childs.

To DRIB. v. a. [contracted from *dribble*.] To crop; to cut off; to defalcate. A cant word.

Merchants gains come short of half the mart;
For he who drives their bargains *drib*s a part.
Dryden.

To DRIBBLE. v. n. [This word seems to have come from *drop* by successive alterations, such as are usual in living languages: *drop*, *drip*, *driple*, *dribble*, thence *driuel* and *drieller*. *Drip* may indeed be the original word, from the Danish *drypp*.]

1. To fall in drops.

Seminar processes on the surface owe their form to the *dribbling* of water that passed over it.
Wetward on Fells.

A *dribbling*, difficulty, and a momentary suppression of urine, may be caused by the stone's shutting up the orifice of the bladder. *Arbutnot.*

2. To fall weakly and slowly.

Believe not that the *dribbling* dart of love
Can pierce a complete bottom. *Shakespeare.*

3. To flaver as a child or idiot.

To DRIBBLE. v. a. To throw down in drops.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup,
and *dribble* it all the way up stairs. *Swift.*

DRIBLET. n. f. [from *dribble*.] A small sum; odd money in a sum.

Twelve long years of exile borne,
Twice twelve we number'd since his bliss return;
So strictly wert thou just to pay,
Even to the *dribble* of a day. *Dryden.*

DRIER. n. f. [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture; a desiccative.

There is a tale, that boiling of dairy roots in milk, which it is certain are great *driers*, will make dogs little. *Bacon.*

DRIFT. n. f. [from *drive*.]

1. Force impellent; impulse; overbearing influence.

A man being under the *drift* of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it till something interpose, and, by a stronger impulse, turn him another way. *South.*

2. Violence; course.

The mighty trunk, half rent with rugged rift,
Doth roll adown the rocks, and fall with fearful *drift*.
Fairy Queen.

3. Any thing driven at random.

Some hog, perhaps, upon the waters swam,
An useless *drift*, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, first a floating trough became,
And cross some riv'let passage did begin.
Dryden.

4. Any thing driven or born along in a body.

The ready racers stand;
Swift as on wings of wind upborne they fly,
And *drifts* of rising dust involve the sky.
Pope's Odyssey.

5. A storm; a shower.

Our thunder from the south
Shall rain their *drift* of bullets on this town.
Shakespeare.

6. A heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind: as, a *fast-drift*, a deep body of snow.

7. Tendency or aim of action.
The particular *drift* of every act, proceeding eternally from God, we are not able to discern; and therefore cannot always give the proper and certain reason of his works. *Hooker.*

Their *drift* 'comes known and they discover'd

For some, of rainy, will be false of course.
Daniel.

8. Scope of a discourse.

The main *drift* of his book being to prove, that what is true is impossible to be false, he opposes nobody. *Tillotson.*

The *drift* of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the rebels. *Addison.*

This, by the title, the manner, and the *drift*, 'Twas thought could be the work of none but Swift. *Swift.*

To DRIFT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To drive; to urge along.

Snow, no larger than so many grains of sand, *drifted* with the wind in clouds from every plain.
Ellis' Voyage.

2. To throw together on heaps. Not authorized.

He wanders on
From hill to dale, still more and more astray,
Impatient bounding through the *drifted* heaps.
Thomson.

To DRILL. v. a. [*drillen*, Dutch; *drilian*, Sax. from *drugh*, through.]

1. To pierce any thing with a drill.

The drill-plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole punched a little way into it, to let the blunt end of the Shank of the drill in, when you *drill* a hole. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce.

My body through and through he *drill'd*,
And Whacum by my side lay kill'd. *Hudibras.*
Tell, what could *drill* and perforate the poles,
And to th' attractive rays adapt their holes?
Blackmore.

3. To make a hole.

When a hole is *drilled* in a piece of metal, they hold the drill-howl in the right hand; but, when they turn small work, they hold the drill-howl in their left hand. *Moxon.*

4. To delay; to put off: in low phrase; corrupted, I believe, from *drawled*.

She has bubbled him out of his youth: she *drilled* him on to five-and-fifty, and she will drop him in his old age. *Childs.*

5. To draw from step to step. A low phrase.

When by such insinuations they have once got within him, and are able to *drill* him on from one lewdness to another, by the same arts they corrupt and squeeze him. *South.*

6. To drain; to draw slowly. This sense wants better authority.

Drill'd through the sandy stratum every way,
The waters with the sandy stratum rise. *Thomson.*

7. To form to arms; to teach the military exercise. An old cant word.

The foe appear'd drawn up and *drill'd*,
Ready to charge them in the field. *Hudibras.*

DRILL. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. An instrument with which holes are bored. It is a point pressed hard against the thing bored, and turned round with a bow and string.

The way of tempering steel to make gravers, *drills*, and mechanical instruments, we have taught artificers. *Boyle.*

Drills are used for the making such holes as punches will not serve for; as a piece of work that hath already its shape, and must have an hole made in it. *Moxon.*

2. An ape; a baboon.

Shall the difference of hair be a mark of a different internal specifick constitution between a changeling and a *drill*, when they agree in shape and want of reason? *Locke.*

3. A small dribbling brook. This I have found no where else, and suspect it should be *rill*.

Springs through the pleasant meadows pour

their *drills*,
Which snake-like glide between the bordering hills. *Sandys.*

To DRINK. v. n. preter. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. pass. *drunk*, or *drunken*. [*drincan*, Saxon.]

1. To swallow liquors; to quench thirst.

Here, between the armies,
Let's *drink* together friendly, and embrace. *Shakespeare.*

She said, *drink*, and I will give thy camels *drink* also; so I *drank*, and she made the camels *drink* also. *Genesis.*

He *drank* of the wine. *Genesis.*

When delight is the only end, and rests in itself, and dwells there long, then eating and *drinking* is not a serving of God, but an inordinate action. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. To feast; to be entertained with liquors.

We came to fight you.—For my part I am sorry it is turned to a *drinking*. *Shakespeare.*

3. To drink to excess; to be a habitual drunkard. A colloquial phrase.

4. **To DRINK to.** To salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first.

I take your princely word for those redresses.
—I gave it you, and will maintain my word;
And thereupon I *drink* unto your grace. *Shakespeare.*

5. **To DRINK to.** To wish well to in the act of taking the cup.

Give me some wine; fill full:
I *drink* to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss. *Shakespeare.*

I'll *drink* to master Bardolph, and to all the cavaleroes about London. *Shakespeare.*

To DRINK. v. a.

1. To swallow: applied to liquids.

He had eaten no bread, nor *drank* any water, three days and three nights. *Samuel.*

We have *drunk* our water for money. *Samuel.*

2. To suck up; to absorb.

Set rows of rosemary with flow'ring stem,
And let the purple violets *drink* the stream. *Dryden.*

Brush not thy sweeping skirt too near the wall;
Thy heedless sleeve will *drink* the colour'd oil. *Guy.*

3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see.

My ears have yet not *drunk* a hundred words
Of that tongue's uttering, yet I know the sound. *Shakespeare.*

Thither write, my queen;
And with mine eyes I'll *drink* the words you send. *Shakespeare.*

Though ink be made of gall. *Shakespeare.*

Plutus! let acts of gods, and heroes old,
What ancient bards in hall and bow'r have told,
Attempt'd to the lyre, your voice employ;
Such the pleas'd ear will *drink* with silent joy. *Pope.*

I *drink* delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To act upon by drinking.

Come, we have a hot venison pasty to dinner;
come, gentlemen, I hope we shall *drill* down all unknowns. *Shakespeare.*

He will drown his health and his strength in his belly; and, after all his *d-runken* trophies, at length *drink* down himself too. *South.*

5. To make drunk.

Benhadad was *drinking* himself *drunk* in the pavilions. *King.*

6. It is used with the intensive particles *off*, *up*, and *in*. *Off*, to note a single act of drinking.

One man gives another a cup of poison, a thing as terrible as death; but at the same time he tells him that it is a cordial, and so he *drinks* it *off*, and dies. *South.*

7. *Up*, to note that the whole is *drunk*.

Alexander, after he had *drunk up* a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another.
Debutant on Coins.

8. *In*, to enforce the sense: usually of inanimate things.

The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, became much more porous, and greedily *drank in* water.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DRINK. n. f. [from the verb.]1. Liquor to be swallowed: opposed to *meat*.

When God made choice to rear
His mighty champion, strong above compare,
Whole *drink* was only from the liquid brook!
Milton.

2. Liquor of any particular kind.

We will give you rare and sleepy *drinks*.
Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

The juices of fruits are either watery or oily: I reckon among the watery all the fruits out of which *drink* is expressed, as the grape, the apple, and the pear.
Bacon.

O madness, to think use of strongest wines,
And strongest *drinks*, our chief support of health.
Milton.

These, when th' allotted orb of time's complete,
Are more commended than the labour'd *drink*.
Philips.

Amongst *drinks*, austere wines are apt to occasion soul eruptions.
Arbutnot on Aliments.

DRINK-MONEY. n. f. [*drink* and *money*.]

Money given to buy liquor.
Peg's servants were always asking for *drink-money*.
Arbutnot.

DRINKABLE. adj. [from *drink*.] Potable; such as may be drank.**DRINKER. n. f.** [from *drink*.] One that drinks to excess; a drunkard.

It were good for those that have moist brains, and are great *drinkers*, to take fume of lignum, aloes, rosemary, and frankincense, about the full of the moon.
Bacon.

The *drinker* and debauched person is the object of scorn and contempt.
South.

The urine of hard *drinkers* affords a liquor extremely fetid, but no inflammable spirit: what is inflammable stays in the blood, and affects the brain. Great *drinkers* commonly die apoplectic.
Arbutnot on Aliments.

TO DRIP. v. n. [*dripping*, Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops.

2. To have drops falling from it.

The soil, with fatt'ning moisture fill'd,
Is cloath'd with grass, and fruitful to be till'd;
Such as in fruitful vales we view from high,
Which *dripping* rocks, not rowling streams
supply.
Dryden.

The finest sparks, and clearest beaux,
Drip from the shoulders to the toes.
Prior.

TO DRIP. v. a.

1. To let fall in drops.

Her flood of tears
Seem like the lofty barn of some rich swain,
Which from the thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain.
Swift.

2. To drop fat in roasting.

Let what was put into his belly, and what he *drips*, be his sauce.
Walton's Angler.

His offer'd entrails shall his crime reproach,
And *drip* their fatness from the hazle broach.
Dryden's Virgil.

DRIP. n. f. [from the verb.] That which falls in drops.

Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens, by preserving the *drips* of the houses.
Mortimer.

DRIPPING. n. f. [from *drip*.] The fat which housewives gather from roast meat.

Shows all her secrets of housekeeping;
For candles how the trucks her *dripping*.
Swift.

DRIPPINGPAN. n. f. [*drip* and *pan*.] The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

When the cook turns her back, throw smothering coals into the *drippingpan*.
Swift.

DRIPPLE. adj. [from *drip*.] This word is used somewhere by *Fairfax* for weak, or rare; *drippl* shot.**TO DRIVE. v. a. pret.** *drove*, anciently *drave*; part. pass. *driven*, or *drove*.

[*dreiban*, Gothic; *drifan*, Saxon; *dryven*, Dutch.]

1. To produce motion in any thing by violence: as, the hammer *drives* the nail.

2. To force along by impetuous pressure.

He builds a bridge, who never *drove* a pile.
Pope.

On helmets helmets throng,
Shield press'd on shield, and man *drove* man
along.
Pope.

3. To expel by force from any place: with *from*.

Driven from his native land to foreign grounds,
He with a gen'rous rage reverts his wounds.
Dryden's Virgil.

His ignominious flight the victors boast,
Beaux banish beaux, and swordsmen swordsmen
drive.
Pope.

4. To send by force to any place: with *to*.

Time *drives* the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold. *Shaksp.*

Fate has *driven* 'em all
Into the net. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

5. To chase; to hunt.

To *drive* the deer with hound and horn
Earl Percy took his way. *Cherry Chase.*

6. To force or urge in any direction.

He flood and measured the earth: he beheld,
and *drove* afunder the nations.
Hab.

7. To impel to greater speed.

8. To guide and regulate a carriage.

He took off their chariot-wheels, that they
drove them heavily. *Exodus.*

9. To convey animals; to make animals march along under guidance.

There find a herd of heifers wand'ring o'er
The neighb'ring hill, and *drive* 'em to the shore.
Addison.

10. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

We come not with design of wasteful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the swains away.
Dryden.

11. To force; to compel.

For the metre sake, some words in him some-
time be *driven* away, which require straighter
placing in plain prose. *Ascham.*

12. To hurry on inconsiderately.

Most miserable if such unskillfulness make them
drive on their time by the periods of sin and
death. *Taylor.*

He, *driven* to dismount, threatened, if I did
not like, to do as much for my house as for-
tune had done for his. *Stacy.*

The Romans did not think that tyranny was
thoroughly extinguished, till they had *driven* one
of their consuls to depart the city, against whom
they found not in the world what to object, sav-
ing only that his name was Tarquin. *Hosier.*

He was *driven* by the necessities of time, more
than led by his own disposition, to rigour.
King Charles.

13. To distress; to straighten.

This kind of speech is in the manner of de-
perate men far *driven*. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

14. To urge by violence, not kindness.

He taught the gospel rather than the law,
And forc'd himself to *drive*, but lov'd to draw.
Dryden.

15. To impel by influence of passion.

I *drive* my sutor from his mad humour of
love to a living humour of madness. *Shakspere.*

Discontents *drive* men into things.
King Charles.

Lord Cottington, being master of temper, and
of the most profound dissimulation, knew too well
how to lead him into a mistake, and then *drive*
him into cholera. *Clarendon.*

It is better to marry than to burn, says St.
Paul; where we may see what *drives* men into a
conjugal life: a little burning pushes us more
powerfully than greater pleasures in prospect.
Locke.

16. To urge; to press to a conclusion.

The experiment of wood that shineth in the
dark, we have diligently *driven* and pursued; the
rather for that, of all things that give light here
below, it is the most durable, and hath least ap-
parent motion. *Bacon's Natural History.*

We have thus the proper notions of the four
elements, and both them and their qualities
driven up and resolved into their most simple
principles. *Digby on Bodies.*

To *drive* the argument farther, let us inquire
into the obvious designs of this divine architect.
Chryse's Philosophical Principles.

The design of these orators was to *drive* some
particular point, either the condemnation or ac-
quittal. *Swift.*

17. To carry on; to keep in motion.

As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well,
if he sit at a great rent; so the merchant cannot
drive his trade so well, if he sit at great usury.
Bacon.

The bees have common cities of their own,
And common *fact*; beneath one law they live,
And with one common flock their traffick *drive*.
Dryden.

Your Pafimond a lawless bargain *drove*,
The parent could not tell the daughter's love.
Dryden.

The trade of life cannot be *driven* without
partners. *Collier.*

18. To purify by motion: so we say to *drive* feathers.

His thrice *driven* bed of down. *Shakspere.*

The one's in the plot, let him be never so in-
nocent; and the other is as white as the *driven*
snow, let him be never so criminal. *L'Estrange.*

19. **TO DRIVE OUT.** To expel.

Tumults and their excitors *drive* myself and
many of both houses out of their places.
King Charles.

As soon as they heard the name of Roffeter,
they forthwith *drove* out their governour, and
received the Turks into the town. *Knales' Hist.*

TO DRIVE. v. n.

1. To go as impelled by any external agent.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the
meridian; but, being distracted, *driveth* that way
where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth
is placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Love, fixt to one, still safe at anchor rides,
And dares the fury of the winds and tides;
But losing once that hold, to the wide ocean born,
It *drives* away at will, to every wave a scorn.
Dryden.

Nor with the rising storm would vainly strive;
But left the helm, and let the vessel *drive*. *Dryd.*

2. To rush with violence.

Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails,
And rent the sheets. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

Near as he draws, thick harbingers of smoke
With gloomy pillars cover all the place;
Whole little intervals of night are broke
By sparks that *drive* against his sacred face.
Dryden.

Then with so swift an ebb the flood *drove*
backward,
It slipt from underneath the scaly herd. *Dryden.*

The bees *drive* out upon each other's backs,
T' imbush their hives in clusters. *Dryden.*

DRI

While thus he stood,
Perithous' dart *drove* on, and nail'd him to the wood.

As a ship, which winds and waves assail,
Now with the current *drives*, now with the gale;
She feels a double force, by turns obeys
Th' imperious tempest and th' impetuous seas.

The wolves scampered away, however, as hard
as they could *drive*.
Thick as autumnal leaves, or *driving* land,
The moving squadrons blacken all the strand.

3. To pass in a carriage.

There is a litter ready; lay him in 't,
And *drive* tow'rd Dover.
Thy flaming chariot-wheels that shock
Heav'n's everlasting frame, while o'er the necks
Thou *drive'st* of warring angels disarray'd.

4. To tend to; to consider as the scope and ultimate design.

Authors *drive* at these, as the highest elegancies,
which are but the frigidities of wit.
We cannot widely mistake his discourse, when
we have found out the point he *drives* at.
They look no further before them than the next
line; whence it will inevitably follow, that they
can *drive* to no certain point, but ramble from
one subject to another.
We have done our work, and are come within
view of the end that we have been *driving* at.

5. To aim; to strike at with fury.

Four rogues in buckram let *drive* at me.
At Auzur's shield he *drove*, and at the blow
Both shield and arm to ground together go.

6. To drive in all its senses, whether active or neuter, may be observed to retain a sense compounded of violence and progression.

To DRIVE. v. n. [from drip, drip, dribble, drivel.]

1. To flaver; to let the spittle fall in drops, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard.

I met with this Chremes, a *drivelling* old fellow,
lean, shaking both of head and hands,
already half earth, and yet then most greedy of earth.
No man could spit from him, but would be
forced to *drivel* like some paralytick, or a fool.

2. To be weak or foolish; to dote.

This *drivelling* love is like a great natural, that
runs lolling up and down to hide his haubie.

I hate to see a brave bold fellow fotted,
Made four and senseless, turn'd to whey, by
love;
A *drivelling* hero, fit for a romance.

DRIVEL. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Slaver; moisture shed from the mouth. Besides th' eternal *drivel*, that supplies The drooping beard, from nostrils, mouth, and eyes.

2. A fool; an idiot; a driveller. This sense is now out of use.

What to I am I, to mingle that *drivel's* speeches
among my noble thoughts?
Millions of years this old *drivel* Cupid lives,
While still more wretch, more wicked, he does
prove.

DRIVELLER. n. f. [from *drivel*.] A fool; an idiot; a slaver.

I have heard the ancient *drivellers* commended
for their shrewdness, even by men of tolerant
judgment.

DRIVEN. The participle of drive.

They were *driven* forth from among men.

DRO

DRIVER. n. f. [from drive.]

1. The person or instrument that gives any motion by violence.

2. One who drives beasts.

He from the many-peep'd city flies;
Contemns their labours, and the *drivers* cries.
The *driver* runs up to him immediately, and
beats him almost to death.
The multitude or common rout, like a drove
of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed
by any noise or cry which their *driver* shall ac-
custom them to.

3. One who drives a carriage.

Not the fierce *driver* with more fury lends
The sounding lash, and, ere the stroke descends,
Low to the wheels his pliant body bends.

To DRIZZLE. v. a. [drifelen, German, to shed dew.] To shed in small flow drops, as winter rains.

When the sun sets, the air doth *drizzle* dew.
Though now this face of mine be hid
In sap-consuming winter's *drizzled* snow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life some memory.

To DRIZZLE. v. n. To fall in short flow drops.

And *drizzling* drops that often dorend,
The firmest flint doth in continuance wear.
Her heart did melt in great compassion,
And *drizzling* tears did shed for pure affection.

This day will pour down,
If I conjecture aught, no *drizzling* show'r,
But rattling storm of arrows barb'd with fire.
The neighbouring mountains, by reason of
their height, are more exposed to the dews and
drizzling rains than any of the adjacent parts.

DRIZZLY. adj. [from drizzle.] Shedding small rain.

This during winter's *drizzly* reign be done,
Till the new ram receives th' exalted fun.

DROIL. n. f. [by Junius understood a contraction of *drivel*.] A drone; a sluggard.

To DROIL. v. n. To work sluggishly and slowly; to plod.

Let such vile vassals, born to base vocation,
Drudge in the world, and for their living *drail*,
Which have no wit to live without entoye.

Defectude does contract and narrow our facul-
ties, so that we can apprehend only those things
in which we are conversant: the *drailing* peasant
scarce thinks there is any world beyond the neigh-
bouring markets.

DROLL. n. f. [droler, French.]

1. One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks; a jester; a buffoon; a jackpudding.

As he was running home in all haste, a *droll*
takes him up by the way.
Why, how now, Andrew? cries his brother
droll;
To-day's conceit, methinks, is something droll.

Democritus, dear *droll*! revisit earth,
And with our follies glut thy heighten'd mirth.

2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth.

Some as justly fame extols,
For lofty lines in Smithfield *drolls*.

DRO

To DROLL. v. n. [drole, French.] To jest; to play the buffoon.

Such august designs as inspire your inquiries,
used to be decided by *drolling* fantasticks, that
have only wit enough to make others and them-
selves ridiculous.

Men that will not be reasoned into their sense,
may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them.

Let virtuosos insult and despise on, yet they
never shall be able to *droll* away nature.

DROLLERY. n. f. [from droll.] Idle jokes; buffoonery.

They hang between heav'n and hell, borrow
the chudians faith, and the atheists *drollery* upon
it.

DROMEDARY. n. f. [dromedare, Italian.] A sort of camel, so called from its swiftness, because it is said to travel a hundred miles a-day.

Dromedaries are smaller than common camels,
slenderer, and more nimble; and are of two
kinds: one larger, with two small bunches,
covered with hair, on its back; the other lesser,
with one hairy eminence, and more frequently
called camel: both are capable of great fatigue.
Their hair is soft and downy: they have no hump
and foreteeth, nor horn upon their feet; which
are only covered with a fleshy skin; and they are
about seven feet and a half high, from the
ground to the top of their heads.

Straw for the horses and *dromedaries* brought
they unto the place.

Mules, after these camels and *dromedaries*,
And waggons fraught with utensils of war

DRONE. n. f. [dröen, Saxon.]

1. The bee which makes no honey, and is therefore driven out by the rest.

The sad-eyed justice, with his surly hum,
Driv'ing o'er to executors pale
The lazy yawning *drone*.
Luxurious kings are to their people lost;
They live, like *drones*, upon the publick cost.

All, with united force, combine to drive
The lazy *drone* from the laborious hive.

2. A sluggard; an idler.

He sleeps by day
More than the wild cat: *drones* hive not with me,
Therefore I part with him.
Sit idle on the household hearth,
A burdensome *drone*, to visitants a gaze.
It is my misfortune to be married to a *drone*,
who lives upon what I get, without bringing any
thing into the common stock.

3. The hum, or instrument of humming.

Here, while his canting *drone-pipe* scan'd
The mystic figures of her hand,
He tipples palmistry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines.

To DRONE. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To live in idleness; to dream.

What have I lost by my forefathers fault!
Why was not I the twentieth by descent
From a long relative race of *droning* kings?

2. To give a heavy dull tone.

Mellon and honeyuckles pound,
With these alluring favours threw the ground,
And mix with tinkling brass the cymbal's *droning*
found.

DRO'NISH. adj. [from drone.] Idle; sluggish; dreaming; lazy; indolent; unactive.

The *droonish* monks, the scorn and shame of
manhood,
Rouse and prepare once more to take possession,
To nestle in their ancient hives again.

To DROOP. v. n. [droef, sorrow, Dutch.]

1. To languish with sorrow.

- Conceiving the dishonour of his mother,
The straight decid'd, *drop'd*, took it deeply;
Faster'd and fix'd the thame on't in himself. *Shak.*
I *drop*, with struggling pent;
My thoughts are on my frowns bent. *Sanby.*
2. To faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited.

I find my zenith doth depend upon
A most auspicious star; whose influence
If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes
Will ever after *drop*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Good things of day begin to *drop* and dawdle,
While night's black agents to their prey do
route. *Shakespeare.*
When by impulse from heav'n Tyrant's song,
In *drooping* soldiers a new courage sprung.
Roscommon.

Can flow'rs but *drop* in absence of the sun
Which wak'd their sweets? and mine, alas! is
gone. *Dryden.*
Time seems not now beneath his years to *drop*,
Nor do his wings with sickly feathers *drop*.
Dryden.

When seditious rage to cruel exile drove
The queen of beauty and the court of love,
The muses *droop'd* with their forsaken arts.
Dryden.
I'll animate the soldiers *drooping* courage
With love of freedom and contempt of hire.
Addison's Cato

I saw him ten days before he died, and ob-
served he began very much to *drop* and languish.
Swift.

3. To sink; to lean downward: commonly by weakness or grief.

I never from thy side henceforth must stray,
Where'er our day's work lies; though now en-
join'd
Laborious, till day *drop*. *Milton's P. r. L. 3*
His head, though gay,
Carnation, purple, azure, or speck'd with gold,
Hung *drooping*, unsustain'd. *Milton's P. r. L. 3*
On her heav'd bosom hung her *drooping* head,
Which with a sigh she rais'd, and thus she said.
Pope.

DROP. n. f. [dnoppa, Saxon.]

1. A globule of moisture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream.

Meet we the medicine of our country's weal,
And with him pour we, in our country's purge,
Each drop of us. *Shakespeare's Muchesh.*
Whereas Aristotle tells us, that if a drop of
wine be put into ten thousand measures of water,
the wine, being overpowered by to vast a quan-
tity of water, will be turned into it; he speaks
very improbably. *Boyle.*

Admitting in the gloomy shade
Those little drops of light. *Waller.*
Had I but known that Sancho was his father,
I would have pour'd a deluge of my blood
To save one drop of his. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

2. Diamond hanging in the ear.

The drops to thee, Brilante, we consign;
And, Monumentilla, let the watch be thine. *Pope.*

DROP SERENE. n. f. [gutta serena, Lat.]

A disease of the eye, proceeding from
an inspissation of the humour.
Sotnick a *drop serene* hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veil'd! *Milton's P. r. L. 3*

To DROP. v. a. [dnoppa, Saxon.]

1. To pour in drops or single globules.

His heavens shall *drop* down dew. *Deut.*

2. To let fall.

Others o'er chimney tops and turrets row,
And *drop* their anchors on the meads below.
Dryden.

One only bag remain'd:
Propp'd on her trusty staff, not half upright,
And *dropp'd* an awkward court'ly to the knight.
Dryden.

St. John himself will scarce forbear,
To bite his pen and *drop* a tear. *Swift.*

3. To let go; to dismiss from the hand, or the possession.

Though I could
With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not,
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whose loves I may not *drop*. *Shakespeare.*

Those who have assumed visible shapes for a
season, can hardly be reckoned among this or-
der of compounded beings; because they *drop*
their bodies, and divest themselves of those vi-
sible shapes. *Watts' Legick.*

4. To utter slightly or casually.

Drop not thy word against the house of Isaac.
Amos.

5. To infer indirectly, or by way of digression.

St. Paul's epistles contain nothing but points
of christian instruction, amongst which he sel-
dom fails to *drop* in the great and distinguishing
doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

6. To intermit; to cease.

Where the act is unmanly or immoral, we
ought to *drop* our hopes, or rather never entertain
them. *Collier on Despair.*

After having given this judgment in its favour,
they suddenly *drop* the pursuit. *Sharp's Surgery*

7. To quit a master.

I have beat the hoof till I have worn out these
shoes in your service, and not one penny left me
to pay more; so that you must even excuse me
if I *drop* you here. *L'Estrange*

8. To let go a dependant, or companion, without further association.

She drilled him on to five-and-fifty, and will
drop him in his old age, if she can find her ac-
count in another. *Addison.*

They have no sooner fetched themselves up to
the fashion of the polite world, but the town has
dropped it em. *Addison.*

Mention either of the kings of Spain or Po-
land, and he talks notably; but if you go out of
the Gazette, you *drop* him. *Addison.*

9. To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing.

Thus was the fame of our Saviour perpetuated
by such records as would preserve the tradition-
ary account of him to after-ages; and rectify it,
if, by passing through several generations, it
might *drop* any part that was material. *Addison.*

Opinions, like fashions, always descend from
those of quality to the middle sort, and thence to
the vulgar, where they are *dropped* and vanish.
Swift.

10. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate with spots. *Varis scillatus corpora guttis.*

Or sporting, with quick glance,
Shew to the sun their wav'd coats, *dropp'd* with
gold. *Milton.*

To DROP. v. n.

1. To fall in drops, or single globules.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It *droppeth* as the gentle rain from heav'n
Upon the place beneath. *Shakespeare.*

2. To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops.

The heavens *dropped* at the presence of God.
Isaiah.

While cumber'd with my *dropping* cloaths I lay,
The Ariel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' inhospitable coast.
Dryden's Lucid.

Beneath a rock he sigh'd alone,
And cold Lycarus wept from every *dropping* stone.
Dryden.

3. To fall; to come from a higher place.

Philosophers conjecture that you *dropped* from
the moon, or one of the stars. *Gulliver's Trav.*
In every revolution, approaching nearer and
nearer to the sun, this comet must at last *drop*
into the sun's body. *Chyene.*

4. To fall spontaneously.

So mayst thou live, till, like ripe fruit, thou
drop

Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd. *Milton.*

5. To fall in death; to die suddenly.

It was your presumptuous,
That in the dote of blows your son might *drop*.
Shakespeare.

6. To die.

Nothing, says Seneca, so soon reconciles us to
the thoughts of our own death, as the prospect
of one friend after another *dropping* round us.
Digby to Pope.

7. To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing: a familiar phrase.

Virgil's friends thought fit to let *drop* this inci-
dent of Helen. *Addison's Travels.*
I heard of threats occasioned by my verses: I
sent to acquaint them where I was to be found,
and so it *dropped*. *Pope.*

8. To come unexpectedly.

Either you come not here, or, as you grace
Some old acquaintance, *drop* into the place,
Careless and quailish, with a yawning face.
Dryden.

He could never make any figure in company,
but by giving disturbance at his entry: and there-
fore takes care to *drop* in when he thinks you are
just seated. *Spectator.*

9. To fall short of a mark.

Often it *drops* or overshoots by the dispro-
portions of distance or application. *Collier.*

DROPPING. n. f. [from drop.]

1. That which falls in drops.

Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,
And barreling the *droppings* and the snuff
Of waiting candles. *Donne.*

2. That which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

Strain out the last dull *droppings* of your sense,
And thyme with all the rage of impotence. *Pope.*

DROPLET. n. f. A little drop.

Thou abhor'st it in us our human griefs,
Scorn'd our brine's flow, and those our *droplets*
which
From niggard nature fall. *Shakespeare.*

DRO'PSTONE. n. f. [drop and stone.] Spar formed into the shape of drops. Woodw.

DRO'PWORT. n. f. [drop and wort.] A plant of various species.

DRO'PSICAL. adj. [from dropfy.] Diseased with a dropfy; hydropical; tending to a dropfy.

The diet of nephritick and *dropfical* persons
ought to be such as is opposite to, and subdueth,
the alkalest nature of the salts in the serum of
the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DRO'PSIED. adj. [from dropfy.] Diseased with a dropfy.

Where great addition swells, and virtue none,
It is a *dropfied* honour: good alone
Is good. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

DROPSY. n. f. [hydrops, Latin; whence anciently hydropisy, thence dropisy, dropfy.] A collection of water in the body, from too lax a tone of the solids, whereby digestion is weakened, and all the parts suffer.

An anasarca, a species of *dropsy*, is an extra-
vasation of water lodged in the cells of the mem-
brana adiposa. *Sharp.*

DROSS. n. f. [dnor, Saxon.]

1. The recrement or despumation of metals.

Some scumm'd the *dross* that from the metals
came,

Some stirr'd the molten ore with ladles great,
And every one did twink, and every one did
treat. *Spenser.*

Should the mixture of a little *drofs* constrain the church to deprive herself of so much gold, rather than learn how, by art and judgment, to make separation of the one from the other? *Hooker.*

2. Rust; incrustation upon metal.

An emperor, hid under a crust of *drofs*, after cleansing, has appeared with all his titles fresh and beautiful. *Addison.*

3. Refuse; leavings; sweepings; any thing remaining after the removal of the better part; dregs; feculence; corruption.

Fair proud, now tell me why should fair be proud,

Sith all world's glory is but *drofs* unclean;
And in the shade of death itself shall throud,
However now thereof ye little ween? *Spenser.*

That most divine light only shineth on those minds which are purged from all worldly *drofs* and human uncleannesses. *Raleigh.*

All treasures and all gain esteem as *drofs*,
And dignities and powers, all but the highest. *Milton.*

Such precepts exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion, by purifying our souls from the *drofs* and filth of sensual delights. *Tillotson.*

DRO'SINESS. n. f. [from *droffy*.] Foulness; feculence; rust.

The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly *droffiness*, and suits us for the impression of God's stamp. *Boyle.*

DRO'SSY. adj. [from *drofs*.]

1. Full of scurious or recrementitious parts; full of drofs.

So doth the fire the *droffy* gold refine. *Davies.*
For, by the fire, they emit not only many *droffy* and scurious parts, but whatsoever they had received either from earth or loadstone. *Livius.*

2. Worthless; foul; feculent.

Your intention hold,
As fire these *droffy* thymes to purify,
Or as chair to change them into gold. *Dante.*

DRO'TCHEL. n. f. [corrupted perhaps from *dretschel*. To *dretsch*, in Chaucer, is to idle, to delay. *Droch*, in Frisick, is delay.] An idle wench; a sluggard. In Scottish it is still used.

DROVE. n. f. [from *drive*.]

1. A body or number of cattle: generally used of oxen or black-cattle.

They brought to their stations many *drives* of cattle; and within a few days were brought out of the country two thousand muttons. *Hayward.*

A Spaniard is unacquainted with our northern *drives*. *Brown.*

2. A number of sheep driven. To an *herd* of oxen we regularly oppose, not a *drive*, but a *flock*, of sheep.

A *drive* of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noise or cry which the drivers shall accustom them to. *South.*

3. Any collection of animals.

The founts and seas, with all their finny *drive*,
Now to the moon in wavering murice move. *Milton.*

4. A crowd; a tumult.

But if to fame alone thou dost pretend,
The miser will his empty palace lend,
Set wide with doors, adorn'd with plated brass,
Where *drives*, as at a city-gate, may pass. *Dryden's Journal.*

DRO'VEN. part. from *drive*. Not now used.

This is sought indeed;
Had we so done at first, we had *droven* them home
With clouts about their heads. *Shakespeare.*

DRO'VER. n. f. [from *drive*.] One that fays oxen for sale, and drives them to market.

The prince hath got your hero.

—I with him joy of her.

—Why, that's spoken like an honest *drover*; so they fell bullocks. *Shakespeare.*

The *drover* who his fellow *drover* meets

In narrow passages of winding streets. *Dryden.*

DROUGHT. n. f. [brugobe, Saxon.]

1. Dry weather; want of rain.

O earth! I will befriend thee more with rain
Than youthful April shall with all his showers:
In summer's *drought* I'll drop upon thee fill. *Shakespeare.*

Great *droughts* in summer, lasting till the end of August, some gentle showers upon them, and then some dry weather, portend a pestilent summer the year following. *Bacon.*

To south the Persian bay,
And inaccessible th' Arabian *drought*. *Milton.*
As torrents in the *drowth* of summer fail,
So perish'd man from death shall never rise. *Sandy.*

They were so learned in natural philosophy, that they foretold earthquakes and storms, great *droughts*, and great plagues. *Temple.*
In a *drought*, the thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain. *Dryden.*

Upon a shower, after a *drought*, earthworms and land-snails innumerable come out of their lurking-places. *Ray.*

2. Thirst; want of drink.

His carcase, pinn'd with hunger and with *drought*. *Milton.*
One, whose *drought*
Yet scarce allay'd, still eyes the current stream,
Whose liquid murmur heard new thirst excites. *Milton.*

DROUGHTINESS. n. f. [from *droughty*.]

The state of wanting rain.

DROUGHTY. adj. [from *drought*.]

1. Wanting rain; sultry.

That a camel, so patient of long thirst, should be bred in such *droughty* and parched countries, where it is of such eminent use for travelling over those dry and sandy deserts where no water is to be had, must be acknowledged an act of providence and design. *Ray on Creation.*

2. Thirsty; dry with thirst.

If the former years
Exhibit no supplies, alas! thou must
With tasteless water wash thy *droughty* throat. *Philips.*

To DROWN. v. a. [from *drunden*, below, German, *Skinner*; from *druncian*, Sax. *Lye*.]

1. To suffocate in water.

They would soon *drown* those that refused to swim down the popular stream. *King Charles.*
When of God's image only eight he found
Snatch'd from the wat'ry grave, and sav'd from nations *drown'd*. *Prior.*

2. To overwhelm in water.

Or so much as it needs
To dew the sovereign flow'r, and *drown* the weeds. *Shakespeare.*
Galleys might be *drown'd* in the harbour with the great ordnance, before they could be rigged. *Kneller's History.*

3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation; to deluge.

Between the prince and parliament we stand,
The barriers of the state on either hand:
May neither overflow, for then they *drown* the land. *Dryden.*

4. To immerge; to lose in any thing.

Most men being in sensual pleasures *drown'd*,
It seems their souls but in their senses are. *Davies.*

5. To lose in something that overpowers or covers.

Who cometh next will not follow that course, however good, which his predecessors held, for

doubt to have his doings *drown'd* in another man's praise. *Spenser on Ireland.*

That the brightests of the sun doth *drown* our discerning of the lesser lights, is a popular error. *Wotton.*

My private voice is *drown'd* amid the fenns. *Addison.*

Some aged man who lives this act to see,
And who in former times remember'd me,
May say, the sun, in fortitude and fame,
Outgives the mark, and *drowns* his father's name. *Dryden.*

To DROWN. v. n. To be suffocated in the waters.

There be, that keep them out of fire, and yet was never burned; that beware of water, and yet was never nigh *drowning*. *Alford.*

Method thought what pain it was to *drown*!
What dreadful noise of waters in my ears! *Shakespeare.*

To DROWSE. v. a. [drosen, Dutch.]

To make heavy with sleep.

There gentle sleep
First found me, and with soft oppression seiz'd
My *drowsy* senses uncontroll'd. *Milton.*

To DROWSE. v. n.

1. To slumber; to grow heavy with sleep.

All their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
Of Argus; and more wakeful than to *drowse*,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe. *Milton.*

2. To look heavy, not cheerful.

They rather *drow'd*, and hung their eyelids down,
Slept in his face, and render'd such aspect
As cloudy men use to their adversaries. *Shakespeare.*

DROW'NED. n. f. Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. Obsolete.

The royal virgin shook off *drown'd*;
And rising forth out of her bower,
Look'd for her knight. *Fairy Queen.*

DROW'NELY. adv. [from *drowsy*.]

1. Sleepily; heavily; with an inclination to sleep.

The air swarms thick with wand'ring denies,
Which *drowsily* like humming beetles rise. *Dryden.*

2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily.

We satisfy our understanding with the first things, and, thereby satiated, slothfully and *drowsily* sit down. *Raleigh.*

DRO'WSINESS. n. f. [from *drowsy*.]

1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep.

What a strange *drowsiness* possesses them! *Shakespeare.*

In deep of night, when *drowsiness*
Hath lock'd up mortal sense, then listen I
To the celestial Syren's harmony. *Milton.*

What succour can I hope the muse will lend,
Whose *drowsiness* hath wrong'd the muse's friend? *Crayshaw.*

He passes his whole life in a dozed condition, between sleeping and waking, with a kind of *drowsiness* and confusion upon his senses. *South.*
He that from his childhood has made rising betimes familiar to him, will not waste the best part of his life in *drowsiness* and lying a-bed. *Lisle.*

A sensation of *drowsiness*, oppression, and lassitude, are signs of a plentiful meal in young people. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Idleness; indolence; inactivity.

It falleth out well to shake off your *drowsiness*, for it seemed to be the trumpet of a war. *Bacon.*

DRO'WSY. adj. [from *drowse*.]

1. Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargick.

Drowsy am I, and yet can rarely sleep. *Sidney.*
Men *drowsy*, and desirous to sleep, or before the fit of an ague, do use to yawn and stretch. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start and raise up their *drowsy* heads. *Georgian.*

DRU

Drunk'n at last, and drowsy they depart
Each to his house. *Dryden.*
2. Heavy; lulling; causing sleep.
Sir Guyon, mindful of his vows ylight,
Uprose from drowsy couch. *Fairy Queen.*
While thus he rested, on her arm reclin'd,
The hoary willows waving with the wind,
And feather'd quires that warbled in the shade,
And pulsing streams that through the meadow
stray'd,
In drowsy murmurs lull'd the gentle maid.
Addison.

3. Stupid; dull.
Those inadvertencies, a body would think,
even our author, with all his drowsy reasoning,
could never have been capable of. *Atterbury.*
To DRUB. v. n. [*druber*, to kill, Dan.]
To thrash; to beat; to bang; to
thump; to thwack; to cudgel. A
word of contempt.
He that is valiant, and dares fight,
Though drubb'd, can win no honour by 't.
Hudibras.

The little thief had been soundly drubb'd with
a good honest cudgel. *L'Estrange.*
Though the bread he not mine, yet, if it had
been less than weight, I should have been drubb'd.
Locke.

DRUB. n. f. [from the verb.] A thump;
a knock; a blow.

The blows and drubs I have receiv'd
Have bruin'd my body, and bereav'd
My limbs of strength. *Hudibras.*
By setting an unfortunate mark on their follow-
ers, they have exposed them to innumerable drubs
and confusions. *Addison.*

To DRUDGE. v. n. [*dreccan*, to vex,
Saxon; *draghen*, to carry, Dutch.] To
labour in mean offices; to toil without
honour or dignity; to work hard; to
slave.

And to crack'd hiddle, and hoarse labour,
In meritment, did drudge and labour. *Hudibras.*
The poor sleep little: we must learn to watch
Our labours late, and early every morning,
Midst winter frosts; then clad and fed with
sparing,
Rise to our toils, and drudge away the day.
Ottaway.

Advantages obtained by industry, directed by
philosophy, can never be expected from drudging
ignorance. *Glanville.*

Soon he came to court,
Proffering for hire his service at the gate,
To drudge, draw water, and to run or wait.
Dryden.

I made no such bargain with you, to live al-
ways drudging. *Dryden's Dedication, Aeneid.*
What is an age, in dull renown drugg'd o'er!
One little single hour of love is more. *Granville.*

DRUDGES. n. f. [from the verb.] One
employed in mean labour; a slave; one
doomed to servile occupation.

To conclude, this drudge of the devil, this di-
viner, laid claim to me. *Shakespeare.*

He sits above and laughs the while
At thee, ordain'd his drudge, to execute
Whate'er his writ shall bid. *Milton.*

Art thou our slave,
Our captive, at the publick mill our drudge,
And dar'st thou at our sending and command,
Dispute thy coming? *Milton's Signifies.*

He is content to be their drudge,
And on their errands gladly trudge. *Hudibras.*
The hard master makes men serve him for
nought, who rewards his drudges and slaves with
nothing but shame, and sorrow, and misery.
Titmisen.

DRUDGER. n. f. [from drudge.]

1. A mean labourer.

2. The drudgingbox; the box out of
which flower is thrown on roast meat.
Dia.

DRU

DRUDGERY. n. f. [from drudge.] Mean
labour; ignoble toil; dishonourable
work; servile occupation.

My old dame will be undone for one to do her
husbandry and her drudgery. *Shakespeare.*

Were there not instruments for drudgery as well
as offices of drudgery? Were there not people to
receive orders, as well as others to give and au-
thorize them? *L'Estrange.*

You do not know the heavy grievances,
The toils, the labours, weary drudgeries
Which they impose. *Southern's Orosma.*

To thee that drudgery of pow'r I give;
Caes be thy lot: reign thou, and let me live.
Dryden.

Paradise was a place of bliss, as well as im-
mortality, without drudgery, and without sorrow.
Locke.

Even Drudgery himself,
As at the ear he sweats, or duly hews
The palace stone, looks gay. *Thomson.*

It is now handled by every dirty wench, and
condemned to do her drudgery. *Swift.*

DRUDGINGBOX. n. f. [drudging and box.]
The box out of which flower is sprinkled
upon roast meat.

But if it lies too long, the crackling's pall'd,
Not by the drudgingbox to be recul'd.
King's Cookery.

DRUDGINGLY. adv. [from drudging.]
Laboriously; toilsomely.

He does now all the meanest and triflingest
things himself drudgingly, without making use of
any inferior or subordinate minister. *Ray.*

DRUG. n. f. [*drogue*, French.]

1. An ingredient used in physick; a me-
dicinal simple.

A fleet descried
Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds
Close sailing from Bengala, or the illes
Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their spicy drugs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Judicious physick's noble art to gain,
He drugs and plants explor'd, alas! in vain.
Smith.

Bright Helen mix'd a mirth-inspiring bowl,
Temper'd with drugs of lov'reign use, t' assuage
The boiling bofom of tumultuous rage. *Pope.*
In the names of drugs and plants, the mistake
in a word may endanger life. *Baker on Learning.*

2. It is used sometimes for poison.

Mortal drugs I have; but Mantra's law
Is death to any he that utters them. *Shakespeare.*
And yet no doubts the poor man's draught
control;

He dreads no poison in his homely bowl:
Then fear the deadly drug, when gems divine
Enchase the cup, and sparkle in the wine. *Dryd.*

3. Any thing without worth or value;
any thing of which no purchaser can
be found.

Each noble vice
Shall bear a price,
And virtue shall a drug become:
An empty name,
Was all her fame,
But now she shall be dumb. *Dryden.*

4. A drudge. This seems the meaning
here.

He from his first swath proceeded
Till sweet degrees that this brief world affords,
To such as may the passive drugs of it
Freely command. *Shakespeare.*

To DRUG. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To season with ingredients, commonly
medicinal.

The fuscated groams
Do mock their charge with flowers.—I've drug'd
their possetts,
That death and nature do contend about them.
Shakespeare.

2. To tincture with something offensive.

DRU

Of they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constraining; drug'd as oft
With hatefullest disrelish, with'd their jaws
With foot and cinders fill'd. *Milton.*

DRUGGET. n. f. A slight kind of woollen
stuff.

In drugget's dress, of thirteen pence a-yard,
See Philip's son amidst his Persian guard. *Swift.*

DRUGGIST. n. f. [from drug.] One
who sells physical drugs.

Common nitre we bought at the druggist's.
Boyle.

DRUGSTER. n. f. [from drug.] One who
sells physical simples.

Common oil of turpentine I bought at the
drug ster's. *Berke.*
They set the clergy below their apothecaries,
the physician of the soul below the druggers of
the body. *Atterbury.*

DRUID. n. f. [*derio*, oaks, and *bud*, in-
cantation.] A priest and philosopher
of the ancient Britons.

DRUM. n. f. [*tromme*, Danish; *drumme*,
Erse.]

1. An instrument of military music, con-
sisting of vellum strained over a broad
knop on each side, and beaten with
sticks.

Let's march without the noise of threatening
drums. *Shakespeare.*

In drums, the closeness round about, that pre-
serveth the sound from dispersing, maketh the
noise come forth at the drum-hole far more loud
and strong than if you should strike upon the
like skin extended in the open air. *Bacon.*

Tears trickling down their breasts bedew the
ground,
And drums and trumpets mix their mournful
sound. *Dryden.*

Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangour shrill
Alights the wives, and chills the virgin's blood.
Philips.

2. The tympanum of the ear, or the
membrane which perceives the vibration
of the air.

To DRUM. v. n.

1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a
drum.

2. To beat with a pulsatory motion.

Now, heart,
Set ope thy sluices, send the vigorous blood
Through every active limb for my relief;
Then take thy rest within the quiet cell,
For thou shalt drum no more. *Dryden.*

To DRUMBLE. v. n. To drone; to be
suggish. *Hammer.*

Take up these cloths here quickly: where's
the cowbell? Look, how you drumble! carry
them to the landress in Datchet Mead. *Shalsp.*

DRUMFISH. n. f. The name of a fish.
The under-jaw of the drumfish from Virginia.
Woodsward.

DRUMMAJOR. n. f. [drum and major.]
The chief drummer of a regiment.

Such company may chance to spoil the swear-
ing;
And the drummajor's oaths, of bulk untuly,
May dwindle to a feeble— *Cleveland.*

DRUMMAKER. n. f. [drum and maker.]
He who deals in drums.

The drummaker uses it, and the cabinetmaker.
Montmor.

DRUMMER. n. f. [from drum.] He
whose office it is to beat the drum.

Drummer, strike up, and let us march away.
Shakespeare.

Here rows of drummers stand in martial file,
And with their vellum-thunder shake the pile.
Guy.

DRY

DRUMSTICK. *n. f.* [from *drum* and *stick*.] The stick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK. *adj.* [from *drink*.]

1. Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated.

This was the morn when sitting on the guard,
Drawn up in rank and file, they stood prepar'd
Of seeming arms to make a short assay;
Then hatten to be drunk, the business of the day.

We generally conclude that man *drunk*, who
takes pains to be thought sober.

2. Drenched or saturated with moisture.

I will make mine arrow *drunk* with blood.

DRUNKARD. *n. f.* [from *drunk*.] One given to excessive use of strong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.

Some blood drawn on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. I've been
Do more than this in sport.

My bowels cannot hide her woe,
But, like a *drunkard*, I must vomit them.
God will not take the *drunkard's* excuse, that
he has so long accustomed himself to intemperate
drinking, that now he cannot leave it off.

DRUNKEN. *adj.* [from *drunk*.]

1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.

O monstrous heart! how like a swine he lies!
Sirs, I will practise on this *drunken* man.
Drunk men imagine every thing turneth
sound: they imagine that things come upon
them; they see not well things afar off; those
things that they see near hand, they see out of
their place, and sometimes they see things double.

2. Given to habitual ebriety.

3. Saturated with moisture.

Then let the earth be *drunken* with our blood.

4. Done in a state of inebriation.

When your carvers, or your waiting vassals,
Have done a *drunken* slaughter, and defac'd
The precious image of our dear Redeemer,
You straight are on your knees for pardon,
pardon.

We should for honour take
The *drunken* quarrels of a rike.

DRUNKENLY. *adv.* [from *drunken*.] In a drunken manner.

My blood already, like the pelican,
Hast thou tap't out, and *drunkenly* carous'd.

DRUNKENNESS. *n. f.* [from *drunken*.]

1. Intoxication with strong liquor.

Every going off from our natural and common
temper, and our usual severity of behaviour, is a
degree of *drunkenness*.

2. Habitual ebriety.

The Lacedemonians trained up their children
to hate *drunkenness*, by bringing a drunken man
into their company.

3. Intoxication or inebriation of any kind; disorder of the faculties.

Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind, and
therefore in its present working, not controllable
by reason.

DRY. *adj.* [orig. Saxon.]

1. Arid; not wet; not moist.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will
make a differing sound from the same pipe *dry*.

When God said,
Be gather'd now, ye waters under heav'n,
Into one place, and let *dry* land appear!
Of turbid elements the sport;
From clear to cloudy toil, from hot to cold,
And *dry* to moist.

2. Not rainy.

DRY

A *dry* March and a *dry* May portend a whole-
some summer, if there be a showering April
between.

The weather, we agreed, was too *dry* for the
feason.

3. Not succulent; not juicy.

I will drain him *dry* as lay;
Sleep shall neither right nor day
Hang upon his penitents lid;
He shall live a man forbid.

4. Being without tears.

Dry mourning will decay more deadly bring,
As a north wind burns a too forward spring;
Gave sorrow vent, and let the juices go.

5. Thirsty; arid.

So *dry* he was for fear.
Void of a bulky charge near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted sleep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their *dry* sun'd tongues.

6. Jeune; barren; plain; unembellished; without pathos; without flowers.

As we should take care that our stile in writ-
ing be neither *dry* nor empty, we should look
again it be not winding or wanton with far-
fetched descriptions: either is a vice.

It remaineth to treat concerning ornaments
within or without the fabrick; a piece not so *dry*
as the meet contemplation of proportions: and
therefore I hope therein somewhat to refresh both
the reader and myself.

That the fire burns by heat, is an empty *dry*
return to the question, and leaves us still ignorant.

It is a *dry* fable, with little or nothing in it.

Authority and friendship work upon some, *dry*
and sober reason works upon others.

To clear up this theory, I was willing to lay
aside *dry* subtilties with which the schools are
filled.

These epistles will become less *dry*, and more
succupile of ornament.

7. Hard; severe. [*drien* anciently to en-
dure; *dree*, Scottish.]

Of two noblemen, the one was given to scoff,
but kept ever royal chess in his house; the other
would ask of those that had been at his table,
was there never a flout or *dry* blow given?

I rather hop'd I should no more
Hear from you o' th' gallanting score;
For hard *dry* bailings us'd to prove
The readiest remedies of love;
Next a *dry* diet.

TO DRY. *v. a.*

1. To free from moisture; to arefy; to exsiccate.

The meat was well, if you were so contented.
—I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt and *dried* away.

Heat *dries* bodies that do easily expue, as
parchment, leaves, roots, and clay; and so doth
time arefy.

Herbs and flowers, if they be *dried* in the
shade, or *dried* in the hot sun a small time,
keep best.

The running streams are deep:
See, they have caught the father of the flock,
Who *dries* his fleece upon the neighbouring rock.

2. To exhale moisture.

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were
one

Within her soul: at last 'twas rage alone;
Which, burning upwards in succession, *dries*
The tears that flood considering in her eyes.

3. To wipe away moisture.

Then with her vest the wound the wipes and
dries.

See, at your blest returning,
Rage disappears;
The widow'd life in mourning
Dries up her tears.

DRY

4. To seorch with thirst.

Their honourable men are furnished, and their
multitude *dried* up with thirst.

5. To drain; to exhaust.

Ruth Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dried an immeasurable bowly, and thought
T' exhale his turfeit by triguous sleep,
Imprudent: him death's iron sleep oppress.

6. To *DRY* up. To deprive totally of moisture; to take all moisture away.

The water of the sea, which formerly covered
it, was in time exhaled and *dried* up by the sun.

TO DRY. *v. n.* To grow dry; to lose moisture; to be drained of its moisture.

DRYER. *n. f.* [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

The ill effects of drinking are relaxed by this
plant, which is a great *dryer* and opener, espe-
cially by perspiration.

DRY'EYED. *adj.* [*dry* and *eye*.] Without tears; without weeping.

Sight to deform what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold? Adam could not, but wept.

DRY'LY. *adv.* [from *dry*.]

1. Without moisture.

2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

The archduke, conscious to himself how *dry*
the king had been used by his council, did strive
to recover the king's affection.

Wouldst thou to honour and preferments climb,
Be bold in mischief, dare some mighty crime,
Which dungeons, death, or banishment defers;
For virtue is but *dryly* prais'd, and flaves.

3. Jejunely; barrenly; without ornament or embellishment.

Some *dryly* plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull receipts how poems may be made.

DRY'NESS. *n. f.* [from *dry*.]

1. Want of moisture; secicity.

The Africans are conceived to be peculiarly
scorched and torried by the sun, by *dryness* of
the soil, from want and defect of water.

Such was the discord which did not dispense
Form, order, beauty, through the universe
While *dryness* moisture, coldness heat refills,
All that we have, and that we are, subsists.

The marrow supplies an oil for the innunction
of the bones and ligaments in the articulation;
and particularly of the ligaments, preserving them
from *dryness* and rigidity, and keeping them
supple and flexible.

Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the
sun, or to be emptied with buckets? Why then
must we fancy this impossible *dryness*, and then,
upon that fictitious account, calumniate nature?

2. Want of succulence.

If he fill'd
His vacancy with his voluptuousness,
Full surfeits, and the *dryness* of his bones,
Call on him for 't.

The difference of muscular flesh depends upon
the hardness, tenderness, moisture, or *dryness* of
the fibres.

3. Want of embellishment; want of pathos; jejuneness; barrenness.

Their new flowers and sweetness do as much
corrupt as others *dryness* and aqualor, if they
chose not carefully.

Be faithful where the author exerts, and para-
phrase where penury of fancy or *dryness* of ex-
pression ask it.

4. Want of sensibility in devotion; want of ardour; aridity.

It may be, that by this *dryness* of spirit, God intends to make us the more fervent and resigned in our direct and solemn devotions, by the perceiving of our weakness. *Taylor.*

DRY-NURSE. *n. f.* [*dry and nurse.*]

1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.

2. One who takes care of another: with some contempt of the person taken care of.

Mrs. Quickly is his nurse, or his *drynurse*, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer. *Shakespeare.*

TO DRY-NURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To feed without the breast.

As Romulus a wolf did rear,
So he was *drynurs'd* by a bear. *Hudibras.*

DRY-SHOE. *adj.* [*dry and shoe.*] Without wet feet; without treading above the shoes in the water.

He had embarked us in such disadvantage, as we could not return *dryshod*. *Sidney.*

Dryshod to pass, the parts the floods in tway;
And eke huge mountains from their native seat
She would command themselves to bear away. *Fairy Queen.*

Has honour's fountain then suck'd back the stream?
He has; and hooting boys may *dryshod* pass,
And gather pebbles from the naked ford. *Dryden.*

DUAL. *adj.* [*dualis*, Latin.] Expressing the number two.

Modern languages have only one variation, and so the Latin; but the Greek and Hebrew have one to signify two, and another to signify more than two: under one variation the noun is said to be of the *dual* number, and under the other, of the plural. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

TO DUB. *v. a.* [*hubban zo rubene*, Sax. *addubba* till riddara, Islandick, to dub a knight. *Addubba*, in its primary sense, signifies to strike, knights being made by a blow with the sword.]

1. To make a man a knight.

Knight, knight, good mother! Basilisco like.
What! I am *dubb'd*; I have it on my shoulder. *Shakespeare.*

The robes which the kings then allowed to each knight, when he was *dubb'd*, of green, or burnet, as they spake in that age, appeareth upon record. *Camden's Remains.*

The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword from the lord protector, and *dubb'd* the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward on Edward vi.*

2. To confer any kind of dignity, or new character.

The jealous o'erborn widow and herself,
Since that our brother *dubb'd* them gentlewomen,
Are mighty goddesses in this monarchy. *Shakespeare.*

He
Gave thee no instance why thou shouldst do treason,
Unless to *dub* thee with the name of traitor. *Shakespeare.*

Women commence by Cupid's dart,
As a king hunting *dubs* a hart. *Cleaveland.*

A plain gentleman, of an ancient family, is of better quality than a new knight, though the reason of his *dubbing* was meritorious. *Cotlier.*

O poet! thou hadst been discreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat so high,
If thou hadst *dubb'd* thy star a meteor,
That did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*

These demoniacs let me *dub*
With the name of legion club. *Swift.*

A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth;
Venus shall give him form, and Antis birth. *Pope.*

DUB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow; a knock.

As skilful coopers hoop their tube

With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubbs*. *Hudib.*

DUBIOUSITY. *n. f.* [from *dubious*.] A thing doubtful. Not used.

Men often swallow falsties for truths, *dubiousities* for certainties, feasibilitys for possibilities, and things impossible for possible. *Brown.*

DUBIOUS. *adj.* [*dubius*, Latin.]

1. Doubting; not settled in an opinion.

2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known.

No quick reply to *dubious* questions make. *Denham.*

We also call it a *dubious* or doubtful proposition, when there are no arguments on either side. *Watts' Logic.*

3. Not plain; not clear.

Satan with less toil, and now with ease,
Wafts on the calmer wave, by *dubious* light. *Milton.*

4. Having the event uncertain.

His utmost pow'r with adverse pow'r oppos'd,
In *dubious* battle, on the plains of heav'n. *Milton.*

DUBIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *dubious*.] Uncertainly; without any determination.

Authors write often *dubiously*, even in matters wherein is expected a strict definitive truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Almanack makers wander in generals, and talk *dubiously*, and leave to the reader the business of interpreting. *Swift.*

DUBIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dubious*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

She speaks with *dubiousness*, not with the certainty of a goddess. *Brown.*

DUBIFABLE. *adj.* [*dubito*, Latin.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

DUBITATION. *n. f.* [*dubitatio*, Latin.] The act of doubting; doubt.

Many of the ancients denied the antipodes; but the experience of our enlarged navigation can now assert them beyond all *dubitation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Dubitation may be called a negative perception; that is, when I perceive that what I see is not what I would see. *Crew.*

DUCAL. *adj.* [from *duke*.] Pertaining to a duke: as, a *ducal* coronet.

DUCAT. *n. f.* [from *duke*.] A coin struck by dukes: in silver, valued at about four shillings and six pence; in gold, at nine shillings and six pence.

I cannot instantly raise up the grofs
Of full three thousand *ducats*. *Shakespeare.*

There was one that died in debt: it was reported, where his creditors were, that he was dead: one said, he hath carried ave hundred *ducats* of mine into the other world. *Eden.*

DUCK. *n. f.* [*anas*; *ducken*, to dip, Dutch.]

1. A waterfowl, both wild and tame.

The *ducks*, that heard the proclamation cried,
And fear'd a prosecution might betide,
Full twenty mile from town their voyage take,
Obscure in rushes of the liquid lake. *Dryden.*

Grubs, if you find your land subject to, turn *ducks* into it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A word of endearment, or fondness.

Will you buy any tape or lace for your cap,
My dainty *duck*, my dear-a? *Shakespeare.*

3. A declination of the head; so called from the frequent action of a duck in the water.

Back, shepherds, back: enough your play
Till next sunshine holiday.

Here he without *duck* or nod,

Other trippings to be read,

Of lighter toes, and such count guise

As Mercury did first devise. *Milton.*

4. A stone thrown obliquely on the water, so as to strike it and rebound.

Neither cools and pile, nor *ducks* and shakes,
are quite so ancient as handy-dandy. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

TO DUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dive under water as a duck.

The varlet saw, when to the flood he came,
How without stop or stay he fiercely leapt;
And deep himself he *ducked* in the faine,
That in the lake his lofty crest was steep. *Fairy Queen.*

Let the labouring bark climb hills of seas
Olympus high, and *duck* again as low
As hell's from heaven. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Thou art wickedly devout;
In Tiber *ducking* thine by break of day. *Dryden.*

2. To drop down the head, as a duck.

As some raw youth in country bred,
When at a skirmish first he hears
The bullets whistling round his ears,
Will *duck* his head aside, will start,
And feel a trembling at his heart. *Swift.*

3. To bow low; to cringe. In Scottish *duyk*, or *juyk*, to make obeisance, is still used.

I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods, and apish courtesy. *Shakespeare.*

The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakespeare.*

TO DUCK. *v. a.* To put under water.

DUCKER. *n. f.* [from *duck*.]

1. A diver.

2. A cringer. *Diis.*

DUCKINGSTOOL. *n. f.* [*duck* and *stool*.] A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water.

She in the *ducking stool* should take her seat,
Drest like herself in a great chain of state. *Dorset.*

Reclaim the obstinately opprobrious and virulent women, and make the *ducking stool* more useful. *Addison's Freeholder.*

DUCKLEGGED. *adj.* [*duck* and *leg*.] Short legged.

Ducklegg'd, short waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must sit on tip-toes for a kiss. *Dryden.*

DUCKLING. *n. f.* [from *duck*.] A young duck; the blood of the duck.

Ducklings, though hatched and led by a hen,
if she brings them to the brink of a river or pond,
piently leave her, and in they go. *Ray.*

Early morn
Amid the *ducklings* let her scatter corn. *Gay.*

DUCKMEAT. *n. f.* [*duck* and *meat*; *lens palustris*.] A common plant growing in standing waters; duckweed.

TO DUCKOY. *v. a.* [mistaken for *decoy*: the decoy being commonly practised upon *ducks*, produced the error.] To entice to a snare.

This fish hath a slender membranous string,
which he projects and draws in at pleasure, as
serpent doth his tongue: with this he *ducks*,
little fishes, and preys upon them. *Crew.*

DUCKCOY. *n. f.* Any means of enticing and ensnaring.

Seducers have found it the most compendious way to their designs, to lead captive silly women, and make them the *ducks*; to their whole family. *Deacy of Pity.*

DUCKSROOT. *n. f.* Black snakeroot, or May-apple.

DUE

DUCKWEED. n. f. [*duck and weed.*] The same with *duckweed*.

That we call *duckweed* hath a leaf no bigger than a thyme leaf, but of a fresher green; and putteth forth a little string into the water, far from the bottom. *Bacon.*

DUCT. n. f. [*ductus, Latin.*]

1. Guidance; direction.

This doctrine, by fastening all our actions by a fatal decree at the foot of God's chair, leaves nothing to us but only to obey our fate, to follow the *duct* of the stars, or necessity of those iron chains which we are born under. *Hammond.*

2. A passage through which any thing is conducted: a term chiefly used by anatomists.

A *duct* from each of those cells ran into the root of the tongue, where both joined together, and passed forward in one common *duct* to the tip of it. *Addison's Spectator.*

It was observed that the chyle, in the thoracic *duct*, retained the original taste of the aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DUCTILE. adj. [*ductilis, Latin.*]

1. Flexible; pliable.

Thick woods and gloomy night
Conceal the happy plant from human sight:
One bough it bears; but, wondrous to behold!
The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Easy to be drawn out into length, or expanded.

All bodies *ductile* and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn or thread; have the appetite of not discontinuing strong. *Bacon.*

Gold, as it is the purest, so it is the softest and most *ductile*, of all metals. *Dryden.*

3. Tractable; obsequious; complying; yielding.

He generous thoughts infills
Of true nobility; forms their *ductile* minds
To human virtues. *Philips.*

Their designing leaders cannot desire a more *ductile* and easy people to work upon. *Addison.*

DUCTILENESS. n. f. [from *ductile*.]
Flexibility; ductility.

I, when I value gold, may think upon
The *ductileness*, the application;
The wholefomeness, the ingenuity,
From rust, from soil, from fire ever free. *Donne.*

DUCTILITY. n. f. [from *ductile*.]

1. Quality of suffering extension; flexibility.

Yellow colour and *ductility* are properties of gold: they belong to all gold, but not only to gold; for brass is also yellow, and lead is *ductile*. *Watts' Logick.*

2. Obsequiousness; compliance.

DUDGEON. n. f. [*dolch, German.*]

1. A small dagger.

It was a serviceable *dudgeon*,
Either for fighting or for drudging. *Hudibras.*

2. Malice; furliveness; malignity; ill-will.

Civil *dudgeon* first grew high
And men fell out they knew not why. *Hudibras.*
The cuckoo took this a little in *dudgeon*. *L'Estrange.*

DUE. adj. The part. pass. of *owe*. [*dû, French.*]

1. Owed; that any one has a right to demand in consequence of a compact, or for any other reason.

There is *due* from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing, where causes are well handled and fair pleaded. There is likewise *due* to the public a civil reprehension of advocates, where there appeareth cunning, gross neglect, or slight information. *Bacon.*

Mirth and cheerfulness are but the *due* reward of innocency of life. *Mure's Divine Dialogues.*

A present blessing upon our fasts is neither originally *due* from God's justice, nor becomes *due* to us from his veracity. *Smalridge.*

There is a respect *due* to mankind, which should incline ever the wisest of men to follow innocent customs. *Watts.*

2. Proper; fit; appropriate.

Opportunity may be taken to excite, in persons attending on those solemnities, a *due* sense of the vanity of earthly satisfactions. *Atterbury.*

3. Exact; without deviation.

You might see him come towards me beating the ground in *due* time, as no dancer can observe better measure. *Sidney.*

And Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepar'd
For dinner savoury fruits. *Milton.*

4. Consequent to; occasioned or effected by. Proper, but not usual.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part *due* to some partial solution made by the vinous spirit, which may tumble them to and fro. *Boyle.*

DUE. adv. [from the adjective.] Exactly; directly; duly. The course is *due* east, or *due* west.

Like the Pontick sea,
Whose icy current, and compulsive course,
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps *due* on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont. *Shakspeare.*

DUE. n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. That which belongs to one; that which may be justly claimed.

My *due* from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me. *Shakspeare.*

The son of Duncan,
From whom this tyrant holds the due of birth,
Lives in the English court. *Shakspeare.*

Thou better know'st
Effects of courtesy, *dues* of gratitude:
Thy half o' th' kingdom thou hast not forgot,
Wherein I thee endow'd. *Shakspeare.*

The *due* of honour in no point omit.
Shakspeare's Cymbeline.

I take this garland, not as given by you,
But as my merit and my beauty's *due*. *Dryden.*
No popular assembly ever knew, or proposed,
Or declared, what share of power was their *due*. *Swift.*

2. Right; just title.

The key of this infernal pit by *due*,
And by command of heaven's all-powerful king,
I keep. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Whatever custom or law requires to be done.

Befriend
Us, thy vow'd priests, till outmost end
Of all thy *dues* be done, and none left out. *Milton.*

They pay the dead his annual *dues*. *Dryden.*

4. Custom; tribute; exactions; legal or customary perquisites.

In respect to the exorbitant *dues* that are paid at most other ports, this deservedly retains the name of free. *Addison.*

TO DUE. v. a. [from the noun.] To pay as *due*; perhaps for *endow*. It is perhaps only in this single passage.

This is the latest glory of their praise,
That I thy enemy *due* thee withal. *Shakspeare.*

DUEL. n. f. [*duellum, Latin.*] A combat between two; a single fight.

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by *duel* between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet, if it be tried by the gros, go on the other side. *Bacon.*

Dream not of your fight
At of a *duel*, or the local wounds
Of head or heel. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

'Twas I that wrong'd you; you my life have sought:
No *duel* ever was more justly sought. *Waller.*

DUK

TO DUEL. v. n. [from the noun.] To fight a single combat.

He must at length, poor man! die dully at home, when here he might so fashionably and genteelly have been *duelled* or fluzed into another world. *South.*

The challenging and fighting with a man is called *duelling*. *Locke.*

TO DUEL. v. a. To attack or fight with singly.

Who single
Duell'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army, now unequal match
To save himself against a coward arm'd,
At one spear's length. *Milton's Agonistes.*

DU'ELLER. n. f. [from *duel*.] A single combatant.

They perhaps begin as single *duellists*, but then they soon get their troops about them. *Decay of Piety.*

DU'ELLIST. n. f. [from *duel*.]

1. A single combatant.

If the king ends the differences, the case will fall out no worse than when two *duellists* enter the field, where the worsted party hath his sword again, without further hurt. *Suckling.*

Henceforth let poets, ere allow'd to write,
Be search'd like *duellists* before thy fight. *Dryden.*

2. One who professes to study the rules of honour.

His bought arms Mung not lik'd; for his first day
Of bearing them in field, he threw 'em away;
And hath no honour lost, our *duellist* say. *Ben Jonson.*

DUELLO. n. f. [Italian.] The *duel*; the rule of duelling.

The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you: he cannot by the *duello* avoid it. *Shakspeare.*

DUENNA. n. f. [Spanish.] An old woman kept to guard a younger.

I felt the ardour of my passion increase as the season advanced, till in the month of July I could no longer contain; I bribed her *duenna*, was admitted to the bath, law her undressed, and the wonder displayed. *Arbuthnot on Pope.*

DUG. n. f. [*deggia, to give suck, Islandick.*]

1. A pap; a nipple; a teat; spoken of beasts, or in malice or contempt of human beings.

Of her there bred
A thousand young ones, which she daily fed,
Sucking upon her poisonous *dugs*; each one
Of sundry shape, yet all ill-favoured. *F. Queen.*
They are first fed and nourished with the milk of a strange *dug*. *Raleigh's History.*
Then shines the goat, whose brutish *dug* supplied
The infant Jove, and nurs'd his growing pride. *Creech.*

2. It seems to have been used formerly of the breast, without reproach.

It was a faithless squire that was the source
Of all my sorrow, and of these sad tears;
With whom, from tender *dug* of common nourse,
At once I was up brought. *Fairy Queen.*
As mild and gentle as the cradle-babe,
Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips. *Shut.*

DUG. The pret. and part. pass. of dig.

They had often found medals, and pipes of lead, as they *dug* among the rubbish. *Addison.*

DUKE. n. f. [*duc, French; dux, Lat.*] One of the highest order of nobility in England.

The *duke* of Cornwall, and Regan his dutchess, will be here with him this night. *Shakspeare.*
Aurmaric, Surrey, and Exeter must lose
The names of *dukes*, their titles, dignities,
And whatsoever profits thereby rise. *David's Civil War.*

DUL

Du'kedom. *n. f.* [from *duke*.]

1. The seignior or possessions of a duke.

Her brother found a wife,
Where he himself was lost; Prospero his duke-
dom
In a poor title. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
The cardinal never resigned his purple for the
prospect of giving an heir to the dukedom of Tus-
cany. *Addison*

2. The title or quality of a duke.

Du'lbained. *adj.* [dull and brain.]
Stupid; doltish; foolish.

This corn of mine hath chaff'd
The petty rebel, *du'lbain'd* Buckingham. *Shaksp.*

Du'lect. *adj.* [dulcis, Latin.]

1. Sweet to the taste; luscious.
From sweet kernels press'd,
She tempers *dulcet* creams; nor these to hold
Wants the fit vessels pure. *Milton.*

2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious; melo-
dious.

I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such *dulcet* and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song. *Shaksp.*

A fabrick huge
Rose like an exhalation, with the sound
Of *dulcet* symphonies, and voices sweet. *Milton.*

Dulcification. *n. f.* [from *dulcify*.]

The act of sweetening; the act of free-
ing from acidity, saltiness, or acri-
mony.

In colcothar, the exactest calcination, followed
by an exquisite *dulcification*, does not reduce the
remaining body into elementary earth: for after
the salt of vitriol, if the calcination have been too
faint, is drawn out of the colcothar, the residue is
not earth, but a mixt body, rich in medical vir-
tues. *Boyle.*

To Du'LCIFY. *v. a.* [*dulcifer*, French.]

To sweeten; to set free from acidity,
saltness, or acrimony of any kind.

A decoction of wild gourd, or colocynthis,
though somewhat qualified, will not from every
hand be *dulcified* into aliment, by an addition of
flour or meal. *Brown.*

I dressed him with a pledgit, dipt in a *dulci-*
fied tincture of vitriol. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

Spirit of wine *dulcifies* spirit of salt; nitre or
vitriol have other bad effects. *Arbutnot.*

Du'LCIMER. *n. f.* [*dolcimello*, Skinner.] A

musical instrument played by striking
the brass wires with little sticks.

Ye hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp,
sackbut, psaltery, *dulcimer*, and all kinds of mu-
sick. *Daniel.*

To Du'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*,
Latin.]

1. To sweeten.

The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, du-
commend swine's dung above all other dung. *Bacon.*

2. To make less acrimonious.

Turbith mineral, as it is sold in the shops, is a
rough medicine; but, being somewhat *dulcorated*,
it procureth vomiting, and then salivation. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

Dulcora'tion. *n. f.* [from *dulcorate*.]

The act of sweetening.

Malt gathereth a sweetness to the taste, which
appeareth in the wort: the *dulcoration* of things
is worthy to be tried to the full; for that *dulco-*
ration importeth a degree to nourishment: and
the making of things malinal to become ali-
mental, may be an experiment of great profit. *Bacon.*

Du'LEAD. *n. f.* [dull and head.] A

blockhead; a wretch foolish and stu-
pid; a dolt.

This people be fools and *du'leads* to all good-

DUL

ness; but subtle, cunning, and bold in any mis-
chief. *Ascham.*

Du'lia. *n. f.* [*δύλιν*.] An inferior kind
of adoration.

Paleotus saith, that the same worship which
is given to the prototype may be given to the
image; but with the different degrees of latria
and *dulia*. *Stillingfleet.*

DULL. *adj.* [*dawl*, Welsh; *bole*, Saxon;
dol, mad, Dutch.]

1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; unappre-
hensive; indocile; slow of understand-
ing.

Such is their evil hap to play upon *dull* spirited
men. *Hooker.*

He that hath learned no wit by nature, nor art,
may complain of gross-breeding, or comes of a
very *dull* kindred. *Shakespeare.*

Sometimes this perception, in some kind of
bodies, is far more subtle than the sense; so that
the sense is but a *dull* thing in comparison of it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Every man, even the *dullest*, is thinking more
than the most eloquent can teach him how to
utter. *Dryden.*

2. Blunt; obtuse.

Meeting with Time, Slack thing, said I,
Thy scythe is *dull*; whet it, for shame. *Herbert.*

3. Unready; awkward.

Gynecia a great while stood still, with a kind
of *dull* amazement, looking stedfastly upon her. *Sidney.*

O help thou my weak wit, and sharpen my *dull*
tongue. *Fairy Queen.*

Memory is so necessary to all conditions of
life, that we are not to fear it should grow *dull*
for want of exercise, if exercise would make it
stronger. *Locke.*

4. Hebetated; not quick.

This people's heart is waxed gross, and their
ears are *dull* of hearing. *Matthew.*

The princes of Germany had but a *dull* fear of
the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehen-
sion; now that fear is sharpened and pointed. *Bacon.*

5. Sad; melancholy.

6. Sluggish; heavy; slow of motion.

Thenceforth the waters waxed *dull* and slow,
And all that drunk thereof did faint and feeble
grow. *Spenser.*

7. Gross; cloggy; vile.

She excels each mortal thing
Upon the *dull* earth dwelling. *Shakespeare.*

8. Not exhilarating; not delightful: as,
to make dictionaries is *dull* work.

9. Not bright: as, the mirror is *dull*, the
fire is *dull*.

I'll not be made a soft and *dull*-eyed fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To christian intercessors. *Shakespeare.*

10. Drowsy; sleepy.

To DULL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To stupify; to infatuate.

So was she *dulled* with all, that we could come
so near as to hear her speeches, and yet she not
perceive the hearers of her lamentation. *Sidney.*

Those drugs she has
Will stupify and *dull* the sense awhile. *Shaksp.*

2. To blunt; to obtund.

Borrowing *dulls* the edge of industry. *Shaksp.*
This entrance of the battle did whet the
courage of the Spaniards, though it *dulled* their
swords. *Bacon.*

3. To sadden; to make melancholy.

4. To hebetate; to weaken.

Now forc'd to overflow with brackish tears,
The troublous noise did *dull* their dainty ears. *Spenser.*

Nothing hath more *dull'd* the wits, or taken
away the will of children from learning, than
care in making of Latin. *Ascham.*

DUM

5. To damp; to clog.

Prayers were short, as if darts thrown out
with a sudden quickness; lest that vigilant and
erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very
necessary, should be *wasted* or *dulled* through
continuance. *Hooker.*

In bodies, union strengtheneth and cherisheth
any natural action; and, on the other side,
weakeneth and *dulleth* any violent impression:
and even so is it of minds. *Bacon.*

6. To make heavy, or slow of motion.

Uttery *dulls* and damps all industries, wherein
money would be stirring, if it were not for the
lug. *Bacon.*

7. To fully brightness.

The breath *dulls* the nostril. *Bacon.*

Du'llard. *n. f.* [from *dull*.] A block-
head; a dolt; a stupid fellow; a
dunce.

What! mak'st thou me a *dullard* in this act?
Wilt thou not speak to me? *Shakespeare.*

Thou must make a *dullard* of the world,
If they not thought the profits of my death
Were very pregnant and potential gains
To make thee seek it. *Shakespeare.*

Du'LLY. *adv.* [from *dull*.]

1. Stupidly; doltishly.

It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every
circumstance *dully*, literally, and meanly; but
it becomes a painter to take what is most
beautiful. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. Slowly; sluggishly.

The air if it be moist, doth in a degree quench
the flame, and bowsoever maketh it burn more
dully. *Bacon.*

3. Not vigorously; not gayly; not brightly;
not keenly.

Not that I think those pantomimas,
Who vary action with the times,
Are less ingenious in their art
Than those who *dully* act one part. *Hudibras.*

Du'LNES. *n. f.* [from *dull*.]

1. Stupidity; weakness of intellect; in-
docility; slowness of apprehension.

Nor is the *dulness* of the scholar to extinguish,
but rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher. *Saurin.*

Shadwel alone my perfect image bears,
Mature in *dulness* from his tender years. *Dryden.*

2. Want of quick perception.

Nature, by a continual use of any thing,
groweth to a satiety and *dulness* either of appetite
or working. *Bacon.*

3. Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

Here cease more questions;
Thou art inclin'd to sleep. 'Tis a good *dulness*,
And give it way. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

4. Sluggishness of motion.

5. Dimness; want of lustre.

6. Bluntness; want of edge.

Du'LY. *adv.* [from *dul*.]

1. Properly; fitly; in the due manner.

Ever since they firmly have retained,
And *duly* well observed his behest. *Spenser.*
My prayers

Are not words *duly* hallow'd, nor my wishes
More worth than vanities; yet prayers and wishes
Are all I can return. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

In the body, when the principal parts, as the
heart and liver, do their offices, and all the in-
feriour smaller vessels act orderly and *duly*, there
arises a sweet enjoyment upon the whole, which
we call health. *Saurin.*

If attention be *duly* engaged to those reflections,
they cannot fail of inducement. *Rogers.*

2. Regularly; exactly.

Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life;
But *duly* sent his family and wife. *Pope.*

DUMB. *adj.* [𐒃𐒐𐒗, he was silent;
dumbs, Gothic; *dumbe*, Saxon; *dum*,
Danish; *dem*, Dutch, dull.]

1. Mute; incapable of speech.

It hath pleased himself sometimes to unloose the very tongues even of dumb creatures, and to teach them to plead in their own defence, lest the cruelty of man should persist to afflict them.

Hooker.

They spake not a word;

But like dumb statues, or unbreathing fountains, Star'd each on other. *Shakespeare's Rich. 111.*

Some positive terms signify a negative idea: blind implies a privation of sight, dumb a denial of speech.

Watts' Logick.

2. Deprived of speech.

They sung no more, or only sung his fame; Struck dumb, they all admir'd the godlike man.

Dryden.

3. Mute; not using words.

He is a proper man's picture; but, alas! who can converse with a dumb show?

Shakespeare.

His gentle dumb expression turn'd at length The eye of Eve to mark his play.

Milton.

Her humble gestures made the residue plain, Dumb eloquence persuading more than speech.

Rafesman.

For he who covets gain in such excess Does by dumb signs himself as much express, As if in words at length he show'd his mind.

Dryden's Juvenal.

Nothing is more common than for lovers to complain, relent, languish, despair, and die in dumb show.

Addison.

4. Silent; refusing to speak.

The good old seer withstood Th' intended treason, and was dumb to blood; Till tir'd with endless clamours, and pursuit Of Ithacus, he stood no longer mute.

Dryden.

DUMBLY. *adv.* [from dumb.] Mutely; silently; without words.

DUMNESS. *n. f.* [from dumb.]

1. Incapacity to speak.

2. Omission of speech; muteness.

There was speech in their dumbness, language in their very gesture: they looked as they had heard of a world reformed, or one destroyed.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

To th' dumbness of the gesture One might interpret.

Shakespeare.

3. Refusal to speak; silence.

'Tis love, said she; and then my downcast eyes, And guilty dumbness, witness'd my surprise.

Dryden.

To DUMFOUND. *v. n.* [from dumb.] To confuse; to strike dumb. A low phrase.

They had like to have dumfounded the justice; but his clerk came in to his assistance.

Spektator.

DUMP. *n. f.* [from dum, stupid, Dutch.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy; sadness.

Sing no more ditties, sing no mads Of dumps so dull and heavy;

The frauds of men were ever so, Since summer first was leafy.

Shakespeare.

Visit by night your lady's chamber window With some sweet concert: to their instruments Tune a deploring dump: the night's dead silence Will well become such sweet complaining grievance.

Shakespeare.

Funerals with stately pomp March slowly on in solemn dump.

Hudibras.

The squire who fought on bloody dumps, By future bards bewail'd in doleful dumps.

Gay.

2. Absence of mind; reverie.

Locke ules dumps singularly.

This shame dumps cause to well-bred people, when it carries them away from the company.

Locke.

DUMPIST. *adj.* [from dump.] Sad; melancholy; sorrowful.

New year, forth looking out of Janus' gate, Duth seem to promise hopes of new delight;

And bidding th' old adieu, his passed date Bids an old thought to die in dumps spite.

Spenser.

The life which I live at this age is not a dead, dumpish, and sour life; but cheerful, lively, and pleasant.

Herbert.

DUMFLING. *n. f.* [from dump, heaviness.]

A sort of pudding.

Pudding and dumpling burn to pot. Dryden.

DUN. *adj.* [dun, Saxon.]

1. A colour partaking of brown and black.

We are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a grey, or dun, or russet brown.

Newton.

2. Dark; gloomy.

Come, thick night!

And pall thee in the dunest smoke of hell. *Shakspeare.*

He then survey'd

Hell and the gulph between, and Satan there Coasting the wall of heaven on this side,

In the dun air sublime. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To DUN. *v. a.* [dunan, Saxon, to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

Borrow of thy back, and borrow of thy belly: they'll never ask thee again. I shall be dunning thee every day.

Bacon.

When thou dunst their parents, seldom they, Without a suit before the tribune, pry.

Dryden.

I remember what the won: And hath she sent so soon to dun?

Swift.

DUN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor.

Thus, while my joyless minutes tedious flow, With looks demure, and silent pace, a dun, Horrible monster! hated by gods and men, To my aerial citadel ascends.

Philips.

It grieves my heart to be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally dun—Sir, remember my bill.

Arbutnot's John Bull.

DUNCE. *n. f.* [A word of uncertain etymology; perhaps from dum, Dutch, stupid.] A dullard; a dolt; a thick-skull; a stupid, indocile animal.

Dunce at the best, in streets but scarce allow'd To tinkle, on thy straw, the stupid crowd.

Dryden.

Was Epiphanius so great a dunce to imagine a thing, indifferent in itself, should be directly opposite to the law of God?

Stillington.

I never knew this town without dunces of figure, who had credit enough to give rise to some new word.

Swift.

DUNG. *n. f.* [dineg, Saxon.] The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.

For dung, all excrements are the refuse and putrefactions of nourishment.

Bacon.

I judge the likeliest way to be, the perforation of the body of the tree in several places, one above the other; and the filling of the holes with dung, mingled with the medicine; and the watering of those lumps of dung with squirts of an infusion of the medicine in dunged water, once in three or four days.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

For when from herbs the pure part must be won From gross by stilling, this is better done

By dungs'd dung than by the fire or sun. *Doane.*

He soon would learn to think like me, And bless his ravish'd eyes to see

Such order from confusion sprung, Such gaudy tulips rais'd from dung.

Swift.

To DUNG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with dung.

It was received of old, that dunging of grounds when the west wind bloweth, and in the decrease of the moon, doth greatly help.

Bacon.

There, as his dearth would, a cart he found, That carried compost forth to dung the ground.

Dryden.

DUNGEON. *n. f.* [from *donjon*, the tower in which prisoners were kept, whence all prisons eminently strong were in time called *dungeons*.] A close prison: generally spoke of a prison dark or subterraneous.

Then up he took the slumber'd senseless coast, And, ere he could out of his swoon awake, Him to his castle brought with hasty force, And in a *dungeon* deep him threw without remorse.

Spenser.

We know not that the king of heav'n hath doom'd

This place our *dungeon*; not our safe retreat Beyond his potent arm.

Milton.

Now from the north

Of Normbeque, and the Samoed shore, Bursting their brazen *dungeons*, arm'd with ice, And snow, and hail, come stormy gust and flaw.

Milton.

By imagination, a man in a *dungeon* is capable of entertaining himself with scenes and landscapes, more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole compass of nature.

Addison.

DUNGFORK. *n. f.* [dung and fork.] A fork to toss out dung from stables.

Dungforks and paddles are common every where.

Mortimer.

DUNGHIL. *n. f.* [dung and bill.]

1. A heap or accumulation of dung.

I, his brother, gain nothing under him but growth; for the which his animals on his *dung-hills* are as much bound to him as I.

Shakspeare.

Two cocks fought a duel for the mastery of a *dung-hill*.

L'Estrange.

Never enter into a league of friendship with an ingrateful person; that is, plant not thy friendship upon a *dung-hill*: it is too noble a plant for so base a soil.

Seneca.

The *dung-hill* having raised a huge mushroom of short duration, is now spread to enrich other men's land.

Swift.

2. Any mean or vile abode.

Perhaps a thousand other worlds, that lie Remote from us, and latent in the sky, Are lighten'd by his beams, and kindly nurs'd, Of which our earthly *dung-hill* is the worst.

Dryden.

3. Any situation of meanness.

The poor he raiseth from the dust, Ev'n from the *dung-hill* lifts the just.

Sanders.

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born.

Out, *dung-hill*! dar'st thou brave a nobleman?

Shakspeare.

DUNGHIL. *adj.* Sprung from the *dung-hill*; mean; low; base; vile; worthless.

Has *dung-hill* thoughts, which do themselves enure

To dirty dross, no higher dare aspire.

Spenser.

DUNGY. *adj.* [from dung.] Full of dung; mean; vile; base; low; odious; worthless.

We need no grave to bury honesty; There's not a grain of it, the face to sweeten

Of the whole *dungy* earth.

Shakspeare.

DUNGYARD. *n. f.* [dung and yard.] The place of the *dung-hill*.

Any manner of vegetables cast into the *dung-yard*.

Mortimer.

DUNNER. *n. f.* [from dun.] One employed in soliciting petty debts.

They are ever talking of new *dunners*, and serve the owners in getting them customers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay.

Spenser.

DUODECUPLE. *adj.* [duo and decuplus, Latin.] Consisting of twelve.

Cicelyus, a learned Polander, endeavours to establish the *duodecuple* proportion among the Jews, by comparing some passages of scripture together.

deBarbar.

DUR

DUPE. *n. f.* [*dupe*, French; from *duppe*, a foolish bird, easily caught.] A credulous man; a man easily tricked. A modern word hardly established. An usurping populace is its own *dupe*, a mere underworker, and a purchaser in trust for some single tyrant. *Swift.*

First slave to words, then vassal to a name,
Then *dupe* to party; child and man the same. *Dunciad.*

To DUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick; to cheat.

The throne a bigot keep, a genius quit;
Faithless through piety, and *dup'd* through wit. *Pope.*

DUPLE. *adj.* [*duplus*, Latin.] Double; one repeated.

To DUPLICATE. *v. a.* [*duplico*, Lat.] 1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity.

And some alterations in the brain duplicate
that which is but a single object to our undisturbed sentiments. *Glanville.*

2. To fold together.

DUPPLICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

Duplicate proportion is the proportion of squares. Thus, in a rank of geometrical proportions, the first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second: so in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a duplicate of that of 2 to 4, or as the square of 2 to the square of 4. *Phillips, Harris, Bailey.*

It has been found, that the attraction is almost reciprocally in a *dupli-ate* proportion of the distance of the middle of the drop from the concourse of the glasses, viz. reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the spreading of the drop, and its touching each glass in a larger surface; and again reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the attractions growing stronger within the same quantity of attracting surface. *Newson's Opticks.*

DUPPLICATE. *n. f.* Another correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper.

Nothing is more needful for perfecting the natural history of bodies, than the subjecting them to the fire; to which end I have reserved *duplicates* of the most considerable. *Woodward.*

DUPPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *duplicate*.]

1. The act of doubling.

What great pains hath been taken concerning the quadrature of a circle, and the *duplication* of a cube, and some other mathematical problems. *Hall's Origin of Mankind.*

2. The act of folding together.

3. A fold; a doubling.

The peritonæum is a strong membrane, every where double; in the *duplications* of which all the viscera of the abdomen are hid. *Weseman.*

DUPPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *duplicate*.] A fold; any thing doubled.

The lympheducts, either dilated or obstructed, exonerate themselves into the foldings, or between the *duplicatures* of the membranes. *Ray on the Circulation.*

DUPPLICITY. *n. f.* [*duplicitas*, Lat.]

1. Doubleness; the number of two.

This *duplicity* was ill contrived to place one head at both extremes, and had been more tolerable to have set three or four at once. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Do not affect *duplicities* nor triplicities, nor any certain number of parts, in your division of things. *Watts.*

2. Deceit; doubleness of heart or of tongue.

DURABILITY. *n. f.* [*durabilis*, Latin.] The power of lasting; continuance; endurance.

DUR

Stones, though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet exceed them in firmness of strength, or *durability* of being. *Hooker.*

Our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor *durability*. *Raleigh.*

DURABLE. *adj.* [*durabilis*, Latin.]

1. Lasting; having the quality of long continuance.

The bones of his body we may compare to the hard rocks and stones, and therefore strong and *durable*. *Raleigh.*

With pins of adamant,
And chains, they made all fast; too fast they made,
And *durable*! *Milton.*

The glories of her majesty's reign ought to be recorded in words more *durable* than brass, and such as our posterity may read a thousand years hence. *Swift.*

2. Having successive existence.

Time, though in eternity, applied
To motion, measures all things *durable*
By present, past, and future. *Milton.*

DURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *durable*.]

Power of lasting; continuance.

The different consistence and *durableness* of the strata whereof they consist, are more or less. *Woodward.*

A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by the goodness of his verse, may by the *durableness* of the metal that supports it. *Addison.*

DURABLY. *adv.* [from *durable*.] In a lasting manner.

There indeed he found his fame flourishing,
his monuments engraved in marble, and yet more *durably* in men's memories. *Stidney.*

DURANCE. *n. f.* [from *durasse*, law Fr.]

1. Imprisonment; the custody or power of a jailer; a prison.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in base *durance* and contagious prison;
Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. *Shak.*

A poor, innocent, forlorn stranger, languishing in *durance*, upon the false accusations of a lying, insolent, whorish woman. *South.*

There 's neither iron bar nor gate,
Portcullis, chain, nor bolt, nor grate;
And yet men *durance* there abide,
In dungeons scarce three inches wide. *Huabras.*

Notwithstanding the warning and example before me, I commit myself to lasting *durance*. *Congrave's Old Buckler.*

2. Endurance; continuance; duration.

A doubtful word.

Sick nature at that instant trembled round,
And mother earth sigh'd as she felt the wound:
Of how short *durance* was this new made state!
How far more mighty than heav'n's love, hell's hate! *Dryden.*

DURATION. *n. f.* [*duratio*, Latin]

1. A sort of distance or length, the idea whereof we get, not from the permanent parts of space, but from the fleeting and perpetually perishing parts of succession. *Locke.*

2. Power of continuance.

Duration is a circumstance so essential to happiness, that if we conceived it possible for the joys of heaven itself to pass from us in an instant, we should find ourselves not much concerned for the attainment of them. *Rogers.*

3. Length of continuance.

Artifice, by greatness of action, does not only mean it should be great in its nature, but also in its *duration*; that it should have a due length in it. *Addison.*

To DURE. *v. n.* [*duro*, Latin.] To last; to continue; to endure.

The delights and pleasures of the world are most pleasing while they *dure*. *Raleigh.*

DUS

DUREFUL. *adj.* [from *dure* and *full*.]

Lasting; of long continuance; durable. Not in use.

The *dureful* oak, whose sap is not yet dried,
Is long ere it conceive the kindling fire;
But when it once doth burn, it doth divide
Great heat, and makes his flames to heav'n aspire. *Spenser.*

DURELESS. *adj.* [from *dure*.] Without continuance; fading; transitory; short. Not in use.

Yet were that aptitude natural, more inclinable to follow and embrace the false and *dureless* pleasures of this stage-play world, than to become the shadow of God. *Raleigh.*

DURESSE. *n. f.* [French; hardship, severity.]

1. Imprisonment; constraint; confinement.

2. In law.

A plea used, by way of exception, by him who, being cast into prison at a man's suit, or otherwise by threats, beating, &c. hardly used, seals any bond to him during his restraint. This the law holds as invalid, and supposes to be constrained. *Cowell.*

DURING. *prep.* [This word is rather a participle from *dure*: as, *during* life, *durante* vita, life continuing; *during* my pleasure, my pleasure continuing the same.] For the time of the continuance of; while any thing lasts.

If *during* his childhood he be constantly and rigorously kept from drinking cold liquor whilst he is hot, forbearance grows into a habit. *Locke.*

DURITY. *n. f.* [*durelé*, French; *durus*, Lat.] Hardness; firmness.

Ancients did burn fragments of marble, which in time became marble again, at least of indissoluble *durity*, as appeareth in the standing theatres. *Watson's Architecture.*

Irridancy or sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this; for it cometh short of their compactness and *durity*. *Brown.*

DURST. The preterit of *dare*.

The christians *durst* have no images of the Deity, because they would rather die than defile themselves with such an impiety. *Stillington.*

DUSK. *adj.* [*dyster*, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkness. See *DUSKY*.

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured.

The hills, to their supply,
Vapour and exhalation, *dusk* and moist,
Sent up again. *Milton.*

DUSK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Tendency to darkness; incipient obscurity.

I will wait on you in the *dusk* of the evening,
with my bow upon my back. *Spenser.*

2. Darkeness of colour; tendency to blackness.

Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,
Whole *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden.*

To DUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make dusky.

To DUSK. *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to lose light or brightness; to have lustre diminished. *Die.*

DUSKILY. *adv.* [from *dusky*.] With a tendency to darkness or blackness.

DUSKISH. *adj.* [from *dusk*.]

1. Inclining to darkness; tending to obscurity.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw,
Huge flames, that dimm'd all the heav'n's lights,
Enroll'd in *dusky* smoke, and imestone blue. *Spenser.*

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured.

DUS

Sight is not contented with sudden departments from one extreme to another; therefore rather a dusky tincture than an absolute black. *Wotton.*

DUSKILY. *adv.* [from *dusky*.] Cloudily; darkly.

The sawdust burned fair, till part of the candle consumed: the dust gathering about the snail, made the snail to burn *dusky*. *Bacon.*

DUSKY. *adj.* [from *dusk*; *dusker*, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkness; obscure; not luminous.

Here lies the *dusky* torch of Mortimer,
Chok'd with ambition of the meaner sort. *Shak.*
There fierce winds o'er *dusky* valleys blow,
Whole every puff bears empty shades away. *Dryden.*

Through the plains, of one continual day,
Six shining months pursue their even way;
And fix succeeding urge their *dusky* flight,
Obscur'd with vapours and o'erwhelm'd in night. *Prior.*

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured; not clear; not bright.

They did plot
The means that *dusky* Dis my daughter got. *Shakespeare.*

It is not green, but of a *dusky* brown colour. *Bacon.*

When Jove in *dusky* clouds involves the skies,
And the faint crescent shoots by his before their eyes. *Dryden.*

The surface is of a *dusky* yellow colour. *Wotton.*
By mixing such powders, we are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper; but some *dusky* obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black; that is, a grey, or dun, or ruddy brown. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded.

While he continues in life, this *dusky* scene of horror, this melancholy prospect of final perdition, will frequently occur to his fancy. *Beattie.*
Umbriel, a *dusky*, melancholy sprite,
As ever sullied the fair face of light,
Down to the central earth, his proper scene,
Repairs to search the gloomy cave of spleen. *Pope.*

DUST. *n. f.* [Dyrt, Saxon; *dulst*, Erse.]

1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles.

The *dust*
Should have ascended to the roof of heav'n,
Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shaksp.*
Dust helpeth the fruitfulness of trees, inasmuch as they cast *dust* upon them: that powdering, when a shower cometh, maketh a foiling to the tree, being earth and water finely laid on. *Bacon.*

2. The grave; the state of dissolution.

The sceptre, learning, physick, must
All follow this, and come to *dust*. *Shaksp.*

Out of the ground wast taken, know thy birth;
For *dust* thou art, and shalt to *dust* return. *Milton.*

3. A mean and dejected state.

God raiseth up the poor out of the *dust*, to set them among princes. *1 Samuel.*

TO DUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from dust.

2. To sprinkle with dust.

DUSTMAN. *n. f.* [*dust* and *man*.] One whose employment is to carry away the dust.

The *dustman's* cart offends thy clothes and eyes,
When through the street a cloud of ashes flies. *Gay.*

DUSTY. *adj.* [from *dust*.]

1. Filled with dust; clouded with dust.

All our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to *dusky* death. *Shakespeare.*
Arms and the *dusty* fields I less admire,
And sicken strangely in some new desire. *Dryden.*

2. Covered or scattered with dust.

DUT

Even Drudgery himself,
As at the car he sweats, or *dusky* hews
The palace stone, looks gay. *Thomson.*

DUTCHASS. *n. f.* [*ducheffe*, French.]

1. The lady of a duke.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his *dutchess*,
will be here. *Shakespeare.*

The duke was to command the army, and the *dutchess*, by the favour she possessed, to be near her majesty. *Swift.*

The generous god who wit and gold refines,
And ripens spirits as he ripens mines,
Kept dross for *dutchesses*, the world shall know it,
To you gave sense, good humour, and a poet. *Pope.*

2. A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

DUTCHY. *n. f.* [*duché*, French.] A territory which gives title to a duke, or has a duke for its sovereign.

Different states border on it; the kingdom of France, the *dutchy* of Savoy, and the canton of Berne. *Addison.*

France might have swallowed up his whole *dutchy*. *Swift.*

DUTCHY-COURT. *n. f.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the *dutchy* of Lancaster are decided by the decree of the chancellor of that court. *Cowell.*

DUTEOUS. *adj.* [from *duty*.]

1. Obedient; obsequious; respectful to those who have natural or regal authority.

Great Aurengzebe did *duteous* care express,
And durst not push too far his great success. *Dryden.*

A female softness, with a manly mind;
A *duteous* daughter, and a sister kind;
In sickness patient, and in death resign'd. *Dryd.*
Who taught the bee with winds and rains to strive,

To bring her burden to the certain hive;
And through the liquid fields again to pass
Duteous, and hark'ning to the founding brass? *Prior.*

2. Obsequious; obedient to good or bad purposes; with *to*.

I know thee well; a servicable villain!
As *duteous* to the vices of thy mistress,
As badness would desire. *Shakespeare.*
Every beast, more *duteous* at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd disguis'd. *Milton.*

3. Enjoined by duty; enforced by the relation of one to another. This sense is not now used.

With mine own tongue deny my sacred right,
With mine own breath release all *duteous* ties. *Shakespeare.*

DUTIFUL. *adj.* [*duty* and *full*.]

1. Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; reverent.

She died in an extreme old age, without pain, under the care of the most *dutiful* son that I have ever known or heard of. *Swift is Pope.*

2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; respectful; reverential.

There would she kiss the ground, and thank the trees, bless the air, and do *dutiful* reverence to every thing the thought did accompany her at their first meeting. *Sidney.*

DUTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *dutiful*.]

1. Obediently; submissively.

2. Reverently; respectfully.

His daughter Philoclea he found at that time *dutifully* watching by her mother, and Mitho curiously watching her. *Sidney.*

He with joyful, nimble wing,
Flew *dutifully* back again,
And made a humble chaplet for the king. *Swift.*

DUTIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *dutiful*.]

DWA

1. Obedience; submission to just authority.

Piety, or *dutifulness* to parents, was a most popular virtue among the Romans. *Dryden.*

2. Reverence; respect.

It is a strange kind of civility, and an evil *dutifulness* in friends and relatives, to suffer him to perish without reproof or medicine, rather than to seem unmanly to a great sinner. *Taylor.*

DUTY. *n. f.* [from *due*.]

1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound.

When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our *duty* to do. *Luke.*

The pain children feel from any necessity of natic, it is the *duty* of parents to relieve. *Locke.*

2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. In this sense it has a plural.

Good my lord,
You have begot me, bred me, lov'd me: I
Return those *duties* back, as are right fit;
Obey you, love you, and most honour you. *Shakespeare.*

All our *duty* is set down in our prayers, because in all our *duty* we beg the Divine assistance; and remember that you are bound to do all those *duties*, for the doing of which you have prayed for the Divine assistance. *Taylor.*

3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governors, or superiors; loyalty; piety to parents.

Think'st thou that *duty* shall have dread to speak,
When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainness
honour

Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shak.*

God's party will appear small, and the king's not greater: it being not probable, that those should have sense of *duty* to him that had none to God. *Decay of Piety.*

4. Act of reverence or respect.

They both atone,
Did *duty* to their lady as became. *Fairy Queen.*

5. The business of a soldier on guard.

The regiment did *duty* there punctually. *Clarendon.*
Orho, as often as Galba supped with him,
used to give every soldier upon *duty* an aureus. *Arbutnot.*

6. The business of war; service.

The night came and severed them, all parties being tired with the *duty* of the day. *Clarendon.*
See how the madmen bleed! Behold the gains
With which their master, love, rewards their pains!
For seven long years, on *duty* ev'ry day,
Lo! their obedience, and their monarch's pay! *Dryden.*

7. Tax; impost; custom; toll.

All the wines make their way through several *duties* and taxes, before they reach the port. *Addison.*
Such shekels as they now shew, were the old ones in which *duty* was to be paid by their law. *Arbutnot.*

DWARF. *n. f.* [*dyworp*, Saxon; *dwerg*, Dutch.]

1. A man below the common size of men.

Get you gone, you *dworf*!
You minims, of hind'ring knot-grafs made. *Shakespeare.*

Such *dwarfs* were some kind of apes. *Brown.*
They, but now who seem'd
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,
Now less than smallest *dwarfs*, in narrow rooms
Throng numberless. *Milton.*

2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk.

In a delicate plantation of trees, all well grown, fair, and smooth, one *dwarf* was knotty and crooked, and the rest had it in derision. *L'Eggr.*
Saw off the stock in a smooth place; and for *dwarf* trees, graft them within four fingers of the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.

The champion stout,
Effluences dismounted from his courser brave,
And to the *dwarf* awhile his needle's spear he gave. *Spenser.*

4. It is used often by botanists in composition: as, *dwarf-elder*, *dwarf-honey-suckle*.

To DWARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hinder from growing to the natural bulk; to lessen; to make little.

It is reported that a good strong canvas, spread over a tree grafted low, soon after it putteth forth, will *dwarf* it, and make it spread. *Bacon.*

The whole sex is in a manner *dwarfed*, and shrunk into a race of beauties, that seems almost another species. *Addison.*

DWARFISH. *adj.* [from *dwarf*.] Below the natural bulk; low; small; little; petty; despicable.

Their *dwarfish* pages were,
As cherubins, all gilt. *Shakspeare.*

And are you grown so high in his esteem,
Because I am so *dwarfish* and so low? *Shakspeare.*

This unheard laciness, and boyish troops,
The king doth smile at; and is well prepar'd
To whip this *dwarfish* war, these pigmy arms,
From our the circle of his territories. *Shak.*

A thicket close beside the grove there stood,
With briars and brambles choak'd, and *dwarfish* wood. *Dryden.*

We should have lost oaks and cedars, and the
other tall and lofty sons of the forest, and have
found nothing but *dwarfish* shrubs, and crawling
mosses, and despicable mushrooms. *Bacon.*

DWARFISHLY. *adv.* [from *dwarfish*.] Like a dwarf.

DWARFISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *dwarfish*.] Minuteness of stature; littleness.

'Tis no wonder that science hath not outgrown
the *dwarfishness* of its pristine stature, and that
the intellectual world is such a microcosm. *Glanville.*

To DWAULE. *v. a.* [Dwale, Saxon, to wander; *dwaelen*, Dutch.] To be delirious: a provincial word mentioned by *Junius*.

To DWELL. *v. n.* preterit *dwelt*, or *dwelled*. [*dualla*, old Teutonic, is stay, delay; *duelia*, Islandick, to stay, to stand still.]

1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to have a habitation.

If thy brother that *dwelleth* by thee be waxen poor, and be told unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond-servant. *Leviticus.*

He shall *dwell* alone, without the camp shall his habitation be. *Leviticus.*

John Haywood and Sir Thomas More, in the parish wherein I was born, *dwell* and had possessions. *Peacocks.*

Why are you vex'd, lady? Why do you frown?
Here *dwell* no frowns, nor anger; from these gates
Sorrow flies far. *Milton.*

2. To live in any form of habitation.

Abraham sojourned in the Land of Promise as in a strange country, *dwelling* in tabernacles. *Heb.*

3. To be in any state or condition.

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by destruction *dwell* in doubtful joy. *Shak.*

4. To be suspended with attention; to hang upon with care or fondness.

He in great passion all this while did *dwell*;
More busying his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what she did tell. *Spenser.*
Th' attentive queen

Dwelt on his accents. *Smith.*
Such was that face, on which I *dwelt* with joy,
Ere Greece assembled stem'd the tides to Troy. *Pope.*

5. To continue long speaking.

He preach'd the joys of heav'n, and pains of hell,
And warn'd the sinner with becoming zeal:
But on eternal mercy lov'd to *dwell*. *Dryden.*

We have *dwell* pretty long on the considerations of space and duration. *Locke.*

Those who defend our negotiators, *dwell* upon their zeal and patience. *Swift.*

To DWELL. *v. a.* To inhabit. Not used.

I saw and heard; for we sometimes
Who *dwell* this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth

To town or village nigh. *Milton.*

DWELLER. *n. f.* [from *dwell*.] An inhabitant; one that lives in any place.

The houses being kept up, did of necessity enforce a *dwell*; and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did of necessity enforce that *dwell* not to be beggar or cottager, but a man of some substance. *Bacon.*

Their cries soon waken all the *dwellers* near;
Now murmuring noises rise in every street. *Dryden.*

DWELLING. *n. f.* [from *dwell*.]

1. Habitation; place of residence; abode.

His *dwelling* is low in a valley green,
Under the foot of Rauran moily shore. *Fairy Qu.*
Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons, and a desolation for ever. *Jeremiah.*

If he have several *dwelling*s, let him sort them for, that what he wanteth in the one he may find in the other. *Bacon.*

God will deign
To visit oft the *dwelling*s of just men,
Delighted. *Milton.*

All *dwelling*s else
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd sea,
Sea without shore! *Milton.*

The living few and frequent funerals then
Proclaim'd thy wath on this forsaken place;
And now those few, who are return'd again,
Thy searching judgments to their *dwelling*s trace. *Dryden.*

The force of fire ascended first on high,
And took its *dwelling* in the vaulted sky. *Dryden.*

2. State of life; mode of living.

My *dwelling* shall be with the beasts of the field. *Daniel.*

DWELLINGHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *dwell* and *house*.] The house at which one lives.

A person ought always to be cited at the place of his *dwellinghouse*, which he has in respect of his habitation and usual residence; and not at the house which he has in respect of his estate, or the place of his birth. *Asylife.*

DWELLINGPLACE. *n. f.* [*dwell* and *place*.]

The place of residence.

People do often change their *dwellingplaces*, and some must die, whilst other some do grow up into strength. *Spenser.*

To DWINDLE. *v. n.* [Dwman, Saxon.]

1. To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little.

Thy *dwindled* legs seem crawling to the grave. *Dryden.*

Proper names, when familiarized in English, *dwindle* to monosyllables; whereas in other languages they receive a softer turn, by the addition of a new syllable. *Addison.*

Our drooping days are *dwindled* down to nought,
Their period finish'd ere 'tis well begun. *Thomson.*

2. To degenerate; to sink.

'Tis now *dwindled* down to light frothy stuff. *Norris.*

If there have been such a gradual diminution of the generative faculty of the earth, that it hath *dwindled* from nobler animals to puny mice and insects, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

He found the expected council was *dwindling* into a conventicle, a packed assembly of Italian bishops, not a free convention of fathers. *Atterb.*

Religious societies, though begun with excellent intentions, are said to have *dwindled* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

3. To wear away; to lose health; to grow feeble.

Weary few nights nine times nine,
Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine. *Shakspeare.*

We see, that some small part of the foot being injured by a wrench or a blow, the whole leg or thigh thereby loses its strength and nourishment, and *dwindles* away. *Locke.*

Physicians, with their milky cheer,
The love-sick maid and *dwindling* beau repair. *Gay.*

4. To fall away; to be diminished; to moulder off.

Under Greenvil, there were only five hundred foot and three hundred horse left; the rest were *dwindled* away. *Clarendon.*

DYE. See DIE.

DYING. The participle of *die*.

1. Expiring; giving up the ghost.

2. Tinging; giving a new colour.

DYNASTY. *n. f.* [*dynastia*.] Government; sovereignty.

Some account him fabulous, because he carries up the Egyptian *dynasties* before the flood, yea, and long before the creation. *Hale.*

Greece was divided into several *dynasties*, which our author has enumerated under their respective princes. *Pope.*

DYSCASY. *n. f.* [*δυσκασία*.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood

or nervous juice; a distemperature, when some humour or quality abounds in the body. *Diels.*

In this pituitous *dyscasy* of blood, we must vomit off the pituita, and purge upon intermissions. *Floyer on the Humours.*

DYSENTERY. *n. f.* [*dysenterie*, French, from *dysenteria*.] A looseness, wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood. *Diels.*

From an unusual inconstancy of the weather, and perpetual changes of the wind from east to west, proceed epidemical *dysenteries*. *Arbuth.*

DYSPEPSY. *n. f.* [*dyspepsia*.] A difficulty of digestion, or bad fermentation in the stomach or guts. *Diels.*

DYSPHONY. *n. f.* [*dysphonia*.] A difficulty in speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs. *Diels.*

DYSPOEA. *n. f.* [*dyspnoea*.] A difficulty of breathing; straits of breath.

DYSURIA. *n. f.* [*dysuria*.] A difficulty in making urine.

It doth end in a dysentery, pains of the haemorrhoids, inflammations of any of the lower parts, diabetes, a continual pissing, or a bad *dysuria*, difficulty of making water. *Harsgar.*

E.

E A D

E Has two sounds; long, as *scene*, and short, as *men*. **E** is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it not only is used like the rest in the beginning or end of words, but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as, *cān, cāne; mān, māne; gān, gāne; glād, glāde; brād, brāde; chīn, chīne; wīp, wīpe; thīn, thīne; nūd, nūde; tūn, tūne; plūm, plūme*. Yet it sometimes occurs final, where yet the foregoing vowel is not lengthened; as, *gāne, knowledge, edge, give*. Anciently almost every word ended with *e*, as for *can, canne; for year, yeare; for great, greate; for need, neede; for flock, flocke*. It is probable that this final had at first a soft sound, like the female *e* of the French; and that afterward it was in poetry either mute or vocal, as the verse required, till at last it became universally silent.

Ea has the sound of *e* long: the *e* is commonly lengthened rather by the immediate addition of *a* than by the apposition of *e* to the end of the word; as *mēn, mēan; fēl, fēal; mēt, mēat; nēt, nēat*.

EACH. *pron.* [*elc*, Saxon; *elch*, Dutch; *ilk*, Scottish.]

1. Either of two.

Though your orbs of different greatness be,
Yet both are for each other's use dispos'd;
His to inclose, and your's to be inclos'd. *Dryd.*

2. Every one of any number. This sense is rare, except in poetry.

Th' invention all admir'd, and each how he
To be th' inventor mis'd. *Milton.*

Let each
His adamant coat gird well, and each
Fit well his helm. *Milton.*

By hunger, that each other creature tames,
Thou art not to be harm'd, therefore not mov'd;
Thy temperance invincible besides. *Milton.*

Wife Plato said, the world with men was stor'd,
That succour each to other might afford. *Denham.*

To **EACH** the correspondent word is *other*, whether it be used of two, or of a greater number.

'Tis said they eat each other. *Shakspeare.*
Let each esteem other better than themselves. *Phil.*

Loveliest of women! heaven is in thy soul;
Beauty and virtue shine for ever round thee,
Bright'ning each other! Thou art all divine. *Adelphi's Cato.*

EAD. [*ad, ed.*] in the compound, and *eadig* in the simple names, denotes happiness, or blessedness. Thus *Eadward* is a happy preserver; *Eadulph*, happy

assistance; *Eadgar*, happy power; *Eadwin*, happy conqueror; which *Macarius*, *Eupolemus*, *Fausla*, *Fortunatus*, *Felicianus*, &c. do in some measure resemble. *Ead* may also in some cases be derived from the Saxon *eath*, which signifies easy, gentle, mild. *Gilf. Gamden.*

EA'GER. *adj.* [*eagor*, Saxon; *aigre*, French.]

1. Struck with desire; ardently wishing; keenly desirous; vehement in desire; hotly longing.

Of action eager, and intent of thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger sought. *Dryd.*
Eager to read the rest, Achates came. *Dryden.*
With joy th' ambitious youth his mother heard,
And, eager, for the journey, soon prepar'd;
He longs the world beneath him to survey,
To guide the chariot, and to give the day. *Dryd.*
Love inflam'd, and eager on his bliss,
Smother'd her words. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. It is used sometimes with *of*, sometimes with *for*, sometimes with *on* or *after* before the thing sought.

3. Hot of disposition; vehement; ardent; impetuous.

Apt as well to quicken the spirits as to allay
that which is too eager. *Hooker.*
Nor do the eager clamours of disputants yield
more relief to eclipsed truth, than did the found-
ing brats of old to the labouring moon. *Glavinille.*
Imperfect zeal is hot and eager, without
knowledge. *Spratt.*
Eager his tone, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

A man, charged with a crime of which he
thinks himself innocent, is apt to be too eager
in his own defence. *Dryden.*

4. Quick; busy; easily put in action.

His Numidian genius
Is well dispos'd to mischief, where he prompts
And eager on it; but he must be spur'd. *Addis.*

5. Sharp; four; acid.

With a sudden vigour it doth posset
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Shakspeare.*

6. Keen; severe; biting.

The air bites shrewdly; it is very cold.
—It is a nipping and an eager air. *Shakspeare.*
The flesh shrinketh, but the bone rethiketh,
wherby the cold becometh more eager. *Bacon.*

7. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. A cant word of artificers.

Gold will be sometimes too eager, as artists call
it, that it will as little endure the hammer as
glais itself. *Locke.*

EA'GERLY. *adv.* [from *eager*.]

1. With great ardour of desire; with impetuosity of inclination.

To the holy war how fast and eagerly did men
go, when the priest persuaded them that who-
ever died in that expedition was a martyr! *South.*
How eagerly he flew, when Europe's fate
Did for the seed of future actions wait. *Stepney.*

E A G

E A G

2. Ardently; hotly.

Brutus gave the word too early,
Who having some advantage on Octavius,
Took it too eagerly; his soldiers fell to spoil,
Whilst we by Anthony were inclos'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. Keenly; sharply.

Abundance of rain froze so eagerly as it fell,
that it seemed the depth of winter had of a sudden
been come in. *Knolles' History of the Turks.*

EA'GERNESS. *n. f.* [from *eager*.]

1. Keeness of desire; ardour of inclination.

She knew her distance, and did angle for me,
Madding my eagerness with her restraint. *Shaks.*
Have you not seen, when whistled from the hill,
Some faulcon stoop'd at what her eye design'd,
And, with her eagerness, the quarry mil'd. *Dryden.*

The eagerness and strong bent of the mind after
knowledge if not warily regulated, is often an
hindrance to it. *Locke.*

Detraction and obloquy are received with as
much eagerness as wit and humour. *Addison.*

Juba lives to catch
That dear embrace, and to return it too,
With mutual warmth and eagerness of love. *Addison's Cato.*

His continued application to publick affairs
diverts him from those pleasures, which are pur-
sued with eagerness by princes who have not the
publick so much at heart. *Addison.*

The things of this world, with whatever eage-
ness they engage our pursuit, leave us still empty
and unsatisfied with their fruition. *Rogers.*

2. Impetuosity; vehemence; violence.

It finds them in the eagerness and height of
their devotion; they are so chiefs for the time
that it continues, and prostrate and dead when
it departs. *Dryden.*

I'll kill thee with such eagerness of haste,
As hounds, let loose, would lay all nature waste. *Dryden.*

EA'GLE. *n. f.* [*aigle*, French; *aquila*, Latin; *caller*, Erse.]

1. A bird of prey.

The eagle, as it is reported, renews its age
when it grows old. It is also said not to drink
at all, like other birds with sharp claws. It is
given out, that when an eagle sees its young so
well grown as to venture upon flying, it hovers
over their nest, and excites them to imitate it,
and take their flight; and when it sees them
weary, or fearful, it takes them upon its back.
Eagles are said to be extremely sharp-sighted,
and, when they take flight, spring perpendicu-
larly upward, with their eyes steadily fixed
upon the sun. *Calmes.*

Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,
Or fetch th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope.*

2. The standard of the ancient Romans.

Arms still follow'd where Rome's eagles flew. *Pope.*

EA'GLE-EYED. *adj.* [from *eagle* and *eyed*.]

Sharp-sighted as an eagle.
As he was quick and perspicacious, so was
he inwardly eagle-eyed, and veried in the humours
of his subjects. *Hewitt.*

Every one is eagle-eyed to see
Another's faults and his deformity. *Dryden.*
EA'GLESPEED. *n. f.* [*eagle* and *speed*.]
Swiftnefs like that of an eagle.
Abrupt, with *eaglespeed* she cut the sky,
Instant invincible to mortal eye. *Pope.*

EA'GLESTONE. *n. f.* A stone laid to be
found at the entrance of the holes in
which the eagles make their nests, and
affirmed to have a particular virtue in
defending the eagle's nest from thunder.
Calmet.

The *eaglestone* contains, in a cavity within it,
a small loose stone, which rattles when it is
shaken; and every fossil, with a nucleus in it,
has obtained the name. The analogy between a
stone, thus containing another within it, or, as
the fanciful writers express it, pregnant with
another, and a woman big with child, led people
to imagine that it must have great virtues and
effects in accelerating or retarding delivery; so
that, if tied to the arm of a woman with child,
it prevents abortion; and if to the leg, it pro-
motes delivery. On such idle and imaginary
virtues was raised all the credit which this fa-
mous fossil possessed for many ages. *Hill.*

If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell it will
make no ring, but a flat noise or rattle; and so
doth the *mites*, or *eaglestone*, which hath a little
stone within it. *Bacon.*

EA'GLET. *n. f.* [from *eagle*.] A young
eagle.

This treason of his sons did the king express
in an emblem, wherein was an eagle with three
eaglets tying on her breast, and the fourth pick-
ing at one of her eyes. *Davies.*

EA'GRE. *n. f.* [*ager*, in Runick, is the
ocean; *eggia*, in Islandick, is to *agitate*,
to *incite*.] A tide swelling above another
tide, observable in the river Severn.

For as an *eagre* rides in triumph o'er the tide,
The tyrant passions, hope and fear,
Did in extremes appear,
And bask'd upon the soul with equal force. *Dryden.*

EA'LDERMAN. *n. f.* [*ealþerþman*, Saxon.]
The name of a Saxon magistrate; alder-
man.

EAME. *n. f.* [*eam*, Saxon; *eam*, Dutch.]
Uncle: a word still used in the wilder
parts of Staffordshire.

Daughter, says she, fly, fly; behold thy dame
Foretells the treason of thy wretched *came*!
Fairfax.

EAR. *n. f.* [*eape*, Saxon; *oor*, Dutch.]

1. The whole organ of audition or hearing.
What fire is in my *ears*? Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd!
His *ears* are open unto their cry. *Shakspeare.*
Psalm.

Valsalva discovered some passages into the re-
gion of the *ear* drum; of mighty use, among
others, to make discharges of bruises. *Derham.*

2. That part of the ear that stands pro-
minent.

You have heard of the news abroad: I mean,
the whisper'd ones; for they are yet but *ear*-
kissing arguments. *Shakspeare.*
His master shall bore his *ear* through with an
awl. *Exodus.*

3. Power of judging of harmony; the
sense of hearing.

She has a delicate *ear*, and her voice is musick.
Richardson.

4. The head; or the person: in familiar
language.

Their warlike force was sore weakened, the
city beaten down about their *ears*, and most of
them wounded. *Kneller.*

Better pass over an affront from one *houndrel*,
than draw the whole herd about a man's *ears*.
L'Estrange.

Be not alarmed, as if all religion was falling
about our *ears*. *Burnet's Theory.*

5. The highest part of a man; the top.
A cavalier was up to the *ears* in love with a
very fine lady. *L'Estrange.*

6. The privilege of being readily and
kindly heard; favour.

Aristippus was earnest suitor to Dionysius for
some grant, who would give no *ear* to his suit;
Aristippus fell at his feet, and then Dionysius
granted it. *Bacon's Aphorisms.*

They being told there was small hope of ease,
Were willing at the first to give an *ear*
To any thing that sounded liberty. *Ben Jonson.*

If on a pillory, or near a throne,
He gain his prince's *ear*, or lose his own. *Pope.*

7. Disposition to like or dislike what is
heard; judgment; opinion; taste.

He laid his sense closer, and in fewer words,
according to the style and *ear* of those times.
Denham.

8. Any prominences from a larger body,
raised for the sake of holding it.

There are some vessels, which, if you offer
to lift by the belly or bottom, you cannot stir
them: but as soon removed, if you take them
by the *ears*. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

A quiet night-cap with one *ear*. *Congreve.*
A pot without an *ear*. *Swift.*

9. The spike of corn; that part which
contains the seeds.

He delivered to each of them a jewel, made in
the figure of an *ear* of wheat, which they ever
after wear. *Bacon.*

The leaves on trees not more,
Nor bearded *ears* in fields, nor sands upon the
shore. *Dryden.*

From several grains he had eighty stalks, with
very large *ears* full of large corn. *Mortimer.*

10. To be by the *ears*.

To fight;
To fall together by the *ears*. } to scuffle;
To go together by the *ears*. } to quarrel.

[In Dutch *oorlogen*.] A familiar phrase.
Poor naked men belaboured one another with
flagged sticks, or dully fell together by the *ears* at
fifty-cuffs. *Mere.*

Fools go together by the *ears*, to have knives
run away with the flukes. *L'Estrange.*

All Asia now was by the *ears*,
And gods beat up for volunteers. *Prior.*

11. To set by the *ears*. To make stric;
to make to quarrel: in low language.

A mean rascal sets others together by the *ears*
without fighting himself. *L'Estrange.*

She used to carry tales from one to another,
'till she had set the neighbourhood together by
the *ears*. *Arbutnot.*

It is usual to set these poor animals by the *ears*.
Addison.

EA'RLLESS. *adj.* [from *ear*.] Without
any *ears*.

Earless on high stood unabash'd Desue,
And Tutchin flagrant from the scourge below.
Pope.

EA'RRING. *n. f.* [*ear* and *ring*.] Jewels
set in a ring and worn at the *ears*; or-
nament of a woman's *ear*.

With gold and silver they increase his *store*,
And gave the precious *earrings* which they wore.
Sandys.

A lady bestowed *earrings* upon a favourite
lamprey. *Arbutnot.*

EA'RSNOT. *n. f.* Reach of the *ear*;
space within which words may be heard.

Gomez, stand you out of *earshot*.—I have
something to say to your wife in private. *Dryden.*

EA'RWAX. *n. f.* [*ear* and *wax*.] The
cerumen or exudation which smeares the
inside of the *ear*.

The *ear* being to stand open, because there
was some danger that insects might creep in

thereat; therefore hath nature located or plastered
over the sides of the hole with *earwax*, to
entangle insects. *Ray on the Creation.*

EA'RWIG. *n. f.* [*eape* and *pizga*, a grub,
Saxon.]

1. A sheath-winged insect; imagined to
creep into the *ear*.

Himself he on an *earwig* set;
Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did cower. *Drayton.*
Earwigs and snails seldom infect timber.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

Doll never flies to cut her lace,
Or throw cold water in her face,
Because she heard a sudden drum,
Or found an *earwig* in a plum. *Swift.*

2. By way of reproach, a whisperer; a
prying informer.

EA'RWITNESS. *n. f.* [*ear* and *witness*.]
One who attests, or can attest, any thing
as heard by himself.

All present were made *earwitnesses*, even of
each particular branch of a common indictment.
Hooker.

The histories of mankind, written by eye or
earwitnesses, are built upon this principle. *Watts.*

To *EAR.* *v. a.* [*aro*, Latin.] To plow;
to till. Obsolete.

He that *ears* my land sows my team, and
gives me leave to enjoy the crop. *Shakspeare.*

Meneceates and Menas, famous pirates,
Make the sea serve them, which they *ear* and
wound

With keels of every kind. *Shakspeare.*
A rough valley, which is neither *ear'd* nor sown.
Deuteronomy.

Five years, in the which there shall be neither
earing nor harvest. *Genesis.*

The field of love, with plough of virtue *ear'd*.
Fairfax.

To *EAR.* *v. n.* [from *ear*.] To shoot
into *ears*.

EA'RID. *adj.* [from *ear*.]

1. Having *ears*, or organs of hearing.

2. Having *ears*, or ripe corn.

The covert of the thrice *ear'd* field
Sow stately Ceres to her passion yield. *Pope.*

EARL. *n. f.* [*eorl*, Saxon; *coryl*, Erse.]
A title of nobility, anciently the highest
of this nation, now the third.

Thames and kinsmen,
Henceforth be *earls*, the first that ever Scotland
For such an honour nam'd. *Shakspeare.*

EARL-MARSHAL. *n. f.* [*earl* and *marshal*.]
He that has chief care of military so-
lemnities.

The marching troops through Athens take their
way;

The great *earl-marshal* orders their array. *Dryden.*

EA'RLDOM. *n. f.* [from *earl*.] The seigni-
ory of an *earl*; the title and dignity of
an *earl*.

The duke of Clarence having married the heir
of the *earl* of Ulster, and by her having all the
earldom of Ulster, carefully went about redressing
evils. *Spenser on Ireland.*

When I am king, claim thou of me
The *earldom* of Hereford. *Shakspeare.*

EA'RLINESS. *n. f.* [from *early*.] Quick-
ness of any action with respect to some-
thing else: as, *earliness* in the morning,
the act of rising soon with respect to
the sun; *earliness* of growth, the act of
growing up soon in comparison with
other things of the same kind.

The next morning we, having striven with the
sun's *earliness*, were beyond the prospect of the
highest towers. *Sidney.*

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the
goodness answer the *earliness* of coming up. *Bacon.*

E A R

EARLY. adj. [syn. Sax. before.] Soon with respect to something else: as, in the morning, with respect to the sun; in time, with respect to creation; in the season, in comparison with other products.

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meek'd for death: the weakest kind of fruit
Drops *earliest* to the ground, and so let me.

Shakespeare.

It is a curiosity to have several fruits upon one tree; and the more when some of them come *early* and some come late.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

God made all the world, that he might be worshipped in some parts of the world; and therefore, in the first and most *early* times of the church, what care did he manifest to have such places erected to his honour?

Smith.

The nymphs, forsaking every cave and spring,
Their *early* fruit and milk-white turtles bring.

Pope.

Sickness is *early* old age: it teaches us diffidence in our earthly state, and inspires us with thoughts of a future.

Pope.

Oh foul of honour!

Oh *early* heroes!

Smith.

EARLY. adv. [from the adjective.] Soon; betime.

Early before the morn, with crimson ray,
The windows of bright heav'n opened had.

Spenser.

None in more languages can show
Those arts, which you so *early* know.
The prince's makes her issue like herself, by
infusing *early* into their minds religion, virtue,
and honour.

Addison.

TO EARN. v. a. [earnian, Saxon.]

1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any performance.

Those that have joined with their honour great
perils, are less subject to envy; for men think
that they *earn* their honours hardly.

Bacon.

Winning cheap the high repute,
Which he through hazard huge must *earn*.

Milton.

I to the evil turn

My obvious breast; aiming to overcome
By suffering, and *earn* rest from labour won.

Milton.

Men may discern

From what consummate virtue I have chose
This perfect man, by merit call'd my Son,
To *earn* salvation for the sons of men.

Milton.

Since they all beg, it were better for the state
to keep them, even although they *earned* nothing.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

This is the great expence of the poor, that
takes up almost all their *earnings*.
The poems gained the plagiarist wealth, while
the author hardly *earned* his bread by repeating
them.

Pope on Homer.

After toiling twenty days,
To *earn* a stock of pence and praise,
Thy labour's grown the critick's prey.

Swift.

2. To obtain, as a consequence of action.

I can't say where;

It does abhor me, now I speak the word:
To do the act, that might th' addition *earn*,
Not the world's mists of vanity could make me.

Shakespeare.

EARNEST. adj. [earnert, Saxon.]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate.

He which prayeth in due sort, is thereby made
the more attentive to hear; and he which hear-
eth, the more *earnest* to pray for the time which
we bestow, as well in the one as the other.

Hooker.

2. Intent; fixed; eager.

On that prospect strange
Their *earnest* eyes they had; imagining,
For one forbidden tree, a multitude
Now ris'n, to work them further woe or shame.

Milton.

E A R

They are never more *earnest* to disturb us,
than when they see us most *earnest* in this duty.

Duppa.

3. Serious; important. Some lay in *earnest*, not in jest.

They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder from
being partakers of the whole, have yet this the
length of divine service, opportunity for access
unto some reasonable part thereof.

Hooker.

EARNEST. n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. Seriousness; a serious event, not a jest; reality, not a feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to
earnest.

Sidney.

I told you Khilus was the hapless wight,
Who *earnest* found what they account a play.

Sidney.

Therewith she laugh'd, and did her *earnest* end
in jest.

Fairy Queen.

That high All-see, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in *earnest*, what I begg'd in jest.

Shakespeare.

Now can I think that God, Creator wife!
Though threat'ning, will in *earnest* to destroy
Us, his prime creatures.

Milton.

But the main business and *earnest* of the world
is money, dominion and power.

L'Estrange.

We shall die in *earnest*, and it will not become
us to live in jest.

Governments of the Tongue.

Sempronius, you have acted like yourself;
One would have thought you had been half in
earnest.

Addison.

2. [earnst, fenge, Danish; arret, French.]
Pledge; handiel; first-fruits; token of
something of the same kind in futurity.

The apostles term it the handiel or *earnest* of
that which is to come.

Hooker.

Which leader shall the doubtful vict'ry bless,
And give an *earnest* of the war's success?

Waller.

It may be looked upon as a pledge and *earnest*
of quiet and tranquillity.

Smalridge.

The mercies received, great as they are, were
earnests and pledges of greater.

Atterbury.

3. The money which is given in token
that a bargain is ratified.

You have conspir'd against our person,
Join'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from his
coffers

Receiv'd the golden *earnest* of our death.

Shakespeare.

Pay back the *earnest* penny received from Satan,
and sling away his sin.

Decay of Piety.

EARNESTLY. adv. [from *earnest*.]

1. Warmly; affectionately; zealously;
importunately; intensely.

When *earnestly* they seek

Such proof, conclude they then begun to fail.

Milton.

Shame is a banishment of him from the good
opinion of the world, which every man most
earnestly desires.

South.

Earnestly invoke the goodness and power of an
all-merciful and almighty God.

Smalridge.

2. Eagerly; desirously.

Why so *earnestly* seek you to put up that letter?

Shakespeare.

My soul, more *earnestly* releas'd,
Will outstrip her's; as bullets flown before,
A latter bullet may o'ertake, the powder being
more.

Donne.

EARNESTNESS. n. f. [from *earnest*.]

1. Eagerness; warmth; vehemence; im-
petuosity.

Often with a solemn *earnestness*,
More than, indeed, belong'd to such a trifle,
He begg'd of me to steal it.

Shakespeare.

Audacity and confidence doth in business so
great effects, as a man may doubt, that, besides
the very daring and *earnestness*, and persisting
and importunity, there should be some secret
binding, and sloping of other mens spirits to
such persons.

Bacon's Natural History.

E A R

Marcus is overwarm; his fond complaints
Have so much *earnestness* and passion in them,
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,
And tremble at his vehemence of temper.

Addison's Cato.

2. Solemnity; zeal; seriousness.

There never was a charge maintained with
such a show of gravity and *earnestness*, which
had a slighter foundation to support it.

Atterbury.

3. Solicitude; care; intenseness.

With overdraining, and *earnestness* of finishing
their pieces, they often did them more harm than
good.

Dryden.

EARTH. n. f. [from *ear*, to plow.] A
plowed field. Not now in use.

Fires oft are good on barren *earths* made,
With crackling flames to burn the stubble blade.

May's Virgil.

EARTH. n. f. [eopt, Saxon.]

1. The element distinct from air, fire, or
water; soil; terrene matter.

The smiling god is seen; while water, *earth*,
And air attest his bounty.

Thomson.

2. The terraqueous globe; the world.

Nought so vile that on the *earth* doth live,
But to the *earth* some special good doth give.

Shakespeare.

This solid globe we live upon is called the
earth; which word, taken in a more limited
sense, signifies such parts of this globe as are
capable, being exposed to the air, to give rooting
and nourishment to plants, so that they may
stand and grow in it.

Locke.

3. Different modification of terrene matter.
In this sense it has a plural.

The five genera of *earths* are, 1. Boles. 2.
Clays. 3. Marls. 4. Ochres. 5. Tripelias.

Hill's Mat. Medica.

Earths are opaque, insipid, and, when dried,
friable, or consisting of parts easy to separate,
and soluble in water; not disposed to burn, flame,
or take fire.

Woodward.

4. This world opposed to other scenes of
existence.

What are these,
So wither'd, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' *earth*,
And yet are on't?

Shakespeare's King Lear.

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries which heav'n
Will not have *earth* to know.

Shakespeare.

5. The inhabitants of the earth.

The whole *earth* was of one language.

Genesis.

6. Country; distinct region.

In ten fer battles have we driven back
These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our *earth*,
As *earth* recovers from the ebbing tide.

Dryden.

7. The act of turning up the ground in
tillage. [from *ear*, to plow.]

Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two *earths*, at the least, ere ye sow it, bestow.

Tusser.

TO EARTH. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To hide in earth.

The fox is *earthed*; but I shall send my two
trappers in after him.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

2. To cover with earth.

Earth up with flesh mould the roots of those
auricula's which the frost may have uncovered.

Erwin's Calendar.

TO EARTH. v. n. To retire under ground.

Hence foxes *earth*'d, and wolves abhor'd the
day,

And hungry churls enshar'd the nightly prey.

Tickel.

EARTHBOARD. n. f. [earth and board.]

The board of the plough that shakes off
the earth.

E A R

E A R

E A S

The plow reckoned the most proper for stiff black clays, is one that is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square earthenboard, so as to turn up a great furrow. *Mortimer.*

EA'RTHBORN. *adj.* [*earth* and *born.*]

1. Born of the earth; terrigenous.

The wounds I make but low new enemies;
Which from their blood, like earthenborn brethren rise. *Dryden.*

The God for ever great, for ever king,
Who flew the earthenborn race and measures right
To heav'n's great habitants! *Prior.*

2. Meanly born.

Earthenborn Lyon shall ascend the throne. *Smith.*

EA'RTHBOUND. *adj.* [*earth* and *bound.*]

Fastened by the pressure of the earth.

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earthenbound root? *Shakespeare.*

EA'RTHEN. *adj.* [*from earth.*] Made of earth; made of clay.

About his shelves
Green earthen pots, bladders, and musty seeds
Were thinly scattered. *Shakespeare.*

As a rustick was digging the ground by Padua,
he found an urn, or earthen pot, in which there
was another urn, and in this lesser a lamp clearly
burning. *Withins.*

The most brittle water-carriage was used among
the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail
sometimes in the boats made of earthen ware.

EA'RTHFLAX. *n. f.* [*earth* and *flax.*] A kind of fibrous fossil.

Of English tale, the coarser sort is called
plaster, or parget; the finer, earthflax, or sala-
mander's hair. *Woodward.*

EA'RTHINESS. *n. f.* The quality of containing earth; grossness.

EA'RTHLING. *n. f.* [*from earth.*] An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a poor frail creature.

To earthlings, the footstool of God, that stage
which he raised for a small time, seemeth mag-
nificent. *Drummond.*

EA'RTHLY. *adj.* [*from earth.*]

1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; sordid.

But I remember now
I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good, sometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
When faith and love, which parted from thee
never,

Had ripen'd thy just soul to dwell with God,
Meekly thou didst resign this earthly load
Of death call'd life. *Milton.*

2. Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual.

Our common necessities, and the lack which
we all have as well of ghostly as of earthly favours,
is in each kind easily known. *Hooker.*

You have scarce time
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief span,
To keep your earthly audit. *Shakespeare.*

It must be our solemn business and endeavour,
at fit seasons, to turn the stream of our thoughts
from earthly towards divine objects. *Atterbury.*

3. Corporeal; not mental.

Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven sight,
All were his earthly eyes both blunt and bad. *Spenser.*

Sudden he view'd, in spite of all her art,
An earthly lover lurking at her heart. *Pope.*

4. Any thing in the world: a female hyperbole

Oh! if to dance all night, and dress all day,
Charm'd the small-pox, or chas'd old-age away,
Who would not scorn what housewife's cares
produce? *Pope.*

Or who would learn one earthly thing of use?

EA'RTHNUT. *n. f.* [*earth* and *nut.*] A pignut; a root in shape and size like a nut.

Where there are earthenuts in several patches,
though the roots lie deep in the ground, and the
stalks be dead, the swine will by their scent root
only where they grow. *Ray.*

EA'RTHQUAKE. *n. f.* [*earth* and *quake.*]

Tremour or convulsion of the earth.

This subterranean heat or fire being in any part
of the earth stop'd, by some accidental glut or
obstruction in the passages through which it used
to ascend, and being preternaturally assembled in
greater quantity into one place, causes a great
rarefaction and intumescence of the water of the
abyss, putting it into very great commotions; and
making the like effort upon the earth, expanded
upon the face of the abyss, occasions that agita-
tion and concussion which we call an earthquake. *Woodward's Natural History.*

These tumults were like an earthquake, shak-
ing the very foundations of all, than which no-
thing in the world hath more of horror. *King Charles.*

Was it his youth, his valour, or success,
These might perhaps be found in other men:
'Twas that respect, that awful homage paid me;
That fearful love which trembled in his eyes,
And with a silent earthquake shook his soul. *Dryden.*

The country, by reason of its vast caverns and
subterraneous fires, has been miserably torn by
earthquakes, so that the whole face of it is quite
changed. *Addison on Italy.*

EA'RTHSHAKING. *adj.* [*earth* and *shake.*]

Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes.

By the earthshaking Neptune's mace,
And Tethys grave majestic pace. *Milton.*
Now scarce withdrawn the fierce earthshaking
pow'r,

Jove's daughter Pallas watch'd the fav'ring hour;
Back to their caves she bade the winds to fly,
And hush'd the blust'ring brethren of the sky. *Pope.*

EA'RTHWORM. *n. f.* [*earth* and *worm.*]

1. A worm bred under ground.

Worms are found in snow commonly, like
earthworms, and therefore it is not unlike that
it may likewise put forth plants. *Bacon.*

Upon a shower, after a draught, earthworms
and landsnails innumerable come out of their
lurking places. *Ray.*

2. A mean sordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull earthworm, cease;
I won't for refuge fly. *Norris.*

EA'RTHY. *adj.* [*from earth.*]

1. Consisting of earth.

Long may'st thou live in Richard's seat to sit,
And soon lie Richard in an earthy pit! *Shakespeare.*

Lamps are inflamed by the admission of new
air, when the sepulchres are opened, as we see
in fat earthy vapours of divers sorts. *Withins.*

All water, especially that of rain, is stored
with matter, light in comparison of the common
earthy matter. *Woodward.*

2. Composed or partaking of earth; ter-
rene.

To survey his dead and earthy image,
What were it but to make my sorrow greater. *Shakespeare.*

Him lord pronounce'd, he, O indignity!
Subjected to his service angel-wings,
And flaming ministers to watch and tend
Their earthy charge. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial.

Those earthy spirits black and envious are;
I'll call up other gods of form more fair. *Dryden.*

4. Relating to earth.

Mine is the shipwreck, in a watry sign;
And in an earthy, the dark dungeon thine. *Dryden.*

5. Not mental; gross; not refined.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and
speak;

Lay open to my earthy gross conceit,
Smother'd in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your words deceit. *Shakespeare.*

Not is my flame

So earthy, as to need the dull material force
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. *Denham's Sophy.*

EASE. *n. f.* [*aïse*, French.]

1. Quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity;
not solitude.

We should not find her half so brave and
bold

To lead it to the wars and to the seas;
To make it suffer watchings, hunger, cold,
When it might feed with plenty, rest with ease. *Dorville.*

The priest on skins of off'ring takes his ease,
And nightly visions in his slumber sees. *Dryden's Æneas.*

2. Freedom from pain; a neutral state
between pain and pleasure.

That which we call ease is only an indolency, or
a freedom from pain. *L'Étranger.*

Is it a small crime to wound himself by anguish
of heart, to deprive himself of all the pleasures,
or eases, or enjoyments of life? *Temple.*

3. Rest after labour; intermission of
labour.

Give yourselves ease from the fatigue of waiting. *Swift.*

4. Facility; not difficulty.

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with ease, if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian state;
If not, no labour can the tree constrain,
And strength of stubborn arms and steel are vain. *Dryden.*

5. Unconstraint; freedom from harshness,
formality, forced behaviour, or con-
ceits.

True ease in writing comes from art, not
chance;

As those move easiest who have learn'd to dance. *Pope.*

6. At EASE. In a state of undisturbed
leisure; without pain; without anx-
iety.

Lucan, content with praise, may lie at ease,
In costly grots and marble palaces. *Dryden.*

Men of parts and penetration were not idly to
dispute at their ease, but were to act according to
the result of their debates. *Locke.*

No body is under an obligation to know every
thing: knowledge and science in general is the
business only of those who are at ease and leisure. *Locke.*

To EASE, *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To free from pain.

Help and ease children the best you can; but
by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*

2. To assuage; to mitigate; to alleviate.

Thy father made our yoke grievous, now
therefore ease thou somewhat the grievous servi-
tude. *2 Chron.*

Complain, queen Margaret, and tell thy
grief;
It shall be eas'd, if France can yield relief. *Shakespeare.*

As if with sports my sufferings I could ease. *Dryden.*

Though he speaks of such medicines as procure
sleep, and ease pain, he doth not determine their
doses. *Arbutnot.*

Will he for sacrifice our sorrows ease?
And can our tears reverse his firm decrees? *Prior.*

3. To relieve from labour, or any thing
that offends; with of before the thing.

E A S

If ere night the gathering clouds we fear,
A song will help the beating storm to bear;
And that thou may'st not be too late abroad
Sing, and I'll ease thy shoulders of thy load.

Dryden.

I will ease me of mine adversaries.
No body feels pain that he withes not to be
eased of, with a desire equal to that pain, and in-
separable from it.

Isaiah.

Locke.

EASEFUL. *adj.* [from *ease* and *full*.] Quiet;
peaceable; fit for rest.

I spy a black, suspicious, threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun,
Ere he attain his *easy* western bed.

Shaksp.

EASEMENT. *n. f.* [from *ease*.]

1. Affluence; support; relief from ex-
pences.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and
some other *easements*.

Swift.

2. [In law.] A service that one neigh-
bour has of another by charter or pre-
scription, without profit; as a way
through his ground, a sink, or such like.

Cowell.

EASILY. *adv.* [from *easy*.]

1. Without difficulty.

Sounds move swiftly, and at great distance;
but they require a medium well disposed, and
their transmission is *easily* stopped.

Bacon.

She ask'd the reason of his woe;

She ask'd, but with an air and mien

That made it *easily* foreseen

She fear'd too much to know.

Prior.

2. Without pain; without disturbance; in
tranquillity.

Is it not to bid defiance to all mankind to con-
demn their universal opinions and designs, if, in-
stead of passing your life as well and *easily*, you
resolve to pass it as ill and as miserable as you
can?

Temple.

3. Readily; without reluctance.

I can *easily* resign to others the praise of your
illustrious family.

Dryden's Ded. to State of Innoc.

Not won provok'd, the *easily* forgives;

And much she suffers, as the much believes.

Prior.

EASINESS. *n. f.* [from *easy*.]

1. Freedom from difficulty.

Believe me, friends, loud tumults are not laid
With half the *easiness* that they are rais'd.

Ben Jonson

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms, and
relate to some power; and a thing may be diffi-
cult to a weak man, which yet may be *easy* to the
same person, when assisted with a greater strength.

Tillotson.

The seeming *easiness* of Pindarick verse has
made it spread; but it has not been considered.

Dryden.

You left a conquest more than half achiev'd,
And for whose *easiness* I almost griev'd.

This plea, under a colour of friendship to reli-
gion, invites men to it by the *easiness* of the terms
it offers.

Rogers.

2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness; not
opposition; not reluctance.

His yielding unto them in one thing might hap-
pily put them in hope, that time would breed the
like *easiness* of condescending further unto them.

Hooker.

Since the custom of *easiness* to alter and change
laws is so evil, no doubt but to bear a tolerable
fore is better than to venture on a dangerous re-
medy.

Hooker.

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your
easiness; save his life, but, when you have done,
look to your own.

South.

The safest way to secure honesty, is to lay the
foundations of it early in liberality, and an *easiness*
to part with to others whatever they have or like
themselves.

Locke.

3. Freedom from constraint; not effort;
not formality.

E A S

Abstruse and my sick thoughts you must express
With painful care, but seeming *easiness*;
For truth shines brightest through the plainest
drefs.

Roscommon.

4. Rest; tranquillity; ease; freedom from
pain.

I think the reason I have assigned hath a great
interest in that rest and *easiness* we enjoy when
asleep.

Ray.

EAST. *n. f.* [corrupt, Saxon; *beas*, Erse.]

1. The quarter where the sun rises: oppo-
site to the *west*.

They counting forwards towards the *east*, did
allow 180 degrees to the Portugals eastward.

Abbot.

2. The regions in the eastern parts of the
world.

I would not be the villain that thou thinkest
For the whole space that 's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich *east* to boot.

The gorgeous *east*, with richest hand,

Pours on her kings barbarick, pearl and gold.

Milton.

EASTER. *n. f.* [earstne, Saxon; *oester*,
Dutch.] The day on which the Chris-
tian church commemorates our Saviour's
resurrection.

Didst thou not fall out with a taylor for wear-
ing his new doublet before *Easter*?

Victor's unbrother-like heat towards the east-
ern churches, in the controversy about *Easter*,

fomented that difference into a schism.

Deasy of Pity.

EASTERLING. *n. f.* [from *east*.]

1. A native of some country eastward to
another.

He oft in battle vanquished
Those spoilful, rich, and swarming *Easterlings*.

Spenser.

2. A species of waterfowl.

EASTERLY. *adj.* [from *east*.]

1. Coming from the parts toward the east.

When the *easterly* winds or breezes are kept
off by some high mountains from the valleys,
whereby the air, wanting motion, doth become
exceeding unhealthy.

Raleigh.

2. Lying toward the east.

These give us a view of the most *easterly*, south-
erly, and westerly parts of England.

Graunt.

3. Looking toward the east.

Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or
smell, drawn from springs with an *easterly* ex-
position.

Arbutnot.

EASTERN. *adj.* [from *east*.]

1. Dwelling or found in the east; oriental.
Like *eastern* kings a lazy state they keep.

Pope.

Eastern tyrants from the light of heaven.

Seclude their bosom slaves.

Thomson.

2. Lying or being toward the east.

The *eastern* end of the Isle rises up in precipices.

Addison.

3. Going toward the east.

A ship at sea has no certain method in either
her *easterly* or western voyages, or even in her less
distant sailing from the coasts, to know her
longitude, or how much she is gone eastward or
westward, as can *easy* be known in any clear
day or night how much she is gone northward or
southward.

Addison.

4. Looking toward the east.

Th' angel caught
Our ling'ring parents, and to th' *eastern* gate
Led them direct.

Milton.

EASTWARD. *adv.* [from *east* and *toward*.]

Toward the east.

The moon, which performs its motion swifter
than the sun, gets *eastward* out of his rays, and
appears when the sun is set.

Brown.

What shall we do, or where direct our flight?

E A T

Eastward, as far as I could cast my sight,
From op'ning heav'ns, I saw descending light.

Dryden.

EAT. *adj.* [from *ease*.]

1. Not difficult.

The service of God, in the solemn assembly
of saints, is a work, though *easy*, yet withal very
weighty, and of great respect.

Hooker.

How much is it in every one's power to make
resolutions to himself, such as he may keep, is
easy for every one to try.

Locke.

2. Not causing difficulty.

The whole island was probably cut into several
easy ascents, and planted with variety of palaces.

Addison on Italy.

3. Quiet; at rest; not harassed; unmo-
lested; secure; not anxious.

Those that are *easy* in their conditions, or their
minds, refuse often to enter upon publick charges
or employment.

Temple.

Keep your thoughts *easy* and free, the only
temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving
new informations.

Locke.

A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of
interest *easy*, and a marriage where both meet
happy.

Addison's Spectator.

When men are *easy* in their circumstances,
they are naturally enemies to innovations.

Addison's Freeholder.

A man should direct all his studies and endea-
vours at making himself *easy* now, and happy
hereafter.

Addison's Spectator.

We plainly feel whether at this instant we are
easy or uneasy, happy or miserable.

Smalbridge.

4. Free from pain.

Bold adventure to discover wide
That dismal world, if any clime perhaps
Might yield them *easier* habitation.

Milton.

Pleasure has been the business of my life,
And every change of fortune *easy* to me,
Because I still was *easy* to myself.

Dryden.

5. Complying; unresisting; credulous.

Baited with reasons not unpalatable,

Win me into the *easy* hearted man,

And hug him into inares.

Milton.

With such deceits he gain'd their *easy* hearts,

Too prone to credit his perfidious arts.

Dryden.

The kindest father I have ever found him,

Easy and good, and bounteous to my wishes.

Addison's Cato.

6. Ready; not unwilling.

Pity and he are one;

So merciful a king did never live,

Loth to revenge, and *easy* to forgive.

Dryden.

7. Free from want of more.

They should be allowed each of them such a
rent as would make them *easy*.

Swift.

8. Not constrained; not formal.

Those move *easy* that have learn'd to dance.

Pope.

Praise the *easy* vigour of a line,
Where Denham's strength, and Walker's sweet-
ness join.

Pope.

TO EAT. *v. a.* preterit *ate*, or *eat*;
part. *eat*, or *eaten*. [etan, Saxon; *ean*,
Gothick; *rieb*, Erse.]

1. To devour with the mouth.

Locusts shall *eat* the residue of that which is
escaped from the hail, and shall *eat* every tree
when groweth.

Exodus.

Other states cannot be accused for not staying
for the first blow, or for not accepting Polymphe-
mus's courtesy, to be the last that shall be *eaten* up.

Bacon's War with Spain.

Even wormwood, *eat* with bread, will not bite,
because it is mixed with a great quantity of spittle.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. To consume; to corrode.

Thou best of gold art work of gold;
Others less fine in colour is more precious,
Preserving life in medicine putable:

But thou, most fine, most honour'd, most re-
nown'd,

Hast *eat* thy beards up.

Shakspere's Henry iv.

E A T

They entail a secret curse upon their estates,
which does either insensibly waste and consume
it, or eat out the heart and comfort of it.

Tillotson.

Eating cars,
Lydian airs.

Milton.

There arises a necessity of keeping the surface
even, either by pressure or eating medicines, that
the eminence of the flesh may not resist the fibres
of the skin in their tendency to cover the wound.

Sharp's Surgery.

3. To swallow back; to retract. This is
only used of a man's word.

They cannot hold, but burst out those words,
which afterwards they are forced to eat.

Hakewill on Providence.

Credit were not to be lost

Of a brave knight errant of the post,
That eats, perfidiously, his word,
And swears his ears through a two inch board.

Hudibras.

To Eat. v. n.

4. To go to meals; to take meals; to
feed.

He did eat continually at the king's table.

2 Samuel.

And when the scribes and pharisees saw him
eat with publicans and sinners, they said unto
his disciples, How is it that he eateth with pub-
licans and sinners?

Matthew.

5. To take food.

He that will not eat till he has a demonstration
that it will nourish him, he that will not till
he infallibly knows the business he goes about
will succeed, will have little else to do but sit still
and perish.

Locke.

6. To be maintained in food.

The righteous eateth to the satisfying of his
soul, but the belly of the wicked shall want.

Proverbs.

Thou art past the tyrant's stroke;
Care no more to slay and eat.

Shaksp. Cymb.

But, thanks to my indulgent stars, I eat,
Since I have found the secret to be great.

Prior.

7. To make way by corrosion.

The plague of sin has even altered his nature,
and eaten into his very essentials.

South.

A prince's court eats too much into the income
of a poor state.

Addison's Italy.

Eatable. adj. [from eat.] That may
be eaten.

Eatable. n. f. Any thing that may be
eaten.

If you all sorts of persons would engage,
Suit well your eatables to ev'ry age.

King.

Eater. n. f. [from eat.]

1. One that eats any thing.

The Caribees and the Cannibals, almost all,
are eaters of man's flesh.

Abbot.

A knave, a rascal, an eater of broken meats.

Shakspere.

If the taste of this fruit maketh the eaters like
gods, why remainest thou a beast?

Brown.

As if the lusus grew only here, the virtue of
whose fruit is to cause in the eaters an oblivion of
all other joys.

Howell.

2. A corrosive.

EATH. adj. [eat, Saxon.] Easy; not
difficult. An old word.

Where ease abounds, it's eath to do amiss.

Fairy Queen.

What works not beauty, man's relenting
mind

Is eath to move with plaints and shews of woe.

Fairfax

The way was strait and eath.

Fairfax

EATH. adv. [from the adjective.] Ea-
sily. An old word.

Who hath the world not try'd,
From the right way full eath may wander wide.

Hubbard's Tale

EBB

EATINGHOUSE. n. f. [eat and house.] A
house where provisions are sold ready
dressed.

An hungry traveller slept into an eatinghouse
for his dinner.

L'Estrange.

EAVES. n. f. [eape, Saxon.] The
edges of the roof which overhang the
house.

Every night he comes

With musick of all sorts, and songs compos'd
To her unworthiness: it nothing steals us

To chide him from our eaves; for he persists,
As if his life lay on't.

Shakspere.

His tears run down his beard, like winter
drops

From eaves of reeds.

Shakspere's Temp.

If in the beginning of winter the drops of the
eaves of houses come more slowly down than
they use, it portendeth a hard and frosty winter.

Boon.

Usher'd with a shower still,

When the gulf hath blown his fill,

Ending on the rustling leaves,

With minute drops from off the eaves.

Milton.

The icicles hang down from the eaves of
houses.

Woodward

To EAVESDROP. v. g. [eaves and drop.]

To catch what comes from the eaves;
in common phrase, to listen under win-
dows.

EAVESDROPPER. n. f. [eaves and drop.]

A listener under windows; an insidious
listener.

Under our tents I'll play the eavesdropper,

To hear if any mean to shrink from me.

Shakspere.

EBB. n. f. [ebba, epplob, Saxon; ebbe,
Dutch.]

1. The reflux of the tide toward the sea:
opposed to flow.

The clear sun on his wide wat'ry glass

Gaz'd hot, and of the fresh wave largely drew,
As alter thir; which made their flowing shrink

From standing like to tripping ebb, that stole
With soft foot towards the deep.

Milton.

Hither the seas at stated times resort,

And thence the laden vessels into port:

Then with a gentle ebb retire again,

And render back their cargo to the main.

Addison on Italy.

2. Decline; decay; waste.

You have finished all the war, and brought all
things to that low ebb which you speak of.

Spenser on Ireland.

This tide of man's life, after it once turneth
and declineth, ever runneth with a perpetual ebb
and falling stream, but never floweth again.

Raleigh's History.

Thus a'l the treasure of our flowing years,
Our ebb of life for ever takes away.

Roscommon.

The greatest age for poetry was that of August-
us Cæsar, yet painting was then at its lowest
ebb, and perhaps sculpture was also declining.

Dryden.

Near my apartment let him pris'ner be,
That I his hourly ebbs of life may see.

What is it he aspires to?

Is it not this? To shed the flow remains.

His last poor ebb of blood in your defence.

Addison's Cato.

To Ebb. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To flow back toward the sea: opposed
to flow.

Though my tide of blood

Hath proudly flow'd in vanity till now,

Now it doth turn and ebb back to the sea.

Shakspere.

From thence the tide of fortune left thee, thence,
And ebb'd much faster than it flow'd before.

Dryden's Æn.

2. To decline; to decay; to waste.

Well, I am standing water:

—I'll teach you how to flow.

ECC

—Do so: to ebb

Hereditary sloth instructs me. Shaksp. Temp.

But oh, he ebbs! the smiling waves decay!

For ever lovely stream, for ever stay! Halifax.

E'BN. } n. f. [ebenus, Latin.] A hard,
E'BN. } heavy, black, valuable wood,
E'BNY. } which admits a fine gloss.

If the wood be very hard, as ebony, or lignum
vitæ, they are to turn: they use not the same
tools they do for soft woods.

Marx.

Off by the winds extinct the signal lies,
Ere night has half roll'd round her ebon throne.

Gey.

EBRIETY. n. f. [ebrietas, Latin.] Drun-
kenness; intoxication by strong liquors.

Bitter almonds, as an antidote against ebriety,
hath commonly failed.

Brown's Vul. Err.

EBRILLADE. n. f. [French.] A
check of the bridle which a horseman
gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when
he refuses to turn.

EBRIOSITY. n. f. [ebrietas, Latin.]
Habitual drunkenness.

That religion which excuseth Noah in surprisal,
will neither acquit ebriety nor ebriety in their
intended perversion.

Brown.

EBULLITION. n. f. [ebullio, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling up with heat.

2. Any intestine motion.

The dissolution of gold and silver disagree; so
that in their mixture there is great ebullition,
darkness, and, in the end, a precipitation of a
black powder.

Bacon.

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition
with noise and emication; as also a craze and
fumed exhalation, caused from the combat of
the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous
spirits of aqua fortis.

Brown's Vul. Err.

3. That struggling or effervescence which
arises from the mingling together any
alkaliate and acid liquor; any intestine
violent motion of the parts of a fluid,
occasioned by the struggling of particles
of different properties.

Quincy.

When aqua fortis, or spirit of vitriol, poured
upon filings of iron, dissolves the filings with a
great heat and ebullition, is not the heat and
ebullition effected by a violent motion of the
parts; and does not their motion argue, that the
acid parts of the liquor rush towards the parts of
the metal with violence, and run forcibly into
its pores, till they get between its outmost par-
ticles and the main mass of the metal?

A violent cold, as well as heat, may be pro-
duced by this ebullition; for if sal ammoniac, or
any pure volatile alkali, dissolved in water,
be mixed with an acid, an ebullition, with a
greater degree of cold, will ensue.

Airbathnat.

ECCENTRICAL. } adj. [eccentricus,
ECCENTRICK. } Latin.]

1. Deviating from the centre.

2. Not having the same centre with another
circle: such circles were supposed by the
Ptolemaick philosophy.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed
to their conceit eccentricicks and epicycles, and a
wonderful engine of orbs.

Bacon.

Thither his course he bends

Through the calm firmament; but up or down,
By centrick or eccentric, hard to tell.

Milton.

They build, unbuild, contrive,

To save appearances: they gird the sphere

With centrick and eccentric, scribbled o'er,

Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb.

Milton.

Whence is it that planets move all one and the
same way in orbs concentrick, while comets
move all manner of ways in orbs very eccentric?

Newton's Opticks.

3. Not terminating in the same point;
not directed by the same principle.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends; which must needs be often *eccentric* to the ends of his master.

Bacon's Essays.

4. Irregular; anomalous; deviating from stated and constant methods.

This motion, like others of the times, seems *eccentric* and irregular.

King Charles.

A character of an *eccentric* virtue, is the more exact image of human life, because it is not wholly exempted from its frailties.

Dryden.

Then from what'er we can to sense produce, Common and plain, or wond'rous and abstruse, From nature's constant or *eccentric* laws, The thoughtful soul this gen'ral inference draws, That an effect must presuppose a cause.

Prior.

ECCENTRICITY. *n. f.* [from *eccentric*.]

1. Deviation from a centre.
2. The state of having a different centre from another circle.

In regard of *eccentricity*, and the epicycle wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is unequal.

Brown.

By reason of the sun's *eccentricity* to the earth, and obliquity to the equator, he appears to us to move unequally.

Holder.

3. Excursion from the proper orb.

The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, for so I account favourites abroad, met no good news.

Wotton.

4. *Eccentricity* of the earth is the distance between the focus and the centre of the earth's elliptick orbit.

Harris.

ECCHYMOSIS. *n. f.* [*εκχυμωσις*.] Livid spots or blotches in the skin, made by extravasated blood.

Quincy.

Eccymosis may be defined an extravasation of the blood in or under the skin, the skin remaining whole.

Wifeman.

Laxations are accompanied with tumour and *eccymosis*.

Wifeman.

ECCLESIASTICAL. } *adj.* [*ecclesiasti-*
ECCLESIASTICK. } *cus*, Latin.]
Relating to the church; not civil.

Is discipline an *ecclesiastical* matter or civil? If an *ecclesiastical*, it must belong to the duty of the ministers.

Hooker.

Clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, yet in their sermons are liberal of those which they find in *ecclesiastical* writers.

Swift.

A church of Englandman has a true veneration for the scheme established among us of *ecclesiastick* government.

Swift.

ECCLESIASTICK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A person dedicated to the ministrations of religion.

The ambition of the *ecclesiasticks* destroyed the purity of the church.

Burnet's Theory.

ECCOPROTICKS. *n. f.* [*εκ and πρῶτος*.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly, so as to bring away no more than the natural excrements lodged in the intestines.

The body ought to be maintained in its daily excretions by such means as are *ecoprotick*.

Harvey on the Plague.

ECHINATE. } *adj.* [from *echinus*, Lat.]
ECHINATED. } Bristled like a hedge-

hog; set with prickles.

An *echinated* pyrites in shape approaches the *echinated* crystalline balls.

Woodward on Fossils.

ECHINUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A hedge-hog.
2. A shellfish set with prickles.
3. [With botanists.] The prickly head, cover of the seed, or top of any plant.
4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughness of the carving, resembling the prickly

rind of a chestnut, and not unlike the thorny coat of a hedge-hog.

This ornament is used by modern architects in cornices of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders; and generally set next to the abacus, being carved with anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs.

Harris.

E'CHO. *n. f.* [*ἠχώ*; *echo*, Latin.]

1. Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a sound for love of Narcissus.

The pleasant myrtle may teach th' unfortunate Echo

In these woods to resound the renowned name of a goddess.

Sidney.

2. The return or repercussion of any sound.

The sound, filling great spaces in arched lines, cannot be guided; therefore there hath not been any means to make artificial echoes.

Bacon's Natural History.

3. The sound returned.

Babbling *echo* mocks the hounds,
Replying thrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once.

Shakespeare.

Wilt thou hunt?

Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,
And fetch shrill echoes from their hollow earth.

Shakespeare.

O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales and bow'rs!

With other *echo* late I taught your shades
To answer, and resound far other song!

Milton.

To you I mourn, nor to the deaf I sing;
The woods shall answer, and the *echo* ring.

Pope.

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence;
The sound must seem an *echo* to the sense.

Pope.

To E'CHO. *v. n.*

1. To resound; to give the repercussion of a voice.

At the parting

All the church *echo'd*. *Shaksp. Taming of Shrew.*
Through rocks and caves the name of Delia

sounds;

Delia each cave and *echoing* rock rebounds.

Pope.

2. To be sounded back.

Hark, how the sound disturbs imperious Rome!

Shakes her proud hills, and rolls from dome to dome!

Her mitred princes hear the *echoing* noise,
And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice.

Blackmore.

To E'CHO. *v. a.* To send back a voice; to return what has been uttered.

Our separatists do but *echo* the same note.

Decay of Piety.

With peals of shouts the Tyrians praise the song;

Those peals are *echo'd* by the Trojan throng.

Dryden's Æneid.

One great death deforms the dreary ground;

The *echo'd* woes from distant rocks resound.

Prior.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT. *n. f.* [French.]

Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expostulation.

The *claircissement* ended in the discovery of the informer.

Clarendon.

ECLAT. *n. f.* [French.] Splendour; show; lustre.

Nothing more contributes to the variety, surprise, and *eclat* of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of gaging his heroes by each other.

Pope's Essay on Homer.

ECLIP'TICK. *adj.* [*εκλειπτικός*.] Selecting; choosing at will.

Cicero was of the *ecliptick* sect, and chose out of each such positions as came nearest truth.

Watts on the Blind.

ECLIP'TICKA. *n. f.* [*εκ and λήξις*.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice stick. *Quincy.*

ECLIPSE. *n. f.* [*εκλειψις*.]

1. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven: the sun is eclipsed by the intervention of the moon; the moon by the interposition of the earth. The word originally signifies departure from the place, to which *Milton* alludes.

Sips of yew,

Shiver'd in the moon's eclipse. *Shakespeare.*

Planets, planet-struck, real eclipse

Then suffer'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

So though the sun victorious be,

And from a dark eclipse let free,

The influence, which we fondly fear,

Attends our thoughts the following year. *Waller.*

An eclipse of the moon is when the atmosphere of the earth, between the sun and the moon, hinders the light of the sun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon: if the light of the sun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a total eclipse; if from a part only, it is a partial one.

Locke.

2. Darkness; obscuration.

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual eclipse of spiritual life.

Raleigh.

Experience we have of the vanity of human glory, in our scatterings and eclipses.

King Ch.

To ECLIPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken a luminary.

Let the eclipsed moon her throne resign.

Sandys.

Now if the earth were flat, the dark'n'd moon
Would seem to all eclips'd as well as one. *Cresch.*

2. To extinguish; to put out.

Then here I take my leave of thee, fair son,
Born to eclipse thy life this afternoon.

Shaksp.

3. To cloud; to obscure.

They had seen tokens of more than common greatness, howsoever now eclipsed with fortune.

Sidney.

Praise him to his father:—

—Let the prince's glory
Seem to eclipse, and cast a cloud on his.

Dunkan's Sophy.

Let other muses write his prosperous fate,
Of conquer'd nations tell, and kings restor'd;

But mine shall sing of his eclips'd estate,
Which, like the sun's, more wonders does afford.

Dryden.

He descended from his Father, and eclipsed the glory of his divine majesty with a veil of flesh.

Calamy's Sermons.

4. To disgrace.

She told the king, that her husband was eclipsed in Ireland by the no-countenance his majesty had shewed towards him.

Clarendon.

Another now hath to himself engros'd

All pow'r, and us eclips'd. *Milton's Par. L.*

ECLIP'TICK. *n. f.* [*εκλειπτικός*.] A great

circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiack, and

making an angle with the equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23°.

30'. which is the sun's greatest declination. This is by some called *via solis*,

or the way of the sun, because the sun, in his annual motion, never deviates from this line.

This line is drawn on the globe: but in the new astronomy the

ecliptick is that part among the fixed stars, which the earth appears to describe to

an eye placed in the sun, as in its annual motion it runs round the sun from west

to east. If you suppose this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will

be the twelve signs. *Harris.*

All stars that have their distance from the *ecliptick* northwards not more than twenty-three degrees and a half, may, in progression of time, have declination southward, and move beyond the equator. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The terraqueous globe had the same site and position, in respect of the sun, that it now hath: its axis was not parallel to that of the *ecliptick*, but inclined in like manner as it is at present. *Woodward's Natural History.*

You must conceive an imaginary plane, which, passing through the centre of the sun and the earth, extends itself on all sides as far as the firmament: this plane is called the *ecliptick*, and in this the centre of the earth is perpetually carried, without any deviation. *Bentley.*

ECLIP'TICK. *adj.* Described by the *ecliptick* line.

The earth's rotation makes the night and day; The sun revolving through th' *ecliptick* way, Effects the various seasons of the year. *Blackmore.*

E'CLOGUE. *n. f.* [*eclogia*.] A pastoral poem, so called because *Virgil* called his pastorals *eclogues*.

What exclaiming praises *Basilus* gave this *eclogue* any man may guess, that knows love is better than spectacles to make every thing seem great. *Sidney.*

It is not sufficient that the sentences be brief, the whole *eclogue* should be so too. *Pope.*

ECONOMICK. } *adj.* [from *economy*.]
ECONOMICAL. }

1. Pertaining to the regulation of a household.

Her quick'ning power in every living part,
Doth as a nurse, or as a mother serve;
And doth employ her *economick* art,
And busy care, her household to preserve. *Davies.*

In *economical* affairs, having proposed the government of a family, we consider the proper means to effect it. *Watts.*

2. Frugal.

Some are so plainly *economical*, as even to desire that the seat be well watered, and well swelled. *Watson's Architect.*

ECONOMY. *n. f.* [*oikonomia*.] This word is often written, from its derivation, *economy*; but *e* being no diphthong in English, it is placed here with the authorities for different orthography.]

1. The management of a family; the government of a household.

By *St. Paul's* *economy* the heir differs nothing from a servant, while he is in his minority; so a servant should differ nothing from a child in the substantial part. *Taylor.*

2. Distribution of expence.

Particular sums are not laid out to the greatest advantage in his *economy*; but are sometimes suffered to run waste, while he is only careful of the main. *Dryden.*

3. Frugality; discretion of expence; laudable parsimony.

I have no other notion of *economy*, than that it is the parent of liberty and ease. *Swift.*

4. Disposition of things; regulation.

All the divine and infinitely wise ways of *economy* that God could use towards a rational creature, oblige mankind to that course of living which is most agreeable to our nature. *Hammond.*

5. The disposition or arrangement of any work.

In the Greek poets, as in *Plautus*, we see the *economy* and disposition of poems better observed than in *Terence*. *Ben Jonson.*

If this *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epic poem, what soul, though sent into the world with great advantages of nature, cultivated with the liberal arts and sciences, can be sufficient to inform the body of so great a work? *Dryden's Dedication to St. Edmund.*

6. System of matter; distribution of every thing active or passive to its proper place.

These the *stainers* aid,
That by a constant separation made,
They may a due *economy* maintain,
Exclude the noxious parts, the good retain. *Blackmore.*

ECPHRACTICKS. *n. f.* [*ex* and *ephractikos*.]

Such medicines as render tough humours more thin, so as to promote their discharge. *Quincy.*

Procure the blood a free course, ventilation, and transpiration, by suitable purges and *ecphractick* medicines. *Harvey.*

ECSTASY. *n. f.* [*ecstasy*.]

1. Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost.

Follow them swiftly,
And hinder them from what this *ecstasy*
May now provoke them to. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

'T may be
No longer joy there, but an *ecstasy*. *Suckling.*
Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming
With our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

2. Excessive joy; rapture.

O, love, be moderate! allay thy *ecstasy*! *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

The religious pleasure of a well-disposed mind moves gently, and therefore constantly: it does not affect by rapture and *ecstasy*; but is like the pleasure of health, still and sober. *Smith.*

Each delighted, and delighting gives
The pleasing *ecstasy* which each receives. *Prior.*

A pleasure which no language can express;
An *ecstasy*, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart. *Philips' Distress Mother.*

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of the mind.

He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me
sing;
Which when I did, he on the tender grass
Would sit, and harken even to *ecstasy*. *Milton.*

4. Excessive grief or anxiety. This is not now used.

Sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the
air,
Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow
seems.

A modern *ecstasy*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Better be with the dead,
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless *ecstasy*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

5. Madness; distraction. This sense is not now in use.

Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and harsh,
That unmatch'd form, and feature of blown
youth,
Blasted with *ecstasy*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

ECSTASIED. *adj.* [from *ecstasy*.] Ravished; filled with enthusiasm.

These are as common to the inanimate things
as to the most *ecstasied* soul upon earth. *Norris.*

ECSTA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*ecstasios*.]
ECSTA'TICK. }

1. Ravished; rapturous; elevated beyond the usual bounds of nature.

There doth my soul in holy vision sit,
In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstasied* fit. *Milton.*

When one of them, after an *ecstasied* manner,
fell down before an angel, he was severely re-
buked, and bidden to worship God. *Stillington.*

In trance *ecstasied* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee
round. *Pope.*

2. Raised to the highest degree of joy.

To gain *Pescennius* one employs his schemes;
One grasps a *Cecrops* in *ecstasied* dreams. *Pope.*

3. Tending to external objects. This sense is, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the derivation.

I find in me a great deal of *ecstasied* love,
which continually carries me out to good without
myself. *Norris.*

E'CTYPE. *n. f.* [*ectypa*.] A copy.

The complex ideas of substances are *ectypes*,
copies, but not perfect ones; not adequate. *Locke.*

E'CURIE. *n. f.* [French; *ecurie*, Latin.]

A place covered for the lodging or housing of horses.

EDACIOUS. *adj.* [*edax*, Latin.] Eating; voracious; devouring; predatory; ravenous; rapacious; greedy.

EDACITY. *n. f.* [*edacitas*, Latin.] Voracity; ravenousness; greediness; rapacity.

The wolf is a beast of great *edacity* and digestion; it may be the parts of him comfort the bowels. *Baron.*

To EDDER. *v. a.* [probably from *edge*.]

To bind or interweave a fence. Not in use.

To add strength to the hedge, *edder* it; which is, bind the top of the stakes with some small living poles on each side. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

E'DDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. Not in use.

In lopping and felling, save *edder* and *flake*,
These hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make. *Tupper.*

EDDY. *n. f.* [*ed*, backward, again, and *ea*, water, Saxon.]

1. The water that by some repercussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream.

My praises are as a bulrush upon a stream: if they sink not, 'tis because they are born up by the strength of the current, which supports their lightness; but they are carried round again, and return on the *eddy* where they first began. *Dryden.*

2. Whirlpool; circular motion.

The wild waves master'd him, and suck'd him in,
And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Dryden.*

So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play,
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away. *Addison's Cato.*

E'DDY. *adj.* Whirling; moving circularly.

And chaff with *eddy* winds is whirl'd around,
And dancing leaves are lifted from the ground. *Dryden's Virgil.*

EDMATOSE. *adj.* [*edema*.] Swelling; full of humours; commonly written *cedematous*.

A serosity obstructing the glands may be watery, *edematose*, and scurvy, according to the viscosity of the humour. *Arbuthnot.*

EDN'TATED. *adj.* [*edentatus*, Lat.] Deprived of teeth. *Dick.*

EDGE. *n. f.* [*ecge*, Saxon.]

1. The thin or cutting part of a blade.

Seize upon *Fife*; give to the *edge* of this sword
His wife, his babes. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

He that will a good *edge* win,
Must forge thick, and grind thin. *Proverb.*

The *edge* of war, like an ill-sheathed knife,
No more shall cut his master. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

'Tis slander,
Whose *edge* is sharper than the sword. *Shaksp.*

2. A narrow part rising from a broader.

Some harrow their ground over, and then plow
it upon an *edge*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

EDG

3. Brink; margin; extremity.

The rays which pass very near to the *edges* of any body, are bent a little by the action of the body. *Newton's Opticks.*

We have, for many years, walked upon the *edge* of a precipice, while nothing but the slender thread of human life has held us from sinking into endless misery. *Rogers.*

Yes, the last pen for freedom let me draw,
When truth stands trembling on the *edge* of law. *Pope.*

4. Sharpness of mind; proper disposition for action or operation; intencensels of desire.

Give him a further *edge*,
And drive his purpose into these delights. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

But when long time the wretches thoughts
refin'd,
When want had set an *edge* upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts em-
ploy'd,
And that which each invented, all enjoy'd. *Cicero's Manil.*

Silence and solitude set an *edge* upon the genius,
and cause a greater application. *Dryden.*

5. Keenness; acrimony of temper.

Abate the *edge* of traitors, gracious Lord!
That would reduce these bloody days again. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

6. To set teeth on Edge. To cause a tingling uneasiness in the teeth.

A harsh grating tune *set* the teeth on *edge*. *Baron.*

To EDGE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To sharpen; to enable to cut.

There sat she rolling her alluring eyes,
To *edge* her champion's sword, and urge my ruin. *Dryden.*

2. To furnish with an edge.

I fell'd along a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case;
So wond'rous hard, and so secure of wound,
It made my sword, though *edg'd* with flint, re-
bound. *Dryden.*

3. To border with any thing; to fringe.

Their long descending train,
With rubies *edg'd*, and sapphires, swept the
plain. *Dryden.*

I rid over hanging hills, whose tops were *edged*
with groves, and whose feet were watered with
winding rivers. *Pope.*

4. To exasperate; to embitter.

By such reasonings the simple were blinded,
and the malicious *edged*. *Hayward.*
He was indigent and low in money, which
perhaps might have a little *edged* his desperation. *Watson's Life of the Duke of Bucks.*

5. To put forward beyond a line.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they
were in a little time got up close to one another. *Locke.*

To EDGE. v. n. [perhaps from eb, back-ward, Saxon.] To move forward against any power; going close upon a wind, as if upon its skirts or border, and so sailing slow.

I must *edge* upon a point of wind,
And make slow way. *Dryden's Cleopatra*

E'DGED. participial adj. [from edge.] Sharp; not blunt.

We find that subtle or *edged* quantities do pre-
vail over blunt ones. *Digby on Bodies.*

E'DGELESS. adj. [from edge.] Blunt; obtuse; unable to cut.

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy *edgeless* sword; despair and die. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

They are *edgeless* weapons it hath to encounter. *Deceit of Piety.*

E'DGETOOL. n. f. [edge and tool.] A tool made sharp to cut.

EDI

There must be no playing with things sacred,
no jesting with *edgetools*. *L'Estrange.*
Nurses from their children keep *edgetools*. *Dorset.*

I shall exercise upon steel, and its several
sorts; and what sort is fittest for *edgetools*,
which for springs. *Moxon.*

E'DGEWISE. adv. [edge and wise.] With the edge put into any particular direction.

Should the flat side be objected to the stream,
it would be soon turned *edgewise* by the force
of it. *Ray.*

E'DGING. n. f. [from edge.]

1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament.

The garland which I wove for you to wear,
And border'd with a rosy *edging* round. *Dryden.*
A woman branches out into a long dissertation
upon the *edging* of a petticoat. *Addison's Spect.*

2. A narrow lace.

E'DIBLE. adj. [from edo, Latin.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food.

Some Beth is not *edible*, as horses and dogs. *Baron.*

Wheat and barley, and the like, are made
either *edible* or potable by man's art and indus-
try. *More against Atheism.*

Some of the fungus kind, gathered for *edible*
mushrooms, have produced a difficulty of breath-
ing. *Arbuthnot.*

The *edible* creation decks the board. *Prior.*

E'DICT. n. f. [edictum, Latin.] A proclamation of command or prohibition; a law promulgated.

When an absolute monarch commanded his
subjects that which seemeth good in his own
discretion, hath not his *edict* the force of a law? *Hooker.*

The great King of kings

Hath in the table of his law commanded
That thou shalt do no murder; will you then
Spurn at his *edict*, and fulfil a man's. *Shaksp.*
Severe decrees may keep our tongues in awe,
But to our thoughts what *edict* can give law? *Dryden.*

The ministers are always preaching, and the
governours putting out *edicts*, against gaming
and fine cloaths. *Addison.*

EDIFICA'TION. n. f. [edificatio, Latin.]

1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness.

Our blessed Saviour told us, that we must ac-
count for every idle word, not meaning that
every word not designed for *edification*, or less
prudent, shall be reckoned for a sin. *Taylor.*

2. Improvement; instruction.

Out of these magazines I shall supply the
town with what may tend to their *edification*. *Addison's Guardian.*

E'DIFICE. n. f. [edificium, Latin.] A fabrick; a building; a structure.

My love was like a fair house built on an-
other man's ground; so that I have lost my *edi-
fice* by mistaking the place where I erected it. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*

God built

So spacious, and his line stretch'd out so far,
That man may know he dwells not in his own;
An *edifice* too large for him to fill. *Milton.*

The *edifice*, where all were met to see him,
Upon their heads and on his own he pull'd. *Milton.*

As Tuscan pillars owe their original to this
country, the architects always give them a place
in *edifices* raised in Tuscany. *Addison on Italy.*

He must be an idiot that cannot discern more
strokes of workmanship in the structure of an
animal than in the most elegant *edifice*. *Bentley.*

EDIFIER. n. f. [from edify.] One that improves or instructs another.

To EDIFY. v. a. [edifico, Latin.]

1. To build.

EDU

There was a holy chapel *edify'd*,
Wherein the hermit wont to say
His holy things each morn and eventide. *Spenser.*

Men have *edify'd*

A lofty temple, and perfume'd an altar to thy
name. *Chapman.*

2. To instruct; to improve.

He who speaketh no more than *edifyeth*, is
undeservedly reprehended for much speaking. *Hooker.*

Men are *edified*, when either their understand-
ing is taught somewhat whereof, in such actions,
it behoveth all men to consider, or when their
hearts are moved with any affection suitable
thereunto. *Hooker.*

Life is no life, without the blessing of a
friendly and an *edifying* conversation. *L'Estrange.*

He gave, he taught; and *edify'd* the more,
Because he shew'd, by proof, 'twas easy to be
poor. *Dryden.*

3. To teach; to persuade. This is now either obsolete or ludicrous.

You shall hardly *edify* me, that those nations
might not, by the law of nature, have been
subdued by any nation that had only policy and
moral virtue. *Bacon's Holy War.*

E'DILE. n. f. [adilis, Latin.] The title of a magistrate in old Rome, whose office seems in some particulars to have resembled that of our justices of peace.

The *edile*, ho! let him be apprehended. *Shakespeare.*

EDITION. n. f. [editio, Latin.]

1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book.

This English *edition* is not so properly a trans-
lation, as a new composition upon the same
ground. *Bovart.*

2. Republication: generally with some revival or correcting.

These are of the second *edition*. *Shakespeare.*
The business of our redemption is to rub over
the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint
God's image upon the soul, and to set forth na-
ture in a second and a fairer *edition*. *South.*

I cannot go so far as he who published the first
edition of him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The Code, composed hastily, was forced to
undergo an emendation, and to come forth in a
second *edition*. *Baber.*

EDITOR. n. f. [editor, Latin.] Publisher; he that revises or prepares any work for publication.

When a different reading gives us a different
sense, or a new elegance in an author, the *editor*
does very well in taking notice of it. *Addison.*

This nonsense got into all the editions by a
mistake of the stage editors. *Pope.*

To E'DUCATE. v. a. [duco, Latin.] To breed; to bring up; to instruct youth.

Their young succession all their cares employ;
They breed, they brood, instruct, and educate,
And make provision for the future state. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Education is worse, in proportion to the gran-
deur of the parents: if the whole world were
under one monarch, the heir of that monarch
would be the worst *educated* mortal since the
creation. *Sebast on Modern Education.*

EDUCA'TION. n. f. [from educate.] Formation of manners in youth; the manner of breeding youth; nurture.

Education and instruction are the means, the
one by use, the other by precept, to make out
natural faculty of reason both the better and the
sooner to judge rightly between truth and error,
good and evil. *Hooker.*

All nations have agreed in the necessity of a
strict *education*, which consisted in the observ-
ance of moral duties. *Swift.*

To EDUCE. v. a. [duco, Latin.] To

bring out; to extract; to produce from a state of occultation.

That the world was *educed* out of the power of space, give that as a reason of its original: in this language, to grow rich, were to *educe* money out of the power of the pocket. *Glauco.*

This matter must have lain eternally confined to its beds of earth, were there not this agent to *educe* it thence. *Woodward.*

Th' eternal art *educes* good from ill, Grafts on this passion our best principle. *Pope.*

EDUCATION. *n. f.* [from *educere*.] The act of bringing any thing into view.

TO EDULCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To sweeten. A chymical term.

EDULCORATION. *n. f.* [from *edulcorate*.] The act of sweetening.

TO ECK. *v. a.* [eacan, ecan, ican, Saxon; eak, Scottish; eck, Erie.]

1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.

2. To supply any deficiency. See **EKK.**

Hence endless penance for our fault I pay; But that redoubled crime, with vengeance new, Thou biddest me to eke. *Fairy Queen.*

EEL. *n. f.* [æl, Saxon; aal, German.] A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud.

Is the adder better than the eel, Because his painted skin contents the eye? *Shakespeare.*

The Cockney put the eel i' th' pasty alive. *Shakespeare.*

E'EN. *adv.* Contracted from *even*. See **EVEN.**

Says the satyr, if you have a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the same mouth, I have e'en done with you. *L'Estrange.*

EFF. *n. f.* Commonly written **EPT.** A small lizard.

EFFABLE. *adj.* [effabilis, Latin.] Expressive; utterable; that may be spoken. *Did.*

TO EFFACE. *v. a.* [effacer, French.]

1. To destroy any thing painted, or carved.

2. To make no more legible or visible; to blot out; to strike out.

Characters on dust, the first breath of wind effaces. *Locke.*

It was ordered, that his name should be effaced out of all publick registers. *Addison.*

Time, I said, may happily efface That cruel image of the king's disgrace. *Prior.*

Orway fail'd to polish or refine, And fluent Shakespeare scarce effac'd a line. *Pope.*

3. To destroy; to wear away.

Nor our admission shall your realm disgrace, Nor length of time our gratitude efface. *Dryden.*

EFFE'CT. *n. f.* [effectus, Latin.]

1. That which is produced by an operating cause.

You may see by her example, in herself wife, and of others beloved, that neither folly is the cause of vehement love, nor reproach the effect. *Sidney.*

Effect is the substance produced, or simple idea introduced into any subject, by the exerting of power. *Locke.*

We see the pernicious effects of luxury in the ancient Romans, who immediately found themselves poor as soon as this vice got footing among them. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Consequence; event.

No man, in effect, doth accompany with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, or voice, or fashion. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in effect, to say that the author of it is a man. *Addison.*

3. Purpose; meaning; general intent.

They spake to her to that effect. *Chapin.*

4. Consequence intended; success; advantage.

Christ is become of no effect unto you. *Gal.*

He should depart only with a title, the effect whereof he should not be possessed of, before he deserved it. *Clarendon.*

The institution has hitherto proved without effect, and has neither extinguished crimes, nor lessened the numbers of criminals. *Temple.*

5. Completion; perfection.

Not so worthily to be brought to heroical effect by fortune or necessity, like Ulysses and Aeneas, as by one's own choice and working. *Sidney.*

Semblant art shall carve the fair effect, And full achievement of thy great designs. *Prior.*

6. Reality; not mere appearance.

In shew, a marvellous, indifferently composed senate ecclesiastical was to govern, but in effect one only man should, as the spirit and soul of the residue, do all in all. *Hooker.*

State and wealth, the business and the crowd, Seems at this distance but a darker cloud; And is to him, who rightly things esteems, No other in effect than what it seems. *Denham.*

7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables.

What form of prayer Can serve my turn? Forgive me my foul murder! That cannot be, since I am still possessor Of those effects for which I did the murder, My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen. *Shakespeare.*

The emperor knew that they could not convey away many of their effects. *Addison.*

TO EFFE'CT. *v. a.* [efficio, Latin.]

1. To bring to pass; to attempt with success; to achieve; to accomplish as an agent.

Being consul, I doubt not t' effect All that you wish. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To produce as a cause.

The change made of that syrup into a purple colour, was effected by the vinegar. *Boyle.*

EFFE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *effect*.] Performable; practicable; feasible.

That a pot full of ashes will still contain as much water as it would without them, is not effectible upon the strictest experiment. *Brown.*

EFFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *effect*.]

1. Having the power to produce effects; efficacious; effectual: with of.

They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them. *Bacon.*

If any mystery, rite, or sacrament be effective of any spiritual blessings, then this much more, as having the prerogative and principality above every thing else. *Taylor.*

There is nothing in words and styles but suitability, that makes them acceptable and effective. *Glanville.*

2. Operative; active; having the quality of producing effects.

Nor do they speak properly who say that time consumeth all things; for time is not effective, nor are bodies destroyed by it. *Brown.*

3. Producing effects; efficient.

Whoever is an effective real cause of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what instrument forever he does it. *Taylor.*

4. Having the power of operation; useful; as, effective men in an army.

EFFE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *effective*.] Powerfully; with real operation.

This effectively resist the devil, and suffers us to receive no hurt from him. *Taylor.*

EFFE'CTLESS. *adj.* [from *effect*.] Without effect; impotent; useless; unmeaning.

I'll chop off my hands; In bootless prayer have they been held up, And they have serv'd me to effectless use. *Shakespeare.*

EFFE'CTOR. *n. f.* [effector, Latin.]

1. He that produces any effect; performer.

2. Maker; creator.

We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite Being who was the effector of it. *Derham.*

EFFE'CTUAL. *adj.* [effectual, French.]

1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion; operative; efficacious.

The reading of scripture is effectual, as well to lay even the first foundation, as to add degrees of further perfection, in the fear of God. *Hooker.*

The communication of thy faith may become effectual, by the acknowledging of every good thing. *Philémon.*

2. Veracious; expressive of facts. A sense not in use.

Reprove my allegation, if you can; Or else conclude my words effectual. *Shakespeare.*

EFFE'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *effectual*.] In a manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously.

Sometimes the light of the altar, and decent preparations for devotion, may compose and recover the wandering mind more effectually than a sermon. *South.*

A subject of that vast latitude, that the strength of one man will scarcely be sufficient effectually to carry it on. *Woodward.*

TO EFFE'CTUATE. *v. a.* [effatuor, Fr.]

To bring to pass; to fulfil.

He found means to acquaint himself with a nobleman, to whom discovering what he was, he found him a fit instrument to effectuate his desire. *Sidney.*

EFFE'MINACY. *n. f.* [from *effeminare*.]

1. Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy; mean submission.

But foul effeminacy held me yok'd Her bond slave: O indignity, O blot To honour and religion! *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. Lasciviousness; loose pleasure.

So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, softness, and effeminacy are prevented. *Taylor.*

EFFE'MINATE. *adj.* [effeminatus, Lat.]

1. Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; soft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous; tender; luxurious: of persons.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became effeminate, and his sensible of honour. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling the practice of a woman; womanish: of things.

After the slaughter of so many peers, Shall we at last conclude effeminate peace? *Shak.*

From man's effeminate slackness it begins, Who should better hold his place. *Milton.*

The more effeminate and soft his life, The more his fame to struggle to the field. *Dryden.*

3. Womanlike; soft without reproach. A sense not in use.

As well we know your tenderness of heart, And gentle, kind, effeminate remorse. *Shaksp.*

TO EFFE'MINATE. *v. a.* [effemino, Lat.]

To make womanish; to weaken; to emasculate; to unman.

When one is sure it will not corrupt or effeminate children's minds, and make them fond of trifles, I think all things should be contrived to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

To EFFEMINATE. *v. n.* To grow womanish; to soften; to melt into weakness.

In a foolish peace both courage will *effeminate* and manners corrupt. *Pope.*

EFFEMINATION. *n. f.* [from *effeminate*.] The state of one grown womanish; the state of one emasculated or unmanned.

Vices the hare figured; not only *effemination*, or usury, from its fecundity and superfecundation, but degenerate *effemination*. *Baron.*

To EFFERVESECE. *v. n.* [*effervesco*, Latin.] To generate heat by intestine motion.

The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *effervesce* even to a flame. *Mead.*

EFFERVESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *effervesco*, Latin.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion.

In the chymical sense, *effervescence* signifies an intestine motion, produced by mixing two bodies together that lay at rest before; attended sometimes with a hissing noise, frothing, and ebullition. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Take chalk, ignite it in a crucible, and then powder it: put it into strong spirit of nitre, 'till it becomes sweetish, and makes no *effervescence* upon the injection of the chalk. *Grew.*

Hot springs do not owe their heat to any collocation or *effervescence* of the minerals in them, but to subterranean heat or fire. *Woodward's Natural History.*

EFFETE. *adj.* [*effetus*, Latin.]

1. Barren; disabled from generation.

It is probable that females have in them the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, all spent and exhausted, the animal becomes barren and *effete*. *Ray.*

In most countries the earth would be so parched and *effete* by the drought, that it would afford but one harvest. *Bentley.*

2. Worn out with age.

All that can be allowed him now, is to refresh his decrepit, *effete* sensuality, with the history of his former life. *South.*

EFFICACIOUS. *adj.* [*efficax*, Latin.]

Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended.

A glowing drop with hollow'd steel He takes, and, by one *efficacious* breath, Dilates to cube or square. *Philips.*

EFFICACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *efficacious*.]

Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the consequence desired.

If we find that any other body strikes *efficaciously* enough upon it, we cannot doubt but it will move that way in which the striking body impels it. *Digby on Bodies.*

EFFICACY. *n. f.* [from *efficax*, Latin.]

Power to produce effects; production of the consequence intended.

Whatever is spoken concerning the *efficacy* or necessity of God's word, they tie and restrain only into immuns. *Hooker.*

Whether if they had tasted the tree of life before that of good and evil, they had suffered the curse of mortality; or whether the *efficacy* of the one had not overpowered the penalty of the other, we leave it unto God. *Brown.*

Efficacy is a power of speech which represents a thing, by presenting to our minds the lively ideas or forms. *Pearson.*

The apostle tells us of the success and *efficacy* of the gospel upon the minds of men; and, for this reason, he calls it the power of God unto salvation. *Tillotson.*

The arguments drawn from the goodness of God, have a prevailing *efficacy* to induce men to repent. *Rogers.*

EFFICIENCY. } *n. f.* [from *efficio*, La-

EFFICIENCY. } *tin.* The act of producing effects; agency.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us, we are no more able to conceive by our reason, than creatures unreasonable by their sense are able to apprehend after what manner we dispose and order the course of our affairs. *Hooker.*

That they are carried by the manuduction of a rule, is evident; but what that regulating *efficiency* should be, is not easily determined. *Glauville.*

Sinning against conscience has no special productive *efficiency* of this particular sort of sinning, more than of any other. *South.*

A pious will is the means to enlighten the understanding in the truth of christianity upon the account of a natural *efficiency*: a will so disposed, will engage the mind in a severe search. *South.*

Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent and unstable agents; being entirely owing to the direct concourse of the power of the Author of nature. *Woodward.*

EFFICIENT. *n. f.* [*efficio*, Latin.]

1. The cause which makes effects to be what they are.

God, which moveth meer natural agents as an *efficient* only, doth otherwise move intellectual creatures, and especially his holy angels. *Hooker.*

2. He that makes; the effector.

Observations of the order of nature carry the mind up to the admiration of the great *efficient* of the world. *Hude.*

EFFICIENT. *adj.* Causing effects; that makes the effect to be what it is.

Your answering in the final cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the *efficient*. *Collier on Thought.*

To EFFIGIATE. *v. a.* [*effigio*, Latin.]

To form in semblance; to image.

EFFIGIATION. *n. f.* [from *effigiate*.]

The act of imaging, or forming the resemblance of things or persons. *Did.*

EFFIGIES. } *n. f.* [*effigies*, Latin; effigy

EFFIGY. } is from being in *effigy*.]

Resemblance; image in painting or sculpture; representation; idea.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing. *Dryden.*

Observe those numerous wrongs in *effigy*, The gods have sav'd from the devouring sea. *Garth.*

EFFLORESCENCE. } *n. f.* [*effloresco*, La-

EFFLORESCENCY. } *tin.*]

1. Production of flowers.

Where there is less heat, there the spirit of the plant is digested, and severed from the grosser juice in *efflorescence*. *Baron.*

2. Exerescencies in the form of flowers.

Two white sparry incrustations, with *efflorescencies* in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water. *Woodward.*

3. [In physick.] The breaking out of some humours in the skin, in distempers called exanthematous; as in the measles, and the like. *Quincy.*

A wart beginneth in the cutis, and seemeth to be an *efflorescence* of the serum of the blood. *Wissman's Surgery.*

EFFLORESCENT. *adj.* [*effloresco*, Latin.]

Shooting out in form of flowers.

Yellow *efflorescent* sparry incrustations on stone. *Woodward.*

EFFLUENCE. *n. f.* [*effluo*, Latin.] That

which issues from some other principle.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increase. *Milton.*

These scintillations are not the ascension of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable *effluences* discharged from the bodies collided. *Brown.*

From the bright *effluences* of his deed They borrow that reflected light, With which the lasting lamp they feed, Whose beams dispel the damps of envious night. *Prior.*

EFFLUVIA. } *n. f.* [from *effluo*, Lat.]

EFFLUVIUM. } Those small particles which are continually flying off from bodies; the subtilty of which appears from their being able, a long time together, to produce very sensible effects, without any sensible diminution of the body from whence they arise. *Quincy.*

If the earth were an electric body, and the air but the *effluvia* thereof, we might believe that from attraction, and by effluxion, bodies tended to the earth. *Brown.*

Neither the earth's diurnal revolution upon its axis, nor any magnetic *effluvia* of the earth, nor the air, or atmosphere, which environs the earth, can produce gravity. *Woodward.*

If these *effluvia*, which do upward tend, Because less heavy than the air, ascend; Why do they ever from their height retreat, And why return to seek their central seat? *Blackmore.*

EFFLUX. *n. f.* [*effluxus*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out.

Through the copious *efflux* of matter through the orifice of a deep ulcer, he was reduced to a skeleton. *Harvey.*

2. Effusion; flow.

The first *efflux* of mens piety, after receiving of the faith, was the selling and consecrating their possessions. *Hammond.*

3. That which flows from something else; emanation.

Prime cheaper, light? Of all material beings, first and best! *Thomson's Summer.*

4. The act of flowing is more properly *effluence*, and that which flows more properly *efflux*.

To EFFLUX. *v. n.* [*effluo*, Latin.] To run out; to flow away. This is not often in use.

Five thousand and some odd centuries of years are *effluxed* since the creation. *Byss.*

EFFLUXION. *n. f.* [*effluxum*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out.

By *effluxion* and attraction bodies tend towards the earth. *Brown.*

2. That which flows out; effluvia; emanation.

There are some light *effluxions* from spirit to spirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body. *Bacon.*

To EFFORCE. *v. a.* [*efforcer*, French.]

1. To force; to break through by violence.

In all that room was nothing to be seen, But huge great iron chests and coffers strong, All bar'd with double bonds, that no'er could be open. *Fairy Q.*

2. To force; to ravish; to violate by force.

Then 'gan her beauty shine as brightest day, And burnt his beakly heart t' *efforce* her chastity. *Spenser.*

3. To strain; to exert with effort or vehemence. This word is not now used.

The palmer lent his ear into the noise, To wheet who called to importunately; Again he heard a more *efforced* voice, That had him come in haste. *Spenser.*

To EFFORM. *v. a.* [*efformo*, Latin.] To make in any certain manner; to shape; to fashion.

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being,

EFF

raising us from nothing, and *efforming* us after thy own image. *Taylor.*

EFFORMATION. *n. f.* [from *efform*.] The act of fashioning or giving form to.
Nature begins to set upon her work of *efformation*. *Merc.*
They pretend to solve phenomena, and to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the universe. *Ray.*

EFFORT. *n. f.* [*effort*, French.] Struggle; strain; vehement action; laborious endeavour.
If, after having gained victories, we had made the same *efforts* as if we had lost them, France could not have withstood us. *Adelphi.*
Though the same sun, with all diffusive rays, Blush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze, We prize the stronger *effort* of his pow'r, And always set the gem above the flow'r. *Pope.*

EFFUSION. *n. f.* [*effusio*, Latin.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration.
He set apart annual sums for the recovery of manuscripts, the *effusion* of coins, and the procuring of mummies. *Arbuthnot.*

EFFRAYABLE. *adj.* [*effroyable*, French.] Dreadful; frightful; terrible. A word not used.
Pestilential symptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their *effrayable* nature but arsenical fumes. *Harvey.*

EFFRONTERY. *n. f.* [*effronterie*, French.] Impudence; shamelessness; contempt of reproach.
They could hardly contain themselves within one unworthy act, who had *effrontery* enough to commit or countenance it. *King Charles.*
Others with ignorance and insufficiency have self-admiration and *effrontery* to set up themselves.
A bold man's *effrontery*, in company with women, must be owing to his low opinion of them, and his high one of himself. *Clarissa.*

TO EFFULGE. *v. n.* [*effulgeo*, Latin.] To send forth lustre or effulgence. I know not that this word is used.
The topaz charms the fight, Like these *effulging* yellow streams of light. *Savage.*

EFFULGENCE. *n. f.* [*effulgeo*, Latin.] Lustre; brightness; clarity; splendour.
On thee Impress'd, th' *effulgence* of his glory abides. *Milton.*
Thy lustre, best *effulgence*, can dispel The clouds of error, and the gloom of hell. *Blackmore.*

EFFULGENT. *adj.* [*effulgens*, Latin.] Shining; bright; luminous.
How soon th' *effulgent* emanations fly Through the blue gulph of interposing sky! *Blackmore.*
The downward sun Looks out *effulgent*, from amid' the flash Of broken clouds. *Thomson's Spring.*

EFFUMABILITY. *n. f.* [*summus*, Latin.] The quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes. An useful word, but not adopted.
They seem to define *mercury* by volatility, or, if I may coin such a word, *effumability*. *Boyle.*

TO EFFUSE. *v. a.* [*effusus*, Lat.] To pour out; to spill; to shed.
He fell, and, deadly pale, Grown'd out his soul, with gushing blood of-
fused. *Milton.*
At last emerging from his nostrils wide, And gushing mouth, *effus'd* the briny tide. *Pope's Odyssey.*

EFT

EFFUSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Waste; effusion. Not used.
The air hath got into my deadly wounds, And much *effuse* of blood doth make me faint. *Shakespeare.*

EFFUSION. *n. f.* [*effusio*, Latin.]
1. The act of pouring out.
My heart hath melted at a lady's tears, Bring an ordinary inundation; But this *effusion* of such manly drops, This show'r, blown up by tempest of the soul, Startles mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd. *Shakespeare.*
Our blessed Lord commanded the representation of his death, and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking bread and *effusion* of wine. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*
If the flood-gates of heaven were any thing distinct from the forty days rain, their *effusion*, 'tis likely, was at this same time when the abyss was broken open. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Waste; the act of spilling or shedding.
When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of instruction, human or divine, could prevent *effusion* of blood. *Hooker.*
Stop *effusion* of our chilian blood, And 'tablish quietness. *Shakespeare Henry vi.*
Yet shall she be restor'd, since publick good For private interest ought not be withstood, To save th' *effusion* of my people's blood. *Dryden.*

3. The act of pouring out words.
Endless and senseless *effusions* of indigested prayers, oftentimes disgrace, in most unsufferable manner, the worthiest part of christian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

4. Bounteous donation.
Such great force the gospel of Christ had then upon mens souls, melting them into that liberal *effusion* of all that they had. *Hammond.*

5. The thing poured out.
Purge me with the blood of my Redeemer, and I shall be clean; wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow. *King Charles.*

EFFUSIVE. *adj.* [from *effuse*.] Pouring out; dispersing.
The north-east spends its rage; th' *effusive* south Warms the wide air. *Thomson's Spring.*

EFT. *n. f.* [*epeta*, Saxon.] A newt; an evel; a small kind of lizard that lives generally in the water.
Peacocks are beneficial to the places where they are kept, by clearing of them from snakes, adders, and *efts*, upon which they will live. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
The crocodile of Egypt is the lizard of Italy, and the *eft* in our country. *Nicholas.*

EFT. *adv.* [*eft*, Saxon.] Soon; quickly; speedily; shortly. Obsolete.
Eft through the thick they heard one rudely rush, With noise whereof he from his lofty fied Down fell to ground, and crept into a bush, To hide his coward head from dying dread. *Fairy Queen.*
Quite consumed with flame, The idol is of that eternal inaid; For so at least I have preserv'd the same, With hands profane, from being *eft* betray'd. *Fairfax.*

EFTSOONS. *adv.* [*eft* and *poop*.] Soon afterward; in a short time; again.
An obsolete word; formed, as it seems, by the conjunction of two words of the same meaning.
He in their stead *eftsoons*, placed Englishmen, who possessed all their lands. *Spenser.*
Eftsoons the nymphs, which now had flowers their fill, Run all in haste to see that silver brood. *Spenser.*

EGO

The Germans deadly hated the Turks, whereof it was to be thought that new wars should *effusions* ensue. *Knotter's History.*
Effusions, O sweetheart kind, my love repay, And all the year shall then be holiday. *Guy.*

E. G. [*exempli gratia*.] For the sake of an instance or example.

E'GER. *n. f.* [See **EAGRE**] An impetuous or irregular flood or tide.
From the peculiar disposition of the earth at the bottom, wherein quick excitations are made, may arise those *egers* and flows in some estuaries and rivers; as is observable about Trent and Humber in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO EGE'ET. *v. a.* [*egero*, Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents.
Divers creatures sleep all the winter; as the bear, the hedge-hog, the bat, and the bee: these all wax fat when they sleep, and *ege'et* not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

EGE'STION. *n. f.* [*egestus*, Lat.] The act of throwing out the digested food at the natural vents.
The animal soul or spirits manage as well their spontaneous actions, as the natural or involuntary exertions of digestion, *egestion*, and circulation. *Hales' Origin of Mankind.*

EGG. *n. f.* [*æg*, Saxon; *ougb*, Erse.]
1. That which is laid by feathered and some other animals, from which their young is produced.
An *egg* was found having lain many years at the bottom of a moat, where the earth had somewhat overgrown it; and this *egg* was come to the hardness of a stone, and the colours of the white and yolk perfect. *Bacon.*
Eggs are perhaps the highest, most nourishing, and exalted of animal food, and most indigestible. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The spawn or sperm of other creatures.
Therefore think him as the serpent's *egg*, Which hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischievous. *Shakespeare.*
Ev'ry insect of each different kind, In its own *egg*, cheer'd by the solar rays, Organs invol'd and latent life displays. *Blackmore.*

3. Any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg.
There was taken a great glass-bubble with a long neck, such as chemists are wont to call a philosophical *egg*. *Boyl.*

TO EGG. *v. a.* [*eggia*, to incite, Islandick; *eggian*, Sax.] To incite; to instigate; to provoke to action; for this, *edge* is, I think, sometimes ignorantly used.
Study becomes pleasant to him who is pursuing his genius, and whose ardour of inclination *eggs* him forward, and carrieth him through every obstacle. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

E'GLANTINE. *n. f.* [*eglantier*, French.] A species of rose; sweetbriar.
O'er-canopied with luscious woodbine, With sweet musk roses, and with *eglantines*. *Shakespeare.*
The leaf of *eglantine*, not to slander, Out-sweeten'd not thy breath. *Shakespeare.*
Sycamores with *eglantine* were spread, A hedge about the sides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

E'GOTISM. *n. f.* [from *ego*, Lat.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego* or *I*; too frequent mention of a man's self in writing or conversation.
The most violent *egotism*, which I have yet

with, in the course of my reading, is that of Cardinal Wolsey's; *ego & rex meus*, I and my king. *Spectator.*

E'GOTIST. n. f. [from *ego*.] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, I; a talker of himself.

A tribe of *equists*, for whom I have always had a mortal aversion, are the authors of memoirs, who are never mentioned in any works but their own. *Spectator.*

To E'GOTIZE. v. n. [from *ego*.] To talk much of one's self.

EGREGIOUS. adj. [*egregius*, Latin.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary. He might be able to adorn this present age, and furnish history with the records of *egregious* exploits both of art and valour. *Moore.*

One to empire born;
Egregious prince; whose manly childhood
Shew'd

His mingled parents, and portended joy
Unspeaking. *Philips.*

An *egregious* and pregnant influence how far
Virtue surpasses ingenuity. *Woodward.*

2. Eminently bad; remarkably vitious. This is the usual sense.

We may be bold to conclude, that these last times, for insolence, pride, and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worst. *Hester.*

Ah me, most credulous fool!
Egregious murderer! *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
And hence th' *egregious* wizard shall fore-
doom

The fate of Louis and the fall of Rome. *Pope.*

EGREGIOUSLY. adv. [from *egregious*.]

Eminently; shamefully. Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me,

For making him *egregiously* an ass
And practising upon his peace and quiet,
Even to madness. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He discovered that, besides the extravagance
of every article, he had been *egregiously* cheated.
Arbutnot's John Bull.

E'GRESS. n. f. [*egressus*, Latin.] The power or act of going out of any place; departure.

Gates of burning adamant,
Bar'd over us, prohibit all *egress*. *Milton.*

This water would have been locked up with-
in the earth, and its *egress* utterly debarred,
had the strata of stone and marble remained
continuous. *Woodward's Natural History.*

E'GRESSION. n. f. [*egressio*, Lat.] The act of going out.

The vast number of troops is expressed in the
swarms; their tumultuous manner of issuing
out of their ships, and the perpetual *egression*,
which seemed without end, are imaged in the
bees pouring out. *Pope.*

E'CRET. n. f. A fowl of the heron kind,
with red legs. *Bailey.*

E'GRIOT. n. f. [*aigret*, French; per-
haps from *aigre*, sour.] A species of
cherry.

The *cæur-cherry*, which inclineth more to
white, is sweeter than the red; but the *egriot* is
more sour. *Bacon.*

To EJA'ULATE. v. a. [*ejacular*, Lat.]
To throw; to shoot; to dart out.

Being rooted so little way in the skin, nothing
near so deeply as the quills of fowls, they are the
more easily *ejaculated*. *Gray.*

The mighty magnet from the center darts
This strong, though subtle force, through all the
parts:

Its active rays, *ejaculated* thence,
Irradiate all the wide circumference. *Blackmore.*

EJA'CLAT'ION. n. f. [from *ejaculate*.]

1. The act of darting or throwing out.

There seemeth to be acknowledged, in the act
of envy, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye.

Bacon's Essays.

There is to be observed, in those dissolutions
which will not easily incorporate, what the ef-
fects are; as the ebullition, the precipitation to
the bottom, the *ejaculation* towards the top, the
suspension in the middle, and the like. *Bacon.*

2. A short prayer darted out occasion-
ally, without solemn retirement.

In your dressing let there be *ejaculations* fitted
to the several actions of dressing; as at washing
your hands, pray God to cleanse your soul from
sin. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

EJA'CLATORY. adj. [from *ejaculate*.]

1. Suddenly darted out; uttered in short
sentences.

The continuance of this posture might incline
to ease and drowsiness; they used it rather
upon some short *ejaculatory* prayers, than in
their larger devotions. *Duppa's Devotion.*

2. Sudden; hasty.

We are not to value ourselves upon the merit
of *ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits
and starts. *L'Estrange.*

To EJECT. v. a. [*ejicio*, *ejectum*, Lat.]

1. To throw out; to cast forth; to void.

Infernal lightning falls from his throat!
Ejected sparks upon the billows float! *Sandys.*
The heart, as laid, from its contracted cave,
On the left side *ejects* the bounding wave. *Blackmore.*

Tears may spoil the eyes, but not wash away
the affliction; sighs may exhaust the man, but
not *eject* the burthen. *South.*

2. To throw out or expel from an office
or possession.

It was the force of conquest; force with force
Is well *ejected*, when the conquer'd can. *Milton.*

The French king was again *ejected* when our
king submitted to the church. *Dryden.*

3. To expel; to drive away; to dismiss
with hatred.

We are peremptory to dispatch
This viperous traitor; to *eject* him hence
Were but our danger; and to keep him here;
Our certain death; therefore it is decreed
He dies to-night. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To cast away; to reject.

To have *ejected* whatsoever the church doth
make account of, be it even so harmless in itself,
and of never so ancient continuance, without any
other crime to charge it with, than only that it
hath been the hap thereof to be used by the church
of Rome, and not to be commanded in the
word of God, could not have been defended. *Hester.*

Will any man say, that if the words whoring
and drinking were by parliament *ejected* out
of the English tongue, we should all awake next
morning chaste and temperate. *Swift.*

EJE'CTION. n. f. [*ejectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of casting out; expulsion.

These stories are founded on the *ejectio* of the
fallen angels from heaven. *Broome.*

2. [In physick.] The discharge of any
thing by vomit, stool, or any other
emundatory. *Quincy.*

EJE'CTMENT. n. f. [from *eject*.] A legal
writ by which any inhabitant of a house,
or tenant of an estate, is commanded to
depart.

EIGH. interj. An expression of sudden
delight.

EIGHT. adj. [*eahta*, Saxon; *abta*, Go-
thick; *asht*, Scottish.] Twice four.
A word of number.

This island contains *eight* score and *eight* miles
in circuit. *Sandys's Journey.*

EIGHTH. adj. [from *eight*.] Next in or-
der to the seventh; the ordinal of eight.

Another yet?—A seventh! I'll see no more;
And yet the *eight* appears! *Shakespeare.*
In the *eight* month should be the reign of
Saturn. *Bacon.*

I stay reluctant seven continued years,
And water her ambrosial couch with tears;
The *eight* the voluntarily moves to part,
Or urg'd by Jove, or her own changeful heart. *Pope.*

EI'GHTEN. adj. [*eight* and *ten*.] Twice
nine.

He can't take two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave *eighteen*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

If men naturally lived but twenty years, we
should be satisfied if they died about *eighteen*;
and yet *eighteen* years now are as long as *eighteen*
years would be then. *Taylor.*

EI'GHTEENTH. adj. [from *eighteen*.] The
next in order to the seventeenth; twice
ninth.

In the *eighteenth* year of Jeroboam died Abijam.
1 Kings.

EI'GHTFOLD. adj. [*eight* and *fold*.] Eight
times the number or quantity.

EI'GHTHLY. adv. [from *eight*.] In the
eight place.

Eightly, living creatures have voluntary
motion, which plants have not. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

EI'GHTIETH. adj. [from *eighty*.] The
next in order to the seventy-ninth;
eight tenth.

Some balances are so exact as to be sensibly
turned with the *eightieth* part of a grain.
Wilkins's Math. Magic.

EI'GHTSCORE. adv. [*eight* and *score*.]
Eight times twenty; a hundred and
sixty.

What! keep a week away? seven days and
nights?

Eightscore eight hours? and lovers absent hours,
More tedious than the dial *eightscore* times?
Oh weary reckoning! *Shakespeare's Othello.*

EI'GHTY. adj. [*eight* and *ten*.] *Eight*
times ten; fourscore.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of tears.
Shakespeare.

Among all other climactericks three are most
remarkable; that is, seven times seven, or forty-
nine; nine times nine, or eighty-one; and seven
times nine, or the year sixty-three, which is
conceived to carry with it the most considerable
fatality. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EIGNE. adj. [*aifne*, Fr.] In law, it de-
notes the eldest or first born. Here it
signifies unalienable, as being entailed.

It happeneth not seldom, that, to avoid the
yearly oath, for aversion of the continuance of
some estate for life, which is *eigne*, and not sub-
ject to forfeiture for the alienation that cometh
after it, the party will offer to sue for a pardon
uncompelled before the time; in all which, some
mitigation of the uttermost value may well and
worthily be offered. *Bacon.*

EI'SEL. n. f. [*eoril*, Saxon.] Vinegar,
verjuice; any acid. An old word.

Cast in thy mind
How thou resemblest Christ, as with some
poison,

If thou paine thy taste; remember therewithall,
How Christ for thee tasted *eisel* and gall.
Sir T. More.

EI'THER. pron. [*æðer*, Saxon; *auter*,
Scottish.]

1. Whichever of the two; whether one
or the other.

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flatter'd; but he neither loves,
Nor either cares for him. *Shakespeare.*

So like in arms these champions were,
As they had been a very pair;
So that a man would almost swear,
That either had been either. *Drayton's Nymph.*
Goring made a fast friendship with Digby,
either of them believing he could deceive the other. *Clarendon.*

I do not ask whether bodies do so exist, that
the motion of one body cannot really be without
the motion of another: to determine this either
way, is to beg the question for or against a
vacuum. *Locke.*

2. Each; both.

In the process of natural beings, there seem
some to be creatures placed, as it were, on the
confines of several provinces, and participating
something of either. *Hale.*

Sev'n times the sun has either tropick view'd,
The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd.
Dryden's Virgil.

3. It is used sometimes of more than two; any one of a certain number.

4. Any of an indeterminate number, as in the following passage:

Henry VIII. Francis I. and Charles V. were
so provident, as scarce a palm of ground could
be gotten by either of the three, but that the
other two would set the balance of Europe upright
again. *Bacon.*

BR'THER. adv. [from the noun.] A dis- tributive adverb, answered by or: either the one or the other.

We never heard of any ship that had been
seen to arrive upon any shore of Europe; no nor
of either the East or West Indies. *Bacon.*

What perils shall we find,
If either place, or time, or other course,
Cause us to alter th' order now assign'd? *Daniel.*
Either your brethren have miserably deceived
us, or power confers virtue. *Swift to Pope.*

EJULA'TION. n. f. [ejulatio, Lat.] Out- cry; lamentation; moan; wailing.

Instead of hymns and praises, he breaks out
into ejulations and effeminate wailings.
Government of the Tongue.

With dismal groans
And ejulation, in the pangs of death,
Some call for aid. *Philips.*

EKE. adv. [eac, Saxon; ook, Dutch.] Also; likewise.

If any strength we have, it is to ill;
But all the good is God's both power and eke will.
Fairy Queen.

Now if 'tis chiefly in the heart
That courage does itself exert,
'Twill be prodigious hard to prove,
That this is eke the throne of love. *Prior.*

To EKE. v. a. [eacan, Saxon.]

1. To increase.

I dempt there much to have eked my store,
But such eking hath made my heart for-
sper. *Spenser.*

The little strength that I have, I would it were
with you.
—And mine to eke out her's. *Shakespeare.*

2. To supply; to fill up deficiencies.

Still be kind,
And eke out our performance with your mind.
Shakespeare.

Your ornaments hung all,
On some patch'd doghole ek'd with ends of wall.
Pope.

3. To protract; to lengthen.

I speak too long; but 'tis to pierce the time,
To eke it, and to draw it out in length,
To stay you from election. *Shakespeare.*

4. To spin out by useless additions. In this sense it seems borrowed from the use of our old poets, who put eke into their lines, when they wanted a syllable.

Eufden ekes out Blackmore's endless line.

To ELA'BORATE. v. a. [elaboro, Lat.]

1. To produce with labour.

They in full joy elaborate a sigh. *Young.*
2. To heighten and improve by successive
endeavours or operations.

The sap is diversified, and fill more elaborated and exalted, as it circulates through the vessels of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

ELA'BORATE. adj. [elaboratus, Latin.] Finished with great diligence; perform- ed with great labour.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety
are never more studied and elaborate than when
politicians most agitate desperate designs.
King Charles.

At least, on her bellow'd
Too much of ornament of outward shew
Elaborate; of inward, less exact. *Milton.*

Man! thy theme, his virtue or his rage
Drawn to the life in each elab'rate page.
Waller.

Consider the difference between elaborate dis-
courses upon important occasions, delivered to
parliaments, and a plain sermon intended for the
common people. *Swift.*

ELA'BORATELY. adv. [from elaborate.] Laboriously; diligently; with great study or labour.

Politick conceptions, so elaborately formed and
wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery,
do yet prove abortive. *South.*

Some coloured powders, which painters use,
may have their colours a little changed, by being
very elaborately and finely ground. *Newton.*
I will venture once to incur the censure of
some persons, for being elaborately trifling.

It is there elaborately shewn, that patents are
good. *Swift.*

ELABORA'TION. n. f. [from elaborate.] Improvement by successive operations.

To what purpose is there such an apparatus of
vessels for the elaboration of the sperm and eggs;
such a tedious process of generation and nutrition.
Ray.

To ELA'NCE. v. a. [elancer, French.] To throw out; to dart; to cast as a dart.

While thy unerring hand elanc'd
Another, and another dart, the people
Joyfully repeated to! *Prior.*
Harsh words, that once elanc'd, must ever fly
Irrevocable. *Prior.*

To ELA'PSE. v. n. [elapsus, Latin.] To glide away; to run out without notice.

There is a ductile season, a learning time in
youth, which suffered to elapse, and no foundation
laid, seldom returns. *Clarissa.*

ELA'STICAL. } adj. [from elax.] Hav- ing the power of re- turning to the form from which it is dis- torted or withheld; springy; having the power of a spring.

By what elastic engines did the rear
The starry roof, and roll the orbs in air.
Blackmore.

If the body is compact, and bends or yields
inward to prestion, without any sliding of its
parts, it is hard and elastic, returning to its
figure with a force rising from the mutual attrac-
tion of its parts. *Newton's Opticks.*

The most common diversities of human con-
stitutions arise from the solids, as to their differ-
ent degrees of strength and tension; in some
being too lax and weak, in others too elastic and
strong. *Arbuthnot on Ailments.*

A fermentation must be excited in some
assignable place, which may expand itself by its
elastic power, and break through, where it
meets with the weakest resistance. *Bentley.*

ELASTICITY. n. f. [from elastic.] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves to the posture from whence they were displaced by any ex- ternal force. *Quincy.*

A lute-string will bear an hundred weight
without rupture; but at the same time cannot
exert its elasticity: take away fifty, and immedi-
ately it raiseth the weight. *Arbuthnot.*

Me emptiness and dulness could inspire,
And were my elasticity and fire. *Pope.*

ELA'TE. adj. [elatus, Lat.] Flushed with success; elevated with prosperity; lofty; haughty.

Oh, thoughtless mortals! ever blind to fate!
Too soon dejected, and too soon elate!
I, of mind elate, and scornful fear,
Thus with new taunts insult the monster's ear.
Pope's Odyssey.

To E'LATE. v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To elevate with success; to puff up with prosperity.

2. To exult; to heighten. An unusual sense.

Or truth, divinely breaking on his mind,
Elates his being, and unfolds his power. *Thomson.*

ELATERIUM. n. f. [Latin.] An in- spissated juice, light, of a friable texture and an acid and pungent taste. It is pro- cured from the fruit of a wild cucumber. It is a very violent and rough purge.

Hill.

ELA'TION. n. f. [from elate.] Haughti- ness proceeding from success; pride of prosperity.

God began to punish this vain elation of mind,
by withdrawing his favours. *Atterbury.*

E'LBOW. n. f. [elboga, Saxon.]

1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder.

In some fair evening, on your elbow laid,
You dream of triumphs in the rural shade.
Pope.

2. Any flexure or angle.

Fruit trees, or vines, set upon a wall between
elbows or buttresses of stone, ripen more than
upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

3. To be at the ELBOW. To be near; to be at hand.

Strait will he come;
Wear thy good rapier beare, and put it home;
Quick, quick; fear nothing, I'll be at thy elbow.
Shakespeare's Othello.

ELBOWCHAIR. n. f. [elbow and chair.] A chair with arms to support the elbows.

Swans and elbowchairs, in the opera of Diocle-
sian, have danced upon the English stage with
good success. *Gay.*

E'LBOWROOM. n. f. [elbow and room.] Room to stretch out the elbows on each side; perfect freedom from confinement.

Now my soul hath elbowroom;
It would not out at windows nor at doors.
Shakespeare.

The natives are not so many, but that there
may be elbowroom enough for them, and for the
adventives also. *Bacon.*

A politician must put himself into a state of
liberty to provide elbowroom for conscience to have
its full play in. *South.*

To E'LBOW. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To push with the elbow.

One elbows him, one jostles in the shoal.
Dryden's Journal.

2. To push; to drive to a distance; to en- croach upon.

It thrusts and stretches out,
And elbows all the kingdoms round about.
Dryden.

ELD

If fortune takes not off this boy betimes,
He'll make mad work and elbow out his neigh-
bours. *Dryden.*

To E'ldow. *v. n.* To jut out in angles.
ELD. *n. f.* [*eald*, Saxon; *eld*, Scottish.]

1. Old age; decrepitude.
Her heart with joy unwonted inly (well'd
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker old. *Spenser.*

Thy blazed youth
Becomes assuaged, and doth beg the alms
Of pallid *eld*. *Shakespeare.*
He thought it touch'd his deity full near,
If likewise he some fair one wedd'd not,
Thereby to wipe away th' infamous blot
Of long uncoupled bed and childless *eld*. *Milton.*

2. Old people; persons worn out with years.
They count him of the green-hair'd *eld*. *Chapman.*

E'LDER. *n. f.* [*ellara*, Saxon; *sambucus*.]
A tree.

The branches are full of pith, having but lit-
tle wood: the flowers are monopetalous, divided
into several segments, and expand in form of a
rose: these are, for the most part, collected into
an umbel, and are succeeded by soft succulent
berries, having three seeds in each. *Miller.*
Look for thy reward
Amongst the nettles at the *elder* tree,
Which overshades the mouth of that same pit. *Shakespeare.*

E'LDER. *adj.* The comparative of *eld*, now
corrupted to *old*. [*ealb*, *ealbon*, Saxon.]
Surpassing another in years; survivor;
having the privileges of primogeniture:
opposed to *younger*.

They bring the comparison of younger daugh-
ters conforming themselves in attire to their *elder*
sisters. *Hooker.*

Let still the woman take
An *elder* than herself; so wears she to him,
So sways the level in her husband's heart. *Shaksp.*
How I firmly am resolv'd, you know;
That is, not to bestow my youngest daughter
Before I have a husband for the *elder*. *Shakespeare.*

Among the Lacedemonians, the chief magis-
trates, as they were, so were they called, *eldes*
men. *Raleigh's History.*

The *elder* of his children comes to acquire a
degree of authority among the younger, by the
same means the father did among them. *Temple.*

Fame's high temple stands;
Stupendous pile; not rear'd by mortal hands!
Whate'er proud Rome, or artful Greece beheld,
Or *elder* Babylon, its frame excell'd. *Pope.*

E'LDERLY. *adj.* [from *elder*.] No longer
young; bordering upon old age.

I have a race of orderly *elderly* people of both
sexes at command, who can brawl when I am
deaf, and tread softly when I am giddy. *Swift.*

E'LDERS. *n. f.* [from *elder*.]

1. Persons whose age gives them a claim to
credit and reverence.

Rebuke not an *elder*, but intreat him as a father,
and the younger men as brethren. *1 Tim.*

Our *elders* say,
The barren, touch'd in this holy chafe,
Shake off their flend curse. *Shakespeare.*

The blushing youth their virtuous awe disclose,
And from their seats the reverend *elders* rose. *Sandys.*

2. Ancestors.

Says the goose, if it will be no better, e'en
carry your head as your *elders* have done before
you. *L'Estrange.*

I loose my patience, and I own it too,
Where works are censur'd, not as bad, but new;
While, in our *elders* break all reason's laws;
Those fools demand not pardon, but applause. *Pope.*

3. Those who are older than others.

ELE

Many nations are very superstitious and dili-
gent observers of old customs, which they received
by continual tradition from their parents, by re-
cording of their hards and chronicles, in their
songs, and by daily use and ensample of their
elders. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

At the board, and in private, it very well be-
cometh children's innocency to pray, and their
elders to say Amen. *Hooker.*

4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the peo-
ple.

5. [In the New Testament.] Ecclesiasticks.

6. [Among presbyteriana.] Laymen intro-
duced into the kirk-polity in sessions,
presbyteries, synods, and assemblies.

Flea-bitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and *elders*; ana; like the rude
Chorus of presbytry, where laymen ride
With the tame woulpack clergy by their side. *Cleveland.*

E'LDERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *elder*.]

1. Seniority; primogeniture.

The world, while it had scarcity of people,
underwent no other dominion than paternity and
eldership. *Raleigh.*

That all should Alihech adore, 'tis true;
But some respect is to my birthright due:
My claim to her by *eldership* I prove. *Dryden.*

Nor were the *eldership*
Of Artaxerxes worth our least of fears,
If Mernnon's interest did not prop his cause. *Rowe.*

2. Presbytery; ecclesiastical senate; kirk-
session

That controversy sprang up between Beza and
Erasmus, about the matter of excommunications;
whether there ought to be in all churches an
eldership, having power to excommunicate, and a
part of that *eldership* to be of necessity certain
chosen but from amongst the laity. *Hooker.*

E'LDERY. *adj.* The superlative of *eld*, now
changed to *old*. [*ealb*, *ealbon*, *ealorze*,
Saxon.]

1. The oldest; that has the right of pri-
mogeniture.

We will establish our estate upon
Our *eldest* Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

The mother's and her *eldest* daughter's grace,
It seems, had brib'd him to prolong his space. *Dryden.*

2. That has lived most years.

Eldest parents signifies either the oldest mer-
a id women that have had children, or those who
have longest had issue. *Locke.*

ELCAMPANE. *n. f.* [*belenium*, Latin.] A
plant, named also flarwort. Botanists
enumerate thirty species. *Miller.*

The Germans have a method of candying *ele-*
campane root like ginger, to which they prefer it,
and call it German spice. *Hill.*

To ELE'CT. *v. a.* [*electus*, Latin.]

1. To choose for any office or use; to take
in preference to others.

Henry his son is chosen king though young;
And Lewis of France, *elect* first beguill'd. *Daniel.*

This prince, in gratitude to the people, by
whose consent he was chosen, *elect* a hundred
senators out of the commoners. *Swift.*

2. [In theology.] To select as an object
of eternal mercy.

ELE'CT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Chosen; taken by preference from
among others.

You have here, lady,
And of your choice, these reverend fathers,
Yea, the *elect* of the land, who are assembli'd
To plead your cause. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

2. Chosen to an office, not yet in possession.

The bishop *elect* takes the oaths of supremacy,
canonical obedience, and against simony; and

then the dean of the arches reads and subscribes
the sentences. *Ayliffe's Parragon.*

3. [In theology.] Chosen as an object
of eternal mercy.

A vicious liver, believing that Christ died for
none but the *elect*, shall have attempts made upon
him to reform and amend his life. *Hammond.*

Some I have chosen of peculiar grace,
Elect above the rest: so is my will. *Milton.*

ELE'CTION. *n. f.* [*electio*, Latin.]

1. The act of choosing; the act of select-
ing one or more from a greater number
for any use or office; choice.

If the *election* of the minister should be com-
mitted to every several parish, do you think that
they would chuse the meetest? *Watts.*

Him, not thy *election*,
But natural necessity, begot. *Milton.*

As charity is, nothing can more increase the
lustre and beauty than a prudent *election* of ob-
jects, and a fit application of it to them. *Spratt.*

2. The power of choice.

For what is man without a moving mind,
Which hath a judging wit, and chusing will?
Now if God's pow'r should her *election* bind,
Her motions then would cease, and stand all still. *Darwin.*

3. Voluntary preference.

He calls upon the sinners to turn themselves
and live; he tells us, that he has set before us life
and death, and referred it to our own *election*
which we will chuse. *Rogers.*

4. Discernment; distinction; discrimination.

The discovering of these colours cannot be done
but out of a very universal knowledge of things;
which so cleareth mens judgment and *election*, as
it is the less apt to slide into error. *Bacon.*

In favour, to use men with much difference
and *election* is good: for it maketh those preferred
more thankful, and the rest more officious. *Bacon.*

5. [In theology.] The predetermination
of God by which any were selected for
eternal life.

The conceit about absolute *election* to eternal
life, some enthusiasts entertaining, have been made
remits in the practice of virtue. *Atterbury.*

6. The ceremony of a publick choice.

I was sorry to hear with what partiality, and
popular heat, *elections* were carried in many places.
King Charles.

Since the late dissolution of the club, many
persons put up for the next *election*. *Addison.*

ELE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *elect*.]

1. Regulated or bestowed by election or
choice.

I will say positively and resolutely, that it is im-
possible an *elective* monarchy should be so free
and absolute as an hereditary. *Bacon.*

The last change of their government, from
elective to hereditary, has made it seem hitherto
of less force, and unalter for action abroad. *Temple.*

2. Exerting the power of choice.

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a
contradiction; for where there is force, there can
be no choice: whereas all moral goodness consist-
eth in the *elective* act of the understanding will. *Grew's Cosmology in Sacra.*

ELE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *elect*.] By
choice; with preference of one to an-
other.

How or why that should have such an influence
upon the spirits, as to drive them into those mus-
cles *electively*, I am not subtle enough to discern.
Ray on the Creation.

They work not *electively*, or upon propelling
to themselves an end of their operations. *Grew.*

ELE'CTOR. *n. f.* [from *elect*.]

1. He that has a vote in the choice of any
officer.

From the new world her silver and her gold
Came, like a tempest, to confound the old;
Feeding with these the brib'd electors' hopes,
Alone she gave us emperors and popes. *Waller.*
3. A prince who has a voice in the choice
of the German emperor.

ELECTORAL. *adj.* [from *elector*.] Having
the dignity of an elector.

ELECTORATE. *n. f.* [from *elector*.] The
territory of an elector.

He has a great and powerful king for his son-in-law; and can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an electorate in the empire. *Adelphi's Freeholder.*

ELECTRE. *n. f.* [*electrum*, Latin.]

1. Amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of *electricity*, and to the bodies that so attract the epithet *electric*.

2. A mixed metal.

Change silver plate or vessel into the compound stuff, being a kind of silver *electre*, and turn the rest into coin. *Bacon.*

ELECTRICAL. *adj.* [from *electrum*.]
ELECTRICK. *adj.* See **ELECTRE.**

1. Attractive without magnetism; attractive by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber.

By *electric* bodies do I conceive not such only as take up light bodies, in which number the ancients only placed jett and amber; but such as, conveniently placed, attract all bodies palpable. *Brown.*

An *electric* body can by friction emit an exhalation so subtle, and yet so potent, as by its emission to cause no sensible diminution of the weight of the *electric* body, and to be expanded through a sphere, whose diameter is above two feet, and yet to be able to carry up lead, copper, or leaf-gold, at the distance of above a foot from the *electric* body. *Newton.*

2. Produced by an *electric* body.

If that attraction were not rather *electric* than magnetical, it was wonderful what Helmont delivered concerning a glass, wherein the magistracy of London was prepared, which retained an attractive quality. *Brown.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at about a quarter of an inch from the glass, the *electric* vapour, excited by friction, will, by dashing against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation as to emit light. *Newton's Opticks.*

ELECTRICITY. *n. f.* [from *electric*. See **ELECTRE.**] A property in some bodies, whereby, when rubbed so as to grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or such like substances, to them. *Quincy.*

Such was the account given a few years ago of *electricity*; but the industry of the present age, first excited by the experiments of Gray, has discovered in *electricity* a multitude of philosophical wonders. Bodies electrified by a sphere of glass, turned nimbly round, not only emit flame, but may be fitted with such a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if discharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life. The force of this vapour has hitherto appeared instantaneous, persons at both ends of a long chain seeming to be struck at once. The philosophers are now endeavouring to intercept the strokes of lightning.

ELECTUARY. *n. f.* [*electarium*, *Calius Aurel.* which is now written *electuary*.] A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey.

Electuaries made up with honey or syrup, when the consistence is too thin, ferment; and when

too thick, candy. By both which the ingredients will be altered or impaired. *Quincy.*

We meet with divers *electuaries*, which have no ingredient except sugar, common to any two of them. *Boyle.*

ELESOM'SYNARY. *adj.* [*elismosynus*, Gr.]

1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity. Not used.

It is little better than an absurdity, that the cause should be an *elismosynary* for its subsistence to its effects, as a nature posterior to and dependent on itself. *Glanville's Scripps.*

2. Given in charity. This is the present use.

ELEGANCE. *n. f.* [*elegantia*, Latin.]

ELEGANCY. *n. f.* [*elegantia*, Latin.]

1. Beauty rather soothing than striking; beauty without grandeur; the beauty of propriety not of greatness.

St. Augustine, out of a kind of *elegancy* in writing, makes some difference. *Raleigh.*

These questions have more propriety, and *elegancy*, understood of the old world. *Burnet.*

2. Any thing that pleases by its nicety. In this sense it has a plural.

My compositions in gardening are altogether *Piadarick*, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art. *Spectator.*

ELEGANT. *adj.* [*elegans*, Latin.]

1. Pleasing by minuter beauties.

Trifles themselves are *elegant* in him. *Pope.*
There may'st thou find some *elegant* retreat. *London.*

2. Nice; not coarse; not gross.

Polite with candour, *elegant* with ease. *Pope.*

ELEGANTLY. *adv.* [from *elegant*.]

1. In such a manner as to please.

Now read with them those organic arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously, *elegantly*, and according to the fittest style of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton.*

In a poem *elegantly* writ,
I will not quarrel with a slight mistake. *Rifscannon.*

2. Neatly; nicely; with minute beauty; with pleasing propriety.

They describe her in part finely and *elegantly*, and in part gravely and sententially. *Bacon.*

Whoever would write *elegantly*, must have regard to the different turn and juncture of every period: there must be proper distances and pauses. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*

ELEGI'ACK. *adj.* [*elegiacus*, Latin.]

1. Used in elegies.

2. Pertaining to elegies.

3. Mournful; sorrowful.

Let *elegiac* lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of distant flutes. *Gay.*

ELEGY. *n. f.* [*elegus*, Latin.]

1. A mournful song.

He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and *elegies* upon brambles, all furthest deifying the name of Rosalind. *Shakspeare.*

2. A funeral song.

So on Meander's banks, when death is nigh,
The mournful swan sings her own *elegy*. *Dryden.*

3. A short poem without points or affected elegancies.

ELEMENT. *n. f.* [*elementum*, Latin.]

1. The first or constituent principle of any thing.

If nature should intermit her course, those principal and mother *elements* of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, should lose the qualities which now they have. *Hooker.*

A man may rationally retain doubts concerning the number of those ingredients of bodies, which some call *elements*, and others principles. *Boyle.*

Simple substances are either spirits, which have no manner of composition, or the first principles of bodies, usually called *elements*, of which other bodies are compounded. *Watts.*

2. The four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is composed. When it is used alone, *element* commonly means the air.

The king is but a man: the violet smells to him as it doth to me; and the *element* shews to him as it doth to me. *Shakspeare.*

My dearest sister fare thee well;
The *elements* be kind to thee, and make
Thy spirits all of comfort. *Shakspeare.*

The king,
Contending with the fierful *elements*,
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea,
Or swell the curled waters. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*
The heavens and the earth will pass away, and the *elements* melt with fervent heat. *Peter.*

Here be four of you, able to make a good world; for you are as differing as the four *elements*. *Bacon.*

He from his flaming ship his children sent,
To perish in a milder *element*. *Waller.*

3. The proper habitation or sphere of any thing: as water of fish.

We are simple men; we do not know the works by charms, by spells, and such daubry as is beyond our *element*. *Shakspeare.*

Our torments may, in length of time,
Become our *elements*. *Milton.*

They shew that they are out of their *element*, and that logick is none of their talent. *Baker on Learning.*

4. An ingredient; a constituent part.

Who set the body and the limbs
Of this great sport together, as you guess?
—One sure that promises its *element*
In such a business. *Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*

5. The letters of any language.

6. The lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.

With religion it fareth as with other sciences; the first delivery of the *elements* thereof must, for like consideration, be framed according to the weak and slender capacity of young beginners. *Hooker.*

Every parish should keep a petty schoolmaster, which should bring up children in the first *elements* of letters. *Spenser.*

We, when we were children, were in bondage under the *elements* of the world. *Gul.*

There is nothing more pernicious to a youth, in the *elements* of painting, than an ignorant master. *Dryden.*

To **E'LEMENT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound of elements.

Whether any one such body be met with, in those said to be *elemented* bodies, I now question. *Boyle.*

2. To constitute; to make as a first principle.

Dull sublimary, lover's love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which *elemented* it. *Donne.*

ELEMENTAL. *adj.* [from *element*.]

1. Produced by some of the four elements.

If dusky spots are vary'd on his brow,
And streak'd with red, 's troubl'd colour show;
That sullen mixture shall at once declare
Winds, rain, and storms, and *elemental* war. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And slip with nymphs, their *elemental* tea. *Pope.*

2. Arising from first principles.

Leeches are by some accounted poison, not properly, that is by temperamental contrivance, occult form, or so much as *elemental* repugnancy; but inwardly taken, they fallen upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood. *Bacon.*

ELEMENTARITY. *n. f.* [from *elementary*.] The simplicity of nature, or absence of composition; being uncompounded.

A very large class of creatures in the earth, far above the condition of *elementarity*. *Brown.*

ELEMENTARY. *adj.* [from *element*.]

1. Uncompounded; having only one principle or constituent part.

All rain water contains in it a copious sediment of terrestrial matter, and is not a simple *elementary* water. *Ray.*

The *elementary* salts of animals are not the same as they appear by distillation. *Arbucknot.*

2. Initial; rude.

ELEMI. *n. f.*

This drug is improperly called *gum elemi*, being a resin. The genuine *elemi* is brought from *Athiopia* in flattish masses, or in cylinders, of a yellowish colour. It is very rare in Europe, and supposed to be produced by a tree of the olive kind. The spurious or American *elemi*, almost the only kind known, is of a whitish colour, with a greater or less greenish or yellowish tinge. It proceeds from a tall tree, which the *Brazilians* wound, and collect the resin. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

ELENCH. *n. f.* [*elenchus*, Lat.] An argument; a sophism.

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole temptation might be the same *elench* continued, as when he said, Ye shall not die; that was, in his equivocation, you shall not incur present death. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Discover the fallacies of our common adversary, that old sophist, who puts the most abusive *elenchs* on us. *Decay of Piety.*

ELEOTS. *n. f.* Some name the apples in request in the cider countries so; not known by that name in several parts of England. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ELEPHANT. *n. f.* [*elephas*, Latin.]

1. The largest of all quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, prudence, and even understanding, many surprising relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and all sorts of pulse; and is said to be extremely long lived. He is supplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which hangs between his teeth, and serves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory. *Calmet.*

He loves to hear,
That unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
And bears with glassies, elephants with holes. *Shakspeare.*

The elephant bath joints, but not for courtesy;
His legs are for necessity, not figure. *Shakspeare.*

2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.

High o'er the gate, in elephant and gold,
The crowd shall *Cæsar's* Indian war behold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

ELEPHANTIASIS. *n. f.* [*elephantiasis*, Latin.] A species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.

ELPHA'NTINE. *adj.* [*elephantinus*, Lat.] Pertaining to the elephant.

TO ELEVATE. *v. a.* [*elevo*, Latin.]

1. To raise up aloft.

This subterranean heat or fire, which *elevates* the water out of the abyss. *Woodward.*

2. To exalt; to dignify.

3. To raise with great conceptions.

Others apart sat on a hill retir'd,
In thoughts more *elevated*, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate. *Milton.*

In all that great extent, wherein the mind wanders, in those remote speculations it may seem to be *elevated* with, it stirs not beyond sense or reflection. *Locke.*

Now rising fortune *elevates* his mind,
He shines unclouded, and adorns mankind. *Savage.*

4. To elate with vitious pride.

To mischief swift, hope *elevates*, and joy
Brightens his crest. *Milton.*

5. To lessen by detraction. This sense, though legitimately deduced from the Latin, is not now in use.

When the judgments of learned men are alledged against you, what do they but either *elevate* their credit, or oppose unto them the judgments of others as learned? *Hooker.*

ELEVATE. *part. adj.* [from *elevated*.] Exalted; raised aloft.

On each side an imperial city stood,
With towers and temples proudly *elevate*
On seven small hills. *Milton.*

ELEVATION. *n. f.* [*elevatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of raising aloft.

The disruption of the strata, the *elevation* of some, and depression of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a discerning principle. *Woodward.*

2. Exaltation; dignity.

Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties. *Locke.*

3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions.

We are therefore to love him with all possible application and *elevation* of spirit, with all the heart, soul, and mind. *Norris.*

4. Exaltation of style.

His style was an elegant perspicuity, rich of phrase, but seldom any bold metaphors; and so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation*. *Wotton.*

5. Attention to objects above us.

All which different *elevations* of spirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. *Hooker.*

6. The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

Some latitudes have no canicular days, as those which have more than seventy-three degrees of northern *elevation*, as *Nova Zembla*. *Brown.*

ELEVATOR. *n. f.* [from *elevate*.] A raiser or lifter up, applied to some surgical instruments put to such uses. *Quincy.*

ELEVEN. *adj.* [and *elepen*, Saxon.] Ten and one; one more than ten.

Had I a dozen sons, and none less dear than *Marcus*, I had rather *eleven* die nobly for their country, than one voluptuously surfeit out of action. *Shakspeare.*

ELEVENTH. *adj.* [from *eleven*.] The next in order to the tenth.

In the *eleventh* chapter he returns to speak of the building of Babel. *Raleigh's History.*

ELF. *n. f.* plural *elves*. [*elf*, Welch. *Baxter's Gloss.*]

1. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild unfrequented places; a fairy.

Through this house give glimmering light,
By the dead and drowly fire;
Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from brier. *Shakspeare.*

Whose midnight revels by some forest side,
Or fountain, some belated peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton.*

The king of *elfs* and little fairy queen
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

If e'er one vision touch'd thy infant thoughts,
Of all the nurse and all the priest have taught;
Of airy *elves* by moon-light shadow seen,
The silver token, and the circled green. *Pope.*

2. A devil.

That we may angels seem, we paint them *elves*; And are but satires to set up ourselves. *Dryden.*

However it was civil, an angel or *elf*;
For he ne'er could have fill'd it so well of himself. *Swift.*

TO ELF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. This the vulgar have supposed to be the work of fairies in the night; and all hair so matted together, hath had the name of *elf-locks*. *Hammer.*

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, *elf* all my hair in knots. *Shakspeare.*

ELFV. *adj.* [from *elf*.] Relating to fairies; *elfish*; belonging to elves.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that *elfv* knight he bade him fly,
Where he slept soundly. *Spenser.*

ELFLOCK. *n. f.* [*elf* and *lock*.] Knots of hair twisted by elves.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And cokes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
Which once untangl'd, much misfortune bodes. *Shakspeare.*

TO ELICITE. *v. a.* [*elicio*, Latin.] To strike out; to fetch out by labour or art.

Although the same truths may be *elicited*, and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He *elicits* those acts out of the meer lapied state of human nature. *Cheyne.*

ELICIT. *adj.* [*elicitus*, Latin.] Brought into act; brought from possibility to real existence.

It is the virtue of humility and obedience, and not the formal *elicit* act of meekness; meekness being ordinarily annexed to these virtues. *Ham.*

The schools dispute whether, in morals, the external action superadds any thing of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will. *South.*

ELICITATION. *n. f.* [from *elicio*, Latin.]

That *elicitation* which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act: that drawing which they mention, is merely from the appetibility of the object. *Bramhall.*

TO ELIDE. *v. a.* [*elido*, Latin.] To break in pieces; to crush.

We are to cut off that whereunto they, from whom these objections proceed, fly for defence, when the force and strength of the argument is *elided*. *Hooker.*

ELIGIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *eligible*.] Worthiness to be chosen.

The business of the will is not to judge concerning the nature of things, but to choose them in consequence of the report made by the understanding, as to their *eligibility* or goodness. *Fiddes' Sermans.*

ELIGIBLE. *adj.* [*eligibilis*, Latin.] Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable.

A British ministry ought to be satisfied, if, allowing to every particular man that his private scheme is wisest, they can persuade him, that next to his own plan, that of the government is the most *eligible*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Did they really think, that going on with the war was more *eligible* for their country than the least abatement of those conditions? *Swift.*

That the most plain, short, and lawful way to any good end, is more *eligible* than one directly contrary in some or all of these qualities. *Swift.*

Certainty, in a deep distress, is more *eligible* than suspense. *Clayton.*

ELIGIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *eligible*.] Worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

ELIMINATION. *n. f.* [*elimino*, Latin.] The act of banishing; the act of turning out of doors; rejection. *Diff.*

ELISION. *n. f.* [*eliso*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting off: as, *can't* the *attempt*, there is an elision of a syllable. You will observe the abbreviations and *elisions*, by which consonants or most obdurate sounds are joined together, without any following vowel to intervene. *Satj.*

2. Division; separation of parts.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an *elision* of the air, whereby, if they mean any thing, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. *Lucan.*

ELIXATION. *n. f.* [*elixur*, Latin.] The act of boiling or stewing any thing.

Even to ourselves, and more perfect animals, water performs no substantial nutrition; serving for refrigeration, dilution of solid aliments, and its *eluxion* in the stomach. *Brown.*

ELIXIR. *n. f.* [Arabic.]

1. A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum, and give it a thicker consistence than a tincture. *Quincy.*

For when no healing art prevail'd,
When cordials and *elixirs* fail'd,
On your pale cheek he dropp'd the show'r,
Reviv'd you like a dying flower. *Waller.*

2. The liquor, or whatever it be, with which chymists hope to transmute metals to gold.

No chymist yet the *elixir* got,
But glorifies his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befall
Some odorous thing, or medicinal. *Deane.*

3. The extract or quintessence of any thing.

In the soul, when the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity infinitely beyond the highest quintessence and *elixir* of worldly delight. *South.*

4. Any cordial; or invigorating substance.

What wonder then, if fields and regions here
Breathe forth *elixir* pure! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

ELK. *n. f.* [*ælc*, Saxon.] A large and stately animal of the stag kind. The neck is short and slender; the ears nine inches in length, and four in breadth. The colour of its coat in winter is greyish, in summer it is paler. The horns of the male are short and thick near the head, where it by degrees expands into a great breadth, with several prominences in its edges. *Hill.*

And, scarce his head
Rais'd o'er the heavy wreath, the branching *elk*
Lies slumbering silent in the white abyss. *Thomson.*

ELL. *n. f.* [*eln*, Saxon.]

1. A measure containing forty-five inches, or a yard and a quarter.

They are said to make yearly forty thousand pieces of linen cloth, reckoning two hundred *ells* to the piece. *Addison.*

2. It is taken proverbially for a long measure.

Acquit thee bravely, play the man;
Look not on pleasures as they come, but go:
Defer not the last virtue; life's poor span
Makes not an *ell* by tridling in thy woe. *Herbert.*

ELLIPSIS. *n. f.* [*ἑλλειψις*.]

1. A figure of rhetoric, by which something is left out necessary to be supplied

by the hearer: as, *the thing I love*, for *the thing which I love*.

The words are delivered by way of *ellipsis*, *Hammond.*

2. [In geometry.] An oval figure, being generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel to the base, which produces a circle, and meeting with the base when produced. *Harris.*

On the cylinder inclined, describe an *ellipsis* parallel to the horizon. *Watson's Dædalion.*

The planets could not possibly acquire such revolutions in circular orbits, or in *ellipses* very little eccentric. *Bentley.*

ELLIPTICAL. } *adj.* [from *ellipsis*.] Having the form of an *ellipse*.
ELLIPTICK. } ing the form of an *ellipse*; oval.

Since the planets move in *elliptical* orbits in one of whose foci the sun is, and by a radius from the sun describe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation, can account for; we must find out a law for the paracentric motion, that may make the orbits *elliptical*. *Chyene.*

In animals, that gather food from the ground, the pupil is oval or *elliptical*; the greatest diameter going transversely from side to side. *Chyene's Phil. Prin.*

ELM. *n. f.* [*almus*, Lat. *elm*, Saxon.]

1. A tree.

The species are, the common rough-leaved *elm*; the witch hazel, or broad-leaved *elm*, by some called the British *elm*; the smooth-leaved or *witch elm*. Neither of them were originally natives of this country; but they have propagated themselves by seeds and suckers in such plenty as hardly to be rooted out; especially in hedgerows, where there is harbour for their roots. They are very proper to place in hedgerows, upon the borders of the fields, where they will thrive better than when planted in a wood or close plantation, and their shade will not be very injurious to whatever grows under them; for they may be trained up in form of an hedge, keeping them cut every year, to the height of forty or fifty feet; but they should not be planted too near fruit trees: because the roots of the *elm* will intermix with the roots of other trees, and deprive them of nourishment. *Miller.*

The rural seat,
Whose lofty *elms* and venerable oaks,
Invite the rook, who high amid' the boughs,
In early spring, his airy city builds. *Thomson.*

2. It was used to support vines, to which the poets allude.

Thou art an *elm*, my husband; I a vine,
Whose weakness married to thy stronger state,
Makes me with thy strength to communicate. *Shakespeare.*

ELOCUTION. *n. f.* [*elocutio*, Latin.]

1. The power of fluent speech.

A travelled doctor of physick, of bold, and of able *elocution*. *Wotton.*

2. Power of speaking; speech.

Whose taste, too long forborne, at first essay
Gave *elocution* to the mutes, and taught
The tongue not made for speech to speak thy praise. *Milton.*

3. The power of expression or diction; eloquence; beauty of words.

The third happiness of his poet's imagination is *elocution*, or the art of cloathing or adorning that thought so found, and varied, in apt, significant, and sounding words. *Dryden.*

As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, so much more to express those thoughts with *elocution*. *Dryden.*

ELOGE. *n. f.* [*elogé*, French.] Praise; panegyrick.

Buckingham lay under millions of maledictions, which at the prince's arrival did vanish into praises and *elogies*. *Wotton.*

If I durst say all I know of the *elogies* received concerning him, I should offend the modesty of our author. *Boyle.*

Some excellent persons, above my approbation of *elogy*, have considered this subject. *Hollier's Elements of Speech.*

TO ELOIGNER. *v. a.* [*eloigner*, French.]

To put at a distance; to remove one far from another. Now disused.

From worldly care himself he did *eloin*,
And greatly shunned manly exercise. *F. Queen.*
I'll tell thee now, dear love! what thou shalt do
To anger destiny, as she doth us;
How I shall stay though she *elogne* me thus,
And how posterity shall know it too. *Deane.*

TO ELONGATE. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Latin.]

1. To lengthen; to draw out; to protract; to stretch.

2. To put further off.

The first star of Aries in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very intersection which is now *elongated* and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

TO ELONGATE. *v. n.* To go off to a distance from any thing.

About Cape Frio in Brasilia, the south point of the compass varieth twelve degrees unto the west; but *elongating* from the coast of Brasilia, towards the shore of Africa, it varieth eastward. *Brown.*

ELONGATION. *n. f.* [from *elongate*.]

1. The act of stretching or lengthening itself.

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres, is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The state of being stretched.

3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is so extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place. *Quincy.*

Elongation are the effect of an humour soaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be stretched, and to be thrust quite out upon every little force. *Wise man's Surgery.*

4. Distance; space at which one thing is distant from another.

The distant points in the celestial expanse appear to the eye in so small a degree of *elongation* from another, as bears no proportion to what is real. *Glanville's Scylla.*

5. Departure; removal.

Nor then had it been placed in a middle point, but that of descent or *elongation*. *Brown.*

TO ELOPE. *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dut.]

To run away; to break loose; to escape from law or restraint.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politic, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance. *Addison.*

What from the dame can Paris hope?
She may as well from him *elope*. *Prior.*

The fool whole wife *elopes* some three quarters,
For matrimonial solace dies a martyr. *Pope.*

ELOPEMENT. *n. f.* [from *elope*.] Departure from just restraint; rejection of lawful power; commonly used of a wife.

An *elopement* is the voluntary departure of a wife from her husband to live with an adulterer, and with whom she lives in breach of the matrimonial vow. *Addison's Paragon.*

The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of his principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him. *Arbuthnot.*

E'LOPS. n. f. [*elops*, Latin.] A fish: reckoned however by *Milton* among the serpents.

Scorpion and asp, and amphibena dire,
Cerafies horn'd, hydrus, and *elops* drear,
And dipsas. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

E'LOQUENCE. n. f. [*eloquentia*, Latin.]

1. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; oratory.

Action is eloquence, and the eyes of the ignorant

More learned than the ears. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Athens or free Rome, where eloquence

Flourish'd, since mute. *Milton.*

His infant softness pleads a milder doom,
And speaks with all the eloquence of tears. *Heigh.*

2. Elegant language uttered with fluency.

Say the be mute, and will not speak a word;

Then I'll commend her volubility, *Shaksp.*

And say she uttered piercing eloquence.

Fit words attended on his weighty sense,
And mild persuasion flow'd in eloquence. *Pope.*

E'LOQUENT. adj. [*eloquens*, Latin.] Having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and elegant speech.

The Lord of hosts doth take away the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer, and the eloquent orator. *Isaiah.*

Oh death! all eloquent, you only prove
What dust we dote on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

ELSE. pronoun. [*elley*, Saxon.] Other; one beside: it is applied both to persons and things.

To stand stained with travel, and sweating with desire to see him; thinking of nothing else, putting all affairs else in oblivion, as if there were nothing else to be done but to see him. *Shaksp.*

Should he or any else search, he will find evidence of the Divine Wisdom. *Hale.*

He says, 'twas then with him, as now with you;
He did it when he had nothing else to do. *Denham.*

ELSE. adv.

1. Otherwise.

Dare not, on thy life,
Touch ought of mine beside, by lot my due,
But stand aloof, and think profane to view:
This fauchion, else, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields shall fatten with thy blood. *Dryden.*

What ways are there whereby we should be assured, but either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or else by such external and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause? *Tillotson.*

2. Beside; except that mentioned.

Pleasures which no where else were to be found,
And all Elysium in a spot of ground. *Dryden.*

3. It has sometimes or before it superfluously.

Be more abstemious,
Or else good night your vow. *Shakspere.*

E'LSWHERE. adv. [*else* and *where*.]

1. In any other place.

There are here divers trees, which are not to be found elsewhere. *Abbot's Descrip. of the World.*

As he proved that Pison was not Ganges, or Gehon, Nilus; so where to find them elsewhere he knew not. *Raleigh's History.*

For, if we chance to fix our thoughts elsewhere,
Though our eyes open be, we cannot see. *Davies.*

Henceforth oracles are ceas'd,
And thou no more with pomp and sacrifice
Shall be enquir'd at Delphos, or elsewhere. *Milton.*

Although seasoned bodies may and do live near as long in London as elsewhere, yet new-comers and children do not. *Grant.*

2. In other places; in some other place.

They which elsewhere complain, that injury is offered to the meanest minister, when the magis-

trate appointeth him what to wear, think the gravest prelates no competent judges where it is fit for the minister to stand. *Hooker.*

Let us no more contend, nor blame
Each other, blam'd enough elsewhere. *Milton.*

Bestow, base man, thy idle threats elsewhere;
My mother's daughter knows not how to fear. *Dryden.*

If it contradict what he says elsewhere, it is no new or strange thing. *Tillotson.*

To E'LU'CIDATE. v. a. [*elucido*, Latin.]

To explain; to clear; to make plain.

To elucidate a little the matter, let us consider it. *Boyle.*

E'LU'CIDA'TION. n. f. [*from elucidate*.]

Explanation; expolition.

We shall, in order to the elucidation of this matter, subjoin the following experiment. *Boyle.*

E'LU'CIDA'TOR. n. f. [*from elucidate*.]

Explainer; expolitor; commentator.

Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantic elucubrators. *Abbot.*

To E'LU'DE. v. a. [*eludo*, Latin.]

1. To escape by stratagem; to avoid any mischief or danger by artifice.

Several pernicious vices, notorious among us, escape or elude the punishment of any law yet invented. *Swift.*

He who looks no higher for the motives of his conduct than the resentments of human justice, whenever he can presume himself cunning enough to elude, rich enough to bribe, or strong enough to resist it, will be under no restraint. *Rogers.*

2. To mock by an unexpected escape.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;
But feigns a laugh to see me search around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

E'LU'DIBLE. adj. [*from elude*.] Possible to be defeated.

There is not any common place more infested on than the happiness of trials by juries; yet if this blessed part of our law be eludible by power and artifice, we shall have little reason to boast. *Swift.*

ELVES. The plural of elf. See ELF.

Fairy elves
Whole midnight revels by some forest side,
Or fountain, some belated peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton.*

Ye sylphs and sylphids to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, genii, elves and demons hear. *Pope.*

E'LV'ELock. n. f. [*from elves and lock*.]

Knots in the hair superstitiously supposed to be tangled by the fairies.

From the like might proceed the fears of polling elvelocks, or complicated hairs of the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

E'LVISH. adj. [*from elves*, the plural of elf: it had been written more properly *elfish*.]

Relating to elves, or wandering spirits.

Thou elvish markt, abortive, rioting hog!

The slave of nature, and the son of hell! *Shak.*

No muse hath been so bold,
Or of the latter or the old,
Those elvish secrets to unfold,
Which lie from others reading. *Drayton.*

E'LU'MBATED. adj. [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weakened in the loins.

E'LU'SION. n. f. [*eluso*, Lat.] An escape from inquiry or examination; a fraud; an artifice.

An appendix, relating to the transmutation of metals, detects the impostures and elusions of those who have pretended to it. *Woodward.*

E'LU'SIVE. adj. [*from elude*.] Practising elusion; using arts to escape.

Elusive of the bridal day, she gives
Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives. *Pope.*

E'LU'SORY. adj. [*from elude*.] Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent; deceitful; fallacious.

It may be feared they are but Parthian flights,
ambuscade retreats and *elusive* tergiversation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To E'LU'TE. v. a. [*eluo*, Latin.] To wash off.

The more oily any spirit is, the more pernicious; because it is harder to be eluted by the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To E'LU'TRIATE. v. a. [*elutrio*, Latin.]

To decant; or strain out.

The pressure of the air upon the lungs is much less than it has been computed by some; but still it is something, and the alteration of one tenth of its force upon the lungs must produce some difference in *elutriating* the blood as it passes through the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

E'LY'SIAN. adj. [*elysius*, Latin.] Per-

taining to elysium; pleasant; deliciously soft and soothing; exceedingly delightful.

The river of life, through midst of heaven,
Rolls o'er *elysian* flowers her amber stream. *Milton.*

E'LY'SIUM. n. f. [*Latin*.] The place

assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant.

To have thee with thy lips to stop my mouth,
So should'st thou either turn my flying loach,
Or I should breathe it so into thy body,
And then it liv'd in sweet *Elysium*. *Shakspere.*

'Em. A contraction of them.

For he could coin and counterfeit
New words with little or no wit;
And when with hasty noise he spoke 'em,
The ignorant for current took 'em. *Hudibras.*

To E'MA'CIATE. v. a. [*emacio*, Lat.]

To waste; to deprive of flesh.

Men after long *emaciating* diets wax plump,
fat, and almost new. *Bacon.*

All dying of the consumption, die *emaciated* and lean. *Grant.*

To E'MA'CIATE. v. n. To lose flesh; to pine; to grow lean.

He *emaciated* and pined away in the too anxious enquiry of the sea's reciprocation, although not drowned therein. *Brown.*

E'MACIA'TION. n. f. [*emaciatum*, Latin:]

1. The act of making lean.

2. The state of one grown lean.

Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanness were from a phthisis, or from a hectic fever. *Grant.*

E'MACULA'TION. n. f. [*emaculo*, Latin.]

The act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness. *Dis.*

E'MANANT. adj. [*emanans*, Lat.] Issuing from something else.

The first act of the divine nature, relating to the world, and his administration thereof, is an *emanant* act: the most wise counsel and purpose of almighty God terminate in those two great transient or *emanant* acts or works, the work of creation and providence. *Hale.*

To E'MANATE. v. n. [*emano*, Latin.] To issue or flow from something else.

E'MANA'TION. n. f. [*emanatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance.

Aristotle said, that it streamed by conatural result and *emanation* from God, the infinite and eternal Mind, as the light issues from the sun. *Smith.*

2. That which issues from another substance; an efflux; effluvia.

The experience of those profitable and excellent emanations from God, may be, and commonly are, the first motives of our love. *Taylor.*

Another way of attraction is delivered by a tenuous emanation, or continued effluvia, which, after some distance, retracteth unto itself; as in syrups, oils, and viscosities, which spun, at length, retire into their former dimensions. *Brown.*

Such were the features of her heav'nly face; Her limbs were form'd with such harmonious grace;

So faultless was the frame, as if the whole Had been an emanation of the soul. *Dryden.*

The letters, every judge will see, were by no means efforts of the genius, but emanations of the heart. *Pope.*

Each emanation of his fires That beams on earth, each virtue he inspires; Each art he prompts, each charm he can create; Whate'er he gives, all giv'n for you to hate. *Pope.*

EMANATIVE. *adj.* [from *emano*, Latin.] Issuing from another. *Did.*

TO EMANCIPATE. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Latin.] To set free from servitude; to restore to liberty.

Having received the probable inducements of truth, we become emancipated from testimonial engagements. *Brown.*

By the twelve tables, only those were called unto the intestate succession of their parents that were in the parents' power, excluded all emancipated children. *Ayliffe's Purgon.*

They emancipated themselves from dependence. *Arbutnot.*

EMANCIPATION. *n. f.* [from *emancipate*.] The act of setting free; deliverance from slavery.

Obstinacy in opinions holds the dogmatist in the chains of error, without hope of emancipation. *Glanville's Scipio.*

TO EMARGINATE. *v. a.* [*margo*, Latin.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing. *Did.*

TO EMASCULATE. *v. a.* [*emasculo*, Lat.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of virility.

When it is found how many ewes, suppose twenty, one ram will serve, we may geld nineteen, or thereabouts; for if you emasculate but ten, you'll find, by promiscuous copulation, hinder the increase. *Graunt.*

2. To effeminate; to weaken; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

From wars and from affairs of state abstain; Women emasculate a monarch's reign. *Dryden.* Dangerous principles impose upon our understandings, emasculate our spirits, and spoil our temper. *Collier.*

EMASCULATION. *n. f.* [from *emasculate*.]

1. Castration.

2. Effeminacy; womanish qualities; unmanly softness.

TO EMBALLER. *v. a.* [*emballer*, French.]

1. To make up into a bundle.

2. To bind up; to enclose.

Below her ham her weed did somewhat train, And her straight legs most bravely were embal'd In golden buskins of costly cordwain. *F. Queen.*

TO EMBAÏMER. *v. a.* [*embaïmer*, French; *embalsamer*, Spanish.] To impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction.

Embalme me, Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakespeare.*

I would shew future times What you were, and teach them t' urge towards such:

Verse *embalms* virtue, and tombs or thrones of rhymes,

Preserve frail transitory fame as much As spice doth bodies from corrupt air's touch. *Donne.*

Muse! at that name thy sacred sorrows shed; Those tears eternal that *embalm* the dead. *Pope.*

EMBAÏMER. *n. f.* [from *embalm*.] One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies.

The Romans were not so good *embalmers* as the Egyptians, so the body was utterly consumed. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TO EMBAÏR. *v. a.* [from *bar*.]

1. To shut; to enclose.

Themselves for fear into his jaws to fall, He forc'd to cattle strong to take their flight; Where fast *embar'd* in mighty brazen wall, He has them now four years besieg'd to make them thrall. *Spenser.*

In form of airy members fair *embar'd* His spirits pure were subject to our fight. *Fairf.*

2. To stop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up.

Translating the mart unto Calais, he *embarr'd* all further trade for the future. *Bacon.*

If this commerce 'twixt heav'n and earth were not

Embar'd, and all this traffick quite forgot, She, for whose loss we have lamented thus, Would work more fully and pow'rfully on us. *Dante.*

EMBARCATION. *n. f.* [from *embark*.]

1. The act of putting on shipboard.

The French gentlemen were very solicitous for the *embarkation* of the army, and for the departure of the fleet. *Clarendon.*

2. The act of going on shipboard.

EMBARGO. *n. f.* [*embargar*, Spanish.]

A prohibition to pass; in commerce, a stop put to trade.

He knew that the subjects of Flanders drew so great commodity from the trade of England, as by *embargo* they would soon wax weary of Perkin. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

After an *embargo* of our trading ships in the river of Bourdeaux, and other points of sovereign affront, there did succeed the action of Rheez. *Watson.*

I was not much concerned, in my own particular, for the *embargo* which was laid upon it. *Dryden.*

TO EMBAÏRE. *v. a.* [*embarquer*, French.]

1. To put on shipboard.

Of mankind, so numerous late, All left, in one small bottom swam *embar'd*. *Milton.*

The king had provided a good fleet, and had caused a lady of three thousand foot to be *embar'd* on those ships. *Clarendon.*

Straight to the ships *Æneas* took his way, *Embar'd* his men, and skim'd along the sea. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To engage another in any affair.

TO EMBAÏRE. *v. n.*

1. To go on shipboard.

I should with speed *embar*, And with their embassy return to Greece. *A. Philips.*

2. To engage in any affair.

TO EMBAÏRRAS. *v. a.* [*embarasser*, Fr.]

To perplex; to distress; to entangle.

I saw my friend a little *embarrassed*, and turned away. *Spektor.*

EMBAÏRRASMENT. *n. f.* [from *embarasser*.]

Perplexity; entanglement.

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarrassment*, and take a clear view of the whole. *Watts.*

TO EMBAÏSE. *v. a.* [from *basse*.]

1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to lower; to deprave; to impair.

Grains are annual, so that the virtue of the seed is not worn out; whereas in a tree it is *embasid* by the ground. *Bacon.*

I have no service or ignoble end in my present labour, which may, on either side, restrain or *embase* the freedom of my poor judgment. *Watson.*

I will rather chuse to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose *embased* flexibility shall be forced to bend. *King Charles.*

A pleasure high, rational, and angelical; a pleasure *embased* with no appendant sting; but such a one as being honey in the mouth, never turns to gall or gravel in the belly. *South.*

2. To degrade; to villify.

Joy of my life, full oft for loving you I bleis my lot, that was so lucky plac'd; But then the more your own mishap I rue, That are so much by so mean love *embas'd*. *Spenser.*

EMBAÏSSADOR. *n. f.* [See *AMBASSADOR*.]

One sent on a publick message.

Mighty Jove's *embassador* appear'd With the same message. *Drummond.*

Myself, my king's *embassador*, will go. *Dryden.*

EMBAÏSSADRESS. *n. f.* A woman sent on a publick message.

With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes, And to the bright *embassadors* replies. *Garr.*

EMBAÏSSAGE. } *n. f.* [It may be ob-

EMBAÏSSY. } served, that though our authors write almost indiscriminately *embassador* or *ambassador*, *embassage* or *ambassage*; yet there is scarcely an example of *ambassy*, all concurring to write *embassy*.]

1. A publick message; a message concerning business between princes or states.

Fresh *embassy* and suits, Nor from the state nor private friends, hereafter, Will I lend ear to. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.* When he was at Newcastle he sent a solemn *embassage* unto James king of Scotland, to treat and conclude a peace with him. *Bacon.*

The peace polluted thus, a chosen band He first commissions to the Latian land, In threaten'g *embassy*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Any solemn message.

He sends the angels on *embassies* with his decrees. *Taylor.*

3. An errand, in an ironical sense.

A bird was made fly with such art to carry a written *embassage* among the ladies, that one might say, If a live bird, how taught? If dead, how made? *Sidney.*

Nimble mischance, that art so light of foot, Doth not thy *embassage* belong to me; And am I last that know it? *Shakespeare.*

TO EMBAÏTLE. *v. a.* [from *battle*.] To range in order or array of battle.

The English are *embattled*; To horse! you gallant princes, strait to horse! *Shakespeare.*

I could drive her from the ward of her reputation, her marriage-vow, and a thousand other her defences, which now are too strongly *embattled* against me. *Shakespeare.*

On their *embattl'd* ranks the waves return, And overwhelm the war! *Milton.*

Embattl'd nations strive in vain The hero's glory to restrain: Streams arm'd with rocks, and mountains red with fire,

In vain against his force conspire. *Prior.*

TO EMBAÏTLER. *v. n.* To be ranged in battle array.

The night Is thine, and they say we shall *embattle* By the second hour of the morn. *Shakespeare.*

EMB

To EMBAY. v. a. [from *laigner*, to bathe, French.]

1. To bathe; to wet; to wash. Not used.
In her lap a little babe did play
His cruel sport;
For in her streaming blood he did *embay*
His little hands, and tender joints embrew.
Fairy Queen.

Every sense the humour sweet *embay'd*,
And, slumbering soft my heart did steal away.
Fairy Queen.

2. [from *bay*.] To enclose in a bay; to land lock.

If that the Turkish fleet
Be not *embay'd* and *embay'd*, they're drown'd.
Shakspeare.

To EMBELLISH. v. a. [*embellir*, Fr.]
To adorn; to beautify; to grace with ornaments; to decorate.

How much more beauteous had the fountain
been,

Embellish'd with her first created green;
Where crystal streams through living turf had run,
Contented with an urn of native stone. *Dryden.*
The names of the figures that *embellish'd* the
discourses of those that understood the art of
speaking are not the art and skill of speaking well.
Locke.

That which was once the most beautiful spot of
Italy, covered with palaces, *embellish'd* by emperors,
and celebrated by poets, has now nothing to shew
but ruins. *Addison on Italy.*

EMBE'LLISHMENT. n. f. [from *embellish*.]

Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; addeition grace; any thing that confers the power of pleasing.

Cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
The *embellishments* of life. *Addison's Cato.*

Apparitions, visions, and intercourses of all
kinds between the dead and the living, are the
frequent and familiar *embellishments* of the legends
of the Romish church. *Atterbury.*

EMBERING. n. f. The ember days. A word used by old authors, now obsolete.

For cuses good to many ways,
Keep *emberings* well, and fasting days;
What law commands we ought to obey,
For Friday, Saturn, and Wednesdays. *Tupper.*

EMBERS. n. f. without a singular [*αμύρια*, Saxon, ashes; *cimyrus*, Islandick, hot ashes or cinders.] Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguished.

Take hot *embers*, and put them about a bottle
filled with new beer, almost to the very neck:
let the bottle be well stopp'd, lest it fly out; and
continue it, renewing the *embers* every day for the
space of ten days. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

If the air will not permit,
Some still removed place will fit,
While glowing *embers* through the room
Tench light to counterfeit a gloom. *Milton.*

While thus heav'n's highest counsels, by the low
Footsteps of their effects, he trac'd too well,
He tost his troubled eyes, *embers* that glow
Now with new rage, and was too hot for hell.
Crofton.

He said, and rose, as holy zeal inspires;
He takes hot *embers*, and renews the fires.
Dryden's Virgil.

EMBERWEEK. n. f. [The original of this word has been much controverted: some derive it from *embers* or ashes strewd by penitents on their heads; but *Nelson* decides in favour of *Marechal*, who derives it from *ymbren* or *embren*, a course or circumvolution.] A week in which an ember day falls.

The ember days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first

EMB

Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September 14, December 13.

Common Prayer
Stated times appointed for fasting are Lent, and the four seasons of the year called *emberweeks*.
Asylle's Paragon

To EMBEZZLE. v. a. [This word seems corrupted by an ignorant pronunciation from *imbacile*.]

1. To appropriate by breach of trust; to turn what is intrusted in his hands to his own use.

He had *embezzled* the king's treasure, and extorted money by way of loan from all men.
Hayward.

2. To waste; to swallow up in riot.

When thou hast *embezzled* all thy store,
Where's all thy father left? *Dryden*

EMBEZZLEMENT. n. f. [from *embezzle*.]

1. The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another.

2. The thing appropriated.

To EMBLAZE. v. a. [*blasonner*, French.]

1. To adorn with glittering embellishments.

The unsought diamonds
Would so *emblaze* the forehead of the deep,
And to bestud with stars, that they below
Would grow mur'd to light. *Milton*

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to paint with ensigus armorial.

Nor shall this blood be wiped from thy point,
But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
T' *emblaze* the honour which thy master got.
Shakspeare.

He from the glittering staff unsu'd
Th' imperial ensign, streaming to the wind,
With gems and golden lustre *emblaz'd*,
Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To EMBLAZON. v. a. [*blasonner*, Fr.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to grace with epigns armorial.

2. To deck in glaring colours; to set out pompously to show.

We find Augustus, for some petty conquest,
emblazoned by the poets to the highest pitch.
Hatwell on Providence.

EMBLAZONRY. n. f. [from *emblazon*.]

Pictures upon shields.

Run round

A globe of fiery seraphim inclos'd
With bright *emblazonary* and horrent arms. *Milton*

EMBLEM. n. f. [*εμβλημα*.]

1. Inlay; enamel; any thing inserted into the body of another.

2. An occult representation; an allusive picture; a typical designation.

She had all the royal makings of a queen,
The rod, and bird of peace, and all such *emblems*,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

If you draw your beast in an *emblem*, shew a
landscape of the country natural to the beast.
Peachment on Drawing.

Gentle Thames,
Thy mighty mother's *emblem*, in whose face
Sate mucknicks, heighten'd with majestic grace.
Denham.

He is indeed a proper *emblem* of knowledge
and action, being all head and paws. *Addison.*

To EMBLEM. v. a. [from the noun.]

To represent in an occult or allusive manner. Not used.

The primitive fight of elements doth shew
emblem that of opinions. *Glauville's Scyllis.*

EMBLEMATICAL. } adj. [from *emblem*.]

EMBLEMATICK. } adj. [from *emblem*.]

1. Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative.

EMB

In the well fram'd models,
With *emblematick* skill and mystick order,
Thou shew'dst where tow'rs on battlements
should rise,
Where gates should open, or where walls should
compass.

The poets contribute to the explication of re-
verses purely *emblematical*, or when the persons
are allegorical. *Addison.*

2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems.

By tongue and pudding to our friends explain
What does your *emblematick* worship mean. *Prior.*

EMBLEMA'TICALLY. adv. [from *emblematical*.] In the manner of emblems;

allusively; with occult representation.

Others have spoken *emblematically* and hiero-
graphically, as to the Egyptians; and the phre-
nix was the hieroglyphick of the sun. *Brown.*

He took a great stone, and put it up under the
oak, *emblematically* joining the two great ele-
ments of masonry. *Swift.*

EMBLEMATIST. n. f. [from *emblem*.] A
writer or inventor of emblems.

These fables are still maintained by symbolical
writers, *emblematisis*, and heralds. *Brown.*

EMBOISM. n. f. [*εμβολισμος*.]

1. Intercalation; insertion of day or years

to produce regularity and equation of
time.

The civil constitutions of the year were often
different manner in several nations; some using
the sun's year, but in divers fashions; and some
following the moon, finding out *emboism* or
equations, even to the addition of whole months,
to make all as even as they could. *Holder.*

2. The time inserted; intercalatory time.

EMBOLOS. n. f. [*εμβολος*.] Any thing
inserted and acting in another, as the
sucker in a pump.

Our members make a sort of an hydraulic
engine, in which a chemical liquor, resembling
blood, is driven through elastic channels by an
embolus, like the heart. *Arbutnot.*

To EMBOSS. v. a. [from *boss*, a protu-
berance, French.]

1. To form with protuberances; to cover
with something rising into lumps or
bunches.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beached verge of the salt flood;
Which once a-dry, with his *embossed* froth,
The turbulent surge shall cover. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art a hile,
A plague sore, or *embossed* carbuncle,
In my corrupted blood. *Shakspeare.*

Botches and blains must all his flesh *emboss*,
And all his people. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

All crowd in leaps, as at a night-alarm
The bees drive out upon each other's backs,
T' *emboss* their hives in clusters. *Dryden.*

2. To engrave with relief, or rising work.

Then o'er the lofty gate his art *emboss'd*
Androgeo's death, and offerings to his ghost.
Dryden's Virgil.

3. [from *emboisser*, French, to enclose in a box.] To enclose; to include; to cover.

The knight his thrilant spear again assy'd
In his brats-plated body to *emboss*. *Spenser.*

And in the way, as she did weep and wail,
A knight her met, in mighty arms *emboss'd*.
Fairy Queen.

4. [*emboscare*, Italian.] To enclose in a
thicket.

Like that self-begotten bird
In th' Arabian woods *embosc*. *Milton's Agonistes.*

5. To hunt hard.

When a deer is hard run, and foams at the
mouth, he is said to be *embosc*; a dog also, when
he is strained with hard running, especially upon
hard ground, will have his knees swelled, and
then he is said to be *embosc*, from *bosse*, French, a
tumour. *Hammer.*

Oh, he is more mad
Than Telamon for his shield; the boar of Theſſaly
Was never to *embrace*. *Shakespeare.*

We have almost *embrac'd* him: you shall see his
fall to-night. *Shakespeare.*

EMBOSSMENT. *n. f.* [from *emboss*.]

1. Any thing standing out from the rest;
jut; eminence.

I with also in the very middle, a fair mount,
with three accents and alleys, enough for four to
walk a-head; which I would have to be per-
fect circles, without any bulwarks or *embossments*. *Bacon.*

2. Relief; rising work.

They are at a loss about the word pendentis;
some fancy it expresses only the great *embossment*
of the figure, others believe it hung off the hel-
met in alto relieve. *Addison on Italy.*

TO EMBOITTE. *v. a.* [*bouteille*, French.]

To include in bottles; to bottle.

Stirom, firmest fruit

Emboss'd long as Priameus Troy

With blood the Greeks, endure. *Philips.*

TO EMBOVEL. *v. a.* [from *bowel*.] To

eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails;
to extenterate.

The schools,

Embowell'd of their doctrine, have left off

The danger to itself. *Shakespeare.*

Embowell'd will I see thee by and by;

'Till then, in blood, by noble Percy lye.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

The roar

Embowell'd with outrageous noise the air,

And all her entrails tore. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Fossils and minerals that th' embowell'd earth

Displays. *Philips.*

TO EMBRACE. *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.]

1. To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze
in kindness.

Embrace again, my sons! be foes no more;
Nor stain your country with her children's gore.

Dryden.

2. To seize ardently or eagerly; to lay
hold on; to welcome; to accept wil-
lingly any thing offered.

I take it, your own business calls on you,
And you embrace th' occasion to depart.

Shakespeare.

At first, her mother earth she holdeth dear,
And doth embrace the world, and worldly things.

Davies.

They who are represented by the wise virgins,
embraced the profession of the christian religion;
as the foolish virgins also had done. *Tillotson.*

3. To comprehend; to take in: as, *natural philosophy embraces many sciences*

4. To comprise; to enclose; to contain;
to encompass; to encircle.

Low at his feet a spacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the stream *embrac'd*.

Denham.

5. To admit; to receive.

Fenton, Heav'n give thee joy!
What cannot be eschew'd, must be *embrac'd*.

Shakespeare.

If a man can be assured of any thing, without
having examined, what is there that he may not
embrace for truth? *Locke.*

6. To find; to take.

Fluence, his son,
Whose absence is no less material to me
Than is his father's, must embrace the fate
Of that dark hour. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

7. To squeeze in a hostile manner.

TO EMBRACE. *v. a.* To join in an embrace.

Let me embrace with old Vincentio;
And wander we to see thy honest son,
Who will of thy arrival be full joyous.

Shakespeare.

EMBRACE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug.

Thames, the most lov'd of all the ocean's
fons

By his old fire, to his *embraces* runs. *Denham.*

2. A hostile squeeze; crush.

EMBRACEMENT. *n. f.* [from *embrace*.]

1. Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace.

Thus death becomes a rival to us all,
And hopes, with foul *embracements* her to get,
In whose decay virtue's fair shrine must fall.

Sidney.

These cherishing one another with dear, though
chaste *embracements*, with sweet, though cold
kisses, it might seem that love was come to play
him there without darts. *Sidney.*

2. Hostile hug; grapple.

These beasts, fighting with any man, stand
upon their hinder feet; and in this did, being
ready to give me a throw'd *embracement*.

Sidney.

3. Comprehension.

Nor can her wide *embracements* filled be.

Davies.

4. State of being contained; enclosure.

The parts in man's body easily reparable, as
spirits, blood, and flesh, die in the *embracements*
of the parts hardly reparable, as bones, nerves,
and membranes. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. Conjugal endearment.

I would freer rejoice in that absence, wherein
he won honour, than in the *embracements* of his
bed, where he would show much love. *Shakspeare.*

EMBRACER. *n. f.* [from *embrace*.] The
person embracing.

Yet are they the greatest *embracers* of pleasure
of any other upon earth; and they esteem of
pearls as pebbles, to they may satisfy their gust,
in point of pleasure or revenge. *Howell.*

EMBRASURE. *n. f.* [*embrasure*, French.]

An aperture in the wall, through which
the cannon is pointed; battlement.

TO EMBRAVE. *v. a.* [from *brave*.] To

decorate; to embellish; to deck; to
grace; to adorn. Not now in use.

So, both agree their bodies to engrave;
The great earth's womb they open to the sky,
And, with sad cypress, firmly it *embrave*.

Fairy Queen.

TO EMBROCATE. *v. a.* [*embrocare*, Fr.]

To rub any part diseased with medicinal
liquors.

I returned her a glass with oil of roses and
vinegar, to *embrocate* her arm. *Hifeman.*

EMBROCATION. *n. f.* [from *embrocate*.]

1. The act of rubbing any part diseased
with medicinal liquors or spirits.

2. The lotion with which any diseased part
is washed or embrocated.

We endeavour'd to ease by discutient and
emollient cataplasms, and *embrocations* of various
sorts. *Hifeman's Surgery.*

TO EMBROIDER. *v. a.* [*broder*, Fr.]

To border with ornament; to decorate
with figured work; to diversify with
needlework; to adorn a ground with
raised figures of needlework.

Such an accumulation of favours is like a kind
of *embroidering*, or lifting of one favour upon
another. *Hifeman.*

Embroider'd so with flowers it had stood,
That it became a garden of a wood. *Waller.*

Let no virgin be allowed to receive her lover,
but in a suit of her own *embroidering*. *Speke.*

Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds;
This slave the floor, and that the table spreads.

Pope.

EMBROIDERER. *n. f.* [*embroider*.] One
that adorns clothes with needlework.

Blue silk and purple, the work of the *embroider-
er*. *Evans.*

EMBROIDERY. *n. f.* [from *embroider*.]

1. Figures raised upon a ground; vari-
egated needlework.

Write,

In em'rald tufts, flow'rs purpl'd, blue and white,
Like sphire, pearl, in rich *embroidery*,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee.

Shakespeare.

Laces and *embroideries* are more costly than
either warm or comely. *Bacon.*

Next these a youthful train their vows express'd,
With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery*
dress'd. *Pope.*

2. Variegation; diversity of colours.

If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were
help'd and improv'd by art, a man might make a
pretty landscape of his own possessions. *Speke.*

TO EMBROIL. *v. a.* [*brouiller*, French.]

1. To disturb; to confuse; to distract;
to throw into commotion; to involve in
troubles by dissension and discord.

I had no passion, design, or preparation to
embroil my kingdom in a civil war. *King Ch.*

Rumour next, and chance,
And tumult and confusion, all *embroil'd*,
And discord with a thousand various mouths.

Milton.

When she found her venom spread so far,
The royal house *embroil'd* in civil war,
Rais'd on her dusky wings she cleaves the skies.

Dryden.

2. To perplex; to entangle.

The christian antiquities at Rome, though of a
frether date, are so *embroil'd* with fable and
legend, that one receives but little satisfaction.

Addison on Italy.

3. In the following passage the word seems
improperly used for *broil* or *burn*.

That knowledge, for which we holdly attempt
to rifle God's cabinet, should, like the coal
from the altar, serve only to *embroil* and con-
sume the sacrilegious invaders. *Decay of Piety.*

TO EMBROTHEL. *v. a.* [*brothel*, *brodel*.]

To enclose in a brothel.

Men, which chuse

Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute,
Worse than *embrothel'd* trumpets prostitute.

Doane.

EMBRYO. } *n. f.* [*embryo*.]

EMBRYON. } *n. f.* [*embryon*.]

1. The offspring yet unfinished in the
womb.

The bringing forth of living creatures may be
accelerated, if the *embryo* ripeneth and perfecteth
sooner. *Bacon.*

An exclusion before conformation, before the
birth can bear the name of the parent, or be so
much as properly called an *embryo*. *Brown.*

The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
Of waters, *embryo* immature involv'd
Appear'd not. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In that dark womb are the signs and instruments
of an *embryo* world. *Burnet's Theory.*

When the crude *embryo* careful nature breeds,
See how the works, and how her work proceeds.

Blountmore.

While the promis'd fruit
Lies yet a little *embryo*, unperceiv'd
Within its crimson folds. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. The state of any thing yet not fit for
production, or yet unfinished.

The company little suspected what a noble
work I had then in *embryo*. *Swift.*

EMB. *n. f.* [same, Saxon.] Uncle. Ob-
solete.

Whilst they were young, Cassibelan their *emb*,
Was by the people chosen in their stead;

Who on him took the royal diadem,
And goosly well it long time governed. *Speke.*

EMENDABLE. *adj.* [*emendo*, Latin.] Cap-
able of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDATION. *n. f.* [*emendo*, Latin.]

1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better.

The essence and the relation of any thing in being, is fitted, beyond any emendation, for its action and use; and shews it to proceed from a mind of the highest understanding. *Grew.*

2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDATOR. *n. f.* [*emendo*, Lat.] A corrector; an improver; an alterer for the better.

EMERALD. *n. f.* [*emeraude*, French; *smaragdus*, Lat.] A green precious stone.

The emerald is evidently the same with the ancient smaragdus; and, in its most perfect state, is perhaps the most beautiful of all the gems. The rough emerald is usually of a very bright and naturally polished surface, and is ever of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other colour. The oriental emerald is of the hardness of the sapphire and ruby, and is second only to the diamond in lustre and brightness. *Hill on Feffils.*

Do you not see the grass how in colour they excel the emerald? *Sidney.*

The emerald is a bright grass green: it is found in fissures of rocks, along with copper ores. *Woodward on Feffils.*

Nor deeper verdure dies the robe of spring, When first the gives it to the southern gale, Than the green emerald shows. *Thomson.*

TO EMERGE. *v. n.* [*emerge*, Latin.]

1. To rise out of any thing in which it is covered.

They emerged, to the upper part of the spirit of wine, as much of them as lay immersed in the spirit. *Boyle.*

The mountains emerged, and became dry land again, when the waters retired. *Burnet.*

Thetis, not unmindful of her son, Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon, Pursu'd their track. *Dryden's Homer.*

2. To issue; to proceed.

If the prism was turned about its axis that way, which made the rays emerge more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism, the image soon became an inch or two longer, or more. *Newton.*

3. To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.

Darkness, we see, emerges into light; And shining suns descend to fable night. *Dryden's Fables.*

When, from dewy shade emerging bright, Aurora streaks the sky with orient light, Let each deplore his dead. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Then from ancient gloom emerg'd A rising world. *Thomson's Summer.*

EMERGENCE. } *n. f.* [from *emerge*.]
EMERGENCY. }

1. The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered.

We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the emergency of murdered bodies. *Brown.*

2. The act of rising or starting into view.

The emergency of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation. *Boyle on Colours.*

The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first emergence, where it appears as white as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Any sudden occasion; unexpected casualty.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual emergency, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philosophy. *Glanville's Scipio.*

4. Pressing necessity; exigence. Not proper.

In any case of emergency, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire, which he had thus amassed together in his subterraneous exchequer. *Addison's Freeholder.*

EMERGENT. *adj.* [from *emerge*.]

1. Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it.

Love made my emergent fortune once more look

Above the main, which now shall hit the stars. *Ben Jonson.*

Immediately the mountains huge appear Emergent, and their broad bare backs unheave into the clouds. *Milton.*

2. Rising into view, or notice, or honour.

The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him; he is not easily emergent. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Proceeding or issuing from any thing.

The stoics held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South.*

4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual.

All the lords declared, that, upon any emergent occasion, they would mount their servants upon their horses. *Clarendon.*

EMERODS. } *n. f.* [corrupted by igno-

EMEROIDS. } rant pronunciation from *hemorrhoids*, *αιμορροειδεις*.] Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.

He destroyed them, and smote them with emerods. *1 Samuel.*

EMERSON. *n. f.* [from *emerge*.]

The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.

The time was in the heliacal emersion, when it becomes at greatest distance from the sun. *Brown.*

EMERY. *n. f.* [*smiris*, Lat. *esmeril*, Fr.]

Emery is an iron ore, considerably rich. It is found in the island of Guernsey, in Tuscany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to the magnet. The lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by sprinkling the wetted powder over them; but it will not cut diamonds. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel. *Hill.*

EMETICAL. } *adj.* [*ipiao*.] Having

EMETICK. } the quality of provoking vomits.

Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs; some purgative, some emetick, and some sudorifick. *Hale.*

EMETICALLY. *adv.* [from *emetical*.] In

such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

It has been complained of, that preparations of silver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not observed duly refined silver to work emetically, even in women and girls. *Boyle.*

EMICATION. *n. f.* [*emication*, Latin.]

Sparkling; flying off in small particles, as sprightly liquors.

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noise and emication, as also a crafts and fumid exhalation. *Brown.*

EMICTION. *n. f.* [from *emictum*, Latin.]

Urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

Gravel and stone grind away the flesh, and effuse the blood apparent in a sanguine emiction. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TO EMIGRATE. *v. a.* [*emigro*, Latin.]

To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION. *n. f.* [from *emigrate*.]

Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.

We find the originals of many kingdoms either by victories, or by emigrations, or intestine commotions. *Hale.*

EMINENCE. } *n. f.* [*eminencia*, Latin.]

EMINENCY. }

1. Loftiness; height.

2. Summit; highest part.

Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or eminency affording new kinds. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. A part rising above the rest.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either eminence or cavities. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

4. A place where one is exposed to general notice.

A satyr or libel on one of the common stamp, never meets with that reception as what is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an eminence, and gives him a more conspicuous figure. *Addison.*

5. Exaltation; conspicuousness; state of being exposed to view; reputation; celebrity; fame; preferment; greatness.

You've too a woman's heart, which ever yet affected eminence, wealth, sovereignty. *Shaksp.*

Alterations are attributed to the powerfullest under priances, where the eminency of one obscures the rest. *Warren.*

He deserv'd no such return

From me, whom he created what I was, In that bright eminence; and with his good Upbraided none. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Where men cannot arrive to any eminency of estate, yet religion makes a compensation, by teaching content. *Tillotson.*

These two were men of eminency, of learning as well as piety. *Stillington.*

6. Supreme degree.

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st, And pure thou wert created, we enjoy In eminence. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

7. Notice; distinction.

Let your remembrance still apply to Rank; Present him eminence both with eye and tongue. *Shakspere.*

8. A title given to cardinals.

EMINENT. *adj.* [*eminens*, Latin.]

1. High; lofty.

Thou hast built unto thee an eminent place. *Ezekiel.*

Satan, in gesture proudly eminent, Stood like a tower. *Milton.*

2. Dignified; exalted.

Rome for your sake shall push her conquests on, And bring new titles home from nations won, To dignify to eminent a son. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. Conspicuous; remarkable.

She is eminent for a sincere piety in the practice of religion. *Addison.*

Eminent he mov'd

In Grecian arms, the wonder of his foes. *Glover.*

EMINENTLY. *adv.* [from *eminens*.]

1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.

Thy love, which else so eminently never had been known. *Milton.*

Lady, that in the prime of earliest youth, Wisely has shun'd the broad way and the green, And with those few art eminently seen, That labour up the hill of heavenly truth. *Milton.*

Such as thou hast solemnly elected, With gifts and graces eminently adorned, To some great work. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. In a high degree.

All men are equal in their judgment of what is eminently best. *Dryden.*

That simplicity, without which no human performance can arrive to perfection, is no where more eminently useful than in this. *Swift.*

EMISSARY. n. f. [*emissarius*, Latin.]

1. One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent.

Clifford, an *emissary* and spy of the king's, fled over into Flanders with his privacy. *Bacon*.

You shall neither eat nor sleep,
No, nor forth your window peep,
With your *emissary* eye,

To fetch in the forms go by. *Ben Jonson*.

The jesuits send over *emissaries*, with instructions to perorate themselves members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift*.

2. One that emits or sends out. A technical sense:

Wherever there are *emissaries*, there are absorbent vessels in the skin; and, by the absorbent vessels, mercury will pass into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

EMISSION. n. f. [*emissio*, Latin.] The act of sending out; vent.

Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the *emission* of the spirits, and so of the breath by a slight from titillation. *Bacon*.

Populosity naturally requireth transmigration and *emission* of colonies. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Cover them with glasses; but upon all warm and benign *emissions* of the sun, and sweet showers, give them air. *Evelyn*.

Affection, in the state of innocence, was happily pitched upon its right object; it flamed up in direct fervours of devotion to God, and in collateral *emissions* of charity to its neighbour. *South*.

TO EMIT. v. a. [*emitto*, Latin.]

1. To send forth; to let go; to give vent to.

These baths continually *emit* a manifest and very sensible heat; nay, some of them, at some times, send forth an actual and visible flame. *Woodward's Natural History*.

The soil, being fruitful and rich, *emits* steams, consisting of volatile and active parts. *Arbuthnot*.

2. To let fly; to dart.

Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,
Left, wrathful, the far-shooting god *emit*,
His fatal arrows. *Prior*.

3. To issue out juridically.

That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judges authority, and at the instance of the party. *Hyffe*.

EMMENAGOGUES. n. f. [*emmenagoga*, and *ago*.]

Medicines that promote the courses, either by giving a greater force to the blood in its circulation, or by making it thinner. *Quincy*.

Emmenagogues are such as produce a plethora, or fulness of the vessels, consequently such as strengthen the organs of digestion, to as to make good blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet*.

EMMET. n. f. [*emette*, Saxon.] An ant; a pismire.

When cedars to the ground fall down by the weight of an *emmet*,

O! when a rich ruby's just price be the worth of a walnut. *Sidney*.

TO EMMEW. v. a. [from *mew*.] To mew or coop up.

This outward fainted deputy,
Whose scull'd visage and deliberate word,
Nips youth i' th' head, and follies doth *emmw*,
As falcon doth the fowl, is yet a devil. *Shakespeare*.

TO EMMOVE. v. a. [*emouvoir*, French.]

To excite; to rouse; to put into emotion. Not used.

One day, when him high courage did *emmove*,
He pricked forth. *Fairy Queen*.

EMOLLIENT. adj. [*emolliens*, Lat.] Softening; suppling.

Barley is *emollient*, moistening, and expectorating. *Arbuthnot*.

Diureticks are decoctions, emulsions, and oils of *emollient* vegetables, so far as they relax the urinary passages: such as relax ought to be tried before such as stimulate. *Arbuthnot*.

EMOLLIENTS. n. f. Such things as sheath and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids at the same time. *Quincy*.

Emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perspiring, and on empty stomachs. *Arbuthnot*.

EMOLLITION. n. f. [*emollio*, Latin.] The act of softening.

Lassitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water; the cause is, for that all lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts, and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emolliation*. *Bacon*.

Powerful menstrua are made for its *emolliation*, whereby it may receive the tincture of minerals. *Brown*.

EMOLUMENT. n. f. [*emolumentum*, Lat.] Profit; advantage.

Let them consult how politic they were, for a temporal *emolument* to throw away eternally. *South*.

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having dispatched a great deal of business to publick *emolument*. *Tatler*.

EMONGST. prep. [so written by *Spenser*.] Among.

The merry birds of evry sort,
Chaunted aloud their cheerful harmony;
And made *emongst* themselves a sweet consort,
That quick'ned the dull sp'rit with musical comfort. *Fairy Queen*.

EMOTION. n. f. [*emotion*, French.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion, pleasing or painful.

I will appeal to any man, who has read this poet, whether he finds not the natural *emotion* of the same passion in himself, which the poet describes in his feigned persons? *Dryden*.

Those rocks and oaks that such *emotion* felt,
Were rural maids whom Orpheus taught to melt. *Granville*.

TO EMPALE. v. a. [*empaler*, French.]

1. To fence with a pale.

How happy 's he, which hath due place assign'd
T' his beasts, and disforested his mind?
Empal'd himself to keep them out, not in;
Can sow, and dares trust corn, where they have been. *Donne*.

2. To fortify.

All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to save themselves from surprise. *Raleigh*.
The English *empaled* themselves with their pikes, and therewith bare off their enemies. *Hayward*.

3. To enclose; to shut in.

Round about her work she did *empale*,
With a fair border wrought of sundry flow'rs. *Spenser*.

Keep yourselves in breath,
And when I have the bloody Hecstor found,
Empale him with your weapons round about. *Shakespeare*.

They have *empal'd* within a zodiack
The free-born sun, and keep twelve signs awake
To watch his steps; the Goat and Crab controul
And fright him back. *Donne*.

Thank my charms,
I now *empale* her in my arms. *Cleveland*.
Impenetrable, *empal'd* with circling fire,
Yet unconsum'd. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

4. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

Who can bear this, resolve to be *empal'd*?
His skin fled off, and roasted yet alive? *Southey*.

Let them each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, *empal'd* and left
To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake. *Addison*.

Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with hanging; they talk of *empaling*, or breaking on the wheel. *Arbuthnot*.

EMPA'NNEL. n. f. [from *panne*, Fr.]

The writing or entering the names of a jury into a parchment schedule, or roll of paper, by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear for the performance of such publick service as juries are employed in. *Cowell*.

Who can expect upright verdicts from such packed, corrupt juries? Why may we not be allowed to make exceptions against this incompetent *empannel*? *Decay of Piety*.

TO EMPA'NNEL. v. a. [from the noun.]

To summon to serve on a jury. A law term.

I shall not need to *empannel* a jury of moralists or divines, every man's own breast sufficiently instructing him. *Government of the Tongue*.

EMPA'RLANCE. n. f. [from *parler*, Fr.]

In common law, a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do; and it is sometimes used for the conference of a jury in the cause committed to them. *Crowell*.

EMP'ASM. n. f. [*μπάσμον*.] A powder to correct the bad scent of the body.

TO EMPA'SSION. v. a. [from *passion*.] To move with passion; to affect strongly; to throw off from equanimity.

Unto my eyes strange shows presented were,
Picturing that which I in mind embrac'd,
That yet those fights *empa'ssion* me full near. *Spenser*.

So, standing, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempter, all *empa'ssion'd* thus began. *Milton*.

TO EMP'EOPLE. v. a. [from *people*.] To form into a people or community.

He wonder'd much, and 'gan enquire
What stately building durst to high extend
Her lofty towers unto the starry sphere,
And what unknown nations there *emp'pled* were? *Spenser*.

EMPERESS. n. f. [from *emperour*, now written *empress*.]

1. A woman invested with imperial power.

Long, long, may you on earth our *empress* reign,
Ere you in heaven a glorious angel stand. *Davies*.

2. The queen of an emperour.

Lavinia will I make my *empress*
Rome's royal mistress, mistress of my heart. *Shakespeare*.

EMPEROUR. n. f. [*empereur*, French; *imperator*, Lat.] A monarch of title and dignity superiour to a king: as, the *emperour* of Germany.

Charles the *emperour*,
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,
Makes visitation. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.

EM'PERY. n. f. [*empire*, French; *imperium*, Lat.] Empire; sovereignty; dominion. Out of use.

A lady
So fair, and fasten'd to an *emp'ry*,
Would make the great'st king double. *Shaksp.*

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
But as successively from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your *emp'ry*, your own. *Shakespeare*.

EMPHASIS. n. f. [*ἐμφασις*.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence; particular force impressed by style or pronunciation.

Oh, that brave Cæsar!

—Be enough'd with such another *emphatic*. *Shaksp.*
Emphasis not so much regards the time as a certain grandeur, whereby some letter, syllable, word, or sentence is rendered more remarkable than the rest, by a more vigorous pronunciation, and a longer stay upon it. *Holder.*

These questions have force and *emphasis*, if they be understood of the antediluvian earth. *Burnet.*

EMPHATICAL. } *adj.* [*emphaticus*.]

EMPHATIC. } *adj.* [*emphaticus*.]

1. Forcible; strong; striking.

Where he endeavours to dissuade from carnivorous appetites, how *emphatic* is his reasoning! *Gaith.*

In proper and *emphatic* terms thou didst paint the blazing comet's fiery tail. *Arbutnot.*

2. Striking the fight.

It is commonly granted, that *emphatic* colours are light itself, modified by refractions. *Boyle.*

EMPHATICALLY. *adv.* [*from emphatic.*]

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

How *emphatically* and divinely does every word proclaim the truth that I have been speaking of! *South.*

2. According to appearance.

What is delivered of the incurvity of dolphins, must be taken *emphatically*, not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again. *Brown.*

EMPHYSEMA. *n. f.* [*emphysema*.]

Emphysema is a light puffy humour, easily yielding to the pressure of the finger, arising again in the instant you take it off. *Wifeman.*

EMPHYSEMATOUS. *adj.* [*from emphysema*.]

Bloated; puffed up; swollen.

The signs of a gangrene are these: the inflammation loses its redness, and becomes dusky and livid; the tenderness of the skin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or *emphysematous*; and vesications, filled with ichor of different colours, spread all over it. *Sharp.*

TO EMPIERCE. *v. a.* [*from pierce*.] To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulse.

The weapon bright,
 Taking advantage of his open jaw,
 Rave through his mouth with so importune might,
 That deep *empierc'd* his darksome hollow maw. *Spenser.*

EMPIGHT. *preterit and part. from To pitch, or pitch.* [See *PITCH*.] Set; fixed; fastened.

But he was wary, and ere it *empight*
 In the meant mark, advanc'd his shield atween. *Spenser.*

EMPIRE. *n. f.* [*empire*, French; *imperium*, Latin.]

1. Imperial power; supreme dominion; sovereign command.

Alas! ye far ones, who in judgment sit,
 Your ancient *empire* over love and wit. *Rowe.*

2. The region over which dominion is extended.

A nation extended over vast tracts of land, and numbers of people, arrives in time at the ancient name of kingdom, or modern of empire. *Temple.*

Hath given the date to Cæsar, and commands
 The empire of the sea. *Shakspere.*

3. Command over any thing.

EMPIRICK. *n. f.* [*empiricus*.] This word seems to have been pronounced *empirick* by Milton, and *empirick* by Dryden. Milton's pronunciation is to be preferred. A trier; an experimenter; such persons as have no true education in, or knowledge of, physical practice, but venture upon hear-say and observation only. *Quincy.*

The name of Hippocrates was more effectual to persuade such men as Galen, than to move a filly *empirick*. *Hooker.*

That every plant might receive a name, according unto the diseases it cureth, was the wish of Paracelsus; a way more likely to multiply *empiricks* than herbals. *Brown.*

Such an aversion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as physicians are apt to have for *empiricks*, or lawyers for pettifoggers. *Swift.*

Th' illiterate writer, *empirick*-like applies
 To each disease unsafe chance remedies;
 The learn'd in school, whence science first began,
 Studies with care th' anatomy of man. *Dryden.*

EMPIRICAL. } *adj.* [*from the noun*.]

EMPIRICK. }

1. Versed in experiments.

By fire &

Of footy coal, the *empirick* alchymist
 Can turn, or holds it possible to turn,
 Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*

2. Known only by experience; practised only by rote, without rational grounds.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empirick* to this preservative. *Shakspere.*

In extremes, bold counsels are the best;
 Like *empirick* remedies, they last are try'd,
 And by th' event condemn'd or justify'd. *Dryden.*

EMPIRICALLY. *adv.* [*from empirick*.]

1. Experimentally; according to experience.

We shall *empirically* and sensibly deduct the causes of blackness from originals by which we generally observe things denigrated. *Brown.*

2. Without rational ground; charlatanically; in the manner of quacks.

EMPIRICISM. *n. f.* [*from empirick*.] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLASTER. *n. f.* [*emplastron*.] This word is now always pronounced, and generally written *plaster*. An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance, spread upon cloth. See *PLASTER*.

All *emplasters*, applied to the breasts, ought to have a hole for the nipples. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

TO EMPLASTER. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

To cover with a plaster.

They must be cut out to the quick, and the sores *emplaster'd* with tar. *Mortimer.*

EMPLASTICK. *adj.* [*emplastikos*.] Viscous; glutinous; fit to be applied as a plaster.

Resin, by its *emplastick* quality, mixed with oil of roses, perfects the concoction. *Wifeman.*

Emplastick applications are not sufficient to defend a wound from the air. *Arbutnot.*

TO EMPLAD. *v. a.* [*from plead*.] To endict; to prefer a charge against; to accuse.

To terrify and torture them, their tyrannous masters did often *emplad*, arrest, cast them into prison, and thereby consume them to worse than nothing. *Hayward.*

Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and *emplad* them of impiety that referred it to natural casualties. *Glauc.*

Since none the living villains dare *emplad*,
 Arraign them in the persons of the dead. *Dryden.*

TO EMPLOY. *v. a.* [*employer*, French.]

1. To busy; to keep at work; to exercise. It is used both as agent, as, *the king employed the minister*; or cause, as, *the public credit employed the minister*.

For thrice, at least, in compass of the year,
 Thy vineyard must *employ* the sturdy steer
 To turn the glebe. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. In the following quotations it is used with *in*, *about*, *to*, and *upon*, before the object. To seems less proper.

Their principal learning was applied to the course of the stars, and the rest was *employed* in displaying the brave exploits of their princes. *Temple.*

Our reason is often puzzled, because of the imperfection of the ideas it is *employed about*. *Locke.*

The proper business of the understanding is not that which men always *employ it to*. *Locke.*

Labour in the beginning gave a right of property, wherever any one was pleased to *employ it upon* what was common. *Locke.*

On the happy change the boy
Employ'd his wonder and his joy. *Prior.*

This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed* on serious subjects. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. To use as an instrument.

The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn;
 Her awkward fist did ne'er *employ* the churn. *Gay.*

4. To use as means.

The money was *employed* to the making of gallees. *Mac.*

Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise;

And war more force, but not more pains *employ*s. *Dryden.*

5. To use as materials.

The labour of those who felled and framed the timber *employed about* the plough, must be charged on labour. *Locke.*

6. To commission; to intrust with the management of any affairs.

Jonathan and Jahaziah were *employed about* this matter. *Esra.*

Jesus Christ is furnished with superior powers to the angels, because he is *employed* in superior works, and appointed to be the sovereign Lord of all the visible and invisible worlds. *Watts.*

7. To fill up with business.

If you're idle you're *destry'd*;
 All his force on you he tries,
 Be but watchful and *employ'd*,
 Soon the ball'd trumpet dies. *Mottrux.*
 To study nature will thy time *employ*;
 Knowledge and innocence are perfect joy. *Dryden.*

8. To pass or spend in business.

Why, whilst we struggle in this vale beneath,
 With want and sorrow, with disease and death,
 Do they more blest'd perpetual life *employ*
 In songs of pleasure, and in scenes of joy? *Prior.*

EMPLOY. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Business; object of industry.

Present to grasp, and future still to find,
 The whole *employ* of body and of mind. *Pope.*

2. Publick office.

Left animosities should obstruct the course of justice, if one of their own number had the distribution of it, they have always a foreigner for this *employ*. *Addison on Italy.*

The honours and the burdens of great posts and *employs* were joined together. *Atterbury.*

EMPLOYABLE. *adj.* [*from employ*.] Capable to be used; proper for use.

The objections made against the doctrine of the chymists, seem *employable* against this hypothesis. *Boyle.*

EMPLOYER. *n. f.* [*from employ*.]

1. One that uses or causes to be used.

That man drives a great trade, and is owner or *employer* of much shipping, and continues and increases in trade and shipping. *Child on Trade.*

2. One that sets others to work.

EMPLOYMENT. *n. f.* [*from employ*.]

1. Business; object of industry; object of labour.

2. Business; the state of being employed.
 3. Office; post of business.
 It any station, any employment upon earth be honourable, there was. *Atterbury*
 Leaders on each side, instead of intending the publick weal, have their hearts wholly set to get on to keep employments. *Swift*
 4. Business intrusted.
 Call not your stocks for me; I serve the king, On whose employment I was sent to you. *Shaksp.*

TO EMPOISON. v. a. [empoisonner, Fr.]

1. To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs; to poison.
 Leaving no means unattempted of destroying his son, that wicked servant of his undertook to empoison him. *Sidney*
 Mushrooms cause the incubus, or maru in the stomach, therefore the surfeit of them may suffocate and empoison. *Bacon*
 2. To taint with poison; to envenom.
 This is the more usual sense.

EMPOISONER. n. f. [empoisonneur, Fr.]

One who destroys another by poison.
 He is vehemently suspected to have been the empoisoner of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

EMPOISONMENT. n. f. [empoisonnement, French.] The practice of destroying by poison.

It were dangerous for secret empoisonments. *Bacon*

EMPORETICK. adj. [ἐμπορετικός.] That is used at markets, or in merchandise.

EMPORIUM. n. f. [ἐμπόριον.] A place of merchandise; a mart; a town of trade; a commercial city.

And while this fam'd emporium we prepare, The British ocean shall such triumphs boast, That those who now disdain our trade to share, Shall rob like pirates on our wealthy coast. *Dryden*

I take the prosperous estate of this great emporium to be owing to those instances of charity *Atterbury*

TO EMPOVERISH. v. a. [pauvre, Fr.]

1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.

Since they might talk better as they lay together, they impoverished their cloaths to enrich their bed, which, for that night, might well scorn the shrine of Venus. *Sidney*

Your's sounds aloud, and tells us you excel No less in courage than in singing well; While, unconcern'd, you let your country know, They have impoverish'd themselves, not you. *Waller*

For sense of honour, if it impoverisheth a man, it is, in his esteem, neither honour nor sense. *South*

Fresh roses bring, To strow my bed, 'till the impoverish'd spring Confess her want. *Prior*

2. To lessen fertility: as tillage impoverishes land.

EMPOVERISHER. n. f. [from impoverish.]

1. One that makes others poor.

2. That which impairs fertility.

They destroy the weeds and fit the land for aftercrops, being an improver, and not an impoverisher of land. *Mortimer*

EMPOVERISHMENT. n. f. [from impoverish.] Depauperation; cause of poverty; drain of wealth.

Being paid as it is, now some, and then some, it is no great burden unto her, nor any great impoverishment to her coffers. *Spenser*

All appeals for justice, or appellations for favour or preferment to another country, are so many grievous impoverishments. *Swift*

TO EMPOWER. v. a. [from power.]

1. To authorize; to commission; to give power or authority to any purpose.

You are empowered, when you please, to give the final decision of war. *Dryd. Just. Dedimus*

The government shall be empowered to grant commissions to all protestants whatsoever. *Swift*

2. To give natural force; to enable.

Does not the large power that enables them to heal, empower them to destroy? *Baker*

EMPRESS. n. f. [contracted from emperress, which is retained by Jonson in the following lines.]

1. The queen of an emperor.

Let your nimble feet Tread subtle circles, that may always meet In point to him; and figures, to express The grace of him, and his great emperress. *Ben Jonson*

2. A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign.

Empress of this fair world, resplendent Eve! *Milton*

Yet, London, empress of the northern clime, By an high fate thou greatly didst expire. *Dryden*
 Wisdom, thou say'st, from heav'n receiv'd her birth;

Her beams transmitted to the subject earth: Yet this great empress of the human soul, Does only with imagin'd power controul, If restless passion, by rebellious sway, Compels the weak usurper to obey. *Prior*

EMPRISE. n. f. [emprise, French.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise.

Noble minds, of yore, allied were In brave pursuit of chivalrous emprise. *F. Queen*
 A double conquest must you make,

If you achieve renown by this emprise. *Fairfax*
 Pierce faces threat'ning wars; Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise. *Milton*
 Thus, till the sun had travell'd half the skies, Ambush'd we lie, and wait the bold emprise. *Pope's Odyssey*

EMPTIER. n. f. [from empty.] One that empties; one that makes any place void by taking away what it contained.

The emptiers have emptied them out, and married their vine-branches. *Naham*

EMPTINESS. n. f. [from empty.]

1. Absence of plentitude; inanity.

Where cities flood, Well-fenc'd, and numerous, desolation reigns And emptiness; dismay'd, unfeared, unshout'd, The widow and the orphan stroll. *Philips*

2. The state of being empty.

His coffers found With hollow poverty and emptiness. *Shakspere*

3. A void space; vacuity; vacuum.

Nor could another in your room have been, Except an emptiness had come between. *Dryden*
 The ordinary air in which we live and respire, is of so thin a composition, that sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-nine parts of its dimensions are mere emptiness and nothing; and the remaining one only, material and real substance. *Bentley*

4. Want of substance or solidity.

'Tis this which causes the graces and the loves to take up their habitations in the hardest marble and to subsist in the emptiness of light and shadow. *Dryden's Duynsey, Pref.*

5. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires.

O frail estate of human things, Now to our coil your emptiness we know. *Dryden*
 Form the judgment about the worth or emptiness of things here, according as they are or are not of use, in relation to what is to come after. *Atterbury*

6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.

Eternal smiles his emptiness betray, As shallow streams run dimpling all the way. *Pope*

EMPTION. n. f. [emptio, Latin.] The act of purchasing; a purchase.

There is a dispute among the lawyers, whether Glaucus his exchanging his golden armour with the brazen one of the Tydides, was emption or commutation. *Abulthnot on Coins*

EMPTY. adj. [æmtɪg, Saxon.]

1. Void; having nothing in it; not full.

I did never know to fill a voice due from so empty a heart; but the saying is true, the empty vessel makes the greatest sound. *Shakspere*
 The pit was empty, there was no water in it. *Genesis*

If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that; there still remains one vessel empty. *Burnet*

2. Evacuated; no longer full.

Himself he frees by secret means unseen, His shackles empty left, himself escaped clean. *Spenser*

3. Devoid; unfurnished.

Art thou thus boldened, man, by thy distress, That in civility thou seem'st it so empty? *Shaksp.*
 Mr. Boyle has shew'd, that air may be rarified above ten thousand times in vessels of glass; and the heavens are much emptier of air than any vacuum we can make below. *Newton*

4. Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires.

Pleas'd in the silent shade with empty praise. *Pope*

5. Without any thing to carry; unburdened; unfreighted.

They beat him, and sent him away empty. *Matthew*

When ye go, ye shall not go empty. *Exodus*
 He alleges that satyrs carried platters full of fruit in their hands; but if they had been empty handed, had they been ever the larger satyrs? *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication*

Yet all the little that I got I spent; And still return'd as empty as I went. *Dryden*

6. Hungry.

My falcon now is sharp and passing empty, And till the stoop, she must not be full-gorg'd, For then she never looks upon her lure. *Shaksp.*

7. Vacant of head; ignorant; unskilful; unfurnished with materials for thought.

How comes it that so many worthy and wise men depend upon so many unworthy and empty headed fools? *Raleigh*

His answer is a handsome way of exposing an empty, trifling, pretending pedant; the wit lively, the satyr courtly and severe. *Fulton*

8. Unfruitful; barren.

Seven empty ears blasted with the east wind. *Genesis*

Israel is an empty vine. *Hefra*

9. Wanting substance; wanting solidity; vain.

The god of sleep there hides his heavy head, And empty dreams on every leaf are spread. *Dryden's Aeneid*

TO EMPTY. v. a. [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhaust; to deprive of that which was contained in it.

Boundless intemperance, In nature is a tyranny: it hath been Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne, And fall of many kings. *Shakspere's Macbeth*
 The emptiers have emptied them out, and married their vine branches. *Naham*
 Sheep are often blind by fulness of blood: cut their tails, and empty them of their blood. *Mortimer's Husbandry*

The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the communication it has both with Asia and Europe, and the great navigable rivers that empty themselves into it. *Strabo*

EMP

TO EMPURPLE. v. a. [from *purple*.] To make of a purple colour; to discolour with purple.

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Empurpled with celestial roses smil'd. *Milton.*
The deep,
Empurpled ran, with gulching gore distain'd. *Philips.*

TO EMPURZZLE. v. a. [from *puzzle*.] To perplex; to put to a stand.

It hath empurzzled the enquiries of others to apprehend, and enforced them unto strange conceptions to make out. *Brown.*

EMPYEMA. n. f. [*ἰσχυρμα*.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever; generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only, and which sometimes happens upon the opening of abscesses, or ulcerations of the lungs, or membranes inclosing the breast. *Quincy.*

An *empyema*, or a collection of purulent matter in the breast, if not suddenly cured, dash undoubtedly impel the patient into a phthisical consumption. *Harvey.*

There is likewise a consumption from an *empyema*, after an inflammation of the lungs; which may be known from a weight upon the diaphragm, oppression of the lungs, a difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie on one side, which is that which is found. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPYREAL. adj. [*ἰσχυρεα*.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven. *Tickel* accents it on the penult.

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in highest heav'n, array'd in gold
Empyrean. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Go, soar with Plato to th' *empyrean* sphere,
To the first good, first perfect, and first fair, *Pope.*

But *empyrean* forms, howe'er in light
Gash'd and dismember'd easily unite. *Tickel.*

EMPYREAN. n. f. [*ἰσχυρεα*.] The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.

A Almighty Father from above,
From the pure *empyrean*, where he sits
High thron'd above all heights, bent down his eye. *Milton.*

Under his burning wheel
The steadfast *empyrean* thron'd throughout,
All but the throne itself God. *Milton.*
The *empyrean* rung
With hallelujahs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

EMPYREUM. } n. f. [*ἰσχυρεμα*.] The
EMPYREUMA. } burning of any matter
in boiling or distillation, which gives
a particular offensive smell. *Quincy.*

It is so far from admitting an *empyreum*, that it burns clear away without leaving any cinders or adulteration. *Harvey.*

The hopes of an elixir insensibly evaporate, and vanish to air, or leave in the recipient a foul *empyreuma*. *Dancy of Piety.*

EMPYREUMATICAL. adj. [from *empyreuma*.] Having the smell or taste of burnt substances.

Empyreumatical oils, distilled by strong fires in retorts, may be brought to emulate essential oils drawn in lambicks. *Boyle.*

EMPYROSIS. n. f. [*ἰσχυρεσις*.] Conflagration; general fire.

The former opinion that held these cathefisms and *empyroses* universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world, especially that of conflagration. *Hale.*

EMU

TO EMULATE. v. a. [*emulor*, Latin.]

1. To rival; to propose as one to be equalled or excelled.
2. To imitate with hope of equality, or superiour excellence.

I would have
Him emulate you: 'tis no shame to follow
The better precedent. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*
Those fair ideas to my aid I'll call,
And emulate my great original. *Dryden.*
What though no weeping loves thy silver grace,
Nor polish'd marble emulate thy face. *Pope.*

3. To be equal to; to rise to equality with.
- I see how thy eye would emulate the diamond. *Shakespeare.*

We see no new-built palaces aspire,
No kitchens emulate the vestal fire. *Pope.*
4. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.
It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury,
and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion emulating this motion. *Arbuthnot.*

EMULATION. n. f. [*emulatio*, Latin.]

1. Rivalry; desire of superiority.
- Mine emulation
Hath not that honour in't it had; for where
I thought to crush him in an equal force,
True sword to sword, I'll pitch at him some way,
Or wrath or craft may get him. *Shakespeare.*
There was neither envy nor emulation amongst them. *Maccabees.*

Aristotle allows that some emulation may be good, and may be found in some good men; yet envy he utterly condemns, as wicked in itself, and only to be found in wicked minds. *Spratt.*
The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general emulation of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem. *South.*

A noble emulation heats your breast,
And your own fame now robs you of your rest;
Good actions still must be maintain'd with good,
As bodies nourish'd with resembling food. *Dryden.*

2. Envy; desire of depressing another; contest; contention; discord.

What madness rules in brainfick men,
When for so slight and frivolous a cause,
Such factious emulations shall arise! *Shakespeare.*

EMULATIVE. adj. [from *emulate*.] Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition.

EMULATOR. n. f. [from *emulate*.] A rival; a competitor.

In superiours it queneth jealousy, and layeth their competitors and emulators asleep. *Bacon.*

TO EMULE. v. a. [*emulor*, Latin.] To emulate. Not in use.

He sitting me beside, in that same shade,
Provok'd me to play some pleasant fit;
Yet emulating my pipe, he took in hand
My pipe, before that emul'd of many,
And plaid thereon; for well that skill he could. *Spenser.*

TO EMULGE. v. a. [*emulgeo*, Latin.] To milk out.

EMULGENT. adj. [*emulgens*, Latin.]

1. Milking or draining out.
2. *Emulgent* vessels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, or great artery; the latter from the vena cava. They are both inserted into the kidneys; the *emulgent* arteries carrying blood with the serum to them, and the *emulgent* veins bringing it back again, after the serum has been separated therefrom by the kidneys. *Harris.*

It doth furnish the left *emulgent* with one vein. *Brown.*

ENA

Through the *emulgent* branches the blood is brought to the kidneys, and is there freed of its serum. *Cayne.*

EMULOUS. adj. [*emulus*, Latin.]

1. Rivaling; engaged in competition.

What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
Nor *emulous* Carthage, with their length of spite,
Shall be the work of one. *Ben Jonson.*
She is in perpetual diffidence, or actual enmity with her, but always *emulous* and suspicious of her. *Howell's Vocal Essay.*

2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another: with of before the object of emulation.

By strength
They measure all, of other excellence
Not *emulous*, nor care who them excels. *Milton.*
By fair rewards our noble youth we raise
To *emulous* merit, and to thirst of praise. *Prior.*
Good Howard, *emulous* of the Grecian art. *Prior.*

3. Factious; contentious.

Whose glorious deeds, but in the fields of late,
Made *emulous* millions 'mongst the gods themselves,
And drove great Mars to faction. *Shakespeare.*

EMULOUSLY. adv. [from *emulous*.] With desire of excelling or outdoing another.

So tempt they him, and *emulously* vie
To bide a voice, that empires would not buy. *Granville.*

EMULSION. n. f. [*emulsio*, Latin.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels, and drawing out their substances with some liquor, that thereby becomes milky. *Quincy.*

The aliment is dissolved by an operation resembling that of making an *emulsion*; in which operation the oily parts of nuts and seeds, being gently ground in a marble mortar, and gradually mixed with some watery liquor, or dissolved into a sweet, thick, turbid, milky liquor, resembling the chyle in an animal body. *Arbuthnot.*

EMUNCTORIES. n. f. [*emunctorium*, Lat.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected, to be in readiness for ejection. *Quincy.*

Superfluous matter flows from the body under their proper *emunctories*. *Brown.*
There are receptacles in the body of man, and *emunctories* to drain them of superfluous choler. *Mare against Arthesia.*

Discussing of the lungs, I shew that they are the grand *emunctories* of the body; that the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an excrementitious fluid out of the mass of blood. *Wentward's Nat. History.*

The regimen in quinsies, which proceed from an obstruction of the glands, must be to use such warm liquors as relax those glands, such as, by stimulating, open the *emunctories* to secrete the humour. *Arbuthnot.*

EN. An inseparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin *in*. Many words are uncertainly written with *en* or *in*. In many words *en* is changed into *em* for more easy pronunciation.

TO ENABLE. v. a. [from *able*.] To make able; to empower; to supply with strength or ability.

If thou would'st vouchsafe to overspread
Me with the shadow of thy gentle wing,
I should enabled be thy acts to sing. *Spenser.*
His great friendship with God might enable him, and his compassion might incline him. *Atterbury.*

ENA

He points out to him the way of life, strength-ens his weakness, restores his lapses, and enables him to walk and persevere in it. Rogers.

To ENACT. *v. a.* [from *act*.]

1. To act; to perform; to effect. Not now in use.

In true balancing of justice, it is not wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it was enacted. Spenser.

Valiant Talbot, above human thought, Enacted wonders with his sword and lance. Shakspeare.

2. To establish by law; to decree.

It is enacted in the laws of Venice, If it be proved against an alien He seeks the life of any citizen, The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive, Shall seize on half his goods. Shakspeare.

The senate were authors of all counsels in the state; and what was by them consulted and agreed, was proposed to the people, by whom it was enacted or commanded. Temple.

3. To represent by action.

I did enact Hector. Shakspeare.

ENACT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.

ENACTOR. *n. f.* [from *enact*.]

1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws.

The great author of our nature, and enactor of this law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured. Atterbury.

2. One that practises or performs any thing. Not used.

The violence of either grief or joy, Their own enactors with themselves destroy. Shakspeare.

ENALLAGE. *n. f.* [ἐναλλαγή.] A figure in grammar, whereby some change is made in the common modes of speech, as when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.

To ENAMBUSH. *v. a.* [from *ambush*.] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention.

They went within a vale, close to a flood, whole stream

U'd to give all their cattle drink, they there enambush'd them. Chapman's *Iliad*.

To ENAMEL. *v. a.* [from *amel*. See AMEL.]

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours, properly with colours fixed by fire.

Must I, alas! Frame and enamel plate, and drink in glass? Donne.

See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crown'd;

Here blushing Flora paints th' enamel'd ground. Pope.

I bequeath to the Earl of Orerry the enamel'd silver plates, to distinguish bottles of wine by. Swift's *Last Will*.

2. To lay upon another body so as to vary it.

Higher than that wall, a circling row Of goodliest trees, laden with the fairest fruit, Blossoms, and fruits at once of golden hue, Appear'd with gay enamel'd colours mix'd. Milton.

To ENAMEL. *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel.

Though it were foolish to colour or enamel upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the users, without lessening the clearness of the object. Boyle.

ENAMEL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours fixed by fire.

ENC

Down from her eyes welled the pearls round, Upon the bright enamel of her face;

Such honey drops on springing flowers are found,

When Puckish holds the crimson morn in chase. Farfax.

There are various sorts of coloured glasses, pailles, enamels, and lustritious gems. *Howe's*

2. The substance inlaid in other things.

ENAMELLER. *n. f.* [from *enamel*.] One that practises the art of enamelling.

To ENAMOUR. *v. a.* [amour, French.]

To inflame with love; to make fond: with of before the thing or person loved.

Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,

And thou art wedded to calamity. Shakspeare.

My Oberon! what visions have I seen!

I thought I was enamour'd of an ass. Shakspeare.

You are very near my brother in his love: he is enamour'd on Hero. Shakspeare.

Or should she, confident, As fitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,

Descend with all her winning charms begirt,

T' enamour, as the zone of Venus once

Brought that effect on Jove, so fables tell. Milton.

He, on his side,

Leaning half-rai'd, with looks of cordial love

Hung over her enamour'd. Milton's *Par. Lost*.

Your uncle cardinal

Is not so far enamour'd of a cloyster,

But he will thank you for the crown. Dryden.

'Tis hard to discern whether is in the greatest

error, he who is enamour'd of all he does, or he

whom nothing of his own can please. Dryden.

ENARRATION. *n. f.* [enarro, Latin.] Ex-planation; exposition. Diel.

ENARTHROSIS. *n. f.* [ἐν and ὁσθον.]

The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

Enarthrosis is where a good round head enters into a cavity, whether it be a cotyla, or profound cavity, as that of os coxae, receiving the head of the os femoris; or glene, which is more shallow, as in the scapula, where it receives the humerus. *Wise's Anatomy*.

ENATA'TION. *n. f.* [enato, Latin.] The act of swimming out; escape by swimming. Diel.

ENOUNTER. *adv.* An obsolete word explained by Spenser himself to mean *left* that.

Anger would not let him speak to the tree, Enounter his rage might cooled be,

But to the root bent his sturdy stroke. Spenser.

To ENCAGE. *v. a.* [from *cage*.] To shut up in a cage; to coop up; to confine.

He suffer'd his kinsman March, Who is, if every owner were right plac'd,

Indeed, his king, to be encag'd in Wales,

There without ransom to lie forc'd. Shakspeare.

Like Bajazet encag'd, the Shepherd's scuff,

Or like slack-few'd Sampson, his hair off. Donne.

To ENCA'MP. *v. n.* [from *camp*.] To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a

march; to settle a temporary habitation.

He encamp'd at the mount of God. Exodus.

The French knew how to make war with the English, by not putting things to the hazard of a battle, but wearing them by long sieges of towns,

and strong fortified encampings. Bacon.

To ENCA'MP. *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp; to order to en-camp.

The people were encamp'd against Gibbethon. Kings.

ENCA'MPMENT. *n. f.* [from *encamp*.]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.

2. A camp; tents pitched in order.

ENC

Their enemies served to improve them in their encampments, weapons, or something else. *Crow*.

When a general bids the martial train Spread their encampment o'er the spacious plain, Thick rising tents a canvas city build. *Crow*.

To ENCA'VE. *v. a.* [from *cave*.] To hide as in a cave.

Do but encave yourself,

And mark the flowers, the gibes, and notable scenes,

That dwell in every region of his face;

For I will make him tell the tale anew. Shakspeare.

ENCEINTE. *n. f.* [French.] Enlo-sure; ground enclosed with a fortifica-tion. A military term not yet natu-ralized.

To ENCHA'VE. *v. a.* [eschauver, French.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke.

The wind-shak'd surge, with high and mon-strous main,

Seems to cast water on the burning bear,

I never did like molestation view

On the enchafed flood. Shakspeare's *Othello*.

To ENCHA'IN. *v. a.* [enchaîner, French.]

1. To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind; to hold in bondage.

What should I do! while here I was enchain'd,

No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd. Dryden.

2. To link together; to concatenate.

The one contracts and enchains his words, speaking prettily and short; the other delights in long-breathed accents. Howell.

To ENCHA'NT. *v. a.* [enchanter, Fr.]

1. To give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery.

And now about the cauldron sing,

Like elves and fairies in a ring,

Enchanting all that you put in. Shakspeare.

These powerful drops thence on the threshold

pour,

And bathe with this enchanted juice her door;

That door where no admittance now is found,

But where my soul is ever hovering round. Granville.

2. To subdue by charms or spells.

Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his

spirits for ever should be enchanted. Sidney.

John thinks them all enchanted: he enquires

if Nick had not given them some intoxicating po-tion. Arbuthnot.

3. To delight in a high degree.

One whom the music of his own vain tongue

Doth ravish like enchanting harmony. Shakspeare.

Too dear I priz'd a fair enchanting face;

Beauty unchaste, is beauty in disgrace. Pope.

ENCHA'NTER. *n. f.* [enchanteur, French.]

A magician; a forcerer; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who has the power of charms and spells.

Such phasms, such apparitions, are excellencies which men applaud in themselves, conjured up by the magic of a strong imagination, and only seen within that circle in which the enchanter stands. Deacy of *Poetry*.

Gladio, by valour and stratagem, put to death tyrants, enchanters, monsters, and knights. Spectator.

Ardan, that black enchanter, whose dire arts

Enslav'd our knights, and broke our virgin hearts. Granville.

ENCHA'NTINGLY. *adv.* [from *enchant*.]

With the force of enchantment. It is improperly used in a passive sense in the following passage.

He's gentle; never school'd, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all sorts enchantingly below'd. Shakspeare.

ENCHA'NTMENT. *n. f.* [enchantement, Fr.]

1. Magical charms; spells; incantation; sorcery.

The Turks thought that tempest was brought upon them by the charms and enchantments of the Persian magicians. *Kneller.*

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight.

Warmth of fancy will carry the loudest and most universal applause, which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest enchantment. *Pope.*

ENCHANTRESS. n. f. [enchantresse, Fr.]

1. A forcerefs; a woman versed in magical arts.

Feil banning hag! *enchantress*, hold thy tongue. *Shakespeare.*

I have it by certain tradition, that it was given to the first who wore it by an *enchantress*. *Tatler.*

2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

From this *enchantress* all these ills are come; You are not safe 'till you pronounce her doom. *Dryden.*

Of with th' *enchantress* of his soul he talks, Sometimes in crowds distress'd. *Thomson.*

TO ENCHA'SE. v. a. [enchasser, French.]

1. To infix; to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.

Like polish'd ivory, beauteous to behold; Or Parian marble, when *enchas'd* in gold. *Dryd.*
Words, which, in their natural situation, shine like jewels *enchas'd* in gold, look, when transposed into notes, as if set in lead. *Pelton.*

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it.

What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem, *Enchas'd* with all the honours of the world! *Shakespeare.*

They houses burn, and household gods deface, To drink in bowls which glitt'ring gems *enchase*. *Dryden.*

3. To adorn by raised or embossed work.

When was old Sherwood's head more quaintly cur'd, Or look'd the earth more green upon the world, Or nature's cradle more *enchas'd* and pur'd? *Ben Jonson.*

ENCHE'ABON. n. f. [encheafon, old law French.] Cause; occasion.

Skinner. Cowell. Bailey.
Certes, said he, well mote I should to tell The foud *encheafon* that me hither led. *F. Queen.*

TO ENCIRCLE. v. a. [from circle.] To surround; to environ; to enclose in a ring or circle; to encir.

That stranger guest the Paphian realm obeys, A realm defended with *encircling* seas. *Pope.*
Beneath a sculptur'd arch he sits enthron'd; The peers *encircling*, form an awful round. *Pope.*

ENCIRCLET. n. f. [from circle.] A circle; a ring.

In whose *encirclets* if ye gaze, Your eyes may tread a lover's maze. *Sidney.*

ENCLITICKS. n. f. [ἐνκλίτικα.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

TO ENCLOS. v. a. [enclos, French.]

1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence.

The protector caused a proclamation to be set forth against *enclosures*, commanding that they who had *enclosed* lands, accustomed to lie open, should lay them open again. *Hayward.*

As much land as a man tills, and can use the product of, so much he by his labour *encloses* from the common. *Locke.*

For *enclosing* of land, the usual way is with a bank set with quick. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To environ; to encircle; to surround; to encompass; to shut in between other things; to include.

The fourth row a leryl, and an onyx, and a jasper: they shall be set in gold in their *enclosures*. *Kneller.*

The peer now spreads the glitt'ring forer wide, To *enclose* the lock; now joins it, to divide. *Pope.*

3. To hold by an exclusive claim.

ENCLOSER. n. f. [from enclose.]

1. One that encloses or separates common fields into several distinct properties.

If God had laid all common, certainly Man would have been th' *encloser*; but since now God hath impair'd us, on the contrary, Man breaks the fence. *Herbert.*

2. Any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLOSURE. n. f. [from enclose.]

1. The act of enclosing or environing, any thing.

The membranes are for the comprehension, or *enclosure* of all these together. *Wilkins.*

2. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions.

Enclosures began to be frequent, whereby arable land was turned into pasture. *Baron.*

Touching *enclosures*, a company of lands inclosed are thereby improved in worth two or three parts at the least. *Hayward.*

3. The appropriation of things common.

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common; that is against justice and charity, and by miraculous accidents God hath declared his displeasure against such *enclosure*. *Taylor.*

4. State of being shut up in any place; encompassed, or environed.

This expresses particularly the *enclosure* of the waters within the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

For the young, during its *enclosure* in the womb, there are formed membranes enveloping it, called secundines. *Ray.*

5. The space enclosed; the space comprehended within certain limits.

And all, that else this world's *enclosure* bafe Hath great or glorious in mortal eye, *F. Queen.*

They are to live all in a body, and generally within the same *enclosure*; to marry among themselves, and to eat no meats that are not prepared their own way. *Aldison's Spectator.*

6. Several; ground enclosed; ground separated from the common.

'Tis not the common, but the *enclosure*, must make him rich. *South.*

ENCOMIAST. n. f. [ἐγκωμιστής.] A panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praiser.

The Jesuits are the great *encomiasts* of the Chinese. *Locke.*

ENCOMIASTICAL. } adj. [ἐγκωμιστικός.]

ENCOMIASTICK. } Panegyric; laudatory; containing praise; bestowing praise.

ENCOMIUM. n. f. [ἐγκώμιον.] Panegyric; praise; elogy.

How eagerly do some men propagate every little *encomium* their parasites make of them! *Government of the Tongue.*

A vile *encomium* doubly ridicules; There's nothing blackens like the ink of fools. *Pope.*

TO ENCOMPASS. v. a. [from compass.]

1. To enclose; to encircle.

Look how my ring *encompasseth* thy finger; Ev'n so thy breast *encloseth* my poor heart. *Shakespeare.*

Two strong ligaments *encompass* the whole head of the femur. *Wise-man's Surgery.*

Poetick fields *encompass* me around, And still I seem to tread on classic ground. *Aldison.*

2. To shut in; to surround; to environ.

He, having scarce six thousand in his troop, By three and twenty thousand of the French Was round *encompass'd*, and let upon. *Shakespeare.*

3. To go round any place; as, Drake encompassed the world.

ENCOMPASSMENT. n. f. [from encompass.]

Circumlocation; remote tendency of talk.

Finding

By this *encompassment* and drift of question, That they do know my son, come you more near. *Shakespeare.*

ENCORE. adv. [French.] Again; once more.

A word used at publick shows when a singer, or fidler, or buffoon, is desired by the audience to do the same thing again.

To the same notes thy sons shall hum or snore, And all thy yawning daughters cry *encore*. *Daniel.*

ENCOUNTER. n. f. [encontre, French.]

1. Duel; single fight; conflict.

Thou hast beat me out Twelve several times, and I have nightly since Dreamt of *encounters* 'twixt thyself and me. *Shakespeare.*

Let's leave this keen *encounter* of our wits, And fall something into a slower method. *Shakespeare.*
Pallas th' *encounter* seeks; but ere he throws, To Tufcan Tiber thus address'd his vows: O sacred stream, direct my flying dart, And give to pass the proud Hæletus' heart. *Dryden's Æmid.*

2. Battle; fight in which enemies rush against each other.

Two black clouds With heav'n's artillery fraught, come rattling on Over the Caspian; then stand front to front, Hov'ring a space, 'till winds the signal blow To join their dark *encounter* in mid air. *Milton.*

3. Eager and warm conversation, either of love or anger.

The peaking cornuto comes to me in the instant of our *encounter*, after we had spoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shakespeare.*

4. Accidental congress; sudden meeting.

Propitious Pallas, to secure her care, Around him spread a veil of thick'd air, To shun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope's Dunciad.*

5. Accosting; transient or unexpected address.

But in what habit will you go aking? —Not like a woman; for I would prevent the loose *encounters* of lascivious men. *Shakespeare.*

Three parts of Brutus Is ours already; and the man entire, Upon the next *encounter*, yields him ours. *Shakespeare.*

6. Casual incident; occasion. This sense is scarcely English.

An equality is not sufficient for the unity of character: 'tis further necessary, that the true spirit appear in all sort of *encounters*. *Pope.*

TO ENCOUNTER. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To meet face to face; to front.

If I must die, I will *encounter* darkness as a bride, And hug it in mine arms. *Shakespeare.*
The fashion of the world is to avoid cost, and you *encounter* it. *Shakespeare.*

Thou stronger may'st endure the flood of light; And, while in shades I cheer my fainting lights, *Encounter* the descending excellence. *Dryden.*

2. To meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict.

Putting themselves in order of battle, they *encountered* their enemies. *Kneller's History of Turks.*

3. To meet with reciprocal kindness.

See, they *encounter* thee with their hearts thanks; Both sides are even. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. To attack; to meet in the front.

ENC

Which way soever we turn, we are *encountered* with clear evidences and sensible demonstrations of a Deity. *Tillotson.*

5. To oppose; to oppugn.

Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably *encounter* them. *Hale.*

6. To meet by accident.

I am most fortunate thus to *encounter* you: You have ended my business, and I will merrily accompany you home. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To ENCOUNTER. v. n.

1. To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict.

Encounter so,
As doth the fury of two desperate men,
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die. *Shakespeare.*

Five times, Marcius,
Have I fought with thee; so often hast thou beat me:
And wouldst do so, I think, should we *encounter*
As often as we eat. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To engage; to fight: it has with before the thing.

Our wars
Will turn into a peaceful comick sport,
When ladies crave to be *encounter'd* with. *Shaksp.*
Both the wings of his fleet had begun to *encounter* with the christians. *Knoles.*
Those who have the most dread of death, must be content to *encounter* with it, whether they will or no. *Wake.*

3. To meet face to face.

4. To come together by chance.

ENCOUNTERER. n. f. [from encounter.]

1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy.

The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his *encounterer* with it. *Mare.*
The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field against all *encounterers*. *Asterbury.*

2. One that loves to accost others. An old term.

Oh, these *encounterers*! so guilt of tongue,
They give a coaxing welcome ere it comes;
And wide unclasp the tables of their thoughts
To every ticklish leader. *Shakespeare.*

To ENCOURAGE. v. a. [encourager, Fr.]

1. To animate; to incite to any thing.

They *encourage* themselves in an evil matter. *Psalms.*

2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to inspire; to embolden.

Kinds of music *encourage* men, and make them warlike, or make them soft and effeminate. *Bacon.*

I would neither *encourage* the rebels, nor discourage the protestants loyalty. *King Charles.*

3. To raise confidence; to make confident.

I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to assist our season in this most useful part; and this the judicious Hooker *encourages* me to say. *Locke.*

ENCOURAGEMENT. n. f. [from encourage.]

1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive.

2. Increase of confidence.

Such strength of heart
Thy conduct and example gives; nor small
Encouragement, Godolphin, wife and just. *Philips.*

3. Favour; countenance; support.

For when he dies, farewell all honour, bounty,
All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Osway.*
The reproach of immortality will lie heavily against an established religion, because those who have no religion will profess themselves of that which has the *encouragement* of the law. *Rogers.*

ENCOURAGER. n. f. [from encourage.]

One that supplies incitements to any thing; a favourer.

Live then, thou great *encourager* of arts,
Live ever in our thankful hearts. *Dryden.*

ENC

At the pope is a master of polite learning, and a great *encourager* of arts; so at Rome these arts immediately thrive, under the encouragement of the prince. *Addison.*

To ENCROACH. v. a. [accrocher, from croc, a hook, French.]

1. To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's possessions to draw them away.

Those Irish captains of counties have *encroached* upon the queen's freeholders and tenants. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. To advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right: with on before the subject.

This hour is mine; if for the next I care, I grow too wide,
And do *encroach* upon death's side. *Herbert.*
Tiphone, let loose from under ground,
Before her drives diseases and afflict;
And every moment rises to the light,
Aspiring to the skies, *encroaching* on the light. *Dryden.*

To ENCROACH. v. n.

1. To creep on gradually without right.

The superstition that riseth voluntarily, and by degrees minglith itself with the rites, even of every divine service, done to the only true God, must be considered of as a creeping and *encroaching* evil. *Hooker.*
Th' *encroaching* ill you early should oppose;
Flatter'd, 'tis worse, and by indulgence grows. *Dryden.*

2. To pass bounds.

They fabled how the serpent, whom they call'd Ophion, with Eurynome, the wide *Encroaching* Eve perhaps, had first the rule Of high Olympus. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Next, fence'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' *encroaching* cattle from thy ground. *Dryden.*

ENCROACHER. n. f. [from encroach.]

1. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means.

The bold *encroachers* on the deep,
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land,
'Till Neptune, with one gen'ral sweep,
Turns all again to barren strand. *Swift.*

2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

Full dress creates dignity, augments consciousness, and keeps at distance an *encroacher*. *Clayton.*

ENCROACHMENT. n. f. [from encroach.]

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example: if women's grounds lie together, the one presses too far upon the other; or if a tenant owe two shillings rent-service to the lord, and the lord takes three: so the Spencers *encroached* to themselves royal power and authority. *Cowell.*

But this usurper his *encroachment* proud
Stays not on man: to God his tow'r intends
Siege, and defiance. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If it be a man's known principle to depart from his right, illmen will make unjust *encroachments* upon him. *Asterbury.*

2. Advance into the territories or rights of another.

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make use of: this left no room for controversy about the title, nor for *encroachment* on the right of others. *Locke.*

The ancient Romans made many *encroachments* on the sea, and laid the foundations of their palaces within the very borders of it. *Addison.*

The people, since the death of Solomon, had already made great *encroachments*. *Swift.*

END

To ENCUMBER. v. a. [encumber, Fr.]

1. To clog; to load; to impede.

We have, by this many years experience, found that exceeding great good, not *encumbered* with any notable inconvenience. *Hooker.*
Encumber'd with his veil, without defence. *Dryden.*

2. To entangle; to embarrass; to obstruct.

The verbal copier is *encumbered* with so many difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle himself. *Dryden.*

The god awak'd,
And thrice in vain he shook his wing,
Encumber'd in the sliken string. *Prior.*

3. To load with debts: as, his estate is encumbered with mortgages.

ENCUMBRANCE. n. f. [from encumber.]

1. Clog; load; impediment.

Philosophers agreed in despising riches, at best, considering them as unnecessary *encumbrances* of life. *Temple.*
Dead limbs are an *encumbrance* to the body, instead of being of use to it. *Addison.*

2. Excessiveness; useless addition.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrance* of nourish'd woods. *Thomson.*

3. Burden upon an estate.

In respect of the *encumbrances* of a living, consider whether it be sufficient for his family, and to maintain hospitality. *Ayliffe.*

ENCYCLICAL. adj. [εγκυκλιος.] Circular; sent round through a large region.

This council was not received in patriarchal sees, which is evident from Photius's *encyclical* epistle to the patriarch of Alexandria. *Stillinger.*

ENCYCLOPEDIA. n. f. [εγκυκλοπαιδεια.]

ENCYCLOPEDIA. n. f. The circle of sciences; the round of learning.

In this *encyclopaedia* and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles, that while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and rap of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper course in the sober wheel of the other. *Brown.*

Every science borrows from all the rest, and we cannot attain any single one without the *encyclopaedia*. *Glanville.*

This art may justly claim a place in the *encyclopaedia*, especially such as serves for a model of education for an able politician. *Arbuthnot.*

ENCYSTED. adj. [ενεστος.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

Encysted tumours borrow their names from a cyst or bag in which they are contained. *Sharp's Surgery.*

END. n. f. [end, Saxon.]

1. The extremity of the length of any thing materially extended. Of bodies that have equal dimensions we do not use *end*: the extremity of breadth is *side*.

Jonathan put forth the *end* of the rod that was in his hand, and dipt it in a honeycomb. *1 Samuel.*

2. Extremity or last part in general.

The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but, when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress into this endless expansion; of that it can neither find, nor conceive any *end*. *Locke.*

3. The last particle of any assignable duration.

Behold the day groweth to an *end*. *Judges.*
At the *end* of two months she returned. *Judges.*

If the world's age and death he argu'd well
By the sun's fall, which now towards earth doth bend,
Then we might fear, that virtue, since she fell
So low as woman, should be near her *end*. *Donne.*

+ The conclusion or cessation of any action.

Jacob had made an *end* of commanding his sons. *Genesis.*

Yet vainly most their age in study spend;
No *end* of writing books, and to no *end*. *Denham.*

The causes and designs of an action are the beginning: the effects of these causes, and the difficulties met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties, are the *end*. *Broome's Epic Poetry.*

5. When *end* is not used materially, it is opposed to *beginning*.
Better is the *end* than the *beginning* thereof. *Eccles.*

6. The conclusion or last part of any thing; as, the *end* of a chapter; the *end* of a discourse.

7. Ultimate state; final doom.
Mark the perfect man, and behold the up-
right, for the *end* of that man is peace. *Psalms.*

8. The point beyond which no progression can be made.
They reel to and fro, and stagger like a
drunken man, and are at their wits' *end*. *Psalms.*

9. Final determination; conclusion of de-
bate or deliberation.
My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end*! *Shakespeare.*

10. Death; fate; decease.
I determine to write the life and the *end*, the
nature and the fortunes of George Villiers. *Hutton.*

The soul receives intelligence,
By her near genius, of the body's *end*,
And so imparts a sadness to the sense. *Daniel.*
'Tis the great business of life to fit ourselves
for our *end*, and no man can live well that hath
not death in his eye. *L'Estrange.*

Remember Milo's *end*,
Wedg'd in that timber which he strove to rend. *Roscommon.*

My God, my father, and my friend,
Do not forsake me in my *end*. *Roscommon.*
Unbarm'd through life, lamented in thy *end*. *Pope.*

11. Cessation; period.
What is the sign of the *end* of the world?
Great houses shall have an *end*. *Amos.*

12. Limit; termination.
There is no *end* of the shore. *Naham.*

13. Abolition; total loss.
There would be an *end* of all civil government,
if the assignment of civil power were by such
institution. *Locke.*

14. Cause of death; destroyer.
Take heed you daily not before your king,
Left he that is the supreme King of kings,
Confound your hidden falsehood, and award
Liber of you to be the other's *end*. *Shakespeare.*

15. Consequence; conclusive event; con-
clusion.

O, that a man might know
The *end* of this day's business ere it come!
But it sufficeth that the day will *end*. *Shakespeare.*
The *end* of these things is death. *Romans.*

16. Fragment; broken piece.
Thus I clothe my naked villainy
With old odd *ends*, stol'n from holy writ,
And seem a saint. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

17. Purpose; intention.
There was a purpose to reduce the monarchy
to a republic, which was far from the *end* and
purpose of that nation. *Clarendon.*
I have lov'd!

What can thy *ends*, malicious beauty, be?
Can he who kill'd thy brother, live for thee?
Dryden.

Heav'n, as its instrument, my courage lends;
Heav'n ne'er sent those who fight for private
ends. *Dryden.*

Others are apt to attribute them to some false
end or intention. *Addison's Spectator.*

18. Thing intended; final design; the
termination of intellectual prospect.
Wisdom may have fram'd one and the same
thing to serve commodiously for divers *ends*, and
of those *ends* any one may be sufficient cause for
continuance, though the rest have ceased. *Hosker.*

All those things which are done by him, have
some *end* for which they are done; and the *end* for
which they are done, is a reason of his will to do
them. *Hosker.*

Her only *end* is never-ending bliss;
Which is, the eternal face of God to see,
Who last of *ends* and first of causes is;
And to do this, she must eternal be. *Davies.*
The *end* of the commandment is charity. *1 Timothy.*

Two things I shall propound to you, as *ends*;
since the wife men of this world have made them
theirs. *Suckling.*

Such conditions did fully comply with all those
ends, for which the parliament had first taken up
arms. *Clarendon.*

Hear and mark
To what *end* I have brought thee hither. *Milton.*
Life, with my Indamora, I would chuse;
But, losing her, the *end* of living lose. *Dryden.*
For when success a lover's toil attends,
Few ask if fraud or force attain'd his *ends*. *Pope.*
The *end* of our fast is to please God, and make
him propitious. *Smalridge.*

19. An *END*. [Probably corrupted from
on *end*.] Upright; erect: as, his hair
stands an *end*.

20. An *END* has a signification in low lan-
guage not easily explained; as, *most* an
end, commonly: perhaps it is properly an
end, at the conclusion; or corrupted from
some old word not easily recoverable.

Stay't thou to vex me here?
Slave, that, still an *end*, turns me to shame!
Shakespeare.

To *END*. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To terminate; to conclude; to finish.
They have *ended* all my harvest. *Ruth.*
He would in one battle *end* quarrel with them,
either win or lose the empire. *Knollys.*
That expensive war under which we have so
long groan'd, is not yet *ended*. *Smalridge.*

2. To destroy; to put to death.
The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeness; for instead of that, king Harry,
This sword hath *ended* him. *Shakespeare.*

To *END*. v. a.
1. To come to an end; to be finished.
Then ease your weary Trojans will attend,
And the long labours of your voyage *end*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To die. [*termino*.]
Yet happy where my death, mine *ending* blest,
If this I could obtain, that breath to breath,
Thy bosom might receive my yielded spirit. *Fairfax.*

3. To terminate; to conclude.
Our laughing, if it be loud and high, com-
monly *ends* in a deep sigh; and all the instances
of pleasure have a sting in the tail. *Taylor.*

4. To cease; to fail.
His sovereignty, built upon either of these
titles, could not have descended to his heir, but
must have *ended* with him. *Locke.*

5. To conclude action or discourse.
The angel *ended*, and in Adam's ear
So charming left his voice. *Milton.*

To *ENDA'MAGE*. v. a. [from *damage*.]
To mischief; to prejudice; to harm.
Nor ought he call'd whom he *endamaged*.
By tortuous wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

It cometh sometime to pass, that a thing un-
necessary in itself doth notwithstanding appear

convenient to be still held, even without use, left
by reason of that coherence which it hath with
somewhat most necessary, the removal of the one
should *endamage* the other. *Hosker.*

Where your good word cannot advantage him,
Your slander never can *endamage* him. *Shaksp.*
Gather our soldiers, scatter'd and dispers'd,
And lay new platforms to *endamage* them. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The trial hath *endamaged* thee no way;
Rather more honour left, and more esteem. *Milton.*

When an erroneous opinion is published, the
publick is *endamaged*, and therefore it becomes
punishable by the magistrate. *Swank.*
A great alteration doth seldom any wise
endamage or disorder the globe. *Woodward.*

ENDA'MAGEMENT. n. f. [from *endamage*.]
Damage; loss.

These flags of France that are advanced here,
Have hither march'd to the *endamage*. *Shakespeare.*

To *ENDA'NGER*. v. a. [from *danger*.]

1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril.
Every one desires his own preservation and hap-
piness, and therefore hath a natural dread of every
thing that can destroy his being, or *endanger* his
happiness. *Tillotson.*

He rais'd the rest,
To force the foe from the Lavinian shore,
And Italy's *endanger'd* peace restore. *Dryden.*
My kingdom claims your birth; my late
defence,

Of our *endanger'd* fleet, may claim your con-
fidence. *Dryden.*
Volatile salts never exist in an animal body;
the heat required to make them volatile, *enda-*
gers the animal. *Asbuthnot.*

The interest *endangered* is our title to heaven. *Rogers.*

2. To incur the danger of; to hazard.
He that turneth the humour back, and maketh
the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign
ulcers. *Bacon.*

To *ENDEAR*. v. a. [from *dear*.] To make
dear; to make beloved.

All those instances of charity which usually
endear each other, sweetness of conversation,
frequent admonition, all significations of love,
must be express'd towards children. *Taylor.*

And in the mixture of all these appears
Variety, which all the rest *endears*. *Denham.*
The only thing that can *endear* religion to your
practice, will be to raise your affections above
this world. *Wake.*

ENDEARMENT. n. f. [from *endear*.]

1. The cause of love; means by which any
thing is endeared.

Her first *endearments*, twining round the soul. *Thomson.*

2. The state of being endeared; the state
of being loved.

Is not the separate property of a thing the
great cause of its *endearment* amongst all man-
kind? *South.*

When a man shall have done all that he can to
make one his friend, and emptied his purse to
create *endearments* between them, he may, in
the end, be forced to write vanity and frustration. *South.*

ENDEAVOUR. n. f. [*devoir*, French;
endevoir.] Labour directed to some cer-
tain end; effort to obtain or avoid.

My studied purposes went
Beyond all man's *endeavours*. *Shakespeare.*
Heav'n doth divide

The state of man in divers functions,
Setting *endeavour* in continual motion. *Shaksp.*
Here their appointment we may best discover,
And look on their *endeavours*. *Shakespeare.*

I take imitation of an author to be an *endea-*
vour of a later poet to write like one who has
written before him on the same subject. *Dryden.*

END

The bold and sufficient pursue their game with more passion, *endeavour*, and application, and therefore often succeed. Temple.

She could not make the least *endeavour* towards the producing of any thing that bath vital and organical parts. Ray.

Such an assurance as will quicken men's *endeavours* for the obtaining of a lesser good, ought to animate men more powerfully in the pursuit of that which is infinitely greater. Tillotson.

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their constant *endeavours* after, and steady prosecution of, true felicity. Locke.

To ENDEAVOUR. v. n. [from the noun.] To labour to a certain purpose; to work for a certain end. It has commonly *after* before the thing.

I could wish that more of our country clergy would *endeavour* after a handsome elocution. Addison's Spectator.

Of old those met rewards who could excel; And those were prais'd, who but *endeavour'd* well. Pope.

To ENDEAVOUR. v. a. To attempt; to essay.

To pray'r, repentance, and obedience due, Though but *endeavour'd* with sincere intent, Mine ear shall not be slow, mine ear not shut. Milton.

ENDEAVOURER. n. f. [from *endeavour*.] One who labours to a certain end.

He appears an humble *endeavourer*, and speaks honestly to no purpose. Rymers.

ENDE'CAGON. n. f. [ἐνδεκάγων.] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL. } adj. [ἐνδεμια.] Peculiar
ENDE'MICAL. } to a country: used of
ENDE'MICK. } any disease proceeding

from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns; such as the scurvy to the northern climes. Quincy.

We may bring a consumption under the notion of a pandemick, or *enlemick*, or rather a vernacular disease, to England. Harvey.

Solenander, from the frequency of the plants springing up in any region, could gather what *endemial* diseases the inhabitants were subject to. Ray on the Creation.

An *endemial* disease is what is common to the people of the country. Arbuthnot on Air.

What demonstrates the plague to be *endemial* to Egypt, is its invasion and going off at certain seasons. Arbuthnot.

To ENDE'NIRE. v. a. [from *denizen*.] To make free; to enfranchise.

The English tongue hath been beautified and enriched out of other tongues, by enfranchising and *endenizing* strange words. Camden.

To ENDICT. } v. a. [endictor, French;
To ENDITE. } dictum, Latin.]

1. To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice: as, *he was endited for felony*. It is often written *indict*.

2. To draw up; to compose; to write. How shall Filbert unto me *indite*, When neither I can read nor he can write. Gay.

Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules *indites*, When to repress, and when indulge our rights! Pope.

To ENDITE. v. n. To compose. Your battles they hereafter shall *indite*, And draw the image of our Mars in fight. Waller.

ENDICTMENT. } n. f. [from *endite*.] A
ENDITMENT. } bill or declaration made

in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth; or an accusation for

END

some offence exhibited unto jurors, and by their verdict found to be true, before an officer can have power to punish the same offence. Cowell.

'Tis necessary that the species of the crime be described in the libel or articles, which our English lawyers call an *indictment* or information. Ayliffe's Parergon.

We never draw any *indictment* at all against them, but think commendably even of them. Hooker.

The hand-writing against him may be cancelled in the court of heaven, and yet the *indictment* run on in the court of conscience. South.

Attend the court, and thou shalt briefly find In that one place the manners of mankind; Hear the *indictments*, then return again, Call thyself wretch, and, if thou dar'st, complain. Dryden.

E'NDIVE. n. f. [endive, French; *infy-bum*, Latin.] A plant.

Endive, or succory, is of several sorts; as the white, the green, and the curled. Martimer.

E'NDLESS. adj. [from *end*.]

1. Having no end; being without conclusion or termination.

Nothing was more *endless* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an opposition of particular passages in them. Pope.

2. Infinite in longitudinal extent.

As it is pleasant to the eye to have an *endless* prospect, so it is some pleasure to a finite understanding to view unlimited excellencies. Tillotson.

3. Infinite in duration; perpetual.

None of the heathens, how curious soever in searching out all kinds of outward ceremonies, could ever once *endeavour* to resemble herein the church's care for the *endless* good of her children. Hooker.

But after labours long, and sad delay, Brings them to joyous rest, and *endless* bliss. Spenser.

All our glory extinct, and happy state, Here swallow'd up in *endless* misery! Milton.

4. Incessant; continual.

All the priests and friars in my realm, Shall in procession sing her *endless* praise. Shakspeare.

Each pleasing blount shall *endless* smiles beflow, And soft Belinda's blush for ever glow. Pope.

E'NDLESSLY. adv. [from *endless*.]

1. Incessantly; perpetually.

Though God's promise has made a sure entail of grace to all those who humbly seek, yet it no where engages that it shall importunately and *endlessly* renew its assaults on those who have often repulsed it. Decay of Piety.

2. Without termination of length.

E'NDLESSNESS. n. f. [from *endless*.]

1. Extension without limit.

2. Perpetuity; *endless* duration.

3. The quality of being round without an end.

The tropick circles have, You, and those small ones, which the poles engrave,

All the same roundness, evenness, and all The *endlessness* of the equinoctial. Drue.

ENDLONG. adv. [end- and long.] In a straight line.

Then spurring at full speed, ran *endlong* on, Where Theseus sat on his imperial throne. Dryden.

E'NDMOST. adj. [end and most.] Remotest; furthest; at the further end.

To ENDORSE. v. a. [endorser, Fr.

dorsum, Latin.]

1. To register on the back of a writing; to superscribe.

END

A French gentleman speaking with an English of the law salue, the English said that was meant of the women themselves, not of males claiming by women. The French gentleman said, Where do you find that gloss? The English answered, Look on the backside of the record of the law salue, and there you shall find it *endorsed*. Bacon's Apophthegms.

Upon credential letters was *endorsed* this superscription, to the king who bath the sun for his helmet. Howell.

All the letters I can find of yours I have fastened in a folio cover, and the rest in bundles *endorsed*. Swift to Pope.

2. To cover on the back. Not used.

Chariots, or elephants *endors'd* with towers of archers. Milton's Paradise Regained.

ENDO'RSEMENT. n. f. [from *endorse*.]

1. Superscription; writing on the back.

2. Ratification.

The *endorsement* of supreme delight, Writ by a friend, and with his blood. Herbert.

To ENDO'W. v. a. [indotare, Latin; *endouairer*, French.]

1. To enrich with a portion.

He shall surely *endow* her to be his wife. Exords.

2. To supply with any external goods.

An alms-house I intend to *endow* very handsomely for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. Addison's Spectator.

3. To enrich with any excellence.

I at first with two fair gifts Created him *endow'd*; with happiness And immortality; that fondly lost,

This other serv'd but to eternal woe. Milton.

Among those who are the most richly *endow'd* by nature, and accomplished by their own industry, how few are there whose virtues are not obscured? Addison.

God did never command us to believe, nor his ministers to preach, any doctrine contrary to the reason he hath pleased to *endow* us with. Swift.

4. To be the fortune of any one.

I do not think So fair an outward, and such stuff within, *Endows* a man but him. Shakspeare.

ENDO'WMENT. n. f. [from *endow*.]

1. Wealth bestowed to any person or use.

2. The bestowing or assuring a dower; the setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for a vicar towards his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropriated. Cowell.

3. Appropriation of revenue.

A chapel will I build, with large *endowment*. Dryden.

4. Gifts of nature. In this sense it is commonly plural.

By a desire of fame, great *endowments* are not suffered to lie idle and useless to the publick. Addison.

If providence shows itself even in the blessings of these creatures, how much more does it discover itself in their several *endowments*, according to the condition in which they are posited? Addison.

To ENDO'W. v. a. [induo, Latin.]

1. To supply with mental excellencies; to invest with intellectual powers.

Endow them with thy holy Spirit. Common Prayer.

Wisdom was Adam's instructor in Paradise: wisdom *endow'd* the fathers, who lived before the law, with the knowledge of holy things. Hooker.

These banish'd men that I have kept withal, Are men *endow'd* with worthy qualities. Shakspeare.

With what ease, *Endow'd* with royal virtues as thou art,

Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne? *Milton.*

Whatsoever other knowledge a man may be endowed withal, he is but an ignorant person who doth not know God, the author of his being. *Tillotson.*

Every christian is endowed with a power, whereby he is enabled to resist and conquer temptations. *Tillotson.*

1. In the following passage it seems incorrectly printed for *endow*.

Leah said, God hath *endued* me with a good dowry. *Genesis.*

ENDURANCE. *n. f.* [from *endure*.]

1. Continuance; lastingness.

Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and of less *endurance*. *Spenser's Ireland.*

2. Patience; sufferance.

Great things of small One can create; and in what place so'er Thrive under evil, and work ease out of pain, Through labour and *endurance*. *Milton.*
Their fortitude was most admirable in their presence and *endurance* of all evils, of pain, and of death. *Temple.*

3. State of suffering.

I would fain know whether that man takes a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the *endurance* of these higher troubles, to secure himself from a condition infinitely more miserable? *South.*

4. Delay; procrastination. Obsolete.

I should have ta'en some pains to bring together Yourself and your accusers, and have heard you Without *endurance* further. *Shakespeare.*

To ENDURE. *v. a.* [*endurer*, French; *durare*, Latin.]

1. To bear; to sustain; to support unbroken.

The hardness of bodies is caused chiefly by the jeuneness of the spirits, and their imparity with the tangible parts, which make them not only hard, but fragile, and less *enduring* of pressure. *Bacon.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought to pure, As might the strokes of two such arms *endure*. *Dryden.*

2. To bear with patience.

So dear I love him, that with him all deaths I could *endure*; without him, live no life. *Milton.*

The gout haunts usually the easy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to *endure* much, because they can *endure* little. *Temple.*
By thine own tongue thou art condemn'd, and mult *Endure* our law. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Taking into the city all such things as they thought needful for the *enduring* of the siege, they destroyed all the rest. *Knales' History.*

3. To undergo; to sustain.

I wish to die, yet dare not death *endure*. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

4. To continue in. Not used.

The deer *endureth* the womb but eight months, and is complete at six years. *Brown.*

To ENDURE. *v. n.*

1. To last; to remain; to continue.

Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which *endureth* unto everlasting life. *John.*

Doth the crown *endure* to every generation? *Proverbs.*

By being able to repeat measures of time, or ideas of stated length of duration in our minds, we can imagine duration, where nothing does really *endure* or exist. *Locke.*

A charm that shall to age *endure* The mind benevolent and pure. *Anon.*

2. To brook; to bear; to admit.

For how can I *endure* to see the evil that shall come unto my people? Or how can I *endure* to see the destruction of my kindred? *Ezra.*

Our great English lords could not *endure* that any kings should reign in Ireland but themselves; nay, they could hardly *endure* that the crown of England should have any power over them. *Devin.*

ENDURER. *n. f.* [from *endure*.]

1. One that can bear or endure; sustainer; sufferer.

They are very valiant and hardy; for the most part great *endurers* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardiness. *Spenser.*

2. Continuer; laster.

ENDWISE. *adv.* [*end* and *wise*.] Erectly; uprightly; on end.

A rude and unpolished America, peopled with slothful and naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabins, made of poles set *endwise*. *Ray on the Creation.*

To ENECATE. *v. a.* [*eneco*, Lat.] To kill; to destroy.

Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of malignity, that, in the manner of a most presentaneous poison, they *enecate* in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits. *Harvey on the Plague.*

ENEMY. *n. f.* [*ennemi*, French; *inimicus*, Latin.]

1. A publick foe.

All these statutes speak of English rebels and Irish *enemies*, as if the Irish had never been in condition of subjects, but always out of the protection of the law. *Devin on Ireland.*

The *enemy* thinks of raising three score thousand men for the next summer. *Addison on the War.*

2. A private opponent; an antagonist.

I lay unto you, love your *enemies*. *Matt.*

3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend.

Followed his *enemy* king, and did him service Improper for a slave. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. One that dislikes.

He that designedly uses ambiguities, ought to be looked on as an *enemy* to truth and knowledge. *Locke.*

Bold is the critic, who dares prove These heroes were no friends to love; And bolder he who dares aver, That they were *enemies* to war. *Prior.*

5. [In theology.] The fiend; the devil.

Defend us from the danger of the *enemy*. *Common Prayer.*

ENERGETICK. *adj.* [*energeticos*.]

1. Forceful; active; vigorous; powerful in effect; efficacious.

These miasms entering the body, are not so *energetick* as to venenate the entire mass of blood in an instant. *Harvey.*

2. Operative; active; working; not at rest.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal Being, but also as a Being eternally *energetick*. *Grew.*

ENERGY. *n. f.* [*energia*.]

1. Power not exerted in action.

They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are *energies* merely; for their working upon mirrors, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in those bodies. *Bacon.*

2. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence.

Whether with particles of heav'nly fire The God of nature did his soul inspire; Or earth, but new divided from the sky, And plant still retain'd th' ethereal *energy*. *Dryden.*

God thinketh with operation infinitely perfect, with an omnipotent as well as an eternal *energy*. *Grew.*

By the blessed Jesus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession. *Small's Prayer.*

What but God?

Inspiring God! who, boundless spirit all, And uncommencing *energy*, pervades, Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole. *Thomson.*

3. Faculty; operation.

Matter, though divided into the subtlest parts, moved swiftly, is senseless and stupid, and makes no approach to vital *energy*. *Ray.*

How can concussion of atoms beget self-consciousness, and powers and *energies* that we feel in our minds? *Bentley.*

4. Strength of expression; force of signification; spirit; life.

Who did ever, in French authors, see The comprehensive English *energy*? *Roscommon.*

Swift and ready, and familiar communication is made by speech; and, when animated by elocution, it acquires a greater life and *energy*, ravishing and captivating the hearers. *Held.*

Many words deserve to be thrown out of our language, and not a few antiquated to be restored, on account of their *energy* and sound. *Swift.*

To ENERVATE. *v. a.* [*enervoo*, Latin.]

To weaken; to deprive of force; to emaculate.

Great empires, while they stand, do *enervate* and destroy the forces of the natives which they have subdued, resting upon their own protecting forces. *Bacon.*

Sheepish softness often *enervates* those who are bred like fondlings at home. *Locke.*

On each *enervate* string they taught the note, To pant, or tremble through an eunuch's throat. *Pope.*

Footmen exercise themselves, whilst their *enervated* lords are softly lolling in their chariots. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

ENERVATION. *n. f.* [from *enervate*.]

1. The act of weakening; emaculation.
2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENERVE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To

weaken; to break the force of; to crush.

We shall be able to solve and *enerve* their force. *Digby.*

Such object hath the pow'r to soft'n and tame

Severest temper, smooth the rugged'st brow, *Enerve*, and with voluptuous hope dissolve. *Milton.*

To ENFAMISH. *v. a.* [from *famish*.] To

starve; to famish; to kill with hunger. *Dill.*

To ENFEBLE. *v. a.* [from *feeble*.] To

weaken; to enervate; to deprive of strength.

I've belied a lady,

The princess of this country; and the air on't

Revengingly *enfeebles* me. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

My people are with sickness much *enfeebled*. *Shakspere.*

Much hath hell debas'd, and pain, *Enfeebled* me, to what I was in heav'n! *Milton.*

Some employ their time in affairs below the dignity of their persons; and being called by God, or the republick, to bear great burdens, do *enfeebled* their understandings by fordid and brutish business. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Sure, nature form'd me of her softest mold, *Enfeebled* all my soul with tender passions,

And sunk me even below my own weak sex. *Addison's Cato.*

To ENFEOFF. *v. a.* [*seoffamentum*, low

Latin.] To invest with any dignities or possessions. A law term.

If the eldest son *enfeoff* the second, reserving homage, and that homage paid, and then the second son dies without issue, it will descend to the eldest as heir, and the feignory is extinct. *Hale.*

ENFEOFFMENT. *n. f.* [from *enfeoff*.]

1. The act of enfeoffing.
2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

To ENFETTER. *v. a.* [from *fetter*.] To bind in fetters; to enchain. Not in use.

His soul is to *enfetter'd* to her love,

That she may make, unmake, do what she list. *Shakspeare.*

ENFILADE. *n. f.* [Fr.] A straight passage; any thing through which a right line may be drawn. Military term.

To ENFILA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce in a right line.

The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were *enfilded* by the Spanish cannon.

Expedition to Carthage.

To ENFIRE. *v. a.* [from *fire*.] To fire; to set on fire; to kindle. Obsolete.

So hard those heavenly beauties be *enfir'd*,

As things divine, least passions do impress. *Spenser.*

To ENFORCE. *v. a.* [*enforcer*, French.]

1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate.

2. To make or gain by force.

The idle stroke, *enforcing* furious way,

Missing the mark of his misaimed fight,

Did fall to ground. *Fairy Queen.*

Sometimes with lunatic bant, sometimes with pray'rs

Enforce their charity. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

3. To put in act by violence.

Skies away as swift as stones

Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Shaksp.*

4. To instigate; to provoke; to urge on; to animate.

Fear gave her wings, and rage *enforc'd* my

flight

Through woods and plains. *Fairy Queen.*

If you knew to whom you shew this honour,

I know you would be prouder of the work,

Than customary bounty can *enforce* you. *Shakspeare.*

5. To urge with energy.

All revoke

Your ignorant election; *enforce* his pride,

And his old hate to you. *Shakspeare.*

He prevailed with him, by *enforcing* the ill consequence of his refusal to take the office, which would be interpreted to his dislike of the court. *Clarendon.*

To avoid all appearance of disaffection, I have taken care to *enforce* loyalty by an invincible argument. *Swift.*

6. To compel; to constrain.

For competence of life I will allow you,

That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil. *Shaksp.*

A just disdain conceived by that queen, that so wicked a rebel should prevail against her, did move and almost *enforce* her to send over that mighty army. *Darvies on Ireland.*

7. To press with a charge. Little used.

In this point charge him home, that he affects

Tyrannick pow'r: If he evade us there,

Enforce him with his envy to the people,

And that the spoils got on the Antiates

Was ne'er distributed. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

To ENFORCE. *v. n.* To prove; to evince; to show beyond contradiction.

Which laws in such case we must obey, unless there be reason shewed, which may necessitate.

fairly *enforce* that the law of reason, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary. *Hooker.*

ENFORCE. *n. f.* [from *force*.] Power; strength. Not used.

He now defies thee thrice to single fight,

As a petty enterprise of small *enforce*. *Milton.*

ENFORCEDLY. *adv.* [from *enforce*.] By violence; not voluntarily; not spontaneously; not by choice.

If thou did'st put this fow'r cold habit on,

To castigate thy pride, 'twere well, but thou

Do'st it *enforcedly*: thou'd'st courtier be,

Wert thou not heggar. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

ENFORCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *enforce*.]

1. An act of violence; compulsion; force offered.

Confess 'twas hers, and by what rough *enforcement*

You got it from her. *Shakspeare.*

He that contendeth against these *enforcements*,

may easily master or resist them. *Raleigh.*

2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law.

The rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the *enforcements* of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice. *Locke.*

3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.

The personal descent of God himself, and his assumption of our flesh to his divinity, was an *enforcement* beyond all the methods of wisdom that were ever made use of in the world. *Hammond.*

4. Pressing exigence.

More than I have said,

The leisure and *enforcement* of the time

Forbids to dwell on. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

ENFORCER. *n. f.* [from *enforce*.] Compeller; one who effects by violence.

When a man tumbles a cylinder or roller down an hill, 'tis certain that the man is the violent *enforcer* of the first motion of it. *Hammond.*

ENFOULDERED. *adj.* [from *foudre*, Fr.]

Mixed with lightning. Obsolete.

Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,

With foul *enfolded* smok and flashing fire,

The hell-bred beast threw forth unto the skies. *Fairy Queen.*

To ENFRANCHISE. *v. a.* [from *franchise*.]

1. To admit to the privileges of a free-man.

The English colonies, and some sects of the Irish, *enfranchised* by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws. *Darvies.*

Romulus was the natural parent of all those people that were the first inhabitants of Rome, or of those that were after incorporated and *enfranchised* into that name, city, or government. *Hale.*

2. To set free from slavery.

Men, forbearing wine, come from drinking healths to a draught at a meal; and, lastly, to discontinue altogether: but if a man have the fortitude and resolution to *enfranchise* himself at once, that is the best. *Bacon's Essays.*

If they won a battle, prisoners became slaves, and continued so in their generations, unless *enfranchised* by their masters. *Temple.*

3. To free or release from custody.

His mistress

Did hold his eyes lockt in her crystal looks.

—Behke, that now she hath *enfranchis'd* them,

Upon some other pawn for fealty. *Shakspeare.*

4. To denizen; to denizenize.

These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us. *Watts.*

ENFRANCHISEMENT. *n. f.* [from *enfranchise*.]

1. Investiture of the privileges of a denizen.

The incorporating a man into any society, or body politick. For example, he that is by charter made denizen of England, is said to be *enfranchised*; and so is he that is made a citizen of London, or other city, or burghs of any town corporate, because he is made partaker of those liberties that appertain to the corporation. *Cowell.*

His coming hither hath no farther scope,

Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg

Enfranchisement immediate on his knees. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

2. Release from prison or from slavery.

Never did captive with a freer heart

Cast off his chains of bondage, and embrace

His golden uncontroll'd *enfranchisement*. *Shak.*

ENFROZEN. *particip.* [from *frozen*.]

Congeaed with cold. Not used.

Yet to augment the anguish of my smart,

Thou hast *enfrozen* her disdainful breast,

That no one drop of pity there doth rest. *Spenser on Love.*

7b ENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*engager*, French.]

1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor.

I have *engag'd* myself to a dear friend,

Engag'd my friend to his mere enemy

To feed my means. *Shakspeare.*

2. To impawn; to stake.

They most perditionally condemn

Those that *engag'd* their lives for them. *Hudib.*

3. To enlist; to bring into a party.

All wicked men are of a party against religion: some lust or interest *engageth* them against it. *Tillotson.*

4. To embark in an affair.

So far had we *engaged* ourselves, unfortunate souls, that we list'd not to complain, since our complaints could not but carry the greatest accusation to ourselves. *Sidney.*

Before I *engage* myself in giving any answer to this objection of inconsumptible lights, I would see the effect certainly averred. *Digby.*

5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent.

Good-nature *engages* every body to him. *Addison.*

6. To induce; to win by pleasing means; to gain.

To every duty he could minds *engage*,

Provoke their courage, and command their rage. *Waller.*

His beauty these, and those his blooming age,

The rest his house and his own fame *engage*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

So shall I court thy dearest truth,

When beauty ceases to *engage*;

So thinking on thy charming youth,

I'll love it o'er again in age. *Prior.*

7. To bind by any appointment or contract.

We have been firm to our allies, without declining any expence to which we had *engaged* ourselves, and we have even exceeded our engagement. *Atterbury.*

8. To seize by the attention: as, he was deeply engaged in conversation.

9. To employ; to hold in business.

For I shall sing of battles, blood, and rage,

Which princes and their people did *engage*. *Dryd.*

10. To encounter; to fight.

The rebel knave, who dares his prince *engage*,

Proves the just victim of his royal rage. *Pope.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. n.*

1. To consil; to fight.

Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and *engage* with it. *Clarendon.*

2. To embark in any business; to indite in any party.

'Tis not indeed my talent to engage
In lofty trifles, or to swell my page
With wind and noise. *Dryden's Persius.*

ENGAGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *engage*; *engagement*, French.]

1. The act of engaging, impairing, or making liable to a debt.

2. Obligation by contract.
We have, in expence, exceeded our engagements. *Atterbury.*

3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality.

This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and without engagement, is at the pains to examine. *Swift.*

4. Employment of the attention.
Play; either by our too constant or too long engagement in it, becomes like an employment or profession. *Rogers.*

5. Fight; conflict; battle. A word very poetical.

Our army, led by valiant Torrifmond,
Is now in hot engagement with the Moors. *Dryden.*

Encourag'd by despair, or obstinate
To fall like men in arms, some dare renew
Feeble engagement, meeting glorious fate
On the firm land. *Philips.*

6. Obligation; motive.

This is the greatest engagement not to forfeit an opportunity. *Hammond.*

TO ENGAGE. *v. a.* [from *gaol*.] To imprison; to confine.

Within my mouth you have engag'd my tongue,
Doubly postcullis'd with my teeth and lips. *Shakespeare.*

TO ENGARRISON. *v. a.* [from *garrison*.] To protect by a garrison.

Neptune with a guard doth engarrison her strongly. *Howell.*

TO ENGENDER. *v. a.* [from *engendrer*, Fr.]

1. To beget between different sexes.

This bastard love is engendered betwixt lust and idleness. *Sidney.*

2. To produce; to form.

Oh nature! thou, who of the self-same mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puff'd,
Engender'st the black toad and adder blue. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Again, if souls do other souls beget,
'Tis by themselves, or by the body's pow'r:
If by themselves, what doth their working bet,
But they might souls engender ev'ry hour? *Darwin.*

3. To excite; to cause; to produce.

Say, can you fast? Your stomachs are too young,
And abstinence engenders maladies. *Shakespeare.*

The presence of a king engenders love
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends. *Shakespeare.*

That engenders thunder in his breath,
And makes him roar these accusations forth. *Shakespeare.*

It unloads the mind, engenders thoughts, and animates virtue. *Addison.*

4. To bring forth.

Vice engenders shame, and folly broods o'er grief. *Prior.*

TO ENGENDER. *v. n.* To be caused; to be produced.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms engender there. *Dryden.*

ENGINE. *n. f.* [from *engin*, French; *ingegno*, Italian.]

1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.

2. A military machine.
This is our engine, towers that overthrow;
Our spear that hurts, our sword that wounds our foes. *Fairfax.*

3. Any instrument.
The sword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible engines of death, will be well employed. *Raleigh's Essays.*

4. Any instrument to throw water upon burning houses.

He takes the scissars, and extends
The little engine on his fingers ends. *Pope.*
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play;
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*

5. Any means used to bring to pass, or to effect. Usually in an ill sense.

Prayer must be divine and heavenly, which the devil, with all his engines so violently opposeth. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

6. An agent for another. In contempt.

They had th' especial engines been, to rear
His fortunes up into the state they were. *Daniel.*

ENGINEER. *n. f.* [from *ingenieur*, French.]

One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army.

For 'tis the sport to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petard. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Him thus engag'd,
Deserving from afar, some engineer,
Dextrous to guide th' unerring charge, design'd,
By one nice shot, to terminate the war. *Philips.*

An author, who points his satire at a great man, is like the engineer who signalled himself by this ungenerous practice. *Addison.*

ENGINEERY. *n. f.* [from *engine*.]

1. The art of managing artillery.

They may descend in mathematics to fortification, architecture, engineering, or navigation. *Milton on Education.*

2. Engines of war; artillery.

We saw the foe
Approaching, grofs and huge, in hollow cube
Training his devilish engineering. *Milton.*

TO ENGIRD. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To encircle; to surround; to environ; to encompass.

My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round engirt with misery;
For what's more miserable than discontent? *Shakespeare.*

That gold must round engirt these brows of mine. *Shakespeare.*

ENGLISH. *adj.* [from *engle*, Saxon.] Belonging to England; thence English is the language of England.

He bath neither Latin, French, nor Italian; and you may come into the court, and swear that I have a poor pennyworth in the English. *Shakespeare.*
Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plaiter, or parget; the finer, spoad. *Woodward.*

TO ENGLISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To translate into English.

The hollow instrument terebra, we may English piece. *Bacon.*

We find not a word in the text can properly be rendered anise, which is what the Latins call anethum, and properly English'd dill. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO ENGLUT. *v. a.* [from *engloutir*, French.]

1. To swallow up. It is now little used in any sense.

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business,
Hath rais'd me from my bed; nor doth the general

Take hold on me: for my particular grief
Engluts and swallows other sorrows. *Shakespeare.*
Certainly, thou art so near the gulf,
Thou needs must be englutted. *Shakespeare.*
How many prodigal bits have slaves and peasants

This night englutted! *Shakespeare's Timon.*

2. To kill.

Whole griev'd minds, which choler did englut,
Against themselves turning their wrathful spite. *Spenser.*

3. To glut; to pamper.

Being once englutted with vanity, he will straightway loath all learning. *African.*

TO ENGORE. *v. a.* [from *gorre*.] To pierce; to prick. Not used.

As savage bull, whom two fierce mastiffs bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once engore,
Forgets with wary ward them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore. *Spenser.*

TO ENGORGE. *v. n.* [from *gorge*, Fr. a throat.] To swallow; to devour; to gorge.

Then fraught with rancour and engorged ire,
He cast at once him to avenge for all. *Spenser.*
That is the gulf of greediness, they say,
That deep engorgeth all this world is prey. *Spenser.*

TO ENGORGE. *v. n.* To devour; to feed with eagerness and voracity; to riot.

Greedily the engorg'd without restraint,
And knew not eating death! *Milton.*

TO ENGRAIL. *v. a.* [from *greile*, French, hail.] To variegate; to spot as with hail. A word now used only in heraldry, for to indent in curve lines.

Æscides then shews
A long lance and a caldron, new engrail'd with twenty hues. *Chapman's Iliad.*
Polwheel beareth a fruitier engrail'd. *Geoffrey.*

TO ENGRAIN. *v. a.* [from *grain*.] To die deep; to die in grain.

See thou how fresh my flowers being spread,
Dyed in lilie white and crimson red,
With leaves engrain'd in lussy green. *Spenser.*

TO ENGRAPPLE. *v. a.* [from *grapple*.] To close with; to contend with hold on each other.

There shall young Hotspur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy son, as fierce as he. *Daniel.*

TO ENGRASP. *v. a.* [from *grasp*.] To seize; to hold fast in the hand; to gripe.

Now 'gan Pyrocles wax as wood as he,
And him affronted with impatient might;
And both together fierce engrasped he,
Whiles Guyon standing by, their uncouth strife does see. *Spenser.*

TO ENGRAVE. *v. a.* preter. *engraved*; part. pass. *engraved* or *engraven*. [from *graver*, French.]

1. To picture by incisions in any matter.

Her ivory forehead, full of bounty brave,
Like a broad table, did itself dispend,
For love his lofty triumphs to engrave,
And write the battles of his great godhead. *Fairy Queen.*

O'er all, the heav'n's resplendent image shines;
On either gate were fix engraven signs. *Addison.*
Names fresh engrav'd appear'd of wits renowned;

I look'd again, nor could their traces be found. *Pope.*

2. To mark wood or stone.

Engrave the two stones with the names. *Exodus.*

3. To impress deeply; to imprint.

It will scarce seem possible, that God should engrave principles, in men's minds, in words of uncertain signification. *Locke*

Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be engraven in the hearts of all promoters of charity. *Atterbury*

Sounds which address the ear, are lost and die

In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye

Lives long upon the mind: the faithful sight Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light. *Watts*

4. [from *grave*.] To bury; to inhume; to inter.

The son had charge of them, now being dead, In seemly sort their corpses to engrave, And deck with dainty flowers their bridal bed. *Spenser*

ENGRAVER. *n. f.* [from *engrave*.] A cutter in stone or other matter.

Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a painter or engraver makes the images in the table, but are imprinted in a wonderful method in the soul. *Hale*

To ENGRIEVE. *v. a.* [from *grieve*.] To pain; to vex; to afflict; to disconsolate.

The gnawing anguish, and sharp jealousy, Which his sad speech infused in my breast, Rankled so sure, and fester'd inwardly, That my engriev'd mind could find no rest. *Fairy Queen*

Aches, and hurts, and cords, do engrieve either towards rain, or towards frost. *Baron*

To ENGROSS. *v. a.* [from *gross*, French.]

1. To thicken; to make thick.

But more happy he than wife, Of that sea's nature did him not advise; The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were, Engross'd with mud, which did them foul agrieve, That every weighty thing they did upheave. *Fairy Queen*

2. To increase in bulk.

Though pillars, by channeling, be seemingly engross'd to our sight, yet they are truly weakened in themselves. *Watson*

3. To fatten; to plump up.

Not sleeping, to engross his idle body; But praying, to enrich his watchful soul. *Shaksp.*

4. To seize in the gross; to seize the whole of any thing.

If thou engross all the griefs as thine, Thou rob'st me of a moiety. *Shaksp.*

Those two great things that so engross the desires and designs of both the nobler and ignobler sort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wisdom and pleasure. *Smith*

A dog, a parrot, or an ape Or some worse brute in human shape, Engross the fancies of the fair. *Swift*

5. To purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price.

6. To copy in a large hand.

Here is th' indictment of the gout lord Hastings, Which in a set hand fairly is engross'd. *Shaksp.*

A clerk, foredoom'd his father's soul to crows, Who peev'd a stanza when he should engross. *Pope*

ENGROSSER. *n. f.* [from *engross*.] He that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price.

A new sort of engrossers, or foretellers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures, out of their warehouses, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke*

ENGROSSMENT. *n. f.* [from *engross*.]

Appropriation of things in the gross; exorbitant acquisition.

Our thighs are pack'd with wax, our mouths with honey:

We bring it to the hive; and, like the bees, Are murdered for our pains! This bitter taste Yield his engrossments to the dying father. *Shaksp.*

Those held their immoderate engrossments of power and favour by no other tenure than presumption. *Swift*

To ENGUA'RD. *v. a.* [from *guard*.] To protect; to defend; to surround as guards. Not used.

A hundred knights! yes, that on ev'ry dream, He may enguard his dotage with their pow'rs, And hold our lives at mercy. *Shaksp.*

To ENHA'NCE. *v. a.* [from *hauffer*, *enhauffer*, French.]

1. To lift up; to raise on high. A sense now obsolete.

Both of them high at once their hands enhanced, And both at once their huge blows down did tway. *Spenser*

2. To raise; to advance; to heighten in price.

The desire of money is every where the same; its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity enhances its price, and increases the scramble. *Locke*

3 To raise in esteem.

What is it but the experience of want that enhances the value of plenty? *L'Estrange*

The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo, will contribute to enhance our pleasure. *Atterbury*

4. To aggravate; to increase from bad to worse.

To believe or pretend that whatever our hearts incline is the will of God within us, is the principle of villainy that hath acted in the children of disobedience, enhanced and improved with circumstances of greater impudence than the most abominable heathens were guilty of. *Hammond*

The relation which those children bore to the priesthood, contributed to enhance their guilt, and increase their punishment. *Atterbury*

ENHA'NCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *enhance*.]

1. Increase; augmentation of value.

Their yearly rents are not improved, the landlords making no less gain by fines than by enhancement of rents. *Baron*

2. Aggravation; increase of ill.

Jocular flanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an enhancement of guilt. *Government of the Tongue*

ENIGMA. *n. f.* [enigma, Lat. *ænigma*.]

A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms.

The dark enigma will allow A meaning; which, if well I understand, From sacrifice will free the god's command. *Dryden*

A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing an enigma at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it. *Pope*

ENIGMATICAL. *adj.* [from *enigma*.]

1. Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed.

Your answer, sir, is enigmatical. *Shaksp.*

Enigmatical deliveries comprehend useful verities; but being mistaken by liberal expositors at first, they have been misunderstood by most since. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

While they affect enigmatical obscurity, they puzzle the readers of their divulged processes. *Boyle*

Athenus gives instances of the enigmatical propositions in use at Athens, and of the forfeitures and rewards upon the solution or non-solution. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey*

2. Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended.

Faith here is the assent to those things which come to us by hearing, and are so believed by adherence, or dark enigmatical knowledge, but hereafter are seen or known demonstratively. *Hammond*

ENIGMATICALY. *adv.* [from *enigma*.]

In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acception imply.

Homer speaks enigmatically, and intends that these monsters are merely the creation of poetry. *Brown*

ENIGMATIST. *n. f.* [from *enigma*.] One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; a maker of riddles.

That I may deal more ingeniously with my reader than the abovementioned enigmatist has done, I shall present him with a key to my riddle. *Addison's Whig Examiner*

To ENJOIN. *v. a.* [from *enjoindre*, French.]

To direct; to order; to prescribe. It is more authoritative than direct, and less imperious than command.

To satisfy the good old man, I would bend under any heavy weight That he'll enjoin me to. *Shaksp.*

Monks and philosophers, and such as do continually enjoin themselves. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

It endeavours to secure every man's interest, by enjoining that truth and fidelity be inviolably preserved. *Tillotson*

ENJOINER. *n. f.* [from *enjoin*.] One who gives injunctions. *DiD.*

ENJOINMENT. *n. f.* [from *enjoin*.] Direction; command.

Critical trial should be made by publick enjoinment, whereby determination might be settled beyond debate. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

To ENJOY. *v. a.* [from *jouir*, *enjoyir*, French.]

1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to have a pleasing sense of; to be delighted with.

I could enjoy the pangs of death, And smile in agony. *Addison's Cato*

2. To obtain possession or fruition of.

Edward the faint, in whom it pleased God, righteous and just, to let England see what a blessing sin and iniquity would not suffer it to enjoy. *Hooker*

He, who, to enjoy Plato's clypeum, leap'd into the sea, Cleombrotus. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

3. To please; to gladden; to exhilarate; to glad; to delight. This sense is usual with the reciprocal pronoun, and is derived from *enjoyir*.

Creatures are made to enjoy themselves, as well as to serve us. *Mare*

When a man shall, with a sober, sedate, diabolical rancour, look upon and enjoy himself in the sight of his neighbour's sin and shame, can he plead the insatiation of any appetite in nature? *South*

To ENJOY. *v. n.* To live in happiness.

Then I shall be no more! And Adam, wedded to another Eve, Shall live with her enjoying, I extinct. *Milton*

ENJOYER. *n. f.* [from *enjoy*.] One that has fruition or possession. *DiD.*

ENJOYMENT. *n. f.* [from *enjoy*.] Pleasure; happiness; fruition.

His hopes and expectations are bigger than his enjoyment. *Tillotson*

To ENKINDLE. *v. a.* [from *kindle*.]

1. To set on fire; to inflame; to put in a flame.

Edmund, *entindle* all the sparks of nature To quit this horrid act. *Shaksp.*

2. To rouse passions; to set the soul into a flame.

Your hand

Gave sign for me to leave you: so I did,
Fearing to strengthen that impatience,
Which seem'd too much enkindled. *Shakespeare.*

3. To incite to any act or hope.

Do you not hope your children shall be kings,
When those who gave the throne of Cawder to me,
Promis'd no less to them?
—That, trusted home,
Might yet enkindle you unto the crown. *Shaksp.*

7. ENLARGÉ. v. a. [*enlargir*, French.]

1. To make greater in quantity or appearance.

The wall, in lustre and effect like glass,
Which o'er each object casting various dyes,
Enlarges some, and others multiplies. *Pope.*

2. To increase any thing in magnitude; to extend.

Where there is something both lasting and scarce,
and so valuable to be hoarded up, there men will
not be apt to enlarge their possessions of land. *Locke.*

3. To increase by representation; to magnify; to exaggerate.

4. To dilate; to expand.

O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you,
our heart is enlarged. *a Cor.*

5. To set free from limitation.

Though she appear honest to me, yet at other
places she enlargeth her mirth so far, that there is
shrewd construction made of her. *Shakespeare.*

6. To extend to more purposes or uses.

It hath grown from no other root than only a
desire to enlarge the necessary use of the word of
God, which desire hath begotten an error, en-
larging it farther than soundness of truth will bear. *Hooker.*

7. To amplify; to aggrandize.

This is that science which would truly enlarge
mens minds, were it studied. *Locke.*

Could the mind, as in number, come to so small
a part of extension or duration as excluded divi-
sibility, that would be the indivisible unit, or idea;
by repetition of which it would make its more
enlarged ideas of extension and duration. *Locke.*

8. To release from confinement.

Enlarge the man committed yesterday,
That rail'd against our person. *Shaksp. Henry v.*

9. To diffuse in eloquence.

They enlarged themselves upon this subject
with all the invidious insinuations they could
devise. *Clarendon.*

7. ENLARGE. v. n.

1. To expatiate; to speak in many words.

They appointed the chancellor of the ex-
chequer to enlarge upon any of those particulars. *Clarendon.*

This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to
enlarge on it; rather with the memory of it were
extinct. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To be further extended.

The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which
was in a fair way to have enlarged, until they fell
out among themselves. *Raleigh.*

ENLARGEMENT. n. f. [*from enlarge.*]

1. Increase; augmentation; further ex-
tension.

The king afterwards enlarged the constant obe-
dience of the city with enlargement both of liber-
ties and of revenues. *Hayward.*

The ocean, which so long our hopes confin'd,
Could give no limits to his vaster mind:
Our bounds enlargement was his latest toil,
Nor hath he left us pris'ners to our isle. *Waller.*

There never were any islands, or other consider-
able parcels of land, amassed or heaped up; nor
any enlargement, or addition of earth, made to
the continent by the mud that is carried down
into the sea by rivers. *Woodward.*

The commons in Rome generally pursued the
enlargement of their power by more set quarrels o
one entire assembly against another. *Swift.*

The Greek tongue received many enlargements
between the time of Homer and that of Plutarch. *Swift.*

2. Release from confinement or servitude.

Lieutenant,
At our enlargement what are thy due fees?
Shakespeare's Henry v.

If thou holdest thy peace at the time, then
shall their enlargement and deliverance arise to the
Jews from another place. *Esper.*

3. Magnifying representation.

And all who told it, added something new;
And all who heard it, made enlargements too. *Pope.*

4. Expatiating speech; copious discourse.

He concluded with an enlargement upon the
vices and corruptions which were got into the
army. *Clarendon.*

ENLARGER. n. f. [*from enlarge.*] Am-
plifier; one that increases or dilates any
thing.

We shall not contentiously rejoin, but confer
what is in us unto his name and honour, ready
to be swallowed in any worthy enlarger. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To ENLIGHT. v. a. [*from light.*] To
illuminate; to supply with light; to
enlighten.

Wit from the first has shone on ages past,
Enlight the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*

To ENLIGHTEN. v. a. [*from light.*]

1. To illuminate; to supply with light.

God will enlighten my darkness. *Psalms.*
As the sun shineth to the whole world, so
there is no faith but this one published, the
brightness whereof must enlighten all that come
to the knowledge of the truth. *Hooker.*

2. To quicken in the faculty of vision.

His eyes were enlightened. *Sam.*
Love never fails to master what he finds;
The fool enlightens, and the wise he blinds. *Dryden.*

3. To instruct; to furnish with increase of
knowledge.

This doctrine is so agreeable to reason, that we
meet with it in the writings of the enlightened
heathens. *Spektor.*

'Tis he who enlightens our understandings, cor-
rects our wills, and enables us to subdue our af-
fections to the law of God. *Rogers.*

4. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.

5. To illuminate with divine knowledge.

Those who were once enlightened. *Hebrews.*

ENLIGHTENER. n. f. [*from enlighten.*]

1. Illuminator; one that gives light.

O, sent from heav'n,
Enlight'ner of my darkness! gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Instructor.

To ENLINK. v. a. [*from link.*] To chain
to; to connect.

Enlinks to waste and desolation. *Shaksp. Henry v.*

To ENLIVEN. v. a. [*from life, live.*]

1. To make quick; to make alive; to
animate.

These great orbs thus radically bright,
Primitive founts and origins of light,
Enliven worlds denied to human sight. *Prior.*

In a glass-house the workmen often fling in a
small quantity of fresh coals, which seems to
disturb the fire, but very much enlivens it. *Swift.*

3. To make sprightly or vivacious.

4. To make gay or cheerful in appear-
ance.

ENLIVENER. n. f. [*from enliven.*] That
which animates; that which puts in
motion; that which invigorates.

But fire th' enlivener of the general frame,
Is one, its operation still the same:
Its principle is in itself; while ours
Works, as confederates war, with mingled powers. *Dryden.*

To ENLUMINE. v. n. [*enluminer*, Fr.]

To illumine; to illuminate; to en-
lighten. Not in use.

For having yet, in his deducted spright,
Some sparks remaining of that heav'nly fire,
He is enlumin'd with that goodly light, *Spenser.*

ENMITY. n. f. [*from enemy; as if enemity,*
inamity.]

1. Unfriendly disposition; malevolence;
aversion.

Their being forced to their books, in an age at
enmity with all restraint, has been the reason why
many have hated books. *Locke.*

2. Contrariety of interests or inclinations;
mutual malignity.

They shall within this hour,
On a diffention of a doit break out
In bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Between thee and the woman I will put
Enmity; and between thine and her seed:
Her seed shall bruise thy head, thou bruise his heel. *Milton.*

How far those controversies, and appearing
enmities of those glorious creatures, may be ex-
cused, is not my business to shew or determine. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

3. State of opposition.

Know ye not that the friendship of the world
is enmity with God? *James.*

You must firmly be convinced, that every sin
you commit sets you at enmity with heaven, and
'will, if not forsaken, render you incapable of it. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

4. Malice; mischievous attempts.

I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To wage against the enmity o' th' air. *Shakespeare.*

He who performs his duty in a station of great
power, must needs incur the utter enmity of many,
and the high displeasure of more. *Atterbury.*

To ENMABLE. v. a. [*from marble.*] To
turn to marble; to harden. Obsolete.

Their dying to delay,
Thou dost enamable the proud heart of her,
Whose love before their life they do prefer. *Spenser.*

To ENMESH. v. a. [*from mesh.*] To net;
to entangle; to entrap.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall enmesh them all. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

To ENPIERCE. v. a. [*from pierce.*] To
transfix.

I am too sore enpiere'd with his shaft
To fear with his light feathers. *Shakespeare.*

ENNEAGON. n. f. [*enne and gonia.*] A
figure of nine angles.

ENNEATICAL. adj. [*enne.*] Enneatical
days, are every ninth day of a sickness;

and enneatical years, every ninth year of
one's life.

To ENNOBLE. v. a. [*ennobler*, French.]

1. To raise from commonalty to nobility.

Many fair promotions
Are given daily to ennoble those,
That scarce some two days since were worth a
noble. *Shakespeare.*

2. To dignify; to aggrandize; to exalt;
to raise.

God raised up the spirit of this great person,
and ennobled his courage and conduct with the
entire overthrow of this mighty host. *South.*

What can ennoble lots, or slaves, or cowards?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards! *Pope.*

3. To elevate; to magnify.

None so lovely, sweet and fair,
Or do more *enoble* love.

Waller.

4. To make famous or illustrious.

The Spaniards could not as invaders land in
Ireland, but only *enobled* some of the coats
thereof with shipwrecks.

Bacon.

ENNOBLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *enoble*.]

1. The act of raising to the rank of nobility.

He added, during parliament, to his former
creations, the *ennoblement* or advancement in no-
bility of a few others.

Bacon.

2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity.

The eternal wisdom enriched us with all *ennoble-
ments*, suitable to the measures of an unfrustrated
goodness.

Glanville.

ENODATION. *n. f.* [*enodatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of untying a knot.

2. Solution of a difficulty.

Dis.

ENORMITY. *n. f.* [from *enormous*.]

1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.

2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption.

We shall speak of the particular abuses and
enormities of the government.

Spenser.

That this law will be always sufficient to bridle
or restrain *enormity*, no man can warrant.

Hooker.

There are many little *enormities* in the world,
which our preachers would be very glad to see
removed; but at the same time dare not meddle
with them, for fear of betraying the dignity of
the pulpit.

Addison's Guardian.

3. Atrocious crime; flagitious villany;
crimes exceeding the common measure.

In this sense it has a plural.

It is not a bare speculation that kings may run
into *enormities*; the practice may be proved by
example.

Swift.

ENORMOUS. *adj.* [*enormis*, Latin.]

1. Irregular; out of rule; not regulated
by any stated measure.

Wallowing, unwieldy, *enormous* in their gait.

Milton.

Nature here

Wanton'd, as in her prime; and plaid at will
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more sweets,
Wild above rule, or art, *enormous* bliss!

Milton.

2. Excursive; beyond the limits of a regu-
lar figure.

The *enormous* part of the light in the circum-
ference of every lucid point, ought to be less dis-
cernible in shorter telescopes than in longer, be-
cause the shorter transmit less light to the eye.

Newton's Opticks.

3. Disordered; confused.

I shall find time

From this *enormous* state, and seek to give
Losses their remedies.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

4. Wicked beyond the common measure.

5. Exceeding in bulk the common mea-
sures: always used with some degree of
dislike, or horror, or wonder.

A giant shepherd here his flock maintains.

Far from the rest, and solitary reigns,
A form *enormous*! far unlike the race
Of human birth, in stature, or in face.

Pope.

ENORMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *enormous*.]

Beyond measure.

One who could ever espouse a notion so *enor-
mously* absurd and senseless, as that the world was
framed by chance.

Woodward.

ENORMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *enormous*.]

Immeasurable excess.

When those who have no opportunity to ex-
amine our faith, see the *enormousness* of our works,
but what should hinder them from measuring the
master by the disciples?

Deacy of Ptery.

ENOUGH. *adj.* [*genoh*, Saxon; *ganah*,

Gothick; *genog*, Dutch. It is not easy
to determine whether this word be an
adjective or adverb; perhaps when it is
joined with a substantive, it is an adjective,
of which *enough* is the plural. In
other situations it seems an adverb;
except that after the verb *To have*, or
To be, either expressed or understood,
it may be accounted a substantive. It
is pronounced as if it were written *enuff*.]
In a sufficient measure; so as may
satisfy; so as may suffice.

Why would'st thou go, with one consent they
cry,

When thou hast gold *enough*, and Emily?

Dryd.

When there was not room *enough* for their herds,
they by content separated, and enlarged their
pasture.

Locke.

ENOUGH. *n. f.*

1. Something sufficient in greatness or
excellence.

'Tis *enough* for me to have endeavoured the
union of my country, whilst I continued in pub-
lic employments.

Temple.

The indolency and enjoyment we have, sufficing
for our present happiness, we desire not to ven-
ture the change, being content, and that is *enough*.

Locke.

Enough for me that to the list'ning swains,
First in those fields I sung the silvan strains.

Pope.

I will not quarrel with the present age: it has
done *enough* for me, in making and keeping you
two my friends.

Pope.

2. Something equal to a man's powers or
faculties.

Some great defects and main errors in his na-
ture, customs, and proceedings, he had *enough* to
do to save and help, with a thousand little indus-
tries and watches.

Bacon.

ENOUGH. *adv.*

1. In a sufficient degree; in a degree that
gives satisfaction.

2. It notes a slight augmentation of the
positive degree: as, *I am ready enough*
to quarrel; that is, I am rather quar-
relsome than peaceable.

I am apt *enough* to think, that this same bina-
rium of a stronger and a weaker, like unto mas-
culine and feminine, doth hold in all living bodies.

Bacon.

It is sometimes pleasant *enough* to consider the
different notions which different persons have of
the same thing.

Addison.

They are now in prison at Florence; and, as it
is said, treated hardly *enough*.

Addison on Italy.

3. Sometimes it notes diminution: as, the
song is well *enough*; that is, not quite
well, though not much amiss.

4. An exclamation noting fulness or satiety.

Macbeth, beware Macduff!

Beware the thane of Fife! Dismiss me.—*Enough*.

Shakespeare.

Henceforth, I'll bear

Affliction 'till it do cry out itself,

Enough, enough, and die.

Shakespeare.

ENOUGH. The plural of *enough*. In a suf-
ficient number.

The earth hath since born *enough* bleeding wit-
nesses, that it was no want of true courage.

Sidney.

The walls of the church there are *enough* con-
tented to build; the marbles are polished, the
roofs shine with gold, the altar hath precious
stones to adorn it, and of Christ's ministers no
choice at all.

Hooker.

Man had selfish foes *enough* besides,

That, day and night, for his destruction wait.

Milton.

My conquering brother will have slaves *enough*,
To pay his cruel vows for victory.

Dryden.

There are at Rome *enough* modern works of
architecture to employ any reasonable man.

Addison on Medals.

EN PASSANT. *adv.* [French.] By the
way.

To ENRA'GE. *v. a.* [*enrager*, French.]

To irritate; to provoke; to make fu-
rious; to exasperate.

The justice of their quarrel should not so much
encourage as *enrage* them, being to revenge the
dishonour done to their king, and to challenge
deceitful enemies.

Hayward.

Enrag'd at this, upon the bawd I flew;
And that which most *enrag'd* me was, 'twas
true.

Walt.

To ENRA'NGE. *v. a.* [from *range*.] To
place regularly; to put in order.

In their jaw

Three ranks of iron teeth *enranged* were.

Fairy Queen.

As fair Diana, in fresh summer's day,

Beholds her nymphs *enrang'd* in shady wood.

Fairy Queen.

To ENRA'NK. *v. a.* [from *rank*.] To
place in orderly ranks.

No leisure had he to *enrank* his men.

Shaks.

To ENRA'PT. *v. a.* [from *rapt*: the par-
ticiples preterit seems to be *enrapt*.]

1. To throw into an ecstacy; to transport
with enthusiasm.

I myself

Am, like a prophet, suddenly *enrapt*

To tell thee, that this day is ominous.

Shaks.

2. In the following quotation it seems er-
roneously written for *enwrapt*, involv'd;
wrapt up.

Nor hath he been so *enrapt* in those studies as
to neglect the polite arts of painting and poetry.

Arbutnot and Pope.

To ENRA'PTURE. *v. a.* [from *rapture*.]

To transport with pleasure; to delight
highly.

To ENRA'VISH. *v. a.* [from *ravish*.] To

throw into ecstacy; to transport with
delight.

What wonder,

Frail men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to
see,

At sight thereof so much *enravish'd* be?

Spenser.

ENRA'VISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *enravish*.]

Ecstasy of delight.

They contract a kind of splendor from the
seemingly obscuring veil, which adds to the
enravishments of her transported admirers.

Glanville's Scyllis.

To ENRHE'UM. *v. a.* [*enrhum*, French.]

To have rhenn through cold.

The physician is to enquire where the party
hath taken cold or *enrhumed*.

Harey.

To ENRI'CH. *v. a.* [*enricher*, French.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent.

The king will *enrich* him with great riches,
and will give him his daughter.

Samuel.

Henry is able to *enrich* his queen,
And not to seek a queen to make him rich.

Shakspeare.

Great and glorious Rome queen of the earth,
So far renown'd, and with the spoils *enrich'd*

Of nations.

Milton's Paradise Regain'd.

Those are so unhappy as to rob others, without
enriching themselves.

Denham.

2. To fertilize; to make fruitful.

See the sweet brooks in fives, mazes creep,
Enrich the meadows, and supply the deep.

Blackmore.

3. To store; to supply with augmentation
of any thing desirable.

There is not any one among them that could ever *enrich* his own understanding with any certain truth, or ever edify others therein. *Raleigh.*

ENRICHMENT. *n. f.* [from *enrich*.]

1. Augmentation of wealth.
2. Amplification; improvement by addition.

I have procured a translation of that book into the general language, not without great and ample additions, and *enrichment* thereof.

Bacon's Holy War.

It is a vast hindrance to the *enrichment* of our understandings, if we spend too much of our time and pains among infinities and unsearchables. *Watts' Logic.*

To ENRIDGE. *v. a.* [from *ridge*.] To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

He had a thousand noses,
Horns walk'd and wav'd like the *enridged* sea:
It was some bend. *Shakespeare King Lear.*

To ENRING. *v. a.* [from *ring*.] To bind round; to encircle.

Ivy fo
Enrings the barks fingers of the elm. *Shaksp.*

To ENRIPEN. *v. a.* [from *ripe*.] To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection.
The summer, how it *enripens* the year;
And autumn, what our golden harvests were.

Downe.

To ENROBE. *v. a.* [from *robe*.] To dress; to clothe; to habit; to invest.

Her mother hath intended,
That quaint in green, she shall be loofe *enrob'd*
With ribbands pendant, flaring 'bout her head.

Shaksp.

To ENROLL. *v. a.* [from *enroll*, French.]

1. To insert in a roll, list, or register.

There be *enrolled* amongst the king's forces
about thirty thousand men of the Jews. *Mac.*
We find ourselves *enrolled* in this heavenly
family as servants, and as sons. *Spratt.*

The champions, all of high degree,
Who knight-hood lov'd, and deeds of chivalry,
Throng'd to the lists, and envy'd to behold
The names of others, not their own *enroll'd*.

Dryden.

Mentes, an ever-honour'd name of old,
High in Ulysses' social list *enroll'd*.

Pope.

Heroes and heroines of old,
By honour only were *enroll'd*
Among their brethren of the skies;
To which, though late, shall Stella rise. *Swift.*

2. To record; to leave in writing.

He swore content to your succession;
His oath *enrolled* in the parliament. *Shaksp.*

Laws, which none shall find
Left them *enroll'd*; or what the spirit within
Shall on the heart engrave. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. To involve; to inwrap.

From his infernal furnace forth he throw
Huge flame, that dimm'd all the heav'n's light,
Enroll'd in dusky smoke and brimstone blue.

Fairy Queen.

ENROLLER. *n. f.* [from *enroll*.] He that enrolls; he that registers.

ENROLLMENT. *n. f.* [from *enroll*.] Register; writing in which any thing is recorded; record.

The king himself caused to be enrolled, and
testified by a notary publick; and delivered the
enrollments, with his own hands, to the bishop of
Salisbury. *Darvies on Ireland.*

To ENROOT. *v. a.* [from *root*.] To fix by the root; to implant deep.

He cannot so precisely weed this land,
As his misdoubts present occasion:
His foes are so *enrooted* with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend.

Shaksp.

To ENROUND. *v. a.* [from *round*.] To environ; to surround; to encircle; to inclose.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath *enrounded* him.

Shakespeare's Henry v.

ENS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. Any being or existence.
2. [In chymistry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

ENSAMPLE. *n. f.* [from *esempio*, Italian.]

Example; pattern; subject of imitation.
This orthography is now justly disused.
Such life should be the honour of your light;
Such death, the sad *ensample* of your night.

Spenser's Sonnets.

Ye have us for an *ensample*.

Phil.

Such as would be willing to make use of our
ensample to do the same thing, where there is not
the same necessity, may not be able to vouch our
practice for their excuse. *Sanderfon.*

To ENSAMPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To exemplify; to show by example;
to give as a copy.

I have followed all the ancient poets historical;
first, Homer, who, in the person of Agamemnon,
ensampled a good governor and a virtuous man.

Spenser.

To ENSANGUINE. *v. a.* [from *sanguis*, Latin;
ensanguiner, French.] To smear with
gore; to suffuse with blood.

With cruel tournament the quadrons join;
Where cattle passur'd late; now scatter'd lies,
With carcasses and arms, the *ensanguin'd* field:
Deserted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To ENSCHEDULE. *v. a.* [from *schedule*.]

To insert in a schedule or writing.

You must buy that peace
With full accord to all our just demands,
Enschedul'd here. *Shaksp.*

To ENSCONCE. *v. a.* [from *seconce*.] To

cover as with a fort; to secure. *Hammer.*

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in
my necessity, and fain to shuffle, to hedge, and
to lurch; and yet your rogue will *ensconce* your
rage, your cat-a-mountain looks under the shelter
of your honour. *Shaksp.*

She shall not see me, I will *ensconce* me behind
the arras. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

We make trifles of terrors, *ensconcing* our-
selves in seeming knowledge. *Shaksp.*

A sort of error to *ensconce*
Absurdity and ignorance. *Hudibras.*

This he courageously invaded,
And having enter'd, barricado'd,
Ensconced himself as formidable
As could be underneath a table. *Hudibras.*

To ENSHAM. *v. a.* [from *seam*.] To sew

up; to enclose by a seam or juncture of
needlework.

A name engraven in the revery of the
temple, one rule away, and *ensham'd* it in his
thigh. *Camden.*

To ENSHAR. *v. a.* [from *sear*.] To cau-

terize; to flanch or stop with fire.
Enshar thy fertile and concepitious womb;
Let it no more bring out t' ingrateful mun.

Shaksp.

To ENSHIELD. *v. a.* [from *shield*.] To

shield; to cover; to protect.

Their black masks
Proclaim an *enshield* beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could display. *Shaksp.*

To ENSHINE. *v. a.* [from *shine*.] To

enclose in a chest or cabinet; to preserve
and secure as a thing sacred.

He seems

A phoenix, gas'd by all, as that sole bird,
When to *enshine* his reliques in the sun's
Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies.

Milton.

The fets combine

With plout rare a monkey to *enshrine*. *Tate.*
Fair fortune next, with looks serene and kind,
Receives 'em, in her ancient *enshrin'd*.

Addison.

ENSIFORM. *adj.* [from *ensiformis*, Latin.]

Having the shape of a sword, as the
xiphoides or *ensiform* cartilage.

ENSIGN. *n. f.* [from *ensigne*, French.]

1. The flag or standard of a regiment.

Hang up your *ensign*, let your drums be still.

Shaksp.

The Turks still pressing on, got up to the top
of the walls with eight *ensigns*, from whence
they had repulsed the defendants. *Knutley.*

Men taking occasion from the qualities,
wherein they observe often several individuals to
agree, range them into sorts, in order to their
naming under which individuals, according to
their conformity to this or that abstract idea, come
to be ranked as under *ensigns*. *Locke.*

2. Any signal to assemble.

He will lift up an *ensign* to the nations from
far. *Isaiah.*

3. Badge; mark of distinction, rank, or office.

Princes that fly, their sceptres left behind,
Contempt or pity, where they travel, find;
The *ensigns* of our pow'r about we bear,
And every land pays tribute to the fair.

Walter.

The marks or *ensigns* of virtues contribute, by
their nobleness, to the ornament of the figures;
as the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, to
war, or sacrifices. *Dryden.*

4. The officer of foot who carries the flag.
[formerly written *ancient*.]

ENSIGNBEARER. *n. f.* [from *ensign* and *bear*.]

He that carries the flag; the *ensign*.

If it be true that the giants ever made war
against heaven, he had been a fit *ensignbearer* for
that company. *Sidney.*

To ENSLAVE. *v. a.* [from *slave*.]

1. To reduce to servitude; to deprive of liberty.

The conquer'd also, and *enslav'd* by war,
Shall, with their freedom lost, their virtue lose.

Milton.

I to do this! I, whom you once thought
brave,

To sell my country, and my king *enslave*.

Dryden.

Long draughts of sleep his monstrous limbs
enslave;

He reels, and falling fills the spacious cave.

Dryden's Aeneid.

He is certainly the most subjected, the most
enslav'd, who is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

While the balance of power is equally held,
the ambition of private men gives neither danger
nor fear, nor can possibly *enslave* their country.

Swift.

2. To make over to another as his slave or bondman.

No man can make another man to be his slave,
unless he hath first *enslav'd* himself to life and
death, to pleasure or pain, to hope or fear: com-
mand those passions, and you are freer than the
Pathian king. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

The more virtuously any man lives, and the
less he is *enslav'd* to any lust, the more ready he
is to entertain the principles of religion.

Tillotson.

A man, not having the power of his own life,
cannot by compact, or his own consent, *enslave*
himself to any one, nor put himself under the ab-
solute arbitrary power of another, to take away
life when he pleases. *Locke.*

ENSLAVEMENT. *n. f.* [from *enslave.*] The state of servitude; slavery; abject subjection.

The children of Israel, according to their method of sinning, after mercies, and thereupon returning to a fresh *enslavement* to their enemies, had now passed seven years in cruel subjection.

South.

ENSLAVER. *n. f.* [from *enslave.*] He that reduces others to a state of servitude.

What indignation in her mind,
Against *enslavers* of mankind!

Swift.

TO ENSU'E. *v. a.* [from *ensuire*, French.] To follow; to pursue.

Esce evil, and do good; seek peace and *ensue* it.

Com. Prayer.

But now these *Epics* begin to smile,
And say, my doctrine is more false than true;
And that I fondly do myself beguile,
While these receive opinions I *ensue*.

Douglas.

TO ENSU'E. *v. n.*

1. To follow as a consequence to premises.

Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly *ensue*, that the light of scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned, that now we need it not.

Hooker.

2. To succeed in a train of events, or course of time.

The man was noble;
But with his last attempt he wip'd it out,
Destroy'd his country, and his name remains
To the ensuing age abort'd.

Shakespeare.

Bishops are placed by collation of the king, without any precedent election or confirmation *ensuing*.

Hayward.

Of worse deeds worse sufferings must *ensue*.

Milton.

With mortal heat each other shall pursue;
What wars, what wounds, what slaughter shall *ensue*!

Dryden.

Impute not then those ills which may *ensue*
To me, but those who with incessant hate
Pursue my life.

Rousseau's *Ambitious Stepmother*.

Than grave Clarissa graceful wip'd her fan;
Silence *ensu'd*, and thus the nymph began.

Pope.

ENSURANCE. *n. f.* [from *ensure.*]

1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum.

2. The sum paid for security.

ENSURANCE. *n. f.* [from *ensure.*]

He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

The vain *ensurers* of life,
And they who most perform'd, and promis'd
less,

Ev'n Shurt and Hobbes, forsook th' unequal
strife.

Dryden.

TO ENSURE. *v. a.* [from *sare*, *assure*, French.]

1. To ascertain; to make certain; to secure.

It is easy to entail debts on succeeding ages, but how to *ensure* peace for any term of years is difficult enough.

Swift.

2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.

3. To promise reimbursement of any miscarriage for a certain reward stipulated.
A mendicant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn, to *ensure* his sheep for that year.

L'Estrange.

ENSURER. *n. f.* [from *ensure.*] One who makes contracts of *ensurance*; one who for a certain sum exempts any thing from hazard.

ENTABLATURE. } *n. f.* [from *table.*] The
ENTABLAMENT. } architrave, frieze, and
cornice of a pillar; being in effect the

extremity of the flooring, which is either supported by pillars, or by a wall, if there be no columns.

Harris.

ENTAIL. *n. f.* [from *feudum talliatum*, from the French *entaille*, cut, from *tailer*, to cut.]

1. The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent.

2. The rule of descent settled for any estate.

3. Engraver's work; inlay. Obsolete.

Well it appeared to have been of old
A work of rich *entail*, and curious mold,
Woven with annets and wild imagery.

Fairy Q.

TO ENTAIL. *v. a.* [*tailer*, to cut; *entailer*, French.]

1. To settle the descent of any estate, so that it cannot be by any subsequent possessor bequeathed at pleasure.

I here *entail*

The crown to thee and to thine heirs for ever.

Shakespeare.

Had Richard unconstrain'd resign'd the throne,
A king can give no more than is his own:
The title stood *entail'd*, had Richard had a son.

Dryden.

2. To fix unalienably upon any person or thing.

None ever had a privilege of infallibility *entail'd* to all he said.

Digby on Bodies.

The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and *entail* a secret curse upon their estates.

Tillotson.

3. To cut. Obsolete. In the following passage it is neuter.

The mortal steel, spiteously *entail'd*,
Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their gimbresux
falls.

Fairy Queen.

TO ENTAINE. *v. a.* [from *tame.*] To tame; to subjugate; to subdue.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your lugle eyeballs, and your cheek of cream,
That can *entaine* my spirits to your worship.

Shakespeare.

TO ENTAINGLE. *v. a.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To inwrap or insnare with something not easily extricable, as a net; or something adhesive, as briars.

2. To lose in multiplied involutions; as in a labyrinth.

3. To twirl, or confuse in such a manner as that a separation cannot easily be made; to make an *entangled* knot.

4. To involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to perplex.

Now all labour,
Matters what it does, yea very force *entangles*
Itself with strength.

Shakespeare.

He knew not how to wrestle with desperate contingencies, and so abhorred to be *entangled* in such.

Clarendon.

5. To puzzle; to bewilder.

The duke, being questioned, neither held silence as he might, nor constantly denied it, but *entangled* himself in his doubtful tale.

Hayward.

I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex mens thoughts, and *entangle* their understandings, would be easily resolved.

Locke.

6. To insnare by captious questions or artful talk.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk.

Matthew.

7. To distract with variety of cares.

No man that warreth *entangleth* himself with the affairs of this life.

2 Timothy.

8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

ENTANGLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *entangle.*]

1. Involvement of any thing intricate or adhesive.

2. Perplexity; puzzle.

The most improved spirits are frequently caught in the *entanglements* of a tenacious imagination.

Glanville's *Scopis*.

There will be no greater *entanglement*, touching the notion of God and his providence.

More's *Divine Dialogues*.

It is to fence against the *entanglements* of equivocal words, and the arts of sophistry, that distinctions have been multiplied.

Locke.

ENTANGLER. *n. f.* [from *entangle.*] One that entangles.

TO ENTER. *v. a.* [*entrer*, French.]

1. To go or come into any place.

I with the multitude of my redeem'd,
Shall *enter* heav'n, long absent.

Milton.

A king of repute and learning *entered* the lists against him.

Atterbury.

2. To initiate in a business, method, or society.

The eldest being thus *enter'd*, and then made the fashion, it would be impossible to hinder them.

Locke.

3. To introduce or admit into any counsel.

They of Rome are *enter'd* in our counsels,
And know how we proceed.

Shakespeare.

4. To set down in writing.

Mr. Phang, have you *enter'd* the action?
—It is *enter'd*.

Shakespeare's *Henry IV.*

Agues and fevers are *entered* promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished.

Graunt's *Bills of Mortality*.

TO ENTER. *v. n.*

1. To come in; to go in.

Be not slothful to go and to *enter* to possess the land.

Judges.

Other creature here,
Beast, bird, insect, or worm, durst *enter* none.

Milton.

2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance.

He is particularly pleased with Livy for his manner of telling a story, and with Sallust for his *entering* into eternal principles of action.

Addison's *Spectator*.

They were not capable of *entering* into the numerous concurring springs of action.

Watts.

3. To engage in.

The French king hath often *entered* on several expensive projects, on purpose to dissipate wealth.

Addison on the *War*.

Gentlemen did not care to *enter* into business 'till after their morning draught.

Taster.

4. To be initiated in.

O pity and shame, that those who to live well
Enter'd to fair, should turn aside!

Milton.

As soon as they once *entered* into a taste of pleasure, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand violences, conspiracies, and divisions.

Addison on *Italy*.

ENTERDEAL. *n. f.* [*entre* and *deal*.] Reciprocal transactions. Obsolete.

For he is practis'd well in policy,
And thereto doth his courting most apply;

To learn the *enterdeal* of princes strange,
To mark th' intent of counsels, and the change
Of states.

Hubbard's *Tate*.

ENTERING. *n. f.* [from *enter.*] Entrance; passage into a place.

It is laid waste, so that there is no house, no *entering* in.

Isaiah.

TO ENTERLACE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.] To intermix; to interweave.

This lady walked outright, 'till she might see her *enter* into a fine close arbor: it was of trees, whose branches so lovingly *enterlaced* one another, that it could resist the strongest violence of the fight.

Sydney.

ENTEROCÆLE. *n. f.* [*enterocæle*, Latin.] A rupture from the bowels pressing.

through or dilating the peritonæum; so as to fall down into the groin. The remedy in such cases, is chiefly by trusses and bolsters. *Quincy.*

If the intestine only is fallen, it becomes an *enterocèle*; if the omentum or epiploon, *epiplocele*; and if both, *enteroepiplocele*. *Sharp's Surg.*

ENTEROLOGY. *n. f.* [*ἔντερον* and *λόγος*.]

The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTEROMPHALOS. *n. f.* [*ἔντερον* and *μφαλός*.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPARLANCE. *n. f.* [*entre* and *parler*, French.] Parley; mutual talk; conference.

During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field. *Hayward.*

ENTERPLEADY. *n. f.* [*entre* and *plead*.]

The discussing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can take end. For example: two several persons, being found heirs to land by two several officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they must *enterplead*; that is, try between themselves who is the right heir. *Cowell.*

ENTERPRISE. *n. f.* [*entreprise*, Fr.]

An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.

Now is the time to execute mine *enterprises* to the destruction of the enemies. *Judith.*

Whet on Warwick to this *enterprise*. *Shaksp.*

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide Th' important *enterprise*, and give the bride. *Dryd.*

TO ENTERPRISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To undertake; to attempt; to essay.

Nor shall I to the work thou *enterprisest* Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton.*

Princes were only chiefs of those assemblies, by whose consultations and authority the great actions were resolved and *enterprised*. *Temple.*

An epick poem, or the heroic action of some great commander, *enterprised* for the common good and honour of the christian cause, and executed happily, may be as well written now, as it was of old by the heathens. *Dryden.*

Haste then, and lose no time: The business must be *enterpris'd* this night; We must surprize the court in its delight. *Dryden.*

2. To receive; to entertain. Obsolete.

In goodly garments, that her well became, Fair marching forth in honourable wife, Him at the threshold met, and well did *enterprise*. *Spenser.*

ENTERPRISER. *n. f.* [from *enterprise*.]

A man of enterprise; one who undertakes great things; one who engages himself in important and dangerous designs.

They commonly proved great *enterprisers* with happy success. *Hayward on Edward vi.*

TO ENTERTAIN. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, Fr.]

1. To converse with; to talk with.

His head was so well stored a magazine, that nothing could be proposed which he was not readily furnished to *entertain* any one in. *Locke.*

2. To treat at the table.

You shall find an apartment fitted up for you, and shall be every day *entertained* with beef or mutton of my own feeding. *Addison.*

3. To receive hospitably.

Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares. *Hebrews.*

Heav'n, set open thy everlasting gates, To *entertain* my vows of thanks and praise. *Shakspere.*

4. To keep in one's service.

How many men would you require to the furnishing of this which you take in hand? And how long space would you have them *entertained*? *Spenser's Ireland.*

You, sir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred; only I do not like the fashion of your garments. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

I'll weep and sigh, And, leaving to his service, follow you, So please you *entertain* me. *Shakspere.*

5. To reserve in the mind.

This purpose God can *entertain* towards us. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To please; to amuse; to divert.

David *entertained* himself with the meditations of God's law, not his hidden decrees or counsels. *Decay of Piety.*

They were capable of *entertaining* themselves on a thousand subjects, without running into the common topics. *Addison.*

The history of the Royal Society shews how well philosophy becometh a narration: the progress of knowledge is as *entertaining* as that of arms. *Folton on the Classics.*

In gardens, art can only reduce the beauties of nature to a figure which the common eye may better take in, and is therefore more *entertained* with. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliads.*

7. To admit with satisfaction.

Reason can never permit the mind to *entertain* probability in opposition to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*

ENTERTAINER. *n. f.* [from *entertain*.]

1. He that keeps others in his service.

He was, in his nature and constitution of mind, not very apprehensive of forecasting of future events afar off, but an *entertainer* of fortune by the day. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

2. He that treats others at his table.

He shews both to the guests and to the *entertainer* their great mistake. *Swalbridge.*

It is little the sign of a wife or good man to suffer temperance to be transgressed, in order to purchase the repute of a generous *entertainer*. *Atterbury.*

3. He that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTAINMENT. *n. f.* [from *entertain*.]

1. Conversation.

2. Treatment at the table; convivial provision.

Arrived there, the little house they fill, No look for *entertainment* where none was; Rest is their feast, and all things at their will; The noblest mind the best contentment has. *Fairy Queen.*

With British bounty in his ship he feasts Th' Hesperian princes, his amazed guests, To find that wat'ry wilderness exceed The *entertainment* of their great Madrid. *Waller.*

3. Hospitable reception.

4. Reception; admission.

It is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain *entertainment*, but much more difficult to conceive how it should be universally propagated. *Tillotson.*

5. The state of being in pay as soldiers or servants.

Have you an army ready, say you? — A most royal one. The centurions and their charges distinctly billeted, already in the *entertainment*, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*

6. Payment of soldiers or servants. Now obsolete.

The *entertainment* of the general, upon his first arrival, was but six shillings and eight-pence. *Davies on Ireland.*

The captains did covenant with the king to serve him with certain numbers of men, for certain wages and *entertainment*. *Davies.*

7. Amusement; diversion.

Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask questions, it is more reason, for the *entertainment*

of the time, that he ask me questions than that I ask you. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Passions ought to be our servants, and not our masters; to give us some agitation for *entertainment*, but never to throw reason out of its seat. *Temple.*

8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy.

A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are: comedies, but five-act farces. *Gay.*

ENTERTISSED. *adj.* [*entre* and *tissue*.]

Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

The sword, the mace, the crown imperial, The *entertissed* robe of gold and pearl. *Shaksp.*

TO ENTHRON'E. *v. a.* [from *thronos*.]

1. To place on a regal seat.

Mercy is above this scepter'd way; It is *enthron'd* in the hearts of kings; It is an attribute to God himself. *Shakspere.*

On a tribunal silver'd, Cleopatra and himself, in chairs of gold, Were publicly *enthron'd*. *Shakspere.*

Beneath a sculptur'd arch we sit *enthron'd*, The peers, encircling, form an awful round. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To invest with sovereign authority.

This pope was no sooner elected and *enthron'd*, but that he began to exercise his new rapines. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ENTHUSIASM. *n. f.* [*ἡδυσμασμός*.]

1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour or communication.

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening brain. *Locke.*

2. Heat of imagination; violence of passion; confidence of opinion.

3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.

Imaging is, in itself, the very height and life of poetry, which, by a kind of *enthusiasm*, or extraordinary emotion of soul, makes it seem to us that we behold those things which the poet paints. *Dryden.*

ENTHUSIAST. *n. f.* [*ἡδυσμαστικός*.]

1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God.

Let an *enthusiast* be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. *Locke.*

2. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions.

Chapman seems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthusiast* in poetry. *Pope.*

3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

At last divine Cecilia came, Inventress of the vocal frame; The sweet *enthusiast*, from her sacred store, Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds, And added length to solemn sounds, With nature's mother-wit, and arts unknown before. *Dryden.*

ENTHUSIASTICAL. } *adj.* [*ἡδυσμαστικός*.]

ENTHUSIASTICK. }

1. Persuaded of some communication with the Deity.

He pretended not to any seraphick *enthusiastick* raptures, or imitable unaccountable transports of devotion. *Calamy.*

2. Vehemently hot in any cause.

3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.

An *enthusiastick* or prophetick style, by reason of the eagerness of the fancy, doth not always follow the even thread of discourse. *Burnet.*

At last, sublim'd To rapture and *enthusiastick* heat, We feel the present Deity. *Thomson.*

ENTHYPSE. *n. f.* [*ἐνθυσμα*.] An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition; a syllogism where the major proposition is suppressed, and only the minor and consequence produced in words.

Playing much upon the simple or laudative argumentation, to induce their *enthymemes* unto the people, they take up popular conceits. *Brouss.*

What is an *enthymeme*, quoth Cornelius? Why an *enthymeme*, replied Crambe, is when the major is indeed married to the minor, but the marriage kept secret. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

TO ENTICE. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.] To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishments or hopes to something sinful or destructive.

The readiest way to entangle the mind with false doctrine, is first to *entice* the will to wanton living. *Afcham's Schoolmaster.*

If a man *entice* a maid that is not betrothed, he shall surely endow her to be his wife. *Exod.*

So sang the syrens, with enchanting sound, *Enticing* all to listen, and be drown'd. *Granville.*

ENTICEMENT. *n. f.* [from *entice*.]

1. The act or practice of alluring to ill.

Suppose we that the sacred word of God can at their hands receive due honour, by whose *enticement* the holy ordinances of the church endure every where open contempt. *Hooker.*

And here to every thirsty wanderer, By fly *enticement* gives his baneful cup, With many murmurs mixt. *Milton.*

2. The means by which one is allured to ill; blandishment; allurements.

In all these instances we must separate intreaty and *enticements*, from deceit or violence. *Taylor.*

ENTICER. *n. f.* [from *entice*.] One that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY. *adv.* [from *entice*.] Charmingly; in a winning manner.

She strikes a lute well, and sings most *enticingly*. *Addison.*

ENTIERTY. *n. f.* [*entierté*, French.] The whole; not barely a part.

Sometime the storrey thrusteth into the writ the uttermost quantity; or, else setteth down an *entierty*, where but a moiety was to be paid. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

ENTIRE. *adj.* [*entier*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole; undivided.

It is not safe to divide, but to extol the *entire*, still in general. *Bacon.*

2. Unbroken; complete in its parts.

An antique model of the famous Laocoon is *entire* in those parts where the statue is maimed. *Addison on Italy.*

Water and earth, composed of old worn particles, and fragments of particles, would not be of the same nature and texture now with water and earth composed of *entire* particles in the beginning. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself.

The church of Rome hath rightly considered that publick prayer is a *duty entire* in itself, a duty requisite to be performed much oftener than sermons can be made. *Hooker.*

An action is *entire* when it is complete in all its parts; or, as Aristotle describes it, when it consists of a beginning, a middle, and an end. *Spektor.*

4. Sincere; hearty.

Love's not love, When it is mingled with regards that stand Aloof from th' *entire* point. *Shakspeare.*

He ran a course more *entire* with the king of Arragon, but more laboured and officious with the king of Castile. *Bacon.*

5. Firm; sure; solid; fixed.

Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove, Who founds her greatness on her subjects' love. *Prior.*

6. Unmingled; unallayed.

Wrath shall be no more Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy *entire*. *Milton.*

7. Honest; firmly adherent; faithful.

No man had *over* a heart more *entire* to the king, the church, or his country; but he never studied the easiest ways to those ends. *Clarendon.*

They had many persons of whose *entire* affections they were well assured. *Clarendon.*

8. In full strength; with vigour unabated; with power unbroken.

Then back to fight again, new breathed and *entire*. *Spenser.*

ENTIRELY. *adv.* [from *entire*.]

1. In the whole; without division.

Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldeas, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea. *Raleigh.*

2. Completely; fully.

Here finish'd he, and all that he had made View'd, and beheld! all was *entirely* good. *Milton.*

Chyle may be said to be a vegetable juice in the stomach and intestines; as it passeth into the lacteals it grows still more animal, and when it has circulated often with the blood, it is *entirely* so. *Arbutnot.*

General consent *entirely* altered the whole frame of their government. *Swift.*

3. With firm adherence; faithfully.

Which when his pensive lady saw from far, Great woe and sorrow did her soul assay, As weening that the sad end of the war, And 'gan to highest God *entirely* pray. *F. Queen.*

ENTIRENESS. *n. f.* [from *entire*.]

1. Totality; completeness; fulness.

In an arch, each single stone, which, if severed from the rest, would be perhaps defenceless, is sufficiently secured by the solidity and *entireness* of the whole fabrick, of which it is a part. *Boyle.*

2. Honesty; integrity.

TO ENTITLED. *v. a.* [*entitled*, French.]

1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.

Besides the Scripture, the books which they call ecclesiastical were thought not unworthy to be brought into publick audience, and with that name they *entitled* the books which we term Apocryphal. *Hooker.*

Next favourable thou, Who highly thus to *entitle* me vouchsaf'st Far other name deserving! *Milton.*

2. To superscribe, or prefix as a title.

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* christianity to their designs, and to charge atheism on those who will not submit. *Locke.*

We have been *entitled*, and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions. *Swift.*

3. To give a claim to any thing.

But we, descended from your sacred line, *Entitled* to your heav'n, and rites divine, Are banish'd earth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

God discovers the martyr and confessor without the trial of flames and tortures, and will hereafter *entitle* many to the rewards of actions which they had never the opportunity of performing. *Addison.*

He *entitled* himself to the continuance of the divine protection and goodness, by humiliation and prayer. *Atterbury.*

Hardly even is the penitent sinner saved; thus difficult is that duty, by which alone he can be reconciled to his Creator, and *entitled* to the mercies of the gospel. *Rogers.*

4. To grant anything as claimed by a title.

This is to *entitle* God's care how and to what we please. *Locke.*

ENTITY. *n. f.* [*entitas*, low Latin.]

1. Something which really is; a real being.

Dear hope, earth's dowy and heav'n's debt, The *entity* of things that are not yet: Subt'lest, but surest being. *Crofton.*

Fortune is no real *entity*, nor physical essence, but a mere relative signification. *Bentley.*

Here *entity* and quiddity, The souls of defunct bodies fly. *Hudibras.*

2. A particular species of being.

All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give an *entity* of sound, which we call crackling, puffing, and spitting; as in bay salt and bay leaves, cast into the fire. *Bacon.*

God's decrees of salvation and damnation, both Romish and Reformed, affix to men's particular *entity*, absolutely considered, without any respect to demeanours. *Hammond.*

TO ENTOTL. *v. a.* [from *toil*.] To insnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets.

He cut off their land forces from their ships, and *entotled* both their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs, both by sea and land. *Baron's New Atlantis.*

TO ENTOMB. *v. a.* [from *tomb*.] To put into a tomb; to bury.

Processions were first begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they were *entombed*. *Hooker.*

The cry went once for thee, and yet it may again,

If thou wouldst not *entomb* thyself alive, And cast thy reputation in a tent. *Shakspeare.*

They within the beast's vast womb, The choice and flower of all their troops *entomb*. *Denham.*

ENTRAILS. *n. f.* without a singular. [*entrailles*, French; *intestina*.]

1. The intestines; the inward parts; the guts.

What, hath thy fiery heart so parch'd thine *entrails*, That not a tear can fall? *Shakspeare.*

The *entrails* are all without bones; save that a bone is sometimes found in the heart of a flag. *Bacon.*

I fear that harden'd heart from out her breast, Which with her *entrails* makes my hungry hounds a feast. *Dryden.*

2. The internal parts.

A precious ring that lightens all the hole, And shews the ragged *entrails* of this pit. *Shakspeare.*

He had brought to light but little of that treasure, that lay so long hid in the dark *entrails* of America. *Locke.*

The earth hath lost Most of her ribs, as *entrails*; being now, Wounded no less for marble than for gold. *Ben Jonson.*

TO ENTRAIL. *v. a.* [*intraliare*, Ital.]

To mingle; to interweave; to diversify.

Over him, art striving to compare With nature, did an arbor green dispart, Framed of wanton ivy, flow'ring fair, Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread, His pricking arms *entail'd* with roses red. *Fairy Queen.*

A little wicker basket, Made of fine twigs, *entailed* curiously, In which they gather'd flowers. *Spenser.*

ENTRANCE. *n. f.* [*entrans*, French.]

1. The power of entering into a place.

Whence are you, sir? Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives *entrance* to such companions? Pray, get you out. *Shakspeare.*

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartially keeps it, truth is sure to find both an *entrance* and a welcome too. *Smith.*

2. The act of entering.

ENT

The reason that I gather, he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his *entrance*.
Shakespeare.

Better far, I guess,
That we do make our *entrance* several ways.
Shakespeare.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their *entrances*.
Shaksp.

3. The passage by which a place is entered;
avenue.

He charged them to keep the passages of the
hilly country; for by them there was an *entrance*
into Judea.
Judith.

Palladio did conclude, that the principal *en-*
trance was never to be regulated by any certain
dimensions, but by the dignity of the matter.
Watson's Architecture.

Many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave, all dismal! yet to sense
More terrible at th' *entrance* than within.
Milton.

Let this, and every other anxious thought,
At th' *entrance* of my threshold be forgot.
Dryden's Juvenal.

4. Initiation; commencement.
This is that which, at first *entrance*, baulks and
cools them: they want their liberty.
Locke.

5. Intellectual ingress; knowledge.
He that travelleth a country before he hath
some *entrances* into the language, goeth to school,
and not to travel.
Bacon.

6. The act of taking possession of an office
or dignity.
From the first *entrance* of this king to his reign,
never was king either more loving or better be-
loved.
Hayward's Edward v1.

7. The beginning of any thing.
St. Augustine in the *entrance* of one of his
sermons, makes a kind of apology.
Hakewill.
The earl of Holland we have had occasion to
mention before in the first *entrance* upon this
discourse.
Clarendon.

To *ENTRANCE*. *v. n.* [from *trance*; *transse*,
French, from *transse*, Latin, to pass
over; to pass for a time from one region
to another.]

1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the
soul wholly to other regions, while the
body appears to lie in dead sleep.

2. To put into an ecstasy; to make in-
sensible of present objects.

With delight I was *entranced*, and carried so
far from myself, as that I am sorry that you
ended so soon.
Spenser.

Adam, now enfore'd to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his spirits became *entranc'd*.
Milton.

And I so ravish'd with her heav'nly note,
I stood *entranc'd* and had no room for thought;
But all o'erpow'r'd with ecstasy of bliss,
Was in a pleasing dream of paradise.
Dryden.

To *ENTRA'P*. *v. a.* [from *trap*.]

1. To insnare; to catch in a trap or snare.
Take heed, mine eyes, how ye do stare
Henceforth too rashly on that guileful net;
In which, if ever eyes *entrapp'd* are,
Out of her hands ye by no means shall get.
Spenser.

The fiend of England, not the force of France,
Hath now *entrapp'd* the noble-minded Talbot.
Shakespeare.

2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties
or distresses; to entangle.

Misfortune waits advantage to *entrap*
The man most wary, in her whelming lap.
Fairy Queen.

He sought to *entrap* me by intelligence.
Shakespeare.

3. To take advantage of.
An injurious person lies in wait to *entrap* thee
in thy words.
Eccles.

ENT

To *ENTRE'AT*. *v. a.* [trater, French.]

1. To petition; to solicit; to importune.

Isaac *entreated* the Lord for his wife.
Gen.

2. To prevail upon by solicitation.

I have a wife, whom I protest I love;
I would she were in heaven, so she could
Entreat some pow'r to change this curst Jew.
Shakespeare.

The Lord was *entreated* of him, and Rebecca
his wife conceived.

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power,
whom no prayers could *entreat*; no repentance
reconcile.
Rogers.

3. To treat or use well or ill.

Whereas thy servant worketh truly, *entreat*
him not evil.

Must you, sir John, protect my lady here?
Entreat her not the worse in that I pray
You use her well.
Shakespeare's Henry v1.

Well I *entreated* her, who well deserv'd;
I call'd her often; for she always serv'd;
Use made her person easy to my fight,
And ease infinitely produc'd delight.
Prior.

4. To entertain; to amuse. Not used.

My lord, I must *entreat* the time alone.
—God shield I should disturb devotion.
Shaksp.

5. To entertain; to receive. Not in use.

The garden of Proserpino this night,
And in the midst thereof a silver seat,
With a thick arbour goodly overnight,
In which the often us'd, from open heat,
Herself to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat*.
Fairy Queen.

To *ENTRE'AT*. *v. n.*

1. To offer a treaty or compact. Not used.

Alexander was the first that *entreated* peace
with them.
Maccabees.

2. To treat; to discourse. Not used.

The most admirable mystery of nature is the
turning of iron, touch'd with the loadstone, to-
ward the north-pole; of which I shall have fas-
ther occasion to *entreat*.
Hakewill.

3. To make a petition.

They charged me, on pain of perpetual dis-
pleasure, neither to speak of him, *entreat* for him,
or any way sustain him.
Shakespeare.

The Janizaries *entreated* for them, as valiant
men.
Kneller.

ENTRE'ATANCE. *n. f.* [from *entreat*.]

Petition; entreaty; solicitation. Not
used.

These two *entreatances* made they might be
heard,

Nor was their just petition long deny'd.
Fairfax.

ENTRE'ATY. *n. f.* [from *entreat*.] Peti-

tion; prayer; solicitation; supplication;
request.

If my weak orator
Can from his mother win the duke of York,
Anon expect him here; but if she be
Obdurate to *entreaties*, God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary.
Shakespeare's Richard 111.

ENTREMETS. *n. f.* [French.] Small

plates set between the main dishes.

Chards of beet are plants of white beet trans-
planted, producing great tops, which, in the
midst, have a large white main shoot, which is
the true chard used in pottages and *entremets*.
Mortimer.

EN'TRY. *n. f.* [from *enter*; *entrée*, Fr.]

1. The passage by which any one enters

a house.

Some there are that know the resorts and falls
of business, that cannot sink into the main of it;
like a house that hath convenient stairs and *en-*
tries, but never a fair room.
Bacon.

A strait long *entry* to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horror over head.
Dryden.

Is all this hurry made
On this account, because thou art afraid

ENV

A dirty hall or *entry* should offend

The curious eyes of thy invited friend?

Dryden's Juvenal.

We proceeded through the *entry*, and were ne-
cessarily kept in order by the situation.
Tatler.

2. The act of entrance; ingress.

Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or
emolliation; and the mixture of oil and water is
better than either of them alone, because water
entereth better into the pores, and oil after *entry*
softeneth better.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.

The lake of Constance is formed by the *entry*
of the Rhine.
Addison.

By the *entry* of the chyle and air into the blood,
by the lacteals, the animal may again revive.
Arbutnot on Aliments.

3. The act of taking possession of any
estate.

4. The act of registering or setting down
in writing.

A notary made an *entry* of this act.
Bacon.

5. The act of entering publicly into any
city.

The day being come, he made his *entry*: he
was a man of middle stature and age, and
comely.
Bacon.

To *ENVILATE*. *v. a.* [e and *nubile*,
Latin.] To clear from clouds. *Dia.*

To *ENVUCLEATE*. *v. a.* [enucleo, Latin.]

To solve; to clear; to disentangle. *Dia.*

To *ENVELOP*. *v. a.* [envelop, French.]

1. To inwrap; to cover; to invest with
some integument.

2. To cover; to hide; to surround.

The best and wholesomest parts of the night
envelop you, good provost.
Shakespeare.

A cloud of smoke *envelops* either host;
And all at once the combatants are lost:
Darkning they join adverse, and shock unseen,
Couriers with couriers jostling, men with men.
Dryden.

It is but to approach nearer, and that mist that
enveloped them will remove.
Locks.

Nocturnal shades
This world *envelop*, and th' inclement air
Persuades men to repel benumbing frosts.
Philips.

3. To line; to cover on the inside.

His iron coat, all overgrown with rust,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold,
Darkened with filthy dust.
Fairy Queen.

ENVELOPE. *n. f.* [French.] A wrap-

per; an outward case; an integument;
a cover.

Send these to paper-sparing Pope;
And, when he sits to write,
No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight.
Swift.

To *ENVE'NOM*. *v. a.* [from *venom*.]

1. To taint with poison; to poison; to
impregnate with venom. It is never
used of the person to whom poison is
given, but of the draught, meat, or
instrument by which it is conveyed.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and *envenom'd*.
Shakespeare.

Alcides, from Oechalia crown'd
With conquest, felt th' *envenom'd* robe, and tom,
Through pain, up by the roots Thessalian pines.
Milton.

Nor with *envenom'd* tongue to blast the same
Of harmless men.
Philips.

2. To make odious.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it!
Shakespeare.

3. To enrage; to exasperate.

With her full force she threw the pois'nous
dart,
And fix'd it deep within Amata's heart;

That thus *envy*'d the might kindle rage,
And sacrifice to this her house and husband's
age.

ENVIALE. adj. [from *envy*.] Deserv-
ing envy; such as may excite envy.
They, in an *enviable* mediocrity of fortune,
do happily possess themselves. *Carew.*

ENVIER. n. f. [from *envy*.] One that
envies another; a maligner; one that
desires the downfall of another.

Men had need beware how they be too perfect
in compliments; for that *enviers* will give them
that attribute, to the disadvantage of their vir-
tues. *Bacon's Essays.*

They ween'd
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To set the *envier* of his state, the proud
Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain.
Milton.

All preferments in church and state were given
by him, all his kindred and friends promoted,
and all his enemies and *enviers* discountenanced.
Clarendon.

ENVIOUS. adj. [from *envy*.]

1. Infected with envy; pained by the ex-
cellence or happiness of another.

A man of the most *envious* disposition that
ever infected the air with his breath, whose eyes
could not look right upon any happy man, nor
ears bear the burden of any man's praise. *Sidney.*

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence *envious* tongues. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sometimes with *against*.

Be not thou *envious against* evil men. *Prov.*

3. Sometimes with *at*.

Neither be thou *envious at* the wicked. *Prov.*

4. Commonly with *of*.

Sure you mistake the precept, or the tree;
Heav'n cannot *envious of* his blessings be.
Dryden.

ENVIOUSLY. adv. [from *envious*.] With
envy; with malignity; with ill-will,
excited by another's good.

Damned spirits, being fallen from heaven, en-
deavour *enviously* to obstruct the ways that may
lead us thither. *Duppa.*

How *enviously* the ladies look,
When they surprize me at my book!
And sure as they're alive at night,
As soon as gone, will shew their spite. *Swift.*

TO ENVIRON. v. a. [*environner*, French.]

1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle.

I stand as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderness of sea. *Shakespeare.*

The country near unto the city of Sultania is
on every side *environed* with huge mountains.
Kneller's History.

The manifold streams of goodly navigable ri-
vers, as so many chains, *environed* the same site
and temple. *Bacon.*

Within the *environing* rocks flood the city.
Sandys.

Thought following thought, and step by step
led on,
He enter'd now the bordering desert wild,
And with dark shades and rocks *environ'd* round,
His holy meditation thus pursu'd. *Milton.*

God hath scattered several degrees of pleasure
and pain in all the things that *environ* and affect
us, and blended them together in almost all our
thoughts. *Locke.*

2. To involve; to envelop.

May never glorious sun reflect his beams
Upon the country where you make abode!
But darkness and the gloomy shade of death
Environ you, 'till mischief and despair
Drive you to break your necks. *Shakespeare.*

Since the must go, and I must mourn, come
night,

Environ me with darkness whilst I write. *Dante.*

3. To surround in a hostile manner; to
besiege; to hem in.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears. *Shaksp.*

In thy danger,
If ever danger do *environ* thee,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer. *Shakespeare.*

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,
By the known rules of ancient liberty,
When straight a barbarous noise *environs* me.
Milton.

4. To enclose; to invest.

The soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of honour all *environ*. *Cleveland.*

ENVIRONS. n. f. [*environs*, Fr.] The
neighbourhood, or neighbouring places
round about the country.

TO ENUMERATE. v. a. [*enumero*, Lat.]
To reckon up singly; to count over
diligently; to number.

You must not only acknowledge to God that
you are a sinner, but must particularly *enum-
erate* the kinds of sin whereof you know your-
self guilty. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Besides *enumerating* the gross defect of duty to
the queen, I shew how all things were managed
wrong. *Swift.*

ENUMERATION. n. f. [*enumeratio*, Lat.]
The act of numbering or counting over;
number told out.

Whoever reads St. Paul's *enumeration* of du-
ties, must conclude, that well nigh the business of
Christianity is laid on charity. *Spratt.*

The chemists make spirit, salt, sulphur, water,
and earth their five elements, though they are not
all agreed in this *enumeration* of elements.
Watts's Logic.

TO ENUNCIATE. v. a. [*enuncio*, Lat.]
To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to
express.

ENUNCIATION. n. f. [*enunciatio*, Latin.]
1. Declaration; publick attestation; open
proclamation.

Preaching is to strangers and infants in Christ,
to produce faith; but this sacramental *enunciation*
is the declaration and confession of it by men in
Christ, declaring it to be done and owned, and
accepted, and prevailing. *Taylor.*

2. Intelligence; information.

It remembers and retains such things as were
never at all in the sense; as the conceptions,
enunciations, and actions of the intellect and will.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

3. Expression.

ENUNCIATIVE. adj. [from *enunciate*.]
Declarative; expressive.

This presumption only proceeds in respect of
the dispositive words, and not in regard of the
enunciative terms thereof. *Ayliffe.*

ENUNCIATIVELY. adv. [from *enunciative*.]
Declaratively.

ENVOY. n. f. [*envoye*, French.]

1. A publick minister sent from one power
to another.

Now the Lycian lots conspire
With Phœbus; now Jove's *envoy* through the air
Brings dismal tidings. *Denham.*

Perseus sent *envoys* to Carthage, to kindle their
hatred against the Romans. *Arbushnot on Coins.*

2. A publick messenger, in dignity below
an ambassador.

3. A messenger.

The watchful sentinels at ev'ry gate,
At ev'ry passage to the senses wait;
Still travel to and fro the nervous way,
And their impressions to the brain convey;
Where their report the vital *envoys* make,
And with new orders are commanded back.
Blackmore.

TO ENVY. v. a. [*envier*, French; *in-
videre*, Latin.]

1. To hate another for excellence, hap-
piness, or success.

Envy thou not the oppressor, and chafe none
of his ways. *Proverbs.*

A woman does not *envy* a man for fighting
courage, nor a man a woman for her beauty.
Collier of Envy.

2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence
in another.

I have seen the fight,
When I have *envied* thy behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

You cannot *envy* your neighbour's wisdom, if
he gives you good counsel; nor his riches, if
he supplies you in your wants; nor his greatness,
if he employs it to your protection. *Swift.*

3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly; to
withhold maliciously.

Johnson, who, by studying Horace, had been
acquainted with the rules, seemed to *envy* others
that knowledge. *Dryden.*

TO ENVY. v. n. To feel envy; to feel
pain at the sight of excellence or felicity;
with *at*.

In seeking tales and informations
Against this man, whose honesty the devil
And his disciples only *envy at*,
Ye blew the fire that burns ye. *Shakespeare.*

He that loves God is not displeased at ac-
cidents which God chuses, nor *envies at* those gifts
he bestows. *Taylor.*

Who would *envy at* the prosperity of the wic-
ked, and the success of persecutors? *Taylor.*

ENVY. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at
the sight of excellence or happiness.

Envy is a repining at the prosperity or good of
another, or anger and displeasure at any good of
another which we want, or any advantage ano-
ther hath above us. *Ray on the Creation.*

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave. *Pope.*

2. It is used sometimes with *of*.

All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in *envy of* great Cæsar. *Shaksp.*

3. Sometimes with *to*.

Many suffered death merely in *envy to* their
virtuous and superiour genius. *Swift.*

4. Rivalry; competition.

You may see the parliament of women, the
little *envies* of them to one another. *Dryden.*

5. Malice; malignity.

Madam, this is a meer distraction;
You turn the good we offer into *envy*. *Shaksp.*

6. Publick odium; ill repute; invidious-
ness.

Edward Plantagenet should be shewed unto the
people; to discharge the king of the *envy* of that
opinion and bruit, how he had been put to death
privily. *Bacon.*

TO ENWHEEL. v. a. [from *wheel*.] To
encompass; to encircle. A word pro-
bably peculiar to *Shakespeare*.

Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heav'n
Before, behind thee, and on ev'ry hand
Enwheel thee round. *Othello.*

TO ENWOMB. v. a. [from *womb*.]

1. To make pregnant.

Me then he left *enwomb'd* of this child,
This luckless child, whom thus ye see with blood.
Spranger.

I'm your mother;
And put you in the catalogue of those
That were *enwomb'd* mine. *Shakespeare.*

2. To bury; to hide as in a womb.

Or as the Asick niger stream *enwombs*
Itself into the earth, and after comes,
Having first made a natural bridge to pass,
For many leagues, far greater than it was;
May 't not be said, that her grave shall restore
Her greater, purer, finer than before? *Dante.*

EO'LIPINE. n. f. [from *Æolus* and *pila*.] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe: which ball, filled with water, and exposed to the fire, sends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe.

Considering the structure of that globe, the exterior cull, and the waters lying round under it, both exposed to the sun, we may fitly compare it to an *calypse*, or an hollow sphere with water in it, which the heat of the fire rarifies, and turns into vapours and wind. *Burnet.*

EPACT. n. f. [ἐπᾶκτῶν.] A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the solar year consisting of 365 days, the lunar but of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the solar year; and thereby, in 19 years, the moon completes 20 minutes 12 lunations, or gets up one whole solar year; and having finished that circuit, begins again with the sun, and so from 19 to 19 years. For the first year afterwards the moon will go before the sun but 11 days; the second year 22 days; the third 33 days; but 30 being an intire lunation, cast that away, and the remainder 3 shall be that year's epact; and so on, adding yearly 11 days. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:

Divide by three; for each one left add ten; Thirty reject: the prime makes epact then.

Harris.

As the cycle of the moon serves to shew the epacts, and that of the sun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations; so this Dionysian period serves to shew these two cycles both together, and how they proceed or vary all along, till at last they accomplish their period, and both together take their beginning again, after every 532d year. *Holder on Time.*

EP'ULMENT. n. f. [French, from *epaule*, a shoulder.] In fortification, a sidewalk made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth. It sometimes denotes a semibastion and a square orillon, or mafs of earth faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of a cazemate. *Harris.*

EPENTHESIS. n. f. [ἐπένθεσις.] [In grammar.] The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

EPHA. n. f. [Hebrew.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches.

The epha and the bath shall be of one measure; that the bath may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the epha the tenth part of an homer. *Ezekiel.*

EPHEMERA. n. f. [ἐφήμερα.]

1. A fever that terminates in one day.

2. An insect that lives only one day.

EPHEMERAL. } adj. [ἐφήμερος.] Diurnal.

EPHEMERICK. } nal; beginning and ending in a day.

This was no more than a mere bubble or blast, and like an *ephemeral* fit of applause. *Wotton.*

EPHEMERIS. n. f. [ἐφήμερις.]

1. A journal; an account of daily transactions.

2. An account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

When casting up his eyes against the light, Both month, and day, and hour, he mealur'd right;

And told more truly than the *ephemeris*;

For art may err, but nature cannot miss. *Dryden.*

EPHEMERIST. n. f. [from *ephemeris*.]

One who consults the planets; one who studies or practises astrology.

The night before, he was discoursing of and flighting the art of foolish astrologers, and general thetical *ephemerists*, that pry into the horoscope of nativities. *Howard.*

EPIHEMERON-WORM. n. f. [from ἐπιήμερον and *worm*.] A sort of worm that lives but a day.

Swammerdam observes of the *epihemeron-worms*, that their food is clay, and that they make their cells of the same. *Derham.*

E'PHOD. n. f. [ἐφὼδ.] A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.

The *ephod* worn by the high priest was richly composed of gold, blue, purple, crimson, and twisted cotton; and upon the part which came over his two shoulders were two large precious stones, upon which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, upon each stone six names. Where the *ephod* crossed the high priest's breast, was a square ornament, called the breastplate; in which twelve precious stones were set, with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel engraved on them, one on each stone. The *ephods* worn by the other priests were of plain linen.

- Calmet.

He made the *ephod* of gold, blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen.

Exodus.

Array'd in *ephods*; nor so few As are those pearls of morning dew,

Sandys.

E'PIC. adj. [epicus, Latin; ἐπικός.] Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroic, or to contain one great action achieved by a hero.

Holmes, whose name shall live in *epic* song, While music numbers, or while verse has feet.

Dryden.

The *epic* poem is more for the manners, and the tragedy for the passions.

Dryden.

From morality they formed that kind of poem and fable which we call *epic*.

Broom.

EPICE'DIUM. n. f. [ἐπιχεΐδιον.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral.

You from above shall hear each day One dirge dispatch'd unto your clay; These, your own anthems, shall become Your lasting *epicedium*.

Sandys's Paraphrase.

E'PICURE. n. f. [epicureus, Latin.] A follower of Epicurus; a man given wholly to luxury.

Then fly false thanes,

And mingle with the English *epicures*.

Shaksp.

The *epicure* buckles to study, when shame, or the desire to recommend himself to his mistress, shall make him uneasy in the want of any sort of knowledge.

Locke.

EPICU'REAN. adj. Luxurious; contributing to luxury.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts, Keep his brain fuming; *epicurean* cooks,

Shaksp.

Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite.

Shaksp.

What a damn'd *epicurean* rascal is this!

Shaksp.

E'PICURISM. n. f. [from *epicure*.] Luxury; sensual enjoyment; gross pleasure.

Here you do keep a hundred knights and squires;

Shaksp.

Men so disorder'd, so debauch'd, and bold, That this our court, infected with their manners, Shews like a riotous inn; *epicurism* and lust

Shaksp.

There is not half so much *epicurism* in any of their most studied luxuries, as a bleeding fame at their mercy.

Government of the Tongue. Some good men have ventured to call munificence, the greatest sensuality; a piece of *epicurism*.

Calamy's Sermons.

TO EPICURIZE. v. a. [from *Epicurus*.] To devour like an epicure. A word not used.

While I could see thee full of eager pain My greedy eyes *epicuriz'd* on thine.

Flatman.

EPICYCLE. n. f. [ἐπίκυκλος.] A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which, being in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper centre.

Harris.

In regard of the *epicycle*, or lesser orb, wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is various and unequal.

Brown.

Gird the sphere

With centric and eccentric, scribbled o'er;

Milton.

EPICYCLOID. n. f. [ἐπικυκλωΐδης.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

Harris.

EPIDE'MICAL. } adj. [ἐπιδεΐμικος.]

EPIDE'MICK. } adj. [ἐπιδεΐμικος.] 1. That falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague.

It was conceived not to be an *epidemic* disease, but to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the predispositions of seasons.

Bacon's Henry vii.

As the proportion of *epidemic* diseases shews the aptness of the air to sudden and vehement impressions, the chronical diseases shew the ordinary temper of the place.

Grout.

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.

The more *epidemic* and prevailing this evil is, the more honourable are those who shine as exceptions.

Swift.

He ought to have been busied in losing his money, or in other amusements equally laudable and *epidemic* among persons of honour.

Swift.

3. General; universal. Not used, nor proper.

They're citizens o' th' world, they're all in all; Scotland's a nation *epidemic*.

Clarendon.

EPIDE'MIS. n. f. [ἐπιδεΐμις.] The scarf-skin of a man's body.

EPIGRAM. n. f. [ἐπίγραμμα, Latin.] A short poem terminating in a point.

A college of wit-crackers cannot flout me out of my humour: dost thou think I care for a satire or an *epigram*?

Shaksp.

What can be more witty than the *epigram* of Moore upon the name of Nicolson, an ignorant physician, that had been the death of thousands?

Peacham of Poetry.

I write

An *epigram* that boasts more truth than wit.

Gay.

EPIGRAMMA'TICAL. } adj. [epigrammaticus.]

EPIGRAMMA'TICK. } cus, Latin.]

1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams.

Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous foretelling to lie in names.

Camden.

2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams.

He is every where above conceits of *epigrammatick* wit, and gross hyperboles: he maintains

majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines, but glares not; and is stately, without ambition.

Addison.

He has none of those little points and puerilities that are so often to be met with in Ovid; none of the *epigrammatic* turns of Lucan; none of those swelling sentiments which are so frequent in Statius and Claudian; none of those mist embellishments of Tasso.

Addison.

EPIGRAMMATIST. n. f. [from *epigram*.] One who writes or deals in epigrams.

A jest upon a poor wit, at first might have had an *epigrammatist* for its father, and been afterwards gravely understood by some painful collector.

Pope.

Such a customer the *epigrammatist* Martial meets withal, one who, after he had walked through the fairest street twice or thrice, cheapening jewels, plate, rich hangings, came away with a wooden dish.

Peachment.

EPIGRAPHE. n. f. [from *επιγραφή*.] An inscription on a statue.

DiD.

EPILEPSY. n. f. [from *επιληψία*.] A convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or some of its parts, with a loss of sense. A convulsive motion happens when the blood, or nervous fluid, runs into any part with so great violence that the mind cannot restrain them.

Quincy.

My lord is fell into an *epilepsy*:

This is the second fit. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Melancholy distempers are deduced from spirits drawn from that cachochymia; the phrenitis from choleric spirits, and the *epilepsy* from fumes.

Floyer on the Humours.

EPILEPTICK. adj. [from *epilepsy*.] Convulsed; diseased with an epilepsy.

A plague upon your *epileptick* village!

Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?

Shakespeare.

Epilepticks ought to breathe a pure air uninfected with any steams, even such as are very fragrant.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

EPILOGUE. n. f. [*epilogus*, Latin.] The poem or speech at the end of a play.

If it be true that good wine needs no bush, 'tis true that a good play needs no *epilogue*; yet to good wine they do use good bushes, and good plays prove the better by the help of good *epilogues*.

Shakespeare.

Are you mad, you dog?

I am to rise and speak the *epilogue*.

Dryden.

EPINYCTIS. n. f. [from *επινυκτις*.] A sore at the corner of the eye.

The *epinyctis* is of the bigness of a lupin, of a dusky red, and sometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain.

Wifeman's Surgery.

EPIPHANY. n. f. [from *επιφάνεια*.] A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, which conducted the magi to the place where he was.

DiD.

EPIPHONEMA. n. f. [from *επιφώνημα*.] An exclamation; a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing.

I know a gentleman, who made it a rule in reading to skip over all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end. If those preachers who abound in *epiphonemas* would but look about them, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep, except perhaps an old female beggar or two in the isles; who, if they be sincere, may probably groan at the sound.

Swift.

EPITHORA. n. f. [from *επιφορά*.] An inflammation of any part, but more especially a defluxion of humours on the eyes.

Harris.

EPIPHYLOSPERMOS. adj. [from *επιφυλλος*, and *σπερμα*.] Is applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves.

Harris.

EPIPHYSIS. n. f. [from *επιφύσις*.] Accretion; the part added by accretion; one bone growing to another by simple contiguity, without any proper articulation.

Quincy.

The *epiphysis* of the os femoris is a distinct bone from it in a child, whereas in a man they do coarsely unite.

Wifeman.

EPIPHLOE. n. f. [from *επιφλοε*.] A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another: as, he not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued, but advanced them.

EPISCOPACY. n. f. [*episcopatus*, Latin.] The government of bishops, the government of the church established by the apostles.

The bishops durst not contest with the assembly in jurisdiction; so that there was little more than the name of *episcopacy* preserved.

Clarendon.

Prelacy itself cannot be proved by prescription, since *episcopacy* is not preferred by any time whatsoever.

Ayliffe.

EPISCOPAL. adj. [from *episcopus*, Latin.] 1. Belonging to a bishop.

The plot of discipline sought to erect a popular authority of elders, and to take away *episcopal* jurisdiction.

Hooker.

2. Vested in a bishop.

The apostle commands Titus not only to be a pattern of good works himself, but to use his *episcopal* authority in exhorting every rank and order of men.

Rogers.

EPISCOPATE. n. f. [*episcopatus*, Latin.] A bishoprick; the office and dignity of a bishop.

EPISODE. n. f. [from *επεισόδιον*.] An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject, yet rising naturally from it.

The poem hath no other *episodes* than such as naturally arise from the subject.

Addison.

EPISODICAL. } adj. [from *episode*.] Con-
EPISODICK. } tained in an episode;
pertaining to an episode.

Episodical ornaments, such as descriptions and narrations, were delivered to us from the observations of Aristotle.

Dryden.

I discover the difference between the *episodick* and principal action, as well as the nature of episodes.

Notes on the Odyssey.

EPISPASTICK. n. f. [from *επισπαστικός*.]

1. Drawing.

2. Blistering. This is now the more frequent, though less proper sense.

This matter ought to be solicited to the lower parts, by fomentations, bathing, *epispasticks*, and blistering.

Arbuthnot.

EPISTLE. n. f. [from *επιστολή*.] A letter. This word is seldom used but in poetry, or on occasions of dignity and solemnity.

When loose *epistles* violate chaste eyes,

She half consents, who silently denies.

Dryden.

EPISTOLARY. adj. [from *epistle*.]

1. Relating to letters; suitable to letters.

2. Transacted by letters.

I shall carry on an *epistolary* correspondence between the two heads.

Addison.

EPISTLER. n. f. [from *epistle*.] A scribbler of letters.

EPIGRAPH. n. f. [from *επιγραφή*.] An inscription upon a tomb.

Live still, and write mine *epitaph*. *Shakespeare.*

Some thy lov'd dust in Parian stones enshrine,

Others immortal *epitaphs* design;

With wit and strength, that only yields to thine.

Smith.

EPITHALAM'UM. n. f. [from *επιθάλμα*.] A nuptial song; a compliment upon marriage.

I presume to invite you to these sacred nuptials: the *epithalamium* sung by a crowned muse.

Sandys.

The forty-fifth psalm is an *epithalamium* to Christ and the church, or to the lamb and his spouse.

Burnet.

EPITHEM. n. f. [from *επιθεμα*.] A liquid medicament externally applied.

Epithems, or cordial applications, are justly applied unto the left breast.

Brown.

Cordials and *epithems* are also necessary to resist the putrefaction and strengthen the vitals.

Wifeman's Surgery.

EPIPHET. n. f. [from *επιθετος*.]

1. An adjective denoting any quality good or bad: as, the verdant grove, the craggy mountain's lofty head.

I affirm with phlegm, leaving the *epithets* of false, scandalous, and villainous, to the author.

Swift.

2. It is used by some writers improperly for title, name.

The *epithet* of shades belonged more properly to the darkness than the refreshment.

Decay of Piety.

3. It is used improperly for phrase, expression.

For which of my good parts did you first suffer love for me?

Suffer love! a good *epithet*: I do suffer love indeed; for I love thee against my will.

Shakespeare.

EPITOME. n. f. [from *επιτομή*.] Abridgment; abbreviature; compendious abstract; compendium.

This is a poor *epitome* of yours, which by th' interpretation of full time, May shew like all yourself. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Epitomes are helpful to the memory, and of good private use; but set forth for publick monuments, accuse the industrious writers of delivering much impertinency.

Wotton.

It would be well, if there were a short and plain *epitome* made, containing the most material heads.

Locke.

Such abstracts and *epitomes* may be reviewed in their proper places.

Watts.

TO EPITOMISE. v. a. [from *epitome*.]

1. To abstract; to contract into a narrow space.

Who did the whole world's soul contract, and drove

Into the glasses of your eyes;

So made such mirrors and such spies,

That they did all to you *epitomise*.

Donne.

If the ladies take a liking to such a diminutive race, we should see mankind *epitomized*, and the whole species in miniature.

Addison.

2. Less properly, to diminish by amputation; to curtail.

We have *epitomized* many particular words, to the detriment of our tongue.

Addison's Spectator.

EPITOMISER. } n. f. [from *epitomise*.] An
EPITOMIST. } abridger; an abstracter;
a writer of epitomes.

EPOCH. } n. f. [from *εποχή*.] The time at
EPOCHAL. } which a new computation is

begun; the time from which dates are numbered.

Moses distinctly computes by certain intervals, memorable æras and epochs, or terms of time. *Brown.*

These are the practices of the world, since the year sixty; the grand epoch of faithhood, as well as debauchery. *South.*

Some lazy ages, lost in sleep and ease, No action leave to busy chronicles: Such whose supine felicity but makes In story chasms, in epochs mistakes. *Dryden.*

Their several epochs or beginnings, as from the creation of the world from the flood, from the first olympiad, from the building of Rome, or from any remarkable passage or accident, give us a pleasant prospect into the histories of antiquity and of former ages. *Holder on Time.*

Time is always reckoned from some known parts of this sensible world, and from some certain epochs marked out to us by the motions observable in it. *Locke.*

Time, by necessity compell'd, shall go Through scenes of war, and epochs of woe. *Prior.*

EPOCHÆ. n. f. [*ἐποχῆ*.] The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe.

EPOPE'Æ. n. f. [*ἐπὶ ποίησις*.] An epic or heroick poem.

Tragedy borrows from the *epope*, and that which borrows is of less dignity, because it has not of its own. *Dryden's Virgil.*

EPULATIO. n. f. [*epulatio*, Latin.] Banquet; feast.

Contented with bread and water, when he would dine with Jove, and pretended to *epulation*, he desired no other addition than a piece of cheese. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EPULO'TICK. n. f. [*ἐπὶ πούλιον*.] A cicatrizing medicament.

The ulcer, incarned with common sarcoticks, and the ulcerations about it, were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like *epuloticks*. *Wise man of Inflammation.*

EQUABILITY. n. f. [from *equable*.] Equality to itself; evenness; uniformity.

For the celestial bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions argue them ordained by Wisdom. *Ray.*

The *equability* of the temperature of the air rendered the Asiatics lazy. *Arbutnot on Air.*

EQUABLE. adj. [*equabilis*, Latin.] Equal to itself; even; uniform in respect to form, motion, or temperature.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a seditious globe represents it; to be every where smooth and *equable*, and as plain as the elysian fields. *Bentley.*

Nothing abates acrimony of the blood more than an *equable* motion of it, neither too swift nor too slow; for too quick a motion produceth an alkaline, and too slow an acid acrimony. *Arbutnot.*

EQUABLY. adj. [from *equable*.] Uniformly; in the same tenour; evenly; equally to itself.

If bodies move *equably* in concentrick circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common centre, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Chyene.*

EQUAL. adj. [*equalis*, Latin.]

1. Like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality that admits comparison; neither greater nor less; neither worse nor better.

If thou be among great men, make not thyself equal with them. *Eccles.*

Equal lot May join us; equal joy, as equal love. *Milton.*

Although there were no man to take notice of it, every triangle would contain three angles equal to two right angles. *Hale.*

2. Adequate to any purpose.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers, as equal to fight with the English. *Clarendon.*

3. Even; uniform.

He laughs at all the vulgar cares and fears, At their vain triumphs, and their vainer tears; An equal temper in his mind he found, When fortune datter'd him, and when the frown'd. *Dryden.*

Think not of me: perhaps my equal mind May learn to bear the fate the gods allot me. *Smith.*

4. In just proportion.

It is not permitted me to make my commendation equal to your merit. *Dryden's Fab. Dedica.*

5. Impartial; neutral.

Each to his proper fortune stand or fall; Equal and unconcern'd I look on all: Rutilians, Trojans, are the same to me, And both shall draw the lots their fates decree. *Dryden's Æneid.*

6. Indifferent.

They who are not disposed to receive them, may let them alone, or reject them; it is equal to me. *Chryse's Phil. Prin.*

7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties.

He submitted himself, and swore to all equal conditions. *Mac.*

8. Being upon the same terms.

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the aged also, equal in spoils with themselves. *Mac.*

EQUAL. n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. One not inferior or superiour to another.

He is enamoured on Hero: I pray you, dissuade him from her; she is no equal for his birth. *Shakspeare's Much Ado.*

He would make them all equals to the citizens of Rome. *Mac.*

Those who were once his equals, envy and defame him, because they now see him their superior; and those who were once his superiours, because they look upon him as their equal. *Addison.*

To my dear equal in my native land, My plighted vow I gave: I his received: Each swore with truth with pleasure each believ'd: The mutual contract was to heav'n convey'd. *Prior.*

2. One of the same age.

I profited in the Jews religion above many of my equals in mine own nation. *Gal.*

To **EQUAL. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To make one thing or person equal to another.

2. To rise to the same state with another person.

I know no body so like to equal him, even at the age he wrote most of them, as yourself. *Trambull to Pope.*

3. To be equal to.

One whole all not equals Edward's moiety. *Shakspeare.*

4. To recompense fully; to answer in full proportion.

She sought Sicheus through the shady grove, Who answer'd all her cares, and equal'd all her love. *Dryden.*

Nor you, great queen, these offices repent, Which he will equal, and perhaps augment. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To **EQUALISE. v. a.** [from *equal*.]

1. To make even.

To equalise accounts we will allow three hundred years, and so long a time as we can manifest from the Scripture. *Bro.*

2. To be equal to: a sense not used.

That would make the moved body, remaining what it is, in regard of its bigness, to equalise and fit a thing bigger than it is. *Digby.*

Ye lofty beeches, tell this marchless dame, That if together ye fed all one flame, It could not equalise the hundredth part Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart. *Waller.*

EQUALITY. n. f. [from *equal*.]

1. Likeness with regard to any quantities compared.

Equality of two domestick powers, Breeds scrupulous faction. *Shakspeare.*

2. The same degree of dignity.

One shall rise, Of proud ambition; who, not content With fair equality, fraternal state, Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd, Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

According to this equality wherein God hath placed all mankind, with relation to himself, in all the relations between man and man there is a mutual dependance. *Swift.*

3. Evenness; uniformity; constant tenour; equability.

Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their temper, conceive a regularity in mutations, with an equality in constitutions, and forget that variety which physicians therein discover. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

E'QUALLY. adv. [from *equal*.]

1. In the same degree with another person or thing; alike.

To reconcile mens vices to their fears is the aim of all the various schemes and projects of sin, and is equally intended by atheism and immorality. *Rogers.*

The covetous are equally impatient of their condition, equally tempted with the wages of unrighteousness, as if they were indeed poor. *Rogers.*

2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.

If the motion of the sun were as unequal as of a ship, sometimes slow, and at others swift; or, if being constantly equally swift, it yet was not circular, and produced not the same appearances, it would not help us to measure time more than the motion of a comet does. *Locke.*

3. Impartially.

We shall use them, As we shall find their merits and our safety May equally determine. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

E'QUALNESS. n. f. [from *equal*.] Equality.

Let me lament That our stars unconceivable should have divided Our equalness to this. *Shakspeare.*

EQU'ANGULAR. adj. [from *æquus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Consisting of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY. n. f. [*equanimitas*, Lat.] Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.

EQU'ANIMOUS. adj. [*equanimis*, Latin.] Even; not dejected; not elated.

EQUA'TION. n. f. [*æquare*, Latin.] The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect, to be applied to the whole.

We are to find out the extremities on both sides, and from and between them the middle daily motions of the sun along the ecliptick; and to frame tables of equation of natural days, to be applied to the mean motion by addition or subtraction, as the case shall require. *Holder on Time.*

By an argument taken from the equations of the times of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, it seems that light is propagated in time, spending in its passage from the sun to us about seven minutes of time. *Newton's Opticks.*

EQUA'TION. [In algebra.] An expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; as, $3x = 36.d$. *Diä.*

EQUATION. [In astronomy.] The difference between the time marked out by the sun's apparent motion, and the time that is measured by its real or middle motion; according to which clocks and watches ought to be adjusted. *DiD.*

EQUATOR. *n. f.* [equator, Latin.] The equator on the earth or equinoctial in the heavens, is a great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres. It passes through the east and west points of the horizon; and at the meridian is raised as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place. Whenever the sun comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights all round the globe, because he then rises due east and sets due west, which he doth at no other time of the year. *Harris.*

By reason of the convexity of the earth, the eye of man, under the equator, cannot discover both the poles: neither would the eye, under the poles, discover the sun in the equator. *Brown.*

On the other side the equator, there is much land still remaining undiscovered. *Ray on the Creation.*

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
That on the high equator ridgy rise,
Whence many a bustling stream auriferous plays. *Thomson.*

EQUATORIAL. *adj.* [from equator.] Pertaining to the equator; taken at the equator.

The planets have spheroidal figures, and obliquities of their equatorial to their ecliptic planes. *Cheyne.*

EQUERRY. *n. f.* [ecurie, Dutch.] Master of the horse.

EQUESTRIAN. *adj.* [equestris, Latin.]

1. Being on horseback.
An equestrian lady appeared upon the plains. *Spectator.*

2. Skilled in horsemanship.

3. Belonging to the second rank in Rome.

EQUICRURAL. *adj.* [equus and crus, Latin.]

1. Having legs of an equal length.

2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the base; *isosceles.*

An *equicrural* triangle goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth. *Digby on the Soul.*
We successively draw lines from angle to angle until seven *equicrural* triangles be described. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EQUIDISTANT. *adj.* [equus and distans, Latin.] Being at the same distance.

The fix stars are not all placed in the same concave superficies, and *equidistant* from us, as they seem to be. *Ray.*

EQUIDISTANTLY. *adv.* [from *equidistant*.] At the same distance.

The liver, seated on the right side, by the subclavian division *equidistantly* communicates unto either arm. *Brown.*

EQUIFORMITY. *n. f.* [equus and forma, Latin.] Uniform equality.

No diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and *equiformity* of motion. *Brown.*

EQUILATERAL. *adj.* [equus and later, Latin.] Having all sides equal.

Circles or squares, or triangles *equilateral*, which are all figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or lesser. *Bacon.*

Triding utility appears in their twelve signs of the zodiack and their aspects: why no more aspects than diametrically opposite, and such as make *equilateral* figures? *Bentley.*

TO EQUILIBRATE. *v. a.* [from *equilibrium*.] To balance equally; to keep even with equal weight on each side.

If the point of the knife, drawn over the loadstone, have in this affriction been drawn from the equator of the loadstone towards the pole, it will attract one of the extremes of an *equilibrated* magnetick needle. *Boyle's Experiments.*

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they swim. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

EQUILIBRATION. *n. f.* [from *equilibrate*.] Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even.

The accession of bodies upon, or secession thereof from the earth's surface, perturb not the *equilibration* of either hemisphere. *Brown.*

In so great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are observed. *Derham.*

EQUILIBRIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. Equipoise; equality of weight.

2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind.

Things are not left to an *equilibrium*, to hover under an indifference whether they shall come to pass, or not come to pass. *South.*

It is in *equilibrio*

If deities descend or no;

Then let th' affirmative prevail,

As requisite to form my tale. *Prior.*

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between those two powers, when the fluids move so equally that they don't press upon the solids with a greater force than they can bear. *Arbuthnot.*

EQUINECESSARY. *adj.* [equus and necessarius, Lat.] Needful in the same degree.

For both to give blows and to carry,

In fights, are *equinecessary*. *Hudibras.*

EQUINOCTIAL. *n. f.* [equus and nox, Latin.] The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe: the same with *equator*.

EQUINOCTIAL. *adj.* [from *equinox*.]

1. Pertaining to the equinox.

Thrice th' *equinoctial* line

He circled; four times cross'd the ear of night

From pole to pole, traversing each colour. *Milton.*

Some say the sun

Was bid turn reins from th' *equinoctial* road,

Like distant breadth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.

3. Being near the equinoctial line; having the properties of things near the equator.

In vain they cover shades and Thracia's gales,
Fining with *equinoctial* heat. *Philips.*

EQUINOCTIALLY. *adv.* [from *equinoctial*.]

In the direction of the equinoctial.

They may be refrigerated inclanately, or somewhat *equinoctially*; that is, towards the eastern and western points. *Brown.*

EQUINOX. *n. f.* [equus and nox, Lat.]

1. Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. This he doth twice a year, about the 21st of

March and 23d of September, which therefore are called the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. *Harris.*

It ariseth not heliacally about the autumnal equinox. *Brown.*

The time when this kid was taken out of the womb, was about the vernal equinox. *Ray.*

'Twas now the month in which the world began,
If March beheld the first created man;

And since the vernal equinox, the sun
In Aries twelve degrees or more had run. *Dryd.*

2. Equality; even measure. Improper.

Do but see his vice;

'Tis to his virtues a just equivox,

The one as long as th' other. *Shakespeare.*

3. Equinoctial wind; a poetical use.

The passage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,
Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new,
No more than usual equinoxes blew. *Dryden.*

EQUINUMERANT. *adj.* [equus and numerus, Latin.] Having the same number; consisting of the same number.

This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant*, nor yet *equiponderant*, as to any other; yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

TO EQUIP. *v. a.* [equipper, French.]

1. To furnish for a horseman or cavalier.

2. To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out.

The country are led astray in following the town; and *equipped* in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themselves in the height of the mode. *Addison's Spectator.*

EQUIPAGE. *n. f.* [equipage, French.]

1. Furniture for a horseman.

2. Carriage of state; vehicle.

Winged spirits, and chariots wing'd,
From th' armory of God; where stand of old,
Myriads, between two brazen mountains lodg'd
Against a solemn day, harness'd at hand,
Celestial *equipage*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Attendance; retinue.

Soon as thy dreadful trumpet begins to sound,
The god of war, with his fierce *equipage*,
Thou dost awake, sleep never he to sound. *Fairy Queen.*

I will not lend thee a penny.—

I will retort the sum in *equipage*. *Shakespeare.*

Think what an *equipage* thou hast in air,

And view with scorn two pages and a chair. *Pope.*

4. Accoutrements; furniture.

EQUIPAGED. *adj.* [from *equipage*.] Accoutred; attended; having fine habits; having splendid retinue.

She forth issued with a goodly train

Of squires and ladies, *equipag'd* well,

And entertained them right fairly, as befall. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

EQUIPENDENCY. *n. f.* [equus and pendeo, Latin.] The act of hanging in equipoise; not determined either way.

The will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect *equipendency* and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to stand or not to stand. *South.*

EQUIPMENT. *n. f.* [from *equip*.]

1. The act of equipping or accoutring.

2. Accoutrement; equipage.

EQUIPOISE. *n. f.* [equus, Latin, and poids, French.] Equality of weight; equilibration; equality of force.

In the temperate zone of our life there are few bodies at such an *equipoise* of humours; but that the prevalency of some one indisposeth the spirits. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

EQUIPOLLENCE. *n. f.* [equus and pullentia, Latin.] Equality of force or power.

EQUIPOLLENT. *adj.* [equipollens, Latin.] Having equal power or force; equivalent.

Votary resolution is made *equipollent* to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon's Essays.*

EQUIPO'NDERANCE. } *n. f.* [*equus* and
EQUIPO'NDERANCY. } *pondus*, Latin.]

Equality of weight; *equipoise*.

EQUIPO'NDERANT. *adj.* [*equus* and *ponderans*, Latin.] Being of the same weight.

Their lungs may serve to render their bodies *equiponderant* to the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

A column of air, of any given diameter, is *equiponderant* to a column of quicksilver of between twenty-nine and thirty inches height. *Locke.*

To EQUIPO'NDERATE. *v. n.* [*equus* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh equal to another thing.

The heaviness of any weight doth increase proportionably to its distance from the centre: thus one pound A at D, will *equiponderate* unto two pounds at B, if the distance A D is double unto A B. *Wilkins' Math. Magick.*

EQUIPO'NDIOUS. *adj.* [*equus* and *pondus*, Latin.] Equilibrated; equal on either part. Not in use.

The scepticks affected an indifferent *equipondious* neutrality, as the only means to their ataxia. *Glanville's Serpiss.*

EQUITABLE. *adj.* [*equitable*, French.]

1. Just; due to justice.

It seems but *equitable* to give the artists leave to name them as they please. *Boyle.*

2. Loving justice; candid; impartial: as, an *equitable judge*.

EQUITABLY. *adv.* [from *equitable*.] Justly; impartially.

EQUITY. *n. f.* [*equite*, French; *equitas*, Latin.]

1. Justice; right; honesty.

Foul subornation is predominant, And *equity* exil'd your highness' land. *Shaksp.*

Christianity secures both the private interests of men and the publick peace, enforcing all justice and *equity*. *Tillotson.*

2. Impartiality.

Liking their own somewhat better than other mens, even because they are their own, they mutt in *equity* allow us to be like unto them in this affection. *Hooker.*

3. [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the court of Chancery, as distinct from the literal maxims of law.

EQUI'VALENCE. } *n. f.* [*equus* and *valeo*,
EQUI'VALENCY. } Latin.] Equality of power or worth.

Must the servant of God be assured that which he nightly prays for shall be granted? Yes, either formerly or by way of *equivalence*, either that or something better. *Hammond.*

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother, and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestants do deny. *Smalridge.*

Civil causes are equivalent unto criminal causes, but this *equivalency* only respects the careful and diligent admission of proofs. *Alfissa's Parergon.*

To EQUI'VALENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiponderate; to be equal to.

Whether the transgression of Eve seducing did not exceed Adam seduced, or whether the resistibility of his reason did not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction, we shall refer to schoolmen. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EQUI'VALENT. *adj.* [*equus* and *valens*, Latin.]

1. Equal in value.

Things

Well nigh *equivalent*, and neigb'ring value,
By lot are parted; but the value, high bear'a,
thy share,
In equal balance laid with earth and hell,
Flings up the adverse scale, and shuns proportion. *Prior.*

2. Equal in any excellence.

No fair to thine

Equivalent, or second! which compell'd
Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come
And gaze, and worship thee. *Milton.*

3. Equal in force or power.

The dread of Israel's foes, who, with a strength

Equivalent to angels, walk'd their streets,
None offering fight. *Milton's Agonistes.*

4. Of the same cogency or weight.

The consideration of public utility is, by very good advice, judged at the least the *equivalent* to the easier kind of necessity. *Hooker.*

5. Of the same import or meaning.

The use of the word minister is brought down to the literal signification of it, a servant; for now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent*. *South.*

EQUI'VALENT. *n. f.* A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

The slave without a ransom shall be sent;
It rests for you to make th' *equivalent*. *Dryden.*
Fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full *equivalent* for their breach of another. *Rogers.*

EQUI'VOCAL. *adj.* [*equivocus*, Latin.]

1. Of doubtful signification; meaning different things; standing for different notions.

These sentences to sugar, or to gall,
Being strong on both sides, are *equivocal*.
Shakspere's Othello.

Words of different significations, taken in general, are of an *equivocal* sense; but being considered with all their particular circumstances, they have their sense restrained. *Stillingfleet.*

The greater number of those who held this were misguided by *equivocal* terms. *Swift.*

2. Uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways.

Equivocal generation is the production of plants without seed, or of insects or animals without parents, in the natural way of coition between male and female; which is now believed never to happen, but that all bodies are univocally produced. *Harris.*

There is no such thing as *equivocal* or spontaneous generation; but all animals are generated by animal parents of the same species with themselves. *Ray.*

Those half-learn'd widdings, num'rous in our isle

As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile;
Unfinish'd things, one knows not what to call,
Their generation's so *equivocal*. *Pope.*

EQUI'VOCAL. *n. f.* Ambiguity; word of doubtful meaning.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us? *Dennis.*

EQUI'VOCALLY. *adv.* [from *equivocal*.]

1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense.

Words abstracted from their proper sense and signification, lose the nature of words, and are only *equivocally* so called. *South.*

2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by *equivocal* generation; by generation out of the stated order.

No insect or animal did ever proceed *equivocally* from putrefaction, unless in miraculous cases; as in Egypt by the divine judgments. *Bentley.*

EQUI'VOCALNESS. *n. f.* [from *equivocal*.]

Ambiguity; double meaning.

Distinguish the *equivocalness*, or latitude of the word, and then point out that determinate part which is the ground of my demonstration. *Norris.*

To EQUI'VOCATE. *v. n.* [*equivocatus*, Latin.] To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions; to mean one thing and express another.

Not only Jesuits can *equivocate*. *Dryden.*
My soul disdain'd a promise;—
—But yet your false *equivocating* tongue,
Your looks, your eyes, your ev'ry motion promiss'd:
But you are ripe in frauds, and learn'd in falsehoods. *Smollett.*

EQUIVOCATION. *n. f.* [*equivocatio*, Lat.]

Ambiguity of speech; double meaning.

Reproof is easily misapplied, and, through *equivocation*, wrested. *Hooker.*

I pull in resolution and begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend
That lies like truth. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

EQUIVOCATOR. *n. f.* [from *equivocate*.]

One who uses ambiguous language; one who uses mental reservation.

Here's an *equivocator*, that could swear in both the scales against either scale; yet could not *equivocate* to heaven. *Shakspere.*

ER, a syllable in the middle of names or places, comes by contraction from the Saxon *eras*, dwellers. *Gibson's Camd.*

ERA. *n. f.* [*era*, Latin.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

From the blessings they bestow
Our times are dated, and our *eras* move:
They govern, and enlighten all below,
As thou dost all above. *Prior.*

ERADIA'TION. *n. f.* [*e* and *radius*, Latin.] Emission of radiance.

God gives me a heart humbly to converse with him, from whom alone are all the *eradiations* of true majesty. *King Charles.*

To ERA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*eradicare*, Latin.]

1. To pull up by the root.

He suffereth the poison of Nubia to be gathered, and acenite to be *eradicated*, yet this not to be moved. *Brown.*

2. To completely destroy; to end; to cut off.

If a gouty person can bring himself entirely to a milk diet, he may so change the whole juices of his body as to *eradicate* the distemper. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

If vice cannot wholly be *eradicated*, it ought at least to be confined to particular objects. *Swift.*

ERADICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *eradicate*.]

1. The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision.

2. The state of being torn up by the roots.

They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a shriek upon *eradication*, which is false below confutation. *Brown.*

ERA'DICATIVE. *adj.* [from *eradicate*.]

That cures radically; that drives quite away.

To ERA'SE. *v. a.* [*raser*, French.]

1. To destroy; to excise.

The heads of birds, for the most part, are given *erased*; that is, plucked off. *Peacham.*

2. To expunge; to rub out.

ERA'SEMENT. *n. f.* [from *erase*.]

1. Destruction; devastation.

2. Expunction; abolition.

ERE. *adv.* [*ær*, Saxon; *air*, Gothick; *ær*, Dutch. This word is sometimes

violently written *er*, as if from *er*.
It is likewise written or before *er*, on
and in Saxon being indiscriminately
written. *Lye*.] Before; sooner than.

Ere he would have hang'd a man for the get-
ting a hundred baillards, he would have paid for
the noosing a thousand. *Shakspeare*.

The lions brake all their bones in pieces or *ere*
they came to the bottom of the den. *Daniel*.

Just trial, *ere* I merit
My exaltation without change or end. *Milton*.

The mountain trees in distant prospect please,
Ere yet the pine defended to the seas;
Ere sails were spread new oceans to explore.

The birds shall cease to tune their ev'ning song,
The winds to breathe, the waving woods to move,
And streams to murmur, *ere* I cease to love. *Pope*.

ERE. *prep.* Before.

Our fruitful Nile
Flow'd *ere* the wanted season. *Dryden*.

ERE'LONG. *adv.* [from *ere* and *long*.]
Before a long time had elapsed. *Nec
longum tempus*.

The anger already began to paint revenge in
many colours, *erelong* he had not only gotten pity
but pardon. *Sidney*.

The wild horse having enmity with the stag,
came to a man to desire aid, who, mounted upon
his back, and following the stag, *erelong* flew him.
Spenser on Ireland.

Nothing is lasting that is feigned: it will have
another face than it had *erelong*. *Ben Jonson*.

They swim in joy,
*Ere*long to swim at large, and laugh, for which
The world *erelong* a world of tears must weep.
Milton.

I saw two stock-doves billing, and *erelong*
Will take the nest. *Dryden's Virgil*.

It pleases me to think, that I who know so
small a portion of the works of the Creator, and
with slow and painful steps creep up and down
on the surface of this globe, shall *erelong* shoot away
with the swiftness of imagination, and trace the
springs of nature's operations. *Spektor*.

ERENO'W. *adv.* [from *ere* and *now*.]
Before this time.

Ah, gentle soldiers, some short time *allow*;
My father has repented him *ereno*. *Dryden*.
Had the world eternally been, science had been
brought to perfection long *ereno*. *Cheyne*.

EREWH'LE. } *adv.* [from *ere* and
EREWH'LES. } *while*.] Some time
ago; before a little while.

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*;
Since night you lov'd me, yet since night you
left me. *Shakspeare*.

We sit down to our meals, suspect not the in-
trusion of armed uninvited guests, who *erewhile*,
we know were wont to surprise us.

Decay of Pity.

To ERE'CT. *v. a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. To raise in a straight line; to place
perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. To **ERECT** a perpendicular. To cross
one line by another at right angles.

3. To raise; to build.

Happier walls expect,
Which, wand'ring long, at last thou shalt *erect*.
Dryden's Virgil.

There are many monuments *erected* to benefac-
tors to the republic. *Addison on Italy*.

4. To establish anew; to settle.

Great difference there is between their pro-
ceedings, who *erect* a new commonwealth which
is to have neither regiment nor religion the same
that was, and theirs who only reform a decayed
state. *Hooker*.

He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be
erected out of the first monarchy under distinct
governors. *Raleigh*.

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5. To elevate; to exalt.

I, who am a party, am not to *erect* myself
into a judge. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*.
I am far from pretending infallibility: that
would be to *erect* myself into an apostle.

Locke on St. Paul's Epistles.
All the little scaramblers after fame fall upon
him, and have recourse to their own invention,
rather than suffer him to *erect* himself into an
author with impunity. *Addison*.

6. To raise consequences from premises.

From fallacious foundations and misapprehend-
ed mediums, men *erect* conclusions no way inferri-
ble from the premises. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
Men being too hasty to erect to themselves
general notions and illgrounded theories, find
themselves deceived in their stock of knowledge.
Locke.

Malebranche *erects* this proposition, of seeing
all things in God, upon their ruin. *Locke*.

7. To animate; not to depress; to en-
courage.

Why should not hope
As much *erect* our thoughts, as fear deject them?
Denham.

To ERE'CT. *v. n.* To rise upright.

The trefoil against rain swelleth in the stalk,
and so standeth more upright; for by wet, stalks
do *erect*, and leaves bow down. *Bacon*.

ERE'CT. *adj.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. Upright; not leaning; not prone.

Birds, far from proneness, are almost *erect*;
advancing the head and breast in progression,
only prone in volitation. *Brown*.
Basil tells us, that the serpent went *erect* like
man. *Brown*.

2. Directed upward.

Vain were vows,
And plaints and suppliant hands, to Heav'n *erect*.
Phillips.

3. Bold; confident; unshaken.

Let no vain fear thy gen'rous ardour tame;
But stand *erect*, and sound as loud as fame.
Glawville.

4. Vigorous; not depressed.

That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind,
which in prayer is very necessary, is wasted or
dulled. *Hooker*.

ERE'CTION. *v. s.* [from *erect*.]

1. The act of raising, or state of being
raised upward.

We are to consider only the *erection* of the hills
above the ordinary land. *Brewer*.

2. The act of building or raising edifices.

The first thing which moveth them thus to cast
up their poison, are certain solemnities usual at
the first *erection* of churches. *Hooker*.
Pillars were set up above one thousand four
hundred and twenty-six years before the flood,
counting Seth to be an hundred years old at the
erection of them. *Raleigh's History*.

3. Establishment; settlement.

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon
the *erection*, continuance, and dissolution of every
society. *South*.

4. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

Her peerless height my mind to high *erection*
draws up. *Sidney*.

5. Act of rousing; excitement to atten-
tion.

Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared,
and in that is a thinking, and likewise an in-
quisition what the matter should be; and in that
it is a motion of *erection*: so that when a man
would listen suddenly he started; for the starting
is an *erection* of the spirits to attend. *Bacon*.

ERE'CTNESS. *n. s.* [from *erect*.] Up-
rightness of posture or form.

We take *erectness* strictly as Galen defined it:
they, only sayeth he, have an *erect* figure,
whose spine and thighbone are carried on right
lines. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

EREMITE. *n. s.* [*eremita*, Latin;
eremita.] One who lives in a wilderness;
one who lives in solitude; a hermit; a
solitary: we now say *hermit*.

Antonius, the *eremite*, findeth a fifth commo-
dity not inferior to any of these four. *Raleigh*.
Embryoes and idiots, *eremites* and friars,
White, black, and grey, with all their trumpery.
Milton.

EREMI'CAL. *adj.* [from *eremite*.] Reli-
giously solitary; leading the life of a
hermit.

They have multitudes of religious orders,
eremitical and cenobitical. *Sittingfleet*.

EREPTA'TION. *n. s.* [*erepto*, Latin.] A
creeping forth. *Bailey*.

ERE'PTION. *n. s.* [*ereptio*, Latin.] A
snatching or taking away by force.

ER'OOT. *n. s.* A sort of stub, like a
piece of soft horn, about the bigness of
a chestnut, which is placed behind and
below the pastern joint, and is com-
monly hid under the tuft of the fetlock.
Farrier's Dict.

ERISTICAL. *adj.* [*eris*.] Controversial;
relating to dispute; containing contro-
versies.

ERGE. *n. s.* [*earg*, Saxon.] Idle; lazy;
slothful. An old word; whence we now
say *irksome*.

For men therein would hem delite;
And of that dede be not *erge*,
But oft fithes haunt that werke. *Chaucer*.

ERMELIN. *n. s.* [diminutive of *ermine*;
armelin, French.] An ermine. See
ERMINE.

Silver skins,
Passing the hate spot *ermelins*. *Sidney*.

ER'MINE. *n. s.* [*hermine*, French, from
armenius, Latin.] An animal found in
cold countries, which very nearly re-
sembles a weasel in shape; having a
white pile, and the tip of the tail black,
and furnishing a valuable fur. The sell-
monger and furriers put upon it little
bits of Lombardy lambskin, which is
noted for its shining black colour, the
better to set off the whiteness of the
ermine. *Trevoux*.

Ermine is the fur of a little beast, about the
bigness of a weasel, called *Mus Armenius*; for
they are found in Armenia. *Peacham*.

A lady's honour must be touch'd;
Which, nice as *ermine*s, will not bear a soil.
Dryden.

ERMINED. *adj.* [from *ermine*.] Clothed
with ermine.

Arcadia's countess, here in *ermin'd* pride,
Is their Pastors by a fountain side. *Pope*.

ER'NE. } Do immediately flow from the
ER'ON. } Saxon *ern*, *enn*, a cottage, or
place of retirement. *Gibson's Camden*.

To ERO'DE. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Latin.] To
canker, to eat away; to corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the sea-
hare hath antipathy with the lungs, if it cometh
near the body, and *erodes* them. *Bacon*.

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the
vessel. *Wise*.

EROGA'TION. *n. s.* [*erogatio*, Latin.]
The act of giving or bestowing; dis-
tribution.

ERO'SION. *n. s.* [*erectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of eating away.
2. The state of being eaten away; canker; corrosion.

As sea-salt is a sharp solid body, in a constant diet of salt meat, it breaks the vessels, produceth *effusions* of the solid parts, and all the symptoms of the sea-scurvy. *Arbuthnot.*

To ERR. *v. n.* [*erro*, Latin.]

1. To wander; to ramble.
A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies,
And *errs* about their temples, ears, and eyes.
Dryden's Virgil.

The rains arise, and fires their warmth dispense;
And fix'd and *erring* stars dispose their influence.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. To miss the right way; to stray.
We have *erred* and strayed like lost sheep.
Common Prayer.
I will not lag behind, nor *err*
The way, thou leading. *Milton.*

3. To deviate from any purpose.
But *errs* not nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns when livid deaths descend.
Pope.

4. To commit errors; to mistake.
It is a judgment maim'd and most imperfect,
That will confess perfection to could *err*,
Against all rules of nature. *Shakspeare.*
Do they not *err* that devise evil? *Proverbs.*
Possibly the man may *err* in his judgment of circumstances, and therefore let him fear; but because it is not certain he is mistaken, let him not despair. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Nor has it only been the heat of *erring* persons that has been thus mischievous, but sometimes men of right judgments have too much contributed to the breach. *Decay of Piety.*

The mutes' friend, unto himself severe,
With silent pity looks on all that *err*. *Waller.*
He who from the reflected image of the sun in water would conclude of light and heat, could not *err* more grossly. *Cheyne.*

ERRABLE. *adj.* [from *err*.] Liable to *err*; liable to mistake.

ERRABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *errable*.] Liableness to error; liableness to mistake.

We may infer from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compulsion to the seduced. *Decay of Piety.*

ERRAND. *n. f.* [*ærneh*, Saxon; *arend*, Danish.] A message; something to be told or done by a messenger; a mandate; a commission. It is generally used now only in familiar language.

Servants being commanded to go, shall stand still, 'till they have their *errand* warranted unto them. *Hosker.*

But hast thou done thy *errand* to Baptista?
—I told him that your father was in Venice. *Shakspeare.*

A queen! have I not forbid her my house?
She comes of *errands*, does she? *Shakspeare.*

When he came, behold the captains of the host were sitting, and he said, I have an *errand* to thee, O captain. *Kings.*

From them I go
This uncouth *errand* sole. *Milton.*

His eyes,
That run through all the heav'n's, or down to th' earth.

Bear his swift *errands*, over moist and dry,
O'er sea and land. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Well thou do'd to hide from common fight
Thy close intrigues, too bad to bear the light;
Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame,
Tripping from sea, on such an *errand* came.
Dryden's Homer.

ERRANT. *adj.* [*errans*, Lat. *errant*, Fr.]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling. Particularly applied to an order of knights much celebrated in romances, who roved about the world in search of adventures.

It was thought that there are just seven planets, or *errant* stars, in the lower orbs of heaven; but it is now demonstrable unto sense, that there are many more. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Chief of domestic knights and *errant*,
Either for charter or for warrant. *Hudibras.*

2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad.
See ARRANT.

Good impertinence:
Thy company, if I slept not very well
A-nights, would make me an *errant* fool with questions. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

3. Deviating from a certain course.
Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the found pine, and divert his grain,
Fortive and *errant*, from his course of growth.
Shakspeare.

ERRANTRY. *n. f.* [from *errant*.]

1. An *errant* state; the condition of a wanderer.

After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas,
he got safe back to Dunkirk. *Addison.*

2. The employment of a knight *errant*.

ERRATA. *n. f.* [Latin.] The faults of the printer inserted in the beginning or end of the book.

If he meet with faults, besides those that the *errata* take notice of, he will consider the weakness of the author's eyes. *Boyle.*

ERRATICK. *adj.* [*erraticus*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding no established course.

The earth, and each *erratick* world,
Around the sun their proper centre whirl'd,
Compose but one extended vail machine. *Blackmore.*

Through the vast waves the dreadful wonders move,
Hence nam'd *erratick*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Irregular; changeable.

They are incommoded with a slimy matter cough, stink of breath, and an *erratick* fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ERRATICALLY. *adv.* [from *erraticus* or *erratick*.] Without rule; without any established method or order.

They come not forth in generations *erratically*, or different from each other; but in specified and regular shapes. *Brown.*

ERRHINE. *adj.* [*ῥῖνος*.] Snuffed up the nose; occasioning sneezing.

We see sage, or betony bruised, sneezing powder, and other powders or liquors, which the physicians call *errhines*, put into the nose to draw phlegm from the head. *Bacon.*

ERRO'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *erro*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; unfettered.

They roam
Erroneous and disconsolate, themselves
Accusing, and their chiefs improvident
Of military chance. *Philips.*

This circle, by being placed here, stopped much of the *erroneous* light, which otherwise would have disturbed the vision. *Newton.*

Unblam'd abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this done rever'd her prudent lord;
Who now, so heav'n decrees, is doom'd to mourn,
Bitter constraint! *erroneous* and forlorn. *Pope.*

2. Irregular; wandering from the right road.

If the vessels, instead of breaking, yield, it subjects the person to all the inconveniences of

erroneous circulation; that is, when the blood strays into the vessels destined to carry serum or lymph. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Mistaking; misled by error.

Thou art far from destroying the innocent with the guilty, and the *erroneous* with the malicious. *King Charles.*

There is the *erroneous* as well as the rightly informed conscience. *South.*

4. Mistaken; not conformable to truth; physically false.

Their whole counsel is condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an *erroneous* opinion that such things might be for a while. *Hooker.*

A wonderful *erroneous* observation that walketh about, is commonly received, contrary to all the true account of time and experience. *Bacon.*

The phenomena of light have been hitherto explained by supposing that they arise from new modifications of the rays, which is an *erroneous* supposition. *Newton's Opticks.*

ERRO'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *erroneous*.]

By mistake; not rightly.

The minds of men are *erroneously* persuaded, that it is the will of God to have those things done which they fancy. *Hooker.*

I could not discover the lenity of this sentence; but conceived it, perhaps, *erroneously*, rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Galliver.*

ERRO'NEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *erroneous*.]

Physical falsehood; inconformity to truth.

The phenomena may be explained by his hypothesis, whereof he demonstrates the truth, together with the *erroneousness* of ours. *Boyle.*

ERROUR. *n. f.* [*error*, Latin.]

1. Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth.

Error is a mistake of our judgement giving assent to that which is not true. *Locke.*

Oh, hateful *error*, melancholy's child!
Why do'st thou shew to the apt thoughts of men,
The things that are not? *Shakspeare.*

2. A blunder; an act or assertion in which a mistake is committed.

In religion,
What damned *error*, but some sober brow
Will bless it? *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He look'd like nature's *error*, as the mind
And body were not of a piece design'd,
But made for two, and by mistake in one were join'd. *Dryden.*

3. Roving excursion; irregular course.

What brought you living to the Stygian state?
Driv'n by the winds and *errors* of the sea,
Or did you Heav'n's superiour doom obey. *Dryden's Ætoid.*

4. [In theology.] Sin.

Blood he offered for himself, and for the *errors* of the people. *Hebrews.*

5. [In law, more especially in our common law.] An error in pleading, or in the process; and the writ, which is brought for remedy of this oversight, is called a writ of error, which lies to redress false judgment given in any court of record. *Cowell.*

ERS, or, Bitter Vetch. *n. f.* [*vicia veldé amara*.] A plant.

ERST. *adv.* [*erst*, German; *ærsta*, Saxon.]

1. First.

Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this foreballed place at *erst*,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee. *Spenser.*

2. At first; in the beginning.

Fame that her high worth to raise,
Seem'd erst to lavish and profuse,
We may justly now accuse
Of detraction from her praise.

Milton.

3. Once; when time was.

As signal now in low dejected state
As erst in highest, behold him.
He taught us erst the heifer's tail to view.

Milton.

Gay.

4. Formerly; long ago.

The future few or more, howe'er they be,
Were destin'd erst, nor can by fate's decree
Be now cut off.

Prior.

5. Before; till then; till now.

Opener mine eyes,

Dim erst; dilated spirits, ampler heart.
The Rhodians, who erst thought themselves at
great quiet, were now overtaken with a sudden
mischievous.

Milton.

Kneller.

ERUBESCENCE. *n. f.* [erubescencia, Lat.]

ERUBESCENCY. } The act of growing
red; redness.

ERUBESCENT. *adj.* [erubescens, Latin.]

Reddish; somewhat red; inclining to
redness.

TO ERUCT. *v. a.* [eructo, Latin.] To
belch; to break wind from the sto-
mach.

ERUCTATION. *n. f.* [from eruct.]

1. The act of belching.

2. Belch; the matter vented from the
stomach.

The signs of the functions of the stomach be-
ing depraved, are *eructations*, either with the
taste of the aliment, acid, inodorous, or fetid.

Arbuthnot.

3. Any sudden burst of wind or matter.

Thermax, are hot springs, or fiery *eruptions*;
such as burst forth of the earth during earth-
quakes.

Woodward.

ERUDITION. *n. f.* [eruditio, Latin.]

Learning; knowledge obtained by study
and instruction.

Fam'd by thy tutor, and thy parts of nature;
Thrice fam'd beyond all *erudition*.

Shaksp.

The earl was of good *erudition*, having been
placed at study in Cambridge very young.

Watson.

To your experience in state affairs you have
also joined no vulgar *erudition*, which all your
modesty is not able to conceal; for to understand
critically the delicacies of Horace, is a height
to which few of our noblemen have arrived.

Dryden.

Some gentlemen, abounding in their univer-
sity *erudition*, fill their sermons with philoso-
phical terms.

Swift.

ERUGINOUS. *adj.* [eruginosus, Latin.]

Partaking of the substance or nature of
copper.

Copperas is a rough and acrimonious kind of
salt, drawn out of ferrous and *eruginous* earths,
partaking chiefly of iron and copper; the blue
of copper, the green of iron.

Brown.

Agues depend upon a corrupt incinerated me-
lancholy, or upon an acrid stibial or *eruginous*
sulphur.

Hurvey.

ERUPTION. *n. f.* [eruptio, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking or bursting forth
from any confinement.

Finding themselves pent in by the exterior
earth, they pressed with violence against that
arc, to make it yield and give way to their
dilatation and *eruption*.

Burnet's Theory.

2. Burst; emission; something forcing it-
self out suddenly.

In part of Media there are *eruptions* of flames
out of plains.

Bacon's Natural History.

Upon a signal given the *eruption* began; fire
and smoke, mixed with several unusual prodigies
and figures, made their appearance.

Addison.

3. Sudden excursion of a hostile kind.

Thither, if but to pry, shall be perhaps
Our first *eruption*, thither or elsewhere;
For this infernal pit shall never hold
Celestial spirits in bondage.

Milton.

Such command we had,
To see that none thence issu'd forth a spy,
Or enemy, while God was in his work;
Lest he, incens'd at such *eruption* bold,
Destruction with creation might have mix'd.

Milton.

4. Violent exclamation.

To his secretary, whom he laid in a palter
near him for natural ventilation of his thoughts,
he would, in the absence of all other ears and
eyes, break out into bitter and passionate *erup-
tions*.

Watson's Life of Buckingham.

It did not run out in voice or indecent *erup-
tions*, but filled the soul, as God the universe,
silently and without noise.

South.

5. Effluence; pustules.

Diseased nature oftentimes breaks forth
In strange *eruptions*.

Shakspere's Henry IV.

An *eruption* of humours, in any part, is not
cured merely by outward applications, but by
alterative medicines.

Government of the Tongue.

Umpire fruits are apt to occasion foul *eruptions*
on the skin.

Arbuthnot.

ERUPTIVE. *adj.* [eruptus, Lat.] Burst-
ing forth.

'Tis listening fear, and dumb amazement all,
When to the startled eye the sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud.

Thomson.

ERYNGO. *n. f.* [eryngion.] A plant;
seaholly.

ERYSIPELAS. *n. f.* [ερυσίπelas.] A dis-
order that is generated by a hot serum
in the blood, and affects the superficies
of the skin with a shining pale red, and
citron colour, without pulsation or cir-
cumscribed tumour, spreading from one
place to another.

Wifeman.

ESCALADE. *n. f.* [French.] The act
of scaling the walls of a fortification.

In Geneva one meets with the ladders, petard,
and other utensils, which were made use of in
in their famous *escalade*.

Addison.

ESCALOP. *n. f.*

1. A shellfish, whose shell is regularly in-
dented.

The shells of those cockles, *escalops*, and peri-
winkles, which have greater gravity, were en-
closed in stone.

Woodward.

2. An inequality of margin; indenture.

The figure of the leaves is divided into jag-
s and *escalops*, curiously indented round the edges.

Ray.

ESCAPADE. *n. f.* [French.] Irregu-
lar motion of a horse.

He with a graceful pride,
While his rider every hand surrey'd,
Sprung loose, and flew into an *escapade*;
Not moving forward, yet with every bound
Pressing, and seeming still to quit his ground.

Dryden.

TO ESCAPE. *v. a.* [escaper, French.]

1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain
security from; to fly; to avoid.

Since we cannot *escape* the pursuit of passions,
and perplexity of thoughts, there is no way left
but to endeavour all we can either to subdue or
divert them.

Temple.

Had David died sooner, how much trouble
had he *escaped*, which by living he endured in
the rebellion of his son?

Wake.

2. To pass unobserved by one.

Men are blinded with ignorance and error:
many things may *escape* them, in many they
may be deceived.

Hooker.

'Tis still the same, although their airy shape
All but a quick poetick flight *escape*.

Denham.

The reader finds out those beauties of pro-
priety in thought and writing, which *escaped* him
in the tumult and hurry of representing. Dryd.
To ESCAPE. *v. a.* To fly; to get out
of danger; to avoid punishment or
harm.

Benhadad, the king of Syria, *escaped* on horse.

Chronicles.

They *escaped* all safe to land.

Acts.

Escape for thy life; look not behind thee,
neither stay thou in all the plain: *escape* to the
mountain, lest thou be consumed.

Genesis.

Whoso pleaseth God shall *escape* from her,
but the sinner shall be taken by her.

Ecclesiastes.

He might put on a hat, a muffler, and a kerchief,
and to *escape*.

Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

To convince us that there was no way to *escape*
by climbing up to the mountains, he assures us
that the highest were all covered.

Woodward.

Laws are not executed, men of virtue are dis-
graced, and murderers *escape*.

Watts' Logick.

ESCAPE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Flight; the act of getting out of
danger.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy
storm and tempest.

Psalms.

He enjoyed neither his *escape* nor his honour
long; for he was hewn in pieces.

Hayward.

Men of virtue have had extraordinary *escapes*
out of such dangers as have enclosed them, and
which have seemed inevitable.

Addison.

2. Excursion; sally.

We made an *escape*, not so much to seek our
own,
As to be instruments of your safety.

Denham.

3. [In law.] Violent or privy evasion
out of some lawful restraint. For ex-
ample, if the sheriff, upon a capias di-
rected unto him, takes a person, and
endeavours to carry him to gaol, and
he in the way, either by violence or by
flight, breaks from him, this is called
an *escape*.

Cowell.

4. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.

St. Paul himself did not despise to remember
whatsoever he found agreeable to the word of
God among the heathen, that he might take
from them all *escape* by way of ignorance.

Raleigh.

5. Sally; flight; irregularity.

Thousand *escapes* of wit,
Make thee the father of their idle dreams;
And rack thee in their fancies.

Shakspere.

Loose *escapes* of love.

Milton.

6. Oversight; mistake.

In transcribing there would be less care taken,
as the language was less understood, and so the
escapes less subject to observation.

Brewster.

ESCARGATOIRE. *n. f.* [French.] A
nursery of snails.

At the Capuchins I saw *escargatoires*, which I
took the more notice of, because I do not re-
member to have met with any thing of the same
kind in other countries. It is a square place
boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of
large snails, that are esteemed excellent food,
when they are well dressed.

Addison.

ESCHALOT. *n. f.* [French.] Pronounced
sballot.

Eschallots are now from France become an
English plant, managed after the same manner
as garlick; only they are to be set earlier, and
taken up as soon as the leaves begin to wither,
lest the winter kills them.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

ESCHAR. *n. f.* [εσχαρα.] A hard crust
or scar made by hot applications.

When issues are made, or bones exposed, the
eschar should be cut out immediately.

Shaksp.

ESCHAROTICK. *adj.* [from *eschar*.] Caut-
tick; having the power to scar or burn
the flesh.

ESCHAROTICK. n. f. A caustick application.

An eschar was made by the cathartick, which we thrust off, and continued the use of escharoticks.

Escharoticks applied of ash-ashes, or blistering plaster.

ESCHEAT. n. f. [from the French *escheoir*.] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or especial. *Escheat* is also used sometimes for the place in which the king, or other lord, has escheats of his tenants. Thirdly, *escheat* is used for a writ, which lies where the tenant, having estate of fee-simple in any lands or tenements holden of a superiour lord, dies seised without heir general or especial. *Cowell.*

If the king's ordinary courts of justice do not protect the people, if he have no certain revenue or *escheats*, I cannot say that such a country is conquered. *Davies on Ireland.*

To ESCHÉAT. v. a. [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

In the last general wars there, I knew many good freeholders executed by martial law, whose lands were thereby saved to their heirs, which should have otherwise *eschéated* to her majesty.

He would forbear to alienate any of the forfeited *eschéated* lands in Ireland, which should accrue to the crown by reason of this rebellion. *Clarendon.*

ESCHÉATOR. n. f. [from *escheat*.] An officer that observes the *escheats* of the king in the county whereof he is *eschéator*, and certifies them into the exchequer. *Cowell.*

As a Bartholomew fair at London, an *eschéator* of the city arrested a clothier, and seized his goods. *Camden's Remains.*

To ESCHÉW. v. a. [*eschéoir*, old Fr.] To fly; to avoid; to shun; to decline. A word almost obsolete.

She was like a young fawn, who, coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be *eschéwed*.

So let us, which this change of weather view, Change eke our minds, and former lives amend; The old year's sins forpast let us *eschéw*, And fly the faults with which we did offend.

He who obeys, destruction shall *eschéw*; A wife man knows both when and what to do.

Of virtue and vice, men are universally to practise the one, and *eschéw* the other.

ESCO'RT. n. f. [*escort*, French.] Convey; guard from place to place.

To ESCO'RT. v. a. [*escorter*, French.] To convey; to guard from place to place.

ESCO'T. n. f. [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations toward the support of the community, which is called *foot* and *lot*.

To ESCO'T. v. a. [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to support.

What, are they children? Who maintains them? How are they *escoted*?

ESCO'UT. n. f. [*escouter*, French.] Lifteners or spies; persons sent for intelligence. Now *scout*.

They were well entrenched, having good *escouts* abroad, and sure watch within.

ESCRITOIR. n. f. [French.] A box with all the implements necessary for writing. Pronounced *scrittoire*.

ESCU'AGE. n. f. [from *escu*, French, a shield.]

Esfuage, that is, service of the shield, is either uncertain or certain. *Esfuage* uncertain is likewise twofold: first, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in person to the king's wars so many days. The days of such service seem to have been rated by the quantity of the land so holden: as, if it extend to a whole knight's fee, then the tenant was bound thus to follow his lord forty days. A knight's fee was so much land as, in those days, was accounted a sufficient living for a knight; and that was six hundred and eighty acres as some think, or eight hundred as others, or 15*l.* per annum. Sir Thomas Smith saith, that *centus equestris* is 40*l.* revenue in free lands. If the land extend but to half a knight's fee, then the tenant is bound to follow his lord but twenty days. The other kind of this *esfuage* uncertain is called *Castleward*, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. *Esfuage* certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services.

ESCULENT. adj. [*esculentus*, Latin.] Good for food; eatable.

I knew a man that would fast five days; but the same man used to have continually a great whip of herbs that he smelled on, and some *esculent* herbs of strong scent, as garlick. *Bacon.*

ESCULENT. n. f. Something fit for food. This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *esculent*, as radish and parsnips, it will make the root the greater, and so it will do to the heads of onions; and where the fruit is the *esculent*, by strengthening the root, it will make the fruit also the greater.

ESCU'TEON. n. f. [A French word, from the Latin *scutum*, leather; and hence cometh our English word buckler, leine in the old Saxon signifying leather and buck or bock a buck or stag; of whose skins, quilted close together with horn or hard wood, the ancient Britons made their shields. *Peacham.*] The shield of the family; the picture of the ensigns armorial.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of chivalry, and some remembrance perhaps upon the *escutcheon*.

We will pass over the *escutcheons* of the tribes of Israel, as they are usually described in the maps of Canaan.

ESPA'LIER. n. f. Trees planted and cut so as to join.

Plant your fairest tulips in places of shelter, and under *espaliers*.

Behold Villario's ten years toil complete, His arbores darken, his *espaliers* meet.

ESPA'RCET. n. f. [*medica*, or *trifolium*, Latin.] A kind of sainfoin. *Mortimer.*

ESPECIAL. adj. [*specialis*, Latin.] Principal; chief.

They had th' *especial* engines been, to rear His fortunes up.

ESPECIALLY. adv. [from *especial*.] Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree above any other.

I somewhat marvel, that they *especial* should think it absurd to oppose church government, a plain matter of action, unto matter of faith, who know that themselves divide the gospel into doctrine and discipline.

Would you proceed *especial* against Caius Marcius?

This delight children take in doing of mischief, but more *especial* the pleasure they take to put

any thing to pain that is capable of it, I cannot persuade myself to be any other than a foreign and introduced disposition.

Providence hath planted in all men a natural desire and curiosity of knowing things to come; and such things *especial* as concern our particular happiness, or the general fate of mankind.

ESPERANCE. n. f. [French.] Hope. Not used.

To be worst, The lowest, most dejected things of fortune, Stands still in *esperance*, lives not in fear. Yet there is a credence in my heart, An *esperance* so obstinately strong, That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears.

ESP'PAL. n. f. [French, from *espier*.] A spy; a scout; one sent to bring intelligence. Not used.

Those four garrisons, issuing forth at such convenient times as they shall have intelligence, or *espial* upon the enemy, will drive him from one side to another.

By your *espials* were discovered Two mightier troops.

The English in the suburbs close entrench'd, Went through a secret grate. She had some secret *espials* to look abroad for graceful youths, to make *Piautagenets*.

ESPLANADE. n. f. [French.] In fortification, the same with the glacis of the counterescarp originally; but now it is taken for the empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.

ESPO'USAL. adj. Used in the act of espousing or betrothing.

The ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the *espousal* sheets; that the ceremony might amount to a consummation.

ESPO'USALS. n. f. without a singular. [*sponsalia*, Latin; *espous*, French.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; the act or ceremony of betrothing.

To ESPOUSE. v. a. [*espouser*, French.] 1. To contract or betroth to another: with *to*.

Deliver me my wife Michal, which I *espoused* to me.

2. Or *with*. He had received him as a suppliant, protected him as a person fled for refuge, and *espoused* him with his kinswoman.

3. To marry; to wed. Lavinia will I make my empress, And in the sacred Pantheon her *espouse*. With flowers, garlands, and sweet smelling herbs,

Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed.

They soon *espous'd*; for they with ease were join'd.

Who were before contracted in the mind. Let him *espouse* her to the peer the loves.

4. To adopt; to take to himself. In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne, for his former favours, he *espoused* that quarrel, and declared himself in aid of the duke.

5. To maintain; to defend. Their gods did not only interest themselves in the event of wars, but also *espoused* the several parties in a visible corporal descent. The city, army, court, *espouse* my cause.

Men *espouse* the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varnish over their deformity.

Locke

The righteousness of the best cause may be overbalanced by the iniquities of those that *espouse* it.

Smollett

The cause of religion and goodness, which is the cause of God, is ours by descent, and we are doubly bound to *espouse* it.

Atterbury

To *ESSAY*. v. a. [*essayer*, French.]

1. To see things at a distance.

Few there are of so weak capacity but publick evils they easily *espy*; fewer so patient as not to complain, when the grievous inconveniences thereof work sensible smart.

Hobbes

2. To discover a thing intended to be hid.

He who before he was *espied* was afraid, after being perceived was ashamed, now being hardy rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger.

Stancy

3. To see unexpectedly.

As one of them opened his sack, he *espied* his money.

Genfis

4. To discover as a spy.

Moses sent me to *espy* out the land, and I brought him word again.

Jobns

To *ESSY*. v. n. To watch; to look about.

Stand by the way and *espy*; ask him that fleeth what is done?

Jeremiab

ESQUIRE. n. f. [*esquer*, French.] See SQUIRE.

1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

2. A title of dignity, next in degree below a knight.

Those to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four *esquires* of the king's body; the eldest sons of all baronets; so also of all knights of the Bath, and knights bachelor, and their heirs male in the right line; those that serve the king in any worshipful calling, as the serjeant chirurgion, serjeant of the ewry, master cook, &c. such as are created *esquires* by the king with a collar of SS, of silver, as the heralds and serjeants at arms. The chief of some ancient families are likewise *esquires* by prescription; those that bear any superior office in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county, who retains the title of *esquire* during his life, in respect of the great trust he has had of the *posse comitatus*. He who is a justice of the peace has it during the time he is in commission, and no longer. Utter barristers, in the acts of parliament for poll-money, were ranked among *esquires*.

Bisont

What, are our English dead?

—Sir Richard Ketley, Davy Gam *esquire*.

Shakspeare's Henry v.

To *ESSAY*. v. a. [*essayer*, French.]

1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour.

While I this unexampled task *essay*,
Pass awful gulfs, and beat my painful way,
Celestial dove, divine assistance bring. *Blackmore*.
No conquest she, but o'er herself desir'd;
No arts *essay'd*, but not to be admir'd. *Pope*.

2. To make experiment of.

3. To try the value and purity of metals.
The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of *essaying* suited to it should remain unvariable.

Locke

ESSAY. n. f. [from the verb. The accent is used on either syllable.]

1. Attempt; endeavour.

Fruitless our hopes, though pious our *essays*;
Yours to preserve a friend, and mine to please.

Smith

2. A loose sally of the mind; an irregular indigested piece; not a regular and orderly composition.

My *essays*, of all my other works, have been most current.

Bacon

Yet modestly he does his work survey.

And calls his finish'd poem an *essay*.

Poem to Roscommon.

3. A trial; an experiment.

This treatise prides itself in no higher a title than that of an *essay*, or imperfect attempt at a subject.

Glanville

He wrote this but as an *essay*, or taste of my virtue.

Shakspeare

Repetitions wear us into a liking of what possibly, in the first *essay*, displeased us.

Locke

4. First taste of any thing; first experiment.

Translating the first of Homer's *Iliads*, I intended as an *essay* to the whole work.

Dryden

ESSENCE. n. f. [*essentia*, Latin.]

1. Essence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or no: a rose in winter has an *essence*; in summer it has existence also.

Watts

One thinks the soul is air; another, fire;

Another, blood diffus'd about the heart;

Another faith, the elements conspire,

And to her *essence* each doth give a part.

Davies

I could wish the nature of a spirit were more unknown to me than it is, that I might believe its existence, without meddling at all with its *essence*.

More's Divine Dialogues

He wrote the nature of things upon their names: he could view *essences* in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties.

South

2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is.

The visible church of Jesus is one in outward profession of those things, which supernaturally appertain to the very *essence* of christianity, and are necessarily required in every particular christian man.

Hooker

3. Existence; the quality of being.

In such cogitations have I stood, with such a dargeness and heaviness of mind, that I might have been persuaded to have resigned my very *essence*.

Stancy

4. Being; existent person.

As far as gods, and heavenly *essences*

Can perish.

Milton's Paradise Lost

5. Species of existent being.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends; as for Eupolis, because he is temperate, and without passion, we may be the fifth *essence*.

Bacon

6. Constituent substance.

For spirits when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And uncompounded is their *essence* pure;
Not ty'd or manac'd with joint or limb.

Milton

7. The cause of existence. This sense is not proper.

She is my *essence*; and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foster'd, illum'd, cherish'd, kept alive.

Shakspeare

8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass.

9. Perfume; odour; scent.

Our humble province is to tend the fair;
To have the powder from too rude a gale,
Not let th' imprison'd *essences* exhale.

Pope

To *ESSENCE*. v. a. [from *essence*.] To perfume; to scent.

The husband rails, from morning to night, at *essenc'd* tops and tawdry courtiers.

Adelphi

ESSEN'IAL. adj. [*essentialis*, Latin.]

1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing.

The discipline of our church, although it be not an *essential* part of our religion, should not be rashly altered, as the very substance of our religion will be interested in it.

Bacon

From that original of doing good, that is *essential* to the infinite being of our Creator, we have an excellent copy transcribed.

Spratt

This power cannot be innate and *essential* to matter; and if it be not *essential*, it is consequently most manifest it could never supervene to it, unless impressed and infused into it by an immaterial and divine power.

Bentley

A great minister puts you a case, and asks your opinion; but conceals an *essential* circumstance, upon which the whole weight of the matter turns.

Swift

And if each system in gradation roll,
Alike *essential* to th' amazing whole,
The least confusion but in one, not all
That system only, but the whole must fall.

Pope

2. Important in the highest degree; principal.

Judgment's more *essential* to a general
Than courage.

Denham's Sappho

3. Pure; highly rectified; subtly elaborated; extracted so as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contracted into a narrow compass.

The juice of the seed is an *essential* oil or balm, designed by nature to preserve the seed from corruption.

Arbutnot

ESSENTIAL. n. f.

1. Existence; being.

His utmost ire to the height enrag'd,
Will either quite consume us, or reduce
To nothing this *essential*.

Milton's Paradise Lost

2. Nature; first or constituent principles.

The plague of sin has even altered his nature,
and eaten into his very *essentials*.

South

3. The chief point; that which is in any respect of great importance.

ESSENTIALLY. adv. [*essentialiter*, Lat.]

By the constitution of nature; really; according to the true state of things.

He that loves himself,

Hath not *essentially*, but by circumstance,
The name of valour.

Shakspeare's Henry vi

Body and spirit are *essentially* divided, though not locally distant.

Glanville

All sin *essentially* is, and must be mortal.

South

Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly and *essentially* raises one man above another.

Adelphi's Guardian

ESSEN'IAL. n. f. [of the French *essonié*, or *essonié*.]

1. He that has his presence forborn or excused upon any just cause: as sickness.

2. Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear and answer to an action real, or to perform suit to a court-baron, upon just cause of absence.

Cowell

3. Excuse; exemption.

From every work he challenged *essonié*,
For contemplation sake; yet otherwise
His life he led in lawless truthe.

Fairy Queen

To ESTABLISH. v. a. [*etablis*, Fr.]

1. To settle firmly; to fix unalterably.

He may *establish* thee to-day for a people unto himself.

Deuteronomy

I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant.

Genfis

The Normans never obtained this kingdom by such a right of conquest, as did or might alter the *established* laws of the kingdom.

Hale

2. To settle in any privilege or possession; to confirm.

Soon after the rebellion broke out, the presbyterian sect was *established* in all its forms by an ordinance of the lords and commons.

Swift

3. To make firm; to ratify.
Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may *establish* it, or her husband may make it void. *Numbers.*
4. To fix or settle in an opinion.
So were the churches *established* in the faith. *Act.*
5. To form or model.
He appointed in what manner his family should be *established*. *Clarendon.*
6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immovably. A sense not in use.
For he hath founded it upon the seas, and *established* it upon the floods. *Psalms.*
7. To make a settlement of any inheritance. A sense not in use.
We will *establish* our estate upon
Our eldest Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland. *Shakespeare's Macb.*
- ESTABLISHER. n. f.** [from *establish*.]
He who establishes.
I reverence the holy fathers as divine *establishers* of faith. *L. Degby.*
- ESTABLISHMENT. n. f.** [from *establish*; *établissement*, French.]
1. Settlement; fixed state.
All happy peace, and goodly government,
Is settled there in sure *establishment*. *F. Queen.*
2. Confirmation of something already done; ratification.
He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right; as, on the other side, he avoided to have it by new law; but chose rather a kind of middle way, by way of *establishment*. *Baron.*
3. Settled regulation; form; model of a government or family.
Now come into that general reformation, and bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty. *Spenser.*
4. Foundation; fundamental principle; settled law.
The sacred order to which you belong, and even the *establishment* on which it subsists, have often been struck at; but in vain. *Atterbury.*
5. Allowance; income; salary.
His excellency, who had the sole disposal of the emperor's revenue, might gradually lessen your *establishment*. *Swiss.*
6. Settled or final rest.
Whilst we set up our hopes and *establishment* here, we do not seriously consider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Wake.*
- ESTA'TE. n. f.** [*estat*, French.]
1. The general interest; the business of the government; the publick. In this sense it is now commonly written *state*.
Many times the things adduced to judgment may be *mem et tuum*, when the reason and consequence thereof may reach to point of *estate*: I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people. *Bacon's Essays.*
2. Condition of life, with regard to prosperity or adversity.
Thanks to giddy chance,
She cast us headlong from our high *estate*. *Dryd.*
3. Condition; circumstances in general.
Truth and certainty are not at all secured by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertainty, floating *estate* with as without them. *Locke.*
4. Fortune; possession; generally meant of possessions in land, or realities.
She accused us to the king, as though we went about to overthrow him in his own *estate*. *Sidney.*
Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy soul;
Truck wares for wares, and tudge from pole to pole,
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See what a vast *estate* he left his son! *Dryden.*
5. Rank; quality.

- Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate*? Who seeth not that your *estate* is much excelled with that sweet uniting of all beauties. *Sidney.*
6. A person of high rank. Disused.
She is a dutchess, a great *estate*. *Latimer.*
Herod, on his birth-day, made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief *estates* of Galilee. *Mark.*
- TO ESTA'TE. v. a.** [from the noun.] To settle as a fortune.
Why hath thy queen
Summon'd me hither?
—A contract of true love to celebrate,
And some donation freely to *estate*
On the blest lovers. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
- TO EST'EEEM. v. a.** [*estimer*, French; *estimo*, Latin.]
1. To set a value whether high or low upon any thing.
The worth of all men by their end *esteem*,
And then due praise, or due reproach them yield. *Spenser.*
A knowledge in the works of nature lay
honour, and *esteem* highly profound wisdom;
howbeit this wisdom saveth not. *Hooker.*
I preferred her before sceptres and thrones, and
esteemed riches nothing in comparison of her. *Wisdome.*
2. To compare; to estimate by proportion.
Besides, those single forms she doth *esteem*,
And in her balance doth their values try. *Davies.*
3. To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence.
Who would not be loved more, though he were
esteemed less? *Dryden.*
4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.
One man *esteemeth* one day above another;
another *esteemeth* every day alike. *Romans.*
- TO ESTEEM. v. n.** To consider as to value: with of.
Many would little *esteem* of their own lives, yet for remorse of their wives and children, would be withheld from that heinous crime. *Spenser.*
- ESTE'EM. n. f.** [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard.
Who can see,
Without *esteem* for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabricius, or can cease to admire
The ploughman consul in his coarse attire?
Dryden's Æneid.
Both those poets lived in much *esteem* with good and holy men in orders. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had any *esteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. *Pope.*
- ESTE'EMER. n. f.** [from *esteem*.] One that highly values; one that sets a high rate upon any thing.
This might instruct the proudest *esteemer* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others. *Locke.*
- ESTIMABLE. adj.** [French.]
1. Valuable; worth a large price.
A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable* or profitable
As flesh, of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shaksp.*
2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of some degree of honour and respect.
A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*.
You lost one who gave hopes of being, in time,
every thing that was *estimable* and good. *Temple.*
- ESTIMABLENESS. n. f.** [from *estimable*.]
The quality of deserving regard.
- TO ESTIMATE. v. a.** [*estimo*, Latin.]
1. To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else.

- When a man shall sanctify his house to the Lord, then the priest shall *estimate* it whether it be good or bad: as the priest shall *estimate* it, so shall it stand. *Leviticus.*
It is by the weight of silver, and not the name of the piece, that men *estimate* commodities and exchange them. *Locke.*
2. To calculate; to compute.
E'STIMATE. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Computation; calculation.
Upon a moderate *estimate* and calculation of the quantity of water now actually contained in the abyss, I found that this alone was full enough to cover the whole globe to the height assigned by Moses. *Woodward.*
2. Value.
I'd love
My country's good, with a respect more tender,
More holy and profound than mine own life,
My dear wife's *estimate*, her womb's increase,
The treasure of my loins. *Shakespeare.*
3. Valuation; assignment of proportional value; comparative judgment.
The only way to come to a true *estimate* upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life, is to try both. *L'Estrange.*
Outward actions can never give a just *estimate* of us, since there are many perfections of a man which are not capable of appearing in actions. *Addison's Spectator.*
- ESTIMA'TION. n. f.** [from *estimate*.]
1. The act of adjusting proportional value.
If a man should sanctify unto the Lord some part of a field, the *estimation* shall be according to the seed. *Leviticus.*
2. Calculation; computation.
3. Opinion; judgment.
In our own *estimation* we account such particulars more worthy than those that are already tried and known. *Bacon.*
4. Esteem; regard; honour.
Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the least whereof being just, had bereaved him of *estimation* and credit with men. *Hooker.*
Of your brace of unprizable *estimations*, the one is but frail, and the other casual. *Shakespeare.*
I know the gentleman
To be of worth and worthy *estimation*,
And not without desert so well reputed. *Shaksp.*
I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and honour with the elders. *Wisdome.*
A plain reason of the publick honours due to the magistrate is, that he may be in due *estimation* and reverence. *Atterbury.*
- ESTIMATIVE. adj.** [from *estimate*.] Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.
We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty, an appetite or aversion, and loco-motive faculty answering the will. *Hale.*
The error is not in the eye, but in the *estimative* faculty, which mistakingly concludes that colour to belong to the wall, which indeed belongs to the object. *Boyle.*
- ESTIMA'TOR. n. f.** [from *estimate*.] A settler of rates; a computist.
- ESTIVAL. adj.** [*estivus*, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to the summer.
2. Continuing for the summer.
- ESTIVA'TION. n. f.** [*estivatio*, Latin.]
The act of passing the summer.
A grotto is a place of shade, or *estivation*. *Bacon's Essays.*
- ESTO'PEL. n. f.** [law term.] Such an act as bars any legal process.
- ESTO'VERS. n. f.** [law term.] Necessaries allowed by law.
- ESTRA'DE. n. f.** [French; *stratum*, Latin.] An even or level space. *Diâ.*

To **ESTRANGE**. *v. a.* [*estranger*, Fr.]

1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw.

Had we not only cut off their corruptions, but also *estranged* ourselves from them in things indifferent, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause? *Hooker.*

They know it is our custom of simple reading, not for conversion of infidels *estranged* from the house of God, but for instruction of men baptized, bred, and brought up in the bosom of the church. *Hooker.*

See, she weeps;

Thinks me unkind, or false, and knows not why I thus *estrangle* my person from her bed. *Dryden.*

2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor.

They have *estranged* this place, and have burnt incense in it to other gods. *Jeremiah.*

3. To alienate from affection; to turn from kindness to malevolence or in difference.

How comes it now, my husband, oh, how comes it,

That thou art thus *estranged* from thyself? Thyself I call it, being strange to me. *Shaksp.*

Adam, *estrang'd* in look, and alter'd style, Speech intermitted, thus to Eve renew'd. *Milton.*

I came to grieve a father's heart *estrang'd*; But little thought to find a mistress chang'd. *Dryden.*

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *estranged* him from me. *Pope.*

4. To withdraw or withhold.

We must *estrangle* our belief from every thing which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced. *Glanville's Scipio.*

ESTRANGEMENT. *n. s.* [*from estrange*.] Alienation; distance; removal; voluntary abstraction.

Desires, by a long *estrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them. *South.*

ESTRAPADE. *n. s.* [*French*.] The defence of a horse that will not obey, who to get rid of his rider, rises mightily before; and while his forehead is yet in the air, yerks furiously with his hind legs. *Farrier's Dict.*

ESTRE'ATE. *n. s.* [*extrastrum*, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing: for example, of amerciaments or penalties, set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, of every man for his offence. A law term. *Cowell.*

ESTRE'PEMENT. *n. s.* [*of the French word estreper*.] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reversion. *Cowell.*

E'STRICH. *n. s.* [*commonly written estrich; strubiocamelus*.] The largest of birds.

To be furious,

Is to be frighted out of fear; and, in that mood, The dove will peck the *estridge*. *Shaksp.*

The peacock, not at thy command, attunes His glorious train; nor *estrich* her rare plumes. *Sandys.*

ESTUANCE. *n. s.* Heat; warmth. A word rarely found.

Averroes restrained his hilarity, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober incalcescence, and regulated *estruance* from wine. *Brown.*

ESTUARY. *n. s.* [*asfluarium*, Lat.] An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.

To **ESTUATE**. *v. a.* [*estuo*, Latin.] To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil; to be in a state of violent commotion. *Diä.*

ESTUA'TION. *n. s.* [*from estuo*, Latin.] The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall; agitation; commotion.

Rivers and lakes that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited into *estuations*; therefore some seas flow higher than others. *Brown.*

The motion of the will is accompanied with a sensible commotion of the spirits, and an *estuation* of the blood. *Norris.*

ESTURANCE. *n. s.* [*asflus*, Latin.] Violence; commotion.

The seas retain

Not only their outrageous *estur* there, But supernatural mischief they expire. *Chapman.*

ESUR'IENT. *adj.* [*esuriens*, Latin.] Hungry; voracious. *Diä.*

ESURINE. *adj.* [*esurio*, Latin.] Corroding; eating.

Over much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid. *Wise.*

ETC. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cetera*, which signifies, and so on; and the rest; and others of the like kind.

TO ETCH. *v. a.* [*etzen*, German.]

1. A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, &c. and well blacked with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing or print; which having its backside tintured with white lead, will, by running over the stricken out lines with a stiff, impress the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the shadows and hatchings put in; and then a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a sufficient quantity of well tempered *aqua fortis*, which insinuating into the strokes made by the needles, usually eats, in about half an hour, into the figure of the print or drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris.*

2. To sketch; to draw; to delineate [unless this word be mistaken by *Locke* for *etch*.]

There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems. *Locke.*

3. [This word is evidently mistaken by *Ray* for *edge*.] To move forward toward one side.

When we lie long awake in the night, we are not able to rest one quarter of an hour without shifting of sides, or at least *etching* this way and that way, more or less. *Ray.*

ETCH. *n. s.* A country word of which I know not the meaning.

When they sow their *etch* crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre. *Mortimer.* Where you find dunging of land makes it rank, lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ETERNAL. *adj.* [*eternus*, Latin.]

1. Without beginning or end.

The eternal God is thy refuge. *Dante.*

2. Without beginning.

It is a question quite different from our having an idea of eternity, to know whether there were any real being, whose duration has been eternal? *Locke.*

3. Without end; endless; immortal.

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives.

—But in them nature's copy 's not eternal. *Shaksp.*

4. Perpetual; constant; unintermitting.

Burnt off rings morn and ev'ning shall be thine, And fires eternal in thy temple shine. *Dryden.*

5. Unchangeable.

Hobbes believed the eternal truths which he opposed. *Dryden.*

ETERNAL. *n. s.* [*eternel*, French.] One of the appellations of the Godhead.

That law whereby the Eternal himself doth work. *Hooker.*

The Eternal, to prevent such horrid fray; Hung out of heav'n his golden scales. *Milton.*

ETERNALIST. *n. s.* [*eternus*, Latin.]

One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.

I would ask the *eternalist* what mark is there that they could expect to desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? Or what mark is there of eternity that is found in this? *Burnes.*

TO ETERNALIZE. *v. a.* [*from eternal*.]

To make eternal. *Diä.*

ETERNALLY. *adv.* [*from eternal*.]

1. Without beginning or end.

2. Unchangeably; invariably.

That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any case, must be also eternally and unchangeably so, with relation to that time and to that case. *South.*

3. Perpetually; without intermission.

Bear me, some god, to Baja's gentle seats, Or cover me in Umbria's green retreats, Where western gales eternally reside, And all the seasons lavish all their pride. *Addis.*

ETERNAL. *adj.* [*eternus*, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual; endless.

The Cyclops hammers fall On Mars his armour, forg'd for proof eternal. *Shaksp.*

ETERNITY. *n. s.* [*eternitas*, Latin.]

1. Duration without beginning or end.

In this ground his precious root Still lives, which, when weak time shall be pow'd out Into eternity, and circular joys Dancing an endless round, again shall rise. *Crawford.*

Thy immortal rhyme

Makes up this one short point of time, To fill up half the orb of round eternity. *Cowley.*

By repeating the idea of any length of duration which we have in our minds, with all the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of eternity. *Locke.*

2. Duration without end.

Beyond is all abyss,

Eternity, whole end no eye can reach! *Milton.*

Eternity, thou pleasing, dreadful thought! Through what variety of untied being, Through what new scenes and changes must we pass! *Addison.*

TO ETERNIZE. *v. a.* [*eterno*, Latin.]

1. To make endless; to perpetuate.

I with two fair gifts

Created him endow'd; with happiness, And immortality: that fondly lost, This other lov'd but to eternize woe. *Milton.*

2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize.

Mankind by all means seeking to eternize himself, so much the more as he is near his end, doth it by speeches and writings. *Sidney.*

And well befits all knights of noble name, That covet in th' immortal book of fame

To be eternized, that fame to haunt. *Fairy Q.*

I might relate of thousands, and their names Eternize here on earth; but those elect Angels, contented with their fame in heav'n, Seek not the praise of men. *Milton.*

The four great monarchies have been celebrated by the writings of many famous men, who have *eternized* their fame, and thereby their own.

Both of them are set on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to *eternize* them.

Dryden's Duressney.

3. *Creech* seems to have accented the first syllable.

Hence came its name, in that the grateful Jove Hath *eterniz'd* the glory of his love.

- ETHER. *n. f.* [*ether*, Latin; *αιθερ*.] 1. An element more fine and subtle than air; air refined or sublimed.

If any one should suppose that *ether*, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another; for I do not know what this *ether* is; and that its particles are exceedingly smaller than those of air, or even than those of light, the exceeding fineness of its particles may contribute to the greatness of the force by which those particles may recede from one another.

Newton.

The parts of other bodies are held together by the eternal pressure of the *ether*, and can have no other conceivable cause of their cohesion and union.

Locke.

2. The matter of the highest regions above. There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow, Purg'd from the pond'rous drags of earth below.

Dryden.

ETHEREAL. *adj.* [from *ether*.]

1. Formed of ether. Man feels me, when I press th' *etherial* plains.

Dryden.

2. Celestial; heavenly.

Go, heav'nly guest, *etherial* messenger, Sent from whole sov'reign goodness I adore. *Milt.* Thrones and imperial pow'rs, offspring of Heav'n,

Ethereal virtues. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Such as these, being in good part freed from the entanglements of sense and body, are employed, like the spirits above, in contemplating the Divine Wisdom in the works of nature; a kind of anticipation of the *etherial* happiness and employment.

Glanville.

Vast chain of being, which from God began, Natures *etherial*, human; angel, man.

Pope.

- ETHEREOUS. *adj.* [from *ether*.] Formed of ether; heavenly.

Behold the bright surface Of this *etherous* mould, whereon we stand.

Milt.

- ETHICAL. *adj.* [*ηθικός*.] Moral; treating on morality.

- ETHICALLY. *adv.* [from *ethical*.] According to the doctrines of morality.

My subject leads me not to discourse *ethically*, but christianly of the faults of the tongue.

Government of the Tongue.

- ETHICK. *adj.* [*ηθικός*.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality. Whence *Pope* entitled part of his works *Ethick* Epistles.

- ETHICKS. *n. f.* without the singular. [*ηθικά*.] The doctrine of morality; a system of morality.

For of all moral virtues, he was all That *ethicks* speak of virtues cardinal.

Donne.

I will never set politics against *ethicks*; for true *ethicks* are but as a handmaid to divinity and religion.

Bacon.

Perius professes the stoick philosophy; the most generous amongst all the sects who have given rules of *ethicks*.

Dryden.

If the atheists would live up to the *ethicks* of Epicurus himself, they would make few or no profelytes from the christian religion.

Rentley.

- ETHNICK. *adj.* [*εθνικός*.] Heathen; pagan; not Jewish; not christian.

Such contumely as the *ethnick* world durst not offer him, is the peculiar insolence of degenerated christians.

Government of the Tongue.

I shall begin with the agreement of profane, whether Jewish or *ethnick*, with the sacred writings.

Greiv.

- ETHNICKS. *n. f.* Heathens; not Jews; not christians.

This first Jupiter of the *ethnicks* was then the same Cain, the son of Adam.

Raleigh.

- ETHOLOGICAL. *adj.* [*εθολογικός* and *λογος*.] Treating of morality.

- ETIOLOGY. *n. f.* [*αιτιολογία*.] An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper.

I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the *etiology* of this distemper.

Arbut.

- ETYMOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *etymology*.] Relating to etymology; relating to the derivation of words.

Excuse this conceit, this *etymological* observation.

Locke.

- ETYMOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from *etymology*.] One who searches out the original of words; one who shows the derivation of words from their original.

- ETYMOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ετυμολογία*, Latin; *ετυμος*; and *λογος*.]

1. The descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word; the analysis of compound words into primitives.

Consumption is generally taken for any universal diminution and colligation of the body, which acceptance its *etymology* implies.

Harvey.

When words are restrained, by common usage, to a particular sense, to run up to *etymology*, and construe them by dictionary, is wretchedly ridiculous.

Collier's View of the Stage.

Pelvis is used by comic writers for a looking-glass, by which means the *etymology* of the word is visible, and pelvidera will signify a lady who looks in her glass.

Adelphi's Spectator.

If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or *etymology*, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark.

Hatti.

2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

- ETYMON. *n. f.* [*ετυμος*.] Origin; primitive word.

Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw; from whence they call himmel-blue, that which we call sky-colour or heaven's blue.

Peacham.

- TO EVA'CATE. *v. a.* [*evaco*, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarnate venene bodies, or to *evacuate* them.

Harvey on the Placur.

- TO EVACUATE. *v. a.* [*evacuatio*, Lat.]

1. To make empty; to clear.

There is no good way of prevention but by *evacuating* clean, and emptying the church.

Hooker.

We tried how far the air would manifest its gravity in so thin a medium, as we could make in our receiver, by *evacuating* it.

Boyle.

2. To throw out as noxious, or offensive. 3. To void by any of the excretory passages.

Boerhaave gives an instance of a patient, who by a long use of whey and water, and garden fruits, *evacuated* a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his senses.

Arbutnot.

4. To make void; to evacuate; to nullify; to annul.

The defect, though it would not *evacuate* a marriage, after cohabitation and actual consummation; yet it was enough to make void a contract.

Bacon's Henry vii.

If the prophecies recorded of the Messiah are not fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth, it is impossible

to know when a prophecy is fulfilled, and when not, in any thing or person whatsoever, which would utterly *evacuate* the use of them.

South.

5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place.

As this neutrality was never observed by the emperor, so he never effectually *evacuated* Catalonia.

Swift.

- EVA'CUANT. *n. f.* [*evacuans*, Latin.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

- EVACUATION. *n. f.* [from *evacuate*.]

1. Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge.

Consider the vast *evacuations* of men that England hath had by assistance lent to foreign kingdoms.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

2. Abolition; nullification.

Papery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it, by utter *evacuation* of all Romish ceremonies.

Hooker.

3. The practice of emptying the body by physick.

The usual practice of physick among us, turns in a manner wholly upon *evacuation*, either by bleeding, vomit, or some purgation.

Temple.

4. Discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

- TO EVA'DE. *v. a.* [*evado*, Latin.]

1. To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem.

In this point charge him home, that he affects Tyrannick power: if he *evade* us there, Inforce him with his envy to the people.

Shakspeare.

If thou covest death, as utmost end

O misery, so thinking to *evade*

The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God

Hath whiter arm'd his vengeful ire, than to

To be forestall'd.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

He might *evade* the accomplishment of these

afflictions he now gradually endureth.

Brown.

2. To avoid; to decline by subterfuge.

Our question thou *evadest*; how didst thou dare

To break hell bounds?

Dryden.

3. To escape or elude by sophistry.

My argument evidently overthrows all that he brings to *evade* the testimonies of the fathers.

Stillingfleet.

4. To escape as imperceptible or unconquerable, as too great or too subtle to be seized or subdued.

We have seen how a contingent even baffles man's knowledge and *evades* his power.

South.

- TO EVA'DE. *v. n.*

1. To escape; to slip away. It is not now used with *from*.

His wisdom, by often *evading* from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than into a providence to prevent.

Bacon's Henry vii.

Unarm'd they might

Have easily, as spirits, *evaded* swift

By quick contraction, or remove.

Milton.

2. To practise sophistry or evasions.

The ministers of God are not to *evade* or take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways.

South.

- EVAGATION. *n. f.* [*evagatio*, Latin.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation.

These long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents east and west, serve to stop the *evagation* of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries.

Ruy.

- EVANESCENT. *adj.* [*evanescent*, Latin.]

Vanishing; imperceptibly lessening beyond the perception of the senses.

The canal grows still smaller and slenderer, so as that the *evanescent* liquid and fluid will scarce differ.

Arbutnot.

EVA

The difference between right and wrong, on some petty cases, is almost *evanescent*. *Hallifax*.

The downy orchard, and the melting pulp of mellow fruit, the nameless nations feed Of *evanescent* insects. *Thomson's Spring*.

EVANGELICAL. *adj.* [*evangelique*, Fr. *evangelicus*, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to gospel; consonant to the christian law revealed in the holy gospel.

This distinction between moral goodness and *evangelical* perfection, ought to have been observed. *Arbuthnot*.

God will indeed judge the world in righteousness; but 'tis by an *evangelical*, not a legal righteousness, and by the intervention of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the Judge of the world. *Atterbury*.

2. Contained in the gospel.

Those *evangelical* hymns they allow not to stand in our liturgy. *Holker*.

EVANGELISM. *n. f.* [from *evangelium*.]

The promulgation of the blessed gospel.

Thus was this land saved from infidelity, through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism*. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.

EVANGELIST. *n. f.* [*εὐαγγελιστής*.]

1. A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus.

Each of these early writers ascribe to the four *evangelists* by name their respective histories. *Addison*.

2. A promulgator of the christian laws.

Those to whom he first entrusted the promulgating of the gospel, had instructions; and it were fit our new *evangelists* should show their authority. *Decey of Piety*.

TO EVANGELIZE. *v. a.* [*evangelizo*, Latin; *εὐαγγελίζω*.] To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus.

The spirit
Pour'd first on his apostles, whom he sends
To *evangelize* the nations; then on all
Baptiz'd, shall them with wondrous gifts endue. *Milton*.

EVANGELY. *n. f.* [*εὐαγγελίον*, that is, good tidings.] Good tidings; the message of pardon and salvation; the holy gospel; the gospel of Jesus.

Good Lucius
That first receiv'd christianity,
The sacred pledge of Christ's *evangely*. *Fairy Queen*.

EVA'NID. *adj.* [*evanidus*, Latin.] Faint; weak; evanescent.

Where there is heat and strength enough in the plant to make the leaves odorate, there the smell of the flower is rather *evanid* and weaker than that of the leaves. *Bacon*.

The decouctions of simples, which bear the visible colours of bodies decoucted, are dead and *evanid*, without the commixtion of alium, argol, and the like. *Brown*.

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and an *evanid* meteor. *Glanville*.

TO EVA'NISH. *v. a.* [*evanesco*, Latin.] To vanish; to escape from notice or perception.

EVA'FORABLE. *adj.* [from *evaporate*.]

Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.
Such cordial powders as are aromatick, their virtue lies in parts that are of themselves volatile, and easily *evaporable*. *Grew*.

TO EVA'PORATE. *v. n.* [*evaporo*, Lat.] To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waste insensibly as a volatile spirit.

Poetry is of so subtle a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all *evaporate*. *Denham*.

EUC

Our works unhappily *evaporated* into words; we should have talked less, and done more.

Being weary with attending the slow consumption of the liquor, we set it in a digesting furnace to *evaporate* more nimbly. *Boyle*.

This vapour falling upon joints which have not heat enough to dispel it, cannot be cured otherwise than by burning, by which it *evaporates*. *Temple*.

The enemy takes a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage *evaporate* against flames and rubbish. *Swift*.

TO EVA'PORATE. *v. a.*

1. To drive away in fumes; to disperse in vapours.

If we compute that prodigious mass of water daily thrown into the sea from all the rivers, we should then know how much is perpetually *evaporated*, and cast again upon the continents to supply those innumerable streams. *Bentley*.

Convents abroad are so many retreats for the speculative, the melancholy, the proud, the silent, the politic, and the morose, to spend themselves, and *evaporate* the noxious particles. *Swift*.

We perceive clearly that fire will warm or burn us, and will *evaporate* water. *Watts' Logic*.

2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or fallies.

My lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet to be sung before the queen. *Horton*.

EVAPORATION. *n. f.* [from *evaporate*.]

1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; discharge.

They are but the fruits of adust choler, and the *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit. *Howel*.

Evaporations are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun; so wherever they alight again in rain, 'tis superior in quantity to the rain of colder seasons. *Woodward*.

2. The act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away.

Those waters, by rarefaction and *evaporation*, ascended. *Raleigh*.

3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger, or of a higher consistence than before. *Quincy*.

EVA'SION. *n. f.* [*evasum*, Latin.] Excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice; artful means of eluding or escaping.

We are so well acquainted with those answers; But his *evasion*, wing'd thus swift with scorn, Cannot outfly our apprehensions. *Shakespeare*.

Him, after all disputes,
Forc'd I absolve: all my *evasions* vain,
And reasonings, though through mazes, lead me
Still

But to my own conviction. *Milton*.
In vain thou strive'st to cover shame with shame;
Thou by *evasions* thy crime uncover'st more. *Milton*.

EVA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *evade*.]

1. Practising evasion; elusive.

Thus he, though conscious of th' ethereal guest,
Answer'd *evasive* of the sky request. *Pope*.

2. Containing an evasion; sophistical; dishonestly artful.

EVA'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *evasive*.] By evasion; elusively; sophistically.

EUCCHARIST. *n. f.* [*ευχαριστία*.] The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Himself did better like of common bread to be used in the *eucharist*. *Hooker*.

Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings, others as an

EVE

eucharist and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received. *Taylor*.

EUCCHARISTICAL. *adj.* [from *eucharistia*.]

1. Containing acts of thanksgiving.

The latter part was *eucharistical*, which began at the breaking and blessing of the bread. *Brown*.

It would not be amiss to put it into the *eucharistical* part of our daily devotions: we praise thee, O God, for our hands and senses. *Ray*.

2. Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

EUCHOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ευχολογία*.] A formula of prayers.

EUCRASY. *n. f.* [*ευκρασία*.] An agreeable well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is said to be in a good state of health. *Quincy*.

EVE. } *n. f.* [*æfen*, Saxon; *avond*, or *EVEN.* } *avond*, Dutch.]

1. The close of the day; the latter part of the day; the interval between bright light and darkness.

They, like so many Alexanders,
Have in these parts from morn 'till *even* fought,
And sheath'd their swords for lack of argument. *Shakespeare*.

When the sun's orb both *even* and morn is bright,
Then let no fear of storms thy mind affright. *May's Virgil*.

Such fights as youthful poets dream
On summer *eves* by haunted stream. *Milton*.
O, nightingale, that on yon bloomy stray
Warblest at *eve*, when all the woods are still. *Milton*.

Th' unerring sun by certain signs declares,
What the late *even*, or early morn prepares. *Dryden's Virgil*.

Winter, oft at *eve*, resumes the lance,
Chills the pale morn. *Thomson's Spring*.

2. The vigil or fast to be observed before a holyday. In this sense only *eve* is used, not *even*.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feast. *Duppa*.

E'VEN. *adj.* [*æfen*, Saxon; *even*, Dutch; *aquus*, Latin.]

1. Level; not rugged; not unequal; smooth as opposed to rough.

To see a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a wrinkle to my *even* brow. *Dryden*.

The present face of Rome is much more *even* and level than it was formerly. *Addison on Italy*.

The superficies of such plates are not *even*, but have many cavities and swellings, which, now shallow so ever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate. *Newton's Opticks*.

2. Uniform; equal to itself.

Lay the rough paths of peevish nature *even*,
And open in each heart, a little heav'n. *Prior*.

3. Level with; parallel to.

That the net may be *even* to the midst of the altar. *Exodus*.

And shall lay thee *even* with the ground. *Luke*.

4. Not having inclination any way; nor leaning to any side.

He was
A noble servant to them; but he could not
Carry his honours *even*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

5. Not having any part higher or lower than the other.

When Alexander demanded of one what was the fittest seat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and desired him to set his foot on one side thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did rise up; but when he did set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and *even*. *Davies*.

6. Equal on both sides; fair; not favouring either.

Upheld by me, yet once more he shall stand
On *even* ground against his mortal foe. *Milton*

7. Without any thing owed, either good
or ill; out of debt.
We reckon with your several loves,
And make us *even* with you;
Henceforth be eais. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*
I will be *even* with thee, doubt it not. *Shakspeare*
I do confess

The blind lad's pow'r, while he inhabits there;
But I'll be *ev'n* with him nevertheless. *Suckling*
In taking revenge, a man is but *even* with his
enemy; but in passing it over, he is superior.

Bacon's Essays

Even reckoning makes lasting friends: and the
way to make reckonings *even* is to make them
often. *South*

The publick is always *even* with an author who
has not a just deference for them: the contempt
is reciprocal. *Addison*

The true reason of this strange doctrine was to
be *even* with the magistrate, who was against
them; and they resolved at any rate to be against
him. *Atterbury*

8. Calm; not subject to elevation or de-
pression; not uncertain.
Desires compos'd, affections ever *ev'n*,
Tears that delight, and sighs that waite to heav'n.
Pope

9. Capable to be divided into equal parts;
not odd.

Let him tell me whether the number of the
stars be *even* or odd. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*
What verity there is in that numeral conceit in
the lateral division of man by *even* and odd, as-
cribing the odd unto the right side, and *even* unto
the left. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

To *EVEN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make even.
2. To make out of debt; to put in a state
in which either good or ill is fully repaid.
Nothing can, or shall content my soul,
'Till I am *evened* with him wife for wife. *Shakspeare*

3. To level; to make level.
This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil, which
Alexander is said to have repaired. *Raleigh*
Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and cammo-
nile; for now the ground is supple, and it will
even all inequalities. *Evelyn*

To *EVEN*. *v. a.* To be equal to. Now dis-
used.

A like strange observation taketh place here as
at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never
eveneth with the first. *Carew*

EVEN. *adv.* [often contracted to *ev'n*.]

1. A word of strong assertion; verily.
Even so did those Gauls puff the coasts.
Spenser's Ireland

Thou wast a soldier
Even to Cato's wish; not fierce and terrible
Only in strokes. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the spices on the stream,
And, in a word, yea *even* now worth this,
And now worth nothing. *Shakspeare*

It is not much that the good man ventures;
after this life, if there be no God, he is as well as
the bad; but if there be a God, is infinitely better,
even as much as unspeakable and eternal happi-
ness is better than extreme and endless misery.

Tillotson

He might *even* as well have employed his time,
as some princes have done, in catching moles.
Atterbury

2. Notwithstanding; though it was so that.
All I can say for those passages is, that I knew
they were bad enough to please *even* when I wrote
them. *Dryden*

3. Likewise; not only so, but also.
The motions of all the lights of heaven might
afford measures of time, if we could number
them; but most of those motions are not evident,

and the great lights are sufficient, and serve also to
measure *even* the motions of those others. *Holder*
Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs
cease,
And sacred silence reigns, and universal peace.
Pope

4. So much as.

Books give the same turn to our thoughts
that company does to our conversation, without
loading our memories, or making us *even* sensible
of the change. *Swift*

5. A word of exaggeration in which a
secret comparison is implied; as, *even*
the great, that is, *the great like the mean*.
Nor death itself can wholly wash your stains,
But long contracted filth *ev'n* in the soul remains.
Dryden

I have made several discoveries which appear
new, *even* to those who are versed in critical
learning. *Addison's Spectator*

6. A term of concession.

Since you refined the notion, and corrected the
malignity, I shall *ev'n* let it pass. *Collier*

EVENH'ANDED. *adj.* [*even* and *band*.]
Impartial; equitable.

Evenhanded justice
Returns th' ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*

EVENING. *n. s.* [*xpen*, Saxon; *avend*,
Dutch.] The close of the day; the
beginning of night.

I shall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more. *Shakspeare*

The devil is now more laborious than ever, the
long day of mankind drawing towards an evening,
and the world's tragedy and time near at an end.
Raleigh's History

Mean time the sun descended from the skies,
And the bright evening star began to rise.
Dryden's Æneid

It was the sacred rule among the Pythagoreans,
that they should every evening thrice run over the
actions and affairs of the day. *Watts*

EVENLY. *adv.* [from *even*.]

1. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise.
In an infinite chaos nothing could be formed;
no particles could convey by mutual attraction;
for every one there must have infinite matter
around it, and therefore must rest for ever, being
evenly balanced between infinite attractions.
Bentley

2. Levelly; without asperities.

A palish clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread;
not overthin and wat'ry, but of a pretty solid
consistence. *Watson*

3. Without inclination to either side; in
a posture parallel to the horizon; hori-
zontally.

The upper face of the sea is known to be level
by nature, and *evenly* distant from the centre, and
waxes deeper and deeper the farther one saileth
from the shore. *Brewer's Wood*

4. Impartially; without favour or enmity.
You serve a great and gracious master, and
there is a most hopeful young prince: it behoves
you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between
them both. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*

EVENNESS. *n. s.* [from *even*.]

1. State of being even.

2. Uniformity; regularity.

The ether most readily yieldeth to the revolu-
tions of the celestial bodies, and the making
them with that *evenness* and celerity is requisite in
them all. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra*

3. Equality of surface; levelness.

4. Freedom from inclination to either side;
horizontal position.

A crooked stick is not strained, unless it be
bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it
may settle itself at the length in a middle state
of *evenness* between both. *Hooker*

5. Impartiality; equal respect.

6. Calmness; freedom from perturbation;
equanimity.

Though he appeared to relish these blessings as
much as any man, yet he bore the loss of them,
when it happened, with great composure and
evenness of mind. *Atterbury*

EVENSONG. *n. s.* [*even* and *song*.]

1. The form of worship used in the evening.
There, 'chantress of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy *evensong*. *Milton*

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well
if he last 'till *evensong*, and then lays his complime
an hour before the time. *Taylor*

2. The evening; the close of the day.

He tun'd his notes both *evensong* and morn.
Dryden

EVENTIDE. *n. s.* [*even* and *tide*.] The
time of evening.

A swarm of gnats at *eventide*,
Out of the fens of Allan do arise,
Their murmuring small trumpets founding wide.
Fairy Queen

Isaac went out to meditate at the *eventide*.
Genesis

EVENT. *n. s.* [*eventus*, Latin.]

1. An incident; any thing that happens
good or bad.

There is one *event* to the righteous and to the
wicked. *Eccles*

Oh heavy times, begetting such *events*!
Shakspeare's Henry vi.

2. The consequence of an action; the
conclusion; the upshot.

Two spears from Meleager's hand were sent,
With equal force but various in th' *event*;
The first was fix'd in earth, the second flood.
On the boar's bristled back, and deeply drank
his blood. *Dryden*

To *EVENTERATE*. *v. a.* [*eventero*, Lat.].

Torip up; to open by ripping the belly.
In a bear, which the hunters *eventerated*, or
opened, I beheld the young ones, with all their
parts distinct. *Brown*

EVENTFUL. *adj.* [*event* and *full*.] Full
of incidents; full of changes of fortune.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange *eventful* history,
Is second childishness. *Shakspeare As you like it*

To *EVENTILATE*. *v. n.* [*eventilo*, Latin.]

1. To winnow; to sift out.

2. To examine; to discuss. *Dis*
EVENTUAL. *adj.* [from *event*.] Hap-
pening in consequence of any thing;
consequential.

EVENTUALLY. *adv.* [from *eventual*.] In
the event; in the last result; in the
consequence.

Hermione has but intentionally, not *eventually*,
disobliged you; and hath made your flame a
better return, by restoring you your own heart.

Byrle's Scraphick Love

E'VEA. *adv.* [*xppe*, Saxon.]

1. At any time.

Men know by this time, if *ever* they will know,
whether it be good or evil which hath been so
long retained. *Hosker*

If thou hast that, which I have greater reason
to believe now than *ever*, I mean valour, this
might shew it. *Shakspeare*

You serve a master who is as free from the
envy of friends, as *even* any king was. *Bacon*

So few translations deserve praise, that I scarce
ever saw any which deserved pardon. *Denham*

The most sensual man that *ever* was in the
world never felt so delicious a pleasure as a clear
conscience. *Tillotson*

By repeating any idea of any length of time,
as of a minute, a year, or an age, as often as
we will in our own thoughts, and adding them to
one another, without *ever* coming to the end of
such addition, we come by the idea of eternity.

Locke

2. At all times; always; without end.

God hath had *ever*, and *ever* shall have, some church visible upon the earth. *Hooker.*

I see things may serve long, but not serve *ever*. *Shakespeare.*

Riches endless is as poor as winter,
To him that *ever* fears he shall be poor. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Blinded greatness, *ever* in turmoil,
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*
There under yon shades, and low-brow'd rocks,

In dark Chimerian desert *ever* dwell. *Milton.*
The inclinations of the people must *ever* have a great influence. *Temple.*

He shall *ever* love, and always be
The subject of my scorn and cruelty. *Dryden.*
Mankind is *ever* the same, and nothing lost out of nature, though every thing is altered.

Dryden's Fables, Pref.
Ever since that time Lisander has been at the house. *Tatler.*

Immortal Vida! on whose honour'd brow
The poet's bays and critic's ivy grow,
Cremona now shall *ever* boast thy name,
As next in place to Mantua, next in fame. *Pope.*

3. For ever. Eternally; to perpetuity.

Men are like a company of poor insects, whereof some are bees, delighted with flowers and their sweetness; others beetles, delighted with other kinds of viands; which, having enjoyed for a season, they cease to be, and exist no more for *ever*. *Locke.*

We'll to the temple: there you'll find your son;
And there be crown'd, or give him up for *ever*. *A. Phillips.*

4. It is sometimes reduplicated.

For *ever* and for *ever*, farewell Caius. *Shaks.*
I know a lord, who values no lease, though for a thousand years, nor any estate that is not for *ever* and *ever*. *Temple.*

The meeting points the fatal lock dissolve
From the fair head for *ever* and for *ever*. *Pope.*

5. At one time, as ever and anon: that is, at one time and another; now and then.

So long as Guyon with her communed,
Unto the ground the cast her modest eye;
And *ever* and anon, with rosy red,
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. *Fairy Queen.*

The fat ones would be *ever* and anon making sport with the lean, and calling them *strawlings*. *L'Estrange.*

He lay stretch'd along,
And *ever* and anon a silent tear
Stole down and trickled from his hoary beard. *Dryden.*

6. In any degree.

Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever* the less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Hall.*

For a mine undiscovered, neither the owner of the ground or any body else are *ever* the richer. *Collier on Pride.*

It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be considered as one representation or picture, though made up of *ever* to many particulars. *Locke.*

There must be somewhere such a rank as man:
And all the question, wrangle *ever* so long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong? *Pope's Essays.*

7. A word of enforcement, or aggravation.

As soon as *ever* he had done it; that is, immediately after he had done it. In this sense it is scarcely used but in familiar language.

That *ever* this fellow should have fewer words than a parrot, and yet the son of a woman. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

They brake all their bones in pieces, or *ever* they came at the bottom of the den. *Daniel.*
That purse in your hand, has a twin-brother, is as like him as *ever* he can look. *Dryden.*

As soon as *ever* the bird is dead,

Opening again, he lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame. *Prior.*

The title of duke had been sunk in the family *ever* since the attainder of the great duke of Suffolk. *Addison on Italy.*

8. EVER *a.* [as *every*, that is, even each or ever each is each one, all.] Any. This word is still retained in the Scottish dialect.

I am old, I am old.
—I love thee better than I love *ever* a scurvy young boy of them all. *Shakespeare.*

9. It is often contracted into *er*.

10. It is much used in composition in the sense of always: as, *evergreen*, green throughout the year; *everdaring*, enduring without end. It is added almost arbitrarily to neutral participles and adjectives, and will be sufficiently explained by the following instances:

EVERBUBBLING. *adj.* [*ever* and *bubbling*.]
Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

Panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast,
That *everbubbling* spring. *Grasshop.*

EVERBURNING. *adj.* [*ever* and *burning*.]
Unextinguished.

His tail was stretched out in wondrous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it rageth;
And with extorted power and busrow'd strength,
The *everburning* lamps from thence it brought. *Sprenger.*

Torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge, fed
With *everburning* sulphur unconsum'd. *Milton.*

EVERDURING. *adj.* [*ever* and *during*.]
Eternal; enduring without end.

Our souls, piercing through the impurity of flesh, behold the highest heavens, and thence bring knowledge to contemplate the *everdaring* glory and termless joy. *Raleigh.*

Heav'n open'd wide
Her *everdaring* gates, harmonious sound!
On golden hinges moving. *Milton.*

EVERGREEN. *adj.* [*ever* and *green*.] Verdant throughout the year.

There will I build him
A monument, and plant it round with shade
Of laurel, *evergreen*, and branching palm. *Milton.*

The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the sun, renders the plant *evergreen*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EVERGREEN. *n. s.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.

Some of the hardiest *evergreens* may be transplanted, especially if the weather be moist and temperate. *Evlyn.*

I find you are against filling an English garden with *evergreens*. *Addison's Spectator.*

EVERHONOURED. *adj.* [*ever* and *honoured*.] Always held in honour or esteem.

Mentes, an *everhonoured* name, of old
High in Ulysses' social list enroll'd. *Pope.*

EVERLASTING. *adj.* [*ever* and *lasting*.]

1. Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal; eternal.

Whether we shall meet again, I know not;
Therefore our *everlasting* farewell take:
For *ever*, and for *ever*, farewell Caius. *Shaks.*
The *everlasting* life, both of body and soul, in that future state, whether in bliss or woe, hath been added. *Hammond.*

And what a trifle is a moment's breath,
Laid in a scale with *everlasting* death! *Drumham.*

2. It is used of past as well as future eternity, though not so properly.

EVERLASTING. *n. s.* Eternity; eternal duration whether past or future.

From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God. *Psalms.*

We are in God through the knowledge which is had of us, and the love which is born towards us, from *everlasting*. *Hooker.*

EVERLASTINGLY. *adv.* [from *everlasting*.] Eternally; without end.

I'll hate him *everlastingly*,
That bids me be of comfort any more. *Shaks.*
Many have made themselves *everlastingly* ridiculous. *Swift.*

EVERLASTINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *everlasting*.] Eternity; perpetuity; an indefinite duration.

Nothing could make me sooner to confess,
That this world had an *everlastingness*,
Than to consider that a year is run
Since both this lower world's and the sun's sun
Did set. *Donne.*

EVERLIVING. *adj.* [*ever* and *living*.]
Living without end; immortal; eternal; incessant.

Is not from hence the way, that leadeth right
To that most glorious house, that glist'eth bright
With burning stars and *everliving* fires? *F. Queen.*

In that he is man, he received life from the Father, as from the fountain of that *everliving* Deity. *Hooker.*

God's justice in the one, and his goodness in the other, is exercised for evermore, as the *everliving* subjects of his reward and punishment. *Raleigh.*
The instinct of brutes and insects can be the effect of nothing else than the wisdom and skill of a powerful *everliving* agent. *Newton.*

EVERMORE. *adv.* [*ever* and *more*.] Always; eternally. *More* seems an expletive accidentally added, unless it signified originally from this time: as, *evermore*, always, henceforward; but this sense has not been strictly preserved.

It govern'd was, and guided *evermore*,
Through wisdom of a mastron grave and hoare. *Fairy Queen.*

Sparks by nature *evermore* aspire,
Which makes them now to such a highness flee. *Donne.*

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God for *evermore*, infinitely before the transitory pleasures of this world. *Tindalson.*

EVEROPEN. *adj.* [*ever* and *open*.] Never closed; not at any time shut.

God is the great eye of the world, always watching over our actions, and has an *everopen* ear to all our words. *Taylor.*

EVERPLEASING. *adj.* [*ever* and *pleasing*.]
Delighting at all times; never ceasing to give pleasure.

The *everpleasing* Pamela was content to urge a little further for me. *Sidney.*

Forsoaking Sheria's *everpleasing* shore,
The winds to Marathon the virgin bore. *Pope.*

TO EVERSE. *v. a.* [*eversus*, Latin.] To overthrow; to subvert; to destroy. Not used.

The foundation of this principle is totally *everse'd* by the ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings. *Glanville.*

TO EVERT. *v. a.* [*everso*, Latin.] To destroy; to overthrow.

A process is valid, if the jurisdiction of the judge is not yet *evered* and overthrown. *Styliffe.*

EVERWATCHFUL. *adj.* [*ever* and *watchful*.] Always vigilant.

Plac'd at the helm he sat, and mark'd the skies,
Nor clos'd in sleep his *everwatchful* eyes. *Pope.*

EVERY. *adj.* [In old language *everich*, that is *ever each*; *æpep ealc*, Saxon.]

1. Each one of all. *Every* has therefore no plural signification.

He propoeth unto God their necessities, and they their own requests for relief in *every* of them. *Hooker.*

All the congregation are holy, *every* one of them. *Numbers.*

The king made this ordinance, that *every* twelve years there should be set forth two ships. *Bacon.*

The virtue and force of *every* of these three is shrewdly allayed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Aristotle has long since observed, how unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof for *every* thing, which we have for some things. *Tillotson.*

Every one, that has an idea of a foot, finds that he can repeat that idea, and, joining it to the former, make the idea of two feet. *Locke.*

From pole to pole the thunder roars aloud,
And broken lightnings flash from *every* cloud. *Pope's Statius.*

2. EVERY-WHERE. In all places; in each place.

The substance of the body of Christ was not *every-where* seen, nor did it *every-where* suffer death; *every-where* it could not be entombed; it is not *every-where* now, being exalted into heaven. *Hoskins.*

If I send my son abroad, how is it possible to keep him from vice, which is *every-where* so in fashion? *Locke.*

'Tis no-where to be found, or *every-where*. *Pope.*

EVERYOUNG. *adj.* [ever and young.] Not subject to old age, or decaying; undecaying.

Joys *everyyoung*, unmix'd with pain or fear,
Fill the wide circle of th' eternal year. *Pope.*

EYESDROPPER. *n. f.* [eyes and dropper.] Some mean fellow that skulks about a house in the night to listen.

What makes you listening there? Get farther off; I preach not to thee, thou wicked *eyesdropper*. *Dryden's Spanish Fryer.*

Do but think how becoming your function it is to be disguised like a slave, and an *eyesdropper*, under the women's windows. *Dryden.*

TO EYE-STIGATE. *v. a.* [eyefigo, Latin.] To search out.

EUGEN. n. f. [This word is so written by most writers; but since the original is, Saxon, or Welsh *yewen*, more favours the easier orthography of *yew*, I have referred it thither.] A tree.

At the first stretch of both his hands he drew,
And almost joined the horns of the tough *yew*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

TO EVICT. *v. a.* [evinceo, Latin.]

1. To dispossess of by a judicial course.

The law of England would speedily *evict* them out of their possession, and therefore they held it the best policy to cast off the yoke of English law. *Dryden on Ireland.*

2. To take away by a sentence of law.

His lands were *evicted* from him. *King James' Declaration.*

3. To prove; to evince. Little used.

This nervous fluid has never been discovered in live animals by the senses, however assisted; nor its necessity *evicted* by any cogent experiment. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

EVICTIOM. *n. f.* [from *evict*.]

1. Dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature.

If any of the parties be laid asleep under pretence of abstinence, and the other party doth cautiously get the start at common law, yet the pretorian court will set back all things, and no respect had to *eviction* or dispossession. *Bacon.*

2. Proof; evidence; certain testimony.

A plurality of voices carries the question, in all our debates, but rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right. *L'Estrange.*

EVIDENCE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. The state of being evident; clearness; indubitable; certainty; notoriety.

2. Testimony; proof.

I had delivered the *evidence* of the purchase unto Baruch. *Jeremiah.*

Unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof and *evidence* for every thing which we have for some things. *Tillotson.*

Cato major, who had borne all the great offices, has left us an *evidence*, under his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs. *Locke.*

They bear *evidence* to a history in defence of christianity, the truth of which history was their motive to embrace christianity. *Chilifon.*

3. Witness; one that gives evidence. In this sense it is sometimes plural: as, the evidence were sworn: but sometimes regularly augmented, as evidences.

To swear he saw three inches through a door, As Asiatic *evidences* swore. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

There are books extant, which they must needs allow of as proper *evidence*; even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting tables of right reason. *Beattie.*

TO EVIDENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prove; to evince.

The hunses must be *evidenced* by good testimonies to have been bred in Ireland. *Temple.*

If they be principles evident of themselves, they need nothing to *evidence* them. *Tillotson.*

These things the christian religion require, as might be *evidenced* from texts. *Tillotson.*

2. To show; to make discovery of.

Thou on earth had'st prosper'd, which thy looks Now also *evidence*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Although the same truths be elicited and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly *evidenced* in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EVIDENT. *adj.* [French.] Plain; apparent; notorious.

It is *evident*, in the general frame of nature, that things most manifest unto sense have proved obscure unto the understanding. *Brown.*

They are incapable of making conquests upon their neighbours, which is *evident* to all that know their constitutions. *Temple.*

Children minded not what was said, when it was *evident* to them that no attention was sufficient. *Locke.*

EVIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *evident*.] Apparently; certainly; undeniably.

Laying their eggs, they *evidently* prove The genial pow'r and full effects of love. *Prior.*

The printing private letters is the worst sort of betraying conversation, as it *evidently* has the most extensive ill consequences. *Pope.*

EVIL. *adj.* [ypel, Saxon; ewel, Dutch.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good.

He hath brought up an *evil* name upon a virgin. *Deuteronomy.*

An *evil* disease cleaveth fast unto him; and now that he lieth, he shall rise up no more. *Psalms.*

The good fig 's very good, and the *evil* very *evil*, that cannot be eaten they are so *evil*. *Jeremiah.*

That hour he cured many of *evil* spirits. *Luke.*

2. Wicked; bad; corrupt.

Is thine eye *evil*, because I am good? *Matt.*

The imagination of man's heart is *evil* from his youth. *Genesis.*

3. Unhappy; miserable; calamitous.

And the officers did see that they were in *evil* case. *Exodus.*

All the days of the afflicted are *evil*. *Proverbs.*

4. Mischievous; destructive; ravenous.

It is my son's coat; an *evil* beast hath devoured him. *Genesis.*

E'VIL. *n. f.* [generally contracted to ill.]

1. Wickedness; a crime.

Not in the legions

Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd

In *evils* top Macbeth! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Injury; mischief.

Who so rewardeth *evil* for good, *evil* shall not depart from his house. *Proverbs.*

Let thine enemies, and they that seek *evil* to my lord, be as Nabal. *Samuel.*

3. Malignity; corruption.

The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil*. *Ecclesi.*

4. Misfortune; calamity.

Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive *evil*? *Job.*

A prudent man foreteth the *evil*, and hideth himself. *Proverbs.*

If we will stand bogging at imaginary *evils*, let us never blame a horse for starting at a shadow. *L'Estrange.*

Evil is what is apt to produce or increase any pain, or diminish any pleasure in us; or else to procure us any *evil*, or deprive us of any good. *Locke.*

5. Malady; disease: as the king's evil.

What's the disease he means? — 'Tis call'd the *evil*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

E'VIL. *adv.* [commonly contracted to ill.]

1. Not well in whatever respect.

Ah, froward Clarence, *evil* it becoms thee, To flatter Henry, and forsake thy brother! *Shakspeare.*

2. Not well; not virtuously; not innocently.

If I have spoken *evil*, bear witness of the *evil*; but if well, why smitest thou me? *John.*

3. Not well; not happily; not fortunately.

It went *evil* with his house. *Deuteronomy.*

4. Injurious; not kindly.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us. *Deuteronomy.*

5. It is often used in composition to give a bad meaning to a word; but in this, as in all other cases, it is in the modern dialect generally contracted to ill.

EVILAFPECTED. *adj.* [evil and affected.]

Not kind; not disposed to kindness.

The unbelieving Jews stirred up the Gentiles, and made their minds *evilaffected* against the brethren. *Acts.*

EVILDOER. *n. f.* [evil and doer.]

Malfactor; one that commits crimes.

Whereas they speak *evil* against you as *evildoers*, they may by your good works glorify God. *Peter.*

EVILFA'VOURED. *adj.* [evil and favoured.]

Ill countenanced; having no good aspect.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an *evilfavoured* instance, there is no trusting to the force of nature, except it be corroborated by custom. *Bacon.*

EVILFA'VOUREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *evil-favoured*.]

Deformity.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord any bullock, or sheep, wherein is blemish, or any *evil-favouredness*. *Deuteronomy.*

E'VILLY. *adv.* [from *evil*.]

Not well.

This act, so *evilly* burn, shall cool the hearts Of all his people, and freeze up their zeal. *Shakspeare.*

EVILM'INDED. *adj.* [evil and mind.]

Malignant; mischievous; malignant; wicked; insidious.

But most the fear'd, that travelling so late, Some *evilminded* beasts might lie in wait, And, without witness, wreak their hidden hate. *Dryden.*

E'VILNESS. *n. f.* [from *evil*.]

Contrariety to goodness; badness of whatever kind.

The moral goodness and congruity, or *evilmess*, unfitness, and unreasonableness of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EVILSP'AKING. *n. f.* [evil and speaking.]

Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness.

Wherefore laying aside all malice and all guile,
and hypocrites and envies, and all evil-speaking.

EVILWISHING. *adj.* [evil and wish] Wishing evil to; having no good will. They heard of this sudden going out, in a country full of evilwishing minds to cards him.

EVILWORKER. *n. f.* [evil and work.] One who does wickedness.

TO EVINCE. *v. a.* [evinco, Latin.] To prove; to show; to manifest; to make evident.

Doubt not but that sin
Will reign among them as of thee begot;
And therefore was law given them, to evince
Their natural pravity. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
That religion, teaching a future state of souls,
is a probability; and that its contrary cannot,
with equal probability, be proved, we have
evinced.

EVINCIBLE. *adj.* [from evince.] Capable of proof; demonstrable.

Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves
highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and
evinced by true reason to be such.

EVINCIBLY. *adv.* [from evincible.] In such a manner as to force conviction.

TO EVIRATE. *v. a.* [eviratus, Latin.] To deprive of manhood; to emasculate.

TO EVISCERATE. *v. a.* [eviscero, Lat.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails; to search within the entrails.

EVITABLE. *adj.* [evitabilis, Lat.] Avoidable; that may be escaped or shunned. Of divers things evil, all being not evitable, we take one; which one, saving only in case of so great urgency, were not otherwise to be taken.

TO EVITATE. *v. a.* [evito, Latin.] To avoid; to shun; to escape.

Therein the doth evitate and shun
A thousand irreligious cursed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon
her.

EVITATION. *n. f.* [from evitate.] The act of avoiding.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union and
evitation, of solution of continuity.

EVITERNAL. *adj.* [eviternus, Latin.] Eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EVITERNITY. *n. f.* [eviternitas, low Latin.] Duration; not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

EU'LOGY. *n. f.* [iv and λόγος.] Praise; encomium; panegyrick.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes,
through hearing the praises and famous eulogies of
worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like
commendations.

If some men's appetites find more melody in
discord, than in the harmony of the angelic quires;
yet even these seldom miss to be affected with
eulogies given themselves.

EUNUCH. *n. f.* [εὐνοῦχος.] One that is castrated or emasculated.

He hath gelded the common wealth, and made
it an eunuch.

It hath been observed by the ancients, that
much of Venus doth dim the sight, and yet
eunuchs, which are unable to generate, are never-
theless also dimighted.

So charm'd you were, you ceas'd awhile to
doat

On nonsense garg'd in an eunuch's throat.

TO EU'NUCHATE. *v. a.* To make an eunuch.

It were an impossible act to eunuchate or castrate
themselves.

EVOCATION. *n. f.* [evocatio, Latin.] The act of calling out.

Would truth dispense, we could be content
with Plato, that knowledge were but remem-
brance, that intellectual acquisition were but
reminiscential evocation.

Instead of a descent into hell, it seem: rather
a conjuring up, or an evocation of the dead
from hell.

EVOLATION. *n. f.* [evolo, Latin.] The act of flying away.

TO EVO'LTE. *v. a.* [evolve, Latin.] To unfold; to disentangle.

The animal soul sooner expands and evolves
itself to its full orb and extent than the human
soul.

This little active principle, as the body in-
creaseth and dilateth, evolves, diffuseth, and
expandeth, if not his substantial existence, yet
his energy.

TO EVO'VE. *v. a.* To open itself; to disclose itself.

Ambrosial odours
Does round the air evolving scents diffuse;
The holy ground is wet with heav'nly dews.

EVOLUTION. *n. f.* [evolutus, Latin.] 1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.

The spontaneous coagulation of the little saline
bodies was preceded by almost innumerable evo-
lutions, which were so various, that the little
bodies came to obvert to each other those parts
by which they might be best fastened together.

2. The series of things unrolled or unfolded.

The whole evolution of ages, from everlasting
to everlasting, is so collectedly and presentifically
represented to God at once, as if all things
which ever were, are, or shall be, were at this
very instant really present.

3. [In geometry.] The equable evolution
of the periphery of a circle, or any other
curve, is such a gradual approach of the
circumference to rectitude, as that all
its parts do meet together, and equally
evolve or unbend; so that the same line
becomes successively a less arch of a re-
ciprocally greater circle, 'till at last they
turn into a straight line.

4. [In tactics.] The motion made by a
body of men in changing their posture,
or form of drawing up. And these evo-
lutions are doubling of ranks or files,
countermarches, and wheelings.

5. EVOLU'TION of Powers. [In algebra.]
Extracting of roots from any given
power, being the reverse of involution.

EVOMITION. *n. f.* [vomio, Latin.] The act of vomiting out.

EU'PATORY. *n. f.* [eupatorium.] A plant.

EUPHONICAL. *adj.* [from euphony.] Sound-
ing agreeably.

EUPHONY. *n. f.* [εὐφώνια.] An agree-
able sound; the contrary to harshness.

EUPHORBUM. *n. f.* 1. A plant.

It hath flowers and fruit like the spurge, and
is also full of an hot sharp milky juice. The
plants are angular, and shaped somewhat like
the cereus or torch-thistle. It is commonly beset
with spines, and for the most part hath no leaves.

2. A gum resin, brought to us always in
drops or grains, of a bright yellow be-
tween a straw and a gold colour, and a
smooth glossy surface. It has no great
smell, but its taste is violently acrid and
nauseous. It is used medicinally in sin-
apisms.

EU'PHRASY. *n. f.* [euphrasia, Lat.] The
herb eyebright; a plant supposed to
clear the sight.

Then purg'd with euphrasy, and rue,
The visual nerve; for he had much to see;
And from the well of life three drops intill'd.

EURO'CLYDON. *n. f.* [εὐροκλύδων.] A wind
which blows between the east and north,
and is very dangerous in the Mediterra-
nean. It is of the nature of a whirlwind,
which falls suddenly on ships, makes
them tack about, and sometimes causes
them to founder, as Pliny observes.

There arose against it a tempestuous wind cal-
led euroclydon.

EURUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The east wind.
Eurus, as all other winds, must be drawn with
blown cheeks, wings upon his shoulders, and his
body the colour of the tawny moon.

E'URHYTHMY. *n. f.* [εὐρυθμία.] Harmony;
regular and symmetrical measure.

EUTHANASIA. } *n. f.* [εὐθανασία.]
EUTHANASY. } An easy death.

A recovery, in my case, and at my age, is im-
possible: the kindest wish of my friends is eutha-
nasia.

EU'LSION. *n. f.* [evulsio, Latin.] The
act of plucking out.

From a strict enquiry we cannot maintain the
evulsion, or biting off any parts.

EVULGATION. *n. f.* [evulgo, Latin.] The
act of divulging; publication.

EW. *n. f.* [eope, Saxon.] The she sheep;
the female to the ram.

Rams have more wreathed horns than ewes.

Haste the sacrifice;
Seven bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chase;
And for Diana seven unspotted ewes.

E'WER. *n. f.* [from eau, perhaps anciently
eu, water.] A vessel in which water is
brought for washing the hauda.

I dreamt of a silver basin and ewer to-night.

Let one attend him with a silver basin
Full of rosewater, and bedew'd with flowers;
Another bear the ewer; a third a diaper;
And say, wilt please your lordship cool your
hands.

The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings;
Replenish'd from the cool translucent springs;
With copious water the bright vase supplies
A silver laver, of capacious fize:

They wash.

E'WRY. *n. f.* [from ewer.] An office in
the king's household, where they take
care of the linen for the king's table, lay
the cloth, and serve up water in silver
ewers, after dinner.

EX. A Latin preposition often prefixed to
compounded words: sometimes mean-
ing out, as exhaust, to draw out; some-
times only enforcing the meaning, and
sometimes producing little alteration.

TO EXACERBATE. *v. a.* [exacerbo,
Latin.] To imbitter; to exasperate; to
heighten any malignant quality.

EXACERBATION. *n. f.* [from exacerbate.]

E X A

1. Increase of malignity; augmented force or severity.
2. Height of a disease; paroxysm.
The patient may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptom in *exacerbation*; and so, by time, turn suffering into nature. *Bacon.*
Watchfulness and delirium, and *exacerbation*, every other day. *Arbutnot on Diet*

EXACERBATION. *n. f.* [*acerous*, Latin.]
The act of heaping up. *Dict.*

EXACT. *adj.* [*exaltus*, Latin.]

1. Nice; not failing; not deviating from rule.
All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about, Were but in a combat in the lists left out. *Pope.*
2. Methodical; not negligently performed.
What if you and I enquire how money matters stand between us?—With all my heart, I love *exact* dealing; and let Hocus audit. *Arbutnot.*
3. Careful; not negligent: of persons.
Many gentlemen turn out of the seats of their ancestors, to make way for such new masters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themselves. *Spectator.*

4. Honest; strict; punctual.
In my doings I was *exact*. *Eccles.*

TO EXACT. *v. a.* [*exigo*, Latin.]

1. To require authoritatively.
Thou now *exact'st* the penalty,
Which is a pound of this poor merchant's flesh. *Shakespeare.*
Of a foreigner thou mayest *exact* it again; but that which is thine with thy brother, thine hand shall release. *Deuteronomy.*
Exact of servants to be faithful and diligent. *Taylor.*

From us his foes pronounce'd glory he *exalts*. *Milton.*
The hand of fate is over us, and Heaven *Exalts* severity from all our thoughts. *Addison.*

2. To demand of right.
Years of service past,
From grateful souls *exact* reward at last. *Dryden.*
Where they design a recompence for benefits received, they are less solicitous to make it when it is *exacted*. *Smalridge.*

3. To summon; to enjoin; to enforce.
Let us descend now therefore from this top
Of speculation; for the hour precise
Exacts our parting hence. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Duty,
And justice to my father's soul, *exact*
This cruel piety. *Duham's Sophy.*

4. **EXACT.** *v. n.* To practise extortion.
The enemy shall not *exact* upon him. *Psalms.*

- EXACTER.** *n. f.* [*from exact.*]
1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due, or claims his due with outrage and severity.
The poller and *exacter* of fees justifies the common resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, wherunto while the sheep flies for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon's Essays.*
I will also make thy officers peace, and thine *exacters* righteousness. *Isaiah.*

2. He that demands by authority.
Light and lewd persons, especially that the *exacter* of the oath did neither use exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were easily suborned to make an affidavit for money. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

3. One who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.
No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous *exacters* upon others, than such whose pride was formerly least disposed to the obedience of lawful constitutions. *King Charles.*
The grateful person being still the most severe *exacter* of himself, not only confessor, but proclaims his debts. *South.*
There is no way to deal with this man of reason, this rigid *exacter* of strict demonstration for slings which are not capable of it. *Tilthson.*

4. **EXAGGERATE.** *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Latin.]
1. The act of heaping together; a heap; an accumulation.
Some towns that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by *exaggeration* of land between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Hyperbolic amplification.
Exaggerations of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws, would have an odd sound at Westminster. *Swift.*

TO EXAGGERATE. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Latin.]

1. To shake; to put in motion.
The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood. *Arbutnot.*
2. To reproach; to pursue with invectives.
This sense is now disused, being purely Latin.

E X A

EXACTION. *n. f.* [*from exact.*]

1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force.
If he should break his day, what should I gain
By the *exaction* of the forfeiture? *Shakespeare.*
2. Extortion; unjust demand.
They vent reproaches
Most bitterly on you, for *exaction* on
Of these *exactions*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Remove violence and spoil, and execute judgment and justice; take away your *exactions* from my people. *Ezekiel.*
As the first earl did first raise the greatness of that house, by Irish *exactions* and oppressions; so Gerald the last earl did at last ruin it by the like *exactions*. *Davies' State of Ireland.*

3. A tribute severely levied.
They have not made bridges over the river for the convenience of their subjects as well as strangers, who pay an unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry upon the least using of the waters. *Addison on Italy.*

EXACTLY. *adv.* [*from exact.*] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly.
Both of 'em knew mankind *exactly* well; for both of 'em began that study in themselves. *Dryd.*
The religion they profess is such, that the more *exactly* it is fitted by pure unbiassed reason, the more reasonable still it will be found. *Atterbury.*

EXACTNESS. *n. f.* [*from exact.*]

1. Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry.
The experiments were all made with the utmost *exactness* and circumspection. *Woodward.*
In wit, as nature, what affects our hearts
Is not th' *exactness* of peculiar parts;
'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call
But the joint force and full result of all. *Pope.*
The balance must be held by a third hand, who is to deal power with the utmost *exactness*, into the several scales. *Swift.*

2. Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners; care not to deviate.
I preferred not the outward peace of my kingdoms with men, before that inward *exactness* of conscience before God. *K. Charles.*
They think that their *exactness* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another. *Rogers.*

TO EXAGGERATE. *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Latin.]

1. To heap upon; to accumulate.
In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain three hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt waters and morish earth *exaggerated* upon them. *Hale.*

2. To heighten by representation; to enlarge by hyperbolic expressions.
He had *exaggerated*, as pathetically as he could, the sense the people generally had, even despair of ever seeing an end of the calamities. *Clarendon.*
A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addison.*

EXAGGERATION. *n. f.* [*from exaggerate.*]

1. The act of heaping together; a heap; an accumulation.
Some towns that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by *exaggeration* of land between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

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1. To shake; to put in motion.
The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood. *Arbutnot.*
2. To reproach; to pursue with invectives.
This sense is now disused, being purely Latin.

3. **EXALATION.** *n. f.* [*from exalt.*]
1. The act of raising on high.
2. Elevation to power, dignity, or excellence.
She put off the garments of widowhood, for the *exaltation* of those that were oppressed. *Judith.*
The former was an humiliation of Deity, the latter an humiliation of manhood; for which cause there followed an *exaltation* of that which was humbled: for with power he created the world, but restored it by obedience. *Hooker.*

3. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.
I wonder'd at my sight and change
To this high *exaltation*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
In God all perfections, in their highest degree and *exaltation*, meet together. *Tilthson.*
You are as much esteemed, and as much beloved, perhaps more dreaded, than ever you were in your highest *exaltation*. *Swift.*

4. [In pharmacy.] Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue, or an increase of the most remarkable property of any body. *Quincy.*
5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.
Astronomers tell us that the sun receives his *exaltation* in the sign Aries. *Dryden.*

EXAMEN. *n. f.* [*Latin.*] Examination; disquisition; inquiry.

E X A

This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in such case than *exagitate*. *Hooker.*

EXAGITATION. *n. f.* [*from exagitate.*]
The act of shaking or agitating. *Dict.*

TO EXALT. *v. a.* [*exalter*, Fr. *altus*, Latin; *exalto*, low Latin.]

1. To raise on high.
And thou, Capernaum, which art *exalted* unto heaven, shalt be brought down to hell. *Matt.*
2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity.
Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. *Ezekiel.*
As yet *exaltest* thou thyself against my people, that thou wilt not let them go? *Ezekiel.*
How long shall mine enemy be *exalted* over me? *Psalms.*

3. To elevate to joy or confidence.
The covenanted, who understood their own want of strength, were very reasonably *exalted* with this success. *Clarendon.*
How much sooner the king's friends were rejected upon the passing those two acts, it is certain, they who thought they got whatsoever he lost were mightily *exalted*, and thought themselves now superior to any opposition. *Dryden.*

4. To praise; to extol; to magnify.
O magnify the Lord with me, and let us *exalt* his name together. *Psalms.*
5. To raise up in opposition: a scriptural phrase.
Against whom hast thou *exalted* thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high? *2 Kings.*

6. To intend; to enforce.
Now Mary, she said, let fame *exalt* her voice;
Nor let thy conquests only be her choice. *Prior.*
7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire, as in chymistry.
The wild animals have more exercise, have their juices more elaborated and *exalted*; but for the same reason the fibres are harder. *Arbutnot.*
With chymick art *exalts* the mineral powers, And draws the aromatick souls of flowers. *Pope.*
They meditate whether the virtues of the one will *exalt* or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its noxious qualities. *Watts.*

8. To elevate in diction or sentiment.
But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* strains, Sicilian muses, through their happy plains, Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns. *Reformers.*

EXALTATION. *n. f.* [*from exalt.*]

1. The act of raising on high.
2. Elevation to power, dignity, or excellence.
She put off the garments of widowhood, for the *exaltation* of those that were oppressed. *Judith.*

3. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.
I wonder'd at my sight and change
To this high *exaltation*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
In God all perfections, in their highest degree and *exaltation*, meet together. *Tilthson.*
You are as much esteemed, and as much beloved, perhaps more dreaded, than ever you were in your highest *exaltation*. *Swift.*

4. [In pharmacy.] Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue, or an increase of the most remarkable property of any body. *Quincy.*
5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.
Astronomers tell us that the sun receives his *exaltation* in the sign Aries. *Dryden.*

EXAMEN. *n. f.* [*Latin.*] Examination; disquisition; inquiry.

This considered together with a strict account, and critical *examen* of reason, will also distract the witty determinations of astrology. *Brown.*

EXAMINATE. *n. f.* [*examinatus*, Latin.] The person examined.

In an examination where a freed servant, who having power with Claudius, very faucily had almost all the wags, asked in scorn one of the *examinates*, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered I would have stood behind his chair and held my peace. *Bacon.*

EXAMINATION. *n. f.* [*examinatio*, Lat.] The act of examining by questions, or experiment; accurate disquisition.

I have brought him forth, that, after *examination* had, I might have somewhat to write. *Acts.*

Different men leaving out or putting in several simple ideas, according to their various *examination*, skill, or observation of the subject, have different essences. *Locke.*

EXAMINATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] An examiner; an inquirer.

An inference, not of power to persuade a serious *examinator*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To EXAMINE. *v. a.* [*examine*, Latin.]

1. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories.

Let them *examine* themselves whether they repent them truly. *Church Catechism.*

If we this day be *examined* of the good deed done to the impotent man. *Acts.*

We ought, before it be too late, to *examine* our soul, and provide for futurity. *Wake.*

2. To interrogate a witness.

Command his accusers to come unto thee, by *examining* of whom thyself mayest take knowledge of all these things. *Acts.*

3. To try the truth or falsehood of any proposition.

4. To try by experiment, or observation; to narrowly sift; to scan.

To write what may securely stand the test Of being well read over thrice at least, Compare each phrase, *examine* ev'ry line, Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought refine. *Pope.*

5. To make inquiry into; to search into; to scrutinize.

When I began to *examine* the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connexion with words. *Locke.*

EXAMINER. *n. f.* [from *examine*.]

1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence.

A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner*, will make a witness speak what he truly never meant. *Hale's Law of England.*

2. One who searches or tries any thing; one who scrutinizes.

So much diligence is not altogether necessary, but it will promote the success of the experiments, and by a very scrupulous *examiner* of things deserves to be applied. *Newton's Opticks.*

EXEMPLARY. *adj.* [from *example*.] Serving for example or pattern; proposed to imitation.

We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain *exemplary* draughts or patterns, which subsisting in the bosom of the Highest, and being thence discovered, she fixeth her eye upon them. *Hooker.*

EXAMPLE. *n. f.* [*exemplum*, French; *exemplum*, Latin.]

1. Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembled or imitated.

The *example* and pattern of those his creatures he beheld in all eternity. *Raleigh's History.*

2. Precedent; former instance of the like.

So let a speed, with such advice dispos'd, Such temperate order in so fierce a course, Doth want *example*. *Shakespeare's King John.*

3. Precedent of good.

Let us then an *example* to our brethren. *Judith.*

Taught this by his *example*, whom I now

Acknowledge my Redeemer ever blest! *Milton.*

4. A person fit to be proposed as a pattern.

Be thou an *example* of the believers. *1 Tim.*

5. One punished for the admonition of others.

Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themselves over to fornication, are set forth for an *example*, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire. *Jude.*

6. Influence which disposes to imitation.

When virtue is present, men take *example* at it; and when it is gone, they desire it. *Wisdom.*

Example is a motive of a very prevailing force on the actions of men. *Rogers.*

7. Instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification.

Can we, for *example*, give the praise of valour to a man, who, seeing his gods prophaned, should want the courage to defend them? *Dryden.*

8. Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application.

My reason is sufficiently convinced both of the truth and usefulness of his precepts: it is to pretend that I have, at least in some places, made *examples* to his rules. *Dryden.*

To EXAMPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To exemplify; to give an instance of.

The proof whereof I saw sufficiently *exampled* in these late wars of Munster. *Spenser.*

2. To set an example.

O, villainy do, since you profess to do Like workmen: I'll *example* you with thievery. *Shakespeare.*

EXANGUIOUS. *adj.* [*exanguis*, Latin.] Having no blood; formed with animal juices, not sanguineous.

Hereby they confound the generation of perfect animals with imperfect, sanguineous with *exanguineous*. *Brown.*

The insects, if we take in the *exanguineous*, both terrestrial and aquatic, may far number vie even with plants. *Ray.*

EXANIMATE. *adj.* [*exanimatus*, Latin.]

1. Lifeless; dead.

2. Spiritless; depressed.

The grey moor Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch, *Exanimate* by love. *Thomson's Spring.*

EXANIMATION. *n. f.* [from *exanimatus*.]

Deprivation of life. *Diä.*

EXANIMOUS. *adj.* [*exanimis*, Lat.] Lifeless; dead; killed.

EXANTHEMATA. *n. f.* [*ἐξάνθηματα*.]

Efflorescences; eruptions; breaking out; pustules.

EXANTHEMATOUS. *adj.* [from *exanthemata*.] Pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.

To EXANTLATE. *v. n.* [*exantlo*, Lat.]

1. To draw out.

2. To exhaust; to waste away.

By time those seeds are wearied or *exantlated*, or unable to act their parts any longer. *Boyle.*

EXANTLATION. *n. f.* [from *exantlate*.]

The act of drawing out; exhaustion.

EXARATION. *n. f.* [*exaro*, Latin.] The manual act of writing; the manner of manual writing. *Diä.*

EXARTICULATION. *n. f.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Latin.] The dislocation of a joint. *Diä.*

To EXASPERATE. *v. a.* [*exaspero*, Latin.]

1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate; to anger; to make furious.

To take the widow, *Exasperate*, makes mad her sister Goneril. *Shak.*

The people of Italy, who run into politicks, having something to *exasperate* them against the king of France. *Addison.*

2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter.

Matters grew more *exasperate* between the kings of England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another. *Bacon.*

When ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but *exasperated* at the vanity of its labours. *Parnell.*

3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity.

The plaster alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and so *exasperate* it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

EXASPERATER. *n. f.* [from *exasperate*.]

He that *exasperates*, or provokes; a provoker.

EXASPERATION. *n. f.* [from *exasperate*.]

1. Aggravation; malignant representation.

My going to demand justice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and *exasperations* they could. *King Charles.*

2. Provocation; irritation; incitement to rage.

Their ill usage and *exasperations* of him, and his zeal for maintaining his arguments, disposed him to take liberty. *Atterbury.*

To EXAUDTORATE. *v. a.* [*exaudtoro*, Latin.]

1. To dismiss from service.

2. To deprive of a benefice.

Arch heretics, in the primitive days of christianity, were by the church treated with no other punishment than excommunication, and by *exaudtorating* and depriving them of their degrees therein. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXAUDTORATION. *n. f.* [from *exaudtorate*.]

1. Dismission from service.

2. Deprivation; degradation.

Deposition, degradation, or *exaudtoration*, is nothing else but the removing of a person from some dignity or order in the church, and depriving him of his ecclesiastical preferments. *Ayliffe.*

EXCANDESCENCE. } *n. f.* { *excanDESCO*,

EXCANDESCENCY. } Latin. }

1. Heat; the state of growing hot.

2. Anger; the state of growing angry.

EXCANTATION. *n. f.* [*excano*, Latin.]

Disenchantment by a countercharm.

To EXCARNATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carne*, Latin.] To clear from flesh.

The spleen is most curiously *excarnated*, and the vessels filled with wax, whereby its fibres and vessels are very well seen. *Grew.*

EXCARNIFICATION. *n. f.* [*excarnifico*, Lat.] The act of taking away the flesh.

To EXCAVATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Lat.]

To hollow; to cut into hollows.

The cups, gilt with a golden border about the brim, were of that wonderful smallness, that Faber put a thousand of them into an *excavated* pepper-corn. *Ray on the Creation.*

Though nitrous tempests, and clandestine death, Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath, Which form'd with art, and wrought with endless toil,

Ran through the faithless *excavated* soil, See the unwearied Briton delves his way, And to the caverns lets in war and day. *Blackmore.*

Flat theez, some like hats, some like buttons, *excavated* in the middle. *Derham's Phys. The.*

EXCAVATION. *n. f.* [from *excavate*.]

1. The act of cutting into hollows.
 2. The hollow formed; the cavity.
- While our eye measures the eminent and the hollowed parts of pillars, the total object appears the bigger; and so, as much as those *excavations* do subtract, is supplied by a fallacy of the sight. *Watson's Architecture.*

To EXCEED. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Latin.]

1. To go beyond; to outgo.
Nor did any of the crulls much exceed half an inch in thickness. *Woodward on Effluvia.*
2. To excel; to surpass.
Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth. *1 Kings.*

To EXCEED. *v. n.*

1. To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness.

In your prayers, and places of religion, use reverent postures and great attention, remembering that we speak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot possibly exceed. *Taylor.*

2. To go beyond any limits.
Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To bear the greater proportion.
Justice must punish the rebellious deed; Yet punish so, as pity shall exceed. *Dryden.*

EXCEEDING *participial adj.* [from *exceed*.]

Great in quantity, extent, or duration.
He saith, that cities were built an exceeding space of time before the great flood. *Raleigh.*

EXCEEDING. *adv.* [This word is not analogical, but has been long admitted and established.] In a very great degree; eminently.

The country is supposed to be exceeding rich. *Abbot.*

The Genoese were exceeding powerful by sea, and contended often with the Venetians for superiority. *Raleigh.*

Talk no more so exceeding proudly; let not arrogance come out of your mouth. *1 Sam.*

The action of the Iliad and that of the Aeneid were in themselves exceeding short; but are beautifully extended and diversified by the invention of episodes, and the machinery of the gods. *Addison.*

The serum of the blood affords, by distillation, an exceeding limpid water, neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCEEDINGLY. *adv.* [from *exceeding*.]

To a great degree; greatly; very much.
They cried out more exceedingly, Crucify him. *Mark.*

Isaac trembled exceedingly. *Genesis.*

The earl of Surrey, lieutenant of Ireland, was much feared of the king's enemies, and exceedingly beloved of the king's subjects. *Davies.*

Precious stones look exceedingly well, when they are set in those places which we would make to come out of the picture. *Dryden.*

Is not this medium exceedingly more rare and subtle than the air, and exceedingly more elastic and active? *Newton's Opticks.*

To EXCEL. *v. a.* [*excello*, Latin.] To

outgo in good qualities; to surpass.
Venus her myrtle, Phœbus has his bays;
Tea both excels, which you vouchsafe to praise. *Wallis.*

How heroes rise, how patriots set,
Thy father's bloom and death may tell;
Excelling others, these were great;
Thou greater still, must these excel. *Prior.*

To EXCEL. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree; to be eminent; to be great.

Then to Silvia let us sing,
That Silvia is excelling. *Shakspeare.*

Reuben, unstable as water, thou shalt not excel. *Genesis.*

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern, that is the more intelligent; but there is no less required, courage to protect, and, above all,

honestly and probity to obtain from injury: so fitness to govern is a perlearned business. Some men, some nations, excel in the one ability, some in the other. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Company are to be avoided that are good for nothing; those to be sought and frequented that excel in some quality or other. *Temple.*

He match'd their beauties where they most excel;
Of love sung better, and of arms as well. *Dryd.*

Let those teach others, who themselves excel;
And censure freely, who have written well. *Pope.*

EXCELLENCE. *n. f.* [*excellence*, French;

EXCELLENCY. *n. f.* [*excellencia*, Latin.]

1. The state of abounding in any good quality.

2. Dignity; high rank in existence.

Is it not wonderful, that base desires should so extinguish in men the sense of their own excellency, as to make them willing that their souls should be like the souls of beasts, mortal and corruptible with their bodies? *Hooker.*

I know not why a fiend may not deceive a creature of more excellency than himself, but yet a creature. *Dryden's Jovenal, Dedication.*

3. The state of excelling in any thing.

I have, amongst men of parts and business, seldom heard any one commended for having an excellency in music. *Locke.*

4. That in which one excels.

The criticisms have been made rather to discover beauties and excellencies than their faults and imperfections. *Addison.*

5. Purity; goodness.

She loves him with that excellence,
That angels love good men with. *Shakspeare.*

6. A title of honour. It is now usually applied to generals of an army, ambassadors, and governors.

They humbly shew unto your excellence,
To have a goodly peace concluded of. *Shakspeare.*

EXCELLENT. *adj.* [*excellens*, Latin.]

1. Of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity.

Arts and sciences are excellent, in order to certain ends. *Taylor.*

2. Eminent in any good quality.

He is excellent in power and in judgment. *Job.*

EXCELLENTLY. *adv.* [from *excellent*.]

1. Well in a high degree.

He determines that man was erect, because he was made with hands, as he excellently declareth *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

That was excellently observed, says I, when I read a passage in an author, where his opinion agrees with mine. *Swift.*

2. To an eminent degree.

Comedy is both excellently instructive and extremely pleasant; satire lashes vice into reformation; and humour represents folly, so as to render it ridiculous. *Dryden.*

To EXCEPT. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Latin.]

1. To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept, or position.

But when he saith, All things are put under him, it is manifest, that he is excepted which did put all things under him. *Corinthians.*

Adam, behold

Th' effects, which thy original crime hath wrought
In some to spring from thee, who never touch'd
Th' excepted tree. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To EXCEPT. *v. n.* To object; to make objections.

A succession which our author could not except against. *Locke.*

EXCEPT. *preposit.* [from the verb. This word, long taken as a preposition or conjunction, is originally the participle passive of the verb; which, like most others, had for its participle two termi-

nations, except or excepted. All except one, is all, one excepted. Except may likewise be, according to the Teutonic idiom, the imperative mood: all, except one; that is, all but one, which you must except.]

1. Exclusively of; without inclusion of.

Richard excepts, those whom we fight against,
Had rather have us win than him they follow. *Shakspeare.*

God and his son excepts,

Nought valued he nor fear'd. *Milton.*

2. Unless; if it be not so that.

It is necessary to know our duty, because 'tis necessary for us to do it; and it is impossible to do it, except we know it. *Sturgeson.*

EXCEPTING. *preposition.* [from *except*. See

EXCEPT.] Without inclusion of; with exception of. An improper word.

May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting still the letter of the law? *Dryden.*

People come into the world in Turkey the same way they do here, and yet, excepting the royal family, they get but little by it. *Cobbler.*

EXCEPTION. *n. f.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Latin.]

1. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept, or position; exclusion of any person from a general law.

When God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no exception at all; but that Cham stood as fully invested with this right as any of his brethren. *Saunders.*

Let the money be raised on land, with an exception to some of the more barren parts, that might be tax-free. *Addison.*

2. It should have from before the rule or law to which the exception refers; but it is sometimes inaccurately used with *to*.

Pleads, in exception to all general rules,
Your taste of follies, with our scorn of souls. *Pope.*

3. Thing excepted, or specified in exception.

Every act of parliament was not previous to what it enacted; unless those two, by which the earl of Strafford and Sir John Fenwick lost their heads may pass for exceptions. *Swift.*

Who first taught souls enslav'd, and realms undone,
Th' enormous faith of many made for one;
That proud exception to all nature's laws,
T' invert the world and counterwork its cause. *Pope.*

4. Objection; cavil; with *against* or *to*.

Your assertion hath drawn us to make search whether these be just exceptions against the customs of our church, when ye plead that they are the same which the church of Rome hath, or that they are not the same which some other reformed churches have devised. *Hooker.*

He may have exceptions peremptory against the jurors, of which he then shall shew cause. *Spenser.*

Revelations will soon be discerned to be extremely conducive to reforming men's lives, such as will answer all objections and exceptions of flesh and blood against it. *Hammond.*

I will answer what exceptions they can have against our account, and confute all the reasons and explications they can give of their own. *Bentley.*

5. Peevish dislike; offence taken; sometimes with *to*.

I fear'd to shew my father Julia's letter,
Lest he should take exception to my love. *Shakspeare.*

6. Sometimes with *at*.

He first took exception at this badge,
Pronouncing, that the paleness of this flow'r
Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart. *Shakspeare.*

7. Sometimes with *against*.

Roderigo, thou hast taken *against* me an *exception*; but I protest I have dealt most directly in thy affair. *Shakespeare.*

8. In this sense it is commonly used with the verb *take*.

He gave Sir James Tirrel great thanks; but took *exception* to the place of their burial, being too base for them that were king's children. *Bacon.*

EXCEPTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *exception*.] Liable to objection.

The only piece of pleasantry in Milton is where the evil spirits rally the angels upon the success of their artillery: this passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addison.*

EXCEPTIOUS. *adj.* [from *except*.] Peevish; froward; full of objections; quarrelsome.

They are so supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and *exceptious*, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very foes of society. *South.*

EXCEPTIVE. *adj.* [from *except*.] Including an exception.

Exceptive propositions will make complex syllogisms, as none but physicians came to the consultation: the nurse is no physician, therefore the nurse came not to the consultation. *Watts.*

EXCEPTLESS. *adj.* [from *except*.] Omitting or neglecting all exception; general; universal. Not in use.

Forgive my general and *exceptless* rashness, Perpetual sober gods! I do proclaim One honest man. *Shakespeare's Troian.*

EXCEPTOR. *n. f.* [from *except*.] Objector; one that makes exceptions.

The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions. *Burnet.*

TO EXCERN. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Latin.] To strain out; to separate or emit by strainers; to send out by excretion.

That which is dead, or corrupted or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do *excern*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Exercise first tendeth nourishment into the parts; and secondly, helpeth to *excern* by sweat, and to maketh the parts assimilate. *Bacon.*

An unguent or sap prepared, with an open vessel to *excern* it into. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXCEPTION. *n. f.* [*exceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of gleaning; selecting.
2. The thing gleaned or selected.

Times have consumed his works, saving some few *exceptions*. *Raleigh.*

EXCESS. *n. f.* [*excessus*, Latin.]

1. More than enough; faulty superfluity.

Amongst the heaps of these *excesses* and superfluities, there is eluded the want of a principal part of duty. *Hooker.*

Goodness answers to the theological virtue charity, and admits no *excess* but error: the desire of power in *excess* caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in *excess*, caused man to fall; but in charity there is no *excess*, neither can angel or man come in danger by it. *Bacon.*

Members are crooked or distorted, or disproportionate to the rest, either in *excess* or defect. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Exuberance; state of exceeding; comparative exuberance.

Let the superfluous and lust dieted man, That braves your ordinance, feel your power quickly;

So distribution shall undo *excess*, And each man have enough. *Shakespeare.*

The several rays in that white light retain their colorick qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, do by their *excess* and predominance cause their proper colour to appear. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Intemperance; unreasonable indulgence in meat and drink.

It was *excess* of wine that set him on, And on his more advice we pardon him. *Shaksf.*

There will be need of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with *excess* and surfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler parts. *Duppa.*

4. Violence of passion.

5. Transgression of due limits.

A popular sway, by forcing kings to give More than was fit for objects to receive, Ran to the same extremes; and one *excess* Made both, by striving to be greater, less. *Denham.*

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuseness: even parsimony itself, which sits but ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable *excess* of the two. *Atterbury.*

EXCESSIVE. *adj.* [*excessif*, French; from *excess*.]

1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk.

If the panicum be laid below and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an *excessive* bigness. *Bacon.*

2. Vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike.

Be not *excessive* toward any. *Eccles.*
The people's property it is, by *excessive* favour to bring great men to misery, and then to be *excessive* in pity. *Hayward.*

EXCESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *excessive*.] Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree.

A man must be *excessively* stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side. *Addison.*

TO EXCHANGE. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, French; *excambiare*, low Latin.]

1. To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another.

They shall not sell of it, neither *exchange* nor alienate the first fruits. *Ezekiel.*

Exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble, or a diamond. *Locke.*

Take delight in the good things of this world, so as to remember that we are to part with them, and to *exchange* them for more excellent and durable enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

2. To give and take reciprocally.

Exchange forgiveness with me noble Hamlet; Mine and my father's blood be not upon thee, Nor thine on me. *Shakespeare.*

Words having naturally no signification, the idea must be learned by those who would *exchange* thoughts, and hold intelligible discourse with others. *Locke.*

Here then *exchange* we mutually forgiveness, So may the guilt of all my broken vows, My perjuries to thee be all forgotten. *Romeo.*

3. It has *with* before the person with whom the exchange is made, and *for* before the thing taken in exchange.

The king called in the old money, and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was *exchanged* for new. *Camden.*

Being acquainted with the laws and fashions of his own country, he has something to *exchange* with those abroad. *Locke.*

EXCHANGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally.

And thus they parted, with *exchange* of harms; Much blood the monsters lost, and they their arms. *Waller.*

They lend their corn, they make *exchanges*; they are always ready to serve one another. *Addison.*

2. Traffick by permutation.

The world is maintained by intercourse; and the whole course of nature is a great *exchange*, in which one good turn is, and ought to be, the stated price of another. *South.*

3. The form or act of transferring, properly by bills or notes.

I have bills for money by *exchange* From Florence, and must here deliver them. *Shakespeare.*

4. The balance of the money of different nations.

He was skilled in the *exchange* beyond seas, and in all the circumstances and practices thereof. *Hayward on Edward vt.*

5. The thing given in return for something received.

If none appear to prove upon thy person Thy heinous, manifest, and many treasons, There is my pledge: I'll prove it on thy heart. —There's my *exchange*; what in the world be is That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Spend all I have, only give me so much time in *exchange* of it. *Shakespeare.*

It made not the silver coined go for more than its value in all things to be bought; but just so much as the denomination was raised, just so much less of commodity had the buyer in *exchange* for it. *Locke.*

If blood you seek, I will my own resign: O spare her life, and in *exchange* take mine. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

6. The thing received in return for something given.

The respect and love which was paid you by all who had the happiness to know you, was a wife *exchange* for the honours of the court. *Dryden.*

7. The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs; place of sale.

He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as far a man, as he does in the market and *exchange*, who sells several things under the same name. *Locke.*

Nothing, no place is strange, While his fair bosom is the world's *exchange*. *Denham.*

EXCHANGER. *n. f.* [from *exchange*.] One who practises exchange.

While bullion may be had for a small price more than the weight of our current cash, these *exchangers* generally chuse rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law. *Locke.*

EXCHEAT. *n. f.* See **ESCHEAT**.

He by my ruins thinks to make them great: To make one great by others loss, is bad *excheat*. *Spenser.*

EXCHEATOR. *n. f.* See **ESCHEATOR**.

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers; as sheriff, admiral, receiver, navener, cuttomer, butler, searcher, comptroller, gager, *excheater*, feodary, auditor, and clerk of the market. *Carew.*

EXCHEQUER. *n. f.* [*eschecquir*, Norman French; *schaccarium*, low Latin, from *schatz*, a treasure, German.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It consists of two parts; whereof one dealeth specially in the hearing and deciding of all causes appertaining to the king's coffers: the other is called the receipt of the exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of money. It is also a court of record, wherein all causes touching the revenues of the crown are handled. *Harris.*

I will be cheater to them both, and they shall be *exchequers* to me. *Shakespeare.*

Your treasures Are quite exhausted, the *exchequer*'s empty. *Denham's Sophy.*

Clipped money will pass whilst the king's bankers and at least the *exchequer* takes it. *Locke.*

EXCISE. *n. f.* [*accijs*, Dutch; *excisum*, Latin.] A hateful tax levied upon

levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid.

The people should pay a ratable tax for their sheep, and an excise for every thing which they should eat. *Hayward.*

Ambitious now to take excise
Of a more fragrant paradise. *Cleveland.*

With hundred rows of teeth, the shark exceeds,
And on all trades like callawar she feeds. *Marvel.*

Hire large houses, and oppress the poor,
By farm'd excise. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To EXCISE. v. a. [from the noun.] To levy excise upon a person or thing.

In fourth-sea days, not happier when furmish'd
The lord of thousands, than if now ever'd. *Pope.*

EXCISEMAN. n. f. [excise and man.] An officer who inspects commodities, and rates their excise.

EXCISION. n. f. [exciso, Latin.] Extirpation; destruction; ruin; the act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.

Pride is one of the fatest instruments of excision. *Decay of Piety.*

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have filled up the measure of iniquities, and are grown ripe for excision. *Atterbury.*

EXCITATION. n. f. [from excito, to excite, Latin.]

1. The act of exciting or putting into motion.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body, either by ingress of the ambient body into the body putrefied, or by excitation and sollicitation of the body putrefied, by the body ambient. *Bacon.*

2. The act of rousing or awakening.

The original of sensible and spiritual ideas may be owing to sensation and reflection, the recollection and fresh excitation of them to other occasions. *Watts' Logick.*

To EXCITE. v. a. [excito, Latin.]

1. To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to encourage.

The Lacedemonians were more excited to desire of honour with the excellent verses of the poet Tirtzeus, than with all the exhortations of their captains. *Spenser's Ireland.*

That kind of poetry which excites to virtue the greatest men, is of greatest use to human kind. *Dryden.*

2. To put in motion; to awaken; to raise.

EXCITEMENT. n. f. [from excite.] The motive by which one is stirred up, animated, or put in action.

How stand I then,
That have a father kill'd, a mother stain'd,
Excitements of my reason and my blood,
And let all sleep? *Shakspere's Tempest.*

EXCITER. n. f. [from excite.]

1. One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion.

They never punished the delinquency of the tumults and their excitors. *King Charles.*

2. The cause by which any thing is raised or put in motion.

Hope is the grand exciter of industry. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXCLAIM. v. a. [exclamo, Latin.]

1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulously and outrageously.

This ring,
Which, when you part from, lose, or give away,
Let it preface the ruin of your love,
And be my 'vantage to exclaim on you. *Shaksp.*

Those who exclaim against foreign tyranny, do, to this intestine usurper, make an entire dedication of themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

The most insupportable of tyrants exclaim against the exercise of arbitrary power. *L'Estr.*

2. To declare with loud vociferation.

Is Cade the son of Henry the fifth,
That thus you do exclaim you'll go with him? *Shakspere.*

EXCLAIM. n. f. [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. Now disused.

Alas, the part I had in Glo'ster's blood
Doth more solicit me than your exclams,
To stir against the butchers of his life. *Shaksp.*

EXCLAIMER. n. f. [from exclaim.] One that makes vehement outcries; one that speaks with great heat and passion.

I must tell this exclamer, that his manner of proceeding is very strange and unaccountable. *Atterbury.*

EXCLAMATION. n. f. [exclamatio, Lat.]

1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation.

The ears of the people are continually beaten with exclamations against abuses in the church. *Hooker, Dedication.*

Either be patient, or treat me fair,
Or with the clamorous report of war,
Thus will I drown your exclamations. *Shaksp.*

2. An emphatical utterance; a pathological sentence.

O Mufidorus! Mufidorus! but what serve exclamations, where there are no ears to receive the sound? *Sidney.*

3. A note by which a pathological sentence is marked thus!

EXCLAMATORY. adj. [from exclaim.]

1. Practising exclamation.

2. Containing exclamation.

To EXCLUDE. v. a. [excludo, Lat.]

1. To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission.

Fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude the incroaching cattle from thy ground. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Sure I am, unless I win in arms,
To stand excluded from Emilia's charms. *Dryden.*
Bodies do each singly possess its proper portion, according to the extent of its solid parts, and thereby exclude all other bodies from that space. *Locke.*

Though these three sorts of substances do not exclude one another out of the same place, yet we cannot conceive but that they must necessarily each of them exclude any of the same kind out of the same place. *Locke.*

If the church be so unhappily contrived as to exclude from its communion such persons likelest to have great abilities, it should be altered. *Swift.*

2. To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit.

Justice, that sits and frowns where publick laws
Exclude soft mercy from a private cause;
In your tribunal most herself does please;
There only smiles, because she lives at ease. *Dryd.*

This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and exclude us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

3. To except in any position.

4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege.

They separate from all apparent hope of life and salvation, thousands whom the goodness of Almighty God doth not exclude. *Hooker.*

5. To dismiss from the womb or egg.

Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wiser with excluding but one a-day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible prurition, anticiates their period of exclusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EXCLUSION. n. f. [from exclude.]

1. The act of shutting out or denying admission.

In bodies that need detention of spirits, the exclusion of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits, it doth hurt. *Bacon.*

2. Rejection; not reception in any manner.

If he is for an entire exclusion of fear, which is supposed to have some influence in every law, he opposes himself to every government. *Addison.*

3. The act of debarring from any privilege or participation.

4. Exception.

There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and exclusion that he should not marry her himself? *Bacon's Henry vii.*

5. The dismissal of the young from the egg or womb.

How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay sometimes twins, 'till they come to their due perfection and maturity for exclusion? *Ray on the Creation.*

6. Ejection; emission; thing emitted.

The salt and haviated ferocity, with some portion of cholera, is divided between the guts and bladder, yet it remains undivided in birds, and hath but a single descent by the guts with the exclusions of the belly. *Brown.*

EXCLUSIVE. adj. [from exclude.]

1. Having the power of excluding or denying admission.

They obstack find none
Of membrane, joint, or limb, exclusive bars:
Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace,
Total they mix. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Debaring from participation.

In scripture there is no such thing as an heir that was, by right of nature, to inherit all, exclusive of his brethren. *Locke.*

3. Not taking into an account or number: opposed to inclusive.

I know not whether he reckons the drops, exclusive or inclusive, with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper. *Swift.*

4. Excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY. adv. [from exclusive.]

1. Without admission of another to participation: sometimes with *to*, properly with *of*.

It is not easy to discern, among the many differing substances obtained from the same portion of matter, which ought to be esteemed, exclusively to all the rest, its inessential elementary ingredients; much less what pumogenial and simple bodies, convened together, compose it. *Boyle.*
Ulysses addresses himself to the queen chiefly or primarily, but not exclusively of the king. *Brown on the Odyssey.*

2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

The first part lasts from the date of the citation to the joining of issue, exclusively: the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, inclusively. *Chyliffe's Paragon.*

To EXCUBIT. v. a. [excubus, Lat.] To boil up; to make by boiling.

Salt and sugar, excubited by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To EXCUBITATE. v. a. [excogito, Lat.]

To invent; to strike out by thinking.

If the wit of man had been to contrive this organ, what could he have possibly excogitated more accurate? *Morse.*

The tradition of the origination of mankind seems to be universal; but the particular methods of that origination excogitated by the heathen, were particular. *Hale's Orig. of Man.*

We shall find them to be little else than exco-

gitated and invented models, not much arising from the true image of the things themselves.

Hale's Orig. of Mankind.

EXCOMMUNICABLE. *adj.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

Perhaps *excommunicable*; yea, and cast for notorious improbity. *Hooker.*

To EXCOMMUNICATE. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Latin.] To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure; to interdict from the participation of holy mysteries.

Thou shalt stand curst and *excommunicate*; And blessed shall he be, that doth revolt From his allegiance to an heretick. *Shaksp.*

What if they shall *excommunicate* me, hath the doctrine of meekness any salve for me then. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

The office is performed by the parish-priest at interment, but not unto persons *excommunicated*. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

EXCOMMUNICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *excommunicate*.] An ecclesiastical interdict; exclusion from the fellowship of the church.

As for *excommunication*, it neither shutteth out from the mystical, nor clean from the visible church; but only from fellowship with the visible in holy duties. *Hooker.*

To EXCORIATE. *v. a.* To flay; to strip off the skin.

An hypercarcosis arises upon the *excoriated* eyelid, and turneth it outward. *Wise man.*

A looseness proves often a fatal symptom in fevers; for it weakens, *excoriates*, and inflames the bowels. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCORIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *excoriate*.]

1. Loss of skin; privation of skin; the act of flaying.

The pituite secreted in the nose, mouth, and intestines, is not an *excrementitious*, but a laudable humour, necessary for defending those parts from *excoriations*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Plunder; spoil; the act of stripping of possessions.

It hath marvellously enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort. *Howel.*

EXCORTICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *ex* and *cortex*, Latin.] Pulling the bark off any thing. *Quincy.*

To EXCREATE. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Latin.] To eject at the mouth by hawking, or forcing matter from the throat.

EXCREMENT. *n. f.* [*excrementum*, Lat.] That which is thrown out as useless, noxious, or corrupted from the natural passages of the body.

We see that those *excrements*, that are of the first digestion, smell the worst; as the *excrements* from the belly. *Bacon.*

It fares with politick bodies as with the physical; each would convert all into their own proper substance, and cast forth as *excrement* what will not be changed. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Their sordid avarice rakes In *excrements*, and hires the very jakes. *Dryden.*

Farce, in itself, is of a nasty scent; But the gain smells not of the *excrement*. *Dryd.*

You may find, by dissection, not only their stomachs full of meat, but their intestines full of *excrement*. *Bentley.*

The *excrements* of horses are nothing but hay, and, as such, combustible. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCREMENTAL. *adj.* [from *excrement*.]

That is voided as excrement.

God hath given virtues to springs, fountains, earth, plants, and the *excremental* parts of the basest living creatures. *Raleigh.*

EXCREMENTITIOUS. *adj.* [from *excrement*.] Containing excrements; con-

sisting of matter excreted from the body; offensive or useless to the body.

The *excrementitious* moisture passeth in birds through a fairer and more delicate strainer than in beasts. *Bacon.*

Tout of the mind destroys health, by attracting the spirits from their task of concoction to the brain; whither they carry along with them clouds of vapours and *excrementitious* humours. *Harvey.*

The lungs are the grand emunctory of the body; and the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an *excrementitious* fluid out of the mass of blood. *Woodward.*

An animal fluid no ways *excrementitious*, mild, elaborated, and nutritious. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCRE'SCENCE. } *n. f.* [*excreasco*, Latin.]

EXCRE'SCENCY. } Somewhat growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production; preternatural production.

All beyond this is monstrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis an *excrecence*, and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden.*

We have little more than the *excrecencies* of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison on the War.*

They are the *excrecencies* of our souls; which, like our hair and beards, look horrid or becoming as we cut or let them grow. *Tatler.*

Tumours and *excrecencies* of plants, out of which generally issues a fly or a worm, are at first made by such insects which wound the tender buds. *Bentley.*

EXCRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*excrescens*, Latin.]

That grows out of another with preternatural superfluity.

Expunge the whole, or lop th' *excrecent* parts Of all, our vices have created arts: Then see how little the remaining sum, Which serv'd the pass, and must the times to come. *Pope.*

EXCRETION. *n. f.* [*excretio*, Latin.]

1. Separation of animal substance; ejecting somewhat quite out of the body, as of no further use, which is called *excrement*.

The symptoms of the *excretion* of the bile vitiated, are a yellowish skin, white hard faeces, loss of appetite, and laxative urine. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The thing excreted.

The mofs from apple-trees is little better than an *excretion*. *Bacon.*

EXCRETIVE. *adj.* [*excretus*, Latin.]

Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements.

A diminution of the body happens by the *excretive* faculty, excreting and evacuating more than necessary. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXCRETORY. *adj.* [from *excretion*.] Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.

EXCRETORY. *n. f.* The instrument of excretion.

Excretories of the body are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Cheyne.*

EXCRUCIABLE. *adj.* [from *excruciate*.]

Liable to torment. *Did.*

To EXCRUCIATE. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment.

And here my heart long time *excruciate*, Amongst the leaves I rell'd all that night. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Leave them as long as they keep their hardness and impenitent hearts, to those gnawing and *excruciating* fears, those whips of the Divine Nemesis, that frequently scourge even atheists themselves. *Bentley.*

EXCUBA'TION. *n. f.* [*excubatio*, Latin.]

The act of watching all night. *Did.*

To EXCULPATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Latin.] To clear from the imputation of a fault.

A good child will not seek to *exculpate* herself at the expence of the most revered characters. *Clarissa.*

To EXCU'n. *v. n.* To pass beyond limits. Not used.

His disease was an asthma, oft *excurr*ing to an orthopnea; the cause, a translocation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXCURSION. *n. f.* [*excursion*, French; *excurro*, Latin.]

1. The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; a ramble.

The muse whole early voice you taught to sing, Prescrib'd her heights, and prun'd her tender wing;

Her guide now lost, no more attempts to rise, But in low numbers short *excursions* tries. *Pope.*

2. An expedition into some distant part.

The mind extends its thoughts often beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes *excursions* into that incomprehensible. *Locke.*

3. Progression beyond fixed limits.

The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat, are very obscure. *Arbuthnot ad Astr.*

4. Digression; ramble from a subject.

Expect not that I should beg pardon for this *excursion*, 'till I think it a digression, to insist on the blessedness of Christ in heaven. *Boyle.*

I am too weary to allow myself any *excursion* from the main design. *Atterbury.*

EXCURSIVE. *adj.* [from *excurro*, Latin.]

Rambling; wandering; deviating.

But why so far *excursive*, when at hand Fair-handed Spring unboloms every grace. *Tatler.*

EXCUSABLE. *adj.* [from *excuse*.] Pardonable; that for which some excuse or apology may be admitted.

Though he were already steep into the winter of his age, he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his ion far more *excusable*. *Sidney.*

Learned men are *excusable* in particulars, whereupon our salvation dependeth not. *Raleigh.*

Not only that;

That were *excusable*, that and thousands more. Of semblable import. *Shakspeare.*

For his intermeddling with arms he is the more *excusable*, because many others of his coat are commanders. *Hawes.*

Before the gospel, impenitency was much more *excusable*, because men were ignorant. *Tillemont.*

EXCUSABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *excusable*.]

Pardonableness; capability to be excused.

It may satisfy others of the *excusableness* of my dissatisfaction, to peruse the ensuing relation. *Boyle.*

EXCUSA'TION. *n. f.* [from *excuse*.] Ex-

cuse; plea; apology.

Prefaces, *excusations*, and other speeches of reference to the person, though they seem to proceed of modesty, they are bravery. *Steele.*

Goodness to be admired, that it refuted not his argument in the punishment of his *excusation*. *Brown.*

EXCUSATORY. *adj.* [from *excuse*.] Plead-

ing excuse; apologetical; making apology.

To EXCUSE. *v. a.* [*excuso*, Latin.]

1. To extenuate by apology.

Bad men *excuse* their faults, good men will leave them;

He sets the third crime that defends the first. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To disengage from an obligation; to remit attendance.

I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it: I pray thee have me excused. *Luke.*

Laud attended throughout that whole journey, which he was not obliged to do, and no doubt would have been excused from it. *Clarendon.*

3. To remit; not to exact: as, to excuse a forfeiture.

4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remission.

Nor could the real danger of leaving their dwellings to go up to the temple, excuse their journey. *South.*

5. To pardon by allowing an apology.

O thou, whoever thou art, excuse the force. These men have us'd; and O befriend our cause! *Addison.*

Excuse some courtly strains; No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

Think you that we excuse ourselves unto you? *2 Corinthians.*

7. To justify; to vindicate. This sense is rare.

Accusing or else evening one another. *Rom.*

- EXCUSE. *n. f.* [from the verb. The last syllable of the verb is sounded as if written excuse, that of the noun with the natural sound.]

1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology.

I was set upon by some of your servants, whom because I have in my just defence evil entreated, I came to make my excuse to you. *Sidney.*

Begone, I will not hear thy vain excuse; But, as thou lov'st thy life, make speed from hence. *Shakespeare.*

As good success admits no examination, so the contrary allows of no excuse, how reasonable or just soever. *Raleigh.*

We find out some excuse or other for referring good resolutions, 'till our intended retreat is cut off by death. *Addison.*

2. The act of excusing or apologizing.

Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence, That thou might'st win the more thy father's love, Pleading so wisely in excuse of it. *Shakespeare.*

3. Cause for which one is excused.

Let no vain hope your easy mind seduce; For rich ill poets are without excuse. *Roscommon.*

Nothing but love this patience could produce; And I allow your rage that kind excuse. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

- EXCUSELESS. *adj.* [from excuse.] That for which no excuse or apology can be given.

The voluntary enslaving myself is excuseless. *Decay of Piety.*

- EXCUSER. *n. f.* [from excuse.]

1. One who pleads for another.

In vain would his excusers endeavour to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madness. *Swift.*

2. One who forgives another.

- To EXCUSS. *v. a.* [excussus, Lat.] To seize and detain by law.

The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate has been first excussed. *Argliffe.*

- EXCUSSION. *n. f.* [excussio, Lat.] Seizure by law.

If upon an excussion there are not goods to satisfy the judgment, his body may be attached. *Argliffe's Parergon.*

- EXECRABLE. *adj.* [execrabilis, Latin.]

Hateful; detestable; accursed; abominable.

For us to change that which he hath established, they hold it execrable pride and presumption. *Hooker.*

Of the visible church of Jesus Christ those may be, in respect of their outward profession; who, in regard of their inward disposition, are most worthily both hateful in the sight of God himself, and in the eyes of the sounder parts of the visible church most execrable. *Hooker.*

Give sentence on this execrable wretch, That hath been breeder of these dire events. *Shakespeare.*

When execrable Troy in ashes lay, Through fires, and swords, and seas, they forc'd their way. *Dryden.*

- EXECRABLY. *adv.* [from execrable.]

Curfily; abominably.

'Tis sulkian all, 'tis execrably bad; But if they will be fools, must you be mad? *Dryden.*

- To EXECRATE. *v. a.* [execrator, Lat.]

To curse; to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.

Extinction of some tyranny, by the indignation of a people, makes way for some form contrary to that which they lately execrated and detested. *Temple.*

- EXECRATION. *n. f.* [from execrate.]

Curse; imprecation of evil.

Mischance and sorrow go along with you, And threefold vengeance tend upon your steps! —Caste, gentle queen, these execrations. *Shaks.*

For this we may thank Adam! but his thanks Shall be the execration. *Milton.*

The Indians, at naming the devil, did spit on the ground in token of execration. *Stillingfleet.*

- To EXECUT. *v. a.* [execo, Latin.] To cut out; to cut away.

Were it not for the effusion of blood which would follow an execution, the liver might not only be executed, but its office supplied by the spleen and other parts. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

- EXECUTION. *n. f.* [from execut.] The act of cutting out. See EXECUT.

- To EXECUTE. *v. a.* [exequor, Latin.]

1. To perform; to practise.

Against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment. *Exodus.*

He casts into the balance the promise of a reward to such as should execute, and of punishment to such as should neglect their commission. *South.*

2. To put in act; to do what is planned or determined.

Men may not devise laws, but are bound for ever to use and execute those which God hath delivered. *Hooker.*

The government here is so regularly disposed, that it almost executes itself. *Swift.*

Abisalom pronounced sentence of death against his brother, and had it executed too. *Locke.*

3. To put to death according to form of justice; to punish capitally.

Fitzosborn was executed under him, or discarded into foreign service for a pretty shadow of caitment. *Spranger.*

Sir William Bretingham was executed for treason. *Davies.*

O Tyburn, could'st thou reason and dispute, Could'st thou but judge as well as execute, How often wou'd'st thou change the felon's doom, And trust some stern chief justice in his room! *Dryden.*

4. To put to death; to kill.

The treacherous Falstaff wounds my peace, Whom with my bare fists I would execute, If I now had him. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

- To EXECUTE. *v. n.* To perform the proper office.

The cannon against St. Stephen's gate executed so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city. *Sir J. Hayward.*

- EXECUTER. *n. f.* [from execute.]

1. He that performs or executes any thing.

My sweet mistress Weeps when she sees me work, and says such baseless

Had ne'er like executor. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Sophocles and Euripides, in their most beautiful pieces, are impartial executors of poetick justice. *Dennie.*

2. He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator. In this sense the accent is on the second syllable.

Let's chuse executors and talk of wills; And yet not so; for what can we bequeath! *Shakespeare.*

3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. Disused.

The sad ey'd justice with his fury hum, Delivers o'er to executors pale The lazy yawning drone. *Shakespeare.*

- EXECUTERSHIP. *n. f.* [from executor.]

The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

For fishing for testaments and executorships it is worse, by how much men submit themselves to mean persons, than in service. *Bacon.*

- EXECUTION. *n. f.* [from execute.]

1. Performance; practice.

When things are come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity. *Bacon.*

I wish no better Than have him hold that purpose, and to put it in execution. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I like thy counsel; and how well I like it, The execution of it shall make known. *Shaks.*

The excellency of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the execution. *Dryden.*

2. The last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods.

Sir Richard was committed to the Fleet in execution for the whole six thousand pounds. *Clarend.*

3. Capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law.

Good rest. —As wretches have o'er night, That wait for execution in the morn. *Shakespeare.*

I have seen, When, after execution, judgment hath Repented o'er his doom. *Shakespeare.*

Laws support those crimes they check before, And executions now affright no more. *Creech.*

4. Destruction; slaughter.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel, Which smok'd with bloody execution, Carv'd out his passage. *Shakespeare.*

The execution had been too cruel, and far exceeding the bounds of ordinary hostility. *Haywood.*

5. It is used with the verb do.

When the tongue is the weapon, a man may strike where he cannot reach, and a word shall do execution both further and deeper than the mightiest blow. *South.*

Ships of such height and strength, that his vessels could do no execution upon them. *Arbutnot.*

- EXECUTIONER. *n. f.* [from execution.]

1. He that puts in act, or executes: in this sense executor is now more used.

It is a comfort to the executioners of this office, when they consider that they cannot be guilty of oppression. *Bacon.*

The heart of every man was in the hand of God, and he could have made them executioners of his wrath upon one another. *Woodward.*

In this case every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be the executioner of the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. He that inflicts capital punishment; he that puts to death according to the sentence of the law.

He, born of the greatest blood, submitted himself to be servant to the executioner that should put to death Mafidorus. *Sidney.*

The deluge was not sent only as an executioner to mankind, but its prime errand was to reform the earth. *Woodward.*

3. He that kills; he that murders.

Is not the causer of the timelefs deaths,
As blameful as the executioner? *Shakspeare.*

I would not be thy executioner:
I fly thee, for I would not injure thee;
Thou tell'st me there is murder in mine eyes. *Shakspeare.*

4. The instrument by which any thing is performed.

All along
The walls, abominable ornaments?
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,
Fell executioners of foul intents. *Crayshaw.*

EXECUTIVE. *adj.* [from *execute*.]

1. Having the quality of executing or performing.

They are the nimblest, agil, strongest instruments, fittest to be executive of the commands of the souls. *Hale.*

2. Active; not deliberative; not legislative; having the power to put in act the laws.

The Roman emperors were possessed of the whole legislative as well as executive power. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Hobbes confounds the executive with the legislative power, though all well instituted states have ever placed them in different hands. *Swift.*

EXECUTRIX. *n. f.* [from *execute*.] A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator.

He did, after the death of the earl, buy of his executrix the remnant of the term. *Bacon.*

EXEGETIC. *n. f.* [ἐξηγητικός.] An explanation.

EXEGETICAL. *adj.* [ἐξηγητικός.] Explanatory; expository.

I have here and there interspersed some critical and some exegetical notes fit for learners to know, and not unfit for some teachers to read. *Walker.*

EXEMPLAR. *n. f.* [exemplar, Latin.] A pattern; an example to be imitated.

The idea and exemplar of the world was first in God. *Raleigh.*

They began at a known body, a barleycorn, the weight whereof is therefore called a grain; which arithmetically, being multiplied to scruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds, and then those weights, as they happen to take them, are fixed by authority, and exemplars of them publicly kept. *Holder.*

If he intends to murder his prince, as Cromwell did, he must persuade him that he resolves nothing but his safety; as the same grand exemplar hypocrisy did before. *South.*

Beit poet! fit exemplar for the tribe Of Phœbus. *Philips.*

EXEMPLARILY. *adv.* [from *exemplary*.]

1. In such a manner as deserves imitation.

She is exemplarily loyal in a high exact obedience. *Howel.*

2. In such a manner as may warn others.

Some he punisheth exemplarily in this world, that we might from thence have a tale or glimpse of his future justice. *Hakewill.*

If he had shut the commons house, whilst their champions were exemplarily punished, their jurisdiction would probably in a short time have been brought within due limits. *Clarendon.*

EXEMPLARINESS. *n. f.* [from *exemplary*.]

State of standing as a pattern to be copied.

In Scripture we find several titles given to Christ, which import his exemplariness as of a prince and a captain, a master and a guide. *Tillotson.*

EXEMPLARY. *adj.* [from *exemplar*.]

1. Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation, whether persons or things.

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to those places, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth: their lives and doctrine ought to be exemplary. *Bacon.*

If all these were exemplary in the conduct of their lives, religion would receive a mighty encouragement. *Swift.*

2. Such as may give warning to others.

Had the tumults been repressed by exemplary justice, I had obtained all that I designed. *King Charles.*

3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

Awaking therefore, as who long had dream'd,
Much of my women and their gods aham'd,
From this abyss of exemplary vice
Retolv'd, as time might aid my thought, to rise. *Prior.*

When any duty is fallen under a general diffuſe and neglect, in such a case the most visible and exemplary performance is required. *Rogers.*

EXEMPLIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *exemplify*.] A copy; a transcript.

An ambassador of Scotland demanded an exemplification of the articles of peace. *Hayward.*

A love of vice as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is in imitation, or rather an exemplification, of the malice of the devil. *South.*

TO EXEMPLIFY. *v. a.* [from *exemplar*.]

1. To illustrate by example.

This might be exemplified even by heaps of rites and customs, now superstitious in the greatest part of the christian world. *Hosker.*

Our author has exemplified his precepts in the very precepts themselves. *Spectator.*

A satire may be exemplified by pictures, characters, and examples. *Pope.*

2. To transcribe; to copy; in the juridical sense, to take an attested copy.

TO EXE'MPT. *v. a.* [exemptus, Latin.]

To privilege; to grant immunity from.

Things done well,
And with a care, exempt themselves from fear:
Things done without example, in the issue
Are to be fear'd. *Shakspeare.*

The religious were not exempted, but fought among the other soldiers. *Knolles.*

The emperors exempted them from all taxes, to which they subjected merchants without exception. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

EXE'MPT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Free by privilege.

Be it my wrong you are from me exempt;
But wrong not that wrong with a mere contempt. *Shakspeare.*

An abbot cannot, without the consent of his convent, subject a monastery to any, from whose jurisdiction such monastery was exempted. *Ayliffe.*

2. Not subject; not liable to.

Do not once hope, that thou canst tempt
A spirit so resolved to tread
Upon thy throat, and live exempt
From all the nets that thou canst spread. *Ben Jonson.*

No man, not even the most powerful among the sons of men, is exempt from the chances of human life. *Atterbury.*

The god constrains the Greek to roam
A hopeless exile from his native home,
From death alone exempt. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. Clear; not included.

His dreadful imprecation hear;
'Tis laid on all, not any one exempt. *Lee's Oed.*

4. Cut off from. Disused.

Was not thy father for treason 'headed?
And by his treason stand'st not thou attainted,
Corrupted, and exempt from ancient gentry? *Shakspeare.*

EXE'MPTION. *n. f.* [from *exempt*.] Immunity; privilege from evil; freedom from imposts or burdensome employments.

The like exemption hath the writ to enquire of a man's death, which also must be granted freely. *Bacon.*

The Roman laws gave particular exemptions to such as built ships or traded in corn. *Arbutnot.*

EXEMPTIOUS. *adj.* [from *exemptus*, Latin.] Separable; that may be taken from another.

If the motion were loose or exemptious from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own. *Mere.*

TO EXENTERATE. *v. a.* [exentero, Lat.]

To embowel; to deprive of the entrails.

A toad contains not those urinary parts which are found in other animals to avoid that ferous excretion, which may appear unto any that exenterates or dissects them. *Brown.*

EXENTERATION. *n. f.* [exenteratio, Lat.]

The act of taking out the bowels; embowelling.

Belonius not only affirms that chameleons feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects; but upon exenteration he found these animals in their bellies. *Brown.*

EXEQUIAL. *adj.* [from *exequia*, Latin.]

Funeral; relating to funerals. *Diſt.*

EXEQUIES. *n. f.* without a singular.

[*exequia*, Latin.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; the procession of burial. For this word *obsequies* is often used, but not so properly.

Let's not forget
The noble duke of Bedford late deceas'd,
But see his exequies fulfill'd in Roan. *Shakspeare.*

The tragical end of the two brothers, whose exequies the next successor had leisure to perform. *Dryden.*

EXERCENT. *adj.* [exercens, Lat.]

Practising; following any calling or vocation.

The judge may oblige every exercent advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress for want of an advocate. *Ayliffe.*

EXERCISE. *n. f.* [exercitium, Latin.]

1. Labour of the body; labour considered as conducive to the cure or prevention of diseases.

Men ought to beware that they use not exercise and a spare diet both; but if much exercise, a plentiful diet; if sparing diet, little exercise. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The wife for cure on exercise depend:
God never made his work for man to mend. *Dryden.*

He is exact in prescribing the exercises of his patients, ordering some of them to walk eighty stadia in a day, which is about nine English miles. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

The purest exercise of health,
The kind refreshment of the Summer heats. *Thomson.*

2. Something done for amusement.

As a watchful king, he would not neglect his safety, thinking nevertheless to perform all things rather as an exercise than as a labour. *Bacon.*

3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulness, air, and gentleness.

He was strong of body, and so much the stronger as he, by a well-disciplined exercise, taught it both to do and to suffer. *Sidney.*

The French apply themselves more universally to their exercises than any nation: one seldom sees a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and ride. *Addison.*

4. Preparatory practice in order to skill:

as, the exercise of soldiers.

5. Use; actual application of any thing.

The sceptre of spiritual regimen over us in this present world, is at the length to be yielded up into the hands of the Father which gave it: that is, the use and exercise thereof shall cease, there

being no longer on earth any militant church to govern.
Hosker.

6. Practise; outward performance.

Lewis refused even those of the church of England, who followed their matter to St. Germain's, the publick exercise of their religion.
Addison on Italy.

7. Employment frequently repeated.

The learning of the situation and boundaries of kingdoms, being only an exercise of the eyes and memory, a child with pleasure will learn them.
Locke.

Children, by the exercise of their senses about objects that affect them in the womb, receive some few ideas before they are born.
Locke.

Exercise is very alluring and entertaining to the understanding, while its reasoning powers are employed without labour.
Watts.

8. Task; that which one is appointed to perform.

Patience is more oft the exercise
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude
Making them each his own deliverer,
And victor over all
That tyranny or fortune can inflict.
Milton.

9. Act of divine worship, whether publick or private.

Good sir John,
I'm in your debt for your last exercise;
Come the next sabbath, and I will content you.
Shakespeare.

To EXERCISE. v. a. [exercere, Latin.]

1. To employ; to engage in employment.

This faculty of the mind, when it is exercised immediately about things, is called judgment.
Locke.

2. To train to use by any act.

The Roman tongue was the study of their youth: it was their own language they were instructed and exercised in.
Locke.

3. To make skilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate.

Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reason of use, have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil.
Hebr.

Reason, by its own penetration, where it is strong and exercised, usually sees quicker and clearer without syllogism.
Locke.

And now the goddess, exercis'd in ill,
Who watch'd an hour to work her impious will,
Accends the roof.
Dryden's Aeneid.

4. To busy; to keep busy.

He will exercise himself with pleasure, and without weariness, in that godlike employment of doing good.
Atterbury.

5. To talk; to keep employed as a penal injunction.

Sore travel hath God given to the sons of man,
To be exercised therewith.
Eccles.

Where pain of unextinguishable fire
Must exercise us, without hope of end.
Milton.

6. To practise; to perform.

A man's body is confined to a place; where friendship is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy: for he may exercise them by his friend.
Bacon's Essays.

Age's chief arts, and arms, are to grow wile;
Virtue to know, and known, to exercise.
Denham.

7. To exert; to put in use.

The princes of the gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them.
Matthew.

Their consciences oblige them to submit to that dominion which their governors had a right to exercise over them.
Locke.

8. To practise or use in order to habitual skill.

To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is given, as raw
Young soldiers at their exercisings gnaw.
Dryden.

Mean while I'll draw up my Numidian troop
Within the square to exercise their arms.
Addison.

To EXERCISE. v. n. To use exercise; to labour for health or for amusement.

The Lacedemonians were remarkable for the sport, and Alexander the great frequently exercised at it.
Broome.

EXERCISER. n. f. [from exercise.] He that directs or uses exercise.

EXERCITATION. n. f. [exercitatio, Lat.]

1. Exercise.

It were some extenuation of the curse, if in sudore vultus tui were continable unto corporeal exertations.
Brown.

2. Practise; use.

By frequent exertations we form them within us.
Felton.

To EXERT. v. a. [exero, Latin.]

1. To use with an effort; to use with ardour and vehemence.

When the service of Britain requires your courage and conduct, you may exert them both.
Dryden.

Whate'er I am, each faculty,
The utmost power of my exerted soul,
Preserves a being only for your service.
Rowe.

2. To put forth; to perform.

When the will has exerted an act of command upon any faculty of the soul, or member of the body, it has done all that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual exercise or employment of such a faculty or member.
South.

3. To enforce; to push to an effort. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still;
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill.
Dryden.

4. To bring out.

The several parts lay hidden in the piece,
Th' occasion but exerted that or this.
Dryden.

5. To emit; to push out; to put forth.

The orchard loves to wave
With Winter winds, before the gems exert
Their feeble heads.
Phillips.

The stars, no longer overlaid with weight
Exert their heads from underneath the mists,
And upward shoot and kindle as they pass,
And with dissolving light adorn the heavenly place.
Dryden.

EXERTION. n. f. [from exert.] The act of exerting; effort.

EXESION. n. f. [exesus, Latin.] The act of eating through.

Theophrastus denieth the exesion or forcing of vipers through the belly of the dam.
Brown.

EXESTUATION. n. f. [exestuo, Lat.] The state of boiling; tumultuous heat; effervescence; ebullition.

Saltperre is in operation a cold body: physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward exestuations of the blood and humours.
Boyle.

To EXFOLIATE. v. n. [ex and folium, Latin.] To shell off; to separate, as a corrupt bone from the sound part. A term of chirurgery.

Our work went on successfully, the bone exfoliating from the edges.
Wise's Surgery.

EXFOLIATION. n. f. [from exfoliate.] The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.

If the bone be dressed, the flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and incarnate it.
Wise's Surgery.

EXFOLIATIVE. adj. [from exfoliate.] That has power of procuring exfoliation.

Dress the bone with the milder exfoliatives, till the burnt bone is cast off.
Wise's Surgery.

EXHALEABLE. adj. [from exhale.] That may be evaporated or exhaled.

The fire may resolve some of the more spirituous and exhalable parts, whereof distillation has shewn me that alabaster is not destitute, into vapours.
Boyle.

EXHALATION. n. f. [exhalatio, Latin.]

1. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission.

2. The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation.

3. That which rises in vapours, and sometimes takes the form of meteors.

No nat'ral exhalation in the sky,
No 'scape of nature, no distemper'd day,
But they would pluck away its nat'ral cause,
And call them meteors, prodiges, and signs.
Shakespeare.

Moving in so high a sphere, and with so vigorous a lustre, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations; when, condensed, by a popular odium, are capable to cast a cloud upon the brightest merit and integrity.
King Charles.

A fabrick huge

Rose like an exhalation with the sound
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet.
Milton.

It is no wonder if the earth be often shaken, there being quantities of exhalations within those mines, or cavernous passages, that are capable of rarefaction and inflammation.
Burnet.

The growing tow'rs like exhalations rise,
And the huge calumns heave into the skies.
Pope.

To EXHALE. v. a. [exhalo, Latin.]

1. To send or draw out in vapours or fumes.

Yon light is not daylight, I know it well:
It is some meteor that the sun exhales,
To be to thee this night a torch-bearer.
Shaksp.

I flattered myself with the hopes that the vapour had been exhaled.
Temple.

Fear freezes minds; but love, like heat,
Exhales the soul sublime to seek her native seat.
Dryden.

2. To draw out.

See, dead Henry's wounds
Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afresh!
Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity!
For 'tis thy presence that exhales this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells!
Shakespeare.

EXHALEMENT. n. f. [from exhale.] Matter exhaled; vapour.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporal exhalement, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales.
Brown.

To EXHAUST. v. a.

1. To drain; to diminish; to deprive by draining.

Single men be many times more charitable, because their means are less exhausted.
Bacon.

Spermatick matter of a vitious sort abounds in the blood, exhausts it of its best spirits, and deprives the flower of it to the seminal vessels.
Wise's Surgery.

2. To draw out totally; to draw until nothing is left.

Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they exhausted not all its treasures; they left a great deal for the industry and sagacity of after-ages.
Locke.

The nursing grove
Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with softer earth;
But when the alien compost is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails.
Phillips.

EXHAUSTION. n. f. [from exhaust.] The act of drawing or draining.

EXHAUSTIBLE. adj. [from exhaust.] Not to be emptied; not to be all drawn off; inexhaustible.

Of heat and light, what everdureing stores
Brought from the sun's exhaustless golden shores,
Through gulphs immense of intervening air,
Enrich the earth, and every loss repair.
Blackm.

To EXHIBIT. v. a. [exhibeo, Latin.]

1. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose in a formal or publick manner.

If any claim redress of injustice, they should exhibit their petitions in the street. *Shakspeare.*
He suffered his attorney-general to exhibit a charge of high treason against the earl. *Clarendon.*

2. To show; to display.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually exhibiting a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body. *Pope.*

EXHIBITER. *n. f.* [from *exhibit.*] He that offers any thing, as a petition or charge, in a publick manner.

He seems indifferent,
Or rather swaying more upon our part,
Than cherishing th' exhibitors against us. *Shaksp.*

EXHIBITION. *n. f.* [from *exhibit.*]

1. The act of exhibiting; display; setting forth.

What are all mechanick works, but the sensible exhibition of mathematick demonstrations? *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

2. Allowance; salary; pension: it is much used for pensions allowed to scholars at the university.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
Due preference of place and exhibition,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakspeare.*

What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like exhibition thou shalt have from me. *Shaksp.*

All was assigned to the army and garrisons there,
and he received only a pension or exhibition out of his coffers. *Bacon.*

He is now neglected, and driven to live in exile upon a small exhibition. *Swift.*

3. Payment; recompence.

I would not do such a thing for gowns, petticoats, nor caps, nor any petty exhibition. *Shaksp.*

EXHIBITIVE. *adj.* [from *exhibit.*] Representative; displaying.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather, they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously exhibitiv or representative, according to various modes of imitability or participation. *Norris.*

To EXHILARATE. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Latin.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven; to glad; to gladden.

The coming into a fair garden, the coming into a fair room richly furnished, a beautiful person, and the like, do delight and exhilarate the spirits much. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with exhilarating vapours bland
About their spirits, had play'd, and inmost powers
Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Let them thank
Boon nature, that thus annually supplies
Their vaults, and with her former liquid gifts
Exhilarates their languid minds within
The golden rcean confin'd. *Philips.*

EXHILARATION. *n. f.* [from *exhilarate.*]

1. The act of giving gayety.

2. The state of being enlivened.

Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon.*

To EXHORT. *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Latin.]

To incite by words to any good action.

We beseech you, and exhort you by the Lord Jesus, that as ye have received of us, how you ought to walk, so ye would abound. *Thess.*

My duty is to exhort you to consider the dignity of that holy mystery. *Common Prayer.*

Defigning or exhorting glorious war. *Milton.*

EXHORTATION. *n. f.* [from *exhort.*]

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good.

If we will not encourage publick beneficence, till we are secure that no storm shall overturn what we help to build, there is no room for exhortations to charity. *Atterbury.*

2. The form of words by which one is exhorted.

I'll end my exhortation after dinner. *Shaksp.*

EXHORTATORY. *adj.* [from *exhort.*] Tending to exhort.

EXHORTER. *n. f.* [from *exhort.*] One who exhorts or encourages by words.

To EXICCATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Lat.] To dry; to dry up. *Did.*

EXICCATION. *n. f.* [from *exiccate.*] Arefaction; act of drying up; state of being dried up.

What is more easily refuted than that old vulgar addition of an universal drought and exiccation of the earth? As if the sun could evaporate the least drop of its moisture, so that it should never deluged again, but be attracted and elevated quite out of the atmosphere. *Bentley.*

EXICCATIVE. *adj.* [from *exiccate.*] Drying in quality; having the power of drying.

EXIGENCE. } *n. f.* [This word is probably only a corruption of *exigent*, vitiated by an unskilful pronunciation.]

1. Demand; want; need.

As men, we are at our own choice, both for time and place and form, according to the exigence of our own occasions in private. *Hooker.*

You have heard what the present condition and exigencies of these several charities are. *Atterb.*

While our fortunes exceed not the measure of real convenience, and are adapted to the exigencies of our station, we perceive the hand of Providence in our gradual and successive supplies. *Rogers.*

2. Pressing necessity; distress; sudden occasion.

This dissimulation in war may be called stratagem and conduct; in other exigencies address and dexterity. *Broom.*

Now in such exigencies not to need,
Upon my word you must be rich indeed!
A noble superfluity it craves,
Not for yourself, but for your fools and knaves. *Pope.*

EXIGENT. *n. f.* [*exigens*, Latin.]

1. Pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help.

In such an exigent I see not how they could have staid to deliberate about any other regiment than that which already was devoted to their hands. *Hooker, Preface.*

The council met, your guards to find you sent,
And know your pleasure in this exigent. *Waller.*

2. [A law term.] A writ sued when the defendant is not to be found, being part of the process leading to an outlawry. *Shakspeare* uses it for any extremity. *Hammer.*

3. End.

These eyes, like lamps whose waiting oil is spent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their exigent. *Shaksp.*

EXIGUITY. *n. f.* [*exiguus*, Lat.] Smallness; diminutiveness; slenderness.

The exiguity and shape of the extant particles is now supposed. *Boyle on Colours.*

EXIGUOUS. *adj.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little. Not used.

Their subtle parts and exiguous dose are consumed and evaporated in less than two hours time. *Harvey.*

EXILE. *n. f.* [*exilium*, Latin.] It seems anciently to have had the accent indifferently on either syllable; now it is uniformly on the first.]

1. Banishment; state of being banished from one's country.

Our state of bodies would bewray what life
We've led since thy exile. *Shakspeare.*
Welcome is exile, welcome were my death. *Shakspeare.*

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, flaying, pent to linger,
But with a grain of day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakspeare.*

2. The person banished.

O must the wretched exiles ever mourn,
Nor after length of rowling years return? *Dryd.*
Ulysses, sole of all the victor train,
An exile from his dear paternal coast,
Deplor'd his absent queen, and empire lost. *Pope.*

EXILE. *adj.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Small; slender; not full; not powerful. Not in use, except in philosophical writings.

It were good to enquire what means may be to draw forth the exile heat which is in the air; for that may be a secret of great power to produce cold weather. *Bacon.*

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more exile sound than when the lid is open. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To EXILE. *v. a.* [from the noun. This had formerly the accent on the last syllable, now generally on the first, though *Dryden* has used both.] To banish; to drive from a country; to transport.

Call home our exile'd friends abroad,
That fled the snares of watchful tyranny. *Shaksp.*
Foul subordination is predominant,
And equity exile'd your highness' land. *Shaksp.*

For that offence,
Immediately we do exile him hence. *Shakspeare.*
They, fettered with the bonds of a long night,
lay there exiled from the eternal Providence. *Widom.*

His brutal manners from his breast exile'd,
His mien he fashion'd, and his tongue he fil'd. *Dryden.*

Arms and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expel'd and exile'd. *Dryden.*

EXILEMENT. *n. f.* [from *exile.*] Banishment.

Fitzsborn was discarded into foreign service for a pretty shadow of exilement. *Warren.*

EXILIATION. *n. f.* [*exiliatio*, Latin.] The act of springing or rushing out suddenly.

From saltpetre proceedeth the force and report of gunpowder: for sulphur and small-coal mixt, will not make fire with noise or exilition; and powder which is made of impure and greasy petre, hath but a weak emission, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*

EXILITY. *n. f.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Slenderness; smallness; diminution.

Certain flies called ephemeræ, live but a day: the cause is the exility of the spirit, or perhaps the absence of the sun. *Bacon.*

For exility of the voice, or other sounds, it is certain that the voice doth pass through solid and hard bodies, if they be not too thick; and through water, which is likewise a very close body, and such an one as letteth not in air. *Bacon.*

A body, by being subtilized, can lose nothing of its corporeity; neither can it hereby gain any thing but exility; for all degrees of subtilty are essentially the same thing. *Grew.*

EXIMIOUS. *adj.* [*eximius*, Lat.] Famous; eminent; conspicuous; excellent. *Did.*

EXINATION. *n. f.* [*exinatio*, Latin.] Privation; loss.

He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his examination. *Decay of Intel.*

To EXIST. *v. n.* [*existo*, Latin.] To be; to have a being.

It is as easy to conceive that an Almighty Power might produce a thing out of nothing, and make that to *exist de novo*, which did not *exist* before; as to conceive the world to have had no beginning, but to have *existed* from eternity.

It seems reasonable to enquire, how such a multitude comes to make but one idea, since that combination does not always *exist* together in nature.

One year is past, a different scene!
No farther mention of the dead;
Who now, alas, no more is mist
Than if he never did *exist*.

EXISTENCE. } *n. f.* [*existentia*, low Lat.]
EXISTENCY. } State of being; actual possession of being.

Nor is only the *existence* of this animal considerable, but many things delivered thereof.

It is impossible any being can be eternal with successive eternal physical changes, or variety of states or manner of *existence*, naturally and necessarily concomitant unto it.

The soul, secur'd in her *existence*, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point.

When a being is considered as possible, it is said to have an *essence* or nature: such were all things before the creation. When it is considered as actual, then it is said to have *existence* also.

EXISTENT. *adj.* [from *exist*.] Having being; in possession of being or of *existence*.

Whatever sign the sun possessed, whose recess or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, those seasons were actually *existent*.

The eyes and minds are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent*.

EXISTIMATION. *n. f.* [*existimatio*, Latin.]

1. Opinion.
2. Esteem.

EXIT. *n. f.* [*exit*, Latin.]

1. The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off the stage.
2. Retreat; departure; act of quitting the stage; act of quitting the theatre of life.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their *exits* and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts.

A regard for fame becomes a man more towards the *exit* than at his entrance into life.

Many of your old comrades live a short life, and make a figure at their *exit*.

3. Passage out of any place.
In such a pervious substance as the brain, they might find an easy either entrance or *exit*, almost every where.
4. Way by which there is a passage out.
The fire makes its way, forcing the water forth through its ordinary *exits*, wells, and the outlets of rivers.

EXITIAL. } *adj.* [*exitialis*, Latin.] De-
EXITIOUS. } structive; fatal; mortal;
deleterious. Not in use.

Most *exitial* fevers, although not concomitant with the tokens, exanthemata, anthracis, or carbuncles, are to be censured pestilential.

EXODUS. } *n. f.* [*ἔξοδος*.] Departure;
EXODY. } journey from a place: the second book of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and sixty-five days, ever since the time of the Jewish exodus at least.

EXOLET. *adj.* [*exoletus*, Latin.] Obsolete; out of use.

TO EXOLVE. *v. a.* [*exolvere*, Latin.] To loose; to pay.

EXOLUTION. *n. f.* [*exolutio*, Latin.] Laxation of the nerves.

Considering the *exolution* and languor ensuing that action in some, we cannot but think it much abridgeth our days.

EXO'MPHALOS. *n. f.* [*ἔξ and ὀμφαλός*.] A navel rupture.

TO EXONERATE. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Lat.] To unload; to disburden; to free from any heavy charge.

The glands being a congeries of vessels curled, circumscribed, and complicated, give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the secretory ones, which afterwards all exonerate themselves into one common ductus.

EXONERATION. *n. f.* [from *exonerate*.] The act of disburdening, or discharging.

The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and *exoneration*.

EXO'PTABLE. *adj.* [*exoptabilis*, Latin.] Desirable; to be sought with eagerness or desire.

EXORABLE. *adj.* [*exorabilis*, Latin.] To be moved by entreaty.

EXORBITANCE. } *n. f.* [from *exorbitant*.]
EXORBITANCY. }

1. The act of going out of the tracks prescribed.
2. Enormity; gross deviation from rule or right.

I see some of this fault cleave to those, who have eminently corrected all other *exorbitancies* of the tongue.

The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies*.

The people were grossly imposed on, to commit such *exorbitancies* as could not end but in the dissolution of the government.

3. Boundless depravity.
Unbounded in *exorbitancy* of ill.

EXORBITANT. *adj.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Lat.]

1. Going out of the prescribed track.
2. Deviating from the course appointed or rule established.

What signifies the fiction of the tortoise riding upon the wings of the wind, but to prescribe bounds and measures to our *exorbitant* passions;

These phenomena are not peculiar to earthquakes in our times, but have been observed in all ages, and particularly those *exorbitant* commotions of the waters of the globe.

3. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

The Jews who had laws so particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithstanding continually inured with causes *exorbitant*, and such as their laws had not provided for.

4. Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive.

Their subjects would live in great plenty, were not the impositions so very *exorbitant*; for the courts are too splendid for the territories.

So endless and *exorbitant* are the desires of men, that they will grasp at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less.

TO EXORBITATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.] To deviate; to go out of the track or road prescribed.

The planets sometimes would have approached the sun as near as the orb of Mercury, and some-

times have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn.

TO EXORCISE. *v. a.* [*ἑξορκίζω*.]

1. To adjure by some holy name.
2. To drive away spirits by certain forms of adjuration.
3. To purify from the influence of malignant spirits by religious ceremonies.

And fry'rs, that through the wealthy regions run,
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And *exorcise* the beds, and crust the walls.

EXORCISER. *n. f.* [from *exorcise*.] One who practises to drive away evil spirits.

EXORCISM. *n. f.* [*ἑξορκισμός*.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.

Will his lordship behold and hear our *exorcism*?
Symptoms supernatural, must be only curable by supernatural means; namely, by devout prayers or *exorcisms*.

EXORCIST. *n. f.* [*ἑξορκιστής*.]

1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.
2. An enchanter; a conjuror. Improperly.

Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorcists*, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits.

Thou, like an *exorcist*, had conjur'd up
My mortified spirit.

Beguiles the truer office of mine eyes?
Is't real that I see?

EXORDIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a composition.

Now will I thee detain
With poets' fictions, nor oppress thine ear
With circumstance, and long *exordiums* here.

I have been disflatt at this way of writing, by reason of long prefaces and *exordiums*.

EXORNATION. *n. f.* [*exornatio*, Latin.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

It seemeth that all those curious *exornations* should rather cease.

Hyperbolic *exornations* and elegancies many much affect.

EXO'STATED. *adj.* [*exostatus*, Latin.] Deprived of bones.

EXOSTOSIS. *n. f.* [*ἑξ and ὄστος*.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural, as often happens in venereal cases.

EXO'SSEOUS. *adj.* [*ex* and *ossa*, Latin.] Wanting bones; boneless; formed without bones.

Thus we daily observe in the heads of fishes, as also in snails and soft *exosseous* animals, nature near the head hath placed a flat white stone, or testaceous concretion.

EXO'TICK. *adj.* [*ἑξωτικός*.] Foreign; not produced in our own country; not domestic.

Some learned men treat of the nature of letters as of some remote *exotick* thing, wherof we had no knowledge but by fabulous relations.

Continue fresh hot-beds to entertain such *exotick* plants as arrive not to their perfection without them.

EXO'TICK. *n. f.* A foreign plant.

Claudian was seated on the other summit, which was barren, and produced, on some spots,

plants that are unknown to Italy, and such as the gardeners call *exoticks*. *Addison's Guard.*

To **EXPA'ND**. *v. a.* [*expando*, Latin.]

1. To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet.
2. To dilate; to spread out every way; to diffuse.

She useth most the target to fence away the blow, and leaves all other weapons to the Acheron to propagate and expand itself. *Howel.*

Bellerophon's horse framed of iron, and placed between two loadstones, with wings expanded, hung pendulous in the air. *Brown.*

An animal growing, expands its fibres in the air as a fluid. *Arbutnot on Air.*

Along the stream of time thy name Expanded flies and gathers all its fame. *Pope.*

EXPA'NSE. *n. f.* [*expansum*, Latin.] A body widely extended without inequalities.

A murmuring sound

Of waters issue from a cave, and spread Into a liquid plain; then stood unmov'd, Pure as th' expanse of heav'n. *Milton.*

Bright as th' ethereal glows the green expanse. *Savage.*

On the smooth expanse of crystal lakes, The sinking stone at first a circle makes; The trembling surface, by the motion stir'd, Spreads in a second circle, then a third; Wide, and more wide, the floating rings advance, Fill all the wat'ry plain, and to the margin dance. *Pope.*

EXPANSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*from expansible*.] Capacity of extension; possibility to be expanded or spread into a wider surface.

With the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, by which the atoms in one fluid are distinguished from those of another; else all fluids would be alike in weight, expansibility, and all other qualities. *Grew.*

EXPANSIBLE. *adj.* [*from expansus*, Lat.] Capable to be extended; capable to spread into a wider surface.

Bodies are not expansible in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be expanded. *Grew.*

EXPANSION. *n. f.* [*from expand*.]

1. The state of being expanded into a wider surface or greater space.

'Tis demonstrated that the condensation and expansion of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it. *Bentley.*

2. The act of spreading out.

The easy expansion of the wing of a bird, and the lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight. *Grew.*

3. Extent; space to which any thing is extended.

The capacious mind of man cannot be confined by the limits of the world: it extends its thoughts even beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes incursions into that incomprehensible inane. *Locke.*

4. Pure space, as distinct from extension in solid matter.

Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which expresses this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter. *Locke.*

It would for ever take an useless flight, Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite. *Blackmore.*

EXPANSIVE. *adj.* [*from expand*.] Having the power to spread into a wider surface, or greater space.

The elastic or expansive faculty of the air, whereby it dilates itself when compressed, hath been made use of in the common weather glass. *Ray on the Creation.*

Th' expansive atmosphere is cramp'd with cold. *Thomson.*

To **EXPA'TIATE**. *v. n.* [*expatrio*, Latin.]

1. To range at large; to rove without any prescribed limits.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to expatriate in. *Addison's Spectator.*

He looks in heav'n with more than mortal eyes, Bids his free soul expatriate in the skies; Amidst her kindred stars familiar roam, Survey the region, and confess her home. *Pope.*

Expatriate free o'er all this scene of man; A mighty maze! but not without a plan. *Pope.*

With wonder seiz'd, we view the pleasing ground, And walk delighted, and expatriate round. *Pope.*

2. To enlarge upon in language.

They had a custom of offering the tongues to Mercury, because they believed him the giver of eloquence: Dacier expatriates upon this custom. *Broom.*

3. To let loose; to allow to range. This sense, which is active, is very improper.

Make choice of a subject, which, being of itself capable of all that colours and the elegance of design can possibly give, shall afterwards afford an ample field of matter wherein to expatriate itself. *Dryden.*

To **EXPECT**. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Latin.]

1. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil.

We expected

Immediate dissolution. *Milton.*

Needs must the serpent now his capital bruise

Expect with mortal pain. *Milton.*

Good with bad

Expect to hear, supernal grace contending

With sinfulness of man. *Milton.*

Ere, now expect great tidings. *Milton.*

2. To wait for; to attend the coming.

The guards,

By me encamp'd on yonder hill, expect

Their motion. *Milton.*

While, expecting there the queen, he rais'd

His wond'ring eyes, and round the temple gaz'd. *Dryden.*

To **EXPECT**. *v. n.* To wait; to stay.

Elihu had expected till Job had spoken. *Job.*

EXPECTABLE. *adj.* [*from expect*.] To

be expected; to be hoped or feared.

Occult and spiritual operations are not expectable from ice; for being but water congealed, it can never make good such qualities. *Brown.*

EXPECTANCE. } *n. f.* [*from expect*.]

EXPECTANCY. }

1. The act or state of expecting; expectation.

Every moment is expectancy

Of more arrival. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Satyrs leave your petulance,

Or else rail upon the moon,

Your expectancy is too soon;

For before the second cock

Crow, the gates will not unlock. *Ben Jonson.*

This blessed expectancy must be now my theme

But sy, my wand'ring muse, how thou dost stay! *Boyle.*

Expectance calls thee now another way. *Milton.*

2. Something expected.

There is expectancy here from both the sides,

What further you will do. *Shakespeare.*

3. Hope; that of which the expectation is accompanied with pleasure.

Oh, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!

The expectancy and rose of the fair state. *Shaksp.*

EXPECTANT. *adj.* [*French*.] Wait-

ing in expectation.

Her majesty has offered concessions in order to

remove scruples raised in the mind of the expect-

ant heir. *Stowe.*

EXPECTANT. *n. f.* [*from expect*.] One who waits in expectation of any thing; one held in dependence by his hopes.

They, vain expectants of the bridal hour,

My stores in riotous expence devour. *Pope.*

This treatise was agreeable to the whole nation,

except those who had employments, or were

expectants. *Swift to Pope.*

EXPECTATION. *n. f.* [*expectatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of expecting.

The trees

Should have loose men, and expectation fainted

Languing for what it had not. *Shakspere.*

The rest,

That are within the note of expectation,

Already are t' th' court. *Shakspere's Macb.*

'Tis expectation makes a bidding dear. *Congreve.*

2. The state of expecting either with hope or fear.

Live in a constant and serious expectation of that day, when we must appear before the Judge of heaven and earth. *Rogers' Sermons.*

3. Prospect of any thing good to come.

My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my

expectation is from him. *Psalms.*

4. The object of happy expectation; the Messiah expected.

Now clear I understand,

What oft my readiest thoughts have search'd in

vain,

Why our great expectation should be call'd

The Seed of woman. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. A state in which something excellent is expected from us.

How fit it will be for you, born to great a prince, and of so rare not only expectation but proof, to divert your thoughts from the way of goodness. *Sidney.*

You first came home

From travel with such hopes as made you look'd

on,

By all men's eyes, a youth of expectation;

Pleas'd with your growing virtue I receiv'd you. *Orway.*

EXPECTER. *n. f.* [*from expect*.]

1. One who has hopes of something.

There are not great expecters under your administration, according to the period of governors here. *Swift.*

2. One who waits for another.

Signify this loving interview

To the expecters of our Trojan part. *Shakspere.*

To **EXPECTORATE**. *v. a.* [*ex* and

pectus, Lat.] To eject from the breast.

Excrementitious humours are expectorated by a

cough after a cold or an asthma. *Huxley.*

Morbific matter is either attenuated so as to

be returned into the channels, or expectorated by

coughing. *Arbutnot.*

EXPECTORATION. *n. f.* [*from expectorate*.]

1. The act of discharging from the breast.

2. That discharge which is made by cough-

ing, as bringing up phlegm, or any

thing that obstructs the vessels of the

lungs, and straitens the breath.

With water, vinegar, and honey, in pleurifies

and inflammations of the lungs, he mixeth spices,

for promoting expectoration. *Arbutnot.*

EXPECTORATIVE. *adj.* [*from expectorate*.]

Having the quality of promoting ex-

pectoration.

Syrups and other expectoratives, in coughs,

must necessarily occasion a greater cough. *Huxley on Consumptions.*

EXPEDIENCE. } *n. f.* [*from expedient*.]

EXPEDIENCY. }

1. Fitness; propriety; suitability to an end.

Solemn dedications of things set apart for Di-

vine Worship, could never have been universally

- practised, had not right reason dictated the high expediency and great use of such practices. *South.*
2. It is used in *Shakspeare* for expedition; adventure; or attempt.

Let me hear
What yesternight our council did decree,
In forwarding this dear expedience. *Shakspeare.*

3. It is also used by *Shakspeare* for expedition; haste; dispatch.

I shall break
The cause of our expedience to the queen,
And get her leave to part. *Shakspeare.*
Eight tall ships, three thousand men of war,
Are making hither with all due expedience.
Shakspeare's Rich. II.

EXPEDIENT. *adj.* [*expedit*, Latin.]

1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable.
- All things are not expedient: in things indifferent there is a choice; they are not always equally expedient. *Hooker.*

When men live as if there were no God, it becomes expedient for them that there should be none; and then they endeavour to persuade themselves so. *Tillotson.*

2. In *Shakspeare*, quick; expeditious.

The adverse winds
Whose leisure I have staid, have given him time
To land his legions all as soon as I:
His marches are expedient to this town. *Shakspeare.*

EXPEDIENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which helps forward, as means to an end.

God does not project for our sorrow, but our innocence; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an expedient to the other. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A shift; means to an end which are contrived in an exigence, or difficulty.

Th' expedient pleas'd, where neither lost his right;
Mars had the day, and Venus had the night. *Dryden.*

He flies to a new expedient to solve the matter, and supposes an earth of a make and frame like that of Des Cartes. *Woodward.*

EXPEDIENTLY. *adv.* [from *expedient*.]

1. Fitly; suitably; conveniently.
2. Hastily; quickly. Not used.

Let my officers of such a nature
Make an extent upon his house and lands:
Do this expediently, and turn him going. *Shakspeare.*

TO EXPEDITE. *v. a.* [*expedito*, Latin.]

1. To facilitate; to free from impediment.
- By sin and death a broad way now is pav'd,
To expedite your glorious march. *Milton.*

2. To hasten; to quicken.
- An inquisition would still be a further improvement, and would expedite the conversion of the Papists. *Swift.*

3. To dispatch; to issue from a publick office.

Though such charters be expedited of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion. *Bacon.*

EXPEDITE. *adj.* [*expeditus*, Latin.]

1. Quick; hasty; soon performed.
- Whole some advice, and expedite execution in seeing the state of those monsters. *Sandys.*

2. Easy; disencumbered; clear from impediments.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither so fully as is requisite for man's salvation, nor so easily as to make the way plain and expedite enough, that many come to the knowledge of it, and so be saved, and therefore the Scripture has been given. *Hooker.*

3. Nimble; active; agile.

The more any man's soul is cleansed from sensual lusts, the more nimble and expedite it will be in its operations. *Tillotson.*

4. It seems to be used by *Bacon* for light armed in the Roman signification.

He sent the lord chamberlain with expedite forces to speed to Exeter, to the relief of the town. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

EXPEDITELY. *adv.* [from *expedit*.] With quickness; readily; hastily.

Nature left his ears naked, that he may turn them more expeditely for the reception of sounds from every quarter. *Grew.*

EXPEDITION. *n. f.* [from *expedit*.]

1. Haste; speed; activity.

Prayers, whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to express that quick and speedy expedition where with ardent affections, the very wings of prayer, are delighted to present our suits in heaven. *Hooker.*
Ev'n with the speediest expedition
I will dispatch him to the emperor's court. *Shakspeare.*

2. A march or voyage with martial intentions.

Young Octavius, and Mark Antony,
Come down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi. *Shakspeare.*

EXPEDITIOUS. *adj.* [from *expedit*.]

1. Speedy; quick; soon done: as, an expeditious march.

2. Nimble; quick; swift; acting with celerity: as, an expeditious runner.

EXPEDITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *expeditious*.]

Speedily; nimbly; with celerity.

TO EXPEL. *v. a.* [*expello*, Latin.]

1. To drive out; to force away.

The Lord your God shall expel them from before you, and drive them from out of your sight. *Job.*

I may know the let why gentle peace
Should not expel these inconveniences. *Shakspeare.*

Suppose a mighty rock to fall there, it would expel the waters out of their places with such violence as to fling them among the clouds. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To eject; to throw out.

Whatever cannot be digested by the stomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts, and other parts of the body are moved to expel by consent. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The virgin huntress was not slow
To expel the shaft from her contracted bow. *Dryden.*

3. To banish; to drive from the place of residence.

Arms and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expell'd and exil'd left the Trojan shore. *Dryden.*

4. To reject; to refuse.

And would you not poor fellowship expel,
Myself would offer you t' accompany,
In this adventurous chancelous jeopardy. *Hub. To.*

5. To keep off; to exclude; to keep out.

Since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And threw her sun expelling mask away,
The air hath starv'd the roses in her cheeks,
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shakspeare.*
Oh that that earth which kept the world in awe
Would patch a wall, expel the winter's flaw! *Shakspeare.*

EXPELLER. *n. f.* [from *expel*.] One that expels or drives away.

TO EXPEND. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Latin.] To lay out; to spend.

If my death might make this island happy,
I would expend it with all willingness. *Shakspeare.*

The king of England wasted the French king's country, and thereby caused him to expend such sums of money as exceeded the debt. *Hayward.*

The publick burthens, though they may be a good reason for our not expending so much in charity, yet will not justify us in giving nothing. *Atterbury.*

EXPENSE. *n. f.* [*expensum*, Lat.] Cost;

charges; money expended.

Hence comes that wild and vast expense,
That hath enforc'd Rome's virtue thence,
Which simple poverty first made. *Ben Jonson.*

A feast prepar'd with riotous expense,
Much cost, more care, and most magnificence. *Dryden.*

Such provision made, that a country should not want so many springs as were convenient, and afford a supply every where suitable to the necessities and expenses of each climate. *Woodward.*

I can see no reason by which we are obliged to make those prodigious expenses. *Swift.*

EXPENSEFUL. *adj.* [*expense* and *full*]

Costly; chargeable; expensive.

No part of structure is either more expenseful than windows, or more ruinous. *Watson.*

EXPENSELESS. *adj.* [from *expense*.] Without cost.

A physician may save any army by this frugal and expenseless means only. *Milton.*

What health promotes, and gives uneasy'd peace,

Is all expenseless, and procur'd with ease. *Blackmore.*

EXPENSIVE. *adj.* [from *expense*.]

1. Given to expense; extravagant; luxurious.

Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and expensive are dangerous. *Temple.*

2. Costly; requiring expense: as, expensive dress, an expensive journey.

3. Liberal; generous; distributive.

This requires an active, expensive, indefatigable goodness, such as our apostle calls a work and labour of love. *Spratt.*

EXPENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *expensive*.]

With great expense; at great charge.

I never knew him live so great and expensively as he hath done since his return from exile. *Swift.*

EXPENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *expensive*.]

1. Addition to expense; extravagance.

2. Costliness.

Their highways, for their extent, solidity, or expensiveness, are some of the greatest monuments of the grandeur of the Roman empire. *Abb.*

EXPERIENCE. *n. f.* [*experientia*, Lat.]

1. Practice; frequent trial.

Hereof experience hath informed reason, and time hath made those things apparent which were hidden. *Raleigh.*

But apt the mind or fancy is to rove
Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end,
'Till warn'd, or by experience taught, the learn,
That not to know at large of things remote
From use, obscure and subtle, but to know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom; what is more, is fume
Or emptiness, or fond impertinence,
And renders us in things that most concern
Unpractic'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek. *Milton.*

2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice.

Boys immature in knowledge,
Pawn their experience to their present pleasure. *Shakspeare.*

But if you'll prosper, mark what I advise,
Whom age and long experience render wise. *Pope.*

TO EXPERIENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To try; to practise.

2. To know by practice.

He through the armed files
Darts his experienc'd eye. *Milton.*

EXPERIENCED. *participial adj.* [from *experience*.]

1. Made skilful by experience.

We must perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the distinct species; or learn them from such as are used to that sort of things, and are experienced in them. *Locke.*

2. **Wife by long practice.**

To him *experienc'd* Nestor thus rejoind,
O friend! what sorrows do'st thou bring to mind! *Pope.*

EXPERIENCER. n. f. One who makes trials; a practiser of experiments.

A curious *experienter* did affirm, that the likeness of any object, if strongly enlightened, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it, 'till he be dazzled by it; even after he shall have turned his eyes from it. *Digby on Optics.*

EXPERIMENT. n. f. [*experimentum*, Lat.] Trial of any thing; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

That which sheweth them to be wise, is the gathering of principles out of their own particular experiments; and the framing of our particular experiments, according to the rule of their principles, shall make us such as they are. *Hooker.*

It is good also not to try experiments in states, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident. *Bacon.*

Adam! by sad experiment I know,
How little weight with thee my words can find. *Milton.*

'Till his fall man's mind was ignorant of nothing but of sin; or, at least, it rested in the notion without the smart of the experiment. *South's Sermons.*

When we are searching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this sort of observation is called *experiment*. *Watts on the Mind.*

To EXPERIMENT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To try; to search out by trial.

Francisco Redi *experimented* that no putrid flesh will of itself, if all insects be carefully kept from it, produce any. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To know by experience.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one *experiments* whilst he sleeps soundly. *Locke.*

EXPERIMENTAL. adj. [from *experiment*.]

1. Pertaining to experiment.

2. Built upon experiment; formed by observation.

Trust not my reading, nor my observations,
Which with *experimental* seal do warrant,
The tenor of my look. *Shakespeare.*

The *experimental* testimony of Gillius is most considerable of any, who beheld the course thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. Known by experiment or trial.

We have no other evidence of universal impenetrability, besides a large experience, without an *experimental* exception. *Newton.*

These are so far from being subservient to atheism in their audacious attempts, that they rather afford an *experimental* confirmation of the universal deluge. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXPERIMENTALLY. adv. [from *experimental*.] By experience; by trial; by experiment; by observation.

The miscarriage being sometimes universal, has made us impart what we have *experimentally* learned by our own observations. *Everlyn.*

While the man is under the scourge of affliction, he is willing to abjure those sins which he now *experimentally* finds attended with such bitter consequences. *Rogers's Sermons.*

EXPERIMENTER. n. f. [from *experiment*.] One who makes experiment.

Galileus and Mosennus, two exact *experimenters*, do think they find this verity by their experiments; but surely this is impossible to be done. *Digby on Optics.*

EXPERT. adj. [*expertus*, Latin.]

1. Skilful; addressful; intelligent.

Now we will take some order in the town,
Placing therein some *expert* officers. *Shakespeare.*
Again fair Alma lies confest,
Oh Florimel's *expert* breast;
When the the rising sigh contrains,
And by concealing speaks her pains. *Prior.*

2. Ready; dexterous.

The meanest sculptor in th' *Æmilian* square,
Can imitate in brass the nail, and hair;
Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool,
Able t' express the parts, but not dispose the whole. *Dryden.*

They have not the good luck to be perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism, or *expert* in mode and figure. *Locke.*

3. Skilful by practice or experience. This sense is rare.

Expert men can execute, and judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. *Bacon.*

4. It is used by *Pope* with *of* before the object of skill, generally with *in*.

Thy offspring bloom,
Expert of arms, and prudent in debate,
The gifts of Heaven to guard thy hoary state. *Pope's Odyssey.*

EXPERTLY. adv. [from *expert*.] In a skilful, ready, and dexterous manner.

EXPERTNESS. n. f. [from *expert*.] Skill; Readiness; dexterity.

What his reputation, what his valour, honesty, and *expertness* in war. *Shakespeare.*

This army, for the *expertness* and valour of the soldiers, was thought sufficient to have met the greatest army of the Turks. *Knox's History.*

EXPIABLE. adj. [from *expiate*.] Capable to be expiated, or atoned.

To EXPIATE. v. a. [*expiō*, Latin.]

1. To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety; to atone for.

Strong and able petty felons, in true penitence, implore permission to *expiate* their crimes by their assiduous labours in so innocent and so hopeful a work. *Bacon's Phys. Remains.*

The odium which some men's rigour or remissness had contracted upon my government, I resolved to *expiate* by regulations. *King Charles.*

For the cure of this disease an humble, serious, hearty repentance is the only physick; not to *expiate* the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Christ's atonement. *Ray.*

2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

3. To make reparation for.

The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury, to procure some declaration to that purpose, under his majesty's sign manual. *Clarendon.*

The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the more they endeavour to *expiate* that unthriftness by a more careful managery for the future. *Governor of the Tongue.*

EXPIATION. n. f. [from *expiate*.]

1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.

2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement.

Law can discover sin, but not remove,
Save by those shadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats. *Milton.*

The former part of this poem is but a due *expiation* for my not serving my king and country in it. *Dryden.*

Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtues rise to the highest pitch of perfection, there will be still in him so many secret sins, so many human frailties, so many offences of ignorance, passion, and prejudice, so many unguarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of such an *expiation* and atonement, as Christianity has revealed to us, it is impossible he should be saved. *Atanarso's Spectator.*

3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

Upon the birth of such monsters, the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices. *Hayward.*

EXPIATORY. adj. [from *expiate*.] Having the power of expiation or atonement.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice. *Hooker.*

EXPIATION. n. f. [*expilatio*, Latin.]

Robbery; the act of committing waste upon land to the loss of the heir.

EXPIRATION. n. f. [from *expire*.]

1. That act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breast. *Quincy.*

In all *expiration* the motion is outwards, and therefore rather driveth away the voice than draweth it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Of an inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increases upon inspiration; by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in *expiration*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The last emission of breath; death.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration*. *Rambler.*

3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.

4. Vapour; matter expired.

Words of this sort resemble the wind in fury and impetuosity, in transiency and sudden *expiration*. *Decay of Piety.*

Close air is warmer than open air, as the cause of cold is an *expiration* from the earth, which in open places is stronger. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. The cessation of any thing to which life is figuratively ascribed.

To satisfy ourselves of its *expiration* we darkened the room, and in vain endeavoured to discover any spark of fire. *Boswell.*

6. The conclusion of any limited time.

If 'till the *expiration* of your month,
You will return and sojourn with my sister,
Dismissing half your train, come then to me. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

This he did in a fortnight after the *expiration* of the treaty of Uxbridge. *Clarendon.*

To EXPIRE. v. a. [*expiro*, Latin.]

1. To breathe out.

To save his body from the scorching fire,
Which he from hellish entrails did *expire*. *Fairy Queen.*

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and *expiring* air. *Harvey.*

This chaff'd the bear; his nostrils flames *expire*,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden.*

2. To exhale; to send out in exhalations.

The fluid which is thus secreted, and *expired* forth along with the air, goes off in insensible parcels. *Woodward.*

3. To close; to conclude; to bring to an end. Obsolete.

When as time flying with wings swift,
Expired had the term that these two javels
Should render up a reck'ning of their travels. *Hubbard's Tale.*

To EXPIRE. v. m.

1. To make an emission of the breath.

If the inspiring and *expiring* organ of any animal be stop'd, it suddenly dies. *Walton.*

2. To die; to breathe the last.

For when the fair in all their pride *expire*,
To their first elements the souls retire. *Pope.*

3. To perish; to fall; to be destroyed.

All thy praise is vain,
Save what this verse, which never shall *expire*,
Shall to thee dedicate. *Spenser.*

The dead man's knell,
As there scarce ask'd, for whom; and good men's
lives

Expire before the flowers in their cups,
Dying ere they sicken. *Shakespeare.*

4. To fly out with a blast.

The distance judg'd for shot of every size,
The linlocks touch, the ponderous ball *expires*;
The vigorous seaman every port-hole plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryd.*

5. To conclude; to terminate; to come to an end.

A month before
This bond *expires*, I do expect return
Of thrice three times the value of this bond.
Shakespeare.

To EXPLAIN. v. a. [*explico*, Lat.] To expound; to illustrate; to clear by notes or commentaries.

Such is the original design, however we may
explain it away. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

You will have variety of commentators to
explain the difficult passages to you. *Gay.*

Some explained the meaning quite away. *Pope.*

EXPLAINABLE. adj. [from *explain*.] Capable of being explained or interpreted.

It is symbolically *explainable*, and implieth
purification and cleanness. *Brown.*

EXPLAINER. n. f. [from *explain*.] Exp- ositor; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANATION. n. f. [from *explain*.]

1. The act of explaining or interpreting.

2. The sense given by an explainer or in- terpreter.

Before this *explanation* be condemned, and the
bill found upon us, some lawyers should fully
inform the jury. *Swift.*

EXPLANATORY. adj. [from *explain*.] Con- taining explanation.

Had the printer given me notice, I would have
printed the names, and writ explanatory notes.
Swift.

EXPLETIVE. n. f. [*expletivum*, Latin.] Some- thing used only to take up room; something of which the use is only to prevent a vacancy.

These are not only useful *expletives* to matter,
but great ornaments of style. *Swift.*

Off the ear the open vowels tire,
While *expletives* their feeble aid do join. *Pope.*

Expletives, whether words or syllables, are
made use of purely to supply a vacancy: do, be-
fore verbs plural, is absolutely such; and future
tenses may explode *did* and *does*. *Pope.*

EXPLICABLE. adj. [from *explicare*.] Ex- plainable; possible to be explained.

Many difficulties, scarce *explicable* with any
certainty, occur in the fabric of human nature.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Great variety there is in compound bodies,
and little many of them seem to be *explicable*.
Boyle.

To EXPLICATE. v. a. [*explico*, Lat.]

1. To unfold; to expand.

They *explicate* the leaves, and ripen food
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood.
Blackmore.

2. To explain; to clear; to interpret.

They do not understand that part of christian
philosophy which *explicates* the secret nature of
this divine sacrament. *Taylor.*

Although the truths may be elicited and *explic-
ated* by the contemplation of animals, yet they
are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation
of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The last verse of his last satire is not yet suffi-
ciently *explicated*. *Dryden.*

EXPLICATION. n. f. [from *explicare*.]

1. The act of opening, unfolding, or ex- panding:

2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.

The church preacheth, first publishing by way
of testimony, the truth which from them she
hath received, written in the sacred volumes
of scripture; secondly, by way of *explication*,
discovering the mysteries which lie hid therein.
Hooker.

Many things are needful for *explication*, and
many for application unto particular occasions.
Hooker.

Allowances are made in the *explication* of our
Saviour's parables, which hold only as to the
main scope. *Atterbury.*

3. The sense given by an explainer; in- terpretation.

'Tis the substance of this theory I mainly de-
pend upon; many single *explications* and parti-
cularities may be rectified upon farther thoughts.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

EXPLICATIVE. adj. [from *explicare*.] Hav- ing a tendency to explain.

If the term which is added to the subject of a
complex proposition be either essential or any way
necessary to it, then it is called *explicative*; for
it only explains the subject; as every mortal man
is a son of Adam. *Watts' Logic.*

EXPLICATOR. n. f. [from *explicare*.] Ex- pounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLICIT. adj. [*explicitus*, Lat.] Un- folded; plain; clear; not obscure; not merely implied.

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious
method of censuring by the lump, and bring
things close to *explicit* proof and evidence. *Burnet.*

These speculations, when most refined, serve
only to shew how impossible it is for us to have a
clear and *explicit* notion of that which is infinite.
South's Sermons.

EXPLICITLY. adv. [from *explicit*.] Plain- ly; directly; not merely by inference or implication.

This querulous humour carries an implicit re-
pugnance to God's disposal; but where it is in-
dulged, it usually is its own exp-
ositor, and *explicitly* avows it. *Government of the Tongue.*

To EXPLODE. v. a. [*explodo*, Latin.]

1. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; to treat with open contempt; to treat not only with neglect, but open disdain or scorn.

Him old and young
Exploded, and had seiz'd with violent hands,
Had not a cloud defending snatch'd him thence,
Unseen amid' the throng. *Milton.*

Thus was th' applause they meant,
Turn'd to *exploding* his, triumph to shame,
Cast on themselves from their own mouths. *Mil-
ton.*

Old age *explodes* all but morality. *Rymer.*

There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or
terrella, being placed upon its poles, would have
a constant rotation; but this is commonly *ex-
ploded*, as being against all experience. *Wilkins.*

Shall that man pass for a proficient in Christ's
school, who would have been *exploded* in the
school of Zeno? *South.*

Provided that no word, which a society shall
give a sanction to, be antiquated and *exploded*,
they may receive whatever new ones they shall
find occasion for. *Swift.*

2. To drive out with noise and violence.

But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The maffy ball, and the brass tube unload.
Blackmore.

EXPLODER. n. f. [from *explode*.] A hiffer; one who drives out any person or thing with open contempt.

EXPLOIT. n. f. [*exploitum*, Latin, res *exploita*.] A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt.

Know'it thou not any whom corrupting gold
Would tempt into a close *exploit* of death?

Shakespeare's Richard III.
Flight cannot stain the honour you have won;
But mine it will that no *exploit* have done.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.
How shall I relate

To human sense th' invisible *exploits*
Of warring spirits? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
He breaks fierce Hannibal's insulting heats;
Of which *exploit* thus our friend Ennius treats.

Denham.
Will you thus dishonour
Your past *exploits*, and fully all your wars!

To EXPLOIT. v. a. [from the noun.] To perform; to achieve. Not used.

He *exploited* great matters in his own person in
Gallia, and by his son in Spain. *Camden.*

To EXPLORATE. v. a. [*exploro*, Lat.] To search out; to try by searching; to explore.

Snails exclude their horns, and therewith *ex-
plore* their way. *Brown.*

EXPLORATION. n. f. [from *explore*.] Search; examination.

For exact *exploration* scales should be suspended
where the air is quiet, that, clear of impediments,
they may the more freely convert upon their nat-
ural verticity. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Use may be made of the like way of *explora-
tion* in that enquiry which puzzles so many
modern naturalists. *Boyle.*

EXPLORATOR. n. f. [from *explore*.] One who searches; a searcher; an exam- iner.

EXPLORATORY. adj. [from *explore*.] Search- ing; examining.

To EXPLORE. v. a. [*exploro*, Latin.] To try; to search into; to examine by trial.

Abdiel that fight endur'd not, where he stood
Among the mightiest, bent on highest deeds,
And thus his own undaunted heart *explores*. *Mil-
ton.*
Divers opinions I have been inclined to explain
not only as a naturalist, but as a chymist, whe-
ther they be agreeable to true grounds of philo-
sophy, or the *exploring* experiments of the fire.
Boyle.

But Capys, and the rest of sounder mind,
The fatal present to the flames design'd,
Or to the wat'ry deep; at least to bore
The hollow sides, and hidden frauds *explore*.
Dryden's Æneid.

The mighty Stagyrite first left the shore,
Spread all his sails, and durst the deeps *explore*;
He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,
Led by the light of the Mexican star. *Pope.*

EXPLOREMENT. n. f. [from *explore*.] Search; trial.

The frustrated search of Porta, upon the *ex-
ploration* of many, could scarce find one. *Brown.*

EXPLOSION. n. f. [from *explode*.] The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.

Those parts which abound with strata of stone,
or marble, making the strongest opposition, are
the most furiously shattered; an event observable
not only in this, but all other *explosions* whatever.
Woodward's Natural History.

In gunpowder the charcoal and sulphur easily
take fire, and set fire to the nitre; and the spirit
of the nitre being thereby rarified into vapour,
rushes out with *explosion*, after the manner that the
vapour of water rushes out of an æolipile: the
sulphur also being volatile, is converted into va-
pour, and augments the *explosion*. *Newton.*

With *explosion* vast,
The thunder raises his tremendous voice. *Thomson.*

EXPLOSIVE. adj. [from *explode*.] Driv- ing out with noise and violence.

These minerals constitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the assistance of its *explosive* power, renders the shock greater. *Wheatward.*

EXPONENT. *n. f.* [from *expono*, Lat.]

Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the *exponent* arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus six is the *exponent* of the ratio which thirty hath to five. Also a rank of numbers in arithmetical progression, beginning from 0, and placed over a rank of numbers in geometrical progression, are called indices or *exponents*: and in this is founded the reason and demonstration of logarithms; for addition and subtraction of these *exponents* answers to multiplication and division in the geometrical numbers. *Harris.*

EXPONENTIAL. *adj.* [from *exponent*.]

Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraick and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though those terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed. *Harris.*

TO EXPORT. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Latin.]

To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffick.

Glorious followers taint business for want of secrecy, and *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

Edward III. by his encouragement of trade, turned the scale so much in favour of English merchandise, that, by a balance of trade taken in his time, the *exported* commodities amounted to two hundred ninety-four thousand pounds, and the imported but to thirty-eight thousand. *Addison.*

Great ships brought from the Indies precious wood, and *exported* pearls and rubies. *Arbutnot.*

EXPORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTATION. *n. f.* [from *export*.] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessities, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift.*

EXPORTER. *n. f.* [from *export*.] He that carries out commodities, in opposition to the importer, who brings them in.

Money will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*, whether the pieces of each species be by the law bigger or less. *Locke.*

TO EXPOSE. *v. a.* [*expono*, *expositum*, Latin; *exposer*, French.]

1. To lay open; to make liable.

Take physick, Pompe;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And shew Heaven just. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Who here

Will carry whom the highest place *exposes*
Foremost to stand against the Thunder's aim? *Milton.*

To pass the tiger period of his age,
Atting his part upon a crowded stage,
To lasting toils *expos'd*, and endless cares,
To open dangers, and to secret snares. *Prior.*

2. To put in the power of any thing.

But still he held his purpose to depart;
For as he lov'd her equal to his life,
He would not to the seas *expose* his wife. *Dryd.*

3. To lay open; to make bare; to put in a state of being acted upon.

Then joyous birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beasts, by nature strong, renew their love;
Then fields the blades of bury'd corn disclose,
And while the balmy western spirit blows,
Earth to the breath her bosom dares *expose*.
Dryden's Virgil.

4. To lay open to censure or ridicule; to show in such a state as brings contempt.

Like Horace, you only *expose* the follies of men, without arraigning their vices. *Dryden.*

Tully has justly *exposed* a precept, that a man should live with his friend, in such a manner that if he became his enemy, it should not be in his power to hurt him. *Addison's Spectator.*

A fool might once himself alone *expose*,
Now one in verse makes many more in prose. *Pope.*

Your fame and your property suffer alike, you are at once *exposed* and plundered. *Pope.*

5. To lay open to examination.

Those who seek truth only, freely *expose* their principles to the test, and are pleased to have them examined. *Locke.*

6. To put in danger.

The *exposing* himself notoriously did change the fortune of the day, when his troops begun to give ground. *Clarendon.*

7. To cast out to chance.

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *exposes* him: a third man finding him, breeds up and provides for him as his own. *Locke.*

Helpless and naked on a woman's knees,
To be *expos'd* or rear'd as the may please,
Feel her neglect, and pine for her disease. *Prior.*

8. To censure; to treat with dispraise. A colloquial abuse of the word.

A little wit is equally capable of *exposing* a beauty, and of aggravating a fault. *Addison.*

EXPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *expose*.]

1. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air.

Water he chutes clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an *expositional* *Arbutnot.*

The diversity of *exposition* of the several kitchens in this city, whereby some receive the rays of the sun sooner, and others later, will occasion great irregularity as to the time of dining. *Arbutnot.*

2. Explanation; interpretation. [from *expono*, *expono*, Latin.]

My lord of York, it better shew'd with you,
When that your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear with reverence
Your *exposition* on the holy text. *Shakespeare.*

You are a worthy judge;
You know the law: your *exposition*
Hath been most found. *Shakespeare.*

I have sometimes very boldly made such *expositions* of my authors, as no commentator will forgive me. *Dryden.*

EXPOSITOR. *n. f.* [*expositor*, Latin.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter.

A mirth-moving jest,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's *expositor*,
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shaksp.*

In the picture of Abraham's sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy, which is not consistent unto the authority of *expositors*. *Brown's Hebrew Errors.*

The sinner's conscience is the best *expositor* of the mind of God, under any judgment or affliction. *South's Sermons.*

Schoolasts, those copious *expositors* of places, pour out a vain overflow of learning on passages plain and easy. *Locke.*

TO EXPOSTULATE. *v. n.* [*expostulo*, Latin.] To canvas with another; to altercation; to debate without open rupture.

More bitterly could I *expostulate*,
Save that for reverence of some alive
I give a sparing limit to my tongue. *Shakespeare.*

The emperor's ambassador did *expostulate* with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperor. *Hayward.*

It is madness for friendless and unarmed innocence to *expostulate* with invincible power. *L'Estrange.*

Durst I *expostulate* with providence, I then might ask. *Cotton.*

The bishop will *expostulate*, and the tenant will have regard to the reasonableness of the demand. *Swift.*

EXPOSTULATION. *n. f.* [from *expostulate*.]

1. Debate; altercation; discussion of an affair in private without rupture.

Expostulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spectator.*

2. Charge; accusation.

This makes her bleeding patients to accuse
High Heav'n, and these *expostulations* use;
Could nature then no private woman grace,
Whom we might dare to love with such a face? *Walter.*

Expostulation is a private accusation of one friend touching another, supposed not to have dealt singly or confidentially in the course of good friendship. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXPOSTULATOR. *n. f.* [from *expostulate*.]

One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPOSTULATORY. *adj.* [from *expostulate*.]

Containing *expostulation*.

This fable is a kind of an *expostulatory* debate between bounty and ingratitude. *L'Estrange.*

EXPOSURE. *n. f.* [from *expose*.]

1. The act of exposing or setting out to observation.

2. The state of being open to observation.

When we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet. *Shakespeare.*

3. The state of being exposed, or being liable to any thing.

Determine on some course,
More than a wild *exposure* to each chance
That starts i' th' way before thee. *Shakespeare.*

4. The state of being in danger.

Ajax sets Theclites
To match us in comparisons with dirt;
To weaken and discredit our *exposure*,
How hard soever rounded in with danger. *Shak.*

5. Exposition; the situation in which the sun or air is received.

The cold now advancing, set such plants as will not endure the house, in pots, two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure*. *Ex Evelyn.*

TO EXPOUND. *v. a.* [*expono*, Latin.]

1. To explain; to clear; to interpret; to show the meaning of.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of those words than pope Leo himself *expounded* them, whose speech, concerning our Lord's ascension, may serve instead of a marginal gloss. *Hooker.*

This by Calphurnia's dream is signified.
—And this way you have well *expounded* it. *Shakespeare.*

He *expounded* unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself. *Luke.*

Those eight holy fathers, as in matters of faith they did not make truth, but religiously *expounded* it; so in matters of ecclesiastical government, they did not create provinces, but ordered the countries which they then had. *Ralligh.*

2. To examine; to lay open; a latinism.

He *expounded* both his pockets,
And found a watch with rings and lockets. *Hudibras.*

EXPOUNDER. *n. f.* [from *expound*.] Explainer; interpreter.

This they did partly as faithful witnesses; making a mere relation of what God himself had revealed unto them; and partly as careful *expounders*, teachers, and persuaders thereof. *Hooker.*

The best he was

And faithfullest *expounder* of the laws. *Dryden.*

TO EXPRESS. *v. a.* [*exprimo*, *expressus*, Latin.]

1. To copy; to resemble; to represent.

So kids and whelps their fires and dains express,
And so the great I measur'd by the less. *Dryden.*
Adorn a dream, expressing human form,
The shape of him was fuller'd in the storm. *Dryden.*

2. To represent by any of the imitative arts; as poetry, sculpture, painting.

Each skillful artist shall express thy form
In animated gold. *Smith's Placidia and Hippolitus.*

3. To represent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare.

Less than half we find express,
Envy bid conceal the rest. *Milton.*

Though they have learned those sounds, yet
there are no determined ideas laid up in their
minds, which are to be expressed to others by
them. *Locke.*

In moral ideas we have no sensible marks that
resemble them, whereby we can set them down:
we have nothing but words to express them by.
Locke.

True wit is nature to advantage dress'd,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd. *Pope.*

Others for language all their care express,
And value books, as women men, for dress. *Pope.*
To shed tears, among the ancients, when they
should express their gratitude to the gods with joy,
was esteem'd a prophanation. *Broomer.*

4. To show or make known in any manner.

No longer shall the bodice aptly lace,
That air and shape of harmony express,
Fine by degrees, and delicately lets. *Prior.*

5. To utter; to declare: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Mr. Phillips did express himself with much in-
dignation against me one evening. *Pope.*

6. To devote; to designate.

Moses and Aaron took their men repressed by
their names. *Numbers.*

7. To squeeze out; to force out by compression.

Among the watry juices of fruit are all the fruits
out of which drink is expressed; as the grape, and
the apple. *Baron.*

8. To extort by violence, or elicit by art: a latinism.

Halters and racks cannot express from thee
More than thy deeds: 'tis only judgment waits
thee. *Ben Jonson.*

Art did express
A quintessence even from nothingness
From dull privatives and lean emptiness. *Donne.*

EXPRESS. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Copied; resembling; exactly alike.

Of his presence many a sign
Still following thee, still compassing thee round
With goodness and paternal love; his face
Express, and of his steps the track divine. *Milton.*

2. Plain; apparent; declared in direct terms.

There hath been some doubt whether containing
in scripture do import express setting down in plain
terms; or else comprehending in such sort, that
by reason we may from thence conclude all things
which are necessary. *Hooker.*

There is not any positive law of men, whether
general or particular, received by formal express
consent, as in council; or by secret approbation;
but the same may be taken away, if occasion
serves. *Hooker.*

All the gazers on the skies,
Read not in fair heav'n's story
Expresser truth, in truer glory,
Than they might in her bright eyes. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Clear; not dubious. This seems to be no proper use.

I love to feel myself of an express and settled
judgment and affection, in things of the greatest
moment. *Moré's Divine Dialogues.*

As to the testimonies of the fathers, let them be
never so express against all sorts of prayers and
invocations, they hold only of such a sort of
prayer. *Stillinger fleet.*

Where reason or scripture is express for any opi-
nion, or action, we may receive it as of divine
authority. *Locke.*

4. On purpose; for a particular end.

They who are not induced to believe and live
as they ought, by those discoveries which God
hath made in scripture, would stand out against
any evidence whatsoever; even that of a messen-
ger sent express from the other world. *Atterbury.*

EXPRESS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A messenger sent on purpose.

The king sent an express immediately to the
marquis, with all the particular informations.
Clarendon.

As if expresser from all parts had come,
With fresh alarms threatening the fate of Rome.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Upon the first moment I was discovered, the
emperor had early notice of it by an express.
Gulliver's Travels.

2. A message sent.

I am content my heart should be discovered to
the world, without any of those popular captations
which some men use in their speeches and ex-
presses. *King Charles.*

3. A declaration in plain terms. Not usual.

They do not only contradict the general design
and particular expresser of the gospel, but trespass
against all logick and common sense. *Norris.*

EXPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [from express.]

1. That may be uttered or declared.

They had not only a memory and tradition of
it in general, but even of several particular acci-
dents of it likewise, which they handed down-
wards to the succeeding ages, with notes of the
greatest terror expressible. *Woodward.*

2. That may be drawn by squeezing or expression.

EXPRESSION. *n. f.* [from express.]

1. The act or power of representing any thing.

There is nothing comparable to the variety of
instructive expressions by speech, wherewith a man
alone is endowed, as with an instrument suitable
to the excellency of his soul, for the communi-
cation of his thoughts. *Holder on Speech.*

2. The form or mode of language in which any thoughts are uttered.

But all expression sometimes give alloy
To noble thoughts, whose flame shall ne'er decay.
Buckingham.

The poet, to reconcile Helen to his reader,
brings her in as a penitent, condemning her own
infidelity in very strong expressions. *Brown.*

3. A phrase; a mode of speech.

4. The act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press.

Those juices that are so fleshy, as they cannot
make drink by expression, yet may make drink
by mixture of water. *Bacon.*

The juices of the leaves are obtained by ex-
pression: from this juice proceeds the taste.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

EXPRESSIVE. *adj.* [from express.]

Having the power of utterance or represen-
tation. With of before the thing ex-
pressed.

Each verse so swells expressive of her woes,
And ev'ry tear in lines to mournful flows,
We, spite of fame, her fate revers'd believe,
O'erlook her crimes, and think she ought to
live! *Tickel.*

And four fair queens, whose hands sustain a
flow'r,
Ta' expressive emblem of their foster pow'r.
Pope.

A visible and exemplary obedience to God's
laws is the most expressive acknowledgment of

the majesty and sovereignty of God, and disposes
others to glorify him by the same observances.
Rogers.

EXPRESSIVELY. *adv.* [from expressive.]

In a clear and representative way.

EXPRESSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from expressive.]

The power of expression, or re-
presentation by words.

The murrain has all the expressiveness that
words can give: it was here that Virgil drained
lard to outdo Lucretius. *Addison.*

EXPRESSLY. *adv.* [from express.]

In direct terms; plainly; not by implica-
tion; not generally;

It doth not follow, that of necessity we shall
sin, unless we expressly extend this in every par-
ticular. *Hooker.*

Articles of belief, and things which all men
must do, to the end they may be saved, are
either expressly set down in scripture, or else
plainly thereby to be gathered. *Hooker.*

Who dare cross 'em,
Bearing the king's will from his mouth expressly? *Shakespeare.*

The beginning of the worship of images in
these western parts, was by the folly and super-
stition of the people, expressly against the will of
their own bishop. *Stillinger fleet.*

This account I expressly give of them, when I
enter on the argument. *Atterbury.*

All the duties that the best political laws en-
join, as conducive to the quiet and order of so-
cial life, are expressly commanded by our reli-
gion. *Rogers.*

EXPRESSURE. *n. f.* [from express. Now disused.]

1. Expression; utterance.

There is a mystery in the soul of state,
Which hath an operation more divine,
Than breath or pen can give expression to. *Shaks.*

2. The form; the likeness represented.

I will drop some obscure epistles of love;
wherein, by the colour of his beard, the manner
of his gait, the expression of his eye, forehead,
and complexion, he shall find himself personated.
Shakspeare.

3. The mark; the impression.

And nightly, meadow fairies, look you sing,
Like to the gayer compass in a ring:
Ta' expression that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile fresh than all the field to see.
Shakspeare.

To EXPROBRATE. *v. a.* [exprobro, Lat.]

To charge upon with reproach;
to impute only with blame; to upbraid.

To exprobrate their stupidity, he induces the
providence of flocks: now, if the bird had been
unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and
the exprobration not so proper. *Brown.*

EXPROBRATION. *n. f.* [from exprobrate.]

Scornful charge; reproachful accu-
sation; act of upbraiding.

The goodness we glory in, is to find out
somewhat whereby we may judge others to be
ungorily: each other's fault we observe as mat-
ter of exprobration, not of grief. *Hooker.*

The Partisans, with exprobration of Crassus's
thirst after money, poured gold into his mouth
after he was dead. *Abbar.*

It will be a denial with scorn, with a taunting
exprobration; and to be miserable without com-
miseration, is the height of misery. *South.*

No need such boasts, or exprobrations false
Of cowardice: the military mould
The British files transcend in evil hour
For their proud foes. *Philips.*

To EXPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [ex and proprius, Latin.]

To make no longer
our own; to hold no longer as a pro-
perty. Not in use.

When you have resigned, or rather assigned,
your expropriated will to God, and thereby en-

trusted him to will for you, all his dispensations towards you are, in effect, the acts of your own will.
Boyle's Seraphick Love.

To EXPUGN. *v. a.* [*expugno*, Latin.]

To conquer; to take by assault.

EXPUGNATION. *n. f.* [from *expugno*.]

Conquest; the act of taking by assault.

The expugnation of Vienna he could never accomplish.
Sandys.

To EXPULSE. *v. a.* [*expulsus*, Latin.]

To drive out; to expel; to force away.

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from France,

And not have title of an earldom there. *Shaks.*

Suppose a nation where the custom were, that after full age the sons should *expulse* their fathers and mothers out of possessions, and put them to their penions. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Inwardly received, it may be very diuretick,

and *expulse* the stone in the kidneys. *Brown.*

Dictys relates, that Pelus was *expuls'd* from his kingdom by Acastus. *Broome.*

EXPULSION. *n. f.* [from *expulse*.]

1. The act of expelling or driving out.

A wooer,
More hateful than the foul *expulsion* is,
Of thy dear husband. *Shaks. Cymbeline.*

Sole victor from th' *expulsion* of his foes,

Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd. *Milton.*

Others think it possible so to contrive several pieces of steel and a load-stone, that, by their continual attraction and *expulsion* of one another, they may cause a perpetual revolution of a wheel. *Wilkins' Dædalus.*

This magnificent temple was not finished 'till after the *expulsion* of Tarquin. *Stillingfleet.*

Coffee-coloured urine proceeds from a mixture of a small quantity of blood with the urine; but often prognosticates a resolution of the obstructing matter, and the *expulsion* of gravel or a stone. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The state of being driven out.

To what end had the angel been sent to keep the entrance into Paradise after Adam's *expulsion*, if the universe had been Paradise. *Raleigh.*

EXPULSIVE. *adj.* [from *expulse*.] Having the power of expulsion.

If the member be dependent, by raising of it up, and placing it equal with, or higher than the rest of the body, the influx may be restrained, and the part strengthened by *expulsive* bandages. *Wise's Surgery.*

EXPUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *expunge*.] Abolition; the act of expunging, blotting, or effacing.

To EXPUNGE. *v. a.* [*expungo*, Latin.]

1. To blot out; to rub out.

The difference of the denarius and drachm having been done in the manuscript, it was needless to *expunge* it. *Arbuthnot.*

Neither do they remember the many alterations, additions, and *expungings* made by great authors in those treatises which they prepare for the publick. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense
The balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence?
Sandys.

Deduct what is but vanity, or dross,
Or learning's luxury, or idleness,
Or tricks to shew the stretch of human brain
Mere curious pleasure, or ingenious pain;
Expunge the whole, or lop th' excrecent parts
Of all, our vices have created arts:
Then see how little the remaining sum,
Which serve the past, and must the times to come!

EXPURGATION. *n. f.* [*expurgatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of purging or cleansing.

All the intonches, but especially the great ones, kidneys and ureters, serve for *expurgation*. *Wise's Surgery.*

2. Purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood.

Wise men know, that arts and learning want *expurgation*; and if the course of truth be permitted to itself, it cannot escape many errors. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errors.*

EXPURGATOR. *n. f.* One who corrects by expunging.

They may well be allowed an *expurgator*.
Lord Digby.

EXPURGATORY. *adj.* [*expurgatorius*, Latin.] Employed in purging away what is noxious: as, the *expurgatory* index of the Romanists directs the abolition or expunction of passages admitted by any authors contrary to popery.

There wants *expurgatory* animadversions, whereby we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and having once a conceded list, we might with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EXQUISITE. *adj.* [*exquisitus*, Latin.]

1. Far-sought; excellent; consummate; complete.

His absolute exactness they imitate by tending unto that which is most *exquisite* in every particular. *Hooker.*

Why should the state be troubled with this needless charge of keeping and maintaining so great a navy in such *exquisite* perfection and readiness. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Adam and Eve, before the fall, were a different species; and none but a poet of the most unbounded invention, and the most *exquisite* judgment, could have fitted their conversation and behaviour to their state of innocence. *Addis.*

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more *exquisite* degree than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure, without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Consummately bad.

With *expulsive* malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falsity and contempt. *K. Charles.*

3. Very sensibly felt.

The scales of the scarf-skin hinder objects from making too painful and *exquisite* impression on the nerves. *Chyane.*

EXQUISITELY. *adv.* [from *exquisite*.] Perfectly; completely: in either a good or ill sense.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut than with both open; for that the spirits visual unite themselves, and become stronger. *Bacon.*

A collection of rare manuscripts, *exquisitely* written in Arabic, and sought in the most remote parts by Epenius, the most excellent linguist. *Wotton.*

The soldier then, in Grecian arts unskill'd,
Returning rich with plunder from the field,
If cups of silver or of gold be brought,
With jewels set, and *exquisitely* wrought,
To glorious trappings straight the plate he turn'd,
And with the glit'ring spoil his horse adorn'd.

The poetry of operas is generally as *exquisitely* ill as the music is good. *Addison on Italy.*

EXQUISITENESS. *n. f.* [from *exquisite*.]

Nicety; perfection.

We suppose the superficies of the two glasses should be to exactly flat and smooth, that no air at all can come between them; and experience has informed us, that it is extremely difficult to procure from our ordinary tradesmen either glasses or marbles so much as approaching such an *exquisiteness*. *Boyle.*

EXSCRIPT. *n. f.* [*exscriptum*, Latin.] A

copy; a writing copied from another.

EXSICCANT. *adj.* [from *exsiccare*.] Drying; having the power to dry up.

Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others dry in themselves, yet require *exsicants*, as bones. *Wise's Anatomy.*

To EXSICCATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Lat.] To dry.

If in a dissolution of steel a separation of parts be made by precipitation, or exhalation, the *exsiccated* powder ascends not unto the loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the moisture and vegetative nature of the earth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

EXSICCATION. *n. f.* [from *exsiccare*.] The act of drying.

That which is concreted by *exsiccation*, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation; as earth, dirt, and clay. *Brown.*

EXSICCATIVE. *adj.* [from *exsiccare*.] Having the power of drying.

EXSPUTION. *n. f.* [*expusio*, Latin.] A discharge of saliva by spitting. *Quincy.*

EXSUCTION. *n. f.* [*exugo*, Latin.] The act of sucking out, or draining out, without immediate contact of the power of sucking with the thing sucked.

If you open the valve, and force up the sucker, after this first *exsuction*, you will drive out almost a whole cylinder full of air. *Boyle.*

EXSUDATION. *n. f.* [from *exudo*, Latin.] A sweating out; an extillation; an emission.

They seemed to be made by an *exsudation*, or extillation of some petrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Darham.*

EXSUFFLATION. *n. f.* [from *ex* and *sufflo*, Latin.] A blast working underneath.

Of volatility, the most degree is when it will fly away without returning: the next is when it will fly up, but with ease return: the next is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of *exsufflation*, without vapouring. *Bacon.*

To EXSUFFOLATE. *v. a.* [a word peculiar to *Shakspeare*.] To whisper; to buzz in the ear: from the Italian verb *suffolar*.

Exchange me for a goat,
When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such *exsuffolate* and blown furnaces. *Othello.*

To EXSUCCITATE. *v. a.* [*exsuccito*, Lat.] To rouse up; to stir up. *Dist.*

EXTANCY. *n. f.* [from *extant*.]

1. The state of rising above the rest.

2. Parts rising up above the rest; in opposition to those depressed.

The order of the little *extant*, and consequently that of the little depressions, will be altered likewise. *Boyle on Colours.*

EXTANT. *adj.* [*extans*, Latin.]

1. Standing out to view; standing above the rest.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums is naked, and not invested with that sensible membrane called periostrum, wherewith the other bones are covered. *Ray.*

If a body have part of it *extant*, and part of it immersed in fluid, then so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part shall be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*

2. Publick; not suppressed.

The first of the continued weekly bills of mortality, *extant* at the parish clerks hall, begins the twenty-ninth of December 1603. *Graunt's Bill of Mortality.*

EXTA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*extaticus*.] See **EC-EXTA'TICK.** } **STACY.**

1. Tending to something external.

I find in me a great deal of *extant* love, which continually carries me to good without myself. *Boyle.*

2. Rapturous; in a state in which the soul seems to leave the body.

In trance *extasie* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*

EXTEMPORAL. *adj.* [*extemporalis*, Lat.]

1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden.

Alcidamus the sophister hath arguments to prove, that voluntary and *extemporal* far excelleth premeditated speech. *Hooker.*

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, of good *extemporal* judgment and discourse, for the satisfying of publick ministers. *Hutton.*

2. Speaking without premeditation.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be *extemporal*. *Ben Jonson.*

EXTEMPORALLY. *adv.* [from *extemporal*.] Quickly; without premeditation.

The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels *Shakespeare.*

EXTEMPORANEOUS. *adj.* [*extemporaneus*, Latin.] Unpremeditated; sudden.

EXTEMPORARY. *adj.* [*extemporarius*, Lat.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick.

This custom was begun by our ancestors out of an ambition of shewing their *extemporary* ability of speaking upon any subject. *Mare.*

That men should confer at very distant removes by an *extemporary* intercourse, is another reputed impossibility. *Glanville.*

They write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent interlinations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations, or *extemporary* expletives. *Swift.*

EXTEMPORE. *adv.* [*extempore*, Lat.]

1. Without premeditation; suddenly; readily; without any previous care or preparation.

You may do it *extempore*; for it is but roaring. *Shakespeare.*

Nothing great ought to be ventured upon without preparation; but, above all, how foolish is it to engage *extempore*, where the concern is eternity? *South's Sermons.*

Hast thou no mark at which to bend thy bow?
Or, like a boy, pursue the carrion-crow
With pellets and with stones from tree to tree,
A fruitless toil, and liv'st *extempore*? *Dryden.*

2. It is sometimes used as an adjective, but very improperly.

I have known a woman branch out into a long *extempore* dissertation upon a petticoat. *Aldison.*

EXTEMPORINITY. *n. f.* [from *extempore*.] The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation; the state of being unpremeditated.

To EXTEMPORIZE. *v. n.* [from *extempore*.] To speak extempore, or without premeditation.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though even here, it is much more excusable in a sermon than in a prayer. *South's Sermons.*

To EXTEND. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out in any direction.

See the figure of his lifeless friend,
And his old sire, his helpless hand extend. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Should'ring God's altar a vile image stands,
Relics his features, and extends his hands. *Pope.*

2. To amplify: opposed to contract.

It is sufferable in any to use what liberty they list in their own manner of writing; but the contracting and extending the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office. *Watson.*

3. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand.

He much magnifies the capacity of his understanding, who persuades himself that he can ex-

tend his thoughts further than God exists, or imagine any expansion where he is not. *Locke.*

4. To widen to a large comprehension.

Few extend their thoughts towards universal knowledge. *Locke.*

5. To stretch into assignable dimensions; to make local; to magnify so as to fill some assignable space.

The mind, say they, while you sustain
To hold her station in the brain;
You grant, at least she is extended,
Ergo the whole dispute is ended. *Prior.*

6. To enlarge; to continue.

To Helen's bed the gods alone assign
Hermione 't' extend the regal line. *Pope's Odyss.*

7. To increase in force or duration.

If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and extend his passion:
Feed and regard him not. *Shakespeare's Mark.*

The eyes of Tobit carrying in themselves some action of their own, were additionally promoted by that power which can extend their natures into production of effects, beyond created efficiencies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

8. To enlarge the comprehension of any position.

Seeing it is not set down how far the bounds of his speech concerning dissimilitude reach, who can assure us that it *extended* farther than to those things only wherein the nations were idolatrous? *Hooker.*

9. To impart; to communicate.

Let there be none to extend mercy unto him. *Psalms.*

10. To seize by course of law.

The law, that settles all you do,
And marries where you did but woo;
And if it judge upon your side,
Will soon extend her for your bride;
And put her person, goods or lands,
Or which you like best, int' your hands. *Hudib.*

To EXTEND. *v. n.* To reach to any distance.

My goodness *extendeth* not to thee. *Psalms.*
The bigness of such a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of a middling lungs can easily extend. *Graunt.*

EXTENDER. *n. f.* [from *extend*.] The person or instrument by which any thing is extended.

The extension made, the *extenders* are to be loosened gently. *Wiseman.*

EXTENDIBLE. *adj.* [from *extend*.]

1. Capable of extension; capable to be made wider or longer.

Tubes, recently made of fluids, are easily lengthened; such as have often suffered force, grow rigid, and hardly *extendible*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. That may be seized by law.

EXTENDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *extend*.]

Unlimited extension. In this sense it is once found; but, I think, with little propriety.

Certain *molecular* *seminales* must keep the world from an infinitude and *extendlessness* of excursions every moment into new figures and animals. *Halle's Origin of Mankind.*

EXTENSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *extendible*.]

The quality of being extendible.

In what manner they are mixed, so as to give a fibre *extensibility*, who can say? *Grew.*

EXTENSIBLE. *adj.* [*extensio*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth.

The malleus being fixed to an *extensible* membrane, follows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inward. *Holder.*

2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

That love is blind, is *extensible* beyond the object of poetry. *Glanville.*

EXTENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *extendible*.] Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION. *n. f.* [from *extensio*, Lat.]

1. The act of extending.

2. The state of being extended.

The hiccough cometh of fullness of meat, especially in children, which causeth an *extension* of the stomach. *Bacon.*

All rest satisfied at the postures of moderation, and none endure the extremity of flexure or *extension*. *Brown.*

This foundation of the earth upon the waters, or *extension* of it above the waters, doth agree to the antediluvian earth. *Burnet.*

By this idea of solidity is the *extension* of body distinguished from the *extension* of space: the *extension* of body being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, moveable parts; and the *extension* of space, the continuity of un-solid, inseparable, and immoveable parts. *Locke.*

EXTENSIONAL. *adj.* [from *extension*.]

Long drawn out; having great extent.

You ran into these *extensional* phantasms, which I look upon as contemptuously, as upon the quick wriggings up and down of pismires. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

EXTENSIVE. *adj.* [*extensus*, Latin.]

1. Wide; large.

I would not be understood to recommend to all a pursuit of those sciences, to those *extensive* lengths to which the moderns have advanced them. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. That may be extended. Not used.

Silver beaters chuse the finest coin, as that which is most *extensive* under the hammer. *Boyle.*

EXTENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extensive*.]

Widely; largely.

'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgement concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances, and surveying them *extensively*, and comparing and balancing them all aight. *Watts on the Mind.*

EXTENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *extensive*.]

1. Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness.

As we have reason to admire the excellency of this contrivance, so have we to applaud the *extensiveness* of the benefit. *Gov. of Tongue.*

An *extensiveness* of understanding and a large memory are of service. *Watts' Logick.*

2. Possibility to be extended.

We take notice of the wonderful dilatibility or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents: I myself have taken two entire adult mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Ray.*

EXTENSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The muscle

by which any limb is extended.

Extensors are muscles so called, which serve to extend any part. *Quincy.*

Civil people had the flexors of the head very strong; but in the insolent there was a great overbalance of strength in the *extensors* of the neck. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Macc. Scib.*

EXTENT. *participle* from *extend*. Ex-

tended. Not used.

Both his hands most filthy secular,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly. *Spenser.*

EXTENT. *n. f.* [*extentus*, Latin.]

1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended.

If I mean to reign
David's true heir, and his full sceptre sway
To just extent over all Israel's sons. *Milton.*

2. Bulk; size; compass.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,
Of huge extent sometimes. *Shelton.*

- Ariana, of Darius' race,
That rul'd th' extent of Asia. *Glover.*
3. Communication; distribution.
An emperor of Rome,
Troubled, confronted thus, and for th' extent,
Of equal justice us'd with such contempt. *Shaksp.*
4. Execution; seizure.
Let my officers
Make an extent upon his house and land,
And turn him going. *Shaksp. As you Like it.*
- TO EXTENUATE. *v. a.* [extenuo, Latin.]
1. To lessen; to make small or slender in bulk.
His body behind his head becomes broad,
from whence it is again extenuated all the way to the tail. *Grew's Museum.*
2. To lessen; to diminish in any quality.
To perfit
In doing wrong, extenuates not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy. *Shakspere.*
But fortune there extenuates the crime;
What's vice in me, is only mirth in him. *Dryd.*
3. To lessen; to degrade; to diminish in honour.
Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can extenuate thee? *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
4. To lessen in representation; to palliate: opposite to aggravate.
When you shall these unlucky deeds relate,
Speak of me, as I am: nothing extenuate,
Nor set down ought in malice. *Shakspere.*
Upon his examination he denied little of that
wherewith he was charged, nor endeavoured
much to excuse or extenuate his fault; so that,
not very wisely thinking to make his offence less
by confession, he made it enough for condemnation.
Bacon.
Yet hear me, Sampson, not that I endeavour
To lessen or extenuate my offence. *Milton.*
5. To make lean.
6. To make rare: opposed to dense.
The race of all things here is to extenuate and
turn things to be more pneumatical and rare, and
not to retrograde from pneumatical to that which
is dense. *Bacon.*
- EXTENUATION. *n. f.* [from extenuate.]
1. The act of representing things less ill
than they are; contrary to aggravation; palliation.
2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment.
When sin is to be judged, the kindest enquiry
is what deeds of charity we can allege in extenuation
of our punishment. *Atterbury.*
3. A loss of plumpness, or a general decay
of the muscular flesh of the whole body.
A third sort of marasmus is an extenuation of
the body, caused through an immoderate heat
and dryness of the parts. *Harvey.*
- EXTERIOR. *adj.* [exterior, Latin.]
- Outward; external; not intrinsic.
And what is faith, love, virtue unessay'd
Alone, without exterior help sustain'd. *Milton.*
Seraphick and common-lovers behold exterior
beauties, as children and astronomers consider
Galileo's optick glasses. *Boyle.*
Father, blacker, and mewier, are words which,
together with the thing they denominate, imply
also something else separate and exterior to the
existence of that thing. *Locke.*
- EXTERIORLY. *adv.* [from exterior.] Outwardly; externally; not intrinsically.
You have slander'd nature in my form;
Which, howsoever rude exteriorly,
Is yet the cover of a fairer mind,
Than to be butcher of an innocent child. *Shakspere.*
- TO EXTERMINATE. *v. a.* [extermino, Latin.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to abolish; to destroy.

- Unlucky vices, on which the exterminating
lot happened to fall. *Decay of Piety.*
Alexander left Grecian colonies in the Indies;
but they were exterminated by Sandrocottus.
Arbutnot on Coins.
- This discovery alone is sufficient, if the vices of
men did not captivate their reason, to explode
and exterminate rank atheism out of the world.
Bentley's Sermons.
- EXTERMINATION. *n. f.* [from exterminare.] Destruction; excision.
The question is, how far an holy war is to be
pursued, whether to displanting and extermination
of people? *Bacon.*
- EXTERMINATOR. *n. f.* [exterminator, Latin.]
The person or instrument by which any
thing is destroyed.
- TO EXTERMINATE. *v. a.* [extermino, Latin.]
To exterminate; to destroy. Not used.
If you do sorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love, your sorrow and my grief
Were both extermin'd. *As you Like it.*
- EXTERN. *adj.* [externus, Latin.]
1. External; outward; visible.
When my outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment extern, 'tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve
For daws to peck at. *Shakspere's Othello.*
2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic; not depending on itself.
When two bodies are pressed one against another,
the rare body not being so able to resist
division as the dense, and being not permitted
to retire back, by reason of the extern violence
impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be
severed. *Digby.*
- EXTERNAL. *adj.* [externus, Latin.]
1. Outward; not proceeding from itself;
operating or acting from without: opposite to internal.
We come to be assured that there is such a
being, either by an internal impression of the notion
of a God upon our minds, or else by such
external and visible effects as our reason tells us
must be attributed to some cause, and which we
cannot attribute to any other but such as we
conceive God to be. *Tillotson.*
Shells being exposed loose upon the surface of
the earth to the injuries of weather, to be trod
upon by horses and other cattle, and to many
other external accidents, are, in tract of time,
broken to pieces. *Woodward.*
2. Having the outward appearance; having
to the view or outward perception
any particular nature.
Adam was then no less glorious in his externals:
he had a beautiful body as well as an immortal soul.
South.
He that commits only the external act of idolatry
is as guilty as he that commits the external
act of theft. *Stillingfleet.*
- EXTERNALLY. *adv.* [from external.] Outwardly.
The exterior ministry, externally and alone,
hath in it nothing excellent, as being destitute of
the sanctity that God requires, and it is common
to wicked men and good. *Taylor.*
- TO EXTERIL. *v. n.* [ex and stillo, Latin.]
To drop or distil from.
- EXTILATION. *n. f.* [from ex and stillo, Latin.] The act of falling in drops.
They seem'd made by an exudation or extilation
of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth.
Derham's Phys. Theology.
- TO EXTIMULATE. *v. a.* [extimulo, Latin.] To prick; to incite by stimulation.
Choler is one excretion whereby nature excludeth
another, which, descending into the

- bowels, extimulates and excites them unto expulsion.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
- EXTIMULATION. *n. f.* [from extimulatio, Lat.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or sensation.
The native spirits admit great diversity; as,
hot, cold, active, dull, &c. whence proceed
most of the virtues of bodies; but the air intermixed
is without virtues, and maketh things insipid,
and without any extimulation. *Bacon.*
- EXTINCT. *adj.* [extinctus, Latin.]
1. Extinguished; quenched; put out.
They are extinct, quenched as tow. *Isaiah.*
Their purple vengeance bath'd in gore retired,
Her weapons blunted, and extinct her fires. *Pope.*
2. At a stop; without progressive succession.
My days are extinct. *Job.*
The royal family is all extinct,
And she who reigns bestows her crown on me. *Dryden.*
The nobility are never likely to be extinct,
because the greatest part of their titles descend to
heirs general. *Swift.*
3. Abolished; out of force.
A censure inflicted a jure continues, though
such law be extinct, or the lawgiver removed
from his office. *Ayliffe.*
- EXTINCTION. *n. f.* [extinctio, Latin.]
1. The act of quenching or extinguishing.
Red-hot needles or wires, extinguished in
quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according
to the laws of position and extinction. *Brown.*
2. The state of being quenched.
The parts are consumed through extinction of
their native heat, and dissipation of their radical
moisture. *Harvey.*
3. Destruction; excision.
The extinction of nations, and the desolation
of kingdoms, were but the effects of this destructive
evil. *Rogers' Sermons.*
4. Suppression.
They lie in dead oblivion, losing half
The fleeting moments of too short a life,
Total extinction of th' enlighten'd soul. *Thomson.*
- TO EXTINGUISH. *v. a.* [extinguo, Latin.]
1. To put out; to quench.
The soft god of pleasure that warm'd our desires,
Has broken his bow, and extinguish'd his fires. *Dryden.*
Then rose the seed of chaos and of night,
To blot out order, and extinguish'd light. *Pope.*
2. To suppress; to destroy.
They extinguish the love of the people to the
young king, by remembering some imperfections
of his father. *Hayward.*
My fame of chastity, by which the skies
I reacht before, by thee extinguish'd dies. *Denham.*
3. To cloud; to obscure.
Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount,
Her nat'ral graces that extinguish art. *Shakspere.*
- EXTINGUISHABLE. *adj.* [from extinguish.] That may be quenched, suppressed, or destroyed.
- EXTINGUISHER. *n. f.* [from extinguish.]
A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.
If it should ever offer to flame out again, I
would use the conicum as an extinguisher to
smother it. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And hoods the flames. *Dryden.*
'Tis better to cover the vital flame with an
extinguisher of honour, than let it consume till
it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the
socket. *Callier on the Palace of Life.*
- EXTINGUISHMENT. *n. f.* [from extinguish.]

EXT

1. Extinction; suppression; act of quenching; destruction.
When death's form appears, the seareth not
An utter quenching, or *extinguishment*;
She would be glad to meet with such a lot,
That to the might all future ill prevent.
Davies
He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for
the better *extinguishment* of the civil wars of
France.
Bacon
The immediate cause of death is the resolu-
tion or *extinguishment* of the spirits.
Bacon
 2. Abolition; nullification.
Divine laws of christian church polity may not
be altered by *extinguishment*.
Hooker
 3. Termination of a family or succession.
His heart easily conceived treason against the
crown, wherein he perished himself, and made
a final *extinguishment* of his house and honour.
Davies on Ireland
- To EXTIRP. v. a. [*extirpo*, Latin.] To
eradicate; to root out. Not used.
Which to *extirp* he laid him privily
Down in a darksome lowly place far in.
Nor shall that nation boast it so with us,
But be *extirped* from our provinces.
Shaksp.
- To EXTIRPATE. v. a. [*extirpo*, Lat.]
To root out; to eradicate; to excise;
to destroy.
The rebels were grown so strong, that they
made account speedily to *extirpate* the British
nation in that kingdom.
Dryden
We in vain endeavour to drive the wolf from
our own to another's door; the breed ought to
be *extirpated* out of the island.
Locke
It is not the business of virtue to *extirpate* the
affections, but to regulate them.
Addison
- EXTIRPATION. n. f. [from *extirpare*.]
The act of rooting out; eradication;
excision; destruction.
It is said that popery, for want of utter *extir-
pation*, hath in some places taken root and
flourished again.
Hooker
Religion requires the *extirpation* of all those
passions and vices which render men unfriendly
and troublesome to one another.
Tillotson
- EXTIRPATOR. n. f. [from *extirpare*.]
One who roots out; a destroyer.
- EXTISPICIOUS. adj. [*extispicius*, Lat.]
Augural; relating to the inspection of
entrails in order to prognostication.
Thus hath he deluded many nations unto his
augural and *extispicius* inventions, from casual
and uncontrived contingencies, divining events
succeeding.
Brown's Vulgar Errors
- To EXTOL. v. a. [*extollo*, Latin.] To
praise; to magnify; to laud; to cele-
brate.
Exalt him that rideth upon the heavens.
Psalms
When a rich man speaketh, every man hold-
eth his tongue; and look, what he saith they
exalt it to the clouds.
Ecclisiasiticus
Heaven and earth shall high *extol*
Thy praises with th' innumerable sound
Of hymns, and sacred songs, wherewith thy
throne
Encompass'd shall resound thee ever blest'd.
Milton
Let Araby *extol* her happy coast,
Her cinnamon and sweet anisum boast.
Dryd.
- EXTOLLER. n. f. [from *extol*.] A praiser;
a magnifier; one that praises to the
skies.
- EXTORSIVE. adj. [from *extors*.] Hav-
ing the quality of drawing by violent
means.
- EXTORSIVELY. adv. [from *extorsio*.]
In an extorsive manner; by violence.

EXT

- To EXTORT. v. a. [*extorqueo*, *extor-
tus*, Latin.]
1. To draw by force; to force away; to
wrest; to wring from one.
'Till the injurious Romans did *extort*
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakspere*
That glory never shall his wrath or might
Extort from me, to bow and sue for grace
With suppliant knee, and deify his pow'r.
Milton's Paradise Lost
I remember well the impious oath,
Hardly *extorted* from my trembling youth.
Rowe
My earnest desires, not any doubts of your
goodness, but my real concern for your wel-
fare, *extort* this from me.
Wake
 2. To gain by violence or oppression.
His tail was stretch'd out in wood'rous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it taught,
And with *extorted* power and borrow'd strength,
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought.
Spenser
Are my chests fill'd up with *extorted* gold?
Shakspere's Henry vi.
- To EXTORT. v. n. To practise oppres-
sion and violence. Disused.
To whom they never gave any penny of en-
tertainment, but let them feed upon the coun-
tries, and *extort* upon all men where they come.
S. enser on Ireland
Before they did *extort* and oppress the people
only by colour of a lewd custom, they did after-
wards use the same extortions by warrant.
Davies on Ireland
- EXTORTER. n. f. [from *extort*.] One
who practises oppression or extortion.
- EXTORTION. n. f. [from *extort*.]
1. The act or practice of gaining by vio-
lence and rapacity.
That goodness
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by *extortion*.
Shakspere's Henry viii.
Oppression and *extortion* did maintain the
greatness, and oppression and *extortion* did *exting-
uish* the greatness of that house.
Davies
2. Force by which any thing is unjustly
taken away.
Because the lords had power to impose this
charge, the freeholders were glad to give a
great part of their lands to hold the rest free from
that *extortion*.
Davies on Ireland
A succeeding king's just recovery of rights
from unjust usurpations and *extortions*, shall never
be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles*
- EXTORTIONER. n. f. [from *extortion*.]
One who practises extortion; one who
grows rich by violence and rapacity.
There will be always murderers, adulterers,
extortioners, church-robbers, traitors, and other
rabblerment.
Camden
The covetous *extortioner* is involved in the same
sentence.
Decay of Piety
- To EXTRACTION. v. a. [*extraho*, *extrac-
tum*, Latin.]
1. To draw out of something.
The drawing one metal or mineral out of an-
ther, we call *extracting*.
Bacon
Out of the ashes of all plants they *extract* a
salt which they use in medicines.
Bacon
The metallic or mineral matter is so diffused
amongst the crasser matter, that it would never be
possible to separate and *extract* it.
Woodward
 2. To draw by chymical operation.
They
Whom sunny Borneo bears, are stor'd with
streams
Egregious, rum and rice's spirit *extract*. *Phillips*
 3. To take from something of which the
thing taken was a part.

EXT

- I now see
Bone of my bone, flesh of my flesh, myself
Before me: woman is her name, of man
Extracted.
Milton
4. To draw out of any containing body or
cavity.
These waters were *extracted*, and laid upon the
surface of the ground.
Burton
 5. To select an abstract from a larger trea-
tise.
To see how this case is represented, I have *ex-
tracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious
fallhoods.
Swift
- EXTRACT. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. The substance extracted; the chief
parts drawn from any thing.
In tinctures, if the superfluous spirit of wine
be distilled off, it leaves at the bottom that
thicker substance, which chemists call the *extract*
of the vegetables.
Boyle
To dip our tongues in gall, to have nothing
in our mouth but the *extract* and exhalation of
our inward bitterness, is no great sensuality.
Government of the Tongue
 2. The chief heads drawn from a book;
an abstract; an epitome.
I will present a few *extracts* out of authors.
Camden's Remains
Some books may be read by *extracts* made of
them by others, but only in the less important
arguments, and the meaner books; else distilled
books are like common distilled waters, starchy
things.
Bacon's Essays
Spend some hours every day in reading, and
making *extracts*, if your memory be weak.
Swift
 3. Extraction; descent. Not used.
The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *ex-
tract*, branding it with the most ignominious im-
putation of foolishness.
Saunders
- EXTRACTION. n. f. [*extractio*, Latin.]
1. The act of drawing one part out of a
compound; the act of drawing out the
principal substance by chymical operation.
Although the charge of *extraction* should ex-
ceed the worth, at least it will discover nature
and possibility.
Bacon
The distillations of waters, *extractions* of oils,
and such like experiments, are unknown to the
ancients.
Huterwill
It would not defray the charge and labour of
the *extraction*, and must needs be all irretrievably
lost.
Woodward's Nat. Hist.
 2. Derivation from an original; lineage;
descent.
One whose *extraction* 's from an ancient line,
Gives hope again that well-born men may shine;
The meanest in your nature mild and good,
The noble rest secured in your blood.
Waller
A family of an ancient *extraction*, transported
with the Conqueror out of Normandy.
Clarendon
- EXTRACTOR. n. f. [Latin.] The person
or instrument by which any thing is ex-
tracted.
- EXTRACTIONARY. adj. [*extra* and
tractio, Latin.] Not consisting in words
but realities.
Of *extradictionary* and real fallacies, Aristotle
and logicians make us; but we observe men are
commonly deceived by four thereof.
Brown
- EXTRAJUDICIAL. adj. [*extra* and *judicium*,
Latin.] Out of the regular course of
legal procedure.
A declaratory or *extrajudicial* abolition is con-
ferred in *foro penitentiali*.
Ayliffe's Parergon
- EXTRAJUDICIALLY. adv. [from *extrajudi-
cial*.] In a manner different from the
ordinary course of legal procedure.
The confirmation of an election, though done
by a previous citation of all persons concerned,
may be said to be done *extrajudicially*, when op-
position ensues thereupon.
Ayliffe

EXTRAMISSEION. *n. f.* [*extra* and *mitto*, Latin.] The act of emitting outward : opposite to *intramission*.

Aristotle, Alhazen, and others, hold that light is by reception, and not by *extramission*; by receiving the rays of the object unto the eye, and not by sending any out. *Brown.*

EXTRAMUNDANE. *adj.* [*extra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Beyond the verge of the material world.

'Tis a philosophy that gives the exactest topography of the extramundane spaces. *Glanville.*

EXTRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*extraneus*, Latin.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign; of different substance; not intrinsic.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something *extraneous* and superinduced. *Lacke.*

When the mind refers any of its ideas to any thing *extraneous* to them, they are then called true or false. *Lacke.*

Gold, when equally pure, and freed from *extraneous* matter, is absolutely alike in colour, consistence, specific gravity, and all other respects. *Woodward on Fossils.*

EXTRAORDINARILY. *adv.* [from *extraordinary*.]

1. In a manner out of the common method and order.

In the affairs which were not determinable one way or other by the scripture, himself gave an *extraordinarily* direction and counsel, as oft as they sought it at his hands. *Hooker.*

In government it is good to use men of one rank equally; for to countenance some *extraordinarily*, is to make them insolent, and the rest discontent. *Bacon.*

2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably.

He quotes me right; and I hope all his quotations, wherein he is to *extraordinarily* copious and elaborate, are so. *Hewel.*

The temple of Solomon was a type, and therefore was to *extraordinarily* magnificent; otherwise perhaps a cheaper structure might have been as serviceable. *Wilkins' Math. Magic.*

EXTRAORDINARINESS. *n. f.* [from *extraordinary*.] Uncommonness; eminence; remarkableness.

I chuse some few either for the *extraordinariness* of their guilt, or the frequency of their practice. *Gou. of the Tongue.*

EXTRAORDINARY. *adj.* [*extraordinarius*, Latin.] This word and its derivatives are generally pronounced *extraordinary*, whereby the *a* is liquified into the *o*.]

3. Different from common order and method; not ordinary.

Evils must be judged inevitable, if there be no apparent ordinary way to avoid them; because where council and advice bear rule of God's *extraordinary* power, without *extraordinary* warrant, we cannot presume. *Hooker.*

Spain had no wars save those which were grown into an ordinary: now they have coupled therewith the *extraordinary* of the Voltaine and the Palatinate. *Bacon.*

See what *extraordinary* armies have been transmitted thither, and what ordinary forces maintained there. *Davies.*

2. Different from the common course of law.

If they proceeded in a martial or any other *extraordinary* way, without any form of law, his majesty should declare his justice and affection to an old faithful servant. *Clarendon.*

3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common.

The house was built of fair and strong stone, not affecting so much any *extraordinary* kind of fineness, as an honourable representing of a firm stateliness. *Sidney.*

The Indians worshipped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great stones, and all things which seemed to have something *extraordinary* in them. *Stillingfleet.*

EXTRAORDINARY. *adv.* [This word seems only a colloquial barbarism, used for the ease of pronunciation.] Extraordinarily.

I ran over their cabinet of medals, but don't remember to have met with any things in it that are *extraordinary* rare. *Addison.*

EXTRAPAROCHIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Latin.] Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Latin.] Not within the same province; not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

An *extraprovincial* citation is not valid, *ultra duas diastas*, above two days journey; nor is a citation valid that contains many conditions manifestly inconvenient. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXTRAREGULAR. *adj.* [*extra* and *regula*, Latin.] Not comprehended within a rule.

His providence is *extraregular*, and produces strange things beyond common rules; and he led Israel through a sea, and made a rock pour forth water. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

EXTRA'VAGANCE. } *n. f.* [*extravagans*,
EXTRA'VAGANCY. } Latin.]

1. Excursion or sally beyond prescribed limits.

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance*: I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again. *Hammond.*

2. Irregularity; wildness.

3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence.

How many, by the wild fury and *extravagancy* of their own passions, have put their bodies into a combustion, and by stirring up their rage against others, have armed that fierce humour against themselves. *Tillotson.*

4. Unnatural tumour; bombast.

Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance*. *Dryden.*

5. Waste; vain and superfluous expence.

She was so expensive, that the income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance*. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *adj.* [*extravagans*, Latin.]

1. Wandering out of his bounds. This is the primogential sense, but not now in use.

At his warning
The *extravagant* and erring spirit hies
To his confine. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

2. Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods.

I dare not ask for what you would not grant: But wishes, madam, are *extravagant*; They are not bounded with things possible; I may with more than I presume to tell. *Dryd.*

3. Not comprehended in any thing.
Twenty constitutions of pope John xxi. are called the *extravagants*; for that they being written in no order or method, *vagantur extra corpus collectionum canonum.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Irregular; wild.

For a dance they seem'd
Somewhat *extravagant*, and wild. *Milton.*

There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great natural geniuses, infinitely more beautiful than turn and polishing. *Addison.*

New ideas employed my fancy all night, and composed a wild *extravagant* dream. *Addison.*

5. Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character, who is defective in this particular. *Addison.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *n. f.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition.

We pity or laugh at those fatuous *extravagants*. *Glanville.*

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all sizes and professions. *L'Estrange.*

EXTRA'VAGANTLY. *adv.* [from *extravagant*.]

1. In an extravagant manner; wildly.

Her passion was *extravagantly* new; But mine is much the madder of the two. *Dryd.*

2. In an unreasonable degree.

Some are found to praise our author, and others as rashly and *extravagantly* contradicted his admirers. *Pope.*

3. Expensively; luxuriously; wastefully; profusely.

EXTRA'VAGANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *extravagant*.] Excess; excursion beyond limits.

To **EXTRA'VAGATE.** *v. n.* [*extra* and *vagor*, Latin.] To wander out of limits. *DiD.*

EXTRA'VASATED. *adj.* [*extra* and *vasa*, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing vessels.

The viscous matter, which lies like leather upon the *extravasated* blood of pleuristick people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRA'VASATION. *n. f.* [from *extravasated*.] The act of forcing, or state of being forced, out of the proper containing vessels.

Ailment, too viscous, obstructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the small vessels of the lungs, after a rupture and *extravasation* of blood, easily produces an ulcer. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRA'VATE. *adj.* [*extra* and *vena*, Lat.] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetic way of curing wounds, by anointing the weapon; and that the wound is affected in like manner as is the *extravate* blood by the sympathetick medicine, as to matter of fact, is with circumstances of good evidence asserted. *Glanville's Scripps.*

EXTRA'VESION. *n. f.* [*extra* and *versio*, Latin.] The act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraversion* of the sulphur, or of any of the two other supposed principles. *Boyle.*

EXTRA'UGHT. *part.* [This is an obsolete participle from *extra*; as *disfrught* from *disfract*.] Extracted.

Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art *extraught*,
To let thy tongue detect thy baseborn heart?

Shakspeare's Henry vi.

EXTREME. *adj.* [*extremus*, Lat.] This word is sometimes corrupted by the superlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itself the superlative signification.]

1. Greatest; of the highest degree.

The Lord shall smite thee with a fever, an inflammation, and an *extreme* burning. *Dru.*

They thought it the *extremest* of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and disorderly people. *Bacon.*

2. Utmost.

The hairy soul
Stood on th' *extremest* verge of the swift brook,
Augmenting it with tears. *Shakespeare.*

Mileno's cape and Buili last he view'd,
That on the sea's *extremest* borders stood. *Addis.*

3. Last; that beyond which there is nothing.

Farewel, ungrateful and unkind! I go,
Condemn'd by thee, to those sad shades below:
I go th' *extremest* remedy to prove,
To drink oblivion, and to drench my love. *Dryd.*

4. Pressing in the utmost degree.

Cases of necessity being sometime but urgent,
sometime *extreme*, the consideration of publick
utility is urged equivalent to the easier kind of
necessity. *Hunter.*

5. Rigorous; strict.

If thou be *extreme* to mark what is amiss, O
Lord, who shall abide it? *Psalms.*

EXTRA. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Utmost point; highest degree of any thing.

Thither by harpy footed furies hall'd,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought; and feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce *extremes*, *extremes* by change more fierce;
From beds of raging fire to starve in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Irremovable, inha'd, and frozen round
Periods of time; thence hurried back to fire. *Milton.*

Avoid *extremes*, and shun the faults of such
Who still are pleas'd too little, or too much. *Pope.*

They cannot bear that human nature, which
they know to be imperfect, should be raised in
an *extreme*, without opposition. *Pope.*

2. Points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity.

The true protestant religion is situated in the
golden mean; the enemies unto her are the *ex-*
trêmes on either hand. *Bacon.*

The syllogistical form only shews, that if the
intermediate idea agrees with those it is on both
sides immediately applied to, then those two re-
mote ones, or, as they are called, *extrêmes*, du-
certainly agree. *Locke.*

EXTREMELY. *adv.* [from *extreme*.]

1. In the utmost degree.

She might hear, not far from her, an *extremely*
doleful voice; but so suppressed with a kind of
whispering note, that he could not conceive the
words distinctly. *Sidney.*

2. Very much; greatly: in familiar lan-
guage.

Whoever fees a scoundrel in a gown reeling
home at midnight, is apt to be *extremely* com-
forted in his own vices. *Swift.*

EXTREMITY. *n. f.* [*extremus*, Latin.]

1. The utmost point; the highest degree.

He that will take away extreme heat by setting
the body in *extremity* of cold, shall undoubtedly
remove the disease; but together with it the
diseased too. *Hooker.*

Should any one be cruel and uncharitable to that
extremity, yet this would not prove that propi-
ety gave any authority. *Locke.*

2. The utmost parts; the parts most re-
mote from the middle.

In its proper colour it is inclining to white,
excepting the *extremities* or tops of the wing
feathers, which are black. *Brown.*

The *extremities* of the joints must be seldom
hidden, and the *extremities* or end of the feet
never. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness
in the *extremities*; but such a sensation is very
consistent with an inflammatory distemper. *Abraham on Diet.*

3. The points in the utmost degree of
opposition, or at the utmost distance
from each other.

He's a man of that strange composition
pt. of mind all the worst *extremities*
Of passion and rage. *Lucan's Sisyphus.*

4. Remotest parts; parts at the greatest
distance.

They sent fleets out of the Red Sea to the
extremities of Ethiopia, and imported quantities
of precious goods. *Arabian.*

5. Violence of passion.

With equal measure she did moderate
The strong *extremities* of their outrage. *Spenser.*
If I threw no colour for my *extremity*, let me
be your tableport. *Shakespeare.*

6. The utmost violence, rigour, or distress.

Why should not the same laws take good effect
on that people, being prepared by the sword, and
brought under by *extremity*? *Spenser.*

Their hearts the guesseth,
And yields her to *extremity* of time. *Fairy Qu.*

He promised, if they should be besieged, to
relieve them before they should be reduced to
extremity. *Clarendon.*

It should be never so exposed to the *extremity*
of war as to fall into those barbarous hands. *Clarendon.*

I wish peace, and any terms prefer,
Before the last *extremities* of war. *Dryden.*

7. The most aggravated state.

The world is running mad after force, the
extremity of bad poetry; or rather the judgment
that is fallen upon dramatic writing. *Dryden.*

TO EXTRICATE. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Lat.]

To disembarass; to set free any one in
a state of perplexity; to disentangle.

We run into great difficulties about free created
agents, which reason cannot well *extricate* itself
out of. *Locke.*

These are reliefs to nature, as they give her an
opportunity of *extricating* herself from her op-
pressions, and recovering the several tones and
springs of her vessels. *Addison.*

EXTRICATION. *n. f.* [from *extricate*.]

The act of disentangling; disentangle-
ment.

Crude salt has a taste not properly acid, but
such as predominates in brine; and it does not
appear, that this acid spirit did as such pre-exist
in the salt whence it was obtained, so that we
may suppose it to have been made rather by trans-
mutation than *extrication*. *Boyle.*

EXTRINSICAL. *adj.* [*extrinsecus*, Lat.]

External; outward; not intimately be-
longing; not intrinsic. It is commonly
written so, but analogy requires *extrin-*
secal.

A body cannot move, unless it be moved by
some *extrinsecal* agent: absurd it is to think that
a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itself. *Digby on Bodies.*

Neither is the atom by any *extrinsecal* impulse
diverted from its natural course. *Ray.*

Outward objects, that are *extrinsecal* to the
mind; and its own operations, proceeding from
powers intrinsic, and proper to itself, which,
when reflected on by itself, become also objects of
its contemplation, are the original of all know-
ledge. *Locke.*

EXTRINSICALLY. *adv.* [from *extrinsecal*.]

From without.

If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from
the body, and *extrinsecally* advenient, be an error,
almost all the world hath been mistaken. *Glavin.*

EXTRINSICK. *adj.* [*extrinsecus*, Latin.]

Outward; external.

When they cannot shake the main fort, they
try if they can possess themselves of the outworks,
raise false prejudice against his most *extrinsecal*
adherents. *Gow. of the Tongue.*

Extrinsecal nodes are such as arise from some-
thing that is not in the subject or substance itself;
but it is a manner of being which some sub-
stances attain, by reason of something external or
foreign to the subject; as, this globe lies within
two yards of the wall; this man is beloved or
hated. *Moss's Logic.*

TO EXTRUCT. *v. a.* [*extruo*, *extructum*,
Latin.] To build; to raise; to form
into a structure.

EXTRUCTOR. *n. f.* [from *extruct*.] A
builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

TO EXTRUDE. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Latin.]

To thrust off; to drive off; to push out
with violence.

If in any part of the continent they found
the shells, they concluded that the sea had been
extruded and driven off by the mud. *Woodward.*

EXTRUSION. *n. f.* [*extrusio*, Latin.] The
act of thrusting or driving out.

They suppose the channel of the sea formed,
and mountains and caverns, by a violent depres-
sion of some parts of the earth, and an *extrusio*
and elevation of others. *Burnet.*

EXUBERANCE. *n. f.* [*ex anduber*, Lat.]

Knobs, or parts protuberant; parts
that rise from the rest of the body.

The gouge takes off the irregularities or *exu-*
berances that lie farthest from the axis of the
work. *Maxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

EXUBERANCE. *n. f.* [*exuberatio*, Latin.]

Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; useless
abundance; luxuriance.

Men esteem the overflowing of gall the *exu-*
berance of zeal, and all the promises of the faithful
combatant they confidently appropriate. *Decay of Piety.*

Though he expatiates on the same thoughts in
different words, yet in his similes that *exuberance*
is avoided. *Garrick.*

EXUBERANT. *adj.* [*exuberans*, Latin.]

1. Growing with superfluous shoots; over-
abundant; superfluously plenteous; lux-
uriant.

Another Flora there of holder hues,
Plays o'er the fields, and showers with sudden hand
Exuberant spring. *Thompson's Spring.*

His similes have been thought too *exuberant*,
and full of circumstances. *Pope.*

2. Abounding in the utmost degree.

Such immense power, such unsearchable wis-
dom, and such *exuberant* goodness, as may justly
ravail us to an amazement, rather than a bare
admiration. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

A part of that *exuberant* devotion, with which
the whole assembly raised and animated one an-
other, catches a reader at the greatest distance of
time. *Andison's Freeholder.*

EXUBERANTLY. *adv.* [from *exuberant*.]

Abundantly; to a superfluous degree.

A considerable quantity of the vegetable mat-
ter lay at the surface of the antediluvian earth,
and rendered it *exuberantly* fruitful. *Woodward.*

TO EXUBERATE. *v. n.* [*exubero*, Latin.]

To abound in the highest degree.

All the loveliness imparted to the creature is
lent it, to give us enlarged conceptions of that
vast confluence and immensity that *exuberates* in
God. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

EXUCCOUS. *adj.* [*exsuccus*, Latin.] With-
out juice; dry.

This is to be effected not only in the plant yet
growing, but in that which is brought *exuccous*
and dry unto us. *Brown.*

EXUDATION. *n. f.* [from *exudo*, Latin.]

1. The act of emitting in sweat; the act
of emitting moisture through the pores.

The tumour sometimes arises by a general ex-
udation out of the cutis. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. The matter issuing out by sweat from
any body.

The gum of trees, shining and clear, is but a
straining of the juice of the tree through the wood
and bark; and Cornish diamonds, and rock ru-
bies, which are yet more replendent than gums,
are the fine *exudations* of stone. *Bacon.*

If it hath more dew at noon than in the morning, then it seemeth to be an *exudation* of the herb itself. *Bacon.*

Cuckowspittle, or woodfere, that spumous frothy dew, or *exudation*, or both, is found especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To EXU'DATE. } v. n. [*exudo*, Lat.] To
To EXU'DE. } sweat out; to issue out
by sweat.

Some perforations in the part itself, through which the humour included doth *exudate*, may be observed in such as are fresh. *Brown.*

The juices of the flowers are, first, the expected juice; secondly, a volatile oil, wherein the smell of the plant presides; thirdly, honey, *exuding* from all flowers, the bitter not excepted. *Arbuthnot.*

To EXU'DATE. } v. a. To force out, or
To EXU'DE. } throw out, as by sweat.
To EXULCERATE. v. a. [*exulcero*,
Latin.]

1. To make sore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or eating sore.

Cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and *exulcerate* it, if they stay on long. *Bacon.*

That the saliva hath a virtue of macerating bodies, appears by the effects in taking away warts, sometimes *exulcerating* the jaws, and rotting the teeth. *Ray on the Creation.*

The stagnating serum turning acrimonious, *exulcerates* and putrifies the bowels. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage.
Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,

Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts,
Exasperate, *exulcerate*, and raise
Dive inflammation, which no cooling herb
Or medicinal liquor can alluage. *Milton.*

EXULCERATION. n. f. [from *exulcerate*.]

1. The beginning erosion, which wears away the substance and forms an ulcer. *Quincy.*

2. Exacerbation; corrosion.
This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all occasions of contradiction. *Hosier.*

EXULCERATORY. adj. [from *exulcerate*.]
Having a tendency to cause ulcers.

To EXULT. v. n. [*exulto*, Latin.] To rejoice above measure; to triumph; to be in high exaltation of gladness.

The whole world did seem to *exult* that it had occasion of pouring out gifts to so blessed a purpose. *Hooker.*

Who might be your mother,
That you insult, *exult*, and rail, at once
Over the wretched? *Shakespeare's As you like it*

EXULTANCE. n. f. [from *exult*.] Transport; joy; triumph; gladness; exultation.

We have great cause of *exultance* and joy, God's service being the most perfect freedom. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXULTATION. n. f. [*exultatio*, Latin.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight.

Good effects may grow in each of the people towards other, in them all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them; between whom there daily and interchangeably pass, in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, *exultations*, provocations, petitions. *Hooker.*

Devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with inward transports of joy and *exultation*. *Addison.*

To EXUNDATE. v. n. [*exundo* Lat.] To overflow. *DiB.*

EXUNDA'TION. n. f. [from *exundate*.] Overflow; abundance.

It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXUPERABLE. adj. [*exuperabilis*, Latin.] Conquerable; superable; vincible.

EXUPERANCE. n. f. [*exuperantia*, Lat.] Overbalance; greater proportion.

Rome hath less variation than London; for on the west side of Rome are seated France, Spain, and Germany, which take off the *exuperance*, and balance the vigour of the eastern parts. *Brown.*

To EXUSCITATE. v. a. [*exuscito*, Lat.] To stir up; to rouse.

EXUSTION. n. f. [*exustio*, Latin.] The act of burning up; consumption by fire.

EXUVIÆ. n. f. [Latin.] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is thrown off, or shed by animals.

They appear to be only the skins or *exuvie*, rather than entire bodies of fishes. *Woodward.*

EY, EA, EE, may either come from *ix*, an island, by melting the Saxon *g* into *y*, which is usually done; or from the Saxon *ea*, which signifies a water, river, *Ec*, or, lastly, from *reag*, a field, by the same kind of melting. *Gibson.*

EYAS. n. f. [*niais*, French.] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. *Hanmer.*

An airy of children, little *eyas*, that cry out. *Shakespeare.*

EY'ARMUSKET. n. f. A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind. *Hanmer.*

Here comes little Robin.—How now, my *eyas*—*Shakespeare.*

EYE. n. f. obsolete plural *eyne*, now *eyes*. [*auga*, Gothick; *eax*, Saxon; *oog*, Dutch; *er*, Scottish, plur. *erene*.]

1. The organ of vision; the medium of the sense of sight.

Good sir John, as you have one *eye* upon my solemnity, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a reproof on the easier. *Shak.*

Vouchsafe, bright moon, and these thy stars to shine,

Those clouds remov'd, upon our watry *eyne*. *Shakespeare.*

Not doth the *eye* itself,
That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself,
Not going from itself; but eyes opposed,
Salute each other with each other's form. *Shak.*

He kept him as the apple of his *eye*. *Deut.*

As long looking against the sun or fire hurteth the *eye* by dilatation; so curious printing in small volumes, and reading of small letters, do hurt the *eye* by contraction. *Bacon.*

His awful pretence did the crowd surprise,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his *eyes*;
Free that count'ld him born for kingly ways,
So fierce, they dash'd intolerable day. *Dryden.*

But sure the *eye* of time beholds no name
So hieft as thine in all the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

2. Sight; ocular knowledge.
Who hath bewitened you, that you should not obey the truth, before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth? *Gal.*

3. Look; countenance.
I'll say you grey is not the morning's *eye*,
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shak.*

4. Front; face.
To justify this worthy nobleman,
Her shall you hear disproved to your *eyes*. *Shak.*

5. A posture of direct opposition, where one thing is in the same line with another.

Now pass'd, on either side they nimble tack,
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind;
And in its *eye* more closely they come back,
To finish all the deaths they left behind. *Dryden.*

6. Aspect; regard.

Having an *eye* to a number of rites and orders in the church of England, as marrying with the ring; fundry church-offices, dignities, and callings, for which they found no commandment in the holy scripture, they thought by the one only stroke of an axiom to have cut them off. *Hooker.*

As in scripture a number of laws, particular and positive, being in force, may not by any law of man be violated; we are, in making laws, to have thereunto an especial *eye*. *Hooker.*

The man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his *eyes* shall not be evil towards his brother. *Deut.*

He that hath a bountiful *eye* shall be blessed. *Proverbs.*

None should be put into either of those commissions, with an *eye* of favour to their persons, to give them countenance or reputation in the places where they live. *Bacon to Villiers.*

These are intrinsic difficulties arising from the text itself, as the uncertainty sometimes who are the persons he speaks to, or the opinions or practices which he has in his *eye*. *Locke.*

Winds and hurricanes at land, tempests and storms at sea, have always been looked upon with as evil an *eye* as earth-quakes. *Woodward.*

Several performances have been justly applauded for their wit, which have been written with an *eye* to this predominant humour of the town. *Addison.*

We were the most obedient creatures in the world, constant to our duty, and kept a steady *eye* on the end for which we were sent hither. *Spekt.*

In this disposal of my sister, I have had an *eye* to her being a wit, and provided that the bridegroom be a man of sound judgment. *Taylor.*

Bookellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison.*

7. Notice; observation; vigilance; watch.

Not satisfied with our oath, he appointed a band of horsemen to have an *eye* that we should not go beyond appointed limits. *Sidney.*

Lawmakers must have an *eye* to the place where, and to the men amongst whom. *Hooker.*

His majesty hath cast his *eyes* upon you, as finding you to be such as you should be, or hoping to make you to be such as he would have you to be. *Bacon.*

If the English had driven the Irish into the open countries, where they might have an *eye* and observation upon them, the Irish had been easily kept in order. *Darwin on Ireland.*

Spenser has followed both Virgil and Theocritus in the charms which he employs for curing Britomartis of her love; but he had also our poet's Ciris in his *eye*. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

Misdo not my constancy; and do not try;
But stay and ever keep me in your *eye*. *Dryden.*

After this jealousy he kept a strict *eye* upon him. *L'Estrange.*

This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, under the *eye* and direction of the tutor, till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages. *Locke.*

8. Opinion formed by observation.

She told her husband, she designed to be beautiful in no body's *eye* but his. *Sidney.*

It hath, in their *eye*, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's *eyes*. *Shakespeare.*

I was as far from meditating a war, as I was, in the *eye* of the world, from having any preparations for one. *King Charles.*

Though he is in all the people's *eyes* seem'd great,
Yet greater he appear'd in his retreat. *Donau.*

9. Sight; view; the place in which any thing may be seen.

There shall he parade tilts and tournaments,
Hear sweet discourse, converse with noblemen;
And be, in *eye* of every exercise,
Worthy his youth and nobleness of birth. *Shak.*

10. Any thing formed like an eye.

We see colours like the eye of a peacock's feather, by pressing our eyes on either corner, whilst we look the other way. *Newton.*

11. Any small perforation.

This Ajax has not so much wit as will stop the eye of Helen's needle. *Shakespeare.*

Does not our Saviour himself speak of the intolerable difficulty which they cause in men's passage to heaven? Do not they make the narrow way much narrower, and contract the gate which leads to life to the straightness of a needle's eye? *South's Sermons.*

12. A small catch into which a hook goes.

Those parts if they cohere to one another but by rest only, may be much more easily dislocated and put into motion by any external body, than they could be, if they were by little hooks and eyes, or other kind of fastenings, entangled in one another. *Boyle.*

13. Bud of a plant.

Prune and cut off all your vine-shoots to the very root, save one or two of the stoutest, to be left with three or four eyes of young wood. *Euseby's Calendar.*

14. A small shade of colour.

The ground indeed is tawny.
—With an eye of green in't. *Shakespeare.*
Red with an eye of blue makes a purple. *Boyle.*

15. Power of perception.

The eyes of your understanding being enlightened. *Ephesians.*

A gift doth blind the eyes of the wise. *Deut.*

To EYE. v. a. [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view; to observe; to look on; to gaze on.

When they are laid in garrison, they may better hide their defaults than when they are in camp, where they are continually eyed and noted of all men. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Full many a lady
I've eyed with best regard *Shakespeare.*

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reeky neck,
Clam'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare.*

Did the cheek be ready with a blush,
Modest as morning, when the coldly eyes
The youthful Phoebus. *Shakespeare.*

Bold deed thou hast presum'd, advent'rous Eve,
And perit great provok'd, who thus hath dar'd,
Had it been only coveting to eye
That sacred fruit. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Such a story as the basilisk is that of the wolf,
concerning priority of vision, that a man becomes
hoarse and dumb, if the wolf have the advantage
first to eye him. *Brown.*

It was needful for the hare perpetually to eye
her pursuing enemy. *Moore.*

Then gave it to his faithful squire,
With lessons how to observe and eye her. *Hudibras.*

Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies,
And catch the manners living as they rise. *Pope.*
Have a box when eunuchs sing,
And foremost in the circle eye a king. *Pope.*

To EYE. v. n. To appear; to show; to bear an appearance. Not used.

Forgive me,
Since my becoming kills me when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shakespeare.*

EYEBALL. n. f. [eye and ball.] The apple of the eye; the pupil.

Be subject to no sight but mine: invisible
To every eyeball else. *Shakespeare.*

I feel my hair grow stiff, my eyeballs rowl;
This is the only form could shake my soul. *Dry.*

Not when a gilt buffet's reflected pride
Turns you from sound philosophy aside,
Nor when from plate to plate your eyeballs roll,
And the brain dances to the mantling bowl. *Pope.*

EYEBRIGHT. n. f. [euphrasia, Latin.] A plant, called by Milton euphrasy.

EYEBROW. n. f. [eye and brow.] The hairy arch over the eye.

The lover,
Sighing like a furnace; with a woful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow. *Shakespeare.*

On the seventh day he shall shave all his hair off
his head, his beard, and his eyebrows. *Lev.*

Above stand the eyebrows, to keep any thing
from running down upon the eyes; as drops of
sweat from the forehead, or dust. *Ray.*

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red;
He look'd a lion with a gloomy glare,
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryden.*

EYED. adj. [from eye.] Having eyes: used in composition.

Some reliques of the true antiquity,
Though disfigured, a well-eyed man
May happily discover. *Spenser.*

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To christian intercessors. *Shakespeare.*

EYEDROP. n. f. [eye and drop.] Tear.

That tyranny which never quaffs but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have wash'd his knife
With gentle eyedrops. *Shakespeare.*

EYEGLANCE. n. f. [eye and glance.] Quick notice of the eye.

His countenance was bold, and bashed not
For Guyon's looks; but scornful eyeglance at him
shot. *Fairy Queen.*

EYEGLASS. n. f. [eye and glass.] Spectacles; glass to assist the sight.

Ha! you not seen Camillo?
But that's past doubt you have; or your eyeglass
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn. *Shakespeare.*

By comparing it with a good perspective of four
foot in length, made with a concave eyeglass, I
could read at a greater distance with my own in-
strument than with the glass. *Newton.*

EYELASH. n. f. [eye and lash.] The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

EYELASS. adj. [from eye.] Wanting eyes; sightless; deprived of sight.

A proclaim'd prize! most happy!
That eyelass head of thine was first from'd flesh
To raise my fortunes. *Shakespeare.*

Promise was, that I
Should Israel from Philistian yoke deliver:
Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyelass in Gaza, at the mill with slaves. *Milton.*

Pentheus durst deride
The cheated people, and the eyelass guide. *Addis.*

Meonides,
Poor eyelass pilgrim. *Phillips.*

Cyclop, if any pitying thy disgrace,
Ask who disfigur'd thus that eyelass face. *Pope.*

EYELET. n. f. [ailet, French, a little eye.] A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation for a lace to go through.

Sitting the back and fingers of a glove, I
made eyelet holes to draw it close. *Wife of Man.*

EYELID. n. f. [eye and lid.] The membrane that shuts over the eye.

Mark when the smiles with amiable cheer,
And tell me whereto can ye liken it!
When on each eyelid sweetly do appear
An hundred graces as in shade to sit. *Spenser.*

On my eyelids is the shadow of death.
Fetch me that flower; the herb I shew'd thee
once; *Job.*

The juice of it, on sleeping eyelids laid,
Will make or man or woman madly doat
Upon the next live creature that it sees. *Shaks.*

The Turks have a black powder, made of a
mineral called alcohol, which with a fine long
pencil they lay under their eyelids, which doth
colour black, whereby the white of the eye is
set off more white. *Bacon.*

At length, the crackling noise and dreadful blaze
Call'd up some waking lover to the fight;
And long it was ere he the rest could raise,
Whose heavy eyelids yet were full of night. *Dryden.*

EYESERVANT. n. f. [eye and servant.] A servant that works only while watched.

EYESERVICE. n. f. [eye and service.] Service performed only under inspection.

Servants obey in all things your masters; not
with eyeservice as men-pleasers, but in singleness
of heart. *Cal.*

EYESHOT. n. f. [eye and shot.] Sight; glance; view.

I must not think of sharing the booty before I
am free from danger, and out of eyeshot from the
other windows. *Dryden.*

I have preserved many a young man from her
eyeshot by this means. *Spectator.*

EYESIGHT. n. f. [eye and sight.] Sight of the eye.

The Lord hath recompensed me according to
my cleanness in his eyesight. *2 Sam.*

Metinks I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb;
Either my eyesight fails, or thou look'st pale. *Shakespeare.*

Though sight be lost,
Life yet hath many solaces, enjoy'd
Where other senses want not their delights,
At home in leisure and domestic ease,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which
Eyesight exposes daily men abroad. *Milton.*

Josephus sets this down from his own eyesight,
being himself a chief captain at the siege of Jo-
pata, where these events happened. *Wilkins' Math. Magick.*

He blinds the wife, gives eyesight to the blind,
And molds and stamps anew the lover's mind. *Dryden.*

EYESORE. n. f. [eye and sore.] Something offensive to the sight.

Hadst the church of Christ, from the first be-
ginning, by a secret universal instinct of God's
good spirit, always tied itself to end neither ser-
mon, nor almost any speech of moment, which
hath concerned matters of God, without some
special words of honour and glory to the Trinity,
which we all adore; and is the like conclusion of
psalms become now, at length, an eyesore, or a
galling to the ears that hear it? *Hooker.*

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psalms become now, at length, an eyesore, or a
galling to the ears that hear it? *Hooker.*

Ey, doff this habit; shame to your estate,
And eyesore to our solemn festival. *Shakespeare.*

As soon as the two lords came thither they co-
vered, to the trouble of the other; but having
presently to speak, they were quickly freed from
that eyesore. *Clarendon.*

Mordecai was an eyesore to Haman. *L'Estr.*

He's the best piece of man's flesh in the mar-
ket; not an eyesore in his whole body. *Dryden.*

EYESOTTED. adj. [eye and spot.] Marked with spots like eyes.

Nor Juno's bird, in her eyespotted train,
So many goodly colours doth contain. *Spenser.*

EYESTRING. n. f. [eye and string.] The string of the eye; the tendon by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke mine eyestrings; cracks
them, but
To look upon him. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To know whether the sheep are sound or not,
see that their gums be red and the eyestrings ruddy. *Mortimer.*

EYETOOTH. n. f. [eye and tooth.] The tooth in the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang.

The next tooth on each side stronger and
deeper rooted, and more pointed, called canine,
in English *eyetooth*, to tear the more tough sort
of aliments. *Ray on the Creation.*

EYEWINK. n. f. [eye and wink.] A wink, as a hint or token.

They would have won any woman's heart;
and, I warrant you, they could never get an eye-
wink of her. *Shakespeare.*

EYEWITNESS. n. f. [eye and witness.] An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes.

We made known unto you the power and
coming of our Lord Jesus Christ; and were eye-
witnesses of his majesty. *1 Peter.*

E Y R

To meet him all his saints, who silent stood
Eyewitnesses of his almighty acts,
 With jubilee advanc'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 The curious, by laying together circumstances,
 attestations, and characters of those who are concerned
 in them, either receive or reject what at
 first but *eyewitnesses* could absolutely believe or
 disbelieve. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

EYRE. *n. f.* [*eyre*, French; *iter*, Latin.]
 The court of justices itinerant; and justices in

E Y R

eyres are those only, which *Bracton* in many places
 calls *justiciarii itinerantes*. The *eyre* also of the
 forest is nothing but the justice-seat, otherwise
 called; which is, or should, by ancient custom,
 be held every three years by the justices of the forest,
 journeying up and down to that purpose. *Cowell.*

EY'RY. *n. f.* [from *ey* an egg.] The place
 where birds of prey build their nests and
 hatch.

E Y R

But I was born so high,
 Our *eyrie* buildeth in the cedars top,
 And dallies with the wind, and scorns the sun.
Shakspeare's Richard III.
 The eagle, and the stork,
 On cliffs and cedar-tops their *eyries* build. *Milton.*
 Some haggard hawk, who had her *eyrie* nigh,
 Well pounc'd to fasten, and well wing'd to fly.
Dryden.

F.

F A B

F, A consonant generally reckoned by
 authors, and admitted by *Scaliger*,
 among the semi-vowels, and according to
 that opinion distinguished in the enumeration
 of the alphabet by a name beginning
 with a vowel, which yet has so
 far the nature of a mute, that it is easily
 pronounced before a liquid in the same
 syllable. It has in English an invariable
 sound, formed by compression of the
 whole lips and a forcible breath. Its
 kindred letter is V, which, in the
 Islandick alphabet, is only distinguished
 from it by a point in the body of the
 letter.

FABA'CEUS. *adj.* [*fabaceus*, Lat.] Having
 the nature of a bean. *Diä.*

FA'BLE. *n. f.* [*fable*, French; *fabula*,
 Latin.]

1. A feigned story intended to enforce
 some moral precept.

*Jotham's fable of the trees is the oldest extant,
 and as beautiful as any made since.* *Addison.*

2. A fiction in general.

*Triptolemus, so sung the nine,
 Strew'd plenty from his cart divine;
 But, spite of all those fable-makers,
 He never sow'd on Almain acres.* *Dryden.*

*Palladius coming to die somewhere in the north
 part of Britain, may seem to give some kind of
 countenance to those fables that make him to have
 lived many years among the Scots.* *Lloyd.*

3. A vitious or foolish fiction.

But refuse profane and old wives fables.
Timothy.

4. The series or contexture of events
 which constitute a poem epick or
 dramatick.

The moral is the first business of the poet:
 this being formed, he contrives such a design or
fable as may be most suitable to the moral.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

The first thing to be considered in an epick
 poem is the *fable*, which is perfect or imperfect,
 according as the action, which it relates, is more
 or less so. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. A lie; a vitious falsehood. This sense
 is merely familiar.

F A B

It would look like a *fable* to report that this
 gentleman gives away a great fortune by secret
 methods. *Addison.*

To FA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction.

That Saturn's sons receiv'd the three-fold reign
 Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath,
 Old poets mention *fabling*. *Prior.*

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell,
 That wav'ring conquest still desires to rove!
 In Marlbro's camp the goddess knows to dwell.
Prior.

2. To tell falsehoods; to lie; a familiar use.

He fables not: I hear the enemy. *Shakspeare.*

To FA'BLE. *v. a.* To feign; to tell falsely.

We mean to win,
 Or turn this heaven itself into the hell
 Thou *fablest*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Ladies of th' *Hesperides*, they seem'd
 Fairer than feign'd of old, or *fabl'd* since
 Of fairy damsels met in forest wide,
 By knights. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FA'BLED. *adj.* [from *fable*.] Celebrated
 in fables.

Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!
 Thou fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle! *Ticket.*

FA'BLER. *n. f.* [from *fable*.] A dealer
 in fiction; a writer of feigned stories.

To FA'BRICATE. *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Lat.]

1. To build; to construct.

2. To forge; to devise falsely. This sense
 is retained among the Scottish lawyers;
 for when they suspect a paper to be
 forged, they say it is *fabricated*.

FABRICATION. *n. f.* [from *fabricate*.]
 The act of building; construction.

This *fabrication* of the human body is the im-
 mediate work of a vital principle, that formeth
 the first rudiments of the human nature.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

FA'BRICK. *n. f.* [*fabrica*, Latin.]

1. A building; an edifice.

There must be an exquisite care to place the
 columns, set in several stories, most precisely one
 over another, that so the solid may answer to the
 solid, and the vacuities to the vacuities, as well
 for beauty as strength of the *fabric*. *Watson.*

2. Any system or compages of matter;
 any body formed by the conjunction of
 dissimilar parts.

F A C

Still will ye think it strange,
 That all the parts of this great *fabrick* change;
 Quit their old station and primeval frame. *Prior.*

To FA'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To build; to form; to construct.

Shew what laws of life
 The cheefe inhabitants observe, and how
Fabrick their mansions. *Philips.*

FA'BULIST. *n. f.* [*fabuliste*, French.] A
 writer of fables.

Quitting *Æsop* and the *fabulists*, he copies
 Boccace. *Crovel.*

Our bard's a *fabulist*, and deals in fiction.

Garrick.

FABULOSITY. *n. f.* [*fabulositas*, Latin.]

Fulness of feigned stories; fabulous in-
 vention.

In their *fabulosity* they report, that they had
 observations for twenty thousand years. *Abbot.*

FA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*fabulosus*, Latin.]

Feigned; full of fables, or invented tales.

A person terrified with the imagination of
 spectres, is more reasonable than one who thinks
 the appearance of spirits *fabulous* and groundless.
Addison's Spectator.

FA'BULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fabulous*.] In
 fiction; in a fabulous manner.

There are many things *fabulously* delivered, and
 are not to be accepted as truths. *Brown.*

FACE. *n. f.* [*face*, French, from *facies*,
 Latin.]

1. The visage.

The children of Israel saw the face of Moses,
 that the skin of Moses's face shone. *Exod.*

A man shall see *faces*, which, if you examine
 them part by part, you shall never find good; but
 take them together, are not uncomely. *Bacon.*

From beauty still to beauty ranging,
 In every face I found a dart. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Countenance; cast of the features;
 look; air of the face.

Kick'd out, we set the best *face* on't we could.

Dryden's Virgil.

Seiz'd and ty'd down to judge, how wretched I!

Who can't be silent, and who will not lye:

To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;

And to be grave, exceeds all power of face. *Pope.*

3. The surface of any thing.

A mill water'd the whole *face* of the ground.

Georgics.

4. The front or forepart of any thing.
The breadth of the *face* of the house, towards the East, was an hundred cubits. *Ezekiel.*

5. Visible state of affairs.
He look'd, and saw the *face* of things quite chang'd.

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton.*
This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addison.*

6. Appearance; resemblance; look.
Keep still your former *face*, and mix again
With these lost spirits; run all their mazes with 'em;

For such are treasons. *Ben Jonson.*
At the first shock, with blood and powder stain'd,

Nor heav'n, nor sea, their former *face* retain'd;
Fury and art produce effects so strange,
They trouble nature, and her visage change.

His dialogue has so much the *face* of probability, that some have mistaken it for a real conference. *Baker.*

7. Preference; sight; state of confrontation.
Ye shall give her unto Eleazar, and one shall stay her before his *face*. *Numbers.*

Jove cannot fear; then tell me to my *face*,
That I of all the gods am least in grace. *Dryden.*

8. Confidence; boldness; freedom from bashfulness or confusion.

They're thinking, by his *face*,
To fasten in our thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not so. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

How many things are there which a man cannot with any *face* or comeliness, say or do himself? A man can scarce allege his own merits with modesty, much less extol them: a man cannot sometimes brook to supplicate or beg. *Bacon.*

You'll find the thing will not be done
With ignorance and *face* alone. *Hudibras.*

You, says the judge to the wolf, have the *face* to challenge that which you never lost; and you, says he to the fox, have the confidence to deny that which you have stolen. *L'Estrange.*

This is the man that has the *face* to charge others with false citations. *Tillotson.*

9. Distortion of the face.
Sname itself!
Why do you make such *faces*? *Shakespeare.*

FACE TO FACE. [An adverbial expression.]

1. When both parties are present.
It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have his accusers *face to face*. *Act.*

2. Nakedly; without the interposition of other bodies.

Now we see through a glass darkly; but then *face to face*. *1 Cor.*

TO FACE. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

Thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,
To *face* to forge, to scoff, to company. *Hub. Tule.*

2. To turn the face; to come in front.

Face about, man; a soldier, and afraid of the enemy! *Dryden.*

Then thrice the mounted squadrons ride around
The fire, and Arcite's name they thrice resound
Hail and farewell they shouted thrice again,
Thrice *facing* to the left, and thence they turn'd again. *Dryden.*

TO FACE. v. a.

1. To meet in front; to oppose with confidence and firmness.

I'll *face*
This tempest, and deserve the name of king. *Dryden.*

We get intelligence of the force of the enemy, and cast about for a sufficient number of troops to *face* the enemy in the field of battle. *Addison on the War.*

They are as loth to see the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordship; and, at least, as ready to *face* them under a popish persecution. *Swift.*

2. To oppose with impudence: commonly with *down*.

We trepan'd the state, and *fac'd* it down
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras.*
Because he walk'd against his will,
He *fac'd* men down that he stood still. *Prior.*

3. To stand opposite to.

On one side is the head of the emperor Trajan; the reverse has on it the Circus Maximus, and a view of the side of the Palatine mountain that *faced* it. *Addison on Italy.*

The temple is described square, and the four fronts with open gates, *facing* the different quarters of the world. *Pope.*

4. To cover with an additional superficies; to invest with a covering.

The fortification of Soleure is *faced* with marble. *Addison.*

Where your old bank is hollow, *face* it with the first spit of earth that you dig out of the ditch. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FACELESS. adj. [from *face*.] Being without a face. *Bailey.*

FACEPAINTER. n. f. [*face* and *painter*.] A drawer of portraits; a painter who draws from the life.

FACEPAINTING. n. f. [*face* and *painting*.] The art of drawing portraits.

Georgione, the contemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or *facepainting*. *Dryden.*

FACEIT. n. f. [*facette*, French.] A small surface; a superficies cut into several angles.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another, hath the quickest reflection, like diamonds cut with *facet*. *Bacon.*

FACETIOUS. adj. [*facetieux*, French; *facetie*, Latin.] Gay; cheerful; lively; merry; witty. It is used both of persons and sentiments.

Socrates, informed of some derogating speeches used of him behind his back, made this *facetious* reply, Let him beat me too when I am absent. *Government of the Tongue.*

FACETIOUSLY. adv. [from *facetious*.] Gayly; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.

FACETIOUSNESS. n. f. [from *facetious*.] Cheerful wit; mirth; gayety.

FACEILE. adj. [*facile*, Fr. *facilis*, Lat.] 1. Easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.

Then altho those poets, which are now counted most hard, will be both *facile* and pleasant. *Milton on Education.*

To confine the imagination is as *facile* a performance as the Gutcham's design of hedging in the cuckoo. *Glanville.*

By dividing it into parts so distinct, the order in which they shall find each disposed, will render the work *facile* and delightful. *Euclys's Kal.*

This may at first seem perplexed with many difficulties, yet many things may be suggested to make it more *facile* and commodious. *Wilkins.*

2. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable.

The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barr'd. *Milton.*

3. Easy of access or converse; not haughty; not supercilious; not austere.

I meant she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet,
Hating that solemn vice of greatness, pride,

I meant each softest virtue there should meet,
Fit in that softer bosom to reside. *Ben Jonson.*

Raphael now, to Adam's doubt propos'd,
Benevolent and *facile*, thus reply'd. *Milton.*

4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; ductile to a fault.

Too *facile* then, thou didst not much gainsay;
Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss. *Milton.*

Since Adam, and his *facile* consort Eve
Lust Paradise, deceiv'd by me. *Milton.*

Some men are of that *facile* temper, that they are wrought upon by every object they converse with, whom any affectionate discourse, or serious sermon, or any notable accident, shall put into a fit of religion, which yet usually lasts no longer than till somewhat else comes in their way. *Colamy.*

TO FACILITATE. v. a. [*faciliter*, Fr.]

To make easy; to free from difficulty; to clear from impediments.

Choice of the likeliest and best prepared metal for the version will *facilitate* the work. *Bacon.*

They renewed their assault two or three days together, and planted canon to *facilitate* their passage, which did little hurt; but they still lost many men in the attempt. *Clarendon.*

Though perspective cannot be called a certain rule of picture, yet it is a great succour and relief to art, and *facilitates* the means of execution. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

What produceth a due quantity of animal spirits, necessarily *facilitates* the animal and natural motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

A war on the side of Italy would cause a great diversion of the French forces, and *facilitate* the progress of our arms in Spain. *Swift.*

FACILITY. n. f. [*facilité*, French; *facilitas*, Latin.]

1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty.

Yet reason faith, reason should have ability
To hold these worldly things in such proportion,
As let them come or go with even *facility*. *Sidney.*
Piety could not be diverted from this to a more commodious business by any motives of profit or *facility*. *Raleigh.*

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other gentiles, both in point of religion and in point of honour; though *facility* and hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*

2. Readiness in performing; dexterity.

They who have studied have not only learned many excellent things, but also have acquired a great *facility* of profiting themselves by reading good authors. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The *facility* which we get of doing things, by a custom of doing, makes them often pass in us without our notice. *Locke.*

3. Vicious ductility; easiness to be persuaded to good or bad; ready compliance.

Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come now and then: but if importunity or idle respects lead a man, he shall never be without them. *Bacon.*

'Tis a great error to take *facility* for good-nature; tenderness without discretion, is no better than a more pardonable folly. *L'Estrange.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

He opens and yields himself to the man of business with difficulty and reluctance; but offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility*, and all the meeting readiness of appetite and desire. *South.*

FACINE'RIOUS. adj. [corrupted by *Shakespeare* from *facinorous*; *facinus*, *facinoris*, Latin.] Wicked; facinorous.

'Tis strange, 'tis very strange, that is the brief and tedious of it; and he's of a most *facinorous* spirit that will not acknowledge it. *Shaksp.*

FACING. n. f. [from *To face*.] An ornamental covering; that which is put on the outside of any thing by way of decoration.

These offices and dignities were but the *facings* and fringes of his greatness. *Horace.*

FACINOROUS. *adj.* [*facinora*, Lat.]
Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.

FACINOROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *facinorous*.]
Wickedness in a high degree.

FACT. *n. s.* [*factum*, Latin.]

1. A thing done; an effect produced; something not barely supposed or suspected, but really done.

In matter of *fact* they say there is some credit to be given to the testimony of man; but not in matter of opinion and judgment; we see the contrary both acknowledged and universally practised all throughout the world. *Hooker.*

As men are not to mistake the causes of their operations, so much less are they to mistake the *fact* or effect, and rashly to take that for dem which is not done. *Bacon.*

Those effects which are wrought by the percussion of the sense, and by things in *fact*, are produced like wife in some degree by the imagination: therefore if a man see another eat four or acid things, which set the teeth on edge, that object tainteth the imagination. *Bacon.*

Matter of *fact* breaks out and blazes with too great an evidence to be denied. *South's Sermons.*

2. Reality; not supposition; not speculation.

If this were true in *fact*, I do not see any colour for such a conclusion. *Addison.*

Manifold sins, though in speculation they may be separable from war, in reality and *fact* never fail to attend it. *Smaller's lge.*

3. Action; deed.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws Of nature, pleading in his children's cause: How'er the doubtful *fact* is understood, 'Tis love of honour and his country's good; The consul, not the father, sheds the blood. *Dryden.*

FACTION. *n. s.* [*faction*, French; *factio*, Latin.]

1. A party in a state.

The queen is valued thirty thousand strong; If she hath time to breathe, be well assur'd Her *faction* will be full as strong as ours. *Shaksp.*
He has been known to commit outrages, And cherish *factious*. *Shakspere's Timon.*

By one of Simon's *faction* murders were committed. *Muc.*

By the weight of reason I should counterpoise the overbalancing of any *factious*. *K. Charles.*

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.

They remained at Newbery in great *faction* among themselves. *Clarendon.*

FACTIONARY. *n. s.* [*factinaire*, Fr.]
One of a faction; a party man. Not in use.

P'ryther, fellow, remember my name is Memninus; always *factious* of the party of your general. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*

FACTIOUS. *adj.* [*factieux*, French.]

1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publicly dissentious; addicted to form parties and raise publick disturbances.

He is a traitor; let him to the Tower, And crop away that *factious* pate of his. *Shakspere's Henry vi.*

Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs, *Shakspere's Julius Caesar.*

2. Proceeding from publick dissensions; tending to publick discord.

Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,

Assemble; and harangues are heard; but soon In *factious* opposition. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the two houses. *King Charles.*

Why these *factious* quarrels, controversies, and battles amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same design? *Dryden.*

FACTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *factious*.] In a manner criminally dissentious or tumultuous.

I intended not only to oblige my friends, but mine enemies also; exceeding even the desires of those that were *factiously* discontented. *King Charles.*

FACTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *factious*.]
Inclination to publick dissension; violent clamorousness for a party.

FACTITIOUS. *adj.* [*factitious*, Latin.]
Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.

In the making and distilling of soap, by one degree of fire the salt, the water, and the oil or grease, whereof that *factitious* concrete is made up, being boiled up together, or easily brought to incorporate. *Boyle.*

Hardness wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the adamant, all other stones being exalted to that degree that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it: the *factitious* stones of chymists, an imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray on the Creation.*

FACTOR. *n. s.* [*facteur*, Fr. *factor*, Latin.]

1. An agent for another; one who transacts business for another. Commonly a substitute in mercantile affairs.

Take on you the charge And kingly government of this your land; Not as protector, steward, substitute, Or lowly *factor* for another's gain. *Shakspere.*
Piercy is but my *factor*, good my lord, T'engross up glorious deeds on my behalf. *Shakspere's Henry iv.*

You all three, The senators alone of this great world, Chief *facturers* for the gods. *Shakspere.*

We agreed that I should send up an English *factor*, that whatsoever the island could yield should be delivered at a reasonable rate. *Raleigh.*

The Scots had good intelligence, having some *facturers* doubtless at this mart, albeit they did not openly trade. *Hayward.*

Vile arts and restless endeavours are used by some sly and venomous *facturers* for the old republican cause. *South.*

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged, by the chief *facturers* for a general intromission of all sorts, sects, and persuasions, into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules and orders of our church, and that, therefore, they ought to be taken away. *South.*

Forc'd into exile from his rightful throne, He made all countries where he came his own; And viewing monarchs secret arts of sway, A royal *factor* for their kingdoms lay. *Dryden.*

2. [In arithmetic.] The multiplicator and multiplicand. *Harris.*

FACTORY. *n. s.* [from *factor*.]

1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country.

2. The traders embodied in one place.

FACTOTUM. *n. s.* [*factotum*, Latin. It is used likewise in burlesque French.]
A servant employed alike in all kinds of business: as *Scrub* in the *Stratagem*.

FACTURE. *n. s.* [French.] The act or manner of making any thing.

FA'CULTY. *n. s.* [*faculté*, French; *facultas*, Latin.]

1. The power of doing any thing; ability; whether corporeal or intellectual.

There is no kind of *faculty* or power in man, or any creature, which can rightly perform the functions allotted to it without perpetual aid and concurrence of that supreme cause of all things. *Hooker.*

Orators may grieve; for in their sides, Rather than heads, their *faculty* abides. *Dehobse.*
Reason in man supplies the defect of other *faculties* wherein we are inferior to beasts, and what we cannot compass by force we bring about by stratagem. *L'Estrange.*

2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory.

I understand in the prime end Of nature, her the inferior; in the mind And inward *faculties*, which must excel. *Milton.*
In the ordinary way of speaking, the understanding and will are two *faculties* of the mind. *Locke.*

Neither did our Saviour think it necessary to explain to us the nature of God, because it would be impossible, without bestowing on us other *faculties* than we possess at present. *Swift.*

3. Mechanical power.

The fifth mechanical *faculty* is the wedge used in cleaving wood. *Wilkins.*

4. In physick.

A power or ability to perform any action, natural, vital, and animal: by the first they understand that by which the body is nourished, or another like it generated: the vital *faculty* is that by which life is preserved, and the ordinary functions of the body performed; and the animal *faculty* is what conducts the operations of the mind. *Quincy.*

5. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity.

He had none of those *faculties* which the other had, of reconciling men to him. *Clarendon.*

Our author found out monarchical absolute power in that text, he had an exceeding good *faculty* to find it himself where he could not find it others. *Locke.*

He had an excellent *faculty* in preaching if he were not too refined. *Swift.*

6. Quality personal; disposition or habit of good or ill.

I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know My *faculties* nor person, yet will be The chronicles of my doing. *Shakspere.*

7. Natural virtue; efficacy.

In requital ope his leathern scrip, And shew me similes of a thousand names, Telling their strange and vigorous *faculties*. *Milton.*

8. Power; authority.

This Duncan Hath born his *faculties* so meek, hath been So clear in his great office, that his virtues Will plead like angels. *Shakspere.*

9. Privilege; right to do any thing.

Law hath set down to what persons, in what causes, with what circumstances, almost every *faculty* or favour shall be granted. *Hooker.*

10. Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences: as, a meeting of the *faculty* or *faculties*.

FACU'ND. *adj.* [*facundus*, Latin.] Eloquent.

TO FA'DDLE. *v. n.* [corrupted from *Ta fiddle*, or toy with the fingers.] To trifle; to toy; to play. A low word.

TO FADE. *v. n.* [*fade*, French, insipid, languid.]

1. To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak; to languish.

2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour.

The greenness of a leaf ought to pass for apparent, because soon *fading* into a yellow, it scarce lasts at all, in comparison of the greenness of an emerald. *Boyle on Colours.*

The spots in this stone are of the same colour throughout, even to the very edges; there being

F A G

an immediate transition from white to black, and the colours not *fading* or declining gradually.
Woodward.

3. To wither, as a vegetable.
Ye shall be as an oak whose leaf *fadeth*, and as a garden that hath no water.
Isaiah.

4. To die away gradually; to vanish; to be worn out.

Where either through the temper of the body, or some other default, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind quickly *fade*.
Locke.

The stars shall *fade* away, the sun himself Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years.
Aldison's Cato.

5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient; to lose vigour or beauty easily.

The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley shall be a *fading* flower.
Isaiah.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in *fading* colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear.
Locke.

Narcissus' change to the vain virgin shows, Who trusts to beauty, trusts the *fading* rose.
Gay's Fables.

7. To FADE, *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to wither.

This is a man, old, wrinkled, *faded*, withered; And not a maiden, as thou say'st he is. *Shaksp.*
His palms, though under weights they did not stand,
Still thriv'd; no winter could his laurels *fade*.
Dryden.

Restless anxiety, forlorn despair,
And all the *faded* family of care.
Garth.

- To FADGE, *v. n.* [*gepegan*, Saxon; *fugen*, German.]

1. To suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another.

How will this *fadge*? my master loves her dearly,
And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me.
Shaksp.

2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.

When they thriv'd they never *fadg'd*,
But only by the ears engag'd;
That dogs that snarl about a bone,
And play together when they've none. *Hudib.*

3. To succeed; to hit.

The fox had a fetch; and when he saw it would not *fadge*, away goes he presently. *L'Estrange.*

4. This is a mean word not now used, unless perhaps in ludicrous and low compositions.

- FÆCES, *n. f.* [Latin.] Excrements; settlings after distillation and infusion.
Quincy.

- To FAG, *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness.

Creighton with-held his force 'till the Italian began to *fag*, and then brought him to the ground.
MacKenzie's Lives.

- FA'GEND, *n. f.* [from *fag* and *end*.]

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials.

2. The refuse, or meaner part of any thing.

In the world's *fagend*
A nation lies. *Faerberus.*

When they are the worst of their way, and fix in the *fagend* of business, they are apt to look not kindly upon those who go before them. *Cadell.*

- FAGOT, *n. f.* [*fagot*, Welsh and Armoric; *fagot*, French.]

1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.

F A I

About the pile of *fagots*, sticks, and hay,
The bellows raised the newly-kindled flame.
Fairfax.

Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow;
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake. *Shaksp.*
Mitre or *fagot* have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables or not.
Watts.

2. A bundle of sticks for any purpose.

The Black Prince filled a ditch with *fagots* as successfully as the generals of our armies do it with fascines.
Addison.

3. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing.

To FA'GOT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle together.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But *fagoted* his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well.
Dryden.

- To FAIL, *v. n.* [*failler*, French; *fach*, Welsh. *Peckon.*]

1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short; not to be equal to demand or use.

The waters *fail* from the sea, and the flood decayeth and drieth up. *Job.*

Wherefore should not strength and might
There *fail* where virtue *faile*, or weakest prove
Where boldest, though to fight unconquerable?
Milton.

Where the credit and money *fail*, barter alone must do.
Locke.

2. To be extinct; to cease; to be no longer produced.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful *fail* from among the children of men.
Psalms.

Whether such virtue spent of old now *fail'd*
More angels to create. *Milton.*

3. To cease; to perish; to be lost.

By fate the strength of gods
And this empyreal substance cannot *fail*. *Milton.*
For Titan, by the mighty loss dismay'd,
Among th' heavens th' immortal fact display'd,
Left the remembrance of his grief should *fail*.
Addison.

4. To die; to lose life.

Had the king in his last sickness *fail'd*,
Their heads thou'd have gone off. *Shaksp.*
Both he that helpeth shall *fail*, and he that is holpen shall *fail* down, and they all shall *fail* together.
Isaiah.

5. To sink; to be born down; to come to an end.

Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should *fail* before me. *Isaiah.*
His works, which in our fall,
For us created, needs with us must *fail*,
Dependent made. *Milton.*

6. To decay; to decline; to languish.

Let none henceforth seek needless cause t'approve
The faith they owe; when earnestly they seek
Such proof, conclude, they then begin to *fail*.
Milton.

I perceive
Thy mortal sight to *fail*: objects divine
Must needs impair and weary human sense.
Milton.

7. To miss; not to produce its effect.

Consider of deformity not as a sign, which is deceivable, but as a cause which seldom *faileth* of the effect.
Bacon.

All these puissant legions, whose exile
Hath emptied heav'n, shall *fail* to re-ascend.
Milton.

This jest was first of th' other house's making,
And, five times try'd, has never *fail'd* of taking.
Dryden.

A persuasion that we shall overcome any difficulties that we meet with in the sciences, seldom *faile* to carry us through them. *Locke.*

F A I

He does not remember whether every grain came up or not; but he thinks that very few *faile*.
Mortimer.

8. To miss; not to succeed in a design; to miscarry.

I am enjoin'd, by oath, if I *fail*
Of the right casket, never in my life
To woo a maid in way of marriage. *Shaksp.*

At least our envious foe hath *fail'd*, who thought

All like himself rebellious. *Milton.*
In difficulties of state, the true reason of *fail-*
ing proceeds from failings in the administration.
L'Estrange.

Men who have been busied in the pursuit of the philosopher's stone, have *fail'd* in their design.
Addison.

9. To be deficient in duty.

Or nature *fail'd* in me, and left some part
Not proof enough such object to sustain. *Milton.*
Endeavour to fulfill God's commands, to repent as often as you *fail* of it, and to hope for pardon of him. *Wake.*

- To FAIL, *v. a.*

1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply; to disappoint.

The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be when fortune *fail* them. *Sidney.*
So hast thou oft with guile thine honour bleat;
But little may such guile thee now avail,
If wonted force and fortune do not much me *fail*.
Spenser.

There shall be signs in the sun, the moon, and the stars, mens hearts *failling* them for fear. *Luke.*
Nor could the mule defend
Her son, so *fail* not thou who thee implores.
Milton.

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold
And venturous, if that *fail* them, shrink and fear.
Milton.

Her heart *failed* her, and she would fain have compounded for her life. *L'Estrange.*

He presumes upon his parts that they will not *fail* him at time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any provision beforehand.
Locke.

2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help.

Since nature *faile* us in no needful thing,
Why want I means my inward self to see?
Darwin.

3. To omit; not to perform.

The inventive God who never *faile* his part,
Inquires the wit when once he warms the heart.
Dryden.

4. To be wanting to.

There shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne.
1 Kings.

- FAIL, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Miscarriage; miss; unsuccessfulness.

2. Omission; non-performance.

Mark and perform it, lest thou? for the *fail*
Of any point in't shall not only be
Death to thyself, but to thy lewd tongu'd wife.
Shaksp.

He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites. *Joshua.*

3. Deficiency; want.

Death; extinction.
How grounded he his title to the crown
Upon our *fail*? *Shaksp.*

- FA'ILING, *n. f.* [from *fail*.] Deficiency; imperfection; fault not atrocious; lapse.

Besides what *failings* may be in a matter, even in the expressions there must often be great obscurities. *Digby.*

To *failings* mild, but zealous for desert;
The clearest head and the sincerest heart. *Pope.*
Even good men have many temptations to subdue, many conflicts with those enemies which war against the soul, and many *failings* and lapses to lament and recover. *Regent.*

FAILURE. n. f. [from *fail*.]

1. Deficiency; cessation.

There must have been an universal *failure* and want of springs and rivers all the summer season. *Woodward.*

2. Omission; non-performance; slip.

He that being subject to an apoplexy, used still to carry his remedy about him; but upon a time shifting his clothes, and not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be surprised with a fit: he owed his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory. *South.*

3. A lapse; a slight fault.

FAIN. adj. [reagen, Saxon.]1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. It is still retained in *Scotland* in this sense.

And in her hand she held a mirror bright,
Wherein her face she often viewed *fain*. *Fairy Q.*
My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee,
and so will my soul whom thou hast delivered. *Psalms.*

2. Forced; obliged; compelled. [This signification seems to have arisen from the mistake of the original signification in some ambiguous expressions: as, *I was fain to do this*, would equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was understood to mean *I was compelled*, or *I was glad to do it for fear of worse*. Thus the primary meaning seems to have been early lost.]

Every weight to shroud it did constrain,
And this fair couple eke to shroud themselves were *fain*. *Spenser.*

Whoever will hear, he shall find God; who-
soever will study to know, shall be also *fain* to believe. *Hooker.*

I was *fain* to forswear it; they would else have
married me to the rotten medlar. *Shakspeare.*

When Hildebrand had accursed Henry iv.
there were none so hardy as to defend their lord;
wherefore he was *fain* to humble himself before
Hildebrand. *Raleigh.*

The learned Castilio was *fain* to make trenchers
at Bales to keep himself from starving. *Lodge.*

FAIN. adv. [from the adjective.] Gladly; very desirously; according to earnest wishes.

Now I would give a thousand furlongs of sea
for an acre of barren ground: I would *fain* die
a dry death. *Shakspeare.*

Why would'st thou urge me to confess a flame
I long have lifted, and would *fain* conceal. *Addison's Cato.*

Fain would I Raphael's godlike art rehearse,
And show th' immortal labours in my verse. *Addison.*

The plebeians would *fain* have a law enacted to
lay all men's rights and privileges upon the same
level. *Swift.*

2d FAIN. v. n. [from the noun.] To wish; to desire fondly.

Fairer than *faint*, in his *faining* eye,
Whose sole aspect he counts felicity. *Spenser.*

3d FAINT. v. n. [fainer, French.]

1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze upon them,
faint before the eye, and decay into confusion. *Pope.*

The show'ry arch
Delights and puzzles the be-olders eyes,
That views the wat'ry hedge with thousand shows
Of painted variety; yet unskill'd to tell
Or where one colour rises, or where one *faints*. *Philips.*

2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless and senseless.

Their young children were out of heart, and
their women and young men *fainted* for thirst
and fell down. *Jewish.*

We are ready to *faint* with fasting. *1 Mac.*
Upon hearing the honour intended her, she
fainted away, and fell down as dead. *Guardian.*

3. To grow feeble; to decline in force or courage.

They will stand in their order, and never *faint*
in their watches. *Eccles.*

The imagination cannot be always alike, con-
stant and strong, and if the success follow not
speedily it will *faint* and lose strength. *Bacon.*

O pity and shame, that they who to live well,
Enter'd to fair, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway *faint*. *Milton.*

How while the *fainting* Dutch remotely fire,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire. *Smith.*

4. To sink into dejection.

Left they *faint*

At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,
All terror hide. *Milton.*

To FAINT. v. a. To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. A word little in use.

It *faints* me

To think what follows. *Shakspeare.*

FAINT. adj. [fane, French.]

1. Languid; weak; feeble.

In intemperate climates, the spirits, exhaled by
heat or compressed by cold, are rendered *faint* and
luggish. *Temple.*

Words pronounced at length, sounded *faint*
and languid. *Swift.*

2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking.

The blue compared with these is a *faint* and
dark colour, and the indigo and violet are much
darker and *fainter*. *Newton.*

The length of the image I measured from the
faintest and utmost red at one end, to the *faintest*
and utmost blue at the other end, excepting only
a little penumbra. *Newton's Opticks.*

From her naked limbs of glowing white,
In folds loose floating fell the *fainter* lawn. *Thomson.*

3. Not loud; not piercing.

The pump after this being employed from
time to time, the sound grew *fainter* and *fainter*. *Boyle.*

4. Feeble of body.

Two neighbouring shepherds *faint* with thirst,
stood at the common boundary of their grounds. *Rumler.*

5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.

Faint heart never won fair lady. *Camden.*
Our *faint* Egyptians pray for Antony;
But in their servile hearts they own Octavius. *Dryden.*

6. Dejected; depressed.

Consider him that endureth such contradiction
against himself, lest ye be wearied and *faint* in
your minds. *Heb.*

7. Not vigorous; not active.

The defects which hindered the conquest, were
the *faint* prosecution of the war, and the looseness
of the civil government. *Davies on Ireland.*

FAINTHEARTED. adj. [faint and heart.] Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed.

Fear not, neither be *fainthearted*. *Isaiah.*
They should refuse the next day, as victorious
conquerors, to take the city, or else there, as
fainthearted cowards, to end their days. *Knutler.*

Now the late *fainthearted* rout
O'erthrown and scatter'd round about,
Chac'd by the horrors of their fear,
From bloody fray of knight and bear,
Took heart again and fac'd about,
As if they meant to stand it out. *Hudibras.*

Villain, stand off! base, groveling, worthless
wretches, Mongrels in faction: poor *fainthearted*
traitors. *Addison's Cato.*

FAINTHEARTEDLY. adv. [from *faint-hearted*.] Timorously; in a cowardly manner.**FAINTHEARTEDNESS. n. f.** [from *faint-hearted*.] Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.**FAINTING. n. f.** [from *faint*.] Deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion.

These *faintings* her physicians suspect to pro-
ceed from confusions. *Wise man's Surgery.*

FAINTISHNESS. n. f. [from *faint*.] Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility.

A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes
the fibres; whence proceeds the sensation of
faintishness and debility in a hot day. *Arbutnot.*

FAINTLING. adj. [from *faint*.] Timorous; feeble-minded. A burlesque or low word.

There 's no having patience, thou art such a
faintling silly creature. *Arbutnot.*

FAINTLY. adv. [from *faint*.]

1. Feebly; languidly.

Love 's like a torch, which, if secur'd from
blasts,
Will *faintly* burn; but then it longer lasts;
Expos'd to storms of jealousy and doubt,
The blaze grows greater, but 'tis sooner out. *Walf.*

2. Not in bright colours.

Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light;
The lines, tho' touch'd but *faintly*, are drawn
right. *Pope.*

3. Without force of representation.

I have told you what I have seen and heard
but *faintly*; nothing like the image and horror
of it. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

An obscure and confused idea represents the
object so *faintly*, that it doth not appeal plain to
the mind. *Watts.*

4. Without strength of body.

With his loll'd tongue he *faintly* licks his prey,
His warm breath blows her fix up as the lies. *Dryden.*

5. Not vigorously; not actively.

Though still the famish'd English, like pale
ghosts,
Faintly besiege us one hour in a month. *Shaks.*

6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit.

Loth was the ape, though praised, to adventure;
Yet *faintly* 'gan into his work to enter. *Hud. Ia.*
He *faintly* now declines the fatal strife;
So much his love was dearer than his life. *Dench.*

FAINTNESS. n. f. [from *faint*.]

1. Languor; feebleness; want of strength.

If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now
as a giant doth run his unwearied courses, should
through a languishing *faintness* begin to stand. *Hooker.*

This proceeded not from any violence of pain,
but from a general languishing and *faintness* of
spirits, which made him think nothing worth the
trouble of one careful thought. *Temple.*

2. Inactivity; want of vigour.

This evil proceeds rather of the unsoundness of
the counsels, or of *faintness* in following and ef-
fecting the same, than of any such fatal counsils
appointed of god. *Spenser.*

3. Timorousness; dejection.

The paleness of this flow'r
Bewray'd the *faintness* of my master's heart. *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*

FAINTY. adj. [from *faint*.] Weak; feeble; languid; debilitated; enfeebled.

When winter frosts constrain the field with cold,
The *fainty* root can take no steady hold. *Dryd.*
The ladies grasp'd, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire:
The *fainty* knights were scorched, and knew not where.

To run for shelter; for no shade was near. *Dryd.*
FAIR. *adj.* [ægen, Sax. *faur*, Dan.]

1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. *Fair* seems in the common acceptation to be restrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face.

He only *fair*, and what he *fair* hath made,
All other *fair* like flowers untimely fade. *Spenser.*
Thou art a *fair* woman to look upon. *Gen.*

2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.

I never yet saw man,
But she would spell him backward; if *fair* fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antic,
Made a foul blot. *Shakespeare.*

Let us look upon men in several climates: the
Ethiopians are black, flat-nosed, and crisp-haired:
the Moors tawny; the Northern people large, and
fair complexioned. *Hale.*

3. Pleading to the eye; excellent or beautiful in general to the eye or mind.

That which made her fairness much the *fairer*
was that it was but an ambassador of a most *fair*
mind. *Sidney.*

Carry him gently to my *fairest* chamber,
And hang it round with all my wanton pictures. *Shakespeare.*

Thus was he *fair* in his greatness, and in the
length of his branches. *Ezek.*

For as by depredations wasps proclaim
The *fairest* fruit, so these the *fairest* fame. *Young.*

4. Clear; pure.

A standard of a damask-rose, with the root on,
was set in a chamber where no fire was, upright
in an earthen pan, full of *fair* water, half a foot
under the water. *Bacon.*

Even *fair* water, falling upon white paper or
linen, will immediately alter the colour of them,
and make it sadder than that of the unwetted
parts. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous.

Fair is foul, and foul is *fair*;
Hover through the fog and filthy air. *Shaksp.*
Fair weather cometh out of the earth. *Job.*

About three of the clock in the afternoon, the
weather was very *fair* and very warm. *Clarendon.*

6. Favourable; prosperous: as, a *fair* wind.

In vain you tell your pining lover,
You wish *fair* winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

7. Likely to succeed.

Your self, renowned prince, flood as *fair*
As any comer I have look'd on yet,
For my affections. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which
was in a *fair* way to have enlarged, until they fell
out. *Raleigh's Essays.*

O pity and shame! that they who to live well,
Enter'd to *fair*, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway faint. *Milton.*

8. Equal; just.

The king did so much desire a peace, that no
man need advise him to it, or could divert him
from it, if *fair* and honourable conditions of peace
were offered to him. *Clarendon.*

9. Not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods; not foul.

After all these conquests he passed the rest of
his age in his own native country, and died a *fair*
and natural death. *Temple.*

10. Not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts: as, a *fair* rival, a *fair* disputant.

Virtuous and vicious every man must be,
Few in the extreme, but all in the degree;

The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wise,
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise. *Pope.*

11. Open; direct.

For still, methought, the lung not far away;
At last I found her on a lavender-spray:
Close by my side she sat, and *fair* in sight,
Full in a line, against her opposite. *Dryden.*

12. Gentle; mild; not compulsory.

All the lords came in, and, being by *fair* means
wrought thereunto, acknowledged king Henry.
Spenser on Ireland.

For to reduce her by main force,
Is now in vain; by *fair* means, worst. *Hudibras.*

13. Mild; not severe.

Nay only do'st degrade them, or remit
To life obscur'd, which were a *fair* dismissal;
But throw'st them lower than thou did'st exalt
them high. *Milton's Agonistes.*

14. Pleading; civil.

Good sir, why do you start, and seem to fear
Things that do found to *fair*? *Shakespeare.*
When *fair* words and good counsel will not
prevail upon us, we must be fringed into our
duty. *L'Estrange.*

15. Equitable; not injurious.

His doom is *fair*,
That dust I am, and shall to dust return. *Milton.*

16. Commodious; easy.

Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice,
A stand where you may make the *fairest* shoot. *Shakespeare.*

I looked for the jugular veins, opened the
fairest, and took away a dozen ounces of blood. *Hufman.*

17. Liberal; not narrow.

He through his virtue was as free from greediness,
as through his *fair* livelihoood, far from neediness. *Carow.*

FAIR. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Gently; decently; without violence.

He who *fair* and softly goes steadily forward,
in a course that points right, will sooner be at his
journey's end, than he that runs after every one,
though he gallop. *Locke.*

2. Civilly; complaisantly.

Well, you must now speak sir John Falstaff
fair. *Shakespeare.*

One of the company spoke him *fair*, and would
have stopp'd his mouth with a crust. *L'Estrange.*

In this plain fable youth's effect may see
Of negligence, and fond credulity;
And learn besides of flatterers to beware,
Then most pernicious when they speak too *fair*. *Dryden.*

His promise Palamon accepts; but pray'd
To keep it better than the first he made:
Thus *fair* they parted, 'till the morrow's dawn;
For each had laid his plighted faith to pawn. *Dryden.*

Kalib ascend, my *fair* spoke servant rise,
And foothie my heart with pleasing prophecies. *Dryden.*

This promised *fair* at first. *Addison.*

3. Happily; successfully.

O, princely Buckingham, I'll kiss thy hand,
In sign of league and amity with thee;
Now *fair* befall thee and thy noble house!
Thy garments are not spotted with our blood. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

4. On good terms.

There are other nice, though inferior cases, in
which a man must guard, if he intends to keep
fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Culter.*

FAIR. *n. f.*

1. A beauty; elliptically a *fair* woman.

Of sleep forsaken, to relieve his care,
He fought the conversation of the *fair*. *Dryden.*
Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet
pay their devours to one particular *fair*. *Spell.*

2. Honestly; just dealing.

I am not much for that present; we'll settle
it between ourselves; *fair* and square, Nie,
keeps friends together. *Arbutnot.*

FAIR. *n. f.* [*foire*, French; *serie*, or *forum*, Latin.] An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers; a time of traffick more frequented than a market. The privilege of holding fairs in England is granted by the king.

With silver, iron, tin, and lead, they traded
in thy fairs. *Ezekiel.*
His corn, his cattle, were his only care,
And his supreme delight a country fair. *Dryden.*

The ancient Nundinæ, or fairs of Rome, were
kept every ninth day: afterwards the same pri-
vileges were granted to the country markets,
which were at first under the power of the con-
suls. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

FA'IRING. *n. f.* [from *fair*.] A present given at a fair.

Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart,
If *fairings* come thus plentifully in. *Shakespeare.*
Like children that esteem every trifle, and
prefer a *fairing* before their fathers. *Ben Jonson.*

Now he goes on, and sings of fairs and shows;
For still new fairs before his eyes arose:
How pedlars stalls with glittering toys are laid,
The various *fairings* of the country maid. *Gay.*

FA'IRLY. *adv.* [from *fair*.]

1. Beautifully: as, a city *fairly* situated.

2. Commodiously; conveniently; suitably to any purpose or design.

'Waiting 'till willing winds their sails sup-
ply'd,
Within a trading town they long abide,
Full *fairly* situate on a haven's side. *Dryden.*

3. Honestly; justly; without shift; without fraud; not foully.

There is due from the judge to the advocate
some commendation and gracing where causes
are *fairly* pleaded. *Bacon.*

To the first advantages we may *fairly* lay
claim; I wish we had as good a title to the latter. *Atterbury.*

It is a church of England-man's opinion, that
the freedom of a nation consists in an absolute
unlimited legislative power, wherein the whole
body of the people are *fairly* represented in an
executive duly limited. *Swift.*

4. Ingeniously; plainly; openly.

The huge low loosely does Adria tread,
Who *fairly* puts all characters to bed! *Pope.*

5. Candidly; without sinister interpretations.

As I interpret *fairly* your design,
So look not with froward eyes on mine. *Dryden.*

6. Without violence to right reason.

Where I have enlarged them, I desire the
false critics would not always think that those
thoughts are wholly mine; but that either they
are secretly in the poet, or may be *fairly* de-
duced from him. *Dryden.*

This nutritious juice being a subtle liquor,
scarce obtainable by a human body, the serum
of the blood is *fairly* substituted in its place. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

7. Without blots.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Haa-
ings,

Which in a set hand *fairly* is engross'd. *Shaksp.*

8. Completely; without any deficiency.

All this they *fairly* overcame, by reason of the
continual presence of their king. *Spenser.*
Let them say, 'tis grossly done; so it be *fairly*
done, no matter. *Shakespeare.*

Our love is not so great, H-tenfio, but we
may blow our nails together, and sail it *fairly*
out. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

FA'IRNESS. *n. f.* [from *fair*.]

1. Beauty; elegance of form.

That which made her *fairness* much the fairer,
was, that it was but a *fair* ambassador of a most
fair mind, full of wit, and a wit which delighted
more to judge itself than to show itself. *Sidney.*

2. Honesty; candour; ingenuity.

There may be somewhat of wisdom, but little of goodness or *fairness* in this conduct.

Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.

FA'IRSPOKEN. *adj.* [from *fair* and *speak*.] Bland and civil in language and address.

Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subtlewitted and a marvellous *fairspoken* man, but discontented that we would be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

FA'IRY. *n. f.* [perph^o, Saxon; *see*, Fr. *Ab*, *terra*, fit & *pige* Macedonum dialecto; unde *faery*, *offery*, & Romanis inferi, qui Scoto-Saxonibus dicuntur *feries*, *nostratig*; vulgo corruptius *fairies*, *καταχθονια δαιμονια*, live dii manes. *Baxter's Glossary.*]

1. A kind of fabled-being supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fay.

Nan Page, my daughter, and my little son, And three or four more of their growth, we'll dress.

Like urchins, oophies, and *fairies*, green and white. *Shakspeare.*

Then let them all encircle him about, And *fairy* like too pinch the unclean knight; And ask him, why, that hour, of *fairy* revel, In their so sacred paths he dares to tread In shape prophane. *Shakspeare.*

By the idea any one has of *fairies*, or centaurs, he cannot know that things, answering those ideas, exist. *Locke.*

Fays, *fairies*, genii, elves, and demons bear. *Pope.*

2. Enchantress. *Warburton.*

To this great *fairy* I'll commend thy acts, Make her thanks bless thee. *Shakspeare.*

FA'IRY. *adj.*

1. Given by fairies.

Be secret and discrete; these *fairy* favours Are lost when not conceal'd. *Dryden.*

Such borrowed wealth, like *fairy* money, though it were gold in the hand from which he received it, will be but leaves and dust when it comes to use. *Locke.*

2. Belonging to fairies.

This is the *fairy* land: oh, spite of spights, We talk with goblins, owls, and elvish spights. *Shakspeare.*

FA'IRYSTONE. *n. f.* [from *fairy* and *stone*.] A stone found in gravel-pits.**FA'ITH.** *n. f.* [*foi*, French; *fede*, Italian; *fides*, Latin.]

1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.

The name of *faith* being properly and strictly taken, it must needs have reference unto some uttered word, as the object of belief. *Hooker.*

Faith, if it have not works, is dead. *James.* Vision in the next life is the perfecting of that *faith* in this life, or that *faith* here is turned into vision there, as hope into enjoying. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Then *faith* shall fail, and holy hope shall die; One built in certainty, and one in joy. *Prior.*

2. The system of revealed truths held by the christian church; the *crelenda*.

Felix heard Paul concerning the *faith*. *Acts.* This is the catholic *faith*. *Common Prayer.*

3. Trust in God.

Faith is an entire dependence upon the truth, the power, the justice, and the mercy of God; which dependence will certainly incite us to obey him in all things. *Swift.*

4. Tenet held.

Which to believe of her, Must be a *faith*, that reason, without miracle, Should never plant in me. *Shakspeare.*

5. Trust in the honesty or veracity of another.

6. Fidelity; unshaken adherence. Her sailing, while her *faith* to me remains, I should conceal. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

7. Honour; social confidence.

For you alone I broke my *faith* with *ingrid* Palamon. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

8. Sincerity; honesty; veracity.

Sir, in good *faith*, in meer verity. *Shakspeare.* They are a very forward generation, children in whom is no *faith*. *Deuteronomy.*

9. Promise given.

I have been forsworn, In breaking *faith* with *Julia* whom I lov'd. *Shakspeare.*

FA'ITHBREACH. *n. f.* [from *faith* and *breach*.] Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.

Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faithbreach*; Those he commands, move only in command, Nothing in love. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

FA'ITHED. *adj.* [from *faith*.] Honest; sincere. A word not in use.

Thou bastard! would the repeal Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee, Make thy words *faith'd*? *Shakspeare.*

FA'ITHFUL. *adj.* [from *faith* and *full*.]

1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion.

To the saints which are at Ephesus, and the *faithful* in Christ Jesus. *Ephesus.* Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. *Rev.*

2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty professed.

I have this day receiv'd a traitor's judgment, And by that name must die; yet, heav'n bear witness.

And, if I have a conference, let it sink me, Ev'n as the axe falls, if I be not *faithful*. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

So spake the seraph *Abdiel*, *faithful* found; Among the faithless, *faithful* only he. *Milton.*

3. Honest; upright; without fraud.

My servant *Miles* is *faithful* in all mine house. *Numbers.*

4. Observant of compact or promise; true to his contract; sincere; veracious.

We'll I know him; Of easy temper, naturally good, And *faithful* to his word. *Dryden.*

FA'ITHFULLY. *adv.* [from *faithful*.]

1. With firm belief in religion.

2. With full confidence in God.

3. With strict adherence to duty and allegiance.

His noble grace would have some pity Upon my wretched woman, that so long Have follow'd both my fortunes *faithfully*. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

4. Without failure of performance; honestly; exactly.

If on my wounded breast thou drop a tear, Think for whose sake my breath that wound did bear; And *faithfully* my last desires fulfil, As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden.*

5. Sincerely; with strong promises.

For his own part he did *faithfully* promise to be still in the king's power. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

6. Honestly; without fraud, trick, or ambiguity.

They suppose the nature of things to be truly and *faithfully* signified by their names, and thereupon believe as they hear, and practise as they believe. *South's Sermons.*

7. In *Shakspeare*, according to *Warburton*, fervently; perhaps rather confidently; readily.

If his occasions were not virtuous, I should not urge it half so *faithfully*. *Timon.*

FA'ITHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *faithful*.]

1. Honesty; veracity.

For there is no *faithfulness* in your mouths; your inward part is very wickedness. *Psalms.* The band that knits together and supports all compacts, is truth and *faithfulness*. *South.*

2. Adherence to duty; loyalty.

The same zeal and *faithfulness* continues in your blood, which animated one of your noble ancestors to sacrifice his life in the quarrel of his sovereign. *Dryden.*

FA'ITHLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *faithless*.]

1. Treachery; perfidy.

2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

FA'ITHLESS. *adj.* [from *faith*.]

1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted.

Whatever our hearts be to God and to his truth, believe we, or be we as yet *faithless*, for our conversion or confirmation, the force of natural reason is great. *Hooker.*

Never dare misfortune cross her foot, Unless she doth it under this excuse, That she is issue to a *faithless* Jew. *Shakspeare.*

2. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty, profession, promise, or allegiance.

Both Fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most;

A most unnatural and *faithless* service. *Shakspeare.*

Abdiel, *faithful* found;

Among the *faithless*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FA'ITOUR. *n. f.* [from *faitour*, French.] A scoundrel; a rascal; a mean fellow; a poltroon. An old word now obsolete.

To *Philemon*, false *faitour*, *Philemon*, I cast to pay, that I so dearly bought. *F. Queen.*

Into new woes unwetting I was cast, By this false *faitour*. *Fairy Queen.*

FAKE. *n. f.* [Among seamen.] A coil of rope. *Harris.***FALCADE.** *n. f.* [from *falx*, *falceis*, Lat.]

A horse is said to make *falcares* when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curreys; therefore a *falcares* is that action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, when you make a stop and halt a stop. *Farrar's Dict.*

FA'LCATED. *adj.* [from *falcat*, Lat.] Hooked; bent like a reaping hook or sickle.

The enlightened part of the moon appears in the form of a sickle, or reaping hook, which is while the is moving from the conjunction to the opposition, or from the new moon to the full; but from full to a new again, the enlightened part appears gibbous, and the dark *falcat*. *Harris.*

FALCATION. *n. f.* [from *falceis*, Lat.] Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipated tail behind. *Brown.*

FA'LCION. *n. f.* [from *falceis*, Lat.; in French, *fauchon*.] A short crooked sword; a cimeter.

I've seen the day, with my good biting *fal-cion*, I would have made them skip: I am old now. *Shakspeare.*

Old *fauchions* are new temper'd in the fires; The sounding trumpet every soul inspires. *Dryden's Æneid.*

What sighs and tears Has *Eugene* caused! how many widows curse His cleaving *fauchon*? *Philips.*

FALCON. *n. f.* [*faulcon*, French; *falcone*, Italian; *falco*, Latin. *Credo, a rostro falcato five adunco*, from the fal-cated or crooked bill.]

1. A hawk trained for sport.

As Venus' bird, the white, swift, lovely dove,
O! happy dove that art compar'd to her,
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of *falcon* fierce not far. *Sidney.*

Air stops not the high soaring of my noble
falcon. *Walton.*

Apulian farms, for the rich soil admir'd,
And thy large fields where *falcon* may be tir'd.

Say, will the *falcon*, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, spare the dove? *Pope.*

2. A sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight. *Harris.*

FALCONER. *n. f.* [*faulconnier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Hist! Romeo, hist! O for a *falconer's* voice,
To lure this tairtel gentle back again. *Shaksp.*

The universal remedy was swallowing of pebble-stones, in imitation of *falconers* curing hawks. *Temple.*

I have learned of a *falconer* never to feed up a hawk when I would have him fly. *Dryden.*

A *falconer* Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tairfels, and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

FALCONET. *n. f.* [*falconette*, French.] A sort of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length six foot, load one pound and a quarter, shot something more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight. *Harris.*

Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen, with certain *falconets* and other small pieces, to take the streights. *Kneller.*

FALDAGE. *n. f.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Latin.] A privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them; and this not only with their own, but their tenants sheep. This *faldage* in some places they call a foldcourse or freehold. *Harris.*

FALDFEE. *n. f.* [*fald and fee*.] A composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage. *Diſt.*

FALDING. *n. f.* A kind of coarse cloth. *Diſt.*

FALDSTOOL. *n. f.* [*fald or fold and stool*.] A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which, the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL. *v. n. pret. I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen* or *falln*. [*feallan*, Saxon; *fallen*, German.]

1. To drop from a higher place.

Thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof,
that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man fall from thence. *Deut.*

I shall fall

Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more. *Shakspere.*

2. To drop from an erect to a prone posture.

Saul fell all along on the earth. *1 Sam.*

On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap;
For in my way it lies. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

3. To drop; to be held or adhere no longer.

His chains fell off from his hands. *Atts.*

4. To move down any descent.

All liquid bodies are diffusive; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion one with another, but glide and fall off any way, as gravity and the air presseth them. *Burnet.*

5. To drop ripe from the tree.

As the leaf falleth off from the vine, and as a falling fig from the fig-tree. *Isaiah.*

6. To pass at the outlet: as a river.

Cæsar therefore gave orders to build his gallies on the Loir, and the rivers that fall into it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

7. To be determined to some particular direction.

Birds and fowls that rest one foot to ease the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, that the centre of gravity may fall upon the foot they stand on. *Cheyne.*

8. To apostatize; to depart from faith or goodness.

Labour to enter into that rest, lest any man fall after the same example of unbelief. *Hebr.*

To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propense enough before
To waver or fall off, and join with idols. *Milton.*

Whether some spirit on holy purpose bent,
Or some fall'n angel from below broke loose,
Who comes with envious eyes, and curst intent,
To view this world and its created Lord. *Dryden.*

9. To die by violence.

God and good angels fight on Richmond's side,
And Richard fall in height of all his pride. *Shakspere's Richard III.*

If one should be a prey, how much the better
To fall before the lion than the wolf! *Shaksp.*

Than honesty to honesty engag'd?
That this shall be, or we will fall for it. *Shakspere's J. Caesar.*

A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten
thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee. *Isaiah.*

Ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall
fall before you by the sword. *Leviticus.*

They not obeying,
Incurs'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And manifold in sin, deliver'd to fall. *Milton.*

Almon falls, old Tyrrhene's eldest care,
Pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war. *Dryden's Æneid.*

10. To come to a sudden end.

The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly fell
and vanished, when their oppressions and extor-tions were taken away. *Daniel.*

He first the fate of Cæsar did foretell,
And pity'd Rome when Rome in Cæsar fell;
In iron clouds conceal'd the publick light,
And impious mortals fear'd eternal night. *Dryden's Virgil.*

11. To be degraded from a high station; to sink into meanness or disgrace; to be plunged into sudden misery.

What can be their business
With a poor weak woman fall'n from favour! *Shakspere.*

12. To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.

What men could do,

Is done already: heaven and earth will witness,
If Rome must fall, that we are innocent. *Addis.*

13. To enter into any state worse than the former.

He fell at difference with Ludovico Sfortia, who carried the keys which brought him in, and shut him out. *Baron's Henry VII.*

Some painters taking precepts in too literal a sense, have fallen thereby into great inconveniences. *Dryden.*

14. To come into any state of weakness, terror, or misery.

These, by obtruding the beginning of a change for the entire work of new life, will fall under the former guilt. *Hammond.*

One would wonder how so many learned men could fall into so great an absurdity, as to believe this river could preserve itself unmixed with the lake. *Addison on Italy.*

The best men fall under the severest pressures. *Watts.*

15. To decrease; to be diminished, as in weight.

From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the as fell to two ounces in the first Punick war; when Hannibal invaded Italy, to one ounce; then, by the Papirian law, to half an ounce. *Arbuthnot.*

16. To ebb; to grow shallow: as, the river falls.

17. To decrease in value; to bear less price.

When the price of corn falleth, men generally break no more ground than will supply their own turn. *Carew.*

But now her price is fall'n. *Shakspere.*

Rents will fall, and incomes every day lessen, 'till industry and frugality, joined to a well ordered trade, shall restore to the kingdom the riches it had formerly. *Locke.*

18. To sink; not to amount to the full.

The greatness of an estate in bulk and territory, doth fall under measure; and the greatness of finances and revenue doth fall under computation. *Bacon.*

19. To be rejected; to become null.

This book must stand or fall with thee; not by any opinion I have of it, but thy own. *Locke.*

20. To decline from violence to calmness; from intemperance to remission.

He was stirr'd,
And something spoke in choler, ill and hasty;
But he fell to himself again, and sweetly
In all the rest shew'd a most noble patience. *Shak.*

At length her fury fell, her foaming ceas'd;
And ebbing in her soul, the god decreas'd. *Dryd.*

21. To enter into any new state of the body or mind.

In sweet musick is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart,
Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shakspere.*

Solyman, chafed with the loss of his gallies and best soldiers, and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetians, fell into such a rage that he curied Barbarossa. *Kneller.*

When about twenty, upon the falseness of a lover, the fell distracted. *Temple.*

A spark like thee of the man-killing trade,
Fell tick, and thus to his physician said:
Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part;
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Besides a filthy furr upon my tongue. *Dryden.*

And you have known none in health who have pited you? and behold, they are gone before you, even since you fell into this distemper. *Watts.*

He died calmly, and with all the easiness of a man falling asleep. *Atterbury.*

Postus himself oft falls in tears before me,
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success. *Addison.*

For as his own bright image he survey'd,
He fell in love with the fantastick shade. *Addis.*

I fell in love with the character of Pomponius Atticus; I longed to imitate him. *Blount to Pope.*
22. To sink into an air of discontent or dejection of the look.

If thou persuade thyself that they shall not be taken, let not thy countenance fall. *Judith.*

If you have any other request to make, hide it not; for ye shall find we will not make your countenance to fall by the answer ye shall receive. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

I have observ'd of late thy looks are fallen, O'ercast with gloomy cares and discontent. *Addison's Cato.*

23. To sink below something in comparison.

Fame of thy beauty and thy youth,
 Among the rest me hither brought,
 Finding this fame fall short of truth,
 Made me stay longer than I thought. *Waller.*

24. To happen; to befall.

For such things as do fall scarce once in many ages, it did suffice to take such order as was requisite when they fell. *Hooker.*

Oft it falls out, that while one thinks too much of his doing, he leaves to do the effect of this thinking. *Sidney.*

A long advertent and deliberate connexing of consequences, which falls not in the common road of ordinary men. *Hale.*

Since this fortune falls to you,
 Be content and seek no new. *Shakspeare.*

If the worst fall that ever fell, I hope, I shall make shift to go without him. *Shakspeare.*

O, how feeble is man's power,
 That if good fortune fall,
 Cannot add another hour,
 Nor a lost hour recall! *Deane.*

Since both cannot possess what both pursue,
 I'm griev'd my friend, the chance should fall on you. *Dryden.*

I had more leisure, and disposition, than have since fallen to my share. *Swift.*

25. To come by chance; to light on.

I have two boys
 Seek Percy and thyself about the field;
 But seeing thou fall'st on me so luckily,
 I will assay thee. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

The Romans fell upon this model by chance,
 but the Spartans by thought and design. *Swift.*

26. To come to a slated method.

The odd hours at the end of the solar year, are not indeed fully six, but are deficient 10' 44"; which deficiency, in 14 years, collected, amounts to a whole day: and hence may be seen the reason why the vernal equinox, which at the time of the Nicene council fell upon the 21st of March, falls now about ten days sooner. *Holler on Time.*

It does not fall within my subject to lay down the rules of odds. *Felton on the Classics.*

27. To come unexpectedly.

I am fallen upon the mention of mercuries. *Boyle.*

It happened this evening that we fell into a very pleasing walk, at a distance from his house. *Addison's Spectator.*

28. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.

The king understanding of their adventure, suddenly falls to take pride in making much of them. *Sidney.*

Each of us fell in praise of our country mistresses. *Shakspeare.*

And the next multitude fell a laughing. *Numbers.*
 It is better to found a person afar off, than to fall upon the point at first; except you mean to surprize him by some short question. *Bacon.*

When a horse is hungry, and comes to a good pasture, he falls to his food immediately. *Hale.*

They fell to blows, inasmuch that the Argonauts flew the most part of the Delonnes. *L'Estrange.*

29. To handle or treat directly.

We must immediately fall into our subject, and treat every part of it in a lively manner. *Addison.*

30. To come vindictively: as a punishment.

There fell wrath for it against Israel. *Chron.*

31. To come by any mischance to any new possessor.

The stout bishop could not well brook that his province should fall into their hands. *Knotley.*

32. To drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence.

Ulysses let no partial favours fall,
 The people's parent, he protected all. *Pope.*

Some expressions fell from him, not very favourable to the people of Ireland. *Swift.*

33. To come forcibly and irresistibly.

Fear fell on them all.
 A kind refreshing sleep is fallen upon him:
 I saw him stretch at ease, his fancy lost
 In pleasing dreams. *Addison.*

34. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwise.

All the lands, which will fall to her majesty thereabouts, are large enough to contain them. *Spenser.*

If you do chance to hear of that blind traitor,
 Preferment falls on him that cuts him off. *Shakspeare.*

Then 'tis most like
 The sovereignty will fall upon Macbeth. *Shakspeare.*

After the flood, arts to Chaldea fell;
 The father of the faithful there did dwell,
 Who both their parent and instructor was. *Denk.*

You shall see a great estate fall to you, which you would have lost the relish of, had you known yourself born to it. *Addison.*

If to her share some female errors fall,
 Look on her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*

In their spiritual and temporal courts the labour falls to their vicars-general, proctors, apparitors, and seneschals. *Swift.*

35. To languish; to grow faint.

Their hopes or fears for the common cause rose or fell with your lordship's interest. *Addison.*

36. To be born; to be yearned.

Lambs must have care taken of them at their first falling, else, while they are weak, the crows and magpies will be apt to pick out their eyes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

37. To FALL away. To grow lean.

Watery vegetables are proper, and fish rather than flesh: in a Lent diet people commonly fall away. *Antichrois on Diet.*

38. To FALL away. To revolt; to change allegiance.

The fugitives fell away to the king of Babylon. *2 Kings.*

39. To FALL away. To apostatize; to sink into wickedness.

These for a while believe, and in time of temptation fall away. *Luke.*

Say not thou, it is through the Lord that I fall away; for thou oughtest not to do the things that he hateth. *Eccles.*

40. To FALL away. To perish; to be lost.

Still propagate; for still they fall away;
 'Tis prudence to prevent entire decay. *Dryden.*

How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul, which is capable of such immense perfections, and of receiving new improvement to all eternity, shall fall away into nothing, almost as soon as it is created? *Addison.*

41. To FALL away. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish.

In a curious herd of needlework one colour falls away by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety, without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other. *Addison.*

42. To FALL back. To fail of a promise or purpose.

We have often fallen back from our resolutions. *Taylor.*

43. To FALL back. To recede; to give way.

44. To FALL down. [*down* is sometimes added to *fall*, though it adds little to the signification.] To prostrate himself in adoration.

All kings shall fall down before him; all nations shall serve him. *Psalms.*

Shall I fall down to the stock of a tree? *Isaiah.*

45. To FALL down. To sink; not to stand.

As he was speaking, she fell down for faintness. *Ephesians.*

Down fell the beauteous youth; the yawning wound

Gush'd out a purple stream, and stain'd the ground. *Dryden.*

46. To FALL down. To bend as a suppliant.

They shall fall down unto thee; they shall make supplication unto thee. *Isaiah.*

47. To FALL from. To revolt; to depart from adherence.

Clarence
 Is very likely to fall from him. *Shakspeare.*

The emperor being much solicited by the Scots not to be a help to ruin their kingdom, fell by degrees from the king of England. *Hayward.*

48. To FALL in. To concur; to coincide.

Objections fall in here, and are the clearest and most convincing arguments of the truth. *Wentworth.*

His reasonings in this chapter seem to fall in with each other; yet, upon a closer investigation, we shall find them proposed with great variety and distinction. *Atterbury.*

Any single paper that falls in with the popular taste, and pleases more than ordinary, brings one in a great return of letters. *Addison.*

When the war was begun, there soon fell in other incidents at home, which made the continuance of it necessary. *Swift.*

49. To FALL in. To comply; to yield to.

Our fine young ladies readily fall in with the direction of the graver sort. *Speator.*

It is a double misfortune to a nation, which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and veerings of the people. *Addison.*

You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to fall in with your projects. *Addison.*

That prince applied himself first to the church of England; and, upon their refusal to fall in with his measures, made the like advances to the dissenters. *Swift.*

50. To FALL off. To separate; to be broken.

Love cool's, friendship falls off, brothers divide; in cities, mutinies; in countries, discord. *Shakspeare.*

51. To FALL off. To perish; to die away.

Languages need recruits to supply the place of those words that are continually falling off through disuse. *Felton.*

52. To FALL off. To apostatize; to revolt; to forsake.

Oh, Hamlet, what a falling off was there! *Shakspeare.*

Revolted Mortimer?

—He never did fall off, my sovereign liege,
 But by the chance of war. *Shakspeare.*

They, accustomed to afford at other times either silence or short assent to what he did propose, did then fall off and forsake him. *Hayward.*

What cause

Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy state,
 Favour'd of Heav'n so highly, to fall off
 From their Creator, and transgress his will? *Milton.*

Those captive tribes fell off
 From God to worship calves. *Milton.*

Were I always grave, one half of my readers would fall off from me. *Addison.*

53. To FALL on. To begin eagerly to do any thing.

Some coarse cold fallad is before thee set;
 Bread with the hmn, perhaps, and broken meat;
 Fall on, and try thy appetite to eat. *Dryden.*

54. **To FALL on.** To make an assault; to begin the attack.

They *fell on*, I made good my place: at length they came to the broomfield with me; I defied 'em still. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Fall on, fall on, and hear him not;
But spare his person for his father's fake. *Dryden.*
Draw all; and when I give the word, *fall on.* *Oedipus.*

He pretends, among the rest, to quarrel with me, to have *fallen* soul on priesthood. *Dryden.*

55. **To FALL over.** To revolt; to desert from one side to the other.

And do'st thou now *fall over* to my foes?
Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it, for shame,
And hang a calve's skin on those recreant limbs. *Shakespeare's King John.*

56. **To FALL out.** To quarrel; to jar; to grow contentious.

Little needed those proofs to one who would have *fallen out* with herself, rather than make any conjectures to Zelmane's speeches. *Sidney.*

How *fell you out*, say that?
—No contraries hold more antipathy
Than I and such a knave. *Shakespeare.*

Meeting her of late behind the wood,
Seeking sweet favours for this hateful fool,
I did upbraid her, and *fell out* with her. *Shaksp.*
The cedar, by the instigation of the loyalists, *fell out* with the homebians, who had elected him to be their king. *Howel.*

A soul exasperated in ill, *falls out*
With every thing, its friend, itself. *Addison.*
It has been my misfortune to live among quarrelsome neighbours: there is but one thing can make us *fall out*, and that is the inheritance of lord Strut's estate. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

57. **To FALL out.** To happen; to befall.

Who think you is my Dorus *fallen out* to be? *Sidney.*

Now, for the most part, it so *falleth out*, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are hardiest able to bring proof of their certainty. *Hosker.*

It so *fell out*, that certain players
We o'er-rode on the way; of those we told him. *Shakespeare.*

Yet so it may *fall out*, because their end
Is hate, not help to me. *Milton.*
There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. *L'Estrange.*

If it so *fell out* that you are miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surpris'd, as if some unexpected thing had happened. *Tillotson.*

58. **To FALL to.** To begin eagerly to eat.

The men were fashio'd in a larger mould,
The women fit for labour, big and bold;
Gigantic hinds, as soon as work was done,
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run;
Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food. *Dryd.*

59. **To FALL to.** To apply himself to.

They would needs *fall to* the practice of those virtues which they before learned. *Sidney.*
I know thee not, old man; *fall to* thy prayers:
How ill white hairs become a fool and jester! *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Having been brought up an idle horseboy, he will never after *fall to* labour; but is only made for the halter. *Spenser.*

They *fell to* raising money under pretence of the relief of Ireland. *Clarendon.*
My lady *falls to* play: so bad her chance,
He must repair it. *Pope.*

60. **To FALL under.** To be subject to; to become the subject of.

We know the effects of heat will be such as will leave *fall under* the conceit of man, if the force of it be altogether kept in. *Bacon.*

Those things which are wholly in the choice of another, *fall under* our deliberation. *Taylor.*

The idea of the painter and the sculptor is undoubtedly that perfect and excellent example of

the mind, by imitation of which imagined form, all things are represented which *fall under* human fight. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

61. **To FALL under.** To be ranged with; to be reckoned with.

No rules that relate to pastoral can affect the georgicks, which *fall under* that class of poetry which consists in giving plain instructions to the reader. *Addison on the Georgicks.*

62. **To FALL upon.** To attack; to invade; to assault.

Auria *falling upon* these galleys, had with them a cruel and deadly fight. *Kratten.*

An infection in a town first *falls upon* children, weak constitutions, or those that are subject to other diseases; but, spreading further, seizes upon the most healthy. *Temple.*

Man *falls upon* every thing that comes in his way; not a berry or mushroom can escape him. *Addison's Spectator.*

To get rid of fools and scoundrels was one part of my design in *falling upon* these authors. *Pope.*

63. **To FALL upon.** To attempt.

I do not intend to *fall upon* nice philosophical disquisitions about the nature of time. *Hosker.*

64. **To FALL upon.** To rush against.

At the same time that the storm bears upon the whole species, we are *falling* foul upon one another. *Addison.*

65. **FALL** is one of those general words of

which it is very difficult to ascertain or detail the full signification. It retains in most of its senses some part of its primitive meaning, and implies either literally or figuratively descent, violence, or suddenness. In many of its senses it is opposed to *rise*; but in others has no counterpart or correlative.

To FALL. v. a.

1. **To drop; to let fall.**

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And *fall* thy edgeless sword, despair and die. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

If that the earth could trem with woman's tears,
Each drop, the *falls*, would prove a crocodile. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Draw together;
And when I rear my hand, do you the like,
To *fall* it on Gonzalo. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

I am willing to *fall* this argument: 'tis free for every man to write or not to write in verse, as he thinks it is or is not his talent, or as he imagines the audience will receive it. *Dryden.*

2. **To sink; to deprecis: the contrary to raise.**

If a man would endeavour to raise or *fall* his voice still by half notes, like the stops of a lute, or by whole notes alone without half, as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. **To diminish; to let sink: opposed to raise.**

Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you *fall* the price of your native commodities, or lessen your trade, or else prevent not the high use. *Locke.*

4. **To year; to bring forth.**

They then conceiving, did in yearning time
Fall party-colour'd lambs, and those were Jacob's. *Shakespeare.*

FALL. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. **The act of dropping from on high.**

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promises a *fall*, and shakes at every blast. *Dryden's Annid.*

2. **The act of tumbling from an erect posture.**

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and over and over he came, and up again,

and caught it again; or whether his *fall* enrag'd him, or how it was, he did to set his teeth, and did tear it. *Shakespeare.*

3. **The violence suffered in dropping from on high.**

My ion coming in to his marriage-chamber, happened to have a *fall*, and died. *2 Esdras.*

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, if the first *fall* be broken, by means of a top, or otherwise, stayeth above; and if once mingled, it severeth not again, as oil doth. *Bacon.*

A fever or *fall* may take away my reason. *Locke.*

Some were hurt by the *falls* they got by leaping upon the ground. *Gulliver's Travels.*

4. **Death; overthrow; destruction incurred.**

Whom I myself struck down. *Shakespeare.*

Our fathers were given to the sword, and for a spoil, and had a great *fall* before our enemies. *Judith.*

I will begin to pray for myself and for them; for I see the *falls* of us that dwell in this land. *a Esdras.*

5. **Ruin; dissolution.**

Paul's, the late theme of such a muse, whose flight

Has bravely reach'd and soar'd above thy height;
Now shalt thou stand, though sword, or time, or fire,

Or zeal more fierce than they, thy *fall* conspire. *Dennis.*

6. **Downfal; loss of greatness; declension**

from eminence; degradation; state of being deposted from a high station; plunge from happiness or greatness into misery or meanness, or from virtue to corruption. In a sense like this we say the *fall* of man, and the *fall* of angels.

Her memory served as an accuser of her change, and her own handwriting was there to bear testimony against her *fall*. *Sidney.*

Perhaps thou talk'st of me, and do'st enquire
Of my restraint: why here I live alone;
And pittied this my miserable *fall*. *Daniel.*

He, careless now of interest, fame, or fate,
Perhaps forgets that Oxford e'er was great;
Or deeming meanest what we greatest call,
Beholds thee glorious only in thy *fall*. *Pope.*

7. **Declension of greatness, power, or dominion.**

Till the empire came to be settled in Charles the Great, the *fall* of the Romans huge dominion concurring with other universal evils, caused those times to be days of much affliction and trouble throughout the world. *Hosker.*

8. **Diminution; decrease of value.**

That the improvement of Ireland is the principal cause why our lands in purchase rise not, as naturally they should, with the *fall* of our interest, appears evidently from the effect the *fall* of interest hath had upon houses in London. *Child.*

9. **Declination or diminution of sound; cadence; close of musick.**

That strain again; it had a dying *fall*:
O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet South
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odours. *Shakespeare.*

How sweetly did they float upon the wings
Of silence, through the empty-vaulted night,
At ev'ry *fall* smoothing the raven down
Of darkness 'till it smil'd! *Milton.*

10. **Declivity; steep descent.**

Waters when beat upon the shore, or strained, as the *falls* of bridges, or dashed against themselves by winds, give a roaring noise. *Bacon.*

11. **Cataract; cascade; rush of water down a steep place.**

There will we sit upon the rocks,
And see the shepherds feed their flocks
By shallow rivers, to whose *falls*
Melodious birds sing madrigals. *Shakespeare.*

A whistling wind, or a melodious noise of birds among the spreading branches, or a pleasing fall of water running violently, these things made them to swoon for fear. *W. Shal.*

Down through the crannies of the living walls
The crystal streams descend in murmur'g falls. *Dryden.*

The swain, in barren deserts, with surprise
Sees lilies spring, and sudden verdure rise;
And starts, amidst the thirsty wilds, to hear
New falls of water murmur'ing in his ear. *Pope.*

Now under hanging mountains,
Beside the falls of fountains,
He makes his moan;
And calls her ghost,
For ever, ever, ever lost! *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

12. The outlet of a current into any other water.

Before the fall of the Po into the gulph, it receives into its channel considerable rivers. *Addis.*

13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf; the time when the leaves drop from the trees.

What crowds of patients the town doctor kills,
Or how late fall he rain'd the weekly bills. *Dryd.*

14. Any thing that comes down in great quantities.

Upon a great fall of rain the current carried away a huge heap of apples. *L'Estrange.*

15. The act of felling or cutting down: as, the fall of timber.

FALLACIOUS. *adj.* [*fallax*, Latin; *fallacieu*, French.]

1. Producing mistake; sophistical. It is never used of men, but of writings, propositions, or things.

The Jews believed and assented to things neither evident nor certain, not yet so much as probable, but actually false and fallacious; such as the absurd doctrines and stories of their rabbies. *South.*

2. Deceitful; mocking expectation.

The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with exhilarating vapour bland
About their spirits had play'd, and in inmost pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton.*

False philosophy inspires
Fallacious hope. *Milton.*

FALLACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fallacious*.] Sophistically; with purpose to deceive; with unsound reasoning.

We shall so far encourage contradiction, as to promise not to oppose any pen that shall fallaciously refute us. *Brown.*

We have seen how fallaciously the author has stated the cause, by supposing that nothing but unlimited mercy, or unlimited punishment, are the methods that can be made use of. *Addis.*

FALLACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *fallacious*.] Tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.

FALLACY. *n. f.* [*fallacia*, Latin; *fallace*, French.] Sophism; logical artifice; deceit; deceitful argument; delusory mode of ratiocination.

Most princes make themselves another thing from the people by a fallacy of argument, thinking themselves most kings when the subject is most basely subjected. *Sidney.*

Until I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the favour'd fallacy. *Shaksp.*

It were a mere fallacy, and mistaking to ascribe that to the force of imagination upon another body, which is but the force of imagination upon the proper body. *Bacon.*

All men, who can see an inch before them, may easily detect gross fallacies. *Dryden.*

FALLIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *fallible*.] Liableness to be deceived; uncertainty; possibility of error.

There is a great deal of fallibility in the testimony of men; yet some things we may be almost as certain of, as that the sun shines, or that five twentys make an hundred. *Watts.*

FALLIBLE. *adj.* [*fallus*, Latin.] Liableness to error; such as may be deceived.

Do not falsify your resolution with hopes that are fallible: to-morrow you must die. *Shaksp.*

He that creates to himself thousands of little hopes, uncertain in the promise, fallible in the event, and depending upon a thousand circumstances, often fails his expectations. *Taylor.*

Our intellectual or rational powers need some assistance, because they are so frail and fallible in the present state. *Watts.*

FALLING. } *n. f.* [from *fall*.] In-

FALLING in, } denting opposed to prominence.

It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the several prominences and fallings in of the features, much more distinctly than any other kind of figure. *Addis on Medals.*

FALLINGSICKNESS. *n. f.* [*fall and sickness*.] The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

Did Cæsar swoon?—He fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth, and was speechless.—He hath the falling sickness. *Shaksp.*

The dogfisher is good against the falling-sickness. *Watts.*

FALLOW. *adj.* [*failepe*, Saxon.]

1. Pale red, or pale yellow.

How does your fallow greyhound, sir?
I heard say, he was out-run at Cottaie. *Shaksp.*
The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, had a great desire to make a great park for red as well as fallow deer between Richmond and Hampton-court. *Clarendon.*

2. Unfowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. [Supposed to be so called from the colour of naked ground.]

The ridges of the fallow field lay traversed, so as the English must cross them in presenting the charge. *Hayward.*

3. Plowed, but not sowed; plowed as prepared for a second aration.

Her predecessors, in their course of government, did but sometimes cast up the ground; and so leaving it fallow, it became quickly overgrown with weeds. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

4. Unplowed; uncultivated.

Her fallow lies
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth not upon. *Shaksp.*

5. Unoccupied; neglected.

Shall fawns in civil bloodied fallow
Of fawns, and let the cause lie fallow? *Hudibras*

FALLOW. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again.

The plowing of fallows is a benefit to land. *Mortimer.*

The best ploughs to plow up summer fallow with. *Mortimer.*

2. Ground lying at rest.

Within an ancient forest's ample verge,
There stands a lonely but a healthful dwelling,
Built for convenience, and the use of life;
Around it fallows, meads, and pastures fair,
A little garden, and a limpid brook,
By nature's own contrivance seems dispos'd. *Rover's Jane Shore.*

TO FALLOW. *v. n.* To plow in order to a second plowing.

Begin to plow up fallows: this first fallowing ought to be very shallow. *Mortimer.*

FALLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *fallow*.] Barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit.

Like one, who, in her third widowhood, doth profess

Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness,
S' abjects may make now a chaste fallowness. *Dante.*

FALSE. *adj.* [*falsus*, Latin; *faux*, *fausse*, French.]

1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought.

Innocence shall make
False accusation bluish, and tyranny
Tremble at patience. *Shaksp.*
There are false witnesses among men. *L'Estrange.*

2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist.

For how can that be false, which ev'ry tongue
Of ev'ry mortal man admits for true?

Which truth hath in all ages been so strong,
As loadstone like, all hearts it ever drew. *Dante.*

A farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and action of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Succedaneous; supposititious.

Take a vessel, and make a false bottom of courtie canvass: fill it with earth above the canvass. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Deceiving expectation; not solid; not sound.

He fell, as a huge rocky cliff,
Whose false foundation waves have wash'd away,
With dreadful poise is from the main land left. *Fairy Queen.*

When that flood in its own depths was drown'd,
It left behind it false and slippery ground. *Dryd.*

The heart of man looks fair, but when we come to lay any weight upon 't, the ground is false under us. *L'Estrange.*

5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety.

Now, fy upon my false French; by mine honour, in true English, I love thee, Kate. *Shaksp.*

6. Not honest; not just.

The true prince may, for recreation, prove a false thief; for the poor abuses of the times want countenance. *Shaksp.*

Men are sponges, which, to pour out, receive;
Who know false play, rather than lose, deceive. *Dante.*

7. Treacherous; perfidious; traiterous; deceitful; hollow.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin
That has a name. *Shaksp.*
False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand. *Shaksp.*

A man to whom he had committed the trust of his person, in making him his chamberlain; this man, no ways disgraced, no ways discontent, no ways put in fear, turns false unto him. *Bacon.*
So hast thou cheated Thebes with a wile,
Against thy vow, returning to beguile
Under a borrow'd name; as false to me,
So false thou art to him who set thee free. *Dryden.*

The ladies will make a numerous party against him, for being false to love in forsaking Dido. *Dryden's Virgil.*

8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real: as, a false diamond.

False tear true pity moves: the king commands
To loose his fetters. *Dryden's Amos.*

9. In all these senses true is the word opposed.

FALSE. *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; not exactly; falsely.

What thou would'st highly,
That thou would'st hostily; would'st not play false,
And yet would'st wrongfully win. *Shaksp.*

TO FALSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] This word is now out of use.

1. To violate by failure of veracity.

It's not enough that to this lady mild,
Thou falsedst hath thy faith with perjury! *Fairy Q.*

2. To deceive.

Fair seemly pleasure each to other makes,
With goodly purposes there as they sit;
And in his falst fancy he her takes
To be the fairest wight that lived yet. *F. Quern.*

3. To defeat; to balk; to evade.

But, Guyon, in the heat of all his strife,
Was wary wife, and closely did await
Advantage, whilst his foe did rage most rife;
Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strait,
And falsed oft his blows t' illude him with such
bait. *Fairy Queen.*

FALSEHEARTED. *adj.* [*false* and *heart*.] Treacherous; peridious; deceitful; hollow.

The traitorous or treacherous, who have misled others, are severely punished; and the neutrals and falsehearted friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, he noted. *Bacon.*

FALSEHOOD. *n. f.* [*from false*.]

1. Want of truth; want of veracity.

Artificer of fraud; he was the first
That practis'd falsehood under saintly show. *Milton.*

All deception in the course of life is, indeed, nothing else but a lie reduced to practice, and falsehood passing from words to things. *South.*

2. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy.

Nothing wants, but that thy shape,
Like his, and colour serpentine, may show
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth; lest that too heav'nly form, pretended
To hellish falsehood, snare them. *Milton.*

3. A lie; a false assertion.

In your answers there remains falsehood. *Job.*

4. Counterfeit; imposture.

For no falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeness. *Milton.*

FALSELY. *adv.* [*from false*.]

1. Contrarily to truth; not truly.

Simeon and Levi spake not only falsely but infidiously, nay hypocritically, abusing prophecy and religion. *Government of the Tongue.*

Already were the Belgians on our coast,
Whose fleet more mighty every day became
By late success, which they did falsely boast,
And now by first appearing seem'd to claim. *Dryden's Ann. Mir.*

Tell him, I did in vain his brother move,
And yet he falsely said he was in love;
Falsely, for had he truly lov'd, at least
He would have giv'n one day to my request. *Dryden's Aureng.*

Such as are treated ill, and upbraided falsely, find out an intimate friend that will hear their complaints, and endeavour to sooth their secret resentments. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Erroneously; by mistake.

He knows that to be inconvenient which we
falsely think convenient for us. *Smalridge.*

3. Perfidiously; treacherously; deceitfully.

FALSENESS. *n. f.* [*from false*.]

1. Contrariety to truth.

2. Want of veracity; violation of promise.

Suppose the reverse of virtue were solemnly enacted, and the practice of fraud and rapine, and perjury and falseness to a man's word, and all vice were established by a law, would that which we now call vice gain the reputation of virtue, and that which we now call virtue grow odious to human nature? *Tidolfson.*

3. Duplicity; deceit; double dealing.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all falseness or foulness of intentions, especially to perfonated devotion. *Hammond.*

4. Treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.

King Richard might create a perfect guess,
That great Northumberland, then false to him,
Would off that seed grow to a greater falseness. *Shakespeare's Henry 3v.*

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the falseness, or cheated by the avance of such a servant. *Rogers.*

FALSER. *n. f.* [*from false*.] A deceiver; a hypocrite. Obsolete.

Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be
Of craft coloured with simplicity;
And such end, pardie, does all them remain,
That of such falser's friendship been fain. *Spenser's Fa.*

FALSIFIABLE. *adj.* [*from falsify*.] Liable to be counterfeited or corrupted.

FALSIFICATION. *n. f.* [*falsification*, French; *from falsify*.]

1. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not.

Concerning the word of God, whether it be by misconstruction of the sense, or by falsification of the words, wittingly to endeavour that any thing may seem divine which is not, is very plainly to abuse, and even to falsify divine evidence, which injury, offered but unto men, is most worthily counted heinous. *Hooker.*

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is an high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in his person, exceedeth all falsifications; except it should be that of a Mahomet, that counterfeits divine honour. *Bacon.*

2. Confutation.

The poet invents this fiction to prevent posterity from searching after this stile, and to preserve his story from detection of falsification. *Brown.*

FALSIFIER. *n. f.* [*from falsify*.]

1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to seem what it is not.

It happens in theories built on too obvious or too few experiments, what happens to falsifiers of coin; for counterfeit money will endure some one proof, others another, but none of them all proofs. *Boyle.*

2. A liar; one that contrives falsehoods.

Boasters are naturally falsifiers, and the people, of all others that put their shame the worst together. *L'Estrange.*

TO FALSIFY. *v. a.* [*falsifier*, French.]

1. To counterfeit; to forge; to produce something far that which in reality it is not.

We cannot excuse that church, which through corrupt translations of scripture, delivereth, instead of divine speeches, any thing repugnant unto that which God speaketh; or, through falsified additions, propoeth that to the people of God as scripture, which is in truth no scripture. *Hooker.*

The Irish bards use to forge and falsify every thing as they list, to please or displease any man. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Falsifying the balance by deceit. *Amos.*

2. To confute; to prove false.

Our Saviour's prophecy stands good in the destruction of the temple, and the dissolution of the Jewish economy, when Jews and pagans united all their endeavours, under Julian the apostate, to baffle and falsify the prediction. *Addison.*

3. To violate; to break by falsehood.

It shall be thy work, thy shameful work, which is in thy power to shun, to make him live to see thy faith falsified, and his bed defiled. *Sidney.*

He suddenly falsified his faith, and villainously slew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself, mistrusting nothing less than the falsehood of the pirate. *Knox's History.*

This superadds treachery to all the other pestilent ingredients of the crime; 'tis the falsifying the most important trust. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To pierce; to run through.

His crest is rath'd away, his ample shield
Is falsify'd, and round with jav'ins fill'd. *Dryd.*
Of this word Mr. Dryden writes thus: My friends quarrelled at the word falsified, as an innovation in our language. The fact is confessed; for I remember not to have read it in any English

author; though perhaps it may be found in *Spenser's* Fairy Queen. But suppose it be not there: why am I forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a pointed language, the word which is wanting in my native tongue? Horace has given us a rule for coining words, *ex græco fonte cadant*, especially when other words are joined with them which explain the sense. I used the word falsify, in this place, to mean that the shield of Turnus was not of proof against the spears and javelins of the Trojans, which had pierced it through and through in many places. The words which accompany this new one, makes my meaning plain:

*Ma se l'Uliero d'Ambra perfetta,
Che mai poter fallarlo in nessun canto.*

Ariosto, cant. xvi.

Falsar cannot otherwise be turned than by falsified: for his shield was falsified, is not English. I might indeed have contented myself with saying his shield was pierced, and bored, and stuck with javelins. *Dryden.*

Dryden, with all this effort, was not able to naturalize the new signification, which I have never seen copied, except once by some obscure nameless writer, and which indeed deserves not to be received.

TO FALSIFY. *v. n.* To tell lies; to violate truth.

This point have we gained, that it is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and falsify. *South.*

FALSITY. *n. f.* [*falsify*, Latin.]

1. Falshood; contrariety to truth.

Neither are they able to break through those errors, wherein they are so determinately settled, that they pay unto falsity the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth. *Hooker.*

Can you on him such falsities obtrude?

And as a mortal the most wife delude? *Sandys.*

Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or falsity of things; but only imports a different degree of their clearness or appearance to the understanding. *South.*

2. A lie; an error; a false assertion or position.

That Danubius ariseth from the Pyrenean hills, that the earth is higher towards the north, are opinions truly charged on Aristotle by the restorer of Epicurus, and all easily confutable falsities. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

TO FALTER. *v. n.* [*falter*, to be wanting, Spanish; *vasalur*, a stammerer, Islandick, which is probably a word from the same radical.]

1. To hesitate in the utterance of words.

With faltering tongue, and trembling every vein,

Tell on, quoth she. *Fairy Queen.*

The pale assistants on each other start'd,
With gaping mouths forissing words prepar'd;
The still-born sounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryden.*

He changes, gods! and falters at the question:
His fears, his words, his look, declare him guilty. *South.*

2. To fail in any act of the body.

This earth shall have a feeling; and these stones
Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king
Shall falter under foul rebellious arms. *Shakspeare.*

He found his legs falter. *Wise man's Surgery.*

3. To fail in any act of the understanding.

How far idiots are concerned in the want of weakness of any or all faculties, an exact observation of their several ways of faltering would discover. *Lacks.*

TO FALTER. *v. a.* To sift; to cleanse.

This word seems to be merely rustick or provincial.

Barley for malt must be bold, dry, sweet, and clean faltered from foulness, seeds, and oats. *Mastimer's Husbandry.*

FALTERINGLY. *adv.* [*from falter*.] With

hesitation; with difficulty; with feebleness.

To FA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*famler*, Danish.]
To hesitate in the speech. This word I find only in *Skinner*.

FAME. *n. f.* [*fama*, Latin; *φάμα*.]

1. Celebrity; renown.

The house to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding magnificent, of fame and of glory throughout all countries. *Chronicles.*

The desire of fame will not suffer endowments to lie useless. *Addison's Spectator.*

What is this fame, for which we thoughts employ,

The owner's wife which other men enjoy? *Pope.*

2. Report; rumour.

We have heard the fame of him, and all that he did in Egypt. *Joshua.*

I shall show what are true fames. *Piscon.*

FA'MED. *adj.* [from *fame*.] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of.

He is *fam'd* for mildness, peace and prayer. *Shakespeare.*

He purposes to seek the Clarian god,
Avoiding Delphos, his more *fam'd* abode,
Since Pulegian robbers made unsafe the road. *Dryden.*

Aristides was an Athenian philosopher, *famed* for his learning and wisdom; but converted to christianity. *Addison.*

FA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *fame*.] Having no fame; without renown. Not in use.

Then let me, *fameless*, love the fields and woods,
The fruitful water'd vales and running floods. *May's Virgil.*

FAM'LIAR. *adj.* [*familiaris*, Latin.]

1. Domestick; relating to a family.

They range *familiar* to the dome. *Pope.*

2. Affable; not formal; easy in conversation.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar. *Shakespeare.*

Be not too *familiar* with Poina; for he misuses thy favours so much, that he swears thou art to marry his sister Nell. *Shakespeare.*

3. Unceremonious; free, as among persons long acquainted.

Kalandar straight thought he saw his niece Parthenia, and was about in such *familiar* sort to have spoken unto her; but she, in grave and honourable manner, gave him to understand that he was mistaken. *Sidney.*

4. Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or custom.

I see not how the scripture could be possibly made *familiar* unto all, unless far more should be read in the people's hearing than by a sermon can be opened. *Hooker.*

Let us chuse such noble counsel,
That war, or peace, or both at once, may be
As things acquainted and *familiar* to us. *Shaksp.*

Our sweet
Recess and only consolation left
Familiar to our eyes! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

One idea which is *familiar* to the mind, connected with others which are new and strange, will bring those new ideas into easy remembrance. *Watts on the Mind.*

5. Well acquainted with; accustomed; habituated by custom.

Or chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd

In temper and in nature, will receive
Familiar the fierce heat, and void of pain. *Milton.*

The senses at first let in particular ideas; and the mind, by degrees, growing *familiar* with some of them, they are lodged in the memory, and names got to them. *Locke.*

He was amazed how so impotent and groveling an insect as I, could entertain such inhuman ideas, and in so *familiar* a manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the scenes of blood and dissolution. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Patient permit the sadly-pleasing strain,
Familiar now with grief, your tears restrain. *Pope.*

6. Common; frequent.

To a wrong hypothesis may be reduced the errors that may be occasioned by a true hypothesis, but not rightly understood: there is nothing more *familiar* than this. *Locke.*

7. Easy; unconstrained.

He utters
His muse, and sports in loose *familiar* strains. *Addison.*

8. Too nearly acquainted.

A poor man found a priest *familiar* with his wife, and because he spake it abroad, and could not prove it, the priest sued him for defamation. *Camden.*

FAM'LIAR. *n. f.*

1. An intimate; one long acquainted.

The king is a noble gentleman, and my *familiar*. *Shakespeare.*

When he finds himself avoided and neglected by his *familiar*, this affects him. *Rogers.*

2. A demon supposed to attend at call.

Love is a *familiar*; there is no evil angel but love. *Shakespeare.*

FAM'LIARITY. *n. f.* [*familiarité*, Fr. from *familiar*.]

1. easiness of conversation; omission of ceremony; affability.

2. Acquaintance; habitude.

We contract at last such an intimacy and *familiarity* with them, as makes it difficult and irksome for us to call off our minds. *Atterbury.*

3. Easy intercourse.

They say any mortals may enjoy the most intimate *familiarities* with these gentle spirits. *Pope.*

To FAM'LIAR'IZE. *v. a.* [*familiariser*, French.]

1. To make familiar; to make easy by habitude; to make common.

2. To bring down from a state of distant superiority.

The genius smiled upon me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination, and at once dispelled all fear and apprehensions. *Addison's Spectator.*

FAM'LIARLY. *adv.* [from *familiar*.]

1. Unceremoniously; with freedom like that of long acquaintance.

Because that I *familiarly* sometimes
Do use you for my fool, and chat with you,
Your *familiarity* will jest upon my love. *Shaksp.*

He talks as *familiarly* of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him; and I'll be sworn he never saw him but once in the tilt-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shakespeare.*

The governor came to us, and, after salutations, said *familiarly*, that he was come to visit us, and called for a chair and sat him down. *Bacon.*

2. Commonly; frequently; with the unconcernedness or easiness of long custom.

Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, do *familiarly* present our senses with as great alterations in the sun and moon. *Raleigh's History.*

3. Easily; without solemnity; without formality.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence,
And without method talks us into sense;
Will, like a friend, *familiarly* convey
The truest notions in the easiest way. *Pope.*

FAM'ILLE. [*en famille*, French.] In a family way; domestically.

Delude mortals, whom the great
Chuse for companions *ete-a-ete*;
Who at their dinners, *en famille*,
Get leave to sit where'er you will. *Swift.*

FA'MILY. *n. f.* [*familia*, Latin; *famille*, French.]

1. Those who live in the same house; household.

The night made little impression on myself; but I cannot answer for my whole *family*; for my wife prevailed on me to take somewhat. *Swift.*

2. Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a tribe; a generation.

Of Gerðon was the *family* of the Libnites. *Numbers.*

3. A course of descent; a genealogy.

If thy ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,
Go and complain thy *family* is young,
Nor own thy fathers have been fools so long. *Pope.*

4. A class; a tribe; a species.

There be two great *families* of things, sulphureous and mercurial, inflammable and not inflammable, mature and crude, oily and watry. *Bacon.*

FA'MINE. *n. f.* [*famine*, French; *fames*, Latin.] Scarcity of food; dearth; distress for want of victuals.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn: here let them lie,
'Till *famine* and the ague eat them up. *Shaksp.*

Famines have not been of late observed, partly because of the industry of mankind, partly by those supplies that come by sea, but principally by the goodness of God. *Hale.*

This city never felt a siege before,
But from the lake receiv'd its daily store;
Which now shut up, and millions crowded here,
Famine will soon in multitudes appear. *Dryden.*

To FAM'ISH. *v. a.* [from *fames*, Lat. *famis*, old French.]

1. To kill with hunger; to starve; to destroy by want of food.

What, did he marry me to *famish* me? *Shaksp.*
The pains of *famish'd* Tantalus he'll feel,
And Sisyphus, that labours up the hill
The rowing rock in vain; and curst Ixion's wheel. *Dryden.*

2. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary to life. *Milton* uses it with *of*.

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails gross,
And *famish* him of breath; if not of bread. *Milton.*

To FA'MISH. *v. n.* To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger.

You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish*. *Shakespeare.*

FA'MISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *famish*.] The pain of hunger; want of food.

Apicius, thou did'st on thy gut bestow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,
Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to suffer thirst and *famishment*,
In poison'd potion drank't. *Hobart.*

FAM'O'SITY. *n. f.* [from *famous*.] Renown; celebrity.

DiD.

FA'MOUS. *adj.* [*fameux*, French; *famosus*, Latin.]

1. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of and praised.

Henry the fifth, too *famous* to live long;
England ne'er lost a king of so much worth. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

There rose up before Moses two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, *famous* in the congregation, men of renown. *Numbers.*

She became *famous* among women; for they had executed judgment upon her. *Esch.*

Pyreus was only *famous* for counterfeiting all base things; as earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, and wine tumbling in the mire; whereupon he was surnamed *Rupographus*. *Peasam on Drawing.*

I shall be nam'd among the *famous*est
Of women, sung at solemn festivals. *Milton.*

Many, besides myself, have heard our *famous* Waller own, that he derived the harmony of his numbers from the Godfrey of Bouillon, turned into English by Fairfax. *Dryden.*

1. It has sometimes a middle signification, and imports fame whether for good or ill.

Menecrates and Menas, famous pyrates,
Make the sea serve them. *Shakspeare*

FAMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *famous*.] With great renown; with great celebration.

Then this land was famously enriched
With politick grave counsell; then the king
Had virtuous uncles to protect his grace *Shakspeare*
They looked on the particulars as things fam-
ously spoken of and believed, and worthy to be
recorded and read. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

FAMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *famous*.] Cele-
brity; great fame.

FAN. *n. f.* [*vannus*, Latin.]

1. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves.

With scarfs, and fans, and double change of
brav'ry,

With amber bracelets, beads, with all this knav'ry. *Shakspeare.*

Flavin, the least and slightest toy
Can with restless art employ:
In other hands the fan would rove
An engine of small force in love;
But she, with such an air and mien,
Not to be told or safely seen,
Directs its wanton motions so,
That it wounds more than Cupid's bow;
Gives coolness to the matchless dame,
To every other breath a flame. *Atterbury.*

The modest fan was lifted up no more,
And virgins smil'd at what they blush'd before. *Pope.*

2. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan into a triangle with a broad base.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the
peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other
to shew him such a fan of feathers. *L'Estrange.*

3. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed. [*van*, French.]

Faile, strawfork, and rake, with a fan that is
strong. *Tupper.*

Ass shall eat clean provender, winnowed
with the shovel and with the fan. *Isaiah.*

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,
Distinction, with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakspeare.*

For the cleaning of corn is commonly used
either a wicker-fan, or a fan with sails. *Merr.*

4. Any thing by which the air is moved; wings.

The pris'ner, with a spring from prison broke;
Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his
might,

And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*

5. An instrument to raise the fire.

Nature worketh in us all a love to our own
counsels: the contradiction of others is a fan to
inflame that love. *Hobbes.*

To FAN. *v. a.*

1. To cool or recreate with a fan.

She was fanned into slumbers by her slaves. *Speator.*

2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion.

Let every feeble humour shake your hearts;
Your enemies, with nodding of their plumes,
Fan you into despair. *Shakspeare's Coriol.*

The Norweyan banners float the sky,
And fan our people cold. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

The air
Floats as they pass, fann'd with unnumber'd
plumes:

From branch to branch the smaller birds with song
Solac'd the woods, and spread their painted wings,
'Till ev'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The fanning wind upon her bosom blows;
To meet the fanning wind the bosom rose:

The fanning wind and purling streams continue
her repose. *Dryden's Cym. and Iphig.*

Calm as the breath which fans our eastern
groves,

And bright, as when thy eyes first lighted up
our loves. *Dryden.*

And now his shorter breath, with sultry air,
Pants on her neck, and fans her parting hair. *Pope.*

3. To separate, as by winnowing.

I have collected some few, therein fanning the
old, not omitting any. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Not to the wicked; but as chaff, which fann'd,
The wind drives, so the wicked shall not stand
in judgment. *Milton.*

FANATICISM. *n. f.* [from *fanatic*.] En-
thusiasm; religious frenzy.

A church whose doctrines are derived from
the clear fountains of the scriptures, whose polity
and discipline are formed upon the most uncor-
rupted models of antiquity, which has stood un-
shaken by the most furious assaults of popery on
the one hand, and fanaticism on the other; has tri-
umphed over all the arguments of its enemies,
and has nothing now to contend with but their
slanders and calumnies. *Rogers.*

FANATIC. *adj.* [*fanaticus*, Latin; *fanatique*, French.] Enthusiastick; struck
with a superstitious frenzy.

Ofiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and forceries abus'd
Fanatic Egypt, and her priests, to seek
Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in brutish forms. *Milton.*

FANATIC. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

An enthusiast; a man mad with wild
notions of religion.

The double armature of St. Peter is a more
destructive engine, than the tumultuary weapon
snatch'd up by a fanatic. *Decay of Piety.*

FANCIFUL. *adj.* [*fancy* and *full*.]

1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagi-
nation than reason: of persons.

Some fanciful men have expected nothing but
confusion and ruin from those very means,
whereby both that and this is most effectually
prevented. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. Dictated by the imagination, not the
reason; full of wild images: of things.

What treasures did he bury in his sumptuous
buildings? and how foolish and fanciful were
they? *Hayward.*

It would shew as much singularity to deny this,
as it does a fanciful facility to affirm it. *Guth.*

FANCIFULLY. *adv.* [from *fanciful*.] Ac-
cording to the wildness of imagination.

FANCIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *fanciful*.]
Addiction to the pleasures of imagina-
tion; habit of following fancy rather
than reason.

Albertus Magnus, with somewhat too much
curiosity, was somewhat transported with too
much fancifulness towards the influences of the
heavenly motions, and astrological calculations. *Hale.*

FANCY. *n. f.* [contracted from *phantasy*,
phantasia, Latin; *φαντασία*.] It should
be *phantasy*.

1. Imagination; the power by which the
mind forms to itself images and repre-
sentations of things, persons, or scenes
of being.

Shakspeare, *fancy's* sweetest child!
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton.*

In the soul
Are many lesser faculties, that serve
Reason as chief: among these *fancy* next
Her office holds; of all external things,
Which the five watchful senses represent,
She forms imaginations, airy shapes,

Which reason joining, or disjoining, frames
All what we affirm, or what deny, and call
Our knowledge, or opinion. *Milton.*

Though no evidence affects the *fancy* so
strongly as that of sense, yet there is other evi-
dence which gives as full satisfaction, and as
clear a conviction to our reason. *Atterbury.*

Love is by *fancy* led about,
From hope to fear, from joy to doubt:

Whom we now a golden call,
Divinely grac'd in every feature,
Strait's a deform'd, a perjur'd creature:
Love and hate are *fancy* all. *Granville.*

2. An opinion bred rather by the imagi-
nation than the reason.

Men's private *fancies* must give place to the
higher judgment of that church which is in au-
thority over them. *Hoskar.*

A person of a full and ample fortune, who was
not disturbed by any *fancies* in religion. *Clarendon.*

I have always had a *fancy*, that learning might
be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

3. Tale; idea; conception of things.

The little chapel called the Salutation is very
neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*. *Addison.*

4. Image; conception; thought.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone;
Of torrest *fancies* your companions making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have
died

With them they think on? *Shakspeare.*

5. Inclination; liking; fondness.

His *fancy* lay extremely to travelling. *L'Estrange.*

For you, fair Hermia, look you arm yourself,
To fit your *fancies* to your father's will;
Or else the law of Athens yields you up
To death, or to a vow of single life. *Shakspeare.*

A resemblance in humour or opinion, a *fancy*
for the same business or diversion, is a ground of
affection. *Collier.*

6. In *Shakspeare* it signifies love.

Tell me where is *fancy* bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?
How begot, how nourish'd?
It is engender'd in the eyes,
With gazing fed, and *fancy* dies
In the cradle where it lies. *Shakspeare.*

7. Caprice; humour; whim.

True worth shall gain me, that it may be said
Desert, not *fancy*, once a woman led. *Dryden.*

The sultan of Egypt kept a good correspondence
with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile,
for fear they should take a *fancy* to turn the course
of that river. *Arbutnot.*

One that was just entering upon a long journey,
took up a *fancy* of putting a trick upon Mercury. *L'Estrange.*

8. False notion.

The altering of the scent, colour, or taste of
fruit, by infusing, mixing, or cutting into the bark
or root of the tree, herb, or flower, any coloured,
aromatical, or medicinal substance, are but *fancies*:
the cause is, for that those things have pass'd their
period, and nourish not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

9. Something that pleases or entertains
without real use or value.

London-pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders. *Mortimer.*

- To FANCY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
imagine; to believe without being able
to prove.

All are not always bound to hate and punish the
true enemies of religion, much less any whom they
may *fancy* to be so: all are always obliged to love
its true friends, and to pray for its very enemies. *Strutt's Sermons.*

If our search has reached no farther than simile
and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know, and
are not yet penetrated into the inside and reality of
the thing; but content ourselves with what our
imaginations furnish us with. *Locke.*

To FANCY. *v. a.*

1. To portray in the mind; to image to himself; to imagine.

But he whose noble genius is allow'd,
Who with stretch'd pinions soars above the
crowd;

Who mighty thought can clothe with manly dress,
He whom I fancy, but can never express.

Dryden's Journal.

2. To like; to be pleased with.

Nous both admiring her judgment and valour,
together with her person and external beauty,
fancied her to strongly, as neglecting all princely
respects, he took her from her husband.

Raleigh's History.

It is a little hard that the queen cannot de-
molish this town in whatever manner she pleaseth
to fancy.

Swift.

FANCY-MONGER. n. f. [from fancy.] One who deals in tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forests, that abuses
our young plants with carving Rosalind on their
barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies
on brambles; all, forsooth, deifying the name
of Rosalind. If I could meet that fancy-monger,
I would give him some good counsel; for he
seems to have the quotidian of love upon him.

Shakespeare.

FANCY-SICK. adj. [fancy and sick.] One whose imagination is unbound; one whose dilemma is in his own mind.

'Tis not necessity, but opinion, that makes men
miserable; and when we come to be fancy-sick,
there's no cure.

L'Estrange.

FAND for found. It is retained in Scotland.

This when as true by tryal he out fand,
He bade to open wide his brazen gate.

Spenser.

FANE. n. f. [fane, French; fanum, Lat.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion. A poetical word.

Not fane nor capitol,
The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,
Embarments all of fury, shall lift up
Their rotten privilege!

Shakespeare's Coriol.

Old Calibe, who kept the sacred fane
Of Juno, now the seem'd.

Dryden's Æneid.

Yet some to fane's repair'd, and humble rites
Perform'd to Thor and Woden, fabled gods,
Who with their votaries in one ruin shar'd.

Philips.

A sacred fane in Egypt's fruitful lands,
Hewn from the Theban mountain's rocky womb.

Titchel.

The fields are ravish'd from the industrious
swains,

From men their cities, and from gods their fanes.

Pope.

FANFARON. n. f. [French, from the Spanish. Originally in Arabick it signifies one who promises what he cannot perform. Menage.]

1. A bully; a hector.

Vulgar makes Æneas a bold avower of his own
virtues, which, in the civility of our poets, is
the character of a fanfaron or hector.

Dryden.

2. A blusterer; a boaster of more than he can perform.

There are fanfarons in the trials of wit too, as
well as in feats of arms; and none so forward to
engage in argument or discourse as those that are
least able to go through with it.

L'Estrange.

FANFARONADE. n. f. [from fanfaron, French.] A bluster; a tumour of fictitious dignity.

The bishop copied this proceeding from the
fanfarons of monsieur Bouffours.

Swift.

TO FANG. v. a. [fanxan, Saxon; vangen, Dutch.] To seize; to gripe; to clutch. To vang is yet used in Devonshire

Destitution fang mankind!

Shaksp. Timon.

FANG. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The long tusks of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; any thing like them.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as the icy fang,
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind;
Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,
Even till I shrink with cold, I smile and say
This is no flattery.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing
teeth, which we call fangs or tusks; as boars,
pikes, salmon, and dogs, though less.

Bacon.

Prepar'd to fly,

The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves: the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk unprop'd, falls headlong on
the plain.

Dryden.

Then charge, provoke the lion to the rage
Of fangs and claws, and, stooping from your horse,
Rivet the panting savage to the ground.

Addison.

2. The nails; the talons.

3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

The protuberant fangs of the yuca are to be
treated like the tuberoles.

Evelyn's Calendar.

FANG'ED. adj. [from fang.] Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instruments of destruction, which can be exercised in imitation of fangs.

My two schoolfellows,
Whom I will trust as I will adders fang'd,
They bear the mandate.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Not Scythians, nor fierce Dacians, onward rush
With half the speed, nor half so swift retreat:
In chariots, fang'd with scythes, they scour the
field,

Drive through our wedg'd battalions with a whirl,
And strew a dreadful harvest on the plain.

Philips's Briton.

FANGLE. n. f. [from fengan, Sax. to attempt. Skinner.] Silly attempt; trifling scheme. It is never used, or rarely, but in contempt with the epithet new: as, new fangles, new fangleness.

FANGLED. adj. [from fangle.] This word seems to signify gawdy; ridiculously showy; vainly decorated: new fangled, is therefore new-fashioned; dressed out in new decorations.

Quick wits be in desire new fangled, and in
purpose unconstant.

Ascham.

A book! oh, rare one!
Be not, as in this fangled world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

FANGLESS. adj. [from fang.] Toothless; without teeth.

The king hath wasted all his rods
On late offenders, that he now doth lack
The very instruments of chastisement;
So that his pow'r, like to a fangless lion,
May offer, but not hold.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

FANGOT. n. f. A quantity of wares: as raw silk, &c. containing from one to two hundred weight three quarters.

DiC.

FANNEL. n. f. [fanel, French.] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a male-priest when he officiates.

DiC.

FANNER. n. f. [from fan.] One that plays a fan.

I will send unto Babylon fanners that shall fan
her.

Jeremiah.

FANTASIED. adj. [from fantasia.] Filled with fancies or imaginations.

As I travell'd hither through the land,
I found the people strangely fantastical.

Shaksp.

FANTASM. n. f. [See PHANTASM.] A thing not real, but appearing to the imagination.

FANTASTICAL. } adj. [fantastique, Fr. FANTA'STICK. } from fantasia.]

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.

The delight that a man takes from another's
sin, can be nothing else but a fantastical, preter-
natural complacency, arising from that which he
really has no feeling of.

Smith.

2. Subsisting only in the fancy; imaginary.

Present fears

Are less than horrible imaginings:

My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
Shakes to my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in remorse; and nothing is,
But what is not.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Men are so possessed with their own fancies,
that they take them for oracles; and are arrived
to some extraordinary revelations of truth, when
indeed they do but dream dreams, and amuse
themselves with the fantastical ideas of a busy ima-
gination.

Decay of Piety.

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of phantoms which only assume visible forms occasionally.

Are ye fantastical, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye show?

Shakespeare.

4. Uncertain; unsteady; irregular.

Nor happiness can I, nor misery feel,
From any turn of her fantastical wheel.

Prior.

5. Whimsical; fanciful; capricious; humorous; indulgent of one's own imagination.

They put such words in the mouths of one of
these fantastical mind-infected people, that chil-
dren and musicians call lovers.

Sidney.

I'll knit it up in silken strings,
With twenty odd conceited true love knots:
To be fantastical, may become a youth
Of greater time than I.

Shakespeare.

Duomvir is provided with an imperious, expen-
sive, and fantastical mistress; to whom he retires
from the conversation of a discreet and affectionate
wife.

Taylor.

We are apt to think your metallists a little
fantastical in the different prices they set upon
their coins, without any regard to the metal of
which they are composed.

Addison.

FANTA'STICALLY. adv. [from fantastical.]

1. By the power of imagination.

2. Capriciously; humorously; unsteadily.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastical borne,
By a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth,
That fear attends her not.

Shakespeare.

3. Whimsically; in compliance with imagination.

One cannot so much as fantastical chuse, even
or odd, he thinks not why.

Grew's Cosmol.

FANTA'STICALNESS. } n. f. [from fan- FANTA'STICKNESS. } tistical.]

1. Humorousness; mere compliance with fancy.

2. Whimsicalness; unreasonableness.

I dare not assure to myself to have put him
out of conceit with it, by having convinced him
of the fantasticalness of it.

Tillotson, Pref.

3. Caprice; unsteadiness.

FANTASY. n. f. [fantasie, French; phantasia, Latin; fantasia.]

1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. See FANCY.

How now, Horatio! you tremble and look
pale!

Is not this something more than fantasy? *Shak.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain *fantasy*;
Which is as thin of substance as the air,
And more unconstant than the wind. *Shaksp.*
He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of *fantasy*, of dreams, and ceremonies. *Shaksp.*
Go you, and where you find a maid,
That ere she sleep hath thrice her prayers said,
Rein up the organs of her *fantasy*,
Sleep the as found as careless infancy. *Shaksp.*
These spirits of sense, in *fantasy*'s high court,
Judge of the forms of objects, ill or well;
And so they send a good or ill report
Down to the heart, where all affections dwell. *Davies.*

By the power of *fantasy* we see colours in a dream, or a mad man sees things before him which are not there. *Newton.*

2. Idea; image of the mind.

And with the fug'ly sweet thereof allure,
Chaste ladies ears to *fantasies* impure. *Hubb. Ta.*
3. Humour; inclination.

I would wish that both you and others would cease from drawing the scriptures to your *fantasies* and affections. *Whigist.*

FA'NTOM. *n. f.* [See PHANTOM.] Something not real, but appearing to the imagination.

FAR. *adj.* Fuddled; drunk. It seems to have been a cant word in the time of *Shakspere*.

The gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses; and being *far*, *far*, was, as they say, cashiered. *Shakspere.*

FAR. *adv.* [peon, Saxon; *fatt*, Erse.]

1. To great extent in length.
Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,
Left wrathful the *far-shooting* god omit
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

2. To a great extent every way. This is less proper.

Vast and great
Is what I love; the *far* extended ocean
To a little riv'let I prefer. *Prior.*
With costly eates Rome stain'd her frugal hoard;
Then with ill-gotten gold she bought a lord:
Corruption, discord, luxury combin'd,
Down sunk the *far-fam'd* mistress of mankind. *Arbutnot.*

From the same lineage stern *Aetes* came,
The *far-fam'd* brother of th' enchantress dame. *Pope.*

3. To a great distance progressively.
Be factious for redress of all these griefs,
And I will set this foot of mine as *far*
As who goes farthest. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*
Is it *far* you ride?
—As *far*, my lord, as will fill up the time
'Twixt this and supper. *Shakspere's Macb.*
Far from that hated face the Trojans fly;
All but the fool who sought his destiny. *Dryden.*

4. Remotely; at a great distance.
He meant to travel into *far* countries, until his friends affection either ceased or prevailed. *Sidon.*
In a kingdom rightly ordered, after a law is once published, it presently takes effect *far* and wide; all states framing themselves thereunto. *Hooker.*

And after that long strayed here and there,
Through every field and forest *far* and near. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Far be it from me to justify the cruelties used towards them, which had their reward soon after. *Bacon's Holy War.*

He sent light horsemen into Mesopotamia with a guide, because the country was unto him best known; following not *far* after himself with all his army. *Kneller.*

And yet the lights which in my tower do shine,
Mine eyes, which view all objects nigh and *far*,
Look not into this little world of mine. *Davies.*

God hath bid dwell *far* off all anxious cares,
And not molest us; unless we ourselves
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts, and notions vain. *Milton.*

I have been hunting up and down, *far* and near, since your unhappy indisposition, to find out a remedy. *L'Estrange.*

The nations *far* and near contend in choice,
And send the flow'r of war by publick voice. *Dryden.*

The painted lizard and the birds of prey,
Foes of the frugal kind, be *far* away. *Dryden.*

But from the reading of my book and me,
Be *far*, ye foes of virtuous poetry!
Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden's Persius.*

Far off you view them with a longing eye
Upon the topmost branch. *Dryden.*
These words are so *far* from establishing any dominion, that we find quite the contrary. *Locke.*

'Till on the Po his blasted corps was hurl'd,
Far from his country in the western world. *Addison's Ovid.*

5. To a distance.
As *far* as the east is from the west, so *far* hath he removed our transgressions from him. *Psalms.*

Neither did those that were sent, and travelled *far* off, undertake so difficult enterprises without a conductor. *Raleigh.*

But all in vain! which when he saw, he ceas'd
Contending, and remov'd his tents *far* off. *Milton.*

I had always a curiosity to look back into the sources of things, and view in my mind, so *far* as I was able, the beginning and progress of a rising world. *Burnet's Theory.*

A lion's hide around his loins he wore;
The well poir'd javelin to the field he bore,
Pour'd to blood; the *far* destroying dart,
And the best weapon, an undaunted heart. *Addison's Ovid.*

6. In a great part.
When they were by Jesus the day was *far* spent. *Judges.*

7. In a great proportion; by many degrees. It is commonly used with some word noting the comparative, but *Dryden* has used it absolutely.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies. *Proverbs.*

Such a communication passeth *far* better through the water than air. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Those countries have *far* greater rivers, and *far* higher mountains to pour down waters, than any part of the old world. *Bacon.*

The face of war,
In ancient times, doth differ *far*
From what our fiery battles are. *Waller.*

Of negatives we have *far* the least certainty, and they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved. *Tillotson.*

Latin is a more succinct language than the Italian, Spanish, French, or even than the English, which, by reason of its monosyllables, is *far* the most compendious of them. *Dryden.*

The field is spacious I design to sow,
With oxen *far* unfit to draw the plough. *Dryd.*

Besides, he's lovely far above the rest,
With you immortal, and with beauty blest. *Pope.*

Ah! hope not yet to breathe thy native air;
Far other journey first demands thy care. *Pope.*

8. To a great height; magnificently. This is perhaps only in *Shakspere*.

I do not think
So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him.
—You speak him *far*.
—I don't extend him, sir. *Cymbeline.*

9. To a certain point; to a certain degree.
The substance of the service of God, so *far* forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law

of reason doth teach, may not be invented of men, as it is amongst the heathen; but must be received from God himself. *Hooker.*

Answer them
How *far* forth you do like their articles. *Shakspere's Henry iv.*

Not to resolve, is to resolve; and many times it breeds as many necessities, and engageth as *far* in some other sort, as to resolve. *Bacon.*

Of this I need not many words to declare how *far* it is from being so much as any part of repentance. *Hammond.*

My discourse is so *far* from being equivalent to the position he mentions; that it is a perfect contradiction to it. *Tillotson.*

The custom of these tongues sometimes so *far* influences the expressions, that in these epistles one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke on St. Paul's Epistles.*

10. FAR off. At a great distance.

For though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmost skirts
Of glory, and *far* off his steps adore. *Milton.*

11. FAR off. To a great distance.

Cherubic watch, and of a sword the flame
Wide-waving, all approach *far* off to fright,
And guard all passage to the tree of life. *Milton.*

12. Off is joined with *far*, when *far*, noting distance, is not followed by a preposition: as, *I set the boat far off, I set the boat far from me.*

13. FAR is used often in composition: as, *far-shooting, far-seeing.*

FAR-FETCH. *n. f.* [*far* and *fetch*.] A deep stratagem. A ludicrous word.

But Jesuits have deeper reaches,
In all their politick *far-fetches*;
And from their Coptick priest, Kircherus,
Found out this mytick way to jcer us. *Hudib.*

FAR-FETCHED. *adj.* [*far* and *fetch*.]

1. Brought from places remote.
Of these things others quickly will dispose,
Whole pains have earn'd the *far-fetch'd* spoil. *Milton.*

By his command we boldly cross'd the line,
And bravely fought where southern stars arise:
We trac'd the *far-fetch'd* gold into the mine,
And that which brib'd our fathers made our price. *Dryden.*

2. Studiously fought; elaborately strained; not easily or naturally introduced.

York, with all his *far-fetch'd* policy. *Shaksp.*
For *far-fetch'd* rhymes make puzzled angels strain,
And in low prose dull Lucifer complain. *Smith.*

Under this head we may rank those words which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable *far-fetch'd* analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say, the meat is green when it is half roasted. *Watts.*

FAR-PIERCING. *adj.* [*far* and *pierce*.]
Striking, or penetrating a great way.

Atlas, her fire, to whose *far-piercing* eye
The wonders of the deep expanded lie;
Th' eternal columbia which on earth he rears,
End in the stary vault and prop the spheres. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FAR-SHOOTING. *adj.* [*far* and *shoot*.]
Shooting to a great distance.

Then loud he call'd *Aeneas* thrice by name;
The loud repeated voice to glad *Aeneas* came;
Great Jove he said, and the *far-shooting* god,
Inspire thy mind to make thy challenge good. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

FAR. *adj.*
1. Distant; remote.

A man taking a *far* journey. *Mark.*
But we must beg our bread in climes unknown,
Beneath the scorching of the freezing zone;
And come to *far* Oasis shall be sold,
To try the Lybian bear, or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*

2. It was formerly used not only as an adverb but an adjective, with *off*.

These things seem small and undistinguishable, Like *far off* mountains turned into clouds. *Shaksp.*

If we may behold in any creature any one spark of that eternal fire, or any *far off* dawning of God's glorious brightness, the same in the beauty, motion, and virtue of this light may be perceived. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. From *FAR*. In this sense it is used elliptically for a *far*, or remote place.

The Lord shall bring a nation against thee from *far*, from the end of the earth. *Deuteronomy.*

4. Remoter of the two; in horsemanship, the right side of the horse, which the rider turns from him when he mounts. No true Egyptian ever knew in horses The *far* side from the near. *Dryden.*

5. It is often not easy to distinguish whether it be adjective or adverb: as, The nations *far* and near center'd in choice. *Dryden.*

FAR. n. f. [contracted from *farrow*.] The offspring of a sow; young pigs.

Sows, ready to farrow at this time of the year, Are for to be made of and counted full dear; For now is the loss of the *far* of the sow More great than the loss of two calves of the cow. *Tupper.*

To FARCE. v. a. [*farcio*, Latin; *farcir*, French.]

1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients.

Wrestling is a pastime which either the Cornishmen derived from Corineus, their first pretended founder, or at least it ministered some stuff to the *farcio* of that fable. *Carew.*

The first principles of christian religion should not be *farced* with school points and private tenets. *Bp. Sanderson.*

2. To extend; to swell out.

'Tis not the balm, the sceptre and the ball, The sword, the mace, the crown imperial, The enterprizing robe of gold and pearl, The *farced* title running 'fore the king. *Shaksp.*

FARCE. n. f. [from the verb; or from *farcir*, French, to mock.] A dramatick representation written without regularity, and stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits.

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a *farce* is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false: that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind; grotesque painting is the just resemblance of this. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*

What should be great, you turn to *farce*. Prior. They object against it as a *farce*, because the irregularity of the plot should answer to the extravagance of the characters, which they say this piece wants, and therefore is no *farce*. *Gay.*

FARCEICAL. adj. [from *farce*.] Belonging to a *farce*; appropriated to a *farce*.

They deny the characters to be *farceical*, because they are actually in nature. *Gay.*

FARCY. n. f. [*farcina*, Italian; *farcin*, French.] The leprosy of horses. It is probably curable by antimony.

FARDEL. n. f. [*fardello*, Italian; *fardau*, French.] A bundle; a little pack.

Let us to the king: there is that in this *fardel* will make him scratch his beard. *Shaksp.*

Who would *fardels* bear, To groan and sweat under a weary life? *Shaksp.*

To FARE. v. n. [Fapan, Saxon; *waren*, Dutch.]

1. To go; to pass; to travel.

At last, resolving forward still to *fare*, Until the blustering storm is overblown. *Fairy Queen.*

His spirits pure were subject to our sight, Like to a man in shew and shape he *fares*. *Fairfax.*

So on he *fares*, and to the border comes Of Eden. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Sadly they *far'd* along the sea-beat shore; Still heav'd their hearts. *Pope.*

2. To be in any state good or bad.

So bids thee well to *fare* thy nether friend. *Fairy Queen.*

A stubborn heart shall *fare* evil at the last. *Eccles.*

Well *fare* the hand, which to our humble fight Presents that beauty. *Waller.*

So in this throng bright Sacharissa *far'd*, Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard: As ships, though never so obsequious, fall Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Waller.*

So *fares* the flag among th' enraged bounds: Repels their force, and wounds returns for wounds. *Denham.*

But as a barque, that, in foul weather, Toss'd by two adverse winds together, Is bruist and beaten to and fro, And knows not which to turn him to; So *far'd* the knight between two foes, And knew not which of them to oppose. *Hudib.*

If you do as I do, you may *fare* as I *fare*. *L'Estrange.*

Thus *fares* the queen, and thus her fury blows Amidst the crowd. *Dryden's Æneid.* English ministers never *fare* so well as in a time of war with a foreign power, which diverts the private feuds and animosities of the nation. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Some are comforted that it will be a common calamity, and they shall *fare* no worse than their neighbours. *Swift.*

3. To proceed in any train of consequences good or bad.

Thus it *fares* when too much desire of contradiction causeth our speeches rather to pass by number than to stay for weight. *Hooker.*

So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends. *Milton.*

4. To happen to any one well or ill: with *it* preceding in an impersonal form.

When the hand binds itself well warmed and covered, let it refuse the trouble of feeding the mouth, or guarding the head, 'till the body be starved or killed, and then we shall see how it will *fare* with the hand. *South.*

5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.

The rich man *fares* sumptuously every day. *Luke.*

Feast your ears with the musick awhile, if they will *fare* so hardly, as on the trumpet's sound. *Shakspere's Timon.*

Men think they have *far'd* hardly, if, in times of extremity, they have descended to low as to eat dogs; but Galen delivereth, that, young, fat, and gelded, they were the food of many nations. *Broun's Vulgar Errors.*

FARE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. Used only of that which is paid for the person, not the goods.

He found a ship going to Tarlish; so he paid the *fare* thereof, and went down into it to go with them unto Tarlish. *Jonah.*

He passage begs with unregarded pray'r, And wants two farthings to discharge his *fare*. *Dryden's Journal.*

2. Food prepared for the table; provisions.

But come, to well refresh'd, now let us play, As meet is, after such delicious *fare*. *Milton.* But when the western winds with vital pow'r Call forth the tender grass and budding flow'r, Then, at the last, produce in open air Both flocks, and send them to their summer's *fare*. *Dryden.*

This is what nature's want may well suffice; He that would more is covetous, not wise:

But since among mankind so few there are, Who will conform to philosophick *fare*, This much I will indulge thee for thy ease, And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryden's Journal.*

Upon his rising up he ordered the peasant to set before him whatever food he had in his house: the peasant brought out a great deal of coarse *fare*, of which the emperor eat very heartily. *Addison.*

FAREWELL. adv. [This word is originally the imperative of the verb *farewell*, or *fare you well*; *fit felix*, *abi in bonum rem*; or *bene fit tibi*; but in time, use familiarized it to an adverb, and it is used both by those who go and those who are left.]

1. The parting compliment; adieu.

But *farewell*, king: fith thus thou wilt appear, Freedom lives hence, and banishment is here. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

Whether we shall meet again, I know not, Therefore our everlasting *farewell* take; For ever, and for ever, *farewell*, Cassius. *Shaksp.* Be not amazed, call all your senses to you; defend your reputation, or bid *farewell* to your good life for ever. *Shakspere.*

An iron slumber shuts my swimming eyes; And now *farewell*, involv'd in shades of night, For ever I am ravish'd from thy sight. *Dryden.* *Farewell*, says he; the parting sound scarce fell From his faint lips, but the replied *farewell*. *Dryden.*

O queen, *farewell*! be still possess Of dear remembrance, blessing still and blest! *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness.

Farewell, the year, which threaten'd to The fairest light the world can show. *Waller.* Treading the path to nobler ends, A long *farewell* to love I gave; Retolv'd my country and my friends All that remained of me should have. *Waller.*

3. Its original verbal meaning is preserved when it is used plurally.

Farewell, master Silence: I will not use many words with you; *fare you well*, gentlemen, both. *Shakspere's Henry iv.*

FAREWELL. n. f.

1. Leave; act of departure.

See how the morning opens her golden gates, And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun. *Shakspere's Henry vi.*

If chance the radiant sun with *farewell* sweet, Extend his evening beam, the fields revive, The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds Attend their joy, that hill and valley ring. *Milton.*

As in this grove I took my last *farewell*, As on this very spot of earth I fell. *Dryden.* Before I take my *farewell* of this subject, I shall advise the author for the future to speak his meaning more plainly. *Addison.*

2. It is sometimes used as an adjective; leave-taking.

Several ingenious writers who have taken their leave of the publick in *farewell* papers, will not give over so, but intend to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and with a different title. *Spektator.*

FARINA'CEOUS. adj. [from *farina*, Lat.] Mealy; talking like meal or flower of corn.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy seeds of some culmiferous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panick, and millet. *Arbuthnot on Alimentum.*

FARM. n. f. [*ferme*, French; *feorom*, provision, Saxon.]

1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or landlord.
Touching their particular complaint for reducing lands and farms to their ancient rents, it could not be done without a parliament. *Hayward.*

2. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.
The lords of land in Ireland do not use to let out their land in farm, for terms of years, to their tenants; but only from year to year, and some during pleasure. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is great wilfulness in landlords to make any longer farms unto their tenants. *Spenser.*

To FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.
We are enured to farm our royal realm, The revenue whereof shall furnish us For our affairs in hand. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

2. To take at a certain rate.
They received of the banker scant twenty shillings for thirty, which the earl of Cornwall farmed of the king. *Camden's Remains.*

3. To cultivate land.

FA'RMER. *n. s.* [*fermier*, French; or from *farm*.]

1. One who cultivates hired ground.
Thou hast seen a farmer's dog bark at a beggar, and the creature run from the cur: there thou might'st behold the great image of authority: a dog's obeyed in office. *Shakespeare.*

2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.

Nothing is of greater prejudice to the farmer than the stocking of his land with cattle larger than it will bear. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FA'RMOST. *adj.* [superlative of *far*.] Most distant; remotest.

A spacious cave, within its farthest part, Was hew'd and fashion'd by laborious art, Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden.*

FA'RNES. *n. s.* [from *far*.] Distance; remoteness.

Their nearness on all quarters to the enemy, and their *farnefs* from timely succour by their friends, have forced the commanders to call forth the uttermost number of able hands to fight. *Carew.*

FARRA'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *farrago*, Lat.] Formed of different materials.

Being a confusion of knaves and fools, and a *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes, and ages, it is but natural if their determinations be monstrous, and many ways inconsistent with truth. *Brown.*

FARRAGO. *n. s.* [Latin.] A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.

FA'RRIER. *n. s.* [*ferrier*, French; *ferriarius*, Latin.]

1. A shoer of horses.

But the utmost exactness in these particulars belong to *farrriers*, saddlers, smiths, and other tradesmen. *Digby.*

2. One who professes the medicine of horses.

If you are a piece of a *farrrier*, as every groom ought to be, get sack, or strong-beer, to rub your horses. *Swift.*

To FA'RRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise physick or chirurgery on horses.

There are many pretenders to the art of *farrriering* and *cowleeching*, yet many of them are very ignorant. *Mortimer.*

FA'RRROW. *n. s.* [peaph, Saxon.] A litter of pigs.

Pour in sow's blood that hath litter'd Her nine farrow. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To FA'RRROW. *v. a.* To bring pigs. It is used only of swine.

Sows ready to farrow this time of the year. *Tusser.*

The swine, although multiparous, yet being bifukous, and only cloven-hoofed, is farrowed with open eyes, as other bifukous animals. *Brown.*

Ev'n her, who did her numerous offspring boast,

As fair and fruitful as the sow that carry'd, The thirty pigs at one large litter farrow'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

FART. *n. s.* [fent, Saxon.] Wind from behind.

Love is the fart

Of every heart; It pains a man when 'tis kept close; And others doth offend, when 'tis let loose. *Sackling.*

To FART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break wind behind.

As when we a gun discharge, Although the base be ne'er so large, Before the flame from muzzle burst, Just at the breech it flashes first; So from my lord his passion broke, He farted first, and then he spoke. *Swift.*

FA'RTHER. *adv.* [This word is now generally considered as the comparative degree of *far*; but by no analogy can *far* make *farther* or *farthest*: it is therefore probable, that the ancient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to write *further* and *furthest*, from *forth*, *forther*, *fortheft*, *forþon*, *forþen*, Saxon; the *o* and *u*, by resemblance of sound, being first confounded in speech, and afterward in books.] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover.

To make a perfect judgment of good pictures, when compared with one another, besides rules, there is *farther* required a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

They contented themselves with the opinions, fashions, and things of their country, without looking any farther. *Locke.*

FA'RTHER. *adj.* [supposed from *far*, more probably from *forth*, and to be written *further*.]

1. More remote.

Let me add a *farther* truth, that without ties of gratitude, I have a particular inclination to honour you. *Dryden.*

2. Longer; tending to greater distance.

Before our *farther* way the fates allow, Here must we fix on high the golden bough. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

FA'RTHERANCE. *n. s.* [more properly *furtherance* from *farther*.] Encouragement; promotion.

That was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all the *fartherance* that I have obtained. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

FARTHERMO'RE. *adv.* [more properly *furthermore*.] Besides; moreover; likewise.

Farthermore, the leaves, body, and boughs of this tree, by so much exceed all other plants, as the greatest men of power and worldly ability surpass the meanest. *Raleigh's History.*

To FA'RTHER. *v. a.* [more proper *To further*.] To promote; to facilitate; to advance.

He had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town. *Dryden.*

FA'RTHEST. *adv.* [more properly *farthest*. See FARTHER.] At the greatest distance; to the greatest distance.

FA'RTHEST. *adj.* Most distant; remotest.

Yet it must be withal considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be *farthest* from perfection. *Hooker.*

FA'RTHING. *n. s.* [peopling, Saxon, from *peopen*, four, that is, the fourth part of a penny.]

1. The fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin.

A *farthing* is the least denomination or fraction of money used in England. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Else all those things we toil to harden,

Would not avail one single *farthing*. *Prior.*

You are not obliged to take money not of gold or silver; not the halpence or *farthings* of England. *Swift.*

2. Copper money.

The parish find, 'tis true; but our churchwardens

Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*

3. It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolical; as, it is not worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.

His son builds on, and never is content, Till the last *farthing* is in stricture spent. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. A kind of division of land. Not in use.

Thirty acres make a *farthing*-land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. *Carew.*

FA'RTHINGALE. *n. s.* [This word has much exercised the etymology of *Skinner*, who at last seems to determine that it is derived from *vertugarde*: if he had considered what *vert* signifies in Dutch, he might have found out the true sense.] A hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference.

With silken coats, and caps, and golden rings, With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales* and things. *Shakespeare.*

Tell me,

What compass will you wear your *farthingale*? *Shakespeare.*

Arthur wore in hall

Round table, like a *farthingale*. *Hudibras.*

Some will have it that it portends the downfall of the French king; and observe, that the *farthingale* appeared in England a little before the ruin of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

She seems a medley of all ages,

With a huge *farthingale* to swell her rustian stuff, A new comode, a topknot, and a tuff. *Swift.*

FA'RTHINGSWORTH. *n. s.* [*farthing* and *worth*.] As much as is sold for a farthing.

They are thy customers; I hardly ever sell them a *farthing*/worth of anything. *Arbutnot.*

FASCES. *n. s.* [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the consuls as a mark of their authority.

The duke beheld, like Scipio, with disdain,

That Carthage, which he ruin'd, rise once more;

And shook aloft the *fascies* of the main;

To fright those slaves with what they felt before. *Dryden.*

FASCIA. *n. s.* [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.

FA'SCIATED. *adj.* [from *fascia*.] Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage. *DiB.*

FASCIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *fascia*.] Bandage; the act or manner of binding diseased parts.

Three especial sorts of *fascination*, or rowling, have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity.

TO FASCINATE. *v. a.* [*fascino*, Lat.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

There be none of the affections which have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy.

Such a *fascinating* sin this is, as allows men no liberty of consideration.

FASCINATION. *n. f.* [from *fascinare*.] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence.

He had such a crafty and bewitching fashion, both to move pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of *fascination* and enchantment to those that saw him or heard him.

The Turks hang old rags, or such like ugly things, upon their fairest horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them against *fascination*.

There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can naturally give an account of.

FASCINE. *n. f.* [French.] A faggot. Military cant.

The Black Prince passed many a river without the help of pontoons, and filled a ditch with faggots as successfully as the generals of our times do with *fascines*.

FASCINOUS. *adj.* [*fascinum*, Lat.] Caused or acting by witchcraft, or enchantment. Not in use.

I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinus* diseases, farther than refer to experiment.

FASHION. *n. f.* [*façon*, French; *facies*, Latin.]

1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to its outward appearance.

They pretend themselves grieved at our solemnities in erecting churches, at their foun and *fashion*, at the stateliness of them and collations, and at the opinion which we have of them.

The *fashion* of his countenance was altered.

Stand these poor people's friend.
—I will,
Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man.

2. The make or cut of clothes.

I'll be at charges for a looking-glass, And entertain a score or two of tailors, To study *fashions* to adorn my body.

3. Manner; sort; way.

For that I love your daughter In such a righteous *fashion* as I do, Perforce against all cheeks, rebukes, and manners,

I must advance.
Pluck Casca by the sleeve, And be will, after his four *fashions*, tell you What hath proceeded.

The commissioners either pulled down or defaced all images in churches; and that in such unseasonable and unseasoned *fashion*, as if it had been done in hostility against them.

4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments.

Here 's the note How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat, The fineness of the gold, the chargeful *fashion*.

5. Custom; general practice.

Zelmane again, with great admiration, begun to speak of him; asking whether it were the *fashion* or no, in Arcadia, that shepherds should perform such valorous enterprises?

Though the truth of this hath been universally acknowledged, yet because the *fashion* of the age is to call every thing into question, it will be requisite to justify men's reason about it.

No wonder that pastoralists are fallen into disesteem, together with that *fashion* of life upon which they were grounded.

It was not easily reconciled to the common method; but then it was the *fashion* to do such things.

6. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent.

Sorrow so royally in you appears, That I will deeply put the *fashion* on, And wear it in my heart.

7. General approbation; mode.

A young gentleman accommodates himself to the innocent diversions in *fashion*.

His puny tricks were bestowed only on such persons as he had familiarly known, and only at such times as others cease to praise, when out of power, or out of *fashion*.

8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. It is used in a sense below that of quality.

It is strange that men of *fashion*, and gentlemen, should so grossly belie their own knowledge.

9. Any thing worn.

Now, by this maiden blossom in my hand, I scorn thee, and thy *fashion*, peasant boy.

10. The farcy, a distemper in horses; the horses leprosy. A barbarous word.

His horse is pestered with the glanders, infected with the *fashions*, and full of windgalls.

TO FA'SHION. *v. a.* [*façonner*, French, from the noun.]

1. To form; to mould; to figure.

He loves me well, and I have giv'n him reasons;
Send him but hither, and I'll *fashion* him.

Did not he that made me in the womb, make him? And did not one *fashion* us in the womb?

The graves of the rebellious generations were already *fashioned* in the clouds, which soon after should swallow up all living creatures.

Under his forming hands a creature grew, Man like, but different sex.

Inability will every one find in himself, who shall go about to *fashion* in his understanding any simple idea, not received by his senses from external objects, or by reflection from the operations of his mind about them.

How could this noble fabric be design'd, And *fashion'd* by a maker brute and blind? Could it of art such miracles invent? And raise a beauteous world of such extent?

A different toil another force employs, Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys: Each trinket that adorns the modern dame, First to these little artists ow'd its frame.

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.

Laws ought to be *fashioned* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are meant, and not to be imposed upon them according to the simple rule of right.

Ne day, I doubt, but that ye well can *fashion* Yourselfes thereto, according to occasion.

Nature, as it grows again tow'rd earth, Is *fashion'd* for the journey, dull and heavy.

Though from an humble stock undoubtedly, Was *fashion'd* to much honour from his cradle.

3. To counterfeit. Not used.

It better fits my blood to be disdain'd of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any.

4. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

The value of the labour employed about one parcel of silver more than another, makes a difference in their price; and thus *fashioned* plate sells for more than its weight.

FA'SHIONABLE. *adj.* [from *fashion*.]

1. Approved by custom; established by custom; modish.

The eminence of your condition will invite gentlemen to the study of nature, and make philosophy *fashionable*.

Examine how the *fashionable* practice of the world can be reconciled to this important doctrine of our religion.

'Tis prevailing example hath now made it *fashionable*.

2. Made according to the mode.

Rich, *fashionable* robes her person deck;
Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck.

3. Observant of the mode.

Time is like a *fashionable* host, That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand; But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly, Grasps in the corner: welcome ever smiles, And farewell goes out sighing.

4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FA'SHIONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *fashionable*.] Modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the present custom.

Why should they not continue to value themselves for this outside *fashionableness* of the tailor or tirewoman's making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so?

FA'SHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *fashionable*.]

In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance.

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so *fashionably* and genteelly have been duelled or fluzed into another world.

FA'SHIONIST. *n. f.* [from *fashion*.] A follower of the mode; a fop; a coxcomb.

TO FAST. *v. n.* [*fastan*, Goth. *fastjan*, Saxon.]

1. To abstain from food.

Our love is not so great, Hortensio, But we may blow our nails together, And *fast* it fairly out.

I had rather *fast* from all four days than drink so much in one.

We have some meats, and breads, and drinks, which taken by men enable them to *fast* long after.

2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence.

When thou *fastest*, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that thou appear not unto men to *fast*.

Last night the very god shew'd me a vision: I *fast*, and pray'd for their intelligence.

FAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Abstinence from food.

A thousand men have I rake their *fasts* to-day, That ne'er shall dine, unless thou yield the crown.

Where will this end? Four times ten days I've past,

Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food Nor tasted, nor had appetite; that *fast* To virtue I impute not, or count part Of what I suffer here.

Happy and innocent were the ages of our forefathers, who broke their *fasts* with herbs and roots; and when they were permitted flesh, eat it only dressed with haggis and fire.

She's gone unkindly, and refus'd to cast
One glance to feed me for so long a *fast*. *Dryden*.
2. Religious mortification by abstinence;
religious humiliation.

We humble ourselves before God this day, not
merely by the outward solemnities of a *fast*, but
by afflicting our souls as well as bodies for our
sins. *Atterbury*.

Nor pray'r's nor *fast*, its stubborn pulse re-
strain;

Nor tears, for ages, taught to flow in vain. *Pope*.

FAST. *adj.* [*præf*, Saxon.]

1. Firm; immovable.

He by his strength setteth *fast* mountains. *Pf.*
Last, the fire and his three sons,

With their four wives; and God made *fast* the
door. *Milton*.

Be sure to find,

What I have foretold thee, many a hard essay
Of dangers and adversities, and pains;
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get *fast* hold. *Milton*.

2. Strong; impregnable.

England, by report of the Chronicles, was in-
fested with robbers and outlaws; which, lurking
in woods and *fast* places, used often to break forth
to rob and spoil. *Spenser*.

3. Fixed; adhering; not separable.

Lodronius with the breaking in of the horse-
men, was driven into a marsh; where, after that
he, being almost *fast* in the deep mud, had done
the uttermost, he yielded himself. *Kneller*.

A man in a boat, who tugs at a rope that's
fast to a ship, looks as if he resolved to draw the
ship to him. *Temple*.

4. Deep; sound.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take paper,
fold it, seal it, and again return to her bed; yet
all this while in a most *fast* sleep. *Shakspeare*.

5. Firm in adherence.

Quick wits be in desire new-fangled; in pur-
pose, unconstant; light to promise any thing,
ready to forget every thing, both benefit and in-
jury; and thereby neither *fast* to friend, nor fear-
ful to foe. *Johnson's Schoolmaster*.

6. [from *fæst*, Welsh, quick.] Speedy;
quick; swift. It may be doubted
whether this sense be not always adverbial.

This work goeth *fast* on, and prospereth. *Ezra*.
Skill comes to flow, and life to *fast* doth fly;
We learn so little, and forget so much. *Davies*.

The prince groweth up *fast* to be a man, and is
of a sweet and excellent disposition: it would be
a stain upon you if you should mislead, or suffer
him to be misled. *Bacon to Villiers*.

7. **FAST and loose.** Uncertain; variable;
inconstant; deceitful.

A rope of fair pearl, which now hiding, now
hidden by the hair, did, as it were, play at *fast*
and *loose* each with other, giving and receiving
richness. *Sidney*.

If she perceived by his outward cheer,
That any would his love by talk bewry,
Sometime she heard him, sometimes slept her
ear,

And play'd *fast* and *loose* the live-long day. *Fairfax*.

The folly and wickedness of men, that think to
play *fast* and *loose* with God Almighty? *I. Efrange*.

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with
other atoms they might be separated again; and
soon in an eternal vicissitude of *fast* and *loose*,
without ever confuicating into the huge condense
bodies of planets. *Bentley*.

FAST. *adv.*

1. Firmly; immovably.

Bind the boy, which you shall find with me,
Fast to the chair. *Shakspeare's King John*.

This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me *fast* asleep. *Shakspeare*.

2. Closely; nearly. In this sense it is
united with some other word, as *by* or
beside.

Barbarossa left fourteen galleys in the lake; but
the tacklings, sails, oars, and ordnance he had
laid up in the castle *fast* by. *Kneller*.

Silva's brook that flow'd

Fast by the oracle of God. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

Let purring streams be in her fancy seen,
And flow'ry meads, and vales of cheerful green;
And in the midst of deathless groves

Soft sighing withes lie,

And smiling hopes *fast* by,

And just beyond 'em ever-laughing loves.

Dryden's Tyr. Love.

Fast by the throne obsequious fame resides,

And wealth incessant rolls her golden tides. *Pope*.

Well-known to me the palace you inquire;

For *fast* beside it dwells my honour'd fire. *Pope*.

Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,

And *fast* beside him once fear'd Edward sleeps.

Pope.

3. Swiftly; nimbly.

I would give a thousand pound I could run as
fast as thou canst. *Shakspeare's Henry iv*.

There streams a spring of blood so *fast*,
From those deep wounds, as all embur'd the face.

Daniel.

The heaviest muse the swiftest course has gone,

As clocks run *fastest* when most lead is on. *Pope*.

You are to look upon me as one going *fast* out
of the world. *Swift*.

4. Frequently.

Being tried only with a promise, he gave full
credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of
his fidelity as *fast* as occasions were offered.
Hammond's Pract. Catech.

TO FASTEN. *v. a.* [from *fast*.]

1. To make *fast*; to make firm; to fix
immovably.

A mantle coming under her right arm, and cov-
ering most of that side, had no *fastening* on the
left side. *Sidney*.

Moses reared up the tabernacle, and *fastened*
his sockets. *Exodus*.

By chance a ship was *fasten'd* to the shore,
Which from old Clusium king Olinus bore.

Dryden's Æneid.

2. To hold together; to cement; to link.

She had all magick force alone,
To draw and *fasten* sundred parts in one. *Donne*.

In the sea-coast of India there is no iron,
which flies not like a bird unto those mountains,
and therefore their ships are *fastened* with wood.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

3. To affix; to conjoin.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed
to the service of many successions of parties, with
very different ideas *fastened* to them. *Swift*.

4. To stamp; to impress; to fix.

Thinking, by this face,
To *fasten* in our thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not so. *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar*.

5. To unite inseparably.

Their oppressors have changed the scene, and
combated the opinions in their true shape, upon
which they could not so well *fasten* their disguise.

Decay of Piety.

6. To lay on with strength.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when
not suffered to approach? *Dryden's Æn. Dedic*.

TO FASTEN. *v. n.* To fix himself.

This paucity of blood may be observed in
other sorts of lizards, in frogs, and other fishes;
and therefore an horse-leech will hardly *fasten*
upon a fish. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

He *fasten'd* on my neck; and bellow'd out,
As he'd burst heaven. *Shakspeare's King Lear*.

The wrong judgment that misleads us, and
makes the will often *fasten* on the worse side, lies
in misreporting upon comparisons. *Locke*.

FA'STENER. *n. f.* [from *fasten*.] One
that makes *fast* or firm.

FA'STER. *n. f.* [from *fast*.] He who ab-
stains from food. *Ainworth*.

FA'STHANDED. *adj.* [*fast* and *hand*.] Avaricious; closehanded; closefisted; covetous.

The king being *fasthanded*, and loth to part
with a second dowry, prevailed with the prince to
be contracted with the Princess Catharine. *Bacon*.

FASTIDIOUSITY. *n. f.* [from *fastidious*.] Disdainfulness; contemptuousness.

Swift.

FASTIDIOUS. *adj.* [*fastidiosus*, Lat. *fastidicus*, *fastidieuse*, French.] Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a vice; insolently nice.

Reasons plainly delivered, and always after one
manner, especially with fine and *fastidious* minds,
enter but heavily and dully. *Bacon*.

Let their *fastidious* vain
Commission of the brain,

Run on and rage, sweat, censure, and condemn,
They were not made for thee, lest thou for them.

Ben Jonson.

A squeamish *fastidious* niceness, in meats and
drinks, must be cured by starving. *L'Estrange*.

All hopes, raised upon the promises or supposed
kindnesses of the *fastidious* and fallacious great
ones of the world, shall fail. *Smith*.

FASTIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fastidious*.] Disdainfully; contemptuously; squeamishly.

Their sole talent is pride and scorn: they look
fastidiously, and speak disdainfully, concluding,
if a man shall fall short of their garniture at their
knees and elbows, he is much inferior to them in
the furniture of his head. *Grev. of the Tongue*.

FASTIGIATED. *adj.* [*fastigiatus*, Lat.]

Roofed; narrowed up to the top. *Diid*.

FA'STINGDAY. *n. f.* [*fast* and *day*.]

Day of mortification by religious ab-
stinence.

Do not call it a *fastingday*, unless also it be a
day of extraordinary devotion and of alms.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

FA'STNESS. *n. f.* [from *fast*.]

1. State of being *fast*.

2. Firmness; firm adherence.

Such as had given the king distaste, did con-
tend by their forwardness to shew it was but their
fastness to their former government, and that
those affections ended with the time. *Bacon*.

3. Strength; security.

All the places are cleared, and places of *fast-
ness* laid open, which are the proper walls and
castles of the Irish, as they were of the British
in the times of Agricola. *Davies on Ireland*.

The foes had left the *fastness* of their place,
Prevail'd in fight, and had his men in chase.

Dryden's Æneid.

4. A strong place; a place not easily forced.

If his adversary be not well aware of him, he
entrenches himself in a new *fastness*, and holds
out the siege with a new artillery. *Watts*.

5. Closeness; conciseness; not diffusion.

Not used.

Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such
firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes.

Johnson's Schoolmaster.

FA'STVOUS. *adj.* [*fastuosus*, Latin; *fastueux*, *fastueuse*, French.] Proud; haughty. *Diid*.

FAT. *adj.* [*præt*, Saxon.]

1. Full-fed; plump; fleshy: the contrary
to *lean*.

When gods have hot backs, what shall poor
men do? For me, I am here a Windsor stag, and
the *fattest*, I think, i'th' forest. *Shakspeare*.

Let our wives

Appoint a meeting with this old *fat* fellow.

Shakspeare.

'Tis a fine thing to be *fat* and smooth.

L'Estrange.

F A T

Spare diet and labour will keep constitutions, where this disposition is the strongest, from being *fat*: you may see in an army forty thousand foot-soldiers, without a *fat* man; and I dare affirm, that by plenty and rest twenty of the forty shall grow *fat*. *Arbutnot*.

2. Coarse; gross. [*fat*, French.]

We're hurry'd down
This lubric and adult'rate age;
Nay, added *fat* pollutions of our own,
T' increase the steaming ordures of the stage. *Dryden*.

3. Dull.

O souls! in whom no heav'nly fire is found,
Put minds, and ever-grow'ling on the ground. *Dryden's Persius*.

4. Wealthy; rich.

Some are allured to law, not on the contemplation of equity, but on the promising and pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, *fat* contentions, and flowing fees. *Milton*.

These were terrible alarms to persons grown *fat* and wealthy by a long and successful impotence. *South*.

A *fat* benefice is that which so abounds with an estate and revenues, that a man may expend a great deal in delicacies of eating and drinking. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

FAT. n. f. An oily and sulphureous part of the blood; deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread amongst them. The *fat* is to be found immediately under the skin, in most parts of the body. There are two sorts of *fat*; one yellow, soft, and lax, easily melted; another firm, white, brittle, and not so easily melted, called suet or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third sort of *fat*. *Quincy*.

In this ointment the strangest and hardest ingredients to come by, are the mofs upon the skull of a dead man unburied, and the *fats* of a boar and a bear, killed in the act of generation. *Bacon's Natural History*.

This membrane separates an oily liquor called *fat*: when the fibres are lax, and the aliment too redundant, great part of it is converted into this oily liquor. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

To FAT. v. a. [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

Oh how this villany
Doth *fat* me with the very thoughts of it!
Shakspeare's Titus Andronicus.
Ere this

I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal. *Shakspeare's Hamlet*.
They *fat* such enemies as they take in the wars,
that they may devour them. *Abbot*.

The Caribbees were wont to geld their children,
on purpose to *fat* and eat them. *Locke*.
Cattle *fatted* by good pasture, after violent
motion, sometimes die suddenly. *Arbutnot*.

To FAT. v. n. To grow fat; to grow full-fleshed.

Clarence, he is well repaid;
He is frank'd up to *fating* for his pains. *Shakspeare*.
The one labours in his duty with a good conscience; the other, like a beast, but *fating* up
for the slaughter. *L'Estrange*.

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good, as a young. *Mortimer*.

FAT. n. f. [*fat*, Saxon; *vat*, Dutch.] A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. *Joel*.
A white stone used for flagging floors, for cisterns, and tanners *fats*. *Woodward on Pissis*.

F A T

FATAL. adj. [*fatalis*, Lat. *fatal*, Fr.]

1. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction.

O *fatal* maid! thy marriage is endow'd
With Phrygian, Latian, and Rutilian blood. *Dryden's Aeneid*.

A palsy in the brain is most dangerous; when it seizeth the heart, or organs of breathing, *fatal*. *Arbutnot on Diet*.

2. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary.

Others delude their trouble by a graver way
of reasoning, that these things are *fatal* and necessary, it being in vain to be troubled at that which we cannot help. *Tillotson*.

3. Appointed by destiny.

It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money; and though he avoided to fight with enemies abroad, yet he was still enforced to fight for it with rebels at home. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

It was
Still *fatal* to stout Hudibras,
In all his feats of arms, when least
He dreamt of it, to prosper best. *Hudibras*.
Behold the destin'd place of your abodes;
For thus Anchises prophecy'd of old,
And thus our *fatal* place of rest foretold. *Dryden's Aeneid*.

O race divine;
For beauty still is *fatal* to the line. *Dryden*.

FATALIST. n. f. [from *fate*.] One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

Will the obstinate *fatalists* find sufficient apology? *Watts*.

FATALITY. n. f. [*fatalité*, French; from *fatal*.]

1. Predestination; predetermined order or series of things and events; preordination of inevitable causes acting invincibly in perpetual succession.

The stoicks held a *fatalité*, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South*.

2. Decree of fate.

By a strange *fatalité* men suffer their dissenting to be drawn into the stream of the present vogue. *King Charles*.

All the father's precautions could not secure the son from the *fatalité* of dying by a lion. *L'Estrange*.

3. Tendency to danger; tendency to some great or hazardous event.

Seven times seven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one, and seven times nine, or the years sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatalité*. *Brown*.

FATALLY. adv. [from *fatal*.]

1. Mortally; destructively, even to death.

The stream is so transparent, pure and clear,
That had the self-enamoured youth gaz'd here,
So *fata*ly deceiv'd he had not been,
While he the bottom, not his face, had seen. *Denham*.

'Tis the procession of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow,
When *fata*ly their virtue they approve;
Cheerful in flames, and martyrs of their love. *Dryden's Aurengzebe*.

2. By the decree of fate; by inevitable and invincible determination.

To say that the world was made casually by the concurrence of atoms, is to affirm that the atoms compos'd the world mechanically and *fata*ly; only they were not sensible of it. *Bentley*.

FATALNESS. n. f. [from *fatal*.] Inevitable necessity.

FATE. n. f. [*fatum*, Latin.]

1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes.

F A T

Necessity or chance

Approach not me; and what I will is *fate*. *Milton*.

There is a necessity in *fate*
Why still the brave bold man is fortunate. *Dryden*.
You must obey me soon or late;
Why will you vainly struggle with your *fate*? *Dryden*.

When empire in its childhood first appears,
A watchful *fate* o'ersees its rising years. *Dryden*.
Random chance, or wilful *fate*,
Guides the shaft from Cupid's bow. *A. Phillips*.

2. Event predetermined.

Tell me what *fates* attend the duke of Suffolk?
By water shall he die, and take his end? *Shakspeare*.

3. Death; destruction.

Viewing a neighbouring hill, whose top of late
A chapel crown'd, 'till in the common *fate*
Th' adjoining abbey fell. *Denham*.

Looking, he feeds alone his famish'd eyes;
Feeds ling'ring death, but looking not he dies;
Yet still he chose the longest way to *fate*,
Waiting at once his life and his estate. *Dryden*.
Courage uncertain dangers may abate;
But who can bear th' approach of certain *fate*? *Dryden*.

The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings. *Pope*.

4. Cause of death.

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent. *Dryden*.

FATED. adj. [from *fate*.]

1. Deceiv'd by fate.

She fled her father's rage, and with a train,
Driv'n by the southern blasts, was *fated* here to reign. *Dryden*.

2. Modelled in any manner by fate.

Her aukward love indeed was oddly *fated*;
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior*.

3. Endued with any quality by fate. The stricture used by *Dryden* is unusual.

Bright Vulcanian arms,
Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms,
Suspended shone on high. *Dryden's Aeneid*.

4. Invited with the power of fatal determination. Peculiar to *Shakspeare*.

The *fated* sky
Gives us free scope. *Shakspeare*.

FATHER. n. f. [*fæder*, Saxon. This word is found likewise in the Persian language.]

1. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten.

Father is a notion superinduced to the substance or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind. *Locke*.

Son of Benafem, thy *father* saith it; the man
by whom thou hast breath and life speaketh the word. *Bacon*.

He shall forget
Father and mother, and to his wife adhere. *Milton*.

2. The first ancestor.

It was said
It should not stand in thy posterity;
But that myself shall be the root and *father*
Of many kings. *Shakspeare's Muchbeth*.
Abraham is the *father* of us all. *Romans*.

3. The appellation of an old man.

A poor blind man was accounted cunning in prognosticating weather: Epfom, a lawyer, said in scorn, Tell me, *father*, when doth the sun change? The old man answered, When such a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven. *Camden*.

4. The title of any man reverend for age, learning, and piety.

You shall find one well accompanied
With reverend *fathers* and well learned bishops. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad.

Jubal was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Genesis.*

Father of verse. *Pope.*

6. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries.

Men may talk of the *fathers*, and magnify the *fathers*, and seem to make the authority of the *fathers* next to infallible; and yet expose them to contempt. *Stillingfleet.*

7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness.

I was a *father* to the poor. *Job.*

He hath made me a *father* to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house. *Genesis.*

8. The title of a popish confessor, particularly of a jesuit.

Formal in apparel,

In gait and countenance surely like a *father*. *Shakespeare.*

There was a *father* of a convent, very much renowned for his piety and exemplary life; and as persons under any great affliction applied themselves to the most eminent confessors, our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated *father*. *Addison.*

9. The title of a senator of old Rome.

From hence the race of Alban *fathers* come,
And the long glories of majestic Rome. *Dryden.*

10. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.

The eternal Son of God esteemed it his meat and drink to do the will of his *Father*, and for his obedience alone obtained the greatest glory. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

11. The compellation of God as creator.

We have one *Father*, even God. *John.*

Almighty and most merciful *Father*. *Common Prayer.*

FATHER-IN-LAW. n. f. [from *father*.]

The father of one's husband or wife.

I must make my *father-in-law* a visit with a great train and equipage. *Addison's Spectator.*

To FATHER. v. a.

1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter.

Ay, good youth,

And rather *father* thee than master thee. *Shakespeare.*

2. To supply with a father, of certain qualities.

I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded. *Shakespeare.*

How light and portable my pain seems now,
When that which makes me bend makes the
king bow!

He chidled as I *father'd*. *Shakespeare.*

3. To adopt a composition.

Men of wit,

Often *father'd* what he writ. *Swift.*

4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production: with *on*.

And lest we seem to *father* any thing upon them more than is their own, let them read. *Hooker.*

My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father* on me a new set of productions. *Swift.*

Magical relations comprehend effects derived and *fathered* upon hidden qualities, whereof, from received grounds of art, no reasons are derived. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FATHERHOOD. n. f. [from *father*.] The character of a father; the authority of a father.

Who can abide, that against the *own* doctors, both of the middle and latest age, six whole books should by their *fatherhoods* of Trent be, under the pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*

FA'THERLESS. adj. [from *father*.] Wanting a father; destitute of a father.

Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child. *Exodus.*

Our *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd;

Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakespeare.*

The *fatherless* hath no friend. *Shakespeare.*

He caught his death the last county sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman and her *fatherless* children. *Addison's Spectator.*

FA'THERLINESS. n. f. [from *father*.] The tenderness of a father; parental kindness.

FA'THERLY. adj. [from *father*.] Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful.

Let me but move one question to your daughter, And, by that *fatherly* and kindly power That you have in her, bid her answer truly. *Shakespeare.*

The part which describes the fire, I owe to the piety and *fatherly* affection of our monarch to his suffering subjects. *Dryden.*

FA'THERLY. adv. In the manner of a father.

Thus Adam, *fatherly* displeas'd:

O execrable son! so to aspire

Above his brethren! *Milton.*

FATHOM. n. f. [fæðm, Saxon.]

1. A measure of length containing six feet, or two yards; the space to which a man can extend both arms.

The extent of this *fathom*, or distance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and crown. *Brown.*

The arms spread cross in a straight line, and measured from the end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other, a measure equal to the stature, is named a *fathom*. *Holker.*

2. It is the usual measure applied to the depth of the sea, when the line for sounding is called the *fathom* line.

Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where *fathom*-line could never touch the ground. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

3. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought.

Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

To FATHOM. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.

2. To reach; to master.

Leave, leave to *fathom* such high points as these;
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please. *Dryden.*

3. To found; to try with respect to the depth.

'Tis too strong for weak heads to try the heights
and *fathom* the depths of his flights. *Pitron.*
Our depths who *fathoms*. *Pope.*

4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom or utmost extent: as, I cannot fathom his design.

FA'THOMLESS. adj. [from *fathom*.]

1. That of which no bottom can be found.

2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

Will you with counters sum
The vast proportion of his infinite;
And buckle in a wreath most *fathomless*,
With spans and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shakespeare.*

FATIDICAL. adj. [fatidicus, Latin; fatidique, French.] Prophetick; having the power to foretell future events.

The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told them what a fearful unfortunate business this would prove. *Hemmel.*

FA'TIFEROUS. adj. [fatifer, Latin.]

Deadly; mortal; destructive. *Diis.*

FA'TIGABLE. adj. [fatigo, Latin.] Easily wearied; susceptible of weariness.

To FA'TIGATE. v. a. [fatigo, Latin.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire; to exhaust with labour; to oppress with lassitude. Not in use.

By and by the din of war 'gan to pierce
His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit
Requick'n'd what in flesh was *fatigato*,
And to the battle came he. *Shakespeare.*

FATIGUE. n. f. [fatigue, French; fatigo, Latin.]

1. Weariness; lassitude.

2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil.

The great Scipio sought honours in his youth,
and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them. *Dryden.*

To FA'TIGUE. v. a. [fatiguer, French; fatigo, Latin.] To tire; to weary; to harass with toil; to exhaust with labour.

The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues left arm as well as right. *Prior.*

FATKIDNEYED. adj. [fat and kidney.] Fat: by way of reproach or contempt.

Peace, ye *fatkidney'd* rascals; what a bawling do'st thou keep! *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

FA'TLING. n. f. [from *fat*.] A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.

The calf and the young lion, and the *fatling*,
shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them. *Isaiah.*

FA'TNER. n. f. [from *fat*.] That which gives fatness.

The wind was west, on which that philosopher
bestowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'TNESS. n. f. [from *fat*.]

1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed.

2. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh.

And by his side rode loathsome gluttony,
Deformed creature, on a filthy swine;
His belly was upblown with luxury,
And eke with *fatness* swollen were his eyes. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Unctuous or greasy matter.

Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun, gather a nitrous *fatness*. *Pacius.*

4. Oleaginousness; sliminess; unctuousness.

But the olive-tree said unto them; should I
leave my *fatness* wherewith by me they honour
God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees? *Judges.*

By reason of the *fatness* and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals, wood, pitch, and so on fruits. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Fertility; fruitfulness.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. *Genesis.*

6. That which causes fertility.

When around

The clouds drop *fatness*, in the middle sky
The dew suspended slid, and left unmoist
The execrable glebe. *Philips.*
Vapours and clouds feed the plants of the earth with the balm of dews and the *fatness* of showers. *Bentley.*

To FA'TTEN. v. a. [from *fat*.]

1. To feed; to make fleshy; to plump with fat.

Frequent blood-letting, in small quantities, often increaseth the force of the organs of digestion, and *fatness* and increaseth the disemper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To make fruitful.

F A U

F A U

F A V

Town of fluff to *fatten* land. *Lib. Londinensis.*

Dare not, on thy life,

Touch aught of mine;

This falchion else, not hitherto withstood,

These hostile fields shall *fatten* with thy blood.

Dryden.

3. To feed grossly; to increase.

Obscene Orontes

Conveys his wealth to Tyber's hungry shores,

And *fattens* Italy with foreign whores. *Dryden.*

To FA'TTEN. v. n. [from *fat*.] To grow

fat; to be pampered; to grow fleshy.

All agree to spoil the publick good,

And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour.

Osway.

Apollo check'd my pride, and bad me feed

My *fatt'ning* flocks, nor dare beyond the reed.

Dryden.

Yet then this little spot of earth well till'd,

A num'rous family with plenty fill'd,

The good old man and thrifty housewife spent

Their days in peace, and *fatten'd* with content;

Enjoy'd the dregs of life, and liv'd to see

A long-defending healthful progeny. *Dryden.*

Tygers and wolves shall in the ocean breed,

The whale and dolphin *fatten* on the mead,

And every element exchange its kind,

When thriving honestly in courts we find.

Graville.

FA'TTY. adj. [from *fat*.] Unduous; oleaginous; greasy; partaking of the nature of fat.

The like cloud, if oily or *fatty*, will not discharge; not because it sticketh faster, but because air preyeth upon water, and flame and fire upon oil.

Bacon's Natural History.

The gourd

And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive

The approaching olive, with resentment fly

Her *fatty* fibres, and with tendrils creep

Diverse, detaching contact. *Phil'ps.*

The common symptoms of the muriatick fever are, a saline taste in the spittle, and a viscid urine, sometimes with a *fatty* substance like a thin skin a-top.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

FATU'ITY. n. f. [*fatuité*, French; from *fatuous*.] Foolishness; weakness of mind; morbid; feebleness of intellect.

It had a good a very short fight of things, and extreme *fatuity* of mind in me, to bind my own hands at their request.

King Charles.

These symptoms were so high in some as to produce a sort of *fatuity* of madness.

Arbuthnot.

FATUOUS. adj. [*fatuus*, Latin.]

1. Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind.

We pity or laugh at those *fatuous* extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable dose of what makes them so.

Glauville.

2. Impotent; without force; illusory; alluding to an *ignis fatuus*.

And when that flame finds combustible earth,

Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth.

Denham.

FA'TWITTEN. adj. [*fat* and *wit*.] Heavy;

dull; stupid.

Thou art to *fatwitten* with drinking old sack, and unbuttoning thee after supper, and sleeping upon benches in the afternoon, that thou hast forgotten.

Shakespeare's Henry iv.

FA'UCET. n. f. [*fausset*, French; *faucet*, Latin.] The pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot. It is sometimes improperly written *fosset*.

You were out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a *fosset*-seller, and adjourned a controversy of three pence to a second audience.

Shakespeare.

If you are sent down to draw drink, and find it will not run, blow strongly into the *faucet*, and it will immediately pour into your mouth.

Swift.

FA'UCHION. n. f. [See FALCHION.] A crooked sword.

A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore;

A soldier's *fauchion*, and a seaman's oar. *Dryden.*

FA'UFEL. n. f. [French.] The fruit of a species of the palm-tree.

FAV'ILLOUS. adj. [*favilla*, Latin.] Consisting of ashes.

As to foretelling of strangers, from the fungous particles about the wicks of the candle, it only signifieth a moist air about them, hindering the avolation of light and the *favillous* particles.

Brown.

FA'ULCON. } See { FALCON.

FA'ULCONRY. } See { FALCONRY.

FAULT. n. f. [*faul*, *faute*, French; *fallar*, to be deficient, Spanish. The *f* is sometimes sounded; and sometimes mute. In conversation it is generally suppressed.]

1. Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure or objection.

The prophet chuath rather to charge them with the *fault* of making a law unto themselves, than the crime of transgressing a law which God had made.

Hooker.

He finds no *fault* with their opinion about the true God, but only that it was not clear and distinct enough.

Stillingfleet.

He that but conceives a crime in thought,

Contrasts the danger of an actual *fault*:

Then what must be expect that still proceeds

To commit sin, and work up thoughts to deeds?

Dryden.

If you like not my poem, the *faul* may possibly be in my writing; but more probably 'tis in your moral, which cannot bear the truth of it.

Dryden.

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism,

who think its business is principally to find *fault*.

Dryden.

To be desirous of a good name, and careful to do every thing, that we innocently may to obtain it, is so far from being a *faul*, even in private persons, that it is their great and indispensable duty.

Atterbury.

Before his farred name flies ev'ry *faul*,

And each exalted stanza teems with thought.

Pope.

Which of our thrum-cap'd ancestors found

faul,

For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt?

King.

Being void of all friendship and enmity, they never complain, nor find *faul* with the times.

Swift.

2. Defect; want; absence.

I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for *faul* of a better, to call my friend, I could be sad, and sad indeed too.

Shakespeare.

3. Puzzle; difficulty; as, the inquirer is

at a *faul*.

To FAULT. v. n. [from the noun.] To

be wrong; to fail.

Which moved him rather in eclogues than otherwise to write, minding to furnish our tongue in this kind wherein it *faul*eth.

Spenser.

To FAULT. v. a. To charge with a fault;

to accuse.

For that I will not *faul* thee,

But for humbleness exhaust thee.

Old Song.

FA'ULTER. n. f. [from *faul*.] An of-

fender; one who commits a fault.

Then she, behold the *faulter* here in sight;

This hand committed that supposed offence.

Fairfax.

FA'ULTFINDER. n. f. [*faul* and *find*.]

A censorer; an objector.

FA'ULTILY. adv. [from *faul*.] Not

rightly; improperly; defectively; erroneously.

FA'ULTINESS. n. f. [from *faul*.]

1. Badness; viciousness; evil disposition.

When her judgment was to be practised in knowing *faulness* by his first token, she was like a young fawn, who coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be eschewed.

Sidney.

2. Delinquency; actual offences.

The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that the *faulness* of their people heretofore is laid open.

Hooker.

FA'ULTLESS. adj. [from *faul*.] Exempt from fault; perfect; completely excellent.

Where for our sins he *faulless* suffered pain, There where he died, and where he liv'd again.

Faustar.

Who durst thy *faulless* figure thus deface?

Dryden's Abscond.

Whoever shinks a *faulless* piece to see, Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.

Pope.

FA'ULTY. adj. [*faul*, French, from *faul*.]

1. Guilty of a fault; blamable; criminal; not innocent.

The king doth speak as one which is *faul*.

2 Samuel.

Can thus

Th' image of God in man, created once So goodly and erect, though *faul* since!

To such unfighly sufferings be debas'd. *Milton.*

2. Wrong; erroneous.

The form of polity by them set down for perpetuity, is three ways *faul*; *faul* in omitting some things which in scripture are of that nature; as, namely, the difference that ought to be of pastors, when they grow to any great multitude; *faul* in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as things of perpetual necessity by the law of God, when in truth are nothing less; *faul* also in urging some things by scripture mutable, as their lay elders.

Hooker.

3. Defective; bad in any respect; not fit

for the use intended.

By accident of a *faul* helmet that Parker had on, he was stricken into the mouth at the first course, so that he died presently.

Bacon.

To FA'VOUR. v. a. [*favere*, Latin.]

1. To support; to regard with kindness;

to be propitious to; to countenance.

Of all the race of silver-winged fies Was none more favourable, nor more fair, Whist Heaven did *favere* his felicities,

Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir.

Of Muscarol. *Spenser.*

The self-same gods that arm'd the queen of

Troy,

May *favere* Tamora the queen of Goth. *Shaksp.*

Men *favere* wonders. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Fortune to *favere* him, that the town at his

first coming surrendered unto him. *Knolles.*

The good *Aless* am I call'd; a name,

While fortune *favere*'d, not unknown to fame.

Dryden.

Oh happy youth! and *favere*'d of the skies,

Distinguish'd care of guardian deities.

Pope.

2. To assist with advantages or conveniences.

No one place about it is weaker than another, to *favere* an enemy in his approaches.

Aldison.

3. To resemble in feature.

The porter owned that the gentleman *favere*'d his master.

Spectator.

4. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR. n. f. [*favor*, Latin; *favur*, French.]

1. Countenance; kindness; kind regard; propitious aspect: with *of* before the favourer.

It pleas'd your majesty to turn your looks

Of *favore* from myself, and all our house.

Shakespeare's Henry iv.

The child Samuel was in *favour*, both with the Lord and also with men. *Samuel.*

They got not the land by their own sword; but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hast a *favour* unto them. *Psalms.*

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind, Gave him the fear and *favour* of mankind. *Wal.*

This *favour*, had it been employed on a more deserving subject, had been an effect of justice in your nature; but, as placed on me, is only charity. *Dryden's Aureng. Pref.*

2. Support; defence; vindication; inclination to favour: with or before the thing favoured.

The pleasures which these scriptures ascribe to religion, are of a kind very different from those in *favour* of which they are here alleged. *Negress.*

At play, among strangers, we are apt to find our hopes and wishes engaged on a sudden in *favour* of one side more than another.

They were invited from all parts for the use of kings, princes, and ministers. And in short, the *favour* of learning was the humour and mode of the age. *Temple.*

3. Kindness granted; benevolence shown.

All *favours* and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his favourites. *Sidney.*

The race is not to the swift, nor yet *favour* to men of skill. *Eccles.*

O, my royal master! The gods, in *favour* to you, made her cruel. *A. Philips.*

4. Lenity; mildness; mitigation of punishment.

I could not discover the lenity and *favour* of this sentence; but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Swift.*

5. Leave; good will; pardon.

Worthy Macbeth, we stay upon your leisure, — Give me your *favour*; my dull brain was wrought With things forgot. *Shakspeare.*

Yet ere we enter into open set, With *favour*, 'twere no loss if 't might be inquir'd What the condition of these arms would be. *Ben Jonson.*

Come down, said Raynard, let us treat of peace: A peace, with all my soul, said Chanticleer; But, with your *favour*, I will treat it here. *Dryden.*

6. Object of favour; person or thing favoured.

All these his wond'rous works, but chiefly man, His chief delight and *favour*; him, for whom All these his works so wond'rous he ordain'd. *Milton.*

7. Something given by a lady to be worn.

And every one his lovesuit will advance Unto his several mistress, which they'll know By *favours* several which they did bestow. *Shakspeare.*
It is received that it helpeth to continue love, if one wear the hair of the party beloved; and perhaps a glove, or other like *favour*, may as well do it. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

A blue ribband tied round the sword-arm, I conceive to be the remains of that custom of wearing a mistress's *favour* on such occasions of old. *Spektator.*

8. Any thing worn openly as a token.

Here, Flucillen, wear thou this *favour* for me, and stick it in thy cap. *Shakspeare. Henry v.*

9. Feature; countenance. It is now little used.

That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy *favour*, setting forth both in distinctness. *Sidney.*

Young though thou art, thine eye Hath said upon some *favour* that it loves. *Shakspeare.*
Dissest thy *favour* with an usurped beard. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

There's no goodness in thy face: if Antony Be free and healthful, why so rust a *favour* To trumpet such good tidings? *Shakspeare.*

Yet well I remember The *favours* of these men: were they not mine? Did they not sometime cry, all hail! to me? *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

A youth of fine *favour* and shape. *Bacon.*
By their vicious behaviour they compensate the hardness of their *favour*, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*

- FA'VOURABLE. *adj.* [*favorable*, Fr. *favorabilis*, Latin.]

1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.

Famous Montaignet's most gracious prince, Lend *favorable* ear to our request. *Shakspeare.*

2. Palliative; tender; averse from censure.

None can have the *favorable* thought, That to obey a tyrant's will they fought. *Dryden.*

3. Conducive to; contributing to; propitious.

People are multiplied in a country by the temper of the climate, *favorable* to generation, health, and long life. *Temple.*

4. Accommodate; convenient.

Many good officers were willing to stay there, as a place very *favorable* for the making levies of men. *Clarendon.*

5. Beautiful; well favoured; well featured. Obsolete.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies Which do possess the empire of the air, Was none more *favorable*, nor more fair, Than Clarion the eldest son and heir Of Muscarel. *Spenser.*

- FA'VOURABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from favourable*.] Kindness; benignity.

- FA'VOURABLY. *adv.* [*from favourable*.] Kindly; with favour; with tenderness; with kind regard.

Touching actions of common life, there is not any defence more *favorably* heard than theirs who allege sincerely for themselves, that they did as necessity constrained them. *Hosker.*

She goeth about seeking such as are worthy of her, and sheweth herself *favorably* unto them in the ways. *Wisdom.*

The violent will condemn the character of Absalom, as either too *favorably* or too hardly drawn. *Dryden.*

We are naturally inclined to think *favorably* of those we love. *Rogers.*

- FA'VOURED. *participial adj.* [*from favour*.] 1. Regarded with kindness.

Of with some *favoured* traveller they stray, And thine before him all the desert way. *Pope.*

2. [*from favour*, the noun.] Featured. Always conjoined with *well* or *ill*.

Of her there bred A thousand young ones, which the daily fed; Sucking upon her poisonous dugs, each one Of sundry shape, yet all *ill favoured*. *Fairy Q.*
The *ill-favoured* and lean-fleshed kine did eat up the seven *well-favoured* and fat kine. *Genesis.*

- FA'VOUREDLY. *adv.* [*from favoured*.] Always joined with *well* or *ill*, in a fair or foul way; with good or bad appearance.

- FA'VOURER. *n. f.* [*from favour*.] One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness; a well-wisher; a friend.

If we should upbraid them with irreligious, as they do us with superstitious *favours*, the answer which herein they would make us, let them apply unto themselves. *Hosker.*

Do I not know you for a *favourer* Of this new sect? ye are not found. *Shakspeare.*

Being now a *favourer* to the Briton, *Shakspeare.*

Conjure their friends they had, labour for more, Solicit all reputed *favourers*. *Daniel's Civil War.*
All the *favourers* of magick were the most profest and bitter enemies to the christian religion. *Addison.*

- FA'VOURITE. *n. f.* [*favorite*, French; *favorita*, Italian.]

1. A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; any thing in which pleasure is taken; that which is regarded with particular approbation or affection.

Every particular master in criticism has his *favorite* passages in an author. *Addison. Spectator.*

So fathers speak, persuasive speech and mild! Their sage experience to the *fav'rite* child. *Pope.*

2. One chosen as a companion by a superior; a mean wretch whose whole business is by any means to please.

All favours and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his *favorites*. *Sidney.*

I was a Theban gentleman, who, by mischance, having killed a *favorite* of the prince of that country, was pursued so cruelly, that in no place but by favour or corruption they would obtain my destruction. *Sidney.*

The great man down, you mark, his *fav'rite* flies;

The poor advanced, makes friends of enemies. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Bid her steal into the plashed hower, Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the sun, Forbid the sun to enter; like to *favorites*, Made proud by princes that advance their pride Against that power that bred it. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing is more vigilant, nothing more jealous than a *favorite*, especially towards the waning time, and suspect of satiety. *Hutton.*

This man was very capable of being a great *favorite* to a great king. *Clarendon.*

What *fav'rites* gain, and what the nation owes, Fly the forgetful world. *Pope.*

- FA'VOURLESS. *adj.* [*from favour*.]

1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindness; having no patronage; without countenance.

2. Unfavouring; unpropitious.

Of that goddess I have sought the sight, Yet no where can her find; such happiness Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favoured*. *Fairy Queen.*

- FA'USEN. *n. f.* A sort of large eel.

He left the waves to wash; The wave sprung entrails, about which *fausers* and other fish. *Chapman's Iliads.*

- FA'USSEBRAYE. *n. f.* A small mount of earth, four fathom wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart, to fire upon the enemy, when he is so far advanced that you cannot force him back; and also to receive the ruins which the cannons make in the body of the place. *Harris.*

- FA'UTOR. *n. f.* [*Latin; fauteur*, French.]

Favourer; countenancer; supporter.

I am neither author or *fauter* of any sect; I will have no man addict himself to me; but if I have any thing right, defend it as truth's, not mine. *Ben Jonson.*

The new mountain in the Lucerne lake, which is alleged, by the *fauters* of this opinion, as an instance in behalf of it, was not raised thus. *Woodward.*

- FA'UTRESS. *n. f.* [*fautrix*, Latin; *fautrice*, French.] A woman that favours, or shows countenance.

It made him pray, and prove Minerva's aid his *fautress* still. *Chapman.*

FEA

He comes from banishment to the *sauteufs* of liberty, from the barbarous to the polite *Gurth*.
FAWN. *n. f.* [*faon*, French, from *fan*, in the old French, a child, probably from *infans*, Latin.] A young deer.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
 Like a young fawn that late hath lost the hind;
 And seek each where, where last I saw her face,
 Whose image yet I carry forth in mind. *Spenser*.
 The buck is called the first year a *fawn*, the second year a pricket. *Shakspeare*.

The colt hath about four year of growth; and so the *fawn*, and so the calf. *Bacon*.

Who for thy table feeds the wanton *fawn*,
 For him as kindly spreads the flow'ry lawn. *Pope*.

To FAWN. *v. n.* [of uncertain original. Perhaps a contraction of the French *faufan*, a term of fondness for children.]

1. To court by friking before one, as a dog.

The dog straight *fawned* upon his master for old knowledge. *Sidney*.

Holding Coriol in the name of Rome,
 Even like a *fawning* greyhound. *Shakspeare*.

2. To court by any means. Used of animals.

Instead thereof he kiss'd her weary feet,
 And lick'd her lily hands with *fawning* tongue,
 As he her wrong'd innocence did weat. *Fairy Queen*.

Is it not strange that a rational man should worship an ox? that he should *fawn* upon his dog? bow himself before a cat? and adore leeks and garlick? *South*.

3. To court servilely.

My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns;
 What danger or what sorrow can befall thee,
 So long as Edward is thy constant friend? *Shak*.

And thou, fly hypocrite, who now would'st be Patron of liberty, who more than thou Once *fawn'd*, and cring'd, and servilely ador'd Heav'n's awful monarch? *Milton's Par. Lost*.

Whom Ancus follows, with a *fawning* air;
 But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden*.
 Dextrous the craving *fawning* crowd to quit,
 And pleas'd to 'scape from flattery to wit. *Pope*.

4. To bring forth a fawn.

FAWN. *n. f.* A servile cringe; low flattery.

You will rather shew our gentle lows
 How you can frown, than spend a *fawn* upon them

For the inheritance of their loves. *Shakspeare*.

FA'WNER. *n. f.* [from *fawn*.] One that fawns; one that pays servile courtship.

By softness of behaviour we have arriv'd at the appellation of *fawners*. *Spectator*.

FA'WNINGLY. *adv.* [from *fawn*.] In a cringing servile way.

FA'XED. *adj.* [from *fæx*, Saxon, hair.] Hairy. Obsolete.

They could call a comet a *faxed* star, which is all one with *stella crinita*, or *cometa*. *Camden*.

FAY. *n. f.* [*fée*, French.]

1. A fairy; an elf.

And the yellow-kirted *fays*

Fly after the night steeds,

Leaving their moon-lov'd make. *Milton*.

Ye sylphs and sylphids, to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, gnomes, elves, and demons hear! *Pope*.

2. [from *foi*, French.] Faith. Wholly obsolete.

Their ill 'haviour garres men misfay,

Both of their doctrine and their *fay*. *Spenser*.

FE'ABERRY. *n. f.* [*grassularia*.] A gooseberry. *Diß*.

To FEAGUE. *v. a.* [Gower uses *To frige*, for to censure; *segen*, German, to

FEA

sweep; *syken*, Dutch, to strike.] To whip; to chastise; to beat.

FE'ALTY. *n. f.* [*feaulté*, French.] Duty due to a superiour lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty.

I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
 And lasting *fealty* to the new-made king. *Shakf*.

Let my sovereign

Command my eldest son, may all my sons,
 As pledges of my *fealty* and love. *Shakspeare*.

Man disobeying,

Disloyal, breaks his *fealty*, and sins
 Against the high supremacy of Heav'n. *Milton*.

Each bird and beast behold

After their kinds: I bring them to receive
 From thee their names, and pay thee *fealty*
 With low subjection. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Whether his first design be to withdraw
 Our *fealty* from God, or to disturb
 Conjugal love. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

FEAR. *n. f.* [peapan, Saxon, to fear; *vaer*, Dut. *feakle*, Erse.]

1. Dread; terror; painful apprehension of danger.

Fear is an uneasiness of the mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us. *Locke*.

Trembling *fear* still to and fro did fly,
 And found no place where safe the throwd him might. *Fairy Queen*.

For *fear* was upon them, because of the people of those countries. *Ezra*.

What then remains? Are we depriv'd of will?
 Must we not with, for *fear* of wishing ill? *Dryden*.

Fear, in general, is that passion of our nature whereby we are excited to provide for our security upon the approach of evil. *Rogers*.

2. Awe; dejection of mind at the presence of any person or thing; terror impressed: with of before that which impresseth.

And the *fear* of you, and the dread of you,
 Shall be upon every least. *Genesis*.

3. Anxiety; solicitude.

The principal *fear* was for the holy temple. *Mac*.

4. That which causes fear.

Antony, stay not by his side:
 Thy demon, that 's the spirit that keeps thee, is
 Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,
 Where Cæsar is not; but near him, thy angel
 Becomes a *fear*, as being over-power'd. *Shak*.

5. The object of fear.

Except the God of Abraham and the *fear* of
 Isaac had been with me. *Genesis*.

6. Something hung up to scare deer by its colour or noise.

He who fleeth from the noise of the *fear* shall
 fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of
 the midst of the pit shall be taken in the snare. *Isaiah*.

FEAR. *n. f.* [peopa, Saxon.] A companion. Obsolete.

But fair Clarissa to a lovely *fear*
 Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear. *Fairy Queen*.

To FEAR. *v. a.* [peapan, Saxon.]

1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terror; to be afraid of.

Now, for my life, Hortensio *fears* his widow.
 —Then never trust me if I be afraid
 —You are very sensible, yet you mis my sense;
 I mean Hortensio is afraid of you. *Shakspeare*.

To *fear* the foe, since *fear* opposeth strength,
 Gives, in your weakness, strength unto your foe. *Shakspeare's Richard 11*.

There shall rise up a kingdom, and it shall be
 feared above all the kingdoms before it. *2 Ejd*.

When I view the beauties of thy face,
 I *fear* not death, war dangers, nor disgrace. *Dryden*.

2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid.

FEA

The inhabitants, being *feared* with the Spaniards landing and burning, fled from their dwellings. *Carew*.

We must not make a scarecrow of the law,
 Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey. *Shakf*.

Some sitting on the hatches, would seem there,
 With hideous gazing, to *fear* away *fear*. *Dome*.

To FEAR. *v. n.*

1. To live in terror; to be afraid.

Well you may *fear* too far,
 —Safer than trust too far;

Let me still take away the arms I *fear*,
 Nor *fear* still to be harm'd. *Shakspeare*.

If any such be here, if any *fear*
 Left for his person than an ill report;
 If any think brave death outweighs bad life. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus*.

2. To be anxious.

Then let the greedy merchant *fear*

For his ill-gotten gain;
 And pray to gods that will not bear,
 While the debating winds and billow bear
 His wealth into the main. *Dryden's Horace*.

See, pious king, with diff'rent strife,
 Thy struggling Albion's bosom torn:
 So much the *fears* for William's life,
 That Mary's late the date not mourn. *Prior*.

FEARFUL. *adj.* [fear and full.]

1. Timorous; timid; easily made afraid.

He 's gentle, and not *fearful*. *Shakspeare*.

Thien that are of a *fearful* heart. *Isaiah*.

2. Afraid. It has of before the object of fear.

The Irish are more *fearful* to offend the law
 than the English. *Davies on Ireland*.

I have made my heroine *fearful* of death,
 which neither Cællandra nor Cleopatra would
 have been. *Dryden*.

3. Awful; to be revered.

Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful*
 in praises! *Exodus*.

4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impressing fear.

Neither fail to friend, nor *fearful* to foe. *Ascham's Schoolmaster*.

Against such monsters God maintained his
 own, by *fearful* execution of extraordinary judgment upon them. *Hosker*.

What God did command touching Canaan,
 concerneth not us any otherwise than only as a
fearful pattern of his just displeasure. *Hosker*.

All torment, trouble, wonder, and amazement,
 Inhabits here: some heav'nly power guide us
 Out of this *fearful* country. *Shakspeare*.

It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of
 the living God. *Heb*.

Lay down by those pleasures the *fearful* and
 dangerous thunders and lightnings, the horrible
 and frequent earthquakes, and then there will
 be found no comparison. *Raleigh*.

This is the natural fruit of sin, and the present
 revenge which it takes upon sinners, besides
 that *fearful* punishment which shall be afflicted
 on them in another life. *Tillotson*.

FE'ARFULLY. *adv.* [from *fearful*.]

1. Timorously; in fear.

In such a night
 Did Thibbe *fearfully* o'erstrip the dew,
 And saw the lion's shadow. *Shakspeare*.

2. Terribly; dreadfully.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
 Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep. *Shakf*.

FE'ARFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *fearful*.]

1. Timoroufness; habitual timidity.

2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.

It is credible that the acknowledgment of our
 own unworthiness, our professed *fearfulness*, to
 ask any thing, otherwise than only for his sake
 to whom God can deny nothing, that this should
 be noted for a popish error? *Hosker*.

A third thing that makes a government justly
 despised, is *fearfulness* of, and mean compli-
 ances with, bold popular offenders. *South*.

FEARLESSLY. *adv.* [from *fearless*.] Without terror; intrepidly.

'Tis matter of the greatest astonishment to observe the stupid, yet common boldness of men, who so fearlessly expose themselves to this most formidable of perils. *Decay of Piety*

FEARLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *fearless*.] Exemption from fear; intrepidity; courage; boldness.

He gave instances of an invincible courage, and fearlessness in danger. *Clayton*

FEARLESS. *adj.* [from *fear*.] Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold: with *of* before the subject.

From the ground the fearless doth arise,
And walketh forth without suspect of crime. *Fairy Queen*

The flaming seraph, fearless, though alone
Encompass'd round with lucas, thus answer'd bold. *Milton*

A nation, whose distinguishing character it is to be more fearless of death and danger than any other. *Temple*

FEASIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *feasible*.]

1. Practicability.

2. A thing practicable.

Men often swallow falsities for truths, dubiosities for certainties, possibilities for feasibilities, and things impossible for possibilities themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

FEASIBLE. *adj.* [*faissible*, Fr.] Practicable; such as may be effected; such as may be done.

We conclude many things impossibilities, which yet are easy feasible. *Glanville's Serpiss*

Things are feasible in themselves; else the eternal wisdom of God would never have advised, and much less have commanded them. *South*

FEASIBLY. *adv.* [from *feasible*.] Practicably.

FEAST. *n. f.* [*feste*, French; *festum*, Lat.]

1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers.

Here's our chief guest. If he had been forgotten,

It had been as a gap in our great feast. *Shaksp.*

On Pharaoh's birthday he made a feast unto all his servants. *Genesis*

The lady of the feast ordain'd a feast,
And made the lady of the flow'r her guest;
When lo! a how'r ascended on the pain,
With sudden feasts ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dryden*

2. An anniversary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occasion: opposed to a *fast*.

This day is called the feast of Crispian. *Shaksp.*

3. Something delicious to the palate.
Many people would, with reason, prefer the gripping of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a feast to others. *Locke*

To FEAST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To eat sumptuously; to eat together on a day of joy.

Richard and Northumberland, great friends,
Did feast together. *Shakspere's Henry iv.*

The parish finds, indeed; but our churchwardens

Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings. *Gay*

To FEAST. *v. a.*

1. To entertain sumptuously; to entertain magnificently.

He was entertained and feasted by the king with great show of favour. *Hayward*

2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously.

All these are our's, all nature's excellence,
Whose taste or smell can bless the feasted sense. *Dry.*

FEASTER. *n. f.* [from *feast*.]

1. One that fares deliciously.

Those feasters could speak of great and many excellencies in manna. *Taylor*

2. One that entertains magnificently.

FEASTFUL. *adj.* [*feast* and *full*.]

1. Festive; joyful.

The virgins also shall on feastful days
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and lots of eyes. *Milton*

Therefore be sure
Thou, when the bridegroom with his feastful friend,
Passes to bliss at the mid-hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wile and pure. *Milton*

2. Luxurious; riotous.

The (sister) train
Who crowd his palace, and with lawless pow'r
His herds and flocks in feastful rites devour. *Pope's Odyssey*

FEASTRITE. *n. f.* [*feast* and *rite*.] Custom observed in entertainments.

His hospitable gate,
Unbar'd to all, invites a numerous train
Of daily guests; whose board with plenty crown'd,
Revives the feasters old. *Philips*

FEAT. *n. f.* [*sait*, French.]

1. Act; deed; action; exploit.

Pryocles is his name, renowned far
For his bold feats, and hardy confidence;
Full oft approved in many a cruel war. *F. Queen*
Tarquin's self he met,
And struck him on his knee: in that day's

feats,
When he might act the woman in the scene,
He prov'd th' best man i' th' field. *Shakspere*

Our soldiers are men of strong heads for action,
and perform such feats as they are not able to express. *Addison's Spectator*

2. A trick; an artful, festive, or ludicrous performance.

The joints are more supple to all feats of activity and motion in youth than afterwards. *Bacon's Essays*

FEAT. *adj.* [*sait*, *bien fait*, French; *bomo fallus ad unguem*.]

1. Ready; skilful; ingenious.

Never matter had
A page so kind, so duteous, diligent;
So tender over his occasions, true;
So feat, so nurse-like. *Shakspere's Cymbeline*

2. It is now only used in irony and contempt.

That feat man at controversy. *Stillinger*

3. Nice; neat.

Look how well my garments fit upon me,
Much feater than before. *Shakspere's Tempest*

FEATEOUS. *adj.* [from *feat*.] Neat; dexterous. Obsolete.

FEATEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *feateous*.]

Neatly; dexterously. Not in use.

And with fine fingers cropt full feateously

The tender stalks on lugh. *Spenser*

FEATHER. *n. f.* [*peðer*, Saxon; *feder*, German.]

1. The plume of birds.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face.
Look, as I blow this feather from my face. *Shakspere's Henry vi.*

The brave eagle does with sorrow see
The forest wasted, and that lofty tree
Which holds her nest, about to be overthrow'n,
Before the feathers of her young are grown;
She will not leave them, nor she cannot stay,
But bears them boldly on her wings away. *Waller*

When a man in the dark presses either corner of his eye with his finger, and turns his eye away from his finger, he will see a circle of colours like those in the feathers of a peacock's tail. *Newton's Opticks*

I am bright as an angel, and light as a feather. *Swiffe*

2. Kind; nature; species: from the proverbial expression, *birds of a feather*; that is, of a species.

Clifford, and the haught Northumberland,
And of their feather many more proud birds,
Have wrought the easy-melting king like wax. *Shakspere's Henry vi.*

I am not of that feather to shake off
My friend, when he most needs me. *Shakspere*

3. An ornament; an empty title.

4. [Upon a horse.] A sort of natural frizzling of hair, which, in some places, rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of corn. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FEATHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in feathers.

2. To fit with feathers.

3. To tread as a cock.

Dame Partlet was the sovereign of his heart;
Ardent in love, outrageous in his play,
He feather'd her a hundred times a day. *Dryden*

4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to feather himself. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

To FEATHER one's Nest. [Alluding to birds which collect feathers, among other materials, for making their nest.] To get riches together.

FEATHERBED. *n. f.* [*feather* and *bed*.] A bed stuffed with feathers; a soft bed.

The husband cock looks out, and strait is sped,
And meets his wife, which brings her feather-bed. *Donne*

FEATHERDRIVER. *n. f.* [*feather* and *drive*.] One who cleanses feathers by whisking them about.

A featherdriver had the residue of his lungs filled with the fine dust or down of feathers.

Drham's Physico-Theology

FEATHERED. *adj.* [from *feather*.]

1. Clothed with feathers.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His cuisses on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury. *Shakspere's Henry iv.*

So when the new-born phoenix first is seen,
Her feather'd subjects all adore their queen. *Dryden*

Dark'ning the sky; they hover o'er and throw
The wanton sails with a feather'd cloud. *Prior*

Then ships of uncouth form shall stem the tide
And feather'd people crowd my wealthy side. *Pope*

Vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and, among many other feather'd creatures, several little winged boys, perch upon the middle arches. *Addison's Spectator*

2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers.

An eagle had the ill hap to be struck with an arrow, feather'd from her own wing. *L'Estrange*

Not the bow they bend, nor boast the skill
To give the feather'd arrow wings to kill. *Pope*

FEATHEREDGE. *n. f.*

Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called featheredge stuff. *Mason*

FEATHEREDGED. *adj.* [*feather* and *edge*.]

Belonging to a featheredge.

The cover must be made of featheredged boards, in the nature of several doors with hinges fixed thereon. *Mortimer*

FEATHERFEW. *n. f.* A plant both single and double: it is increased by seeds or slips, and also by dividing the roots: it flowereth most part of the summer.

Mortimer's Husbandry

FEATHER-GRASS. *n. f.* [*gramen pulmosum.*]

An herb.

FEATHERLESS. *adj.* [from *feather.*]

Being without feathers.

This fo high grown ivy was like that *featherless* bird, which went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his nakedness. *Howel.*

FEATHERLY. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Resembling feathers.

The accretion or pluvius agglutination of hail about the mother and fundamental atoms thereof, seems to be some *featherly* particle of snow, although snow itself be hexangular. *Brown.*

FEATHERSELLER. *n. f.* [*feather and seller.*] One who sells feathers for beds.

FEATHERY. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Clothed with feathers.

Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night-watches to his *feathery* dames. *Milton.*

FEATLY. *adv.* [from *feat.*] Neatly; nimbly; dexterously.

Foot it *featly* here and there
And, sweet sprites, the burthen bear. *Shaksp.*
The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That *featly* footing seem'd to skim the ground. *Dryden.*

FEATNESS. *n. f.* [from *feat.*] Neatness; nicety; dexterity.

FEATURE. *n. f.* [*sature, old French.*]

1. The cast or make of the face.

Report the *feature* of Octavia, her years. *Shak.*

2. Any lineament or single part of the face.

Though ye be the fairest of God's creatures,
Yet think that death shall spoil your gaudy *features*. *Spenser.*

We may compare the face of a great man with the character, and try if we can find out in his looks and *features*, the haughty, cruel, or unmerciful temper that discovers itself in the history. *Addison on Medals.*

Though various *features* did the sisters grace,
A sister's likeness was in every face. *Addison.*

TO FEATURE. *v. a.* To resemble in countenance; to favour.

He liv'd in court most prais'd, most lov'd,
A sample to the young; to th' more mature,
A glass that *featur'd* them. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

TO FEAZE. *v. a.* [*faiſez, French.*]

1. To untwist the end of a rope, and reduce it again to its first stamina.

2. To beat; to whip with rods. *Ainsw.*

TO FEBRICITATE. *v. n.* [*febricator, Latin.*] To be in a fever. *Diſ.*

FEBRICULOSE. *adj.* [*febriculosus, Latin.*] Troubled with a fever. *Diſ.*

FEBRIFUGE. *n. f.* [*febris and fugo, Latin; febrifuge, French.*] Any medicine serviceable in a fever. *Quincy.*

Bitters, like choler, are the best sanguifiers, and also the best *febrifuges*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

FEBRIFUGE. *adj.* Having the power to cure fevers.

Febrifuge draughts had a most surprising good effect. *Arbuthnot.*

FEBRILE. *adj.* [*febris, Latin; febrile, French.*] Constituting a fever; caused by a fever.

The spirits, embroiled with the malignity in the blood, and turgid and tumefied by the *febrile* fermentation, or by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey.*

FEBRUARY. *n. f.* [*Februarius, Latin.*] The name of the second month in the year.

You have such a *February* face
So full of fruit, of storm, and cloudiness! *Shaksp.*

FECEs. *n. f.* [*feces, Latin; feces, Fr.*]

VOL. I.

1. Dregs; lees; sediments; subsidence.

Hence the surface of the ground with mud
And slime becometh, the *feces* of the flood
Receiv'd the rays of heav'n; and sucking in
The seeds of heat, new creatures did begin. *Dryden.*

2. Excrement.

The symptoms of such a constitution are a four
smell in their *feces*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FECULENCE. } *n. f.* [*faculentia, Latin.*]

FECULENCEY. } *n. f.* [*faculentia, Latin.*]

1. Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.

2. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs.

Pour upon it some very strong lee, to facilitate
the separation of its *feculentia*. *Boyle.*
Whether the wilting's fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
its *feculence*, which in more porous flocks
Of cyder plants finds passage free. *Philips.*

FECULENT. *adj.* [*faculentus, Latin; feculent, French.*] Foul; dreggy; excrementitious.

But both his hands, most filthy *feculent*,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly,
Yet nothing cleaner were for such intent. *Fairy Queen.*

They are to the body as the light of a candle to the gross and *feculent* snuff, which as it is not pent up in it, to neither doth it partake of its impurity. *Glanville's Apology.*

FECUND. *adj.* [*fecundus, Latin; fecund, French.*] Fruitful; prolific.

The more sickly the years are, the less *fecund* or fruitful of children also they be. *Graunt.*

FECUNDATION. *n. f.* [*fecundo, Latin.*] The act of making fruitful or prolific.

She requested these plants as a medicine of *fecundation*, or to make her fruitful. *Brown.*

TO FECUNDIFY. *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make prolific. *Diſ.*

FECUNDITY. *n. f.* [from *fecund; secundité, French.*]

1. Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.

I appeal to the animal and vegetable productions of the earth, the vast numbers whereof notoriously testify the extreme luxuriance and *fecundity* of it. *Woodward.*

2. Power of producing or bringing forth.

Some of the ancients mention some seeds that retain their *fecundity* forty years; and I have found that melon-seeds, after thirty years, are best for raising of melons. *Ray.*

God could never create so ample a world, but he could have made a bigger; the *fecundity* of his creative power never growing barren, nor being exhausted. *Bentley.*

FED. The pret. and part. pass. of *To feed.*

For on the grassy verdure as he lay,
And breath'd the freshness of the early day,
Devouring dogs the helpless infant tore,
Fed on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore. *Pope.*

FE'DARY. *n. f.* [*ſadus, Latin, or from ſoudum.*] This word, peculiar to *Shakespeare*, may signify either a confederate; a partner; or a dependent.

Damn'd paper!
Black as the ink that's on thee, senseless bauble!
Art thou a *ſedary* for this act, and lookest
So virgin-like without? *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

FE'DERAL. *adj.* [from *ſadus, Latin.*]

Relating to a league or contract.

It is a *ſederal* rite betwixt God and us, as eating and drinking, both among Jews and heathens, was wont to be. *Hammond.*

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all *ſederal* right and justice, both to part with Sardinia, their lawful territory, and also to pay them for the future a double tribute. *Grow.*

FE'DERARY. *n. f.* [from *ſadus, Latin.*]

A confederate; an accomplice.

She's a traitor, and Camillo is
A *ſedary* with her. *Shakespeare.*

FE'DERATE. *adj.* [*ſederatus, Latin.*]

Leagued; joined in confederacy.

FEE. *n. f.* [*feoh, Saxon; fee, Danish, cattle; ſeudum, low Latin; ſeu, Scottish.*]

1. [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord.

All lands and tenements, wherein a man hath a perpetual estate to him and his heirs, &c. are divided into *allodium* and *ſeudum*; *allodium* is every man's own land, which he possesses merely in his own right, without acknowledgement of any service, or payment of any rent to any other. *ſeudum*, or *fee*, is that which we hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe services, or pay rent, or both, to a superior lord. And all our land in England, the crown-land, which is in the king's own hands, in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature of *ſeudum*; for though a man have land by descent from his ancestors, or bought it for his money; yet is the land of such a nature, that it cannot come to any, either by descent or purchase, but with the burthen that was laid upon him who had novel *fee*, or first of all received it as a benefit from his lord, to him and to all such to whom it might descend, or be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England has *directum dominium*, that is, the very property or demesne in any land, but the prince in right of his crown: for though he that has *fee* has *ſus perpetuum & utile dominium*, yet he owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not simply his own. *Fee* is divided into two sorts; *fee-absolute*, otherwise called *fee-simple*, and *fee-conditional*, otherwise termed *fee-tail*: *fee-simple* is that whereof we are seised in those general words, To us and our heirs for ever: *fee-tail* is that whereof we are seised to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs of our body. And *fee-tail* is either general or special: general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his body: *fee-tail special*, is that where a man and his wife are seised of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. *Corwell.*

Now like a lawyer, when he land would let,
Or sell *fee-simples* in his master's name. *Hubb. Ta.*
Here's the lord of the soil come to seize me for a stray, for entering his *fee-simple* without leave. *Shakespeare.*

2. Property; peculiar.

What concern they?

The general cause? or is it a *fee-grief*,
Due to some single breast? *Shakespeare.*

3. Reward; gratification; recompense.

These be the ways by which, without reward,
Livings in courts be gotten, though toil hard;
For nothing there is done without a *ſee*. *Hubb. Ta.*

Not helping, death's my *ſee*;

But if I help, what do you promise me? *Shakespeare.*

4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office.

Now that God and friends

Have turn'd my captive state to liberty,

At our enlargement what are thy due *ſees*? *Shak.*

5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers.

He does not refuse doing a good office for a man because he cannot pay the *ſee* of it. *Addison.*

6. Portion; pittance; share. Obsolete.

In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,
Reserve to each cattle their property *ſee*. *Tupper.*

FE'FARM. *n. f.* [*ſee and farm.*]

Tenure by which lands are held of a superior lord.

John surrendered his kingdoms to the pope, and took them back again, to hold in *ſe-farm*; which brought him into such hatred, as all his lifetime after he was possess with fear. *Duval.*

To **FEE**. *v. a.* from the noun.

1. To reward; to pay.

No man *fees* the sun, no man purchases the light, nor cits if he walks by it. *South.*
Watch the disease in time; for when within
The dropsy rages and extends the skin,
In vain for hellebore the patient cries,
And *fees* the doctor; but too late is wife. *Dryd.*

2. To bribe; to hire; to purchase.

I have long loved her, and ingrossed opportunities to meet her; *feed* every slight occasion, that could but niggardly give me sight of her.
Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

3. To keep in hire.

There's not a thane of them but in his house I have a servant *feed*. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

FEEBLE. *adj.* [*foible*, French.] Weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm; without strength of body or mind.

The men carried all the *feeble* upon asses to Jericho. *a Chron.*

Command th' assistance of a faithful friend,
But *feeble* are the succours I can send. *Dryden.*
How I have lov'd, excuse my falt'ring tongue;
My spirits *feeble*, and my pains are strong. *Dryden.*

We carry the image of God in us, a rational and immortal soul; and though we be now miserable and *feeble*, yet we aspire after eternal happiness, and finally expect a great exaltation of all our natural powers. *Bentley.*

Rhyme is a crutch that helps the weak along,
Supports the *feeble*, but retards the strong. *Smith.*

To **FE'EBLE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength or power. Not in use.

Or as a castle reared high and round,
By subtle engines and malicious flight
Is undermined from the lowest ground,
And her foundation forc'd and *feeble* quite. *Fairy Queen.*

Shall that victorious hand be *feeble* here,
That in your chambers gave you chastisement? *Shaksp. King John.*

FEEBLE-MINDED. *adj.* [*feeble* and *mind*.] Weak of mind; defective in resolution and constancy.

Warn them that are unruly, comfort the *feeble-minded*, support the weak, be patient toward all men. *1 Thess.*

FE'EBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *feeble*.] Weakness; imbecility; infirmity; want of strength.

A better head Rome's glorious body fits,
Than his that shakes for age and *feeble*ness. *Shak.*
Some in their latter years, through the *feeble*ness of their limbs, have been forced to study upon their knees. *South.*

FE'EBLY. *adv.* [from *feeble*.] Weakly; without strength.

Like mine, thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep,
Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy comick sleep. *Dryden.*

To **FEED**. *v. a.* [*fodan*, Gothick; *peban*, roeban, Saxon.]

1. To supply with food.

Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,
And *fed* the hounds that help'd him to pursue. *Dryden.*

Boerhaave fed a sparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own weight. *Arbutnot.*

2. To supply; to furnish.

A constant smoke rises from the warm springs that *feed* the many baths with which the island is furnished. *Addison.*

The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must be half the length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it may not *feed* them too fast. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To graze; to consume by cattle.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands; if you cannot get manure constantly to keep them in heart. *Mortimer.*

The frost will spoil the grafs; for which reason take care to *feed* it close before winter. *Mortimer.*

4. To nourish; to cherish.

How oft from pomp and state did I remove,
To *feed* despair, and cherish hopeless love. *Prior.*

5. To keep in hope or expectation.

Barbarossa learned the strength of the emperor, craftily *feeding* him with the hope of liberty. *Knolles.*

6. To delight; to entertain; to keep from satiety.

The alteration of scenes, so it be without noise, *feeds* and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

7. To make fat. A provincial use.

To **FEED**. *v. n.*

1. To take food. Chiefly applied to animals food.

To *feed* were best at home;
From thence the sawce to meet is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

2. To prey; to live by eating.

I am not covetous of gold;
Nor care I, who doth *feed* upon my cost. *Shaksp.*
You cry against the noble senate, who,
Under the gods, keep you in awe, which else
Would *feed* on one another. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Galen speaketh of the curing of the scirrhus of the liver by milk of a cow, that *feedeth* upon certain herbs. *Bacon.*

Some birds *feed* upon the berries of this vegetable. *Brown.*

He *feeds* on fruits, which of their own accord,
The willing grounds and laden trees afford. *Dryden.*

The Brachmans were all of the same race,
lived in fields and woods, and *fed* only upon rice,
milk, or herbs. *Temple.*

All *feed* on one vain patron, and enjoy
Th' extensive blessing of his luxury. *Pope.*

3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed.

If a man shall cause a field to be eaten, and shall put in his beast, and shall *feed* in another man's field, he shall make restitution. *Exodus.*

4. To grow fat or plump. A provincial use.

FEED. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Food; that which is eaten.

A fearful deer then looks most about when he comes to the best *feed*, with a shugging kind of tremor through all her principal parts. *Sidney.*
An old worked ox eats as well as a young one: their *feed* is much cheaper, because they eat no oats. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Pasture.

Besides his cote, his flocks and bounds of *feed*
Are now on sale. *Shakspere's As you like it.*

3. Meal; act of eating.

Plenty hung
Tempting to nigh, to pluck and eat my fill
I spared not; for such pleasure till that hour
At *feed* or fountain never had I found. *Milton.*

FE'EDER. *n. s.* [from *feed*.]

1. One that gives food.

The beast obeys his keeper, and looks up,
Not to his master's but his *feeder's* hand. *Denham.*

2. An exciter; an encourager.

When thou do'st hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast,
The tutor and the *feeder* of my riots. *Shaksp.*

3. One that eats.

With eager *feeding*, food doth choke the *feeder*. *Shakspere.*

But that our seals
In every mess have folly, and the *feeders*
Jest with it as a custom, I should blush
To see you so attired. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush,
called the misel-thrush, or *feeder* upon miseltoe.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

4. One that eats in a certain mode: as, a *nice feeder*, a *gross feeder*.

But such *nice feeders* are no guests for me;
Rick agrees not with frugality:

Then, that unfashionable man am I,
With me they'd starve for want of ivory. *Dryden.*

To **FEEL**. *v. n.* pret. *felt*; part. pass. *felt*. [*fehan*, Saxon.]

1. To have perception of things by the touch.

The sense of *feeling* can give us a notion of extension, shape, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except colours. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To search by feeling. See **FEELER**.

They should seek the Lord, if happily they might *feel* after him, and find him. *Acts.*

3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil, right or wrong.

Man, who *feels* for all mankind. *Pope.*

4. To appear to the touch.

Blind men say black *feels* rough, and white *feels* smooth. *Dryden.*

Of these tumours one *feels* flaccid and rumpled;
the other more even, flaccid, and springy.

Sharp's Surgery.

To **FEEL**. *v. a.*

1. To perceive by the touch.

Suffer me that I may *feel* the pillars. *Judges.*

2. To try; to sound.

He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honour. *Shakspere.*

3. To have perception of.

The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no *feeling* of her wings, or any resistance of air to mount herself by. *Raleigh.*

4. To have sense of external pain or pleasure.

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not *feel*. *Milton.*

But why should those be thought to 'scape
who *feel*

Those rods of scorpions and those whips of steel? *Creesh.*

5. To be affected by; to perceive mentally.

Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or *felt* the flatteries that grow upon it! *Shaksp.*

The well-fung woes shall soothe my pensive
ghost;

He best can paint them who can *feel* them most. *Pope.*

Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd alive,
E'er *felt* such grief, such terror, and despair. *Pope.*

6. To know; to be acquainted with.

His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he *felt* himself,
And found the blessedness of being little. *Shaksp.*

FEEL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The sense of feeling; the touch.

The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the *feel*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FE'ELER. *n. s.* [from *feel*.]

1. One that feels.

This hand, whose touch,
Whose ev'ry touch would force the *feeler's* soul
To th' oath of loyalty. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

2. The horns or antennae of insects.

Insects clean their eyes with their forelegs as well as antennae; and as they are perpetually feeling and searching before them with their *feelers* or antennae, I am apt to think that besides wiping and cleaning the eyes, the uses here named may be admitted. *Denham's Physico-Theology.*

FE'ELING. *participial adj.* [from *feel*.]

1. Expressive of great sensibility.

O wretched state of man in self-division!
O well thou say'st a *feeling* declaration

Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep incision! *Sidney.*

Thy wailing words do much my spirits move,
They uttered are in such a *feeling* fashion. *Sidney.*
Write 'till your ink be dry, and with your
tears

Moist it again; and frame some *feeling* line,
That may discover such integrity. *Shakespeare.*

2. **Sensibly felt.** This sense is not sufficiently analogical.

A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and *feeling* sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakespeare.*

I had a *feeling* sense
Of all your royal favours; but this last
Strikes through my heart. *Southerne.*

FEELING. *n. f.* [from *feel.*]

1. The sense of touch.

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd;
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,
And not, as *feeling*, through all parts diffus'd,
That she might look at will through every pore? *Milton.*

2. Power of action upon sensibility.

The apprehension of the good
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worse. *Shak.*

3. Perception; sensibility.

Their king, out of a princely *feeling*, was sparing
and compassionate towards his subjects.

Great persons had need to borrow other men's
opinions to think themselves happy; for if they
judge by their own *feeling*, they cannot find it. *Bacon's Essays.*

As we learn what belongs to the body by the
evidence of sense, so we learn what belongs to the
soul by an inward consciousness, which may be
called a sort of internal *feeling*. *Watts.*

FEELINGLY. *adv.* [from *feeling.*]

1. With expression of great sensibility.

The princes might judge that he meant himself,
who spake so *feelingly*. *Sidney.*
He would not have talked so *feelingly* of Co-
drus's bed, if there had been room for a bedfellow
in it. *Pope.*

2. So as to be sensibly felt.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as the icy phang,
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind,
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n 'till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,
This is no flattery: these are counsellors,
That *feelingly* persuade me what I am. *Shaksp.*
He *feelingly* knew, and had trial of the late
good, and of the new purchased evil. *Raleigh.*

FEET. *n. f.* The plural of *foot*.

His brother's image to his mind appears,
Inflames his heart with rage, and wings his *feet*
with fears. *Pope.*

FEETLESS. *adj.* [from *feet.*] Being without feet.

Geoffrey of Bouillon broched three *feetless*
birds, called allerions, upon his arrow. *Camden.*

TO FEIGN. *v. a.* [*feindre*, French; *fingo*, Latin.]

1. To invent; to image by an act of the mind.

Abominable, inutterable, and worse
Than fables yet have *feign'd*, or fere conceiv'd,
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimæras dire! *Milton.*

2. To make a show of.

No t'ch things are done as thou sayest, but
thou *feignest* them out of thine own heart. *Neh.*
Both his hands, most filthy secular,
Above the water were on high extant,
And *feigned* to wash themselves incessantly. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

3. To make a show of; to do upon some false pretence.

Mc gentle Deba beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager wain;
But *feigns* a laugh to see me search around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

4. To dissemble; to conceal. Obsolete.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they
hear,

At ghastly bug their hair on end does rear;
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to *feign*. *Fairy Queen.*

TO FEIGN. *v. n.* To relate falsely; to image from the invention; to tell fabulously.

Therefore the poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and
floods;

Since nought to flockish, hard, and full of rage,
But musick for the time doth change his nature. *Shakespeare.*

FEIGNEDLY. *adv.* [from *feign.*] In fiction; not truly.

Such is found to have been falsely and *feignedly*
in some of the heathens. *Bacon.*

FEIGNER. *n. f.* [from *feign.*] Inventer; contriver of a fiction.

And these three voices differ; all the things
done, the doing and the doer; the thing *feigned*,
the *feigning* and the *feigner*; so the poem, the
poet, and the poet. *Ben Jonson.*

FEINT. *participial adj.* [from *feign*, for *feigned*; or *feint*, French.] Counterfeit; seeming.

The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of
real, solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to
any thing that can be but dressed up into any
feint appearance of it. *Locke.*

FEINT. *n. f.* [*feint*, French.]

1. A false appearance; an offer of something not intended to be.

Courtly's letter is but a *feint* to get off. *Speator.*

2. A mock assault; an appearance of aiming at one part, when another is intended to be struck.

But, in the breast encamp'd, prepares
For well-bred *feints* and future wars. *Prior.*

FE'LANDERS. *n. f.* Worms in hawks.

TO FELICITATE. *v. a.* [*feliciter*, French; *felicito*, Latin.]

1. To make happy.

I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys;
And find I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highness' love. *Shakespeare.*

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure
would fill and *felicitate* his spirit, if he could grasp
all in a single survey! *Watts.*

2. To congratulate.

They might proceed unto forms of speeches,
felicitating the good, or depreciating the evil to
follow. *Brown.*

FELICITATION. *n. f.* [French; from *felicitate*.] Congratulation.

FELICITOUS. *adj.* [*felix*, Latin.] Happy.

FELICITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *felicitous*.] Happily.

FELICITY. *n. f.* [*felicitas*, Latin; *felicité*, French.] Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness; blessedness.

The joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,
And grant that we, for whom thou didst die,
Being with thy dear blood clean wash'd from sin,
May live for ever in *felicity*. *Spenser.*

Others in virtue plac'd *felicity*;
But virtue join'd with riches and long life,
In torporal pleasure he, and careless ease. *Milt.*

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be
complete. *Atterbury.*

How great, how glorious a *felicity*, how adequate
to the desires of a reasonable nature, is re-
vealed to our hopes in the gospel? *Rogers.*

FELINE. *adj.* [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.

Even as in the beaver; from which he d *fers*
principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in
his tail, which is *feline*, or a long taper. *Grew.*

FELL. *adj.* [felle, Saxon.]

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.

It seemed fury, discord, madnets *fell*,
Flew from his lap when he unfolds the same. *Fairfax.*

So *selfish* foes,
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their
sleep,

To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear
friends. *Shakespeare.*

2. Savage; ravenous; bloody.

That infant was I turn'd into a hart,
And my desires, like *fell* and cruel hounds,
E'er since pursue me. *Shakespeare.*
I know thee, love! wild as the raging main,
More *fell* than tigers on the Lybian plain. *Pope.*
Scorning all the taming arts of man,
The keen hyena, *fellest* of the *fell*. *Thomson.*

FELL. *n. f.* [felle, Saxon.] The skin; the hide. Not used.

Wipe thine eye;
The gougiers shall devour them, flesh and *fell*,
Ere they shall make us weep. *Shakespeare.*
The time has been my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night-shriek; and my *fell* of air
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir. *Shaksp.*

TO FELL. *v. a.* [*fellen*, German.]

1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.

Villain, stand, or I'll *fell* thee down. *Shaksp.*
Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now wards a *felling* blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*

Taking the small end of his musket in his
hand, he struck him on the head with the stock,
and *felled* him. *Raleigh.*

His fall, for the present, struck an earthquake
into all minds; nor could the vulgar be induced
to believe he was *felled*. *Howel.*

On their whole host I flew
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon *fell'd*
Their choicest youth: they only liv'd who fled. *Milton.*

2. It seems improperly joined with *down* or *along*.

Whom with such force he struck he *fell'd* him
down,
And cleft the circle of his golden crown. *Dryd.*
I *fell'd along* a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case. *Dryd.*

3. To hew down; to cut down.

Then would he seem a farmer that would fell
Bargains of woods, which he did lately *fell*. *Habberd's Tale.*

Proud Arcite and fierce Palamon,
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flamm'd their saulchions to and fro,
And shot a dreadful gleam; so strong they struck,
There seem'd less force requir'd to *fell* an oak. *Dryden.*

FELL. The preterit of *To fall*.

None on their feet might stand,
Though standing else as rocks; but down they
fell

By thousands, angel on archangel roll'd. *Milton.*

FELLER. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] One that hews down.

Since thou art laid down, no *feller* is come up
against us. *Isaiah.*

FELLI'FLOUOUS. *adj.* [*fel* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with gall.

FELLMONGER. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] A dealer in hides.

FELLNESS. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] Cruelty; savageness; fury; rage.

When his brother saw the red blood trail
Adown so fast, and all his armour sleep,
For very *fellness* loud he 'gan to weep. *Fairy Q.*

FELLOW. n. f. [*felge*, Danish.] The circumference of a wheel; the outward part. It is often written *fally* or *felly*.

Out, out, thou strumpet Fortune! all you gods,
In general synod, take away her power;
Break all the spokes and *fellies* from her wheel,
And bow the round nave down the hill of heav'n.
Shakespeare.

Axle-trees, nave, *fellies* and spokes were all
molten. *Kings.*

FELLOW. n. f. [*quasi*, to follow, *Minibew*; from *re*, faith, and *lag*, bound, Saxon, *Junius*; *fallow*, Scottish.]

1. A companion; one with whom we comfort.

In youth I had twelve *fellows* like unto myself,
but not one of them came to a good end.
Ascham's Schoolmaster.

To be your *fellow*,
You may deny me: but I'll be your servant,
Whether you will or no. *Shaksp. Tempest.*
Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
That one should be the common good of both;
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove
His *fellow's* hindrance in pursuit of love? *Dryd.*

2. An associate; one united in the same affair.

Each on his *fellow* for assistance calls;
At length the fatal fabric mounts the walls.
Dryden's Virgil.

3. One of the same kind.

Let partial spirits still aloud complain,
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may
Without controul upon their *fellows* prey. *Waller.*

A shepherd had one favourite dog: he fed
him with his own hand, and took more care of
him than of his *fellows*. *L'Estrange.*

4. Equal; peer.

So you are to be hereafter *fellows*, and no
longer servants. *Sidney.*

Chieftain of the rest
I chose him here: the earth shall him allow;
His *fellows* late, shall be his subjects now.
Fairfax.

5. One thing suited to another; one of a pair.

When virtue is lodged in a body, that seems
to have been prepared for the reception of vice;
the soul and the body do not seem to be *fellows*.
Addison's Spectator.

6. One like or equal to another: as, this knave hath not his *fellow*.

7. A familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness; sometimes with esteem; but generally with some degree of contempt.

This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.
—The same indeed; a very valiant *fellow*.
Shakespeare.

An officer was in danger to have lost his place,
but his wife made his peace; whereupon a pleasant *fellow* said, that he had been crucified, but
that he saved himself upon his horns. *Bacon.*

Full fifteen thousand lusty *fellows*
With fire and sword the fort maintain;
Each was a Hercules, you tell us,
Yet out they march'd like common men. *Prior.*

8. A word of contempt: the foolish mortal; the mean wretch; the sorry rascal.

Those great *fellows* scornfully receiving them,
as foolish birds fallen into their net, it pleased the
eternal justice to make them suffer death by their
hands. *Sidney.*

Cassio hath here been set on in the dark
By Rodrigo, and *fellows* that are 'scap'd. *Shak.*
I have great comfort from this *fellow*: methinks
he hath no drowning mark about him; his complexion
is perfect gallows. *Shakespeare.*

Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had still kept loyal to possession;
And left me in reputation's banishment,
A *fellow* of no mark or likelihood. *Shakespeare.*

How oft the sight of means, to do ill deeds,
Makes deeds ill done? for had'st thou not been by,
A *fellow* by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and sign'd to do a deed of shame,
This murder had not come into my mind. *Shak.*
The Moors' abus'd by some most villainous
knave,
Some bale notorious knave, some scurvy *fellow*!

The *fellow* had taken more fish than he could
spend while they were sweet. *L'Estrange.*
As neat of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This *fellow* would ingraft a foreign name
Upon our stock, and the Sisyphian seed
By fraud and theft asserts his father's breed.
Dryden.

You will wonder how such an ordinary *fellow*,
as this Mr. Wood, could have got his majesty's
broad seal. *Swift.*
You'll find, if once the monarch asks the monk,
Or, cobbler-like, the parson will be drunk,
Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*;
The rest is all but leather and prunella. *Pope.*

9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity
with contempt.
The provost commanded his men to hang him
up on the nearest tree: then the *fellow* cried out
that he was not the miller, but the miller's man.
Hayward.

10. A member of a college that shares
its revenues, or of any incorporated society.
There should be a mission of three of the *fellows*
or brethren of Solomon's house, to give us know-
ledge of the affairs and state of those countries to
which they were designed. *Bacon.*

To **FELLOW. v. a.** To suit with; to pair
with; to match. *Fellow* is often used
in composition to mark community of
nature, station, or employment.

Imagination,
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
And *fellow's* nothing. *Shakespeare.*
FELLOW-COMMONER. n. f.

1. One who has the same right of com-
mon.
He cannot appropriate, he cannot inclose, with-
out the consent of all his *fellow-commoners*, all
mankind. *Locke.*

2. A commoner at Cambridge of the
higher order, who dines with the fel-
lows.

FELLOW-CREATURE. n. f. One that has
the same creator.

Reason is the glory of human nature, and one
of the chief eminencies whereby we are raised
above our *fellow-creatures*, the brutes, in this
lower world. *Watts' Logic, Introduction.*

FELLOW-HEIR. n. f. Cohair; partner of
the same inheritance.

The gentiles should be *fellow-heirs*. *Eph.*
FELLOW-HELPER. n. f. Coadjutor; one
who concurs in the same business.

We ought to receive such, that we might be
fellow-helpers to the truth. *3 John.*

FELLOW-LABOURER. n. f. One who
labours in the same design.

My *fellow-labourers* have commissioned me to
perform in their behalf this office of dedication.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

FELLOW-SERVANT. n. f. One that has
the same master.

Nor less think we in heav'n of thee on earth,
Than of our *fellow-servant*; and inquire
Glarily into the ways of God with man. *Milton.*
Fair *fellow-servant*! may your gentle ear
Prove more propitious to my slightest care
Than the bright dames we serve. *Waller.*

Their fathers and yours were *fellow-servants*
to the same heavenly master while they lived;
nor is that relation dissolved by their death, but
ought still to operate among their surviving chil-
dren. *Atterbury.*

FELLOW-SOLDIER. n. f. One who fights
under the same commander. An endear-
ing appellation used by officers to their
men.

Come, *fellow-soldier*, make thou proclamation.
Shakespeare.

Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in
labour, and *fellow-soldier*. *Philippians.*

FELLOW-STUDENT. n. f. One who studies
in company with another, in the same
class, under the same master.

I pry'thee, do not mock me, *fellow-student*.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

If you have no *fellow-student* at hand, tell it
over with your acquaintance. *Watts' Logic.*

FELLOW-SUBJECT. n. f. One who lives
under the same government.

The bleeding condition of their *fellow-subjects*
was a feature in the balance with their private
ends. *Swift.*

FELLOW-SUFFERER. n. f. One who
shares in the same evils; one who par-
takes the same sufferings with another.

How happy was it for those poor creatures, that
your grace was made their *fellow-sufferer*? And
how glorious for you, that you chose to want rather
than not relieve? *Dryden.*

We in some measure share the necessities of the
poor at the same time that we relieve them, and
make ourselves not only their patrons but *fellow-*
sufferers. *Addison's Spectator.*

FELLOW-WRITER. n. f. One who writes
at the same time, or on the same sub-
ject.

Since they cannot raise themselves to the repu-
tation of their *fellow-writers*, they must sink it to
their own pitch, if they would keep themselves
upon a level with them. *Addison.*

FELLOW-FEELING. n. f. [*fellow* and
feeling.]

1. Sympathy.
It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have
a *fellow-feeling* of the misfortune of my brother.
L'Estrange.

2. Combination; joint interest; commonly
in an ill sense.

Even your milkwoman and your nurserymaid
have a *fellow-feeling*. *Arbuthnot.*

FELLOWLIKE. } adj. [*fellow* and *like*.]

**FELLOWLY. } Like a companion; on
equal terms; companionable.**

All which good parts he graces with a good
fellowlike, kind, and respectful carriage. *Carow.*

One seed for another to make an exchange,
With *fellowly* neighbourhood seemeth not strange.
Tupper.

FELLOWSHIP. n. f. [from *fellow*.]

1. Companionship; comfort; society.
This boy cannot tell what he would have,
But kneels and holds up hands for *fellowship*.
Shakespeare.

From blissful bow'rs
Of amarantine shade, fountain, or spring,
By th' waters of life, where'er they sat
In *fellowships* of joy, the sons of light
Hasted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There is no man but God puts excellent things
into his possession, to be used for the common
good; for men are made for society and mutual
fellowship. *Calamy's Sermons.*

God having designed man for a sociable crea-
ture, made him not only with an inclination, and
under the necessity to have *fellowship* with those
of his own kind, but furnished him also with lan-
guage, which was to be the great instrument and
cement of society. *Locke.*

2. Association; confederacy; combination.

We would not die in that man's company,
That fears his *fellowship* to die with us. *Shaksp.*
Those laws do bind men absolutely, even as
they are men, although they have never any set-
tled *fellowship*, never any solemn agreement
amongst themselves. *Hooker.*
Moll of the other christian princes were drawn
into the *fellowship* of that war. *Knoles.*

3. Equality.

4. Partnership; joint interest.

Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That *fellowship* in pain divides not smart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load.
Milton's Paradise Regained.

O love! thou sternly dost thy power maintain,
And will not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all *fellowship* disdain. *Dryden*

5. Company; state of being together.

The great contention of the sea and skies
Parted our *fellowship*. But hark, a fail! *Shak.*

6. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure.

In a great town friends are scattered, so that
there is not that *fellowship* which is in less neigh-
bourhoods. *Bacon's Essays.*

7. Fitness and fondness for festal entertainments, with good prefixed.

He had by his excessive good *fellowship*, which
was grateful to all the company, made himself
popular with all the officers of the army. *Clarendon.*

8. An establishment in the college, with share in its revenue.

Corusodes having, by extreme parsimony, saved
thirty pounds out of a beggarly *fellowship*, went
to London. *Swift.*

9. [In arithmetick.] That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts, depending put together a general flock, so that every man may have his proportional gain, or sustain his proportional part of loss.

FELLY. *adv.* [from *fell*.] Cruelly; inhu-
manly; savagely; barbarously.

Fair ye be sure, but cruel and unkind;
As is a tyger, that with greediness
Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find
A feeble beast doth *felly* him oppress. *Spenser.*

FELON-DESB. *n. f.* [In law.] He that commits felony by murdering himself.FELON. *n. f.* [from *felon*, French; *felo*, low Latin; *pel*, Saxon.]

1. One who has committed a capital crime.

I apprehend thee for a *felon* here. *Shaksparr.*
The wily fox
Chas'd even amid' the folds; and made to bleed,
Like *felons*, where they did the murder's deed. *Dryden.*

2. A whitlow, a tumour formed between the bone and its investing membrane, very painful.

The malign paronychia is that which is com-
monly called a *felon*. *Wise man's Surgery.*

FELON. *adj.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman.

Ay me! what thing on earth, that all things
breeds,
Might be the cause of so impatient plight!
What fury, or what fiend with *felo* deeds,
Hath stirred up to mischievous despite! *Spenser.*

Then bids prepare th' hospitable treat,
Vain flows of love to veil his *felo* hate. *Pope.*

FELONIOUS. *adj.* [from *felon*.] Wicked; traitorous; villanous; malignant; per-
fidious; destructive.

This man conceived the duke's death; but
what was the motive of that *felonious* conception
is in the clouds. *Watson.*

O thievish night!

Why should'st thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars
Thy nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd the lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the mistle and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

In thy *felonious* heart though venom lies,
It does not touch thy fifth pen, and dies. *Dryd.*

FELONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *felonious*.] In a felonious way.FELONOUS. *adj.* [from *felon*.] Wicked. Not used.

I am like for desperate dole to die,
Through *felonous* force of mine enemy. *Spenser.*

FELONY. *n. f.* [from *felonie*, French; *felonia*, low Latin; from *felon*.] A crime de-
nounced capital by the law; an enor-
mous crime.

I will make it *felony* to drink small beer.
Shaksparr's Henry vi.

FELT. The preterit of *feel*.FELT. *n. f.* [felt, Saxon.]

1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving.

It were a delicate stratagem to show
A troop of horse with *felt*. *Shaksparr.*

2. A hide or skin.

To know whether sheep are found or not, see
that the *felt* be loose. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To FELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite without weaving.

The same wool one man *felts* into a hat, another
weaves it into cloth, another into kersey. *Hale.*

To FELTRE. *v. a.* [from *felt*.] To clot together like felt.

His *felted* locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountains briars and thorns resemble. *Fairfax.*

FEL'UCCA. *n. f.* [from *seleu*, French; *felkon*, Arabick.] A small open boat with six oars. *DiD.*FEMALE. *n. f.* [from *femelle*, French; *femella*, Latin.] A she; one of the sex which brings young; not male.

God created man in his own image, male and
female created he them. *Genesis.*

If he offer it of the herd, whether it be male or
female, he shall offer it without blemish. *Levit.*

Men, mice divine,
Indo'd with int'lectual sense and soul,
Are masters to their females, and their lords. *Shaksparr.*

FEMALE. *adj.*

1. Not male.

Female of sex it seems. *Milton.*
Swarming next appear'd
The female bee, that feeds her husband drone. *Milton.*

2. Not masculine; belonging to a she.

Other furs, perhaps,
With their attendant moons thou wilt defcry,
Communicating male and female light;
Which two great sexes animate the world. *Milton.*

Add what wants
In female sex, the more to draw his love. *Milton.*

He scrupled not to eat
Against his better knowledge, not deceiv'd,
But fondly overcome with female charm. *Milton.*

If by a female hand he had foreseen
He was to die, his wish had rather been
The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen. *Dryden.*

3. Female Rhymes. Double rhymes so called because, in French, from which the term is taken, they end in a weak or feminine. These rhymes are female:

Th' excess of heat is but a fable;
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable. *Convolley.*

The female rhymes are in use with the Italian in
every line, with the Spaniard promiscuously,

and with the French alternately, as appears from
the Alarique, the Pucelle, or any of their later
poems. *Dryden's Pref. to Anna, Mirab.*

FEME COVERT. *n. f.* [French.] A married woman; who is also said to be under covert baron. *Blount.*FEME SOLE. *n. f.* [French.] A single woman; an unmarried woman.FEMIN'ALITY. *n. f.* [from *femina*, Lat.] Female nature.

If in the minority of natural vigour the parts
of feminality take place, upon the increase or
growth thereof the masculine appears. *Brown.*

FEMININE. *adj.* [from *feminus*, Latin.]

1. Of the sex that brings young; female.

Thus we chastise the god of wine
With water that is *feminine*,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and so con corporate. *Cleveland.*

2. Soft; tender; delicate.

Her heavenly form
Angelick, but more soft and *feminine*. *Milton.*

3. Effeminate; emasculated; wanting manliness.

Ninias was no man of war at all, but altogether
feminine, and subjected to ease and delicacy. *Raleigh's History.*

FEMININE. *n. f.* A she; one of the sex that brings young; a female.

O! why did God create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without *feminine*? *Milton.*

FEMORAL. *adj.* [from *femoralis*, Latin.] Be-
longing to the thigh.

The largest crooked needle should be used in
taking up the *femoral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FEN. *n. f.* [from *fenn*, Saxon; *venne*, Dutch.] A marsh; low flat and moist ground; a moor; a bog.

Mexico is a city that stands in the midst of a
great marsh or *fen*. *Abbott.*

I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his *fen*
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shaksparr's Coriolanus.*

The surface is of black *fen* earth. *Woodward.*
He to Portuna's wat'ry marishes went;
A long canal the muddy *fen* divides,
And with a clear unfully'd current glides. *Addis.*

FEN'BERRY. *n. f.* [from *fen* and *berry*.] A kind of blackberry. *Stinner.*FENCE. *n. f.* [from *defence*.]

1. Guard; security; outwork; defence.

That proved not *fence* enough to the reputation
of their oppressors. *Decay of Piety.*
There's no *fence* against inundations, earth-
quakes, or hurricanes. *L'Ejrange.*

To put them out of their parents view, at a
great distance, is to expose them to the greatest
dangers of their whole life, when they have the
least *fence* and guard against them. *Locke.*

Let us hear this awful corps to Caesar,
And lay it in his sight, that it may stand
A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addisn's Cato.*

2. Enclosure; mound; hedge; fortified boundary.

In vain did nature's wife command
Divide the waters from the land,
It daring ships and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main;
Th' eternal *fences* overleap,
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden.*

Of the vast mound that binds the Lucrine lake?
Or the distainful sea, that, shut from thence,
Rears round the structure, and invades the *fence*? *Dryden.*

Employ their wives and unavailing care,
To pass the *fences* and surprise the fair. *Pope.*

3. The art of fencing; defence.

I bruised my skin th' other day, with playing
at sword and dagger with a master of fence.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

4. Skill in defence.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Despight his nice fence and his active practice.
Shakespeare.

To FENCE. *v. a.*

1. To enclose; to secure by an enclosure or hedge.

Th' inhabitants each pasture and each plain
Destroyed have, each field to waste is laid;
In fenced towers bestowed is their grain,
Before thou cam'st this kingdom to invade.
Faust.

He hath fenced up my way that I cannot pass,
and set darkness in my paths. *Job.*
Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and
hast fenced me with bones and sinews. *Job.*

He went about to make a bridge to a strong
city, which was fenced about with walls. *2 Mac.*
See that the churchyard be fenced in with a de-
cent rail or other inclosure. *Styliffe's Paragon.*

2. To guard; to fortify.

So much of adders wisdom I have learnt,
To fence my ear against thy forceries. *Milton.*
With love to friend, th' impatient lover went,
Fenced from the thorns, and trod the deep descent.
Dryden.

To FENCE. *v. n.*

1. To practise the arts of manual defence; to practise the use of weapons.

He having got some iron, should have it beaten
into swords, and put into his servants hands to
fence with, and bang one another. *Locke.*

2. To guard against; to act on the defensive.

Vice is the more stubborn as well as the more
dangerous evil, and therefore in the first place to
be fenced against. *Locke.*

3. To fight according to art, by obviating blows as well as giving.

If a throttle ring, he falls straight a capering:
He will fence with his own shadow. *Shakespeare.*

A heauteous heifer in the wood is bred;
The slooping warriors aiming head to head,
Engage their clashing horns; with dreadful sound
The forest rattles, and the rocks rebound;
They fence and push, and, pushing, loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their sides are bath'd in gore.
Dryden.

A man that cannot fence will keep out of bul-
lics and gamblers company. *Locke.*
These, being polemical arts, could no more be
learned alone than fencing or cudgelplying.
Arbutnot and Pope.

FENCELESS. *adj.* [from fence.] Without enclosure; open.

Each motion of the heart rises to fury,
And love in their weak bosoms is a rage
As terrible as hate, and as destructive:
So the wind roars o'er the wide fenceless ocean,
And heaves the billows of the boiling deep,
Alike from north, from south. *Rowe.*

FENCER. *n. f.* [from fence.] One who teaches or practises the use of weapons, or science of defence.

Calmness is great advantage; he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'ring, and enjoy his tress;
As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*
A nimble fencer will put in a thrust so quick,
that the foil will be in your bosom when you
thought it a yard off. *Nichy.*

FENCIBLE. *adj.* [from fence.] Capable of defence. *Addison.*FENCINGMASTER. *n. f.* [fence and master.] One who teaches the science of defence, or the use of weapons.FENCINGSCHOOL. *n. f.* [fence and school.]

A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

If a man be to prepare his son for duels, I
had rather mine should be a good wrestler than
an ordinary fencer, which is the most a gentle-
man can attain to, unless he will be constantly in
the fencing-school, and every day exercising.
Locke.

FEN-CRICKET. *n. f.* [grillotalpa.] An insect that digs itself holes in the ground.To FEND. *v. a.* [from defend.] To keep off; to shut out.

Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath to fend the bitter cold. *Dryd.*

To FEND. *v. n.* To dispute; to shift off a charge.

The dexterous management of terms, and be-
ing able to find and prove with them, passes for
a great part of learning; but it is learning distinct
from knowledge. *Locke.*

FENDER. *n. f.* [from fend.]

1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.

2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

FENERATION. *n. f.* [feneratio, Latin.] Usury; the gain of interest; the practice of increasing money by lending.

The hare figured not only pusillanimity and
timidity from its temper, but feneration and usury
from its fecundity and superferation. *Brown.*

FENNEL. *n. f.* [feniculum, Latin.] A plant of strong scent.

A sav'ry odour blown, more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n.
Milton.

FENNELFLOWER. *n. f.* [nigella.] A plant.FENNELGIANT. *n. f.* [ferula.] A plant.FENNY. *adj.* [from fen.]

1. Marshy; boggy; moonish.

Driving in of piles is used for stone or brick
houses, and that only where the ground proves
fenny or moonish. *Moxon.*

The hungry crocodile, and hissing snake,
Lurk in the troubl'd stream and fenny brake.
Prior.

2. Inhabiting the marsh.

Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakespeare.*

FENNYSTONES. *n. f.* A plant.FENSUCKED. *adj.* [fen and suck.] Sucked out of marshes.

Infect her beauty,
You fensuck'd logs, drawn by the powerful sun.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

FENUGREEK. *n. f.* [fenum Græcum, Lat.] A plant.FEOD. *n. f.* [feodum, low Latin.] Fee; tenure. *DiD.*FEODAL. *adj.* [feodal, French; from feod.] Held from another.FEODARY. *n. f.* [from feodum, Latin.] One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superiour lord. *Hammer.*To FEOFF. *v. a.* [fies, fiesser, French; feoffure, low Lat.] To put in possession; to invest with right.FEOFFEE. *n. f.* [feoffatus, Latin; fiesse, French.] One put in possession.

The late earl of Desmond, before his breaking
forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands
to fessers in trust, in hope to have cut off her ma-
jesty from the eleventh of his lands. *Spenser.*

FEOFFER. *n. f.* [feoffator, low Latin.]

One who gives possession of any thing]

See FEOFFMENT.

FEOFFMENT. *n. f.* [feoffamentum, Lat.] The act of granting possession.

Any gift or grant of any honours, castles,
lands, or other immoveable things, to another in
fee-simple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever,
by the delivery of seisin of the thing given:
when it is in writing, it is called a deed of feoff-
ment; and in every feoffment the giver is called
the feoffor, feoffator, and he that receiveth by
virtue thereof the feoffee, feoffatus. The proper
difference between a feoffer and a donor is, that
the feoffer gives in fee-simple, the donor in fee-
tail. *Cowell.*

FERACITY. *n. f.* [feracitas, Latin.] Fruitfulness; fertility. *DiD.*FERAL. *adj.* [feralis, Latin.] Funereal; deadly. *DiD.*FERIATION. *n. f.* [feriatio, Latin.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

As though there were any feriatio in nature,
this season is commonly termed the physicians
vacation. *Brown.*

FERINE. *adj.* [ferinus, Latin.] Wild; savage.

The only difficulty is touching those ferine,
noxious, and untameable beasts; as, lions, ty-
gers, wolves, bears. *Hale.*

FERINENESS. *n. f.* [from ferine.] Barbarity; savageness; wildness.

A ferine and necessitous kind of life, a con-
versation with those that have fallen into a bar-
barous habit of life, would assimilate the next
generation to barbarism and ferineness. *Hale.*

FERITY. *n. f.* [feritas, Latin.] Barba-
rity; cruelty; wildness; savageness.

He reduced him from the most sordid and stu-
pid ferity to his senses, and to sober reason.
Woodward's Natural History.

To FERMENT. *v. a.* [fermento, Latin; fermenter, French.] To exalt or rarify by intestine motion of parts.

Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferment your
blood,

And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the thickest woods beset,
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net.
Pope.

To FERMENT. *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion.FERMENT. *n. f.* [ferment, French; fermentum, Latin.]

1. That which causes intestine motion.

The semen puts females into a fever upon im-
pregnation; and all animal humours which poison,
are putrefying ferments. *Floyer.*

2. Intestine motion; tumult.

Subdue and cool the ferment of desire. *Rogers.*

FERMENTABLE. *adj.* [from ferment.] Capable of fermentation.FERMENTAL. *adj.* [from ferment.] Having the power to cause fermentation. Not used.

Cucumbers, being waterish, fill the veins with
crude and windy ferocities, that contain little salt
or spirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and fer-
mental faculty of the stomach. *Brown.*

FERMENTATION. *n. f.* [fermentatio, Latin.] A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles: as when heaven or yest rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort. And this motion differs much from that usually

called ebullition or effervescence, which is a violent boiling and struggling between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together. *Harris.*

The juice of grapes, after fermentation, will yield a *spiritus ardens*. *Boyle.*

A man by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new kind of fermentation; which works them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before. *Collice of Friendship*

The sap, in fluent dance,
And lively fermentation, mounting, spreads
All this innumerable colour'd scene of things. *Thomson.*

FERMENTATIVE. *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Causing fermentation; having the power to cause fermentation.

Aromatic spirits destroy by their fermentative heat. *Arbuthnot.*

FERN. *n. f.* [Fearn, Saxon.] A plant.

The leaves are formed of a number of small pinnules, dentated on the edges, and set close one by another on slender ribs. On the back of these pinnules are produced the seeds, small and extremely numerous. The country people esteem it a sovereign remedy decocted for the rickets in children. *Hill.*

Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood,
Horrid with fern and intricate with thorn;
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dryden.*

There are great varieties of fern in different parts of the world; but they are seldom cultivated in gardens. *Miller.*

FERNY. *adj.* [from *fern*.] Overgrown with fern.

The herd suffic'd, did late repair
To ferny heaths, and to their forest-lare. *Dryden.*

FEROCIOUS. *adj.* [ferox, Latin; feroce, French.]

1. Savage; fierce.

Smedley rose in majesty of mud;
Shaking the horrors of his ample brows,
And each ferocious feature grim with ooze. *Pope.*

2. Ravenous; rapacious.

The hare, that becometh a prey unto man,
unto beasts and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto superfecundation; but the lion and ferocious animal hath young ones but seldom, and but one at a time. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FEROCITY. *n. f.* [ferocitas, Latin; ferocité, French; from ferocious.] Savageness; wildness; fierceness.

An uncommon ferocity in my countenance,
with the remarkable flatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion. *Addison's Guardian.*

Untaught, uncultivated, as they were
Inhospitable, full of ferocity. *Philips's Britain.*

FERREROUS. *adj.* [ferrus, Latin.] Irony; partaking of iron.

In the body of glass there is no ferrerous or magnetical nature. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

FERRET. *n. f.* [fured, Welsh; furet, French; ferret, Dutch; viserra, Lat.]

1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits. They are said to have been brought hither from Africa.

With what an eager earnestness she looked,
having threatening not only in her ferret eyes, but while she spoke, her nose seemed to threaten her chin. *Cicero.*

Looks with such ferret and such fiery eyes
As we have seen him. *Shakespeare's Jul. Caesar.*

Coneys are taken either by ferrets or purple-nets. *Mortimer.*

2. A kind of narrow woollen tape.

To FERRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

drive out of lurking places, as the ferret drives the coney.

The archbishop had ferretted him out of all his holds. *Heylin.*

FERRETER. *n. f.* [from ferret.] One that hunts another in his privacies.

FERRIAGE. *n. f.* [from ferry.] The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRUGINOUS. *adj.* [ferrugineus, Fr. ferrugineus, Latin.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

They are cold, hot, purgative, diuretick, ferruginous, saline, petrifying, and bituminous. *Ray.*

FERRULE. *n. f.* [from ferrum, iron, Lat.]

An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

The fingers ends are strengthened with nails, as we fortify the ends of our staves or forks with iron hoops or ferrules. *Ray.*

To FERRY. *v. a.* [fapan, to pass, Sax. fabr, German, a passage. Skinner imagines that this whole family of words may be deduced from the Latin *veho*.

I do not love Latin originals; but if such must be sought, may not these words be more naturally derived from *ferri*, to be carried?] To carry over in a boat.

Cymocles heard and saw,
He loudly call'd to such as were aboard,
The little bark unto the shore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep ford. *F. Queen.*

To FERRY. *v. n.* To pass over water in a vessel of carriage.

Thence hurried back to fire,
They ferry over this Lethizan sound
Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment. *Milton.*

FERRY. } *n. f.* [from the verb, and
FERRYBOAT. } *boat.*]

1. A vessel of carriage; a vessel in which goods or passengers are carried over water.

By this time was the worthy Guyon brought
Unto the other side of that wide strand,
Where she was rowing, and his passage sought:
Him needed not long call, the loon to hand
Her ferry brought. *Fairy Queen.*

Bring them with imagin'd speed
Unto the Traiest, to the common ferry
Which trades to Venice. *Shaksp. Mer. of Venice.*

A ferryboat to carry over the king's household. *2 Samuel.*

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary ferry. *Addison.*

2. The passage over which the ferry boat passes.

FERRYMAN. *n. f.* [ferry and man.] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the water.

I pass, methought, the melancholy flood,
With that grim ferryman which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night. *Shaksp.*

The common ferryman of Egypt, that waited over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks the ferryman of hell, and solemn stories raised after him. *Brown.*

The grisly ferryman of hell deny'd
Æneas entrance, 'till he knew his guide. *Refs.*

FERTH or FORTH. Common terminations are the same as in English an army; coming from the Saxon word *fyrð*. *Gibson.*

FERTILE. *adj.* [fertile, French; fertilis, Latin.]

1. Fruitful; abundant; plenteous.

I had hope of France,
As firmly as I hope for fertile England. *Shaksp.*

I have had a large; a fair, and a pleasant field; so fertile, that it has given me two harvests in a summer. *Dryden.*

I ask whether in the uncultivated waste of America, a thousand acres yield as many conveniences of life as ten acres of equally fertile land do in Devonshire? *Locke.*

View the wide earth adorn'd with hills and woods,

Rich in her herds, and fertile by her floods. *Blackmore.*

2. With of before the thing produced.

The earth is fertile of all kind of grain. *Candace's Remains.*

This happy country is extremely fertile, as of those above, so likewise of its productions under ground. *Woodward.*

FERTILENESS. *n. f.* [from fertile.] Fruitfulness; fecundity.

To FERTILIZE. *v. a.* [from fertile.]

To fecundate; to fertilize; to make fruitful or productive. Not in use.

A cock will in one day fertilize the whole racemation or cluster of eggs not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown.*

FERTILITY. *n. f.* [fertilitas, Latin.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness; plenteousness.

I will go root away
The noisome weeds, that without profit suck
The soil's fertility from wholesome flowers. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Paradise itself exceeded in beauty and fertility; and these places had but a resemblance thereof. *Raleigh's History.*

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the fertility in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression. *Dryden.*

To inundations Egypt, through which the Nile flows, and the Indies owe their extraordinary fertility, and those mighty crops they produce after these waters are withdrawn. *Woodward.*

To FERTILIZE. *v. a.* [fertiliser, French.]

To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate.

Rain-water carries along with it a sort of terrestrial matter that fertilizes the land, as being proper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward's Natural History.*

FERTILY. *adv.* [from fertile.] Fruitfully; plenteously; plentifully; abundantly.

FERVENCY. *n. f.* [fervens, Latin.]

1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness.

Your dives
Did hang a fish on his hook, which he
With fervency drew up. *Shakespeare.*

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

We have on all sides lost most of our first fervency towards God. *Hooker, Dedication.*

There must be zeal and fervency in him which proposeth for the rest those suits and supplications, which they by their joyful acclamations must ratify. *Hooker.*

When you pray, let it be with attention, with fervency and with perseverance. *Wake.*

FERVENT. *adj.* [fervens, Latin; fervent, French.]

1. Hot; boiling.

The fountains
Bubbling wave did ever freshly wade
Ne ever would through fervent summer fade. *Spenser.*

From the phlegmatick humour, the preperal-lay of fervent blood, will flow a future quietude and serenity. *Watson.*

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They that are more fervent to dispute, be not always the most able to determine. *Heater.*

3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal; flaming with devotion.

This man being *fervent* in the spirit, taught diligently the things of the Lord. *Acts.*
 So spake the *ferveant* angel; but his zeal
 None seconded, as out of season judg'd,
 Or singular and rash. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Let all enquiries into the mysterious points of
 theology be carried on with *ferveant* petitions to
 God, that he would dispose their minds to direct
 all their skill to the promotion of a good life. *South.*

FERVENTLY. *adv.* [from *ferveant*.]

1. Eagerly; vehemently.

They all that charge did *fervently* apply;
 With greedy malice and importune toil. *Fairy Queen.*

2. With pious ardour; with holy zeal.

Epaphras saluteth you, labouring *fervently* for
 you in prayers. *Colossians.*

He cares not how or what he suffers, so he
 suffer well, and be the friend of Christ; nor
 where nor when he suffers, so he may do it fre-
 quently, *fervently*, and acceptably. *Taylor.*

FERVID. *adj.* [from *fervidus*, Latin.]

1. Hot; burning; boiling.

2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVIDITY. *n. f.* [from *fervid*.]

1. Heat.

2. Zeal; passion; ardour. *Dist.*

FERVIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fervid*.] Ardour
 of mind; zeal; passion.

As to the healing of Malchus's ear, in the ac-
 count of the meek Lamb of God, it was a kind
 of injury done to him by the *fervidity* of St.
 Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was of. *Bentley.*

FERULA. *n. f.* [*ferule*, French; from
ferula, giant fennel, Latin.] An in-
 strument of correction with which young
 scholars are beaten on the hand: so
 named because anciently the stalks of
 fennel were used for this purpose.

These differ as much as the rod and *ferula*.

Shaw's Grammar.

TO FERULE. *v. a.* To chastise with the
 ferula.

FERVOUR. *n. f.* [*fervor*, Latin; *ferveur*,
 French.]

1. Heat; warmth.

Were it an undeniable truth that an effectual
ferveur proceeded from this star, yet would not
 the same determine the opinion. *Brown.*

Like bright Aurora, whose resplendent ray
 Foretells the *ferveur* of ensuing day,
 And warns the shepherd with his flocks retreat
 To leafy shadows, from the threaten'd heat. *Waller.*

These silver drops, like morning dew,
 Foretell the *ferveur* of the day;
 So from one cloud soft show'rs we view,
 And blissing lightnings burst away. *Pope.*

2. Heat of mind; zeal.

Odious it must needs have been to abolish that
 which all had held for the space of many ages,
 without reason so great as might in the eyes of
 impartial men appear sufficient to clear them from
 all blame of rash proceedings, if in *ferveur* of
 zeal they had removed such things. *Hooker.*

Haply despair hath seiz'd her;
 Or, wing'd with *ferveur* of her love, she's flown
 To her belov'd Posthumus. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

3. Ardour of piety.

There will be at Loretto, in a few ages more,
 jewels of the greatest value in Europe, if the de-
 votion of its princes continues in its present *ferveur*.
Addison on Italy.

FERVOR. *n. f.* [*verve*, Dutch; *feru*, Fr.]
 A small wire by which those who teach
 to read point out the letters.

Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, mak-
 ing the points of his fingers of his left hand both
 on the inside to signify some letter, when any of

them is pointed at by the fore-finger of the right
 hand, or by any kind of *ferveur*. *Hooker.*

Teach them how manly passions ought to move;
 For such as cannot think, can never live;
 And since they needs will judge the poet's art,
 Point 'em with *ferveurs* to each shining part. *Dryden.*

FERSELS. *n. f.* A kind of base grain.

Disdain not *fersels* or poor vetch to sow,
 Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive. *May's Virgil.*

FESSE. *n. f.* [In heraldry.]

The *fesse* is so called of the Latin word *fascia*, a
 band or girdle, possessing the third part of the es-
 cutcheon over the middle: if there be above one,
 you must call them bars; if with the field there be
 odd pieces, as seven or nine, then you must name
 the field, and say so many bars; if even, as six,
 eight, or ten, you must say bar-wike, or barry of
 six, eight, or ten; as the king of Hungary bears
 argent and gules, barry of eight. *Peachment.*

TO FESTER. *v. n.* [*fesse*, in Bavarian, a
 swelling corrupted, *junius*.] To rankle;
 to corrupt; to grow virulent.

I might, even in my lady's presence, discover
 the fere which had deeply *festered* within me. *Sidney.*

Inward corruption and infected sin,
 Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained still,
 And *festering* sore did rankle yet within. *F. Queen.*
 How should our *festered* sores be cured? *Hooker.*
 I have some wounds upon me, and they smart,
 To hear themselves remember'd.
 —Well might they *fester* 'gainst ingratitude,
 And tent themselves with death. *Shakespeare.*

Mind that their souls
 May make a peaceful and a sweet retire
 From off these fields, where, wretches, their poor
 bodies

Must lie and *fester*. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*
 There was imagination, that between a knight
 whom the duke had taken into some good degree
 of favour, and Felton, there had been ancient
 quarrels not yet well healed, which might per-
 haps be *festering* in his breast, and by a certain
 inflammation produce this effect. *Horson.*

Passion and unkindness may give a wound that
 shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery that
 makes it *fester*. *South.*

FESTINATE. *adj.* [*festinatus*, Latin.]

Hasty; hurried. Not in use.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a
 most *festinate* preparation: we are bound to the
 like. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

FERSTINATELY. *adv.* [from *festinate*.]

Hastily; speedily; with speed. Not
 in use.

Take this key; give enlargement to the swain,
 and bring him *festinately* hither. *Shakespeare.*

FESTINATION. *n. f.* [*festinatio*, Latin.]

Haste; hurry.

FESTIVAL. *adj.* [*festivus*, Lat.] Per-
 taining to feasts; joyous.

He appeared at great tables, and *festival* enter-
 tainments, that he might manifest his divine cha-
 rity to men. *Atterbury.*

FESTIVAL. *n. f.* Time of feast; anniver-
 sary day of civil or religious joy.

So tedious is this day,
 As is the night before some festival,
 To an impatient child that hath new robes,
 And may not wear them. *Shakespeare.*

Tb' invited sisters with their graces blest
 Their *festivals*. *Sandys.*

The morning trumpets *festival* proclaim'd
 Through each high street. *Milton's Agon.*

Follow, ye nymphs and shepherds all,
 Come celebrate this *festival*,
 And merrily sing and sport and play;
 'Tis Orinda's nuptial day. *Granville.*

By sacrifice of the tongues they purged away
 whatever they had spoken amidst during the *festival*.
Brown on the Odyssey.

The *festival* of our Lord's resurrection we have
 celebrated, and may now consider the chief con-
 sequence of his resurrection a judgment to come.
Atterbury's Sermons.

FESTIVE. *adj.* [*festivus*, Latin.] Joyous;
 gay; befitting a feast.

The glad circle round them yield their souls
 To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gail. *Thomson.*

FESTIVITY. *n. f.* [*festivitas*, Latin; from
festive.]

1. Festival; time of rejoicing.

The daughter of Jephthah came to be worship-
 ped as a deity, and had an annual *festivity* ob-
 served unto her honour. *Brown.*

There happening a great and solemn *festivity*,
 such as the sheep-shearings used to be, David con-
 descends to beg of a rich man some small repast. *South.*

2. Gayety; joyfulness; temper or beha-
 viour befitting a feast.

To some persons there is no better instrument
 to cause the remembrance, and to endure the af-
 fection to the article, than the recommending it
 by *festivity* and joy of a holy-day. *Taylor.*

FESTOON. *n. f.* [*feslon*, French.] An
 ornament of carved work in the form of
 a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves
 twisted together, thickest at the middle,
 and suspended by the two extremes,
 whence it hangs down perpendicularly. *Harris.*

FESTUCINE. *adj.* [*fesluca*, Latin.] Straw-
 colour between green and yellow.

Therein may be discovered a little insect of a
feslucine or pale green, resembling a locust or
 grasshopper. *Brown.*

FESTUCOUS. *adj.* [*fesluca*, Lat.] Formed
 of straw.

We speak of straws, or *feslucous* divisions,
 lightly drawn over with oil. *Brown.*

TO FET. *v. a.* To fetch; to go and
 bring. Not in use.

Get home with thy fewel, make ready to *fet*,
 The sooner the easier carriage to get. *Tupper.*

But for he was unable them to *fet*,
 A little boy did on him still attend. *F. Queen.*
 And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Je-
 hoiakim, who slew him with the sword. *Fer.*

FET. *n. f.* [I suppose from *suit*, French,
 a part or portion.] A piece. Not in use.

The bottom clear

Now laid with many a *fer*
 Of *fed*-pearl, e'er she bath'd her there
 Was known as black as jet. *Drayton.*

TO FETCH. *v. a.* preter. *fetched*; anci-
 ently *set*, unless it rather came from *To*
set. [*peccan*, *pettan*, Saxon.]

1. To go and bring.

They have devis'd a mean

How he her chamber-window will ascend,
 And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down. *Shak.*

We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the
 people. *Judges.*

Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two
 kid goats. *Genesis.*

The seat of empire where the Irish come,
 And the unwilling Scotch, to *fetch* their doom. *Waller.*

Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,
 Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope.*

2. To derive; to draw.

On you noblest English,

Whose blood is *fetch'd* from fathers of war-proof.
Shakespeare.

3. To strike at a distance.

The conditions of weapons, and their improve-
 ments, are the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns
 the danger, as it is seen in ordinance and muskets.
Bacon's Essays.

4. To bring to any state by some powerful operation.

In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching* men again, when they swoon. *Bacon*.
At Rome any of those arts immediately thrives, under the encouragement of the prince, and may be *fetch'd* up to its perfection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age or two in other countries. *Addison on Italy*.

5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.

General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compals of the ordinance. *Sanderfon*.

6. To produce by some kind of force.

These ways, if there were any secret excellence among them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunities to advance itself by.

An human soul without education is like marble in the quarry, which shews none of its beauties 'till the skil of the polisher *fetches* out the colours. *Addison's Spectator*.

7. To perform: it is applied to motion or cause.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king Hath charg'd you should not speak together. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

When evening grey doth rise, I *fetch* my round Over the mount. *Milton*.

To come to that place they *smell fetch* a compass three miles on the right hand through a forest. *Kneeller's History*.

8. To perform with suddenness or violence.

Note a wild and wanton herd, Or race of youthful and unhandled colts, *Fetch*ing mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud. *Shakespeare*.

The fox *fetch'd* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious cluster of grapes. *L'Estrange*.

Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her beauty by the small pox, she *fetches* a deep sigh. *Addison*.

9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.

Mean time flew our ships, and straight we *fetch'd* The tyrans ill; a spleenless wind so stretch'd Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chapman*.

If earth, industrious of herself, *fetch* day Travelling east; and with her part averse From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

The hare laid himself down, and took a nap; for, says he, I can *fetch* up the tortoise when I please. *L'Estrange*.

10. To obtain as its price.

During such a state, silver in the coin will never *fetch* as much as the silver in bullion. *Locke*.

To *FETCH*. v. n. To move with a quick return.

Like a shifted wind unto a sail, It makes the course of thoughts to *fetch* about. *Shakespeare*.

FETCH. n. f. [from the verb.] A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

An envious neighbour is easy to find, His cumbersome *fetches* are seldom behind; His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can; His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee then. *Tupper*.

It is a *fetch* of wit; You saying these slight follies on my son, As 'twere a thing a little soul'd i' th' working. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

But Sidrophel, as full of tricks As rota men of politics, Vol. I.

Streight cast about to over-reach

Th' unwary conqueror with a *fetch*. *Hudibras*
With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me. *Stirlingfleet*.

The fox had a *fetch* in't. *L'Estrange*
From these instances and *fetches* Thou mak'st of horses, clocks, and watches; Quoth Mat, thou seem'st to mean That Alma is a mere machine. *Prior*.

FE'TCHER. n. f. [from *to fetch*.] One that fetches any thing.

FE'TID. adj. [*fetidus*, Latin; *fetid*, Fr.] Stinking; rancid; having a smell strong and offensive.

Most putrefactions are of an odious smell; for they smell either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon*.

In the most severe orders of the church at Rome, those who practise abstinence, feel after it *fetid* hot eruptions. *Arbutnot*.

Plague, fiercest child of Nemesis divine, Defends from Ethiopia's poison'd woods, From stifled Cairo's stink and *fetid* fields. *Thomson's Summer*.

FE'TIDNESS. n. f. [from *fetid*.] The quality of stinking.

FE'TLOCK. n. f. [*feet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair that grows behind the palfren joint of many horses: horses of a low size have scarce any such tuft. *Farrier's Dict.*

Their wounded steeds Fret *feetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage Yerk out their armed beels at their dead masters. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

White were the *feetlocks* of his feet before, And on his front a snowy star he bore. *Dryden*.

FE'TOR. n. f. [*fetor*, Latin.] A stink; a stench; a strong and offensive smell.

The *fetor* may discover itself by sweat and humour. *Brown*.

When the symptoms are attended with a *fetor* of any kind, such a disease will be cured by acerbent substances, and none better than whey. *Arbutnot on Diet*.

FETTER. n. f. It is commonly used in the plural *fetters*. [from *feet*; *petrepe*, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by which walking is hindered.

Doctrine unto fools is as *fetters* on the feet; and like manacles on the right hand. *Facles*.

Drawing after me the chains and *fetters* whereunto I have been tied, I have by other men's errors failed. *Raleigh*.

Passions too fierce to be in *fetters* bound, And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden*.

The wretch in double *fetters* bound, Your potent mercy may release. *Prior*.

Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg that just before had been so much pained by the *fetter*. *Addison*.

I thought her pride Had broke your *fetters*, and assur'd your freedom. *A. Phillips*.

To *FE'TTER*. v. a. [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain; to shackle; to tie. It is properly used of the *feet*, but is applied to other restraints.

Neither her great worthiness, nor his own suffering for her, could *fetter* his fickleness. *Sidney*.

My conscience! thou art *fetter'd* More than my thanks and wriffs. *Shakespeare*.

Fetter throng madnets in a sliken tizred; Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakespeare*.

Dotha master chide his servant because he doth not come, yet knows that the servant is chained and *fettered*, so as he cannot move? *Bramhall*.

A chain which man to *fetter* man has made; 'By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd. *Prior*.

To *FE'TTLE*. v. n. [A cant word from

feet.] To do trifling business; to ply the hands without labour.

When your master is most busy in company, come in and pretend to *feetle* about the room; and if he caides, say you thought he rung the bell. *Swift's Directions to the Footman*.

FE'TUS. n. f. [*fetus*, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

That paradox of Hippocrates some learned physicians have of late revived, that the *fetus* respire in the womb. *Boyle*.

FEUD. n. f. [*feahb*, enmity, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention; opposition; war.

Though men would find such mortal feuds In sharing of their publick goods. *Hudibras*.

In former ages it was a policy of France to raise and cherish intestine *feuds* and disorders in Great Britain. *Addison*.

Seythis mourns Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions Lie half unpeopled by the *feuds* of Rome. *Addison's Cato*.

FEU'DAL. adj. [*feudalis*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees, fens, or tenures by which lands are held of a superiour lord.

FEU'DAL. n. f. A dependance; something held by tenure; a fee; a feu.

Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England, having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws utterly strange to the laws of England. *Hale*.

FEU'DATORY. n. f. [from *feudal*.] One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure from a superiour.

The duke of Parma was tempted to be true to that enterprise, by no less promise than to be made a *feudatory*, or beneficiary king of England, under the seignory in chief of the pope, and the protection of Spain. *Bacon*.

FEVER. n. f. [*fevre*, French; *febris*, Latin.] A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent.

Think'st thou the fiery *fever* will go out With titles blown from adulation?

Will it give place to flattery and low bending? *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

Duncan is in his grave; After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well. *Shaksp.*

Should not a lingering *fever* be remov'd, Because it long has rag'd within my blood? *Dryden*.

He had never dreamed in his life, 'till he had the *fever*, he was then newly recovered of. *L'Estrange*.

To *FE'VER*. v. a. [from the noun.] To put into a fever.

The witchand of a lady *fever* thee! Shake to look on't. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Chop.*

Her blood all *fever'd*, and with a furious leap, She sprung from bed distracted in her mind. *Dryd.*

FE'VERET. n. f. [from *fever*.] A slight fever; febricula.

A light *feveret*, or an old quarantague, is not a sufficient excuse for non-appearance. *Arbiff.*

FE'VERFEW. n. f. [*febris* and *fugo*, Lat.] A plant.

Common *feverfew* is the sort used in medicine, and is found wild in many parts of England. *Miller*.

FE'VERISH. adj. [from *fever*.]

1. Diseased with a fever.

To other climates beasts and birds retire, And *feverish* nature burns in her own fire. *Cervick*.

When an animal that gives suck turns *feverish*, that is, its juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine whiteness to yellow. *Arbutnot on Animals*.

FEW

2. Tending to a fever.
A *feverish* disorder disabled me. *Swift.*
3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold.
We toils and turn about our *feverish* will,
When all our ease must come by lying still;
For all the happiness mankind can gain,
Is not in pleasure, but in rest from pain. *Dryden.*
4. Hot; burning.
And now four days the sun had seen our woes,
Four nights the moon beheld th' incessant fire;
It seem'd as if the stars more sickly rose,
And farther from the *feverish* north retire. *Dryd.*
- FEVERISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *feverish*.] A slight disorder of the feverish kind.
- FEVEROUS. *adj.* [*feverens*, *fe*, French; from *fever*.]
1. Troubled with a fever or ague.
Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the world
Were *feverous*, and did tremble. *Shakespeare.*
2. Having the nature of a fever.
All *feverous* kinds,
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs. *Milton.*
3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.
It hath been noted by the ancients, that
southern winds, blowing much, without rain, do
cause a *feverous* disposition of the year; but with
rain not. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- FE'VEY. *adj.* [from *fever*.] Diseased with a fever.
O Rome, thy head
Is drown'd in sleep, and all thy body *fev'ry*.
Ben Jonson's Catiline.
- FEUILLAGE. *n. f.* [French.] A bunch or row of leaves.
Of Homer's head I inclose the outline, that you
may determine whether you would have it so
large, or reduced to make room for *feuillage* or
burel round the oval. *Jervas to Pope.*
- FEUILLEMORT. *n. f.* [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot*.
- FE'UTERER. *n. f.* A dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the kennel.
- FEW. *adj.* [peo, peopa, Sax. *fewa*, Dan.]
1. Not many; not in a great number.
We are left but *few* of many. *Jeremiah.*
So much the thirst of honour fires the blood;
So many would be great, so *few* be good;
For who would virtue for herself regard,
Or wed without the portion of reward? *Dryd.*
On winter seas we *fewer* storms behold,
Than foul diseases that infect the fold. *Dryd.*
Men have *fewer* or more simple ideas from
without, according as the objects they converse
with afford greater or less variety. *Locke.*
The *fewer* still you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score. *Pope.*
Party is the madness of many, for the gain of
a *few*. *Swift.*
The imagination of a poet is a thing so nice
and delicate, that it is no easy matter to find out
images capable of giving pleasure to one of the
few, who, in any age, have come up to that cha-
racter. *Berkley to Pope.*
2. Sometimes elliptically; not many words.
To answer both allegations at once, the very
substance of that they contain is in *few* but this.
Hooker.
So having said, he thus to Eve in *few*:
Say, woman, what is this which thou hast done?
Milton.
Thus Jupiter in *few* unfolds the charge. *Dryd.*
The firm resolve I here in *few* disclose. *Pope.*
- FE'WEL. *n. f.* [*few*, French.] Combustible matter; materials for keeping fire: as firewood, coal.
If a spark of error have thus far prevailed
falling even where the wood was green, and far-
ther off from any inclination unto furious at-
tempts, must not the guilt thereof be greater in

FIB

- men, whose minds are as dry *fevel*, apt before-
hand unto tumults, seditions and broils?
Hooker, Dedication.
- Others may give the *fewel* or the fire!
But they the breath, that makes the flame, in-
spire. *Denham.*
- A known quantity of *fewel*, all kindled at
once, will cause water to boil, which being
lighted gradually will never be able to do it.
Bantley's Sermons.
- To FE'WEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
feed with *fewel*.
Never, alas! the dreadful name,
That *fewels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*
- FE'WNES. *n. f.* [from *few*.]
1. Paucity; smallness of number.
These, by reason of their *fewness*, I could not
distinguish from the numbers with whom they
are embodied. *Dryden.*
 2. Paucity of words; brevity; conciseness.
Fewness and truth, 'tis thus. *Shakespeare.*
- To FEY. *v. a.* [*veghen*, Dutch.] To cleanse
a ditch of mud.
Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field,
That all a dry summer no water will yield,
By *feying* and casting that mud upon heaps,
Commodities many the husbandman reaps. *Tupper.*
- FIB. *n. f.* [A cant word among children.]
A lie; a falsehood.
Destroy his *fib* or sophistry in vain,
The creature's at his dirty work again. *Pope.*
I so often lie,
Scarce Harvey's self has told more *fib*s than I.
Pope.
- To FIB. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie;
to tell lies; to speak falsely.
If you have any mark, whereby one may know
when you *fib*, and when you speak truth, you
had best tell it me. *Arbutnot.*
- FIBBER. *n. f.* [from *fib*.] A teller of *fib*s.
- FIBRE. *n. f.* [*fiore*, French; *fibra*, Lat.]
1. A small thread or string; the first con-
stituent parts of bodies.
Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,
And feed their *fibres* with reviving dew. *Pope.*
 2. A *fiore*, in physick, is an animal thread,
of which some are soft, flexible, and a
little elastick; and these are either hol-
low, like small pipes, or spongy and
full of little cells, as the nervous and
fleshy *fibres*: others are more solid, flexi-
ble, and with a strong elasticity or spring,
as the membranous and cartilaginous
fibres: and a third sort are hard and flexi-
ble, as the *fibres* of the bones. Some so
very small as not to be easily perceived;
and others so big as to be plainly seen;
and most of them appear to be composed
of still smaller *fibres*: these *fibres* first
constitute the substance of the bones,
cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves,
veins, arteries, and muscles. *Quincy.*
My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every *sticken'd fibre* drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the springs of life:
The name of father awes me still. *Dryden.*
- FIBRIL. *n. f.* [*fibrille*, French.] A small
fibre or string.
The muscles consist of a number of *fibres*, and
each fibre of an incredible number of little *fibrils*
bound together, and divided into little cells.
Chyne's Phil. Princ.
- FIBROUS. *adj.* [*fioreux*, French; from
fiore.] Composed of fibres or stamina.
The difference between bodies *fibrous* and
bodies viscous is plain; for all wool and tow,
and cotton and silk, have a graininess of moisture.
Bacon's Natural History.
I saw Petrus' arms employed around
A well-grown oak, to root it from the ground;

FIC

- This way and that he wrench'd the *fibrous* hands,
The trunk was like a sapling in his hands. *Dryd.*
The *fibrous* and solid parts of plants pass un-
altered through the intestines. *Arbutnot.*
- FIBULA. *n. f.* [Latin.] The outer and
lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than
the tibia: it lies on the outside of the leg;
and its upper end, which is not so high
as the knee, receives the lateral knob of
the upper end of the tibia into a small
sinus, which it has in its inner side. Its
lower end is received into the small sinus
of the tibia, and then it extends into a
large process, which forms the outer
ankle. *Quincy.*
- FICKLE. *adj.* [*ficcol*, Saxon.]
1. Changeable; inconstant; irresolute;
wavering; unsteady; mutable; change-
ful; without steady adherence.
Remember where we are,
In France amongst a *fickle* wavering nation.
Shakespeare's Henry vi.
A slave, whose easy borrow'd pride
Dwells in the *fickle* grace of her he follows.
Shakespeare's King Lear.
Or likest hovering dreams,
The *fickle* pensioners of Morpheus' train. *Milton.*
They know how *fickle* common lovers are;
Their oaths and vows are cautiously believ'd;
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd.
Dryden.
 2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude.
We in vain the *fickle* sex pursue,
Who change the constant lover for the new. *Prior.*
- He would be loth
Us to abolish; lest the adversary
Triumph, and say, *fickle* their state, whom God
Most favours! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- FICKLINESS. *n. f.* [from *fickle*.] Incon-
stancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.
Neither her great worthiness, nor his own
suffering for her, could fester his *fickleness*; but,
before his marriage-day, he had taken to wife
that Baech of whom the complained. *Sidney.*
Beware of fraud, beware of *fickleness*,
In choice and change of thy dear loved dame.
Fairy Queen.
I am a soldier and unspt to weep,
Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleness*. *Shakespeare.*
Instability of temper ought to be checked,
when it disposes men to wander from one scheme
of government to another, since such a *fickleness*
cannot but be attended with fatal consequences.
Addison's Freeholder.
Whether out of *fickleness* or design I can't tell,
I found that what she liked one day she disliked
another. *Addison.*
- FIC'ELY. *adv.* [from *fickle*.] Without
certainty or stability.
Do not now,
Like a young wretched heir, mortgage the hopes
Of godlike majesty on bankrupt terms,
To raise a present power that's *fickly* held
By the frail tenure of the people's will. *Southern.*
- FICO. *n. f.* [Italian.] An act of contempt
done with the fingers, expressing a *fig*
for you.
Having once recovered his fortrefs, he then
gives the *fig* to his adversaries. *Carew.*
- FICTILE. *adj.* [*fictilis*, Latin.] Moulded
into form; manufactured by the potter.
The cause of fragility is an impotency to be
extended; and therefore stone is more fragil than
metal, and so *fictile* earth is more fragil than crude
earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- FICTION. *n. f.* [*fictio*, Latin; *fision*, Fr.]
1. The act of feigning or inventing.
If the presence of God in the image, by a mere
fision of the mind, be a sufficient ground to wor-
ship that image, is not God's real presence in
every creature a far better ground to worship it?
Sidney's Quest.

Fiction is of the essence of poetry, as well as of painting: there is a resemblance in one of human bodies, things, and actions, which are not real; and in the other of a true story by a *fiction*.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

2. The thing feigned or invented.

If through mine ears pierce any consolations,
By wise discourse, sweet tunes, or poets' *fictions*;
If ought I cease these hideous exclamations,
While that my soul, she lives in afflictions.

Sidney.

So also was the *fiction* of those golden apples
Kept by a dragon, taken from the serpent, which
tempted Eve.

Raleigh.

3. A falsehood; a lie.

FICTITIOUS. *adj.* [*fictus*, Latin.] Fictitious; imaginary; invented. A word coined by *Prior*.

With fancy'd rules and arbitrary laws
Matter and motion man restrains,
And studied lines and *fictitious* circles draws.

Prior.

FICTITIOUS. *adj.* [*fictivus*, Latin.]

1. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.

Draw him strictly so,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no trappings of *fictitious* fame.

Dryden.

2. Feigned; imaginary.

The human persons are as *fictitious* as the airy
ones; and Belinda resembles you in nothing but
in beauty.

Pope.

3. Not real; not true; allegorical; made by *prolepsis*.

Milton, sensible of this defect in the subject
of his poem, brought into it two characters of a
shadowy and *fictitious* nature in the persons of sin
and death, by which means he has interwoven in
his fable a very beautiful allegory.

Addison.

FICTITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fictitious*.] Falsely; counterfeitedly.

These pieces are *fictitiously* set down, and have
no copy in nature.

Dryden's Vulgar Errors.

FID. *n. f.* [*fida*, Italian.] A pointed iron with which seamen untwist their cords.

Skinner.

FIDDLE. *n. f.* [*fidela*, Saxon; *vedel*, Dutch; *fideli*, German; *fidicula*, Latin; *fiel*, Erie.] A stringed instrument of musick; a violin.

In trials of musical skill the judges did not
crown the *fiddle*, but the performer. *Stillingfleet.*
The adventure of the bear and *fiddle*,
Is sung; but breaks off in the middle. *Hudibras.*
She tried the *fiddle* all over, by drawing the
bow over every part of the strings; but could not,
for her heart, find whereabout the tune lay.

Addison's Guardian.

To FIDDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play upon a fiddle.

Themistocles being desired at a feast to touch a
lute, he said he could not *fiddle*, but he could
make a small town a great city.

Bacon's Essays.

Others import yet nobler arts from France,
Teach kings to *fiddle*, and make senators dance.

Pope.

2. To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing, like a fellow that plays upon a *fiddle*.

A cunning fellow observed, that old Lewis had
stole away part of the map, and saw him *fiddling*
and turning the map, trying to join the two
pieces together.

Arbuthnot.

Good cooks cannot abide what they justly call
fiddling work, where abundance of time is spent,
and little done.

Swift.

FIDDLEFADDLE. *n. f.* [A cant word.] Trifles.

She said that her grandfather had a horse shot
at Edgchill, and their uncle was at the siege of
Buda; with abundance of *fiddlefaddle* of the same
nature.

Spectator.

FIDDLEFADDLE. *adj.* Trifling; giving trouble, or making a bustle about nothing.

She was a troublesome *fiddlefaddle* old woman,
and so ceremonious that there was no
bearing of her.

Arbuthnot.

FIDDLER. *n. f.* [from *fiddle*.] A musician; one that plays upon the fiddle.

Let no saucy *fiddler* presume to intrude,
Unless he is sent for to vary our blis. *B. Jonson.*
Nero put the *fiddlers* to death, for being more
skilful in the trade than he was.

Taylor.

These will appear such chits in story,
'Twill turn all politicks to jests,
To be repeated like John Dory,
When *fiddlers* sing at sea.

Dryden.

When misis delights in her spinner,
A *fiddler* may a fortune get.

Swift.

FIDDLESTICK. *n. f.* [*fiddle* and *stick*.] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.

His grisly beard was long and thick,
With which he thrung his *fiddlestick*.

Hudibras.

FIDLESTRING. *n. f.* [*fiddle* and *string*.] The string of a fiddle; that which makes the noise.

A *fiddlestring*, moistened with water, will sink
a note in a little time, and consequently must be
relaxed or lengthened one sixteenth.

Arbuthnot.

FIDELITY. *n. f.* [*fideltas*, Latin; *fidelté*, French.]

1. Honesty; veracity.

The church, by her publick reading of the
book of God, preached only as a witness; now
the principal thing required in a witness is *fidelity*.

Hooker.

2. Faithful adherence.

They mistake credulity for *fidelity*.

Clarke.

To FIDGE. } *v. n.* [A cant word.] **To**
To FIDGET. } move nimbly and irregularly. It implies in Scotland agitation.

Tim, thou'rt the Punch to stir up trouble;
You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout,
Put all your brother puppets out.

Swift.

FIDUCIAL. *adj.* [*fiducia*, Latin.] Confident; undoubting.

Faith is cordial, and such as God will accept
of, when it affords *fiducial* reliance on the prom-
ises, and obediential submission to the com-
mands.

Hammond's Pract. Catech.

FIDUCIARY. *n. f.* [*fiduciarius*, Latin.]

1. One who holds any thing in trust.

2. One who depends on faith without works.

The second obstructive is that of the *fiduciary*,
that faith is the only instrument of his justification;
and excludes good works from contribu-
ting any thing toward it.

Hammond.

FIDUCIARY. *adj.*

1. Confident; steady; undoubting; untouched with doubt.

That faith, which is required of us, is then
perfect, when it produces in us a *fiduciary* assent
to whatever the gospel has revealed.

Wake.

2. Not to be doubted.

Eliziana can rely no where upon mere love and
fiduciary obedience, unless at her own home,
where she is exemplarily loyal to herself in a high
exact obedience.

Houel.

FIEF. *n. f.* [*feif*, French.] A fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superiour.

To the next realm the stretch'd her sway,
For painture near adjoining lay,
A plenteous province and alluring prey;
A chamber of dependencies was fram'd,
And the whole *feif*, in right of poetry, she
claim'd.

Dryden.

As they were honoured by great privileges, so
their lands were in the nature of *feifs*, for which
the possessors were obliged to do personal service
at sea.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

FIELD. *n. f.* [*feld*, Saxon; *feld*, German; *weld*, Dutch.]

1. Ground not inhabited; not built on.

Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleasure prove,
That hills and valleys, dale and *field*,
And all the craggy mountains yield.

Raleigh.

By the civil law the corpse of persons deceased
were buried out of the city in the *fields*.

Ayliffe.

2. Ground not enclosed.

Field lands are not exempted from *malloes*,
nor yet from *imut*, where it is more than in in-
closed lands.

Moetimer.

3. Cultivated tract of ground.

Or great Ofliris, who first taught the swain
In Phasian *fields* to sow the golden grain.

Pope.

4. The open country: opposed to house or quarters.

Since his majesty went into the *field*,
I have seen her rise from her bed.

Shakspeare.

5. The ground of battle.

When a man is in the *field*, a moderate skill
in fencing rather exposes him to the sword of his
enemy, than secures him from it.

Locke.

6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.

You maintain several factions;
And whilst a *field* should be dispatch'd and
fought,

You are disputing of your generals. *Shakspeare.*
What though the *field* be lost,
All is not lost.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

7. A wide expanse.

The god a clearer space for heav'n design'd;
Where *fields* of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.

Dryden.

Ask of yonder argent *fields* above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove.

Pope.

8. Space; compass; extent.

The ill-natured man gives himself a large *field*
to expatiate in: he exposes failings in human na-
ture.

Addison's Spectator.

I should enter upon a *field* too wide, and too
much beaten, if I should display all the advan-
tages of peace.

Smalridge.

Who can this *field* of miracles survey,
And not with Galen all in rapture lay,
Behold a God, adore him and obey.

Blackmore.

9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.

Let the *field* or ground of the picture be clear,
light, and well united with colour.

Dryden.

10. [In heraldry.] The surface of a shield.

FIELDED. *adj.* [from *field*.] Being in field of battle.

Now, Mars, I prythee, make us quick in
work;

That we with smoking swords may march from
hence,

To help our *fielded* friends.

Shakspeare.

FIELD-BASIL. *n. f.* [*field* and *basil*.] A plant.

FIELDBED. *n. f.* [*field* and *bed*.] A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.

Romeo, good night; I'll to my trucklebed,
This *fieldded* is too cold for me to sleep.

Shakspeare.

FIELDFARE. *n. f.* [*feld* and *papan*, to wander in the fields; *turdus pilaris*.] A bird.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if
they come early out of the northern countries,
with us these cold winters.

Bacon.

FIELDMARSHAL. *n. f.* [*field* and *marshal*.] Commander of an army in the field.

FIELDMOUSE. n. f. [*field* and *mouse*; *micetulus*.] A mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with various apartments.

The *fieldmouse* builds her garner under ground. *Dryden*.

Fieldmice are apt to know their roots, and kill them in hard winters. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

FIELDOFFICER. n. f. [*field* and *officer*.] An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELDPIECE. adj. [*field* and *piece*.] Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges. The *bassa* planting his *fieldpieces* upon the hills, did from thence grievously annoy the defendants. *Amiles*.

FIEND. n. f. [*fiend*, *fiomb*, Saxon, a foe.]

1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; the devil.

Tom is followed by the foul *fiend*. *Shaksp.*

2. Any infernal being.

What now, had I a body again, I could, Coming from hell; what *fiends* would wish should be, And Hannibal could not have wish'd to see.

Ben Jonson Catiline.

The hell-hounds, as ungurg'd with flesh and blood,

Pursue their prey, and seek their wonted food;

The *fiend* remounts his courser. *Dryden*.

O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind

Is bent, all hell contains no fouler *fiend*. *Pope*.

FIERCE. adj. [*fier*, Fr. *ferox*, Lat.]

1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged.

Thou huntest me as a *fierce* lion. *Job*.

2. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief.

Destruction enters in the treacherous wood,

And vengeful slaughter, *fiercer* for human blood.

Pope.

Tyrants *fierce*, that unrelenting die.

With that the god, whose earthquakes rock the ground,

Fierce to Phœcia cross the vast profound. *Pope*.

3. Violent; outrageous; vehement.

Cursed be their anger, for it was *fierce*; and their wrath, for it was cruel. *Genesis*.

4. Passionate; angry; furious.

This *fierce* abridgment

Hath to it circumstantial branches, which

Distinction should be rich in. *Shaksp.*

A man brings his mind to be positive and *fierce*

for positions whose evidence he has never examined. *Locke*.

5. Strong; forcible; violent; with celebrity.

The ships, though so great, are driven of *fierce*

winds; yet are they turned about with a very

small helm. *James*.

FIERCELY. adv. [from *fierce*.] Violently; furiously.

Battle join'd, and both sides *fiercely* fought.

Shaksp.

The defendants, *fiercely* assailed by their ene-

mies before, and beaten with the great ordnance

behind, were grievously distressed. *Knotter*.

The air, if very cold, imitates the flame, and

maketh it burn more *fiercely*, as fire scorcheth in

frosty weather. *Bacon*.

FIERCENESS. n. f. [from *fierce*.]

1. Ferocity; savageness.

The defect of heat which gives *fierceness* to our

natures, may contribute to that roughness of our

language. *Swift*.

2. Eagerness for blood; fury.

Suddenly there came out of a wood a mon-

strous lion, with a she-bear not far from him, of

little less *fierceness*. *Sidney*.

3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and repentment.

The Greeks are strong, and skilful to their strength,

Fierce to their skill, and to their *fierceness* va-

liant. *Shaksp.*

4. Violence; outrageous passion.

His pride and brutal *fierceness* I abhor;

But scorn your mean suspicions of me more.

Dryden's Aureng.

5. Vehemence; hasty force.

FIERIPACIAS. n. f. [In law.] A judicial writ, that lies at all times within the year and days, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages of his goods, against whom the recovery was had.

Cowell.

FIERINESS. n. f. [from *fier*.]

1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.

The ashes, by their heat, their *fieriness*, and

their dryness, belong to the element of earth.

Boyle.

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.

The Italians, notwithstanding their natural

fieriness of temper, affect always to appear sober

and sedate. *Addison*.

FIERY. adj. [from *fire*.]

1. Consisting of fire.

Scarcely had *Phœbus* in the gloomy East

Yet harnessed his *fiery* footed team,

No rear'd above the earth his flaming crest,

When the last deadly smook aloft did steam.

Fairy Queen.

I know thou'd'st rather

Follow thine enemy in a *fiery* gulph

Than flatter him in a bowel. *Shaksp.*

2. Hot like fire.

Hath thy *fiery* heart so parcht thy entrails,

That not a tear can fall for Rutland's death?

Shaksp.

3. Vehement; ardent; active.

Then *fiery* expedition be my wing,

Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shaksp.*

I drew this gallant lead of war,

And cul'd these *fiery* spirits from the world,

To outlook conquest, and to win renown

Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shaksp.*

4. Passionate; outrageous; easily provoked.

You know the *fiery* quality of the duke;

How unremoveable, and fixt is he

In his own course. *Shaksp.*

5. Unrestrained; fierce.

Then, as I said, the duke, great Bolingbroke,

Mounted upon a hot and *fiery* steed,

Which his aspiring rider seem'd to know,

With slow but stately pace kept on his course.

Shaksp.

Through Ellis and the Grecian towns he flew;

Th' audacious wretch four *fiery* couriers drew.

Dryden.

6. Heated by fire.

The sword which is made *fiery* doth not only

cut, by reason of the sharpness which simply it

hath, but also burn by means of that heat which

it hath from fire. *Hooten*.

See! from the brake the whirling pheasant

springs,

And mounts exulting on triumphant wings:

Short is his joy; he feels the *fiery* wound,

Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground.

Pope.

FIFE. n. f. [*ffire*, Fr.] A pipe blown

to the drum; military wind music.

Farewell the plumed troops, and the big war

That make ambition virtue! oh farewell!

Farewell the neighing steed and the shrill trump,

The spirit-rivelling drum, the ear-piercing *fife*.

Shaksp.

Thus the gay victim, with fresh garlands crown'd

Pleas'd with the sacred *fife's* enlivening sound,

Through gazing crowds in solemn state proceeds.

Philips.

FIFTEEN. adj. [*fifteen*, Saxon.] Five

and ten.

I have dream'd and slept above some *fifteen*

years and more. *Shaksp.*

FIFTEENTH. adj. [*fifteenth*, Saxon.]

The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after

the tenth; containing one part in fif-

teen.

A *fifteenth* part of silver incorporate with gold,

will not be recovered by any water of separation,

except you put a greater quantity of silver to

draw up the less. *Baron's Natural History*.

London sends but four burgeses to parliament,

although it bears the *fifteenth* part of the charge

of the whole nation in all publick taxes and

levies. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality*.

FIFTH. adj. [*fiftha*, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of five; the next to the

fourth.

With smiling aspect you serenely move,

In your *fifth* orb, and rule the realm of love.

Dryden.

Just as I wish'd the lots were cast on four,

Myself the *fifth*. *Pope's Odyssey*.

2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for

the part which they express; a *fifth*, a

fifth part; a *third*, a *third* part.

The publick shall have lost four *fifths* of its

annual income for ever. *Swift*.

FIFTHLY. adv. [from *fifth*.] In the

fifth place.

Fifthly, living creatures have a more exact

figure than plants. *Bacon's Natural History*.

FIFTIETH. adj. [*fifteenth*, Saxon.]

The ordinal of fifty.

If this medium be rarer within the sun's body

than at its surface, and rarer there than at the

hundred part of an inch from its body, and rarer

there than at the *fiftieth* part of an inch from its

body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn,

I see no reason why the increase of density should

stop any where. *Newton's Opticks*.

FIFTY. adj. [*fiftig*, Saxon.] Five

tens.

A wither'd hermit, five score winters worn,

Might shake off *fifty* looking in her eye. *Shaksp.*

Judas ordained captains over thousands, hun-

dreds, *fifties*, and tens. *Mac*.

In the Hebrew there is a particle consisting

but of one letter, of which there are reckoned up

above *fifty* several significations. *Locke*.

FIG. n. f. [*figus*, Latin; *figo*, Spanish;

figue, French.]

1. A tree that bears figs.

The characters are: the flowers, which are

always inclosed in the middle of the fruit, consist

of the leaf, and are male and female: in the same

fruit: the male flowers are situated towards the

crown of the fruit; and the female, growing

near the stalk, are succeeded by small hard seeds:

the intire fruit is, for the most part, turbinated

and globular, or of an oval shape, is fleshy, and

of a sweet taste. *Miller*.

Full on its crown a *fig's* green branches rise,

And shoot a leafy forest to the skies. *Pope*.

O! lead me through the mae,

Embowering endlefs of the Indian *fig*. *Thomson*.

2. A luscious soft fruit; the fruit of the

fig-tree.

It maketh *figs* better, if a *figtree*, when it be-

gineth to put forth leaves, have its top cut off.

Bacon's Natural History.

Figs are great subductors of acrimony. *Arbuck*.

TO FIG. v. a. [See *Fico*.]

1. To insult with *figs* or contemptuous

motions of the fingers.

FIG

- When Pistol lies, do this, and fig me like
The bragging Spaniard. *Shakespeare's Hen. iv.*
2. To put something useless into one's
head. Low cant.
Away to the sow the goes, and figs her in the
crown with another story. *L'Esrange.*
- FIGAPPLE. *n. f.* A fruit. A species of
apple.
A figapple hath no core or kernel, in these re-
sembling a fig, and differing from other apples.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
- FIG-GNAT. *n. f.* [*culex fuscarius.*] An in-
sect of the fly kind.
- To FIGHT. *v. n.* preter. *fought*; part.
pass. *fought*. [*feohtran, Saxon.*]
1. To contend in battle; to war; to make
war; to battle; to contend in arms.
It is used both of armies and single com-
batants.
King Henry, bethy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence. *Shak.*
Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war.
Shakespeare.
The common question is, if we must now sur-
render Spain, what have we been fighting for all
this while? the answer is ready: we have been
fighting for the ruin of the publick interest, and
the advancement of a private. *Swift.*
For her confederate nations fought, and kings
were slain,
Troy was o'erthrown, and a whole empire fell.
Philips.
2. To combat; to duel; to contend in
single fight.
One shall undertake to fight against another.
a Esdras.
The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
The young ones in her nest, against the owl.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.
3. To act as a soldier in any case.
Richard, that rubb'd the lion of his heart,
And fought the holy wars in Palestine,
By this brave duke came early to his grave.
Shakespeare's King John.
Greatly unfortunate, he fights the cause
Of honour, virtue, liberty, and Rome. *Addison.*
4. It has with before the person opposed;
sometimes against.
Ye fight with the Chaldeans. *Jeremiah.*
The stars in their courses fought against Seta.
Judges.
5. To contend.
The hot and cold, the dry and humid fight.
Santys.
- To FIGHT. *v. a.* To war against; to
combat against.
Himself alone an equal match he boasts,
To fight the Phrygian and th' Ausonian hosts.
Dryden's Æneid.
- FIGHT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Battle.
Gabriel, lead forth to battle these my sons
Invincible, lead forth my armed saints,
By thousands and by millions rang'd for fight.
Milton.
2. Combat; duel.
Hercules in single fight I slew,
Whom with three lives Feruna did endure;
And thrice I sent him to the Stygian shore,
'Till the last ebbing soul return'd no more.
Dryden's Æneid.
3. Something to screen the combatants in
ships.
Who ever saw a noble fight,
That never view'd a brave sea-fight?
Hang up your bloody colours in the air,
Up with your fights and your nettings prepare.
Dryden.
- FIGHTER. *n. f.* [from fight.] Warrior;
duellist.

FIG

- I will return again into the house, and desire
some conduct of the lady: I am no fighter.
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.
- O, 'tis the coldest youth upon a charge,
The most deliberate fighter! *Dryden.*
- FIGHTING. *participial adj.* [from fight.]
1. Qualified for war; fit for battle.
A host of fighting men went out to war by
hands. *a Chronicles.*
2. Occupied by war; being the scene of
war.
In fighting fields as far the spear I throw
As flies the arrow from the well-drawn bow.
Pope.
- FIGMA'RIGOLD. *n. f.* A plant. It is
succulent, and has the appearance of
houfeleek: the leaves grow opposite by
pairs. *Miller.*
- FIGMENT. *n. f.* [*figmentum, Latin.*] An
invention; a fiction; the idea feigned.
Upon the like grounds was raised the figment of
Briseus, who, dwelling in a city called Hecaton-
chiria, the fancies of those times assigned him an
hundred iands. *Brown.*
Those assertions are in truth the figments of
those idle brains that brought romances into
church history. *Bishop Lloyd.*
It carries rather an appearance of figment and
invention, in those that handed down the mem-
ory of it, than of truth and reality. *Woodward.*
- FIGPECKER. *n. f.* [fig and peck; *ficedula,*
Latin.] A bird.
- FIGULATE. *adj.* [from *figulus, Lat.*] Made
of potters clay.
- FIGURABLE. *adj.* [from *figuro, Lat.*] Capable
of being brought to certain
form, and retained in it. Thus lead is
figurable, but not water.
The differences of impressible and not impress-
ible, figurable and not figurable, scissible and not
scissible, are plebeian notions. *Bacon.*
- FIGURABILITY. *n. f.* [from *figurable.*] The
quality of being capable of a cer-
tain and stable form.
- FIGURAL. *adj.* [from *figura.*]
1. Represented by delineation.
Incongruities have been committed by geogra-
phers in the figural resemblances of several
regions. *Brown.*
2. FIGURAL Number. Such numbers as
do or may represent some geometrical
figure, in relation to which they are
always considered, and are either lineary,
superficial, or solid. *Harris.*
- FIGURATE. *adj.* [*figuratus, Latin.*]
1. Of a certain and determinate form.
Plants are all figurate and determinate, which
inanimate bodies are not; for look how far the
spirit is able to spread and continue itself, so far
goeth the shape or figure, and then is determined.
Bacon.
2. Resembling any thing of a determinate
form: as, figurate stones retaining the
forms of shells in which they were formed
by the deluge.
3. FIGURATE Counterpoint. [In musick.]
That wherein there is a mixture of dis-
cords along with the concords. *Harris.*
4. FIGURATE Descant. [In musick.]
That wherein discords are concerned,
as well, though not so much, as con-
cords; and may well be termed the orna-
ment or rhetorical part of musick, in
regard that in this are introduced all the
varieties of points, figures, synopses,
diversities of measures, and whatever

FIG

- else is capable of adorning the compo-
sition. *Harris.*
- FIGURATION. *n. f.* [*figuratus, Latin.*]
1. Determination to a certain form.
Neither dith the wind, as far as it carrieth a
voice, with motion thereof confound any of the
delicate and articulate figurations of the air in
variety of words. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. The act of giving a certain form.
If motion be in a certain order, there fol-
loweth vivification and figuration in living creatures
perfect. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- FIGURATIVE. *adj.* [*figurativus, French,*
from *figura, Latin.*]
1. Representing something else; typical;
representative.
This, they will say, was figurative, and served
by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow
out the true everlasting glory of a more divine
sanctity; whereinto Christ being long since en-
tered, it seemeth that all these curious exornations
should rather cease. *Hooker.*
2. Changed by rhetorical figures from the
primitive meaning; not literal.
How often have we been railed at for under-
standing words in a figurative sense, which
cannot be literally understood without overthrow-
ing the plainest evidence of sense and reason.
Stillington.
This is a figurative expression, where the words
are used in a different sense from what they fig-
nify in their first ordinary intention. *Rogers.*
3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical ex-
ornations; full of changes from the
original sense.
Sublime subjects ought to be adorned with the
sublimity and with the most figurative expressions.
Dryden's Juv. Pref.
- FIGURATIVELY. *adv.* [from *figurative.*]
By a figure; in a sense different from
that which words originally imply; not
literally.
The custom of the apostle is figuratively to
transfer to himself, in the first person, what be-
longs to others. *Hammond.*
The words are different, but the sense is still
the same; for therein are figuratively intended
Uziah and Ezechias. *Brown.*
Satyr is a kind of poetry in which human
vices are reprehended, partly dramatically,
partly simply; but, for the most part, figuratively
and occultly. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicate.*
- FIGURE. *n. f.* [*figura, Latin.*]
1. The form of any thing as terminated
by the outline.
Flowers have all exquisite figures, and the
flower numbers are chiefly five and four; as in
primroses, briar-roses, single muskroses, single
pinks and gilliflowers, which have five leaves;
lilies, flower-de-luces, borage, buglaia, which
have four leaves. *Bacon.*
Men find green clay that is soft as long as it
is in the water, so that one may print on it all
kind of figures, and give it what shape one pleases.
Boyle.
Figures are properly modifications of bodies;
for pure space is not any where terminated, nor
can be: whether there be or be not body in it, it
is uniformly continued. *Locke.*
2. Shape; form; semblance.
He hath borne himself beyond the promise of
his age, doing in the figure of a lamb the feats of
a lion. *Shakespeare.*
3. Person; external form; appearance
graceful or inelegant, mean or grand.
The blue German shall the Tigris drink,
Ere I, forsaking gratitude and truth,
Forget the figure of that godlike youth. *Dryden.*
I was charmed with the gracefulness of his
figure and delivery, as well as with his discourses.
Addison's Spectator.

A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either.

Clarissa.

4. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character.

While fortune favour'd, while his arms support
The cause, and rul'd the counsels of the court,
I made some *figure* there; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my share of fame. *Dryd.*

The speech, I believe, was not so much designed by the knight to inform the court, as to give him a *figure* in my eye, and keep up his credit in the country. *Addison's Spectator.*

Not a woman shall be unexplained that makes a *figure* either as a maid, a wife, or a widow.

Addison's Guardian.

Whether or no they have done well to set you up for making another kind of *figure*, time will witness. *Addison.*

Many princes made very ill *figures* upon the throne, who before were the favourites of the people. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. Magnificence; splendour.

If it be his chief end in it to grow rich, that he may live in *figure* and indulgence, and be able to retire from business to idleness and burry, his trade, as to him, loses all its innocency. *Lowe.*

6. A statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of somewhat else.

Several statues, which seemed at a distance of the whitest marble, were nothing else but so many *figures* in loam. *Addison.*

7. Representations in painting; persons exhibited in colours.

In the principal *figures* of a picture the painter is to employ the fineness of his art; for in them consists the principal beauty of his work. *Dryd.*

My favourite books and pictures sell;
Kindly throw in a little *figure*,
And set the price upon the bigger. *Prior.*

8. Arrangement; disposition; modification.

The *figure* of a syllogism is the proper disposition of the middle term with the parts of the question. *Watts's Logick.*

9. A character denoting a number.

Hearts, tongues, *figures*, scribes, bards, poets cannot

Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number
His love to Antony. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able men, hath a great task; but that is ever good for the publick: but he that plots to be the only *figure* among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age. *Bacon.*

As in accounts cyphers and *figures* pass for real sums, so in human affairs words pass for things themselves. *South's Sermons.*

10. The horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses.

We do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of fortunetelling: she works by charms, by spells, by the *figure*, and daubery beyond our element. *Shakspere.*

He set a *figure* to discover

If you were fled to Rye or Dover. *Hudibras.*
Figure-fingers and star-gazers pretend to foretell the fortunes of kingdoms, and have no foresight in what concerns themselves. *L'Estrange.*

11. [In theology.] Type; representative.

Who was the *figure* of him that is to come. *Romans.*

12. [In rhetoric.] Any mode of speaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive sense. In strict acceptation, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*; but they are confounded even by the exactest writers.

Silken terms precise,
Three pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these summer flies
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation. *Shakspere.*

Here is a strange *figure* invented against the plain and natural sense of the words; for by praying to bedow, must be understood only praying to pray. *Stilling fleet.*

They have been taught rhetoric, but never taught language; as if the names of the *figures* that embellished the discourse of those, who understood the art of speaking, were the very art and skill of speaking well. *Locke.*

13. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

To *FIGURE*. v. a. [from *figuro*, Latin.]

1. To form into any determinate shape.

Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are not *figured*, and keep no order. *Bacon.*

Accept this goblet, rough with *figur'd* gold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To show by a corporeal resemblance: as in picture or statuary.

Arachne *figur'd* how Jove did abuse
Europa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the sea did bear; so lively seen,
That it true sea, and true bull ye would ween. *Spenser.*

Now marks the course of rolling orbs on high,
O'er *figur'd* world now travels with his eye. *Pope.*

3. To cover or adorn with figures, or images.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads,
My gorgeous palace for a hermitage,
My gay apparel for an almsman's gown,
My *figur'd* goblets for a dish of wood. *Shaksp.*

4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter.

But this effusion of such manly drops,
Startle mine eyes, and make me more amaz'd
Than had I seen the vaulty top of heav'n
Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors. *Shaksp.*

5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance.

When sacraments are said to be visible signs of invisible grace, we thereby conceive how grace is indeed the very end for which these heavenly mysteries were instituted; and the matter whereof they consist is such as signifieth, *figureth*, and representeth their end. *Hooker.*

There is a history in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceased. *Shaksp.*

Marriage rings are not of this stuff:
Oh! why should ought less precious or less tough
Figure our loves? *Danvers.*

An heroic poem should be more fitted to the common actions and passions of human life, and more like a glass of nature, *figuring* a more practicable virtue to us than was done by the ancients. *Dryden.*

The emperor appears as a rising sun, and holds a globe in his hand to *figure* out the earth that is enlightened and actuated by his beams. *Addison.*

6. To image in the mind.

None that feels sensibly the decays of age, and his life wearing off, can *figure* to himself those imaginary charms in riches and praise, that men are apt to do in the warmth of their blood. *Temple.*

If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear
No thought can *figure*, and no tongue declare. *Prior.*

7. To prefigure; to foreshow.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
In thus the heaven *figures* some event. *Shaksp.*

8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal.

Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to. *Locke.*

9. To note by characters.

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As thro' a crystal glass the *figur'd* hours are seen. *Dryden.*

FIGURE-FLINGER. n. s. [*figure* and *fling*.]

A pretender to astrology and prediction.

Quacks, *figure-flingers*, pettifoggers, and republican plotters cannot well live without it. *Collier of Confidence.*

FIGWORT. n. s. [*fig* and *wort*; *ficaria*.]

A plant. *Miller.*

FILA'CROUS. adj. [from *filum*, Latin.]

Consisting of threads; composed of threads.

They make cables of the bark of lime trees: it is the stalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter commonly, and sometimes the down that groweth above. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FILACER. n. s. [*filaxarius*, low Lat.

filum.] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process. There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties; they make out all original process, as well real as personal and mixt. *Harris.*

FILAMENT. n. s. [*filament*, French;

filamenta, Latin.] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread.

The effluvium pushing out in a smaller thread, and more enlightened *filament*, it stirreth not the bodies interposed. *Brounne.*

The lungs of consumptives have been consumed, nothing remaining but the ambient membrane, and a number of withered veins and *filaments*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The ever-rolling orb's impulsive ray
On the next threads and *filaments* does bear,
Which form the springy texture of the air;
And those still strike the near, 'till to the light
The quick vibration propagates the light. *Blackmore.*

The dung of horses is nothing but the *filaments* of the hay, and as such combustible. *Arbuth.*

FILBERT. n. s. [This is derived by *Ju-*

nius and *Skinner* from the long beards or husks, as corrupted from *full beard* or *full of beard*. It probably had its name, like many other fruits, from some one that introduced or cultivated it; and is therefore corrupted from *Filbert* or *Filibert*, the name of him who brought it hither.] A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

In August comes fruit of all sorts; as plumbs, pears, apricots, hawberries, *filberts*, muskmelons, monkshoods of all colours. *Bacon's Essays.*

Thou hast a brain, such as it is indeed!
On what else should thy worm of fancy feed?
Yet in a *filbert* I have often known
Maggots survive, when all the kernel's gone. *Darset.*

There is also another kind, called the *filbert* of Constantinople; the leaves and fruit of which are bigger than either of the former: the best are those of a thin shell. *Mortimer.*

To *FILCH*. v. a. [A word of uncertain etymology. The French word

filer, from which some derive it, is of very late production, and therefore cannot be its original.] To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer; to pillage; to rob; to take by robbery. It is usually spoken of petty thefts.

He shall find his wealth wonderfully enlarged by keeping his cattle in inclosures, where they shall always have safe being, that none are continually *filched* and stolen. *Speiser.*

The champion robbeth by night,
And groweth and *filcheth* by day. *Tusser.*

Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;

But he that *files* from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakespeare.*
He could discern cities like hives of bees,
wherein every bee did nought else but sting; some
like hornets, some like *filching* wasps, others as
drones. *Burton on Melancholy.*

What made thee venture to betray,
And *filch* the lady's heart away. *Rudibras.*
The pismire was formerly a husbandman, that
secretly *filched* away his neighbour's goods. *L'Estrange.*

Fain would they *filch* that little food away,
While unrestrain'd those happy gluttons prey. *Dryden.*

So speeds the wily fox, alarm'd by fear,
Who lately *filch'd* the turkey's callow care. *Gay.*

FILCHER. *n. f.* [from *filch*.] A thief;
a petty robber.

FILLE. *n. f.* [*file*, French; *filum*, a thread,
Latin.]

1. A thread. Not used.

But let me resume the *file* of my narration,
which this object of books, best agreeable to my
course of life, hath a little interrupted. *Watson.*

2. A line on which papers are strung to
keep them in order.

All records, wherein there was any memory of
the king's attainder, should be cancelled and
taken off the *file*. *Bacon.*

The petitions being thus prepared, do you con-
tinually set apart an hour in a day to peruse those,
and then rank them into several *files*, according to
the subject matters. *Bacon.*

Th' apothecary-train is wholly blind;
From *files* a random recipe they take,
And many deaths of one prescription make. *Dryden.*

3. A catalogue; roll; series.

Our present matters grow upon the *file*
To five and twenty thousand men of choice. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

The valu'd *file*
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. A line of soldiers ranged one behind
another.

Those goodly eyes,
That o'er the *files* and musters of the war
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now
turn
Upon a tawny front. *Shakespeare.*

So saying, on he led his radiant *files*,
Dazzling the moon. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. [peol, Saxon; *vijle*, Dutch.] An in-
strument to rub down prominences.

The rough or coarse-toothed *file*, if it be large, is
called a rubber, and is to take off the unevenness of
your work which the hammer made in the forging:
the bastard-toothed *file* is to take out of your
work the deep cuts, or file-strokes, the rough
file made: the fine-toothed *file* is to take out the
cuts, or file-strokes, the bastard *file* made: and
the smooth *file* is to take out those cuts, or file-
strokes, that the fine *file* made. *Maxon.*

A *file* for the mattocks and for the coulters.

The smiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
Files in their bands, and hammers at their side. *Dryden.*

FILCUTTER. *n. f.* [*file* and *cutter*.] A
maker of files.

Gad-steel is a tough sort of steel: *filecutters* use
it to make their chisels, with which they cut their
files. *Maxon.*

TO FILE. *v. a.* [from *filum*, a thread.]

1. To string upon a thread or wire.
Whence to *file* a bill is to offer it in its
order to the notice of the judge.

From the day his first bill was *filed* he began to
collect reports. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

2. [from peolan, Saxon.] To cut with a
file.

They which would *file* away most from the
largeness of that offer, do in more sparing terms
acknowledge little less. *Hooker.*

Let men be careful how they attempt to cure a
blemish by *fil*ing or cutting off the head of such
an overgrown tooth. *Ray.*

3. To smooth; to polish.

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory,
his tongue *fil'd*, and his eye ambitious. *Shaksp.*

4. [from *filan*, Saxon.] To foul; to
fully; to pollute. This sense is retained
in Scotland.

For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind,
For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd. *Shakespeare.*

His weeds divinely fashioned,
All *fil'd* and mangl'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

TO FILZ. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
march in a file, not abreast, but one be-
hind another.

All ran down without order or ceremony, 'till
we drew up in good order, and *fil'd* off. *Trotter.*
Did all the grosser atoms at the cell
Of chance *file* off to form the pondrous ball,
And undetermin'd into order fall? *Blackmore.*

FILMOT. *n. f.* [corrupted from *feuille*
morle, a dead leaf, French.] A brown
or yellow-brown colour.

The colours you ought to wish for are blue or
filment, turned up with red. *Swift.*

FILER. *n. f.* [from *file*.] One who files;
one who uses the file in cutting metals.

FILIAL. *adj.* [*filial-le*, French; *filius*,
Latin.]

1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son.

My mischievous proceeding may be the glory
of his *filial* piety, the only reward now left for in
great a merit. *Sidney.*

From imposition of strict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear
To *filial*; works of law, to works of faith. *Milton.*

He griev'd, he wept, the sight an image brought
Of his own *filial* love, a sadly pleasing thought. *Dryden.*

2. Bearing the character or relation of a
son.

And thus the *filial* godhead answer'd spoke. *Milton.*

Where the old myrtle her good influence sheds,
Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads;
And when the parent rock decays and dies,
With a resembling face the daughter buds arise. *Prior.*

FILIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *filius*, Latin.]

The relation of a son to a father; cor-
relative to paternity.

The relation of paternity and *filiation*, between
the first and second person, and the relation be-
tween the sacred persons of the Trinity, and the
denomination thereof, must needs be eternal, be-
cause the terms of relation between whom that
relation ariseth were eternal. *Hale.*

FILINGS. *n. f.* [without a singular; from
file.] Fragments rubbed off by the
action of the file.

The *filings* of iron infused in vinegar, will, with
a decoction of galls, make good ink, without any
opperose. *Broown.*

The chippings and *filings* of those jewels are of
more value than the whole mass of ordinary au-
thors. *Filmon on the Claphicks.*

TO FILL. *v. a.* [*pyllan*, Saxon.]

1. To store till no more can be admitted.

Fill the waterpots with water, and they *fill'd*
them up to the brim. *John.*

I am who *fill*
Infinite, nor vacuous space. *Milton.*

The celestial quires, when orient light
Exhaling first from darkness they beheld;
Birth-day of heav'n and earth; with joy and shout
The hollow universal orb they *fill'd*. *Milton.*

2. To store abundantly.

Be fruitful, multiply, and in the seas
And lakes and running streams the waters *fill*. *Milton.*

3. To satisfy; to content.

He with his comforted Eve
The story heard attentive, and was *fill'd*
With admiration and deep muse to hear. *Milton.*
Nothing but the supreme and absolute In-
finite can adequately *fill* and superabundantly sa-
tisfy the infinite desires of intelligent beings. *Chenyn's Phil. Princ.*

4. To glut; to surfeit.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feast.
—Ay, to see meat *fill* knaves, and wine heat fools. *Shakespeare.*

5. **TO FILL out.** To pour out liquor for
drink.

6. **TO FILL out.** To extend by some-
thing contained.

I only speak of him
Whom pomp and greatness fits to loose about,
That he wants majesty to *fill* them out. *Dryden.*

7. **TO FILL up.** [*Up* is often used with-
out much addition to the force of the
verb.] To make full.

Hope leads from goal to goal,
And opens still, and opens on his soul;
Till lengthen'd on to faith, and unconfin'd,
It pours the bliss that *fills* up all the mind. *Pope.*

8. **TO FILL up.** To supply.

When the several trades and professions are sup-
plied, you will find most of those that are proper
for war absolutely necessary for *filling* up the la-
borious part of life, and carrying on the under-
work of the nation. *Addison on the War.*

9. **TO FILL up.** To occupy by bulk.

There would not be altogether so much water
required for the land as for the sea, to raise them
to an equal height; because mountains and hills
would *fill* up part of that space upon the land, and
so make less water requisite. *Burnet.*

10. **TO FILL up.** To engage; to employ.

Is it far you ride?
—As far, my lord, as will *fill* up the time
'Twixt this and supper. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

TO FILL. *v. n.*

1. To give to drink.

In the cup which she hath filled, *fill* to her
double. *Revelations.*

We *fill* to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss. *Shakespeare.*

2. To grow full.

3. To glut; to satiate.

Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*,
and do swim and hang more about the mouth of
the stomach, and go not down so speedily. *Bacon.*

4. **TO FILL up.** To grow full.

Neither the Palus Meotis nor the Euxine, nor
any other seas, *fill* up, or by degrees grow shall-
lower. *Woodward.*

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of
matter, is by surgeons called digestion; the se-
cond, or the *filling* up with flesh, incarnation;
and the last, or skinning over, cicatrization. *Sharp.*

FILL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. As much as may produce complete sa-
tisfaction.

Her neck and breasts were ever open bare,
That eye thereof her babes may suck their fill. *Fairy Queen.*

But thus inflam'd bespoke the captain,
Who scorneth peace shall have his *fill* of war. *Fairfax.*

When ye were thirsty, did I not cleave the rock,
and waters flowed out to your *fill*? *2 Esdras.*
Mean while enjoy

Your *fill*, what happiest this happy state
Can comprehend, incapable of more. *Milton.*

Amid' the tree now got, where plenty hung
Tempting to nigh, to pluck and eat my fill,
I spaid not. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Which made me gently first remove your fears,
That to you might have room to entertain
Your fill of joy. *Denham's Sophy.*
Your barbarity may have its fill of destruction. *Pope.*

2. [more properly *thill*.] The place between the shafts of a carriage.
This mule being put in the fill of a cart, run away with the cart and timber. *Mortimer.*

FILLER. *n. f.* [from fill.]

1. Any thing that fills up room without use.

'Tis a meer filler, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil. *Dryden's Æneid, Dedication.*

A mixture of tender gentle thoughts and suitable expressions, of forced and inextricable conceits, and of needless fillers up to the rest. *Pope.*

2. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.

They have six diggers to four fillers, so as to keep the fillers always at work. *Mortimer.*

FILLET. *n. f.* [*filet*, French; *filum*, Latin.]

1. A band tied round the head or other part.

His baleful breath inspiring, as he glides,
Now like a chain around her neck he rides;
Now like a fillet to her head repairs,
And with his circling volumes folds her hairs. *Dryden's Æneid.*

She scorn'd the praise of beauty, and the care;
A belt her waist, a fillet binds her hair. *Pope.*

2. The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal.

The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,
On five sharp broachers rank'd, the roast they turn'd:
These morsels stay'd their stomachs; then the rest
They cut in legs and fillers for the feast. *Dryden.*

3. Meat rolled together and tied round.

Filler of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakespeare.*
The mixture thus, by chymick art
United close in every part,
In fillets roll'd, or cut in pieces,
Appear'd like one continu'd species. *Swift.*

4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel.

Harris.
Pillars and their fillers of silver. *Exodus.*

To FILLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.

2. To adorn with an allragal.

He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters, and filleted them. *Exodus.*

To FILLIP. *v. a.* [A word, says Skinner, formed from the sound. This resemblance I am not able to discover, and therefore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from *fill up*, by some combination of ideas which cannot be recovered.]

To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion.

If I do, fillip me with a three-man beetle. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach
Flip the stars: then let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

We see, that if you fillip a lute-string, it sheweth double or treble. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

FILLIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FILLY. *n. f.* [*filey*, Welsh; *file*, French.]

1. A young horse or mare. Not now used.

Geld fillies, but tits, yet a nine days of age,
They die else of gelding, and gelders do rage:
Young fillies so likely of bulk and of bone,
Keep such to be breeders, let gelding alone. *Tusser.*

A well-wayed horse will convey thee to thy journey's end, when an unbacked filly may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*

2. A young mare: opposed to a colt or young horse.

I jelt to Oberon, and make him smile,
When I a far and bean-fed horse beguile,
Neighing in likeness of a filly foal. *Shakespeare.*

I am joined in wedlock, for my sins, to one of those fillies who are defecated in the old poet. *Addison's Spectator.*

FILM. *n. f.* [*filme*, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or skin.

While the silver needle did work upon the sight of his eye, to remove the film of the cataract, he never saw any thing more clear or perfect than that white needle. *Bacon.*

Michael from Adam's eyes the film remov'd,
Which that false fruit that promis'd clearer sight had bred. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A stone is held up by the films of the bladder, and so kept from grating or offending it. *Graunt.*

There is not one infidel so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phenomena of fight, fancy, or cogitation, by those fleeting superficial films of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He from thick films shall purge the visual ray,
And on the sightless eyeballs pour the day. *Pope.*

To FILM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin skin.

It will but skin and film the ulcerous place,
Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

FILMY. *adj.* [from film.] Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie;
And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,
Whole filmy cord should bind the struggling fly. *Dryden.*

The wasps with fruitless toil
Flap filmy pinions oft, to exultate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound, 'till death
Bereave them of their worthless souls; such doom
Waits luxury, and lawless love of gain. *Philips.*

Loose to the winds their airy garments flew,
Thin glittering textures of the filmy dew;
Dipt in the richest tincture of the dyes,
When light disports in ever-mingling dyes. *Pope.*

To FILTER. *v. a.* [*filro*, low Latin; *per filum trahere*.]

1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads.

2. To strain; to percolate.

Dilute this liquor with fair water, filter it through a paper, and so evaporate it. *Grew.*

FILTER. *n. f.* [*filtrum*, Latin.]

1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drops from it.

2. A strainer; a scearce.

That the water passing through the veins of the earth, should be rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any percolations we can make, but the saline particles will pass through a tenfold filter. *Ray on the Creation.*

FILTH. *n. f.* [*filð*, Saxon.]

1. Dirt; nastiness; any thing that soils or fouls.

Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;
Filth's favour but themselves. *Shakespeare.*

Neither may you trust waters that taste sweet;
for they are commonly found in rising grounds

of great cities, which must needs take in a great deal of filth. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

How perfect then is man? from head to foot
Detail'd with filth, and rotten at the root. *Sandys.*

Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his filth about;
He still has gratitude and sapience,
To spare the folks that give him his pence. *Swift.*

2. Corruption; grossness; pollution.

Such do likewise exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion, by purifying our souls from the dross and filth of sensual delights. *Tillotson.*

FILTHILY. *adv.* [from filthily.] Nastily; foully; grossly.

It stuck filthily in camel's stomach that bulls, bears, and the like, should be armed, and that a creature of his size should be left defenceless. *L'Estrange.*

FILTHINESS. *n. f.* [from filthily.]

1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness.

Men of virtue suppressed it, left their shining should discover the others filthiness. *Sidney.*

2. Corruption; pollution.

They held this land, and with their filthiness
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime,
All were they born of her own native slime. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

They never duly improved the utmost of such a power, but gave themselves up to all the filthiness and licentiousness of life imaginable. *Smith.*

FILTHY. *adj.* [from filth.]

1. Nasty; foul; dirty.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover through the fog and filthy air. *Shakespeare.*

2. Gross; polluted.

As all stories are not proper subjects for an epic poem or a tragedy, so neither are they for a noble picture: the subjects both of the one and of the other, ought to have nothing of immoral, low, or filthy in them. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

To FILTERATE. *v. a.* [from filter.] To strain; to percolate; to filter.

The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to ashes, and those ashes boiled in water and filtrated, yield a fiery salt. *Arbutnot.*

FILTRATION. *n. f.* [from filtrate.] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear.

The filtration in use is straining a liquor through paper, which, by the smallness of its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the rest behind. *Quincy.*

We took then common nitre, and having, by the usual way of solution, filtration, and coagulation, reduced it into crystals, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a strong new crucible. *Boyle.*

FIMBLE Hemp. *n. f.* [corrupted from female.]

The light summer hemp, that bears no seed, which is called female hemp. *Mortimer.*

Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own,

In May a good housewife will see it be sown;
And afterwards trim it, and serve at a need,
The fumble to spin, and the carle for beg need. *Tusser.*

FIN. *n. f.* [*fin*, Saxon; *vin*, Dutch.]

The wing of a fish; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water.

He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with fins of lead,
And hews down oaks with rushes. *Shakespeare.*

Their fins consist of a number of gristly bones, long and slender, like pins and needles. *Mars.*

Thus at half-ebb a rising sea
Returns, and wins upon the shore;
The watery herd, astonished at the roar,

Rest on their *fin* awhile, and stay,
Then backward take their wond'ring way,
Dryden.

Still at his oar th' industrious Libby plies;
But as he plies, each busy arm shrinks in,
And by degrees is fashion'd to a *fin*.
Addison.

FIN-FOOTED. *adj.* [*fin* and *foot*.] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

It is described like *hippedes*, or birds which have their feet or claws divided; whereas it is palmipedous or *fin-footed*, like swans and geese, according to the method of nature in latirostous or flat-billed birds; which being generally swimmers, the organ is wisely contrived unto the action, and they are framed with fins or oars upon their feet.

FINABLE. *adj.* [from *fine*.] That admits a fine; that deserves a fine.

This is the order for writs of covenant that be *finable*.
Bacon.

He sent letters to the council, wherein he acknowledged himself favoured in bringing his cause *finable*.
Hayward.

FINAL. *adj.* [*final*, French; *finalis*, Latin.]

1. Ultimate; last.

And over them triumphant death his dart shook; but delay'd to strike, though oft invoc'd With vows, as their chief good, and *final* hope.
Milton.

2. Conclusive; decisive.

There be many examples where sea-fights have been *final* to the war.
Bacon.

Henry spent his reign in establishing himself, and had neither leisure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conquest of Ireland.
Davies.

3. Mortal; destructive.

At last resolv'd to work his *final* smart,
He lifted up his hand, but back again did start.
Spenser's Fairy Queen.

4. Respecting the end or motive.

Some things in such sort are allowed, that they be also required as necessary unto salvation, by way of direct, immediate, and proper necessity *final*; so that, without performance of them, they cannot by ordinary course be saved, nor by any means be excluded from life, observing them.
Hobbes.

By its gravity air raises the water in pumps, siphons, and other engines; and performs all those feats which former philosophers, through ignorance of the efficient cause, attributed to a *final*, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuum.
Ray.

Your answering in the *final* cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the efficient.
Collier.

FINALLY. *adv.* [from *final*.]

1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.

Sight becom'd
May chance to number thee with those
Whom patience *finally* must crown.
Milton.

2. Completely; without recovery.

Not any house of noble English in Ireland was utterly destroyed, or *finally* rooted out by the hand of justice, but the house of Desmond only.
Davies on Ireland.

Doubtless many men are *finally* lost, who yet have no men's sins to answer for but their own.
Saunders.

FINANCE. *n. f.* [French.] Revenue; income; profit. It is seldom used in the singular.

This sort of *finance* hath been increased. *Bacon.*
The residue of these ordinary *finances* be casual or uncertain; as be the escheats and forfeitures.

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their pyracies, though he praised the same trade when he was straitened in his *finances* at the siege of Byzantium.
Arbutnot.

FINANCIER. *n. f.* [French.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue;
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one who understands the publick revenue.

FINARY. *n. f.* [from *To fine*.] In the iron works, the second forge at the iron mills.
DiB.

FINCH. *n. f.* [*finch*, Saxon.] A small bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bullfinch.

To FIND. *v. a.* [*findan*, Saxon; *vinden*, Dutch.]

1. To obtain by searching or seeking.

Ask, and it shall be given to you; seek, and ye shall *find*.
Matthew.

Whereas thou hast searched all my stuff, what hast thou found of all the household stuff? *Gen.*
She disappear'd, and left me dark; I wak'd To find her, or for ever to deplore
Her loss.
Milton.

A bird that flies about,
And beats itself against the cage,
Finding at last no passage out,
It sits and sings.
Cowley.

2. To obtain something lost.

When he hath found his sheep, he layeth it on his shoulders rejoicing.
Luke.
In my school days, when I had lost one shaft, I shot his fellow of the self-same flight The self-same way, with more advised watch, To find the other forth; by vent'ring both, I oft found both.
Shakspere.

3. To obtain something desired.

Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom used Permissive, and acceptance found.
Milton.

Our voluntary service he requires, Not our necessitated; such with him Finds no acceptance, nor can find.
Milton.

4. To meet with; to fall upon.

There watchful at the gate they find Suspicion with her eyes behind.
Dodley.
In woods and forests thou art found.
Cowley.
The bad must miss, the good unfought shall find.
Pope.

5. To know by experience.

How oft will he Of thy chang'd faith complain!
And his fortunes find to be So airy and so vain!
Cowley.
The torrid zone is now found habitable.
Cowley.

6. To come to; to attain.

The sun that barren shines,
Whose virtue on itself works no effect,
But in the fruitful earth; there first receiv'd His beams, unactive else, their vigour find.
Milton.

7. To discover by study, or attention.

The fox that first this cause of grief did find,
'Gan first thus plain his ease with words unkind.
Hubbard's Tale.

Physicians
With sharpen'd sight some remedies may find.
Dryden.

Thy maid! ah, find some nobler theme,
Whereon thy doubts to place.
Cowley.

8. To discover what is hidden.

A curse on him who found the war.
Cowley.

9. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident.

They build on sands, which if unmov'd they find,
'Tis but because there was no wind.
Cowley.

10. To gain by any mental endeavour.

I by conversing cannot these erect From prone, nor in their ways complacence find.
Milton.

If we for happiness could leisure find,
And wand'ring time into a method bind,
We should not then the great mens favour need.
Cowley.

We oft review, each finding like a friend Something to blame, and something to commend.
Pope.

11. To remark; to observe; to perceive.

Thus far to try thee, Adam, I was pleas'd,
And find thee knowing not of beast alone,
Which thou hast rightly nam'd, but of thyself.
Milton.

Beauty of wit in all I find.
Cowley.

12. To detect; to apprehend; to catch.
When first found in a lie, talk to him of it as a strange monstrous matter, and so shame him out of it.
Locke.

13. To reach; to attain.

They are glad when they can find the grave.
Job.

They also know,
And reason not contemptibly; with these Find pasture, and bear rule.
Milton.

In solitude
What happiness, who can enjoy alone,
Or all enjoying, what contentment find? *Milton.*
He did the utmost bounds of knowledge find,
Yet found them not so large as was his mind.
Cowley.

14. To meet.

A clear conscience and heroic mind,
In ills their business and their glory find.
Cowley.

15. To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion.

Some men
The marks of old and catbolick would find.
Cowley.

16. To determine by judicial verdict.

They would enforce them to find as they would direct; and if they did not, convent, imprison, and fine them.
Bacon.

His peers, upon this evidence,
Have found him guilty of high treason. *Shaksp.*

17. To supply; to furnish; as, he finds me in money and in victuals.

A war with Spain is like to be lucrative, if we go roundly on at first; the war in continuance will find itself.
Bacon.

Still govern thou my song,
Urania, and sit audience find, though few.
Milton.

18. [In law.] To approve: as, to find a bill.

19. To FIND himself. To be; to fare with regard to ease or pain, health or sickness.

Pray, sir, how d'ye find yourself? says the doctor.
L'Estrange.

20. To FIND out. To unriddle; to solve.
The finding out of parables is a wearisome labour of the mind.
Eccles.

21. To FIND out. To discover something hidden.

Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection? *Job.*
There are agents in nature able to make the particles of bodies stick together by very strong attractions, and it is the business of experimental philosophy to find them out.
Newton.

What hinders then, but that you find her out,
And hurry her away by manly force? *Addison.*

22. To FIND out. To obtain the knowledge of.

The principal part of painting is to find out, and thoroughly to understand, what nature has made most beautiful.
Dryden.

23. To FIND out. To invent; to excogitate.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold, and to find out every device which shall be put to him.
2 Chronicles.

24. The particle *out* is added often without any other use than that it adds some force or emphasis to the verb.

While she proudly march'd about,
Greater conquests to find out,
She beat out Susan by the way.
Cowley.

It is agreeable to compare the face of a great man with the character, and to try it we can find out in his looks and features either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper.
Addison.

FIN

He was afraid of being insulted with Greek; for which reason he desired a friend to find him out a clergyman rather of plain sense than much learning. *Albion's Spectator.*

25. To FIND, is a word of very licentious and capricious use, not easily limited or explained; its first idea is the consequence of search; the second, equally frequent, is mere occurrence.

FINDER. *n. f.* [from *find*.]

1. One that meets or falls upon any thing. We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a finder of madmen. *Shakespeare.*

2. One that picks up any thing lost. Some low squeaking crier, May gall the finder's conscience, if they meet. *Donne.*

O yes! if any happy eye
Tatt'ring wanton shall descry,
Let the finder surely know
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe
The winged wand'rer

FINDFAULT. *n. f.* [*find* and *fault*.] A censurer; a caviller.

We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our places, stops the mouth of all findfaults. *Shakespeare.*

FINDY. *adj.* [*fynbig*, Saxon.] Plump; weighty; firm; solid. Not used. Thus the proverb,

A cold May and a windy,
Makes the barn fat and findy;
means that it stores the barn with plump and firm grain. *Junius.*

FINE. *adj.* [*fine*, French; *fin*, Dutch and Erie; perhaps from *finis*, completed, Latin.]

1. Not coarse. Not any skill'd in loops of fingering fine, With this so curious net-work might compare. *Spenser.*

He was arrayed in purple and fine linen. *Luke.*

2. Refined; pure; free from dross. Two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold. *Ezra.*

3. Subtile; thin; tenuous: as, the fine spirits evaporate.

When the eye standeth in the finer medium, and the object in the grosser, things shew greater: but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the grosser medium and the object in the finer. *Bacon.*

4. Refined; subtilely excogitated. In substance he promised himself money, honour, friends, and peace in the end; but those things were too fine to be fortunate, and succeed in all parts. *Bacon.*

Whether the scheme has not been pursued so far as to draw it into practice, or whether it be too fine to be capable of it, I will not determine. *Temple.*

5. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp. Great affairs are commonly too rough and stubborn to be wrought upon by the finer edges or points of wit. *Bacon.*

6. Clear; pellucid; transparent: as, the wine is fine.

Let the wine without mixture or dross be all fine,
Or call up the master. *Johnson.*

7. Nice; exquisite; delicate. Are they not senseless then, that think the soul Nought but a fine perfection of the sense? *Davies.*

The iron of planes are set fine or rank: they are set fine when they stand so shallow below the sole of the plane, that in working they take off a thin shaving. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

8. Artful; dexterous. The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and shiftings of

dangers and mischiefs, than solid and grounded courses to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*

9. Fraudulent; sly; knavishly subtle. Through his fine handling, and his cleanly play, He all those royal signs had stol'n away. *Hubbard's Tale.*

10. Elegant; beautiful in thought or language.

To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was fine. *Dryden.*

11. Applied to person, it means beautiful with dignity.

12. Accomplished; elegant of manners. He was not only the first gentleman of his time, but one of the first scholars. *Felton.*

13. Showy; splendid. It is with a fine genius as with a fine fashion; all those are displeased at it who are not able to follow it. *Pope.*

The satirical part of mankind will needs believe, that it is not impossible to be very fine and very filthy. *Swift.*

14. [Ironically.] Something that will serve the purpose; something worth contemptuous notice.

That same knave, Ford, her husband, hath the first mad devil of jealousy in him, master Brook, that ever governed frenzy. *Shakespeare.*

They taught us, indeed, to cloath, to dwell in houses,
To feast, to sleep on down, to be profuse:
A fine exchange for liberty. *Phillips' Britain.*

FINE. *n. f.* [*fin*, Cimbr.]

1. A mulct; a pecuniary punishment. The killing of an Irishman was not punished by our law as manslaughter, which is felony and capital; but by a fine or pecuniary punishment, called an ericke. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Penalty. Ev'n this ill night your breathing shall expire, Paying the fine of rated treachery. *Shakespeare.*

3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty.

The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him: if the devil have him not in too-simple, with fine and recovery, he will never, in the way of waste, attempt us again. *Shakespeare.*

Beside: fine set upon plays, games, balls and feasting, they have many customs which contribute to their simplicity. *Adison.*

How vain that second life in other breath,
Th' estate which wits inherit after death!
Ease, health, and life for this too much resign,
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine! *Pope.*

4. [from *finis*, Latin; *fin*, *enfin*, French.] The end; conclusion. It is seldom used but adverbially, in fine. To conclude; to sum up all; to tell all at once.

In fine, whatsoever he was, he was nothing but what it pleased Zelmene, the powers of his spirit depending of her. *Sidney.*

His resolution, in fine, is, that in the church a number of things are strictly observed, whereof no law of scripture maketh mention one way or other. *Hosker.*

Still the fine's the crown;
Whate'er the course, the end is the renown. *Shakespeare.*

Your daughter, ere she seems as won,
Desires this ring; appaiseth him an encounter;
In fine, delivers me to nil the time,
Herself most chastely absent. *Shakespeare.*

The blessings of fortune are the lowest: the next are the bodily advantages of strength and health: but the superlative blessings, in fine, are those of the mind. *L'Estrange.*

In fine, he wears no limbs about him sound,
With sores and sicknesses beleagu'ring round. *Dryden's Journal.*

In fine, let there be a perfect relation betwixt the parts and the whole, that they may be entirely of a piece. *Dryden.*

To FINE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

FIN

1. To refine; to purify. The refining pot is for silver, and the furnace for gold. *Proverbs.*

There is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold, where they fine it. *Job.*

2. To embellish; to decorate. Now not in use.

Hugh Capet, also, who usurp'd the crown,
To fine his title with some shews of truth,
Convey'd himself as heir to th' lady Langars. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

3. To make less coarse. It fines the grain, but makes it short, though thick. *Mortimer.*

4. To make transparent. It is good also for fuel, not to omit the shavings of it for the firing of wine. *Blount.*

5. [from the substantive.] To punish with pecuniary penalty.

To fine men one third of their fortune, without any crime committed, seems very hard. *Larke.*

To FINE. *v. n.* To pay a fine. What poet ever fine'd for thirft? or who By rhymes and verse did ever lead mayor or grow t. *Oldham.*

To FINEDRAW. *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw*.] To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRAWER. *n. f.* [from *finedraw*.] One whose business is to sew up rents.

FINEFINGERED. *adj.* [*fine* and *finger*.] Nice; artful; exquisite.

The most finefinger'd workman on the ground, Arachna by his means was vanquished. *Spenser.*

FINELY. *adv.* [from *fine*.]

1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than justly.

Plutarch says very finely, that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies; because if you indulge this passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself in others. *Adison.*

The walls are painted, and represent the labours of Hercules: many of them look very finely, though a great part of the work has been cracked. *Adison on Italy.*

2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point.

Get you black lead, sharpened finely. *Peachment.*

3. Not coarsely; not meanly; gayly. He was alone, save that he had two persons of honour, on either hand one, finely attired in white. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

4. In small parts; subtilely; not grossly. Solipetre was but grossly beaten; for it should not be finely powdered. *Boyle.*

5. [Ironically.] Wretchedly; in such a manner as to deserve contemptuous notice.

Let laws be made to obey, and not to be obeyed, and you will find that kingdom finely governed in a short time. *Smith.*

For him she loves:
She nam'd not me; that may be Torrismond,
Whom the nas tines in private seen this day:
Then I am finely caught in my own snare. *Dryden.*

FINENESS. *n. f.* [from *fine*.]

1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy. Every thing was full of a choice fineness, that, if it wanted any thing in majesty, it supplied with increase in pleasure; and it at the first it struck not admiration, it ravished with delight. *Sidney.*

As the French language has more fineness and smoothness at this time, so it had more compass, spirit, and force in Montaigne's days. *Temple.*

The softness of her sex, and the fineness of her genius, conspire to give her a very distinguishing character. *Prior.*

2. Show; splendour; gayety of appearance.

The *fineness* of cloaths denotes the ease: it often helps men to pain, but can never rid them of any: the body may languish under the most splendid cover. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Subtily; artfulness; ingenuity.

Those, with the *fineness* of their souls,
By reason guide his execution. *Shakespeare.*

4. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures.

Our works are, indeed, nought else
But the protractive trials of great Jove,
To find permissive constancy in men;
The *fineness* of which metal is not found
In fortune's love. *Shakespeare.*

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals; as whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height: but when they come to such a *fineness* as serveth the ordinary use, they try no farther. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The ancients were careful to coin their money in due weight and *fineness*; only in times of exigence they have diminished both the weight and *fineness*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FINER. *n. f.* [from *fine*.] One who purifies metals.

Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the *finer*. *Proverbs.*

FINERY. *n. f.* [from *fine*.] Show; splendour of appearance; gayety of colours.

Dress up your houses and your images,
And put on all the city's *finery*,
To consecrate this day a festival. *Southern.*

The capacities of a lady are sometimes apt to fall short in cultivating cleanliness and *finery* together. *Swift.*

Don't chuse your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects, or the most various scenes of sensible things. *Watts.*

They want to grow rich in their trades, and to maintain their families in some such figure and degree of *finery*, as a reasonable christian life has no occasion for. *Law.*

FINESSE. *n. f.* [French.] Artifice; stratagem: an unnecessary word which is creeping into the language.

A circumstance not much to be stood upon, in case it were not upon some *finesse*. *Hayward.*

FINGER. *n. f.* [finger, Saxon; from *fangen*, to hold.]

1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.

The *fingers* and thumb in each hand consist of sixteen bones, there being three to each *finger*. *Quincy.*

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her choppy *finger* laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

Diogenes, who is never laid,
For aught that ever I could read,
To whine, put *finger* i' th' eye, and sob,
Because h' had ne'er another tub. *Hudibras.*

The hands divided into four *fingers* bending forward, and one opposite to them bending backward, and of greater strength than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with them severally or united; whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects of any size or quantity. *Ray.*

A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious number of *fingers* playing upon all the organs of the world, and making every one found a particular note. *Kril against Burns.*

Poor Peg sewed, spun, and knit for a livelihood, 'till her *finger* ends were sore. *Arbuth.*

2. A small measure of extension; the breadth of a finger.

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four *fingers* from approaching death;
Or seven at most, when thick'st is the board. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of steel three *fingers* thick. *Withins' North. Mag.*

3. The hand; the instrument of work; manufacture; art.

Foot, that forgets her stubborn look,
Thrusts itself from thy *finger* took. *Waller.*

TO FINGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To touch lightly; to toy with.

Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;
You would be *finger*ing them to anger me. *Shakespeare.*

One that is covetous is not so highly pleased with the meer sight and *finger*ing of money, as with the thoughts of his being considered as a wealthy man. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*

2. To touch unseasonably or thievishly.

His ambition would needs be *finger*ing the sceptre, and holding him into his father's throne. *South's Sermons.*

3. To touch an instrument of music.

She hath broke the lute;
I did but tell her she mistook her treble,
And bow'd her hand to teach her *finger*ing. *Shakespeare.*

4. To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers

Not any skill'd in loops of *finger*ing fine,
With this so curious net-work might compare. *Spenser.*

FINGER-FERN. *n. f.* [*finger* and *fern*; *asplenium*, Latin.] A plant.

FINGER-STONE. *n. f.* [*finger* and *stone*; *telenites*, Latin.] A fossil resembling an arrow.

F'INGLEFANGLE. *n. f.* [from *fangle*.] A trifle: a burlesque word.

We agree in nothing but to wrangle
About the slightest *fingl'fangle*. *Hudibras.*

F'INICAL. *adj.* [from *fine*.] Nice; foppish; pretending to superfluous elegance.

A whoreson, glassglazing, superserviceable, *finical* rogue. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I cannot hear a *finical* sop romancing, how the king took him aside at such a time; what the queen said to him at another. *L'Estrange.*

F'INICALLY. *adv.* [from *finical*.] Foppishly.

F'INICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *finical*.] Superfluous nicety; soppery.

TO F'INISH. *v. a.* [*finir*, French; *finio*, Latin.]

1. To bring to the end proposed; to complete.

For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to *finish* it? *Luke.*
As he had begun, so he would also *finish* in you the same grace. *2 Corinthians.*

2. To make perfect.

A poet uses episodes; but episodes, taken separately, *finish* nothing. *Broom's on the Odyssey.*

3. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended.

Though here you all perfection should not find,
Yet is it all th' Eternal Will design'd;
It is a *finish'd* work, and perfect in his kind. *Blackmore.*

I would make what bears your name as *finish'd* as my last work ought to be; that is, more *finish'd* than the rest. *Pope.*

4. To end; to put an end to.

F'INISHER. *n. f.* [from *finish*.]

1. Performer; accomplisher.

He that of greatest works is *finisher*,
Oft does them by the weakest minister. *Shutsp.*

2. One that puts an end; ender.

This was the condition of those times; the world against Athanasius, and Athanasius against it: half an hundred of years spent in doubtful trials which of the two, in the end, would prevail; the side which had all, or else that part which had no friend but God and death, the one a defender of his innocency, the other a *finisher* of all his troubles. *Hooker.*

3. One that completes or perfects.

The author and *finisher* of our faith. *Hebrews.*
O prophet of glad tidings! *finisher*
Of utmost hope! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FINITE. *adj.* [*finitus* Latin.] Limited; bounded; terminated.

Servius conceives no more thereby than a *finite* number for indefinite. *Brown.*

Finite of any magnitude holds not any proportion to infinite. *Locke.*

That supposed infinite duration, will by the very supposition, be limited at two extremes, though never to remote a number, and consequently must needs be *finite*. *Bentley.*

F'INITELESS. *adj.* [from *finite*.] Without bounds; unlimited.

It is ridiculous unto reason, and *finiteless* as their desires. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

F'INITELY. *adv.* [from *finite*.] Within certain limits; to a certain degree.

They are creatures still, and that sets them at an infinite distance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but *finitely* distant from us. *Stillingfleet.*

F'INITENESS. *n. f.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

I ought now to unbay the current of my passion, and love without other boundary than what is set by the *finiteness* of my natural powers. *Norris.*

F'INITUDE. *n. f.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. This is hardly an authorized word.

Finitude, applied to natural or created things, imports the proportions of the several degrees of affections, or properties of these things to one another; infinitude, the unboundedness of these degrees of affections, or properties. *Chyene.*

F'INLESS. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Wanting fins.

He angers me
With telling of the worldwarp and the ant,
And of a dragon and a *finless* fish. *Shakespeare.*

F'INLIKE. *adj.* [*fin* and *like*.] Formed in imitation of fins.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And untaught Indian on the stream did glide;
Ere tharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn
Or *finlike* ours did spread from either side. *Dryd.*

F'INNED. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Having broad edges spread out on either side.

They plough up the turf with a broad *finned* plough. *Mortimer.*

F'INNY. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Furnished with fins; formed for the element of water.

High o'er the main in wat'ry pomp he rides,
His azure car and *finny* coursers guides;
Proteus his name. *Dryden's Virgil.*

New herds of beasts he sends the plains to share;
New colonies of birds to people air;
And to their oozy beds the *finny* fish repair. *Dryden's Ovid.*

While black with storms the ruffled ocean rolls,
And from the fisher's art defends her *finny* shoals. *Blackmore.*

With hairy springes we the birds betray;
Slight lines of cast surprize the *finny* prey. *Pope.*

F'INTOED. *adj.* [*fin* and *toe*.] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

FIR

Such creatures as are whole footed, or *finsed*, viz. some birds and quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the water and swim there. *Ray*.

FI'NOCHIO. n. f. A species of fennel.

FI'PPLE. n. f. [from *fibula*, Latin.] A stopper.

You must know, that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the *fi'pple* that straiteneth the air much more than the simple concave, would yield no sound. *Bacon's Natural History*.

FIR. n. f. [*fyr*, Welsh; *runh*, Saxon; *fyr*, Danish.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.

It is ever green: the leaves are single, and for the most part produced on every side of the branches: the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are propagated on cones, which are squamose. *Miller*.

He covered the floor of the house with planks of *fir*. *Kings*.

The *spiring fir* and stately box. *Pope*.

FIRE. n. f. [*fyr*, Saxon; *seur*, German.]

1. The igneous element.

The force of *fire* ascended first on high,
And took its dwelling in the vaulted sky;
Then air succeeds, in lightest next to *fire*. *Dryden*.

2. Any thing burning.

A little *fire* is quickly trodden out,
Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot quench.
Shakespeare's Henry vi.

Where two raging *fires* meet together,
They do consume the thing that feeds their fury.
Shakespeare.

So contraries on *Aetna's* top conspire;
Here hoary frosts, and by them breaks out *fire*.
Cowley.

3. A conflagration of towns or countries.

There is another liberality to the citizens, who had suffered damage by a great *fire*. *Arbuthnot*.

Though safe thou think'st thy treasure lies,
Conceal'd in ebbets from human eyes,
A *fire* may come, and it may be
Bury'd, my friend, as far from thee. *Granville*.

4. Flame; light; lustre.

Stars hide your *fires*!

Let not night see my black and deep desires.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

5. Torture by burning.

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire,
To weary tortures, and rejoice in *fire*? *Prior*.

6. The punishment of the damned.

Who among us shall dwell with the devouring *fire*?
Who among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings?
Isaiah.

7. Any thing provoking; any thing that inflames the passions.

What *fire* is in my ears? Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd for pride and scorn so much?
Shakespeare.

8. Ardour of temper; violence of passion.

He had *fire* in his temper, and a German bluntness; and, upon provocations, might strain a phrase.
Atterbury.

9. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expression; spirit of sentiment.

Nor can the snow that age does shed
Upon thy reverend head,
Quench or allay the noble *fire* within,
But all that youth can be thou art. *Cowley*.

They have no notion of life and *fire* in fancy
and in words, and any thing that is just in
grammar and in measure is good oratory and
poetry to them. *Felton on the Glassicks*.

He brings, to make us from our ground retire,
The reasoner's weapons and the poet's *fire*.
Blackmore.

Exact Racine, and Corneille's noble *fire*,
Taught us that France had something to admire.
Pope.

FIR

The bold Longinus all the nine inspire,
And warm the critic with a poet's *fire*. *Pope*.

Oh may some spark of your celestial *fire*,
The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. *Pope*.

10. The passion of love.

Love various hearts does variously inspire,
It stirs in gentle bosoms gentle *fire*,
Like that of incense on the altar laid;
But raging flames tempestuous souls invade;
A *fire* which every windy passion blows,
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows.
Dryden.

The *fire* of love in youthful blood,
Like what is kindled in brush-wood,
But for a moment burns. *Shadwell*.

The god of love retires;
Dim are his torches, and extinct his *fires*. *Pope*.

New charms shall still increase desire,
And time's swift wing shall fan the *fire*.
Mowbray's Fables.

11. Eruption or imposthumation: as, St. Anthony's *fire*.

12. To set *fire* on, or set on *fire*. To kindle; to inflame.

Hermosilla courageously set upon the horse-
men, and set *fire* also upon the stables where the
Turks horses stood. *Knolles*.

He that set a *fire* on a plane-tree to spire his
neighbour, and the plane-tree set *fire* on his
neighbour's house, is bound to pay all the loss,
because it did all arise from his own ill intention.
Taylor.

13. To set a *fire*. To inflame.

So inflam'd by my desire,
It may set her heart a-*fire*. *Carew*.

To *fire*. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To set on fire; to kindle.

They spoiled many parts of the city, and *fi'ed*
the houses of those whom they esteemed not to
be their friends; but the rage of the *fire* was at
first hindered, and then appeared by the fall of
a sudden shower of rain. *Hayward*.

The breathless body, thus bewail'd, they lay,
And *fi'ed* the pile. *Dryden*.

A second Paris, diff'ring but in name,
Shall *fi'ed* his country with a second flame.
Dryden's Æn.

2. To inflame the passions; to animate.

Yet, if desire of fame, and thirst of pow'r,
A beauteous princess with a crown in dow'r,
So *fi'ed* your mind, in arms assert your right.
Dryden.

3. To drive by fire.

He that parts us, shall bring a brand from
heav'n
And *fi'ed* us hence. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

To *fire*. v. n.

1. To take fire; to be kindled.

2. To be inflamed with passion.

3. To discharge any firearms.

The fainting Dutch remotely *fi'ed*,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire. *Smith*.

FIREARMS. n. f. [*fire* and *arms*.] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns.

Ammunition to supply their new *firearms*. *Clarendon*.

Before the use of *firearms* there was infinitely
more scope for personal valour than in the modern
battles. *Pope*.

FI'REBALL. n. f. [*fire* and *ball*.] Grenado; ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.

Judge of those insolent boasts of conscience,
which, like so many *fireballs*, or mouth grena-
does, are thrown at our church. *South*.

The same great man hath sworn to make us
swallow his coin in *fireballs*. *Swift*.

FIREBRAND. n. f. [*fire* and *brand*.]

1. A piece of wood kindled.
I have cased my father-in-law of a *firebrand*,
to set my own house in a flame. *L'Estrange*.

FIR

2. An incendiary; one who inflames fac-
tions; one who causes mischief.

Troy must not be, nor goodly Ilium stand;
Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all. *Shakespeare*.

He sent Surrey with a competent power against
the rebels, who fought with the principal band
of them, and defeated them, and took alive
John Chamber, their *firebrand*. *Bacon*.

FI'REBRUSH. n. f. [*fire* and *brush*.] The brush which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth.

When you are ordered to stir up the *fire*,
clean away the ashes from betwixt the bars with
the *firebrush*. *Swaffs*.

FI'RECROSS. n. f. [*fire* and *cross*.] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms: the ends thereof burnt black, and in some parts smeared with blood. It is carried from one place to another. Upon refusal to send it forward, or to rise, the last person who has it shoots the other dead.

He sent his heralds through all parts of the
realm, and commanded the *firecross* to be car-
ried; namely, two firebrands set in fashion of a
cross, and pitched upon the point of a spear.
Haywood.

FI'REDRAKE. n. f. [*fire* and *drake*.] A fiery serpent: I suppose the prester.

By the hissing of the snake,
The rustling of the *fi'redrake*,
I charge thee thou this place forsake,
Nor of queen Mab be prattling. *Dryden*.

FI'RELOCK. n. f. [*fire* and *lock*.] A soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint.

Prime all your *firelocks*, fasten well the flake.
Gay.

FI'REMAN. n. f. [*fire* and *man*.]

1. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.

The *fireman* sweats beneath his crooked arms;
A leathern casque his vent'rous head defends,
Boldly he climbs were thickest smoke ascends.
Gay.

2. A man of violent passions.

I had last night the fate to drink a bottle with
two of these *firemen*. *Tatler*.

FI'RENEW. adj. [*fire* and *new*.] New as from the forge; new from the melting-house.

Armado is a most illustrious wight
A man of *firenew* words, fashion's own knight.
Shakespeare.

Some excellent jests, *firenew* from the mint.
Shakespeare.

Upon the wedding-day I put myself, accord-
ing to custom, in another suit *firenew*, with silver
buttons to it. *Addison*.

FI'REPAN. n. f. [*fire* and *pan*.]

1. A pan for holding fire; a vessel of metal to carry fire.

His *firepans*, and all the vessels thereof, thou
shalt make of brass. *Exodus*.

Pour of it upon a *firepan* well heated, as they
do rose-waters and vinegar. *Bacon*.

2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FI'RER. n. f. [from *fire*.] An incendiary.
Others burned Moullet, and the rest marched
as a guard for defence of these *fi'ers*. *Carew*.

FI'RESHIP. n. f. [*fire* and *ship*.] A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

Our men bravely quitted themselves of the
fi'reship, by cutting the spritsail tackle. *Wijeman*.

FIR

FIRESHOVEL. *n. f.* [*fire* and *shovel*.] The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens. Culinary utensils and irons often feel the force of fire; as tongs, *fireshovels*, prongs, and irons. *Brown.*

The neighbours are coming out with forks and *fireshovels*, and spits, and other domestic weapons. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

FIRESIDE. *n. f.* [*fire* and *side*.] The hearth; the chimney.

My judgment is, that they ought all to be despised, and ought to serve but for winter talk by the *fireside*. *Bacon.*

Love no more is made By the *fireside*, but in the cooler shade. *Carew.*

By his *fireside* he starts the hare, And turns her in his wicker chair. *Prior.*

What art thou asking of them, after all? Only to sit quietly at thy own *fireside*. *Arbuthnot.*

FIRESTICK. *n. f.* [*fire* and *stick*.] A lighted stick or brand.

Children when they play with *firesticks*, move and whirl them round to fast, that the motion will cozen their eyes, and represent an intire circle of fire to them. *Digby on Bodies.*

FIRESTONE. *n. f.* [*fire* and *stone*.]

The *firestone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallick fossil, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions to the several masses. The most common sort, which is used in medicine, is a greenish shapeless kind found in our clays, out of which the green vitriol or copperas is procured. It has its name of pyrites, or *firestone*, from its giving fire on being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the sparks burn a longer time, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter struck from off the stone burning itself out before the spark becomes extinguished. *Hill's Math. Med.*

Firestone, if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FIREWOOD. *n. f.* [*fire* and *wood*.] Wood to burn; fuel.

FIREWORK. *n. f.* [*fire* and *work*.] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances.

The king would have me present the princes with some delightful ostentation, or pageant, or aukick, or *firework*. *Shakespeare.*

We represent also ordnance, and new miniatures of gunpowder, wildfires burning in water, and unquenchable; and also *fireworks* of all variety. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and *fireworks*. *Brown.*

In *fireworks* give him leave to vent his spite; These are the only serpents he can write. *Dryden.*

Our companion proposed a subject for a *firework*, which he thought would be very amusing. *Addison's Guardian.*

Their *fireworks* are made up in paper. *Tatler.*

FIRING. *n. f.* [*from fire*.] Fewel.

They burn the cakes, *firing* being there scarce. *Mortimer.*

TO FIRE. *v. a.* [*from ferio*, Latin.] To whip; to beat; to correct; to chastise.

Besides, it is not only foppish, But vile idolatrous and popish, For one man out of his own skin To *fire* and whip another's sin. *Hudibras.*

FIRKIN. *n. f.* [*from feroen*, Saxon, the fourth part of a vessel.]

1. A vessel containing nine gallons.

Strutt's servants get such a haunt about that shop, that it will cost us many a *firkin* of strong beer to bring them back again. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A small vessel.

You heard of that wonder of the lightning and thunder, Which made the lye so much the louder;

FIR

Now lift to another, that miracle's brother, Which was done with a *firkin* of powder. *Denham.*

FIRM. *adj.* [*firmitas*, Latin.]

1. Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard, opposed to soft.

The flakes of his flesh are joined together: they are *firm* in themselves and they cannot be moved. *Job.*

Love's artillery then checks The breastworks of the *firmitas* sex. *Cleaveland.*

There is nothing to be left void in a *firm* building; even the cavities ought to be filled with rubbish. *Dryden.*

That body, whose parts are most *firm* in themselves, and are by their peculiar shapes capable of the greatest contacts, is the most *firm*; and that which has parts very small, and capable of the least contact, will be most soft. *Woodward.*

2. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken.

We hold *firm* to the works of God, and to the sense which is God's lamp. *Bacon.*

He straight obeys; And *firm* believes. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The great encouragement is the assurance of a future reward, the *firm* persuasion whereof is enough to raise us above any thing in this world. *Tulstenson.*

The man that's resolute and just, *Firm* to his principles and trust, Nor hopes nor fears can blind. *Walsh.*

3. Solid; not giving way; not fluid.

God caused the wind to blow to dry up the abundant slime and mud of the earth, and make the land more *firm*. *Raleigh.*

The muddy and limous matter brought down by the Nile, settled by degrees into a *firm* land. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It on *firm* land Thaws not, but rather heap and ruin seems Of ancient pile: all else deep snow and ice. *Milton.*

Sinking waters, the *firm* land to drain, Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main. *Reform.*

TO FIRM. *v. a.* [*firmitas*, Latin.]

1. To settle; to confirm; to establish; to fix.

Of the death of the emperor they advertised Solyman, *firmitas* those letters with all their hands and seals. *Knelles.*

'Tis ratify'd above by every god, And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod. *Dryd.*

The pow'rs, said he,

To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,

And *firm* our purpose with their augury. *Dryden.*

O thou, who free'st me from my doubtful state,

Long lost and wilder'd in the maze of fate!

Be present still: oh goddess, in our aid

Proceed, and *firm* those omens thou hast made!

Pope's Statius.

2. To fix without wandering.

He on his card and compass *firms* his eye, The masters of his long experiment. *Fairy Queen.*

FIRMAMENT. *n. f.* [*firmentum*, Latin.] The sky; the heavens.

Even to the heavens their shouting thrill Doth reach, and all the *firmentum* doth fill. *Spenser.*

I am constant as the northern star, Of whose true, fixt, and resting quality There is no fellow in the *firmentum*. *Shakespeare.*

The Almighty, whose hieroglyphical characters are the unnumbered stars, sun and moon, written on these large volumes of the *firmentum*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The *firmentum* expanse of liquid, pure, Transparent, elemental air, diffus'd In circuit to the uttermost convex Of this great round. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The floods climb up the first ascent with pain; And when the middle *firmentum* they gain,

FIR

If downward from the heavens my head I bow, And see the earth and ocean hang below, Ev'n I am seiz'd with horror. *Addison's Ovid.*

What an immensurable space is the *firmentum*, wherein a great number of stars are seen with our naked eye, and many more discovered with our glasses! *Derham's Astro-Theology.*

FIRMAMENTAL. *adj.* [*from firmentum*.] Celestial; of the upper regions.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes, In *firmentum* waters dyt above. *Dryden.*

FIRMLY. *adv.* [*from firm*.]

1. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably. Thou shalt come of force,

Though thou art *firmler* fasten'd than a rock. *Milt. Agonistes.*

How very hard particles, which touch only in a few points, can stick together so *firmlly*, without something which causes them to be attracted towards one another, is difficult conceive. *Newton.*

2. Steadily; constantly.

Himself to be the man the fates require; I *firmlly* judge, and what I judge desire. *Dryden.*

The common people of Lucca are *firmlly* persuaded, that one Lucques can beat five Florentines. *Addison on Italy.*

FIRMNESS. *n. f.* [*from firm*.]

1. Hardness; compactness; solidity. It would become by degrees of greater consistency and *firmitas*, so as to resemble an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

2. Durability; stability.

Both the easiness and *firmitas* of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the same language. *Hayward.*

3. Certainty; soundness.

In persons already possessed with notions of religion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and *firmitas* of the one, and the flaws and weakness of the other. *Saunders's Sermons.*

4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution.

That thou should'st my *firmitas* doubt To God or thee, because we have a foe

May tempt us, I expected not to hear. *Milton.*

Nor can th' Egyptian patriarch blame my muse,

Which for his *firmitas* does his heat excuse. *Reform.*

This armed Job with *firmitas* and fortitude. *Atterbury.*

FIRST. *adj.* [*firstus*, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other.

Thy air, Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the *first*. —A third is like the former. *Shakespeare.*

In the six hundredth and *first* year, in the *first* month, the *first* day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth. *Genesis.*

2. Earliest in time; opposed to last.

The *first* covenant had also ordinances of divine service. *Hebrews.*

Man's *first* disobedience. *Milton.*

Who *first*, who last Rous'd from the slumber, Arms and the man I sing, the *first* who bore

His course to Latium from the Trojan shore. *Dryden's Æn.*

I find, quoth Mat, reproof is vain | Who *first* offend, will *first* complain. *Prior.*

3. Foremost in place.

Three presidents, of whom Daniel was *first*. *Daniel.*

First with the dogs, and king among the lquires. *Spektator.*

'Tis little Will, the scourge of France, No godhead, but the *first* of men. *Prior.*

4. Highest in dignity.

My *first* son, Where will you go? Take good Cominius With thee. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

FIRST. *adv.*

1. Before any thing else; earliest.

He, not un mindful of his usual art,
First in dissembling fire attempts to part;
Then roaring beasts and running streams be tries.

Thy praise, and thine was then the publick
voice,

First recommended Guiscard to my choice.

Heaven, sure, has kept this spot of earth uncrust,
To shew how all things were created first. Prior.

2. Before any other consideration.

First, metals are more durable than plants;
secondly, they are more solid and hard; thirdly,
they are wholly subterraneous; whereas plants
are part above earth, and part under the earth.

3. It has often at before it, and means at the beginning.

At first the silent venom slid with ease,
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. Dryden.
Excepting fish and insects, there are very few
or no creatures that can provide for themselves at
first, without the assistance of parents. Bentley.

4. FIRST or LAST. At one time or other.

But sure a general doom on man is past,
And all are souls and lovers first or last. Dryden.

FIRST-BEGOTTEN. } *n. f.* [from *first* and
FIRST-BEGOTTEN. } *begot.*] The el-
dest of children.

His first-begot, we know; and fore have felt,
When his fierce thunder drove us to the deep.

FIRST-BORN. *n. f.* [from *first* and *born.*] El-
dest; the first by the order of nativity.

Last, with one midnight stroke, all the first-
born

Of Egypt must lie dead. Milton's *Paradise Lost*.
Hail, holy light, offspring of heav'n first-born!

The first-born has not a sole or peculiar right,
by any law of God and nature; the younger
children having an equal title with him. Locke.

FIRST-FRUITS. *n. f.* [from *first* and *fruits.*]1. What the season earliest produces or
matures of any kind.

A weary reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf.

The blooming hopes of my then very young
patron have been confirmed by most noble first-
fruits, and his life is going on towards a plentiful
harvest of all accumulated virtues. Prior.

2. The first profits of any thing.

Although the king loved to employ and ad-
vance bishops, because, having rich bishopricks,
they carried their reward upon themselves; yet
he did use to raise them by steps, that he might
not lose the profit of the first-fruits, which by
that course of gradation was multiplied. Bacon.

3. The earliest effect of any thing.

See, father, what first-fruits on earth are
sprung,

From thy implanted grace in man! Milton.

FIRSTLING. *adj.* [from *first.*] That is
first produced or brought forth.

All the firstling males that come of thy herd,
and of thy flock, thou shalt sanctify unto the
Lord thy God. Deut.

FIRSTLING. *n. f.* [from *first.*]

1. The first produce or offspring.

A shepherd next,
More meek, came with the firstlings of his flock,
Choicest and best. Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

The tender firstlings of my woolly breed,
Shall on his holy altar often bleed. Dryden.

The firstlings of the flock are doom'd to die.

2. The thing first thought or done.

Our play
Leaps o'er the vault and firstlings of these broils,
'Ginning it th' middle. Shakespeare.

The dignity purpose works o'erlook,
Unless the deed go with it: from this moment,
The very firstlings of my heart shall be
The firstlings of my hand. Shakespeare's *Macbeth*

FISCAL. *n. f.* [from *fiscus*, a treasury,
Latin.] Exchequer; revenue.

War, as it is entertained by diet, so can it
not be long maintained by the ordinary fiscal and
receipt. Bacon.

FISH. *n. f.* [*fisc*, Saxon; *visch*, Dutch.]1. An animal that inhabits the water. Fish
is used collectively for the race of fishes.

The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowls,
Are their males subject. Shakespeare.

And now the fish ignoble fates escape,
Since Venus ow'd her safety to their shape. Creech.

There are fishes, that have wings, that are not
strangers to the airy region: and there are some
birds that are inhabitants of the water, whose
blood is as cold as fishes; and their flesh is so like
in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on
fish-days. Locke.

2. The flesh of fish, opposed to that of
terrestrial animals, by way of eminence
called flesh.

I fight when I cannot chuse, and I eat no fish.
Shakespeare's *King Lear*.
We mortify ourselves with the diet of fish, and
think we fare coarsely if we abstain from the
flesh of other animals. Brown.

TO FISH. *v. a.*

1. To be employed in catching fishes.

2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.

While others fish, with craft for great opinion,
I with great truth, catch mere simplicity. Shak.

TO FISH. *v. a.* To search water in quest
of fish, or any thing else.

Some have fished the very jakes for papers left
there by men of wit. Swift.

Oft, as he fish'd her nether realms for wit,
The goddess favour'd him, and favours yet.

FISH-HOOK. *n. f.* [from *fish* and *hook.*] A
hook to catch fishes.

A sharp point, bended upward and backward,
like a fish-hook. Grew's *Museum*.

FISH-POND. *n. f.* [from *fish* and *pond.*] A
small pool for fish.

Fish-ponds are no small improvement of watry
boggy lands. Mortimer's *Husbandry*.

Fish-ponds were made where former forests
grew,

And hills were levell'd to extend the view. Prior.

After the great value the Romans put upon
fishes, it will not appear incredible that C. Hir-
rius should sell his fish-ponds for quadrages
H. S. 32, 291 l. 13 s. 4 d. Arbuthnot.

FISHER. *n. f.* [from *fish.*] One who is
employed in catching fish.

In our fight the three were taken up,
By fishermen of Corinth, as we thought:
At length another seiz'd on us,
And would have rest the fishes of their prey,
Had not they been very slow of sail. Shakespeare

We know that town is but with fishes taught,
Where Theseus govern'd and where Plato taught.

Left he should suspect it, draw it from him,
As fishes do the bait, to make him follow it.

A soldier now he with his coat appears;
A fisher now, his trembling angle bears. Pope

FISHERBOAT. *n. f.* [from *fisher* and *boat.*] A
boat employed in catching fish.FISHERMAN. *n. f.* [from *fisher* and *man.*]

One whose employment and livelihood
is to catch fish.

How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to call one's eyes so low!
The fishermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice. Shakespeare's *King Lear*.

At length two monsters of unequal size,
Hard by the shore, a fisherman espies. Waller.

Do scales and fins bear price to this excess?
You might have bought the fishermen for less.

FISHERTOWN. *n. f.* [from *fisher* and *town.*]

A town inhabited by fishermen.

Others of them, in that time burned that
fishertown Mousehole. Carew's *Survey of Cornwall*.
Lime in Dorsetshire, a little fishertown.

FISHERY. *n. f.* [from *fisher.*] The busi-
ness of catching fish.

We shall have plenty of mackerel this season;
our fishery will not be disturbed by privateers.

FISHFUL. *adj.* [from *fish.*] Abounding
with fish; stored with fish.

Thus mean in state, and calm in sprite,
My fishful pond is my delight. Carew.

It is walled and guarded with the ocean, most
commodious for traffick to all parts of the world,
and water'd with pleasant, fishful, and navigable
rivers. Camden's *Remains*.

TO FISHIFY. *v. a.* [from *fish.*] To turn
to fish: a cant word.

Here comes Rumeo.
—Without his roe, like a dried herring:
O flesh, flesh, how art thou fishified. Shakespeare.

FISHING. *n. f.* [from *fish.*] Commodity
of taking fish.

There also would be planted a good town,
having both a good haven and a plentiful fishing.

FISHKETTLE. *n. f.* [from *fish* and *kettle.*] A
caldron made long for the fish to be
boiled without bending.

It is probable that the way of embalming
amongst the Egyptians was by boiling the body
in a long caldron like a fish-kettle, in some kind
of liquid balsam. Grew's *Museum*.

FISHMEAL. *n. f.* [from *fish* and *meal.*] Diet of
fish; abstemious diet.

Thin drink doth overcool their blood, and
making many fishmeals, they fall into a kind of
male greenicknets. Sharp.

FISHMONGER. *n. f.* [from *fish.*] A
dealer in fish; a seller of fish.

I fear to play the fishmonger; and yet so large
a commodity may not pass in silence. Carew.

The surgeon left the fishmonger to determine
the controversy between him and the pike.

FISHY. *adj.* [from *fish.*]

1. Consisting of fish.

2. Inhabited by fish.

My absent mates
Bait the barb'd reel, and from the fishy flood
Appeals th' afflictive fierce desire of food. Pope.

3. Having the qualities or form of fish.

Few eyes have escaped the picture of mer-
maids, that is, according to Horace, a monster
with a woman's head above, and fishy extremity
below. Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.

FISSILE. *adj.* [from *fissilis*, Latin.] Having
the grain in a certain direction, so as
to be cleft.

This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone, clear
as water or crystal of the rock, and without col-
our; enduring a red heat without losing its
transparency, and in a very strong heat cal-
cining without fusion. Newton's *Opticks*.

FISHLITY. *n. f.* [from *fishle*.] The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FISSURE. *n. f.* [*fissura*, Latin; *fissure*, French.] A cleft; a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.

The stone was distinguished into strata or layers; those strata were divided by parallel fissures, that were included in the stone. *Woolst.*

The gaping fissures to receive the rain. *Thomson*

TO FISSURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fissure.

By a fall or blow the skull may be fissured or fractured. *Wise man*

FIST. *n. f.* [*fiſt*, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold.

She quick and proud, and who did Pas despise, Up with her fist, and took him on the face;

Another time, quoth she, become more wise; Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace. *Sidney*

And bring down, the villain fore did bear And bruise with clownish fists his manly face. *Fairy Queen*

Anger causeth paleness in some; in other trembling, swelling, and bending the fist. *Bacon*

And the same hand into a fist may close, Which instantly a palm expanded shows. *Denham*

Tyrreuz, the foster-father of the bear, Then clench'd a batchet in his horny fist. *Dryden*

TO FIST. *v. a.*

1. To strike with the fist.

I saw him spinning and fisting her most unmercifully. *Dryden*

2. To gripe with the fist.

We have been down together in my sleep, Unbuckling helms, fisting each other's throat, And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakespeare*

FISTINUT. *n. f.* A pistachio nut.

FISTICUFFS. *n. f.* [*fist* and *cuff*.] Battle with the fist; blows with the fist.

Naked men belabouring one another with snagged sticks, or dully failing together by the ears at fisticuffs. *Moore*

She would seize upon John's commons: for which they were sure to go to fisticuffs. *Arbuth*

My invention and judgment are perpetually at fisticuffs, 'till they have quite disabled each other. *Swift*

FISTULA. *n. f.* [Latin; *fistula*, French.]

1. A sinuous ulcer callous within; any sinuous ulcer.

That fistula which is recent is the easiest of cure; those of a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and caries in the bone. *Wise man's Surgery*

2. **FISTULA Lachrymalis.** A disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek; but this is only the first and mildest stage of the disease; in the next there is matter discharged with the tears from the puncta lachrymalia, and sometimes from an orifice broke through the skin between the nose and angle of the eye.

The last and worst degree of it is when the matter of the eye, by its long continuance, has not only corroded the neighbouring soft parts, but also affected the subjacent bone. *Sharp's Surg.*

FISTULAR. *adj.* [from *fistula*.] Hollow like a pipe.

FISTULOUS. *adj.* [from *fistula*; *fistuleux*, French.] Having the nature of a fistula; callous or sinuous like a fistula.

How these sinuous ulcers become fistulous, I have shewn you. *Wise man's Surgery*

FIT. *n. f.* [from *fight*, Skinner, every hit of a disease being a struggle of nature; from *viit* in Flemish, frequent, Junius.]

1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper.

Small stones and gravel collect and become very large in the kidneys, in which case a fit of the stone in that part is the cure. *Sharp's Surgery*

2. Any short return after intermission; interval.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try A short visitation, and fit of poverty. *Dryden*

Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, by fits and starts, feel certain motions of repentance. *L'Estrange*

By fits my swelling grief appears, In rising sighs and falling tears. *Addison on Italy*

Thus after the young jump th' unsteady flame Hangs quivering on a point, leaps off by fits, And falls again as loath to quit its hold. *Addis*

Religion is not the business of some fits only and intervals of our life, to be taken up at certain days and hours, but a system of precept to be regulated in all our conduct. *Rogers*

All fits of passion we balanced by an equal degree of pain or languor: 'tis like spending this year's part of the next year's revenue. *Swift*

3. Any violent affection of mind or body.

The life did slip away out of her nest, And all her senses were with deadly fit oppress'd. *Fairy Queen*

An ambitious man puts it in the power of every malicious tongue to throw him into a fit of melancholy. *Addison*

4. Disorder; distemper.

For your husband, He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows The fits of this season. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

5. It is used without an epithet of discrimination, for the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children; and by the vulgar for the epilepsv.

Miss Bul was so much enraged, that she fell downright into a fit. *Arbutnot*

6. It was anciently used for any recommendation after intermission. The parts of a long, or cantos of a poem were called fits.

FIT. *adj.* [written, Flemish, Junius.]

1. Qualified; proper; with for before the noun, and to before the verb.

Men of valour, fit to go out for war and battle. *Chronicles*

He lends him vain Goliath's sacred sword, The fittest help just fortune could afford. *Cotley*

This tury fit for her intent she chose, One who delights in wars and human woes. *Dryden's Alcibiad*

It is a wrong use of my understanding to make it the rule and measure of another man's; a use which it is neither fit for, nor capable of. *Locke*

2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.

Since we have said it were good not to use men of ambitious natures, except it be upon necessity, it is fit we speak in what cases they are so. *Bacon*

See how thou could'st judge of fit and meet. *Milton*

It is fit for a man to know his own abilities and weaknesses, and not think himself obliged to imitate all that he thinks fit to praise. *Boyle*

If our forefathers thought fit to be grave and serious, I hope their posterity may laugh without offence. *Addison*

TO FIT. *v. a.* [written, Flemish, Junius.]

1. To accommodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another.

The carpenter marketh it out with a line: he fitteth it with planes. *Isaiah*

Would fate permit To my desires I might my fortune fit, Troy I would raise. *Denham*

2. To accommodate a person with any thing: as, the tailor fits his customer.

A trussinaer fitted the child with a pair of bodices, fastened on the lame side. *H' Jonan*

3. To be adapted to; to suit any thing.

She shall be our messenger to this paucity knight: trust me I thought on her; she'll fit it. *Shakespeare*

As much of the stone as was contiguous to the malacite, fitted the malacite so close as if it had been formerly liquid. *Boyle*

4. To fit out. To furnish; to equip; to supply with necessities or decoration.

A play, which if you dare but twice fit out, You'll all be slander'd, and be thought devout. *Dryden*

The English fleet could not be paid and manned, and fitted out, unless we encouraged trade and navigation. *Addison's Freeholder*

5. To fit up. To furnish; to make proper for the use or reception of any.

He has fitted up his farm. *Pope to Swift*

TO FIT. *v. n.* To be proper; to be becoming.

How evil fits it me to have such a son; and how much doth thy kindness upbraid my wickedness. *Sidney*

Nor fits it to prolong the feast, Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest. *Pope*

FITCH. *n. f.* [A colloquial corruption of *vetch*.] A small kind of wild pea.

Now is the season For sowing of fitches, of beans, and of peason. *Tusser*

FITCHAT. } *n. f.* [*fissau*, French; *fisse*, Dutch.] A sinking little

beast, that robs the hen roost and warren. Skinner calls him the sinking ferret; but he is much larger, at least as some provinces distinguish them, in which the polecat is termed a fuchat, and the sinking ferret a float.

'Tis such another fitchew! marry, a perfumed one?

What do you mean by this haunting of me? *Shakespeare*

The fitchat, the swifmart, and the like creatures, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton's Angler*

FITFUL. *adj.* [*fit* and *fall*] Varied by paroxysms; disordered by change of maladies.

Duncan is in his grave; After life's fitful fever he sleeps well. *Shakespeare*

FITLY. *adv.* [from *fit*.]

1. Properly; justly; reasonably.

Even so must fitly As you malign our senators. *Shakespeare*

Where a man cannot fitly play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the stage. *Bacon*

I cannot fitter compare marriage than to a lottery; for, in both, he that ventures may succeed, and may miss; and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture: but in both lotteries there lie pretty store of blanks for every prize. *Boyle*

The whole of our duty may be expressed most fitly by departing from evil. *Tillotson*

2. Commodiously; meetly.

To take a latitude, Sun or stars are fittest view'd At their brightest; but to conclude Of longitudes, what other way have we But to mark when, and where the dark eclipses be. *Daunce*

An animal, in order to be moveable must be flexible; and therefore is *fix'd* made of separate and small solid parts, replete with proper fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Fi'TMENT. *n. f.* [from *fit*.] Something adapted to a particular purpose. Not used.

Poor befitting: 'twas a *fi'tment* for
The purpose I then follow'd. *Shakspeare.*

Fi'TNESS. *n. f.* [from *fit*.]

1. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness.

In things the *fi'tness* whereof is not of itself apparent, nor easy to be made sufficiently manifest unto all, yet the judgment of antiquity, concurring with that which is received, may induce them to think it not unfit. *Hunter.*

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful *fi'tness*
That we adjourn this court. *Shakspeare Henry VIII.*

Wer't my *fi'tness*
To let these hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to dislocate and tear
Thy flesh and bones. *Shakspeare King Lear.*

2. Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit.

Nor time nor place
Did then cohere, and yet you would make both:
They've made themselves, and that their *fi'tness*.
now

Does unmake you. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Fi'TTER. *n. f.* [from *fit*.]

1. The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing.

Sowing the sandy gravelly land in Devonshire
and Cornwall with French furze seed, they reckon
a great improver of their land, and a *fi'tter* of it
for corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. [from *fetta*, Italian; *setzen*, German.]
A small piece: as, to cut into *fi'tters*.
Skinner.

FITZ. *n. f.* [Norman, from *filz*, a son, Fr.]
A son. Only used in law and genealogy: as *Fitzherbert*, the son of Herbert; *Fitzthomas*, the son of Thomas; *Fitzroy*, the son of the king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.

FIVE. *adj.* [five, Saxon.] Four and one; half of ten.

And *five* of them were wise, and *five* were
foolish. *Matthew.*

No person, no incident, but must be of use to
carry on the main design: all things else are like
fix fingers to the hand, when nature, which is
superfluous in nothing, can do her work with *fix*.
Dryden.

Five herds, *five* bleating flocks, his pastures
fill'd. *Dryden.*

Our British youth lose their figure by that time
they are *five* and twenty. *Addison.*

Fi'VELEAVED Grass. *n. f.* Cinquefoil; a species of clover.

FIVES. *n. f.*

1. A kind of play with a bowl.

2. A disease of horses.

His horse sped with spavins, rayed with the
yellows, past cure of the *fixes*, and stark spoiled
with the flaggers. *Shakspeare.*

To FIX. *v. a.* [from *fixer*, Fr. *fixus*, Lat.]

1. To make fast, firm, or stable.

Hell heard th' unloosable noise, hell saw
Heav'n ruining from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted, but that fate had *fix'd* too deep
Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound.
Milton.

2. To settle; to establish invariably.

Brightest seraph! tell
In which of all these orbs hath man
His *fix'd* seat, or *fix'd* seat hath none,
But all these shining orbs his choice to dwell!
Milton.

One loves *fix'd* laws, and the other arbitrary
power. *Temple.*

When custom hath *fix'd* his eating to certain
stated periods, his stomach will expect victuals at
the usual hour. *Locke.*

3. To direct without variation.

Why are thine eyes *fix'd* to the fallen earth,
Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight!
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

Thus while the Trojan prince employs his eyes,
Fix'd on the walls with wonder and surprize.
Dryden's Æneid.

4. To deprive of volatility.

We pronounce concerning gold, that it is *fix'd*.
Locke.

5. To pierce; to transfix. A sense purely
Latin.

While from the raging sword he vainly flies,
A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs.
Samlys.

6. To withhold from motion.

To FIX. *v. n.*

1. To settle the opinion; to determine the
resolution.

If we would be happy, we must *fix* upon some
foundation that can never deceive us. *L'Estrange.*

He made himself their prey,
T' impose on their belief, and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his aim, and obstinately bent
To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden.*

Here hope began to dawn; resolv'd to try,
She *fix'd* on this her utmost remedy,
Death was behind; but hard it was to die. *Dryd.*

In most bodies not propagated by seed, it is the
colour we must *fix* on, and are most led by. *Locke.*

2. To rest; to cease to wander.

Your kindness banishes your fear,
Resolv'd to *fix* for ever here. *Waller.*

3. To lose volatility, so as to be malleable.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth
to congeal, make a little dent, and put quick-
silver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole,
and the quicksilver will *fix* and run no more,
and endure the hammer. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FIXATION. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Stability; firmness; steadiness.

Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not be
more necessary for your soul's than your king-
dom's peace. *King Charles.*

2. Residence in a certain place.

To light, created in the first day, God gave
no proper place or *fixation*. *Raleigh.*

3. Confinement; forbearance of excursion.

They are subject to errors from a narrowness of
soul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a
few objects. *Watts.*

4. Want of volatility; destruction of volatility.

Upon the compound body three things are
chiefly to be observed; the colour, the fragility
or plantness, and the volatility or *fixation*, com-
pared with the simple bodies. *Bacon.*

It is more difficult to make gold of other metals
less ponderous and less material, than to make
silver of lead or quicksilver, both which are more
ponderous than silver; so that they need rather a
degree of *fixation* than any condensation. *Bacon.*

5. Reduction from fluidity to firmness.

Salt dissolved upon a *fixation* returns to its af-
fected cubes. *Glaucvill.*

Fi'XEDLY. *adv.* [from *fix'd*.]

1. Certainly; firmly; in a manner settled
and established.

If we pretend that the distinction of species,
or sorts, is *fix'dly* established by the real and secret
constitutions of things. *Locke.*

2. Steadfastly.

Omnipotency, omniscency, and infinite good-
ness enlarge the spirit while it *fix'dly* looks on
them. *Burnet.*

Fi'XEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fix'd*.]

1. Stability; firmness.

2. Want or loss of volatility.

Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire un-
consumed, is an idea that always accompanies our
complex idea signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

3. Solidity; coherence of parts.

Fluid or solid comprehend all the middle de-
grees between extreme *fixedness* and coherency,
and the most rapid intestine motion of the parti-
cles of bodies. *Bentley.*

4. Steadiness; settled opinion or resolu-
tion.

A *fixedness* in religion will not give my consci-
ence leave to consent to innovations. *K. Charles.*

Fi'XIDITY. *n. f.* [from *fix'd*.] Cohe-
rence of parts, oppos'd to volatility. A
word of *Boyle*.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to the
fixidity and volatility, and yet are so combined by
the first operation of the fire, that itself does scarce
afterwards separate them. *Boyle.*

Fi'XITY. *n. f.* [*fixité*, French.] Cohe-
rence of parts, oppos'd to volatility.

And are not the sun and fixed stars great earths
vehemently hot, whose heat is conserved by the
greatness of the bodies, and the mutual action and
reaction between them, and the light which they
emit, and whose parts are kept from burning away,
not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight
and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon
them? *Newton's Opticks.*

Fi'XTURE. *n. f.* [from *fix*.]

1. Position.

The *fixture* of her eye hath motion in 't,
As we were mock'd with art. *Shakspeare.*

2. Stable pressure.

The firm *fixture* of thy foot would give an ex-
cellent motion to thy gait. *Shakspeare.*

3. Firmness; stable state.

Fights, changes, horrors,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states
Quite from their *fixture*. *Shakspeare.*

Fi'ZGIO. *n. f.* A kind of dart or har-
poon with which seamen strike fish.

Can'st thou with *fixgigs* pierce him to the
quick,
Or in his skull thy harbed trident sick? *Sandys.*

FLA'BBY. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Soft;

not firm; easily shaking or yielding to
the touch.

Paleness, a weak pulse, palpitations of the
heart, *flabby* and black flesh, are symptoms of
weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Pulls out the rags contriv'd to prop
Her *flabby* dugs, and down they drop. *Swift.*

FLA'BLE. *adj.* [*flabilis*, Latin.] Blown
about by the wind; subject to be blown.

FLA'CCID. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.]
Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not
tense.

The bowing and inclining the head is found in
the great flower of the sun: the cause I take to
be is, that the part against which the sun beareth,
waxeth more faint and *flaccid* in the stalk, and
thereby less able to support the flower. *Bacon.*

They whose muscles are weak or *flaccid*, are
unable to pronounce the letter r. *Holder.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds
the fibres are too *flaccid* and produce fungules, or
as they harden and produce callousities. *Arbuth.*

FLA'CCIDITY. *n. f.* [from *flaccid*.] Lax-
ity; limberness; want of tension; want
of stiffness.

There is neither fluxion nor pain, but *flaccidity*
joined with insensibility. *Wigman's Surgery.*

To FLAG. *v. n.* [*flaggeren*, Dutch;
pleoğan, Saxon, to fly.]

1. To hang loose without stiffness or ten-
sion.

Beds of cotton wool hung up between two trees, not far from the ground; in which, *flagging* down in the middle, men, wives and children lie together. *Abbot*

The jades

That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their dowry, slow, and *flagging* wings
Clip dead men's graves. *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*

It keeps those slender aerial bodies separated
and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of
their flexibility and weight, would *flag* or curl.
Boyle's Spring of the Air.

Like a fiery meteor sunk the sun,
The promise of a storm; the drifting gales
Forake by fits, and bill the *flagging* sails. *Dryden.*

3. To grow spiritless or dejected.

My *flagging* soul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air too damp, and lags along
As if she were a body in a body:
My senses too are dull and stupify'd,
Their edge rebated: sure some ill approaches.
Dryden's Don Sebastian.

3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour.

Juice in language is somewhat less than blood:
for if the words be but becoming and signifying,
and the sense gentle, there is juice: but where
that wanteth, the language is thin, *flagging*, poor,
starved, scarce covering the bone, and shews like
stones in a sack: some men, to avoid redundancy,
run into that; and while they strive to hinder ill
blood or juice, they lose their good. *Ben Jonson*
His stomach will want victuals at the usual
hour, either fretting itself into a troublesome
excess, or *flagging* into a downright want of ap-
petite. *Locke.*

Fame, when it is once at a stand, naturally
flags and languishes. *Addison's Spectator.*
If on sublimer wings of love and praise,
My love above the starry vault I raise,
Lur'd by some vain conceit of pride or lust,
I *flag*, I dump, and flutter in the dust. *Ar'uth*
He sees a spirit hath been raised against him,
and he only watches 'till it begins to *flag*: he goes
about watching when to devour us. *Swift.*

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag* and
grow languid, giving way daily to cruel intruders
from the spleen. *Swift.*

To FLAG. v. a.

1. To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop.

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace;
As well as Cupid, time is blind:
Soon must those glories of thy face
The fate of vulgar beauty find:
The thousand loves, that arm thy potent eye,
Must drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die.
Prior.

2. [from *flag*, a species of stone.] To lay with broad stone.

The sides and floor were all *flagged* with ex-
cellent marble. *Sensys.*
A white stone used for *flagging* floors.
Woodward on Effigies.

FLAG. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A water plant with a bladed leaf and yellow flower, so called from its motion in the wind.

She took an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in
the *flag* by the river's brink. *Exodus.*
Can bulrushes but by the river grow?
Can *flag* there flourish where no waters flow?
Sandys.

There be divers fishes that cast their spawn on
flag or stones. *Walton's Angler.*
Cut *flag* roots, and the roots of other weeds.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land-forces, by which signals are made at sea, or regiments are distinguished in the field.

These *flags* of France that are advanced here,
Before the eye and prospect of your town,
Have hither march'd to your endamagement.
Shakspeare's King John.

He hangs out as many *flags* as he desireth
villains; square, if ships; if gallees, pendants.

Sandys' Travels.

Democracies are less subject to sedition than
where there are ships of nobles: for if men's eyes
are upon the priuities, it is for the business sake as
fittely, and not for *flags* of pedigree. *Bacon.*

Let him be girt

With all the grisly legion that troop
Under the footy *flag* of Acheton,
Hippas and hydra, or all the monstrous forms
'Twixt Africa and Inde, I'll find him out,
And force him to reimburse his purchase back,
O. drag him by the curls to a foul death. *Milton.*

The French and Spaniards, when your *flag*
appear,

Forget their hatred, and consent to fear. *Waller.*
The interpretation of that article about the *flag*,
is a ground of pleasure for opening a war. *Temple.*

In either's *flag* the golden serpents bear,
Ereeling crests alike, like volumes rear,
And mingle friendly hissings in the air. *Dryden.*

Then they, whose mothers, frantic with their
fear,

In woods and wilds the *flags* of Bacchus bear,
And lead his dances with dishevell'd hair. *Dryd.*

3. A species of stone used for smooth pavements. [*flache*, old French.]

Part of two *flags* striated, but deeper on one
side than the other. *Woodward on Effigies.*

Flagstone will not split, as slate does, being
sound formed into *flags*, or thin plates, which are
no other than so many strata. *Woodward*

FLAG-BROOM. n. f. [from *flag* and *broom*.]

A broom for sweeping *flags* or pave-
ments, commonly made of birch-twigs,
or of the leaves of the dwarf palm, im-
ported from Spain.

FLAG-OFFICER. n. f. [*flag* and *officer*.]

A commander of a squadron.
Her grandfather was a *flag-officer*. *Addison*

FLAG-SHIP. n. f. [*flag* and *ship*.]

The ship in which the commander of a
fleet is.

FLAG-WORM. n. f. [*flag* and *worm*.]

A grub bred in watery places among *flags*
or sedge.

He will in the three hot months bite at a *flag*-
worm, or a green gentle. *Walton's Angler.*

FLAGELET. n. f. [*flageolet*, French.]

A small flute; a small instrument of wind
music.

Play us a lesson on your *flagelet*. *More.*

FLAGELLA'TION. n. f. [from *flagello*, Latin.]

The use of the scourge.
By Bridewell all descend,

As morning pray'r and *flagellation* end. *Garth.*

FLAGGINESS. n. f. [from *flaggy*.]

Lax-
ity; limberness; want of tension.

FLAGGY. adj. [from *flag*.]

1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense.

His *flaggy* wings when forth he did display,
Were like two sails, in which the hollow wind
Is gather'd full, and worketh speedy way.
Fairy Queen.

That basking in the sun thy bees may lye,
And resting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. Weak in taste; insipid.

Graft an apple-cion upon the stock of a cole-
wort, and it will bear a great *flaggy* apple.
Bacon's Natural History.

FLAGITIOUS. adj. [from *flagitius*, Latin.]

1. Wicked; villainous; atrocious.

No villainy or *flagitious* action was ever yet
committed, but, upon a due enquiry into the
causes of it, it will be found, that a lye was first
or last the principal engine to effect it. *Smith.*

There's no working upon a *flagitious* and per-
verse nature by kindness and discipline.

L'Estrange.

First, those *flagitious* times,
Pregnant with unknown crimes,
Conspire to violate the nuptial bed. *Roscommon.*

Perjury is a crime of so *flagitious* a nature, we
cannot be too careful in avoiding every approach
towards it. *Adison.*

But if in noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of spleen and sour disdain,
Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a dearth in these *flagitious* times. *Pope.*

2. Guilty of crimes.

He dies, sad out-cast of each church and state,
And, harder still, *flagitious* yet not great. *Pope.*

FLAG'ITIOUSNESS. n. f. [from *flagitious*.]

Wickedness; villany.

FLA'GON. n. f. [*flaccid*, Welsh; *flaxe*,

Saxon; *flage*, Danish; *flacon*, French;
flasco, Italian; *flasco*, Spanish.] A vessel
of drink with a narrow mouth.

A mad rogue! he pour'd a *flagon* of Rhenish
on my head once. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

More had sent him by a sutor in chancery two
silver *flagons*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Did they coin pipstots, bowls, and *flagons*
Int' officers of hose and deacons? *Hudibras.*

His trusty *flagon*, full of potent juice,
Was hanging by, worn thin with age and use.

One *flagon* walks the round, that none should
think

They either change, or stint him in his drink.
Dryden's Juvenal.

FLA'GRANCY. n. f. [*flagrantia*, Latin.]

Burning; heat; fire.

Let caution a *flagrancy* in the eyes, as the sight
and the touch are the things desired, and therefore
the spirits resort to those parts. *Bacon.*

FLA'GRANT. adj. [*flagrans*, Latin.]

1. Ardent; burning; eager. It is always used figuratively.

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort
and heavenly delight, stirreth up *flagrant* desires
and affections, correspondent unto that which the
words contain. *Hooker.*

2. Glowing; flushed.

See Sappho, at her toilet's greasy task,
Then issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask:
So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting sun. *Pope.*

3. Red; imprinted red.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The beetle's lash still *flagrant* on their back.
Prior.

4. Notorious; flaming into notice.

When fraud is great, it furnishes weapons to
defend itself; and at worst, if the crimes be so
flagrant that a man is laid aside out of perfect
shame, he retires loaded with the spoils of the
nation. *Swift.*

With equal poize let stoddy justice sway,
And *flagrant* crimes with certain vengeance pay;
But, 'till the proofs are clear, the stroke delay.
Smith.

FLAGRA'TION. n. f. [*flagro*, Latin.]

Burning.

FLA'GSTAFF. n. f. [*flag* and *staff*.]

The staff on which the *flag* is fixed.

The duke, less numerous, but in courage more,
On wings of all the winds to combat flies:
His murdering guns a loud defiance roar,
And bloody crosses on his *flagstaffs* rise. *Dryden.*

FLAIL. n. f. [*flagellum*, Latin; *fligel*,

German.] The instrument with which
grain is beaten out of the ear; the tool
of the thrasher.

Our soldiers, like the night-owl's lazy flight,
Or like a lazy thrasher with a *flail*,
Fell gently down as if they struck their friends.
Shakspeare's Henry vi.

FLA

When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy *flail* had thresh'd the corn,
That ten-day labourers could not end. *Milton.*
In this pile shall reign a mighty prince,
Born for a scourge of wit, and *flail* of sense.

Dryden.
The dextrous handling of the *flail*, or the
plough, and being good workmen with these
tools, did not hinder Gideon's and Cincinnatus's
skill in arms and government. *Locke.*

The *thrasher*, Duck, could o'er the queen
prevail;

The proverb says, no fence against a *flail*. *Swift.*

FLAKE. n. f. [*flocus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing that appears loosely held to-
gether, like a flock of wool.

Crimson circles, like red *flakes* in the element,
when the weather is hottest. *Sidney.*

And from his wide devouring oven sent
A *flake* of fire, that flushing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almost made afraid'd.

Fairy Queen.

The earth is sometimes covered with snow two
or three feet deep, made up only of little *flakes* or
pieces of ice. *Burnet.*

Small drops of a misting rain, descending
through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into
one of those figured icicles; which, being ruffled
by the wind, in their fall are broken, and clus-
tered together into small parcels, which we call
flakes of snow. *Grew's Cosmology.*

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a
considerable time, and at the same time are seen
little *flakes* of scurf rising up. *Addison.*

2. A stratum; layer; film; lamina.

The *flakes* of his tough flesh so firmly bound,
As not to be divorced by a wound. *Sanity.*

The teeth cut away great *flakes* of the metal,
till it received the perfect form the teeth would
make. *Maxon.*

To FLEAK. v. a. [from the noun.] To
form in flakes or bodies loosely con-
nected.

From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,
Mould the round hail, or *flake* the Beech snow.

To FLAKE. v. n. To break into laminae;
to part in loose bodies.

FLAKY. adj. [from *flake*.]

1. Loosely hanging together.

The silent hour steals on,
And *flaky* darkness breaks within the east. *Shak.*
The trumpet roars, long *flaky* flames expire,
With sparks that seem to set the world on fire.

Hence, when the snows in winter cease to weep,
And undissolv'd their *flaky* texture keep,
The banks with ease their humble streams contain,
Which swell in summer, and those banks disdain. *Blackmore.*

2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into
laminae.

FLAM. n. f. [A cant word of no certain
etymology.] A falsehood; a lie; an
illusive pretext.

A *flam* more senseless than the rog'ry
Of old aruspicy and aug'ry. *Hudibras.*

'Till these men can prove the things, ordered by
our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or
indecent, all pretences or pleas of conscience to
the contrary are nothing but cant and cheat, *flam*
and delusion. *South.*

What are most of the histories of the world but
lies? Lyes immortalized and consigned over as
a perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South.*

To FLAM. v. a. [from the noun.] To
deceive with a lie. Merely cant.

For so our ignorance was *flam'd*,
To damn ourselves t' avoid being damn'd.

God is not to be *flammed* off with lyes, who
knows exactly what thou can'st do, and what not. *South.*

FLA

FLAMBEAU. n. f. [French.] A lighted
torch.

The king seized a *flambeau* with zeal to destroy.

As the attendants carried each of them a *flam-
beau* in their hands, the sultan, after having or-
dered all the lights to be put out, gave the word
to enter the house, find out the criminal, and put
him to death. *Addison's Guardian.*

FLAME. n. f. [*flamma*, Latin; *flamme*,
French.]

1. Light emitted from fire.

Is not *flame* a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated
red hot, that is to hot, as to shine? For bodies
do not *flame* without emitting a copious fume,
and this fume burns in the *flame*. *Newton.*

What *flame*, what lightning e'er
So quick an active force did bear! *Cowley.*

2. Fire.

Jove, Prometheus' theft allow;
The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him
now. *Cowley.*

3. Ardour of temper or imagination;
brightness of fancy; vigour of thought.

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaster have the loudest *flame*;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame*:
In both our English genius is express'd,
Lofty and bold but negligently dress'd. *Haller.*

4. Ardour of inclination.

Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame*.

5. Passion of love.

My heart's on *flame*, and does like fire
To her aspire. *Cowley.*
Come arm'd in *flames*; for I would prove
All the extremities of love. *Cowley.*

No warning of th' approaching *flame*;
Swiftly like sudden death it came:
I lov'd the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

To FLAME. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To shine as fire; to burn with emission
of light.

Can you think to blow out the intended fire
your city is ready to *flame* in, with such weak
breath as this? *Shakespeare.*

He fell *flaming* through th' ethereal sky
To bottomless perdition. *Milton.*

Hell all around
As one great furnace *flam'd*. *Milton.*

2. To shine like flame.

Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,
And chusing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

3. To break out in violence of passion.

FLAMECOLOURED. adj. [*flame* and *col-
our*.] Of a bright yellow colour.

'Tis strong, and it does indifferent well in
flamecoloured stockings. *Shakespeare.*

August shall bear the form of a young man of
a fierce and choleric aspect, in a *flamecoloured*
garment. *Peacham.*

FLAMEN. n. f. [Latin.] A priest; one
that officiates in solemn offices.

Then first the *flamen* tasted living food;
Next his grim idol smear'd with human blood.

FLAMMABILITY. n. f. [*flamma*, Latin.]
The quality of admitting to be set on
fire, so as to blaze.

In the sulphur of bodies tonified, that is, the
oily, fat, and unctuous parts, consist the princi-
ples of *flammability*. *Brown.*

FLAMMATION. n. f. [*flammatio*, Latin.]
The act of setting on flame.

White or crystalline arsenick, being artificial,
and sublimed with salt, will not endure *flammation*.

FLAMMEOUS. adj. [*flammeus*, Latin.]
Consisting of flame; resembling flame.

FLA

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body.

FLAMMIFEROUS. adj. [*flammifer*, Lat.]
Bringing flame. *DiD.*

FLAMMIVOMOUS. adj. [*flamma* and *vomo*,
Latin.] Vomiting out flame. *DiD.*

FLAMY. adj. [from *flame*.]

1. Inflamed; burning; blazing.
My thoughts imprison'd in my secret woes,
With *flamy* breaths do issue oft in sound. *Sidney.*

2. Having the nature of flame.
The vital spirits of living creatures are a sub-
stance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter;
and though airy and flame, being free, will not well
mingle, yet bound in by a body they will. *Bacon.*

FLANK. n. f. [*flanc*, French, according
to *Menage*, from *dayu*; more probably
from *latus*, Latin.]

1. That part of the side of a quadruped
near the hinder thigh.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the
flank. *Peacham.*

2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower
belly.

He said, and pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent:
Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,
His costlier pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downward near his *flank* descends. *Pope.*

3. The side of any army or fleet.

Great ordnance and small shot thundered and
showered upon our men from their rampier in
front, and from the galleys that lay at sea in *flank*.
Bacon's War with Spain.

Gray was appointed to stand on the left side,
in such sort as he might take the *flank* of the
enemy. *Hayward.*

To right and left the front
Divided, and to either *flank* retir'd. *Milton.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the
bastion which reaches from the curtain
to the face, and defends the opposite
face, the flank and the curtain.

To FLANK. v. a.

1. To attack the side of a battalion or
fleet.

2. To be posted so as to overlook or
command any pass on the side.

With sates averse against their king's command,
Arm'd on the right, and on the left they stand,
And *flank* the passage. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To secure on the side.

By the rich scent we found our perfum'd prey,
Which, *flank'd* with rocks, did close in covert
lay. *Dryden.*

FLANKER. n. f. [from *flank*.] A fortifi-
cation jutting out so as to command
the side of a body marching to the
assault.

The Turks, discouraged with the loss of their
fellows, and fore beaten by the Spaniards out of
their *flankers*, were enforced to retire. *Knuttes.*

Like storms of hail the stones fell down from
high,

Cast from the bulwarks, *flankers*, posts, and
towers. *Fairfax.*

To FLANKER. v. a. [*flanquer*, French.]
To defend by lateral fortifications.

FLANNEL. n. f. [*gwlanen*, Welsh; from
gwlan, wool, *Davies*.] A soft nappy
stuff of wool.

I cannot answer the Welsh *flannel*. *Shaksp.*

FLAP. n. f. [*læppe*, Saxon.]

1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose,
fastened only by one side.

There is a peculiar provision for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous flap upon the opening of the larynx, which hath an open cavity for the admission of the air. *Brown.*

Some surgeons make a crucial incision, upon the supposition that the wound will more easily heal by turning down the flap. *Sherr.*

2. The motion of any thing broad and loose.

3. A disease in horses.

When a horse has the *flap*, you may perceive his lips swelled on both sides of his mouth; and that which is in the blisters is like the white of an egg: cut some flashes with a knife, and rub it once with salt, and it will cure. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FLAP. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.

A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, took sanctuary in a ditch with a beetle: the eagle *flaps* off the former, and devoured the other. *L'Estrange.*
Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, that stinks and stings. *Pope.*

2. To move with a flap or noise made by the stroke of any thing broad.

With fruitless toil
Flap filmy pinions off, to extricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound. *Philips.*
Three times, all in the dead of night,
A bell was heard to ring;
And shrieking at her window thrice
The raven *flapp'd* his wing. *Tickel.*

To FLAP. v. n.

1. To ply the wings with noise.

'Tis common for a duck to run *flapping* and fluttering away, as if maimed, to carry people from her young. *L'Estrange.*
The dire *flapping* on the shield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, disheartened him in the duel. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To fall with flaps or broad parts depending.

When suffocating mists obscure the morn,
Let thy worst wig, long us'd to storms, be worn;
This knows the powder'd footman, and with care
Beneath his *flapping* hat secures his hair. *Gay.*

FLA'DRAGON. n. f. [from a dragon supposed to breathe fire.]

1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.

2. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

He plays at quoits well, and eats conger and fennel, and drinks candles ends for *flapdragons*, and rides the wild mare with the boys. *Shaksp.*

To FLA'DRAGON. v. a. [from the noun.]

To swallow; to devour. *Low cant.*
But to make an end of the ship, to see how the sea *flapdragoned* it. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

FLA'P'EARED. adj. [flap and ear.] Having loose and broad ears.

A whorlson, beetle-headed *flap-eared* knave. *Shakspare.*

To FLARE. v. a. [from *floderen*, to flutter, Dutch, *Skinner*, perhaps accidentally changed from *glare*.]

1. To flutter with a splendid show.

She shall be loose enrob'd,
With ribbands pendant *flaring* 'bout her head. *Shakspare.*

2. To glitter with transient lustre.

Doctrine and life, colours, and light, in one
When they combine and mingle, bring
A strong regard and awe; but speech alone
Doth vanish like a *flaring* thing,
And in the ear, not conscience, rings. *Herbert.*

3. To glitter offensively.

When the sun begins to sing
His *flaring* beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves. *Milton.*

4. To be in too much light.

I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all the day. *Prior.*

FLASH. n. f. [Dutch, *Minshew*.]

1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze.

When the cross blue lightning seem'd to open
The breast of heav'n, I did present myself
E'en in the aim and very flash of it. *Shakspare.*
We see a *flash* of a piece is seen sooner than the noise is heard. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
One with a *flash* begins, and ends in smog;
The other out of smog brings glorious light. *Reformation.*

And as Ægeon, when with heaven he strove,
Defy'd the forked lightning from afar,
At fifty mouths his flaming breath expires,
And *flash* for *flash* returns, and fires for fires. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols?
Your songs? your *flashes* of merriment, that were
Wont to set the table in a roar? *Shakspare.*
Wicked men prefer the light *flashes* of a wan-
ton mirth, which for a while suspend reflection,
and hide the sinner from himself, to such discourses
as awaken conscience. *Rogers.*

3. A short transient state.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a
flash. *Bacon.*

4. A body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH. v. n.

1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame.

This salt powdered, and put into a crucible,
was, by the injection of well kindled charcoal,
made to *flash* divers times, almost like melted
nitre. *Boyle.*

2. To burst out into any kind of violence.

By day and night he wrongs me; ev'ry hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at odds. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

They *flash* out sometimes into an irregular
greatness of thought. *Falton on the Classics.*

To FLASH. v. a. To strike up large bodies of water from the surface.

With his raging arms he rudely *flash'd*
The waves about, and all his armour swept,
That all the blood and filth away was walk'd. *Fairy Queen.*

If the sea-water be *flashed* with a stick or oar,
the same casteth a shining colour, and the drops
resemble sparkles of fire. *Caveau.*

FLA'SHER. n. f. [from *flash*.] A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLA'SHILY. adv. [from *flashy*.] With empty show; without real power of wit, or solidity of thought.

FLA'SHY. adj. [from *flash*.]

1. Empty; not solid; showy without substance.

Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of
a large discourse. *Digby on the Soul, Dedica.*
When they list, their lean and *flashy* tongues
Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched draw. *Milton.*

This mean conceit, this darling mystery,
Which thou think'st nothing, friend! thou shalt
not buy;
Nor will I change for all the *flashy* wit. *Dryden.*

2. [from *flaccidus*, *Skinner*.] Inspid; without force or spirit.

Distilled books are, like common distilled
waters, *flashy* things. *Bacon's Essays.*
The tastes that most offend in fruits, herbs, and
roots, are bitter, harsh, sour, watery or *flashy*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FLASK. n. f. [*flasque*, French.]

1. A bottle; a vessel.

Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask;
But the Champagne is to each man his *flask*. *King.*

2. A powder-horn.

Powder in a skulls soldier's *flask*. *Shakspare.*

FLA'SKET. n. f. [from *flask*.] A vessel in which viands are served.

Another place'd
The silver stands with golden *flaskets* grac'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FLAT. adj. [*plat*, French.]

1. Horizontally level without inclination.

Thou, all-shaking thunder,
Strike *flat* the thick rotundity o' th' world. *Shakspare's King Lear.*

Virtue could see to do what virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon
Were in the *flat* sea sunk. *Milton.*

The houses are *flat* roofed to walk upon, so
that every bomb that fell on them would take
effect. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Smooth; without protuberances.

In the dawning of the next day we might
plainly discern it was a land *flat* to our sight, and
full of bogeage. *Bacon.*

3. Not elevated; fallen; not erect.

Cease 't admire, and beauty's plumes
Fall *flat*, and shrink into a trivial toy,
At every sudden lightning quite abash'd. *Milton.*

4. Level with the ground.

In them is plainest taught, and easiest learnt,
What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so,
What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat*. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

That Christ-church stands above ground, and
that the church of Westminster lies not *flat* upon
it, is your lordship's commendation. *South.*

5. Lying prostrate; lying along.

The wood-born people fall before her *flat*,
And worship her as goddess of the wood. *Fairy Queen.*

That lamentable wound,
Which laid that wretched prince *flat* on the ground. *David.*

6. [In painting.] Wanting relief; wanting prominence of the figures.

7. Tasteless; insipid; dead.

He, like a puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a *flat* tamed piece. *Shaksp.*
Taste so divine! that what of sweet before
Hath touch'd my sense, *flat* seems to this and
harsh. *Milton.*

The miry fields
Rejoicing in rich mold, most ample fruit
Of beauteous form produce; pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue inelegant and *flat*. *Philips.*

8. Dull; unanimated; frigid.

Short speeches fly abroad like darts, and are
thought to be shot out of secret intentions; but as
for large discourses, they are *flat* things, and not
so much noted. *Bacon.*

Some short excursions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but *flat* insipid stuff. *Dryden.*

9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected.

I feel my genial spirits droop,
My hopes all *flat*, nature within me seems
In all her functions weary of herself. *Milton.*

10. Unpleasing; tasteless.

How weary, stale, *flat* and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world! *Shaksp.*
To one firmly persuaded of the reality of
heavenly happiness, and earnestly desirous of ob-
taining it, all earthly satisfactions must needs
look little, and grow *flat* and unfavourable. *Atterb.*

11. Preremptory; absolute; downright.

His horse with *flat* tiring taught him, that
discreet stays make speedy journeys. *Sibbery.*
It is a *flat* wrong to punish the thought or pur-
pose of any before it be enacted; for true justice
punisheth nothing but the evil act or wicked
word. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

As it is in the nature of all men to love liberty,
so they become *flat* libertines, and fall to all li-
centiousness. *Spencer.*

You start away,
And lend no ear unto my purposes;
Those prisoners you shall keep:
—I will, that 's flat. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

Thus repuls'd, our final hope
Is flat despair: we must exasperate
Th' Almighty Victor to spend all his rage,
And that must end us. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

If thou sit in wine or wantonness,
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;
Fratry gets pardon by submissiveness,
But he that boasts, shuts that out of his story,
He makes flat war with God, and doth defy,
With his meek cloud of earth, the spacious sky. *Herbert.*

You had broke and robb'd his house,
And stole his talismanic boules;
And all his new-found old inventions,
With flat felonious intentions. *Hudibras.*

12. Not shrill; not acute; not sharp in sound.

If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will
make no ring, out a flat noise or rattle. *Bacon.*

The upper end of the windpipe is endued with
several cartilages and muscles to contract or dilate
it, as we would have our voice flat or sharp.

Ray on the Creation.

FLAT. n. f.

1. A level; an extended plane.

The strings of a lute, viol, or virginals, give
a far greater sound, by reason of the knot, board
and concave underneath, than if there were no-
thing but only the flat of a board to let in the up-
per air into the lower. *Bacon.*

Because the air receiveth great tincture from
the earth, expanse flesh or fish, both upon a flake
of wood some height above the earth, and upon
the flat of the earth. *Bacon.*

It comes near an artificial miracle to make di-
vers distinct eminences appear a flat by force of
shadows, and yet the shadows themselves not to
appear. *Wotton's Architecture.*

He has cut the side of the rock into a flat for
a garden; and by laying on it the waste earth,
that he has found in several of the neighbouring
parts, furnished out a kind of luxury for a hermit.

Addison on Italy.

2. Even ground; not mountainous.

Now pile your dust upon the quick and dead,
'Till of this flat a mountain you have made,
T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the skyish head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The way is ready and not long,
Beyond a row of myrtles, on a flat,
Fast by a mountain. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. A smooth low ground exposed to inundations.

The ocean, overpeering of his list,
Kiss not the flats with more impetuous haste
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'erhears your officers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

All the infections, that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall. *Shaksp.*

Half my pow'rs this night,
Passing these flats, are taking by the tide;
These Lincoln walches have devour'd them. *Shakespeare's King John.*

4. Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep enough for ships.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats. *Shakespeare.*

The difficulty is very great in bring them in or
out through so many flats and sands, if wind and
weather be not very favourable. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Having newly left these grammatical flats and
shallows, where they fluck unreasonably, they
are now turmoiled with their unballasted wits in
fathomless and inquiet deeps of controversy. *Milton.*

Full in the prince's passage hills of land,
And dang'rous flats, in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled depths betray. *Dryden.*

Must we now have occasion of mere flats and
shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

5. The broad side of a blade.

A dated mandate came
From that great will which moves this mighty
frame,

Bid me to thee, my royal charge, repair,
To guard thee from the demons of the air;
My flaming sword above 'em to display,
All keen and ground upon the edge of day,
The flat to sweep the visions from thy mind,
The edge to cut 'em through that flay behind. *Dryden.*

6. Depression of thought or language.

Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I
therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats
amongst his elevations, when 'tis evident he creeps
along sometimes for above an hundred lines to-
gether? *Dryden.*

7. A surface without relief, or promi- nences.

Are there then such ravishing charms in a dull
unvaried flat, to make a sufficient compensation
for the chief things of the ancient mountains,
and for the precious things of the lasting hills? *Bentley.*

To FLAT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To level; to depress; to make broad and smooth.

The ancients say, if you take two twigs of
several fruit-trees, and flat them on the sides, and
bind them close, and set them in the ground,
they will come up in one stock. *Bacon.*

With horrid shapes she does her sons expose,
Dilates their swelling lips, and flats their nose. *Creech.*

2. To make vapid.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a
linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight four
feet deep within the earth, though in a moist
place and rainy time, were become a little harder
than they were; otherwise fresh in their colour,
but their juice somewhat flattened. *Bacon.*

To FLAT. v. n.

1. To grow flat; to opposed to swell.

I burnt it the second time, and observed the
skin shrink, and the swelling to flat yet more
than at first. *Temple.*

2. To render unanimated or evanid.

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely
to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devo-
tion, than unpremeditated and confused variety
to distract and lose it. *King Charles.*

FLATLONG. adv. [flat and long.] With the flat downward; not edgewise.

What a blow was there given?
—An it had fallen flatlong. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

FLATLY. adv. [from flat.]

1. Horizontally; without inclination.

2. Without prominence or elevation.

3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.

4. Peremptorily; downright.

He in these wars had flatly refused his aid. *Sidney.*

Thereupon they flatly disavouch
To yield him more obedience, or support. *Dan.*

Unjust, thou say'st it,
Flatly unjust, to bind with laws the free. *Milt.*

Not any interpreters allow it to be spoken of
such as flatly deny the being of God; but of
them that believing his existence, exclude him
from directing the world. *Bentley.*

FLATNESS. n. f. [from flat.]

1. Evenness; level extension.

2. Want of relief or prominence.

It appears so very plain and uniform, that one
would think the corner looked on the flatness of
a figure, as one of the greatest beauties in sculp-
ture. *Addison on Medals.*

3. Deadness; insipidity; vapidness.

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned
by the too free admission of air into the vessel. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Dejection of fortune.

The emperor of Russia was my father;
Oh, that he were alive, and here beholding
His daughter's trial! that he did but see
The flatness of my misery! *Shakespeare.*

5. Dejection of mind; want of life; want of spirit.

How fast does obscurity, flatness, and imper-
tinency flow in upon our meditations? 'Tis a
difficult task to talk to the purpose, and to put
life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier.*

6. Dulness; insipidity; frigidity.

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into
fustian, and others sunk into flatness. *Pope.*

7. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.

Take two saucers, and strike the edge of the
one against the bottom of the other within a pale
of water, and you shall find the sound groweth
more flat, even while part of the saucer is above
the water; but that flatness of sound is joined
with a harshness. *Bacon.*

To FLATTER. v. a. [flair, French; from flat.]

1. To make even or level, without promi- nence or elevation.

2. To beat down to the ground.

If they should lie in it, and beat it down, or
flatten it, it will rise again. *Mortimer.*

3. To make vapid.

4. To deject; to depress; to dispirit.

To FLATTER. v. n.

1. To grow even or level.

2. To grow dull and insipid.

Here joys that endure for ever, flesh and in vi-
gour, are opposed to satisfactions that are at-
tended with satiety and surfeits, and flatten in the
very tasting. *L'Esperance.*

FLATTER. n. f. [from flat.] The work- man or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLATTER. v. a. [flatter, French.]

1. To sooth with praises; to please with blandishments; to gratify with servile obsequiousness; to gain by false compli- ments.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,
He says he does; being then most flattered. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

His nature is too noble for the world;
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Or Jove for his power to thunder: his heart's his
mouth: *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

What his breast forges that his tongue must vent. *Shakespeare.*

He that flattereth his neighbour, spreadeth a net
for his feet. *Proverbs.*

He flattereth himself in his own eyes, until his
iniquity be found hateful. *Psalms.*

After this way of flattering their willing bene-
factors out of part, they contrived another of for-
cing their unwilling neighbours out of all their
possessions. *Deacy of Picty.*

Averse alike to flatter or offend. *Pope.*

I scorn to flatter you or any man. *Newman.*

2. To praise falsely.

Flatter'd crimes of a licentious age,
Provoke our censure. *Young.*

3. To please; to sooth. This sense is purely gallic.

A concert of voices supporting themselves by
their different parts makes a harmony, pleasingly
fills the ears and flattens them. *Dryden.*

4. To raise false hopes.

He, always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee, of flatt'ring gales
Unmindful. *Milton.*

FLATTERER. n. f. [from *flatter*.] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleasing falsties.

When I tell him he hates *flatterers*,
He says he does; being then most flattered.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

Some praises proceed merely of flattery; and if he be an ordinary *flatterer*, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man: if he be a cunning *flatterer*, which is a man's self. But if he be an impudent *flatterer*, look wherein a man is conscious to himself that he is most defective, and is most out of countenance in himself, that will the *flatterer* entitle him to perforce.

Bacon

If we from wealth to poverty descend,
Want gives to know the *flatterer* from the friend.

Dryden.

After treating her like a goddess, the husband uses her like a woman: what is still worse, the most abject *flatterers* degenerate into the greatest tyrants.

Addison's Guardian.

The publick should know this: yet whoever goes about to inform them, shall be censured for a *flatterer*.

Swift.

FLATTERY. n. f. [from *flatter*; *flatterie*, French.] False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation.

Minds, by nature great, are conscious of their greatness;
And hold it mean to borrow ought from flattery.

Rowe.

Simple pride for flattery makes demands.
See how they beg an alms of flattery!

They languish, O! support them with a lye.

Young.

FLATTISH. adj. [from *flat*.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

There are from three inches over to six or seven, and of a flattish shape.

Woodward on Fossils.

FLATULENCY. n. f. [from *flatulent*.]

1. Windiness; fulness of wind; turbulence by wind confined.

Vegetable substances contain a great deal of air, which expands itself, producing all the disorders of flatulency.

Arbuthnot

2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness.

Whether most of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to, may be determined by any that considers the natural flatulency of that airy scheme of notions.

Glanville.

FLATULENT. adj. [*flatulentus*, *flatus*, Latin.]

1. Turgid with air; windy.

Pease are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion.

Arbuthnot.

Flatulent tumours are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger; but readily return, by their elasticity, to a tumid state again.

Quincy.

2. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy.

To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our grosser faculties, is a flatulent vanity.

Glanville.

How many of these flatulent writers have sunk in their reputation, after seven or eight editions of their works.

Dryden.

FLATUOSITY. n. f. [*flatuosité*, French; from *flatus*, Latin.] Windiness; fulness of air.

The cause is flatulosity; for wind stirred, moveth to expel; and all purgers have in them a raw spirit of wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach and belly.

Bacon.

FLATUOUS. adj. [from *flatus*, Latin.] Windy; full of wind.

Rhubarb in the stomach, in a small quantity, doth digest and overcome, being not flatuous nor loathsome; and so sendeth it to the mesentery veins, and, being opening, it helpeth down urine.

Bacon's Natural History

FLATUS. n. f. [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, caused by indigestion and a gross internal perspiration; which is therefore discoloured by warm aromatics.

Quincy.

FLATWISE. adj. [flat and wise; so it should be written, not *flatways*.] With the flat downward; not the edge.

Its posture in the earth was flatwise, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was deposited.

Woodward on Fossils

TO FLAUNT. v. n.

1. To make a fluttering show in apparel.

With ivy canopy'd, and interwove
With flaunting honey-luckle

Milton.

These courtiers of applause deny themselves things convenient to flaunt it out, being frequently enough vain to imitate their own desires to their vanity.

Boyle.

Here, attir'd beyond our purse, we go,
For useless ornament and flaunting show:

We take on trust, in purple robes to shine,
And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine.

Dryden.

You sat, you loiter about alehouses, or flaunt about the streets in your new-gilt chariot, never minding me nor your numerous family.

Arbuth.

2. To be hung with something loose and flying. This seems not to be proper: the words *flaunt* and *flutter* might with more propriety have changed their places.

Fortune in men has some small difference made;
One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade.

Pope.

FLAUNT. n. f. Any thing loose and airy.

How would he look to see his work so noble,
Wildly bound up, what would he say! or how
Should I in these my burrow'd flaunts behold
The sternness of his presence!

Shakespeare.

FLAVOUR. n. f.

1. Power of pleasing the taste.

They have a certain flavour, at their first appearance, from several accidental circumstances, which they may lose, if not taken early.

Addison.

2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance.

Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,
With bending heads, to night their bloom disclose,
Each seems to smell the flavour which the other
blows.

Dryden.

FLAVOROUS. adj. [from *flavour*.]

1. Delightful to the palate.

Sweet grapes degenerate there, and fruits decline'd
From their first flavourous taste, renounce their kind.

Dryden.

2. Fragrant; odorous.

FLAW. n. f. [*flaw*, to break; ploh, Saxon, a garment.]

1. A crack or breach in any thing.

This heart shall break into a thousand flaws
Or ere I weep.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Wool, new-storm, being laid casually upon a vessel of verjuice, after some time had drunk up a great part of the verjuice, though the vessel were whole, without any flaw, and had not the lung-hole open.

Bacon's Natural History.

We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole or flaw.

Boyle.

A flaw is in thy ill-bak'd vessel found:
'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring sound.

Dryd.

As if great Atlas, from his height,
Should sink beneath his heavenly weight;
And with a mighty flaw the flaming walt, as
once it shall,

Should gape immense, and rushing down, o'er-
whelm this nether ball.

Dryden.

Whether the nymph shall break Diana's bow,
Or some frail china-ear receive a flaw.

Pope.

He that would keep his house in repair, must attend every little breach or flaw, and supply it

immediately, else time alone will bring all to ruin.

Swift.

2. A fault; defect; something that weakens or invalidates.

Yet certain though it be, it hath flaws; for that the scribes and brokers do value unfound men to serve their own turn.

Bacon's Essays.

Tiditions were a proof alone,
Could we be certain such they were, so known:
But since some flaws in long detractions may be,
They make not truth but probability.

Dryden.

And laid her dowry out in law,
To null her jointure with a flaw.

Hudibras.

Their judgment has found a flaw in what the
generality of mankind admires.

Addison.

So many flaws had this vow in its first conception.

Atterbury.

3. A sudden gust; a violent blast. [from *fluo*, Latin.] Obsolete.

Being incens'd, he's flint;
As humorous as winter, and as sudden
As flaws congeal the spring of day.

Shaksp.

Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in
awe,

Should patch a wall, & expel the winter's flaw.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

As a huge fish, laid
Near to the cold weed-gathering shore, is with a
north flaw frid,

Shoots back; to, sent against the ground,
Was foil'd Eumelus.

Chapman's Iliad.

Bursting their brazen dungeon, arm'd with ice,
And snow, and hail, and stormy gust, and flaw,

Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argelies loud,
And Thraçias rend the woods, and seas upturn.

Milton.

I heard the rack,
As earth and sky would mingle; but myself
Was distant; and these flaws, though mortals
fear them,

As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Or to the earth's dark basins underneath,
Are to the main inconsiderable.

Milton.

4. A tumult; a tempestuous uproar.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage
Until the golden circuit on thy head
Do calm the fury of this madbrain'd flaw.

Shakespeare's Henry vi.

The fort's revolted to the emperor,
The gates are open'd, the portcullis drawn,
And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in; I heard the mighty flaw;
When first it broke, the crowding ensigns saw
Which choak'd the passage.

Dryden's Aureng.

5. A sudden commotion of mind.

Oh these flaws and starts,
Impostors to true fear, would become
A woman's story at a Winter's fire.

Shakespeare.

TO FLAW. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To break; to crack; to damage with fissure.

But his flaw'd heart,
A lack, too weak the conflict to support,
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst smilingly.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

The cup was flawed with such a multitude of
little cracks, that it looks like a white, not like
a crystalline cup.

Boyle.

The brazen culdrons with the frosts are flaw'd,
The garment stiff with ice, at hearths is thaw'd.

Dryden.

2. To break; to violate. Out of use.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath at-
tach'd

Our merchant's goods.

Shaksp. Henry VIII.

FLAWLESS. adj. [from *flaw*.] Without cracks; without defects.

A star of the first magnitude, which the more
high, more vast, and more flawless, shines only
bright enough to make itself conspicuous.

Boyle.

FLAWN. n. f. [*plena*, Saxon; *flan* French; *vlaye*, Dutch.] A sort of cuillard; a pie
baked in a dish.

Fill oven full of *flaws*, Ginny pass not for sleep,
To-morrow thy father his wake-day will keep.

To FLA'WTER. v. a. To scrape or pare a skin.

FLA'WY. adj. [from *flaw*.] Full of flaws.
FLAX. n. f. [pleax, plex, Saxon; vlas, Dutch.]

1. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made.

2. The fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner.

I'll fetch some *flax*, and whites of eggs,
T' apply to 's bleeding face.

Then on the rock a scanty measure place
Of vital *flax*, and turn'd the wheel again,
And turning sung.

FLA'XCOMB. n. f. [flax and comb.] The instrument with which the fibres or flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.

FLA'XRESSER. n. f. [flax and dress.] He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLA'XEN. adj. [from *flax*.]

1. Made of flax.
The matron at her nightly task,
With pensive labour draws the *flaxen* thread.

The best materials for making ligatures are the *flaxen* thread that thornmakers use.

2. Fair, long, and flowing, as if made of flax.

I bought a fine *flaxen* long wig

FLA'XWEED. n. f. A plant.

To FLAY. v. a. [ad *flaa*, Islandick; *flae*, Danish; *vlaan*, Dutch.]

1. To strip off the skin.

I must have been eaten with wild beasts, or have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and been *flayed* alive.

Whilst the old leitical hierarchy continued, it was part of the ministerial office to *flay* the sacrifices.

Then give command the sacrifice to haste;
Let the *flay'd* victims in the plains be cast;
And sacred vows, and mystick song, apply'd
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride.

2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing.

They *flay* their skin from off them, break their bones, and chop them in pieces.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting scraws, which is *flaying* off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins.

FLA'YER. n. f. [from *flay*.] He that strips off the skin of any thing.

FLA. n. f. [plea, Saxon; *vloey*, Dutch; *flaech*, Scottish.] A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping, which sucks the blood of larger animals.

While wormwood hath seed, get a handful or twain,

To save against March to make *fla* to refrain:
Where chamber is swept, and wormwood is srown,

No *fla* for his life dare abide to be known.

A valiant *fla* that dares eat his breakfast on the tip of a lion.

Flas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture.

To FLEA. v. a. [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLE'ABANE. n. f. [flea and bane.] A plant.

It hath undivided leaves, which, for the most part, are glutinous, and have a strong scent: the cup of the flower is for the most part scaly, and of a cylindrical form: the flower is composed of

many florets, which are succeeded by seeds with a downy substance adhering to them.

FLE'ABITE. } n. f. [flea and bite.]

FLE'ABITING. } n. f. [flea and bite.]

1. Red marks caused by fleas.

The attendance of a cancer is commonly a breaking out all over the body, like a *fleabiting*.

2. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.

A gout, a cholick, a cutting off an arm or leg, or searing the acil, are but *fleabites* to the pains of the soul.

The same expence that breaks one man's back, is not a *fleabiting* to another.

FLE'ABITTEN. adj. [flea and bite.]

1. Stung by fleas.

2. Mean; worthless.

Fleabitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of Presby'try, where laymen guide,
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.

FLRAK. v. a. [from *flocus*, Latin. See *FLAKE*.] A small lock, thread, or twist.

The businesses of men depend upon these little long *flaks* or threads of hemp and flax.

FLAAM. n. f. [corrupted from *φλεβοτομος*, the instrument used in phlebotomy.] An instrument used to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

FLA'WORT. n. f. [flea and wort.] A plant.

To FLECK. v. a. [fleck, German, a spot, Skinner: perhaps it is derived from *fleak*, or *fleke*, an old word for a grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid transverse, from the Islandick *flake*.] To spot; to streak; to stripe; to dapple; to variegate.

Let it not see the dawning *fleck* the skies,
Nor the grey morning from the ocean rise.

Fleck'd in her face, and with disorder'd hair
Her garments ruffled, and her bosom bare.

Both *fleck'd* with white, the true Arcadian brain.

To FLE'CKER. v. a. [from *fleck*.] To spot; to mark with strokes or touches of different colours; to mark with red whelkes.

The grey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light;

And darkness *fleck'd*, like a drunkard, reels
From forth day's path, and Titan's burning wheels.

FLED. The preterit and participle; not properly of fly, to use the wings, but of flee, to run away.

Truth is *fled* far away, and leasing is hard at hand.

In vain for life he to the altar *fled*;
Ambition and revenge have certain speed.

FLEDGE. adj. [flederen, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able to fly; qualified to leave the nest.

We did find
The shells of *fledge* souls left behind.

His locks behind,
Illustrious on his shoulders, *fledge* with wings,
Lay waving round.

To FLEDGE. v. a. [from the adjective.]

To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers.

The birds were not as yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves.

The speedy growth of birds that are hatched in nests, and fed by the old ones, till they be *fledged* and come almost to full bigness in about a fortnight, seems to me an argument of Providence.

The sandals of celestial mould,
Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold,
Surround her feet.

To FLEER. v. n. pret. fled. [This word is now almost universally written *fly*, though properly to *fly*, *fleo*zan, *flew*, is to move with wings, and *flee*, *flean*, to run away. They are now confounded.] To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.

Behold, this city is near to *flee* unto.

Macduff is *fled* to England.

Were men so dull they could not see
That Lyce painted; should they *flee*
Like simple birds into a net,

So grossly woven and ill set?

None of us fall into those circumstances of danger, want, or pain, that can have hopes of relief but from God alone; none in all the world to *flee* to, but him.

FLEECE. n. f. [plyr, pley, Saxon; *vleese*, Dutch.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.

Giving account of the annual increase
Both of their lambs and of their woolly *fleece*.

So many days my ewes have been with young,
So many months ere I shall shear the *fleece*.

I am shepherd to another man,
And do not shear the *fleece* that I graze.

Sailors have used every night to hang *fleece* of wool on the sides of their ships, towards the water; and they have crushed fresh water out of them in the morning.

The sheep will prove much to the advantage of the woollen manufacture, by the fineness of the *fleece*.

To FLEECE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To clip the *fleece* off a sheep.

2. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of its wool.

Courts of justice have a small pension, so that they are tempted to take bribes, and to *fleece* the people.

FLEE'CED. adj. [from *fleece*.] Having *fleece* of wool.

As when two rams, stirr'd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich *fleece'd* flock,
Their horned fronts so fierce on either side
Do meet, that with the terror of the shock
Antonied both stand senseless as a block.

FLEE'CY. adj. [from *fleece*.] Woolly; covered with wool.

Not all the *fleece* wealth
That doth enrich these downs is worth a thought
To that my errand.

From eastern point
Of Libra, to the *fleecey* star, that bears
Andromeda far off Atlantic seas.

Let her glad valleys smile with wavy corn;
Let *fleecey* flocks her rising hills adorn.

The good shepherd tends his *fleecey* care,
Seeks bestest pasture, and the purest air;
Explores the lost, the wand'ring sheep dued.

To FLEER. v. n. [fleanbian, to trifle, Sax. *flaardan*, Scottish. Skinner thinks it formed from *leer*.]

1. To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt.

F L E

F L E

F L E

- You speak to Casca, and to such a man
That is no *fleeing* tell-tale. *Shakespeare.*
Dares the slave
Come hither, cover'd with an antick face,
To *flee* and scorn at our solemnity! *Shakespeare.*
Do I, like the female tribe,
Think it well to *flee* and gibe? *Swift.*
2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.
How popular and courteous; how they grin
And *flee* upon every man they meet! *Burton.*
- FLEER. n. f.** [from the verb.]
1. Mockery expressed either in words or looks.
Enave yourself,
And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable
scoons,
That dwell in every region of his face. *Shaksp.*
2. A deceitful grin of civility.
He shall generally spy such false lines, and
such a fly treacherous *flee* upon the face of de-
ceivers, that he shall be sure to have a cast of
their eye to warn him, before they give him a
cast of their nature to betray him. *South.*
- FLEERER. n. f.** [from *flee*.] A mocker;
a fawner. *Diſt.*
- FLEET, FLEOT, FLOT.** Are all derived
from the Saxon *pleot*, which signifies a
bay or gulf. *Gibson's Camden.*
- FLEET. n. f.** [plota, Saxon.] A company
of ships; a navy.
Our pray'rs are heard; our master's *fleet* shall go
As far as winds can bear, or waters flow. *Prior.*
- FLEET. n. f.** [pleot, Saxon, an estuary,
or arm of the sea.] A creek; an inlet
of water. A provincial word, from
which the Fleet prison and Fleet-street
are named.
They have a very good way in Essex of drain-
ing lands that have land-floods or *fleets* running
through them, which make a kind of a small
creek. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- FLEET. adj.** [fletur, Islandick.]
1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.
Upon that shore he spied Aun stand;
There by his master left, when late he far'd
In Phædræ's *fleet* bark. *Fairy Queen.*
I take him for the better dog:
—Thou art a fool: if Echo were as *fleet*,
I would esteem him worth a dozen such. *Shaksp.*
He had in his stables one of the *fleest* horses
in England. *Clarendon.*
His fear was greater than his haste;
For fear, though *fleeter* than the wind,
Believes 'tis always left behind. *Hudibras.*
So fierce they drove, their couriers were so *fleet*,
That the turf trembled underneath their feet. *Dryden.*
He told us that the welkin would be clear
When swallows *flee* four high and sport in air. *Gay.*
2. [In the husbandry of some provinces.]
Light; superficially fruitful.
Mari cope-ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay,
unless where it is very *fleet* for pasture. *Mortimer.*
3. Skimming the surface. *Cant word.*
Those lands must be plowed *fleet*. *Mortimer.*
- To FLEET. v. n.** [plotan, Saxon.]
1. To fly swiftly; to vanish.
How all the other passions *flee* to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair!
Shakespeare.
A wolf, who, hang'd for human slaughter,
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul *flee*. *Shakespeare.*
2. To be in a transient state; the same
with *flee*.
Our understanding, to make a complete notion,
must add something else to this *fleeing* and un-
remarkable superficialities, that may bring it to our
acquaintance. *Digby on Bodies.*

- O *fleeing* joys
Of Paradise, dear bought with lasting woe!
Adrian.
- While I listen to thy voice,
Chloris! I feel my life decay:
That powerful noise
Calls my *fleeing* soul away. *Waller.*
As empty clouds by rising winds are tost,
Their *fleeing* forms scarce sooner found than lost. *Prior.*
- To FLEET. v. a.**
1. To skim the water.
Who swelling sails in Caspian sea doth cross,
And in frail wood an Adrian gulph doth *flee*,
Doth not, I ween, so many evils meet. *Fairy Q.*
2. To live merrily, or pass time away
lightly.
Many young gentlemen flock to him every day,
and *flee* the time carelessly as they did in the
golden age. *Shakespeare.*
3. [In the country.] To skim milk; to
take off the cream: whence the word
fleeing dish.
- FLEETING-DISH. n. f.** [from *flee* and
dish.] A skimming bowl.
- FLEETLY. adv.** [from *flee*.] Swiftly;
nimble; with swift pace.
- FLEETNESS. n. f.** [from *flee*.] Swiftneſs
of course; nimbleness; celerity; ve-
locity; speed; quickness.
- FLESH. n. f.** [flæc, plæpe, Saxon;
vleesch, Dutch; fêol, Erse.]
1. The body distinguished from the soul.
As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,
Were brass impregnable. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*
A disease that's in my *flesh*,
Which I must needs call mine. *Shakespeare.*
And thou, my soul, which turn'st with curi-
ous eye
To view the beams of thine own form divine,
Know, that thou can'st know nothing perfectly,
While thou art clouded with this *flesh* of mine. *Davies.*
2. The muscles distinguished from the skin,
bones, tendons.
A spirit hath not *flesh* and bones. *New Testa.*
3. Animal food distinguished from vege-
table.
Flesh should be forborne as long as he is in coats,
or at least till he is two or three years old. *Locke.*
Flesh, without being qualified with acids, is too
alkalescent a diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
Acidity in the infant may be cured by a *flesh*
diet in the nurse. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
4. The body of beasts or birds used in
food, distinct from fishes.
There is another indictment upon thee, for
suffering *flesh* to be eaten in thy house, contrary
to the law. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
We mortify ourselves with fish; and think we
fare coarsely, if we abstain from the *flesh* of other
animals. *Brown.*
5. Animal nature.
The end of all *flesh* is come before me. *Gen.*
6. Carnality; corporal appetites.
Name not religion; for thou lov'st the *flesh*.
Shakespeare.
Fasting serves to mortify the *flesh*, and subdue
the lusts thereof. *Smallridge's Sermons.*
7. A carnal state; worldly disposition: in
theology.
They that are in the *flesh* cannot please God. *Romans*
The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit
against the *flesh*. *Galatians.*
8. Near relation: a scriptural use.
Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our
flesh. *Genesis.*
When thou seest the naked, cover him; and
hide not thyself from thine own *flesh*. *Isaiah.*

9. The outward or literal sense. The
orientals termed the immediate or literal
signification of any precept or type the
flesh, and the remote or typical meaning
the *spirit*. This is frequent in St. Paul.
Ye judge after the *flesh*. *John.*
- To FLESH. v. a.**
1. To initiate; from the sportsman's prac-
tice of feeding his hawks and dogs with
the first game that they take, or train-
ing them to pursuit by giving them the
flesh of animals.
Full bravely hast thou *flesh*d
Thy maiden sword. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Every puny swordsman will think him a good
game quarry to enter and *flesh* himself upon.
Government of the Tongue.
2. To harden; to establish in any prac-
tice, as dogs by often feeding on any
thing.
These princes finding them so *flesh*d in cruelty,
as not to be reclaimed, secretly undertook the
matter alone. *Side y.*
The women ran all away, saving only one,
who was so *flesh*d in malice that neither during
nor after the fight she gave any truce to her cru-
elty. *Sidney.*
3. To glut; to satiate.
Harry from curb'd licence plucks
The muzzle of restraint; and the wild dog
Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent. *Shaksp.*
He hath perverted a young gentlewoman, and
this night he *fleshes* his will in the spoil of her hon-
our. *Shakespeare.*
The kindred of him that hath been *flesh*d upon
us;
And he is bred out of that bloody strain,
That hunted us in our familiar paths. *Shaksp.*
- FLESH-BROATH. n. f.** [*flesh* and *broath*.]
Broath made by decocting *flesh*.
Her leg being emaciated, I advised bathing it
with *flesh*-broath, wherein had been decocted
emollient herbs. *W's-man.*
- FLESH-COLOUR. n. f.** [*flesh* and *colour*.]
The colour of *flesh*.
A complication of ideas together makes up the
single complex idea, which he calls man, where-
of white or *flesh*-colour in England is one. *Locke.*
A loose earth of a pale *flesh*-colour, that is, white
with a blush of red, is found in a mountain in
Cumberland. *Woodward.*
- FLESHFLY. n. f.** [*flesh* and *fly*.] A fly
that feeds upon *flesh*, and depolites her
eggs in it.
I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The *flesh*-fly blow my mouth. *Shakespeare.*
It is a wonderful thing in *flesh*-flies, that a fly-
maggot in five days space after it is hatched, ar-
rives at its full growth and perfect magnitude.
Ray on the Creation.
- FLESH-HOOK. n. f.** [*flesh* and *hook*.] A
hook to draw *flesh* from the caldron.
All that the *flesh*-hook brought up the priest took. *Samuel.*
- FLESHLESS. adj.** [from *flesh*.] Without
flesh.
FLESHLINESS. n. f. [from *flesh*.] Car-
nal passions or appetites.
When strong passions or weak *flesh*-lineſs
Would from the right way seek to draw him
wide,
He would, through temperance and stedfastness,
Teach him the weak to strengthen, and the strong
suppress. *Spenser.*
Corrupt manners in living, breed false judg-
ment in doctrine: sin and *flesh*-lineſs bring forth
sects and heresies. *Ascham.*
- FLESHLY. adj.** [from *flesh*.]
1. Corporeal.

Nothing resembles death so much as sleep;
Yet then our minds themselves from slumber
keep,
When from their *fleetly* bondage they are free.
Denham.

2. Carnal; lascivious.

Beitah, the dissolute spirit that fell,
The sensualist; and, after Asmodeus,
The *fléstré* incubus.
Paradise Regain'd.

3. Animal; not vegetable.

'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The stores of all she shows, and all she hides,
If men with *fleetly* morsels must be fed,
And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread.
Dryden.

4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual.

Elie, never could the force of *fleetly* arm
Ne molten metal in his flesh embrace.
Th' eternal Lord in *fleetly* shrine
Enwombed was, from wretched Adam's line,
To purge away the guilt of sinful crime.
Much ostentation, vain *fleetly* arm,
And of frail arms, much instrument of war
Before mine eyes thou'lt set.
Milton's Par. Reg.

FLESHMEAT. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *meat*.] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food.

The most convenient diet is that of *fleshmeats*.

In this prodigious plenty of cattle and dearth of
human creatures, *fleshmeat* is monstrously dear.
Swift.

FLESHMENT. *n. f.* [from *flesh*.] Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.

He got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was self-subdued;
And in the *fleshment* of his dread exploit
Drew on me here again.
Shakespeare.

FLESHMONGER. *n. f.* [from *flesh*.] One who deals in flesh; a pimp.

Was the duke a *fleshmonger*, a fool, and a
coward, as you then reported him? *Shakespeare.*

FLESHPOT. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *pot*.] A vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh.

If he takes away the *fleshpots*, he can also alter
the appetite.
Taylor's Rule for Living Holy.

FLESHQUAKE. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *quake*.] A tremour of the body: a word formed by *Jonson* in imitation of earthquake.

They may, blood-shaken then,
Feel such a *fleshquake* to possess their powers,
As they shall cry like ours:
In sound of peace or wars,
No harp'er hit the stars.
Ben Jonson's New Inn.

FLESHY. *adj.* [from *flesh*.]

1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; muscular.

All Ethiopes are *fleshy* and plump, and have
great lips; all which betoken moisture retained,
and not drawn out.
Bacon.

We say it is a *fleshy* stile when there is much
periphrases and circuit of words, and when with
more than enough it grows fat and corpulent.

The sole of his foot is flat and broad, being
very *fleshy*, and covered only with a thick skin;
but very fit to travel in sandy places.
Ray.

2. Pulpous; plump: with regard to fruits.

Those fruits that are so *fleshy*, as they cannot
make drink by expression, yet may make drink
by mixture of water.
Bacon.

FLETCHER. *n. f.* [from *fleeche*, an arrow. French.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows.

It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows,
next unto yew.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

FLEET. The participle passive of *To fleet*. Skimmed; deprived of the cream.

They drink *fleet* milk, which they just warm.
Mortimer

FLEW. The preterit of *fly*, not of *flee*.

The people *flew* upon the spoil.
O'er the world of waters *Heimel flew*.
'Till now the distant island rose in view.
Pope.
FLEW. *n. f.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.
Haumer.

FLEWED. *adj.* [from *flew*.] Chapped; mouthed.

My rounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so fanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.
Shakespeare.

FLEXANIMOUS. *adj.* [*flexanimus*, Latin.] Having power to change the disposition of the mind.

That *flexanimous* and golden-tongued orator.
Howell.

FLEXIBILITY. *n. f.* [*flexibilité*, French; from *flexible*.]

1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy.

Do not the rays which differ in refrangibility
differ also in *flexibility*? And are they not, by
their different inflexions, separated from one another,
so as after separation to make the colours.
Newton's Opticks.

Corpuscles of the same set agree in every thing;
but those that are of diverse kinds differ in specific
gravity, in hardness, and in *flexibility*, as
in bigness and figure.
Woodward.

2. Easiness to be persuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility.

Resolve rather to err by too much *flexibility*
than too much perverseness, by meekness than by
self-love.
Hammond.

FLEXIBLE. *adj.* [*flexibilis*, Latin; *flexible*, French.]

1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; easy to be bent; pliant; not stiff.

When splitting winds
Make *flexible* the knees of knotted oaks.
Shakespeare.

Take a stock gilly-flower, tie it upon a stick,
put them both into a glass full of quicksilver, so
that the flower be covered: after four or five days
you will find the flower fresh, and the stalk
harder and less *flexible* than it was.
Bacon.

2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obsequious.

Phocyon was a man of great severity, and no
ways *flexible* to the will of the people.
Bacon.

3. Ductile; manageable.

Under whose care soever a child is put to be
taught, during the tender and *flexible* years of his
life, it should be one who thinks Latin and language
the least part of education.
Locke.

4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose.
Rogers.

FLEXIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *flexible*.]

1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; easiness to be bent; not stiffness; pliancy; pliancy.

I will rather chuse to wear a crown of thorns,
than to exchange that of gold for one of lead,
whose embased *flexibility* shall be forced to bend.
King Charles.

Keep those slender aerial bodies separated and
stretched out, which otherwise; by reason of their
flexibility and weight, would sag or curl.
Boyle.

2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance.

3. Ductility; manageableness.

The *flexibility* of the former part of a man's
age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes
it more governable.
Locke.

FLEXILE. *adj.* [*flexilis*, Latin.] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse.

Every *flexile* wave
Obeys the blast, th' aerial tumult swells.
Thompson.

FLEXION. *n. f.* [*flexio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending.

2. A double; a bending; part bent; joint.

Of a famous pipe that may have some four
flexions, trial would be made.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.

3. A turn toward any part or quarter.

Very cauteh sometimes tears, and a *flexion* or
cast of the eye aside.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.

FLEXOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.

Flatterers, who have the *flexor* muscles so
strong that they are always bowing and cringing,
might in some measure be corrected by being tied
down upon a tree by the back.
Arbuthnot.

FLEXUOUS. *adj.* [*flexuosus*, Latin.]

1. Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous.

In regard of the soul, the numerous and crooked
narrow crannies, and the restrained *flexuous* rivulets
of corporal things, are all contemptible.
Digby.

2. Bending; not straight; variable; not steady.

The trembling of a candle discovers a wind,
that otherwise we did not feel; and the *flexuous*
burning of flames doth shew the air beginneth to
be unquiet.
Bacon's Natural History.

FLEXURE. *n. f.* [*flexura*, Latin.]

1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent.

Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms
and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend
forward, whereas the same joint of their hind
legs bends backward.
Boyle.

2. The act of bending.

The elephant hath joints, but none for courtesy;
His legs are for necessity, not *flexure*.
Shakespeare.

3. The part bent; the joint.

His mighty strength lies in his able loins,
And where the *flexure* of his navel joins.
Sandys.

4. Obsequious or servile cringe. Not used.

Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will give place to *flexure* and low bends? *Shakespeare.*

TO FLICKER. *v. a.* [*figheren*, Dutch; *plecperan*, Saxon.] To flutter; to play the wings; to have a fluttering motion.

The wreath of radiant fire,
On flickering Phœbus' front.
Shakespeare.

'Tis a ebbing darkness, past the mid' of night,
And Phoebus, on the confines of the light,
Promis'd the sun, ere day began to spring;
The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing,
And *flickering* on her nest made short essays to
sing.
Dryden.

At all her stretch her little wings she spread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead;
Then *flickering* to his pail'd lips, she strove
To print a kiss, the last effigy of love.
Dryden.

FLIER. *n. f.* [from *fly*.]

1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.

The gates are open, now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *fliers*.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Now the *fliers* from and tusslers of their
places, carry the parliamentary power along with
them.
King Charles.

2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest: as in a jack.

The *flier* tho' had laden feet,
Turn'd so quick, you scarce could see't.
Swift.

FLIGHT. *n. f.* [from *To fly*.]

1. The act of flying or running from danger.

And now, too late, he wishes for the flight,
That strength he wasted in ignoble flight.
He thinks by *flight* his mistress must be won,
And claims the prize because he best did run.
Dryden's Ind. Emp.

As eager of the chase, the maid
Beyond the forest's verdant limits stray'd;
Pan saw and lov'd, and, burning with desire,
Pursu'd her flight; her flight increas'd his fire.
Pope.

2. The act of using wings; volation.

For he so swift and nimble was of flight,
That from his lower tract he dar'd to fly
Up to the clouds, and thence with pinions light
To mount aloft unto the crystal sky. Spenser.
The fury spring above the Stygian flood;
And on her wicker wings, sublime through night,
She to the Latican palace took her flight. Dryden.
Winds that tempests brew,
When through Arabian groves they take their flight,
Made wanton with rich odours, lole their spite. Dryden.

3. Removed from place to place by means of wings.

Ere the bat hath flown
His cloyster'd flight. Shakspeare's Macbeth.
The fowls shall take their flight away together. A. Esdras.
Fowls, by winter forc'd, forsake the flocks,
And wing their hasty flight to happier lands. Dryden's Aschd.

4. A flock of birds flying together.

Flights of angels wing thee to thy rest. Shakspeare.
They take great pride in the feathers of birds,
and thus they took from their ancestors of the
mountains, who were invited into it by the in-
finite flights of birds that came up to the high
grounds. Bacon's New Atlantis.

I can at will, doubt not,
Command a table in this wilderness;
And call swift flights of angels ministrant,
Array'd in glory, on my cup I attend. Milton.

5. The birds produced in the same season: as, the harvest flights of pigeons.

6. A volley; a shower; as much shot as is discharged at once.

At the first flight of arrows sent,
Full threescore Scouts the flew. Chevy Chase.
Above an hundred arrows discharged on my
left hand, pricked me like so many needles; and
besides they shot another flight into the air, as we
do bombs. Swift.

7. The space past by flying.

8. Heat of imagination; folly of the soul.

Old Pindar's flights by him are reacht,
When on that gale his wings are stretcht. Denham.
He threw'd all the stretch of fancy at once; and
if he has fail'd in some of his flights, it was be-
cause he attempted every thing. Pope.
Strange graces still, and stranger flights she had;
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad. Pope.
Trust me, dear! good humour can prevail,
When airs and flights, and screams and scolding
fail. Pope.

9. Excursion on the wing.

If there were any certain height where the
flights of ambition end, one might imagine that
the interests of France were but to conferre its
present greatness. Temple.
It is not only the utmost pitch of impiety, but
the highest flight of folly, to decide these things. Tillotson.

10. The power of flying.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight
The self-same way. Shakspeare.

FLIGHTY. *adj.* [from flight.]

1. Fleeting; swift.

Time, thou anticipat'st my dread exploits:
The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it. Shakspeare.

2. Wild; full of imagination.

FLIMSY. *adj.* [Of this word I know not any original, and suspect it to have crept into our language from the cant of manufacturers.]

1. Weak; feeble; without strength of texture.

2. Mean; spiritless; without force.

Proud of a vast extent of flimsy lines. Pope.

TO FLINCH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling*. Skianer.]

1. To shrink from any suffering or under-taking; to withdraw from any pain or danger.

Every martyr could keep one eye steadily fixed upon immortality, and look death and danger out of countenance with the other: nor did they *flinch* from duty, for fear of martyrdom. South.
A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without *flinching* or complaining. Locke.

Oh ingratitude, that John Bull, whom I have honoured with my friendship, should *flinch* at last, and pretend that he can disburse no more money. Arbuthnot's John Bull.

2. In Shakspeare it signifies to fail.

If I break time, or *flinch* in property
Of what I spoke, unpunish'd let me die. Shakspeare.

FLINCHER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

TO FLING. *v. n.* preter. *flung*; part. *flung* or *flong*. [from *fligo*, Lat. *Skinner*: according to others from *flying*; so to *fling* is to *set flying*.]

1. To cast from the hand; to throw.

The matrons *flung* their gloves,
Ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs
Upon him. Shakspeare's Coriolanus.
'Tis fate that *flings* the dice; and as she *flings*,
Of kings make peasants, and of peasants kings. Dryden.

2. To dart; to cast with violence.

How much unlike that Hector who return'd
Clad in Achilles' spoils; when he, among
A thousand ships, like Jove, his lightning *flung*. Denham.

3. To scatter.

Ev'ry beam new transient colours *flings*,
Colours that change when'er they wave their
wings. Pope.

4. To drive by violence.

A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters
out of their places with such a violence as to
fling them among the highest clouds. Burnett.

5. To move forcibly.

The knight seeing his habitation reduced to so
small compass, ordered all the apartments to be
flung open. Addison's Spectator.

6. To cast: in an ill sense.

I know thy generous temper:
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It straight takes fire. Addison's Cato.

7. To force into another condition, probably into a worse.

Squalid fortune, into baseness *flung*,
Duth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments. Spenser.

8. TO FLING AWAY. To eject; to dismiss.

Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling away* ambition;
By that sin fell the angels. Shakspeare.

9. TO FLING DOWN. To demolish; to ruin.

These are so far from raising mountains, that
they overturn and *fling down* some of those which
were before standing. Woodward.

10. TO FLING OFF. To baffle in the chase; to defeat of a prey.

These men are too well acquainted with the
chase to be *flung off* by any false steps or doubles. Addison's Spectator.

TO FLING. *v. n.*

1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions.

The angry beast
Began to kick, and *fling*, and wince,
As if he had been beside his sense. Hudibras.

Their consciences are galled by it, and this
makes them wince and *fling* as if they had some
mettle. Tillotson.

2. TO FLING OUT. To grow unruly or outrageous: from the act of any angry horse that throws out his legs.

Duncan's horses,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, *flung out*,
Contending 'gainst obedience. Shakspeare.

FLING. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A throw; a cast.

2. A gibe; a sneer; a contemptuous remark.

No little scribbler is of wit so bare,
But has his *fling* at the poor wedded pair. Addison.
I, who love to have a *fling*
Both at senate-house and king,
Thought no method more commodious
Than to shew their vices odious. Swift.

FLINGER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. He who throws.

2. He who jeers.

FLINT. *n. s.* [flint, Saxon.]

1. A semipellucid stone, composed of cry-
stal debased, of a blackish gray, of one
similar and equal substance, free from
veins, and naturally invested with a
whitish crust. It is sometimes smooth
and equal, more frequently rough: its
size is various. It is well known to
strike fire with steel. It is useful in
glassmaking. Hill on Fossils.

Searching the window for a *flint*, I found
This paper. Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.
Love melts the rigour which the rocks have
bred;

A *flint* will break upon a featherbed. Chaucer.
There is the same force and the same refresh-
ing virtue in fire kindled by a spark from a *flint*,
as if it were kindled by a beam from the sun.

Take this, and lay your *flint* edg'd weapon by.
Dryden.

I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighb'ring wood,
And strike the sparkling *flint*, and dress the foud.
Prior.

2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

Your tears, a heart of *flint*
Might tender make. Spenser.

Throw my heart
Against the *flint* and hardness of my fault.

Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

FLINTY. *adj.* [from *flint*.]

1. Made of flint; strong.

Tyrant custom
Hath made the *flinty* and steel couch of war
My thrice-driven bed of down. Shakspeare.
A pointed *flinty* rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind the mountain's back.
Dryden.

2. Full of stones.

The gathering up of flints in *flinty* ground, and
laying them on heaps is no good husbandry.
Bacon's Natural History.

3. Hard of heart; cruel; savage; inexorable.

Gratitude,
Through *flinty* Tartar's bosom, would peep forth,
And answer thanks. Shakspeare.

FLIPP. *n. s.* [A cant word.] A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar.

The tarpawlin and swabber is lolling at Mada-
gascar, with some drunken sunburnt whore, over
a can of *flip*. Dennis.

FLIPPANT. *adj.* [A word of no great authority, probably derived from *flip* flap.]

1. Nimble; moveable. It is used only of the act of speech.

An excellent anatomist promised to dissect a
woman's tongue, and examine whether there may
not be in it certain juices which render it so
wonderfully voluble or *flippant*. Addison.

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2. Pert; petulant; wagging.
Away with flippancy epilogues. *Timson.*
- FLIPPANTLY.** *adv.* [from the adjective.]
In a flowing prating way.
- To FLIRT.** *v. a.* [*Skinner* thinks it formed from the sound.]
1. To throw any thing with a quick clack motion.
Dick the scavenger
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*
2. To move with quickness.
Permit some happier man
To kiss your hand, or flirt your fan. *Dorset.*
- To FLIRT.** *v. n.*
1. To jeer; to gibe at one.
2. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.
- FLIRT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick clack motion.
In unfurling the fan are several little flirts and vibrations, as also gradual and deliberate openings. *Addison's Spectator.*
Before you pass th' imaginary fights
While the spread fan o'er shades your closing eyes,
Then give one flirt, and all the vision dies. *Pope.*
2. A sudden trick.
Have licence to play,
At the hedge a flirt,
For a sheet or a flirt. *Ben Jonson's Gypsies.*
3. A pert young hussy.
Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt gills; I am none of his skains mates. *Shakespeare.*
Several young flirts about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world. *Addison.*
- FLIRTATION.** *n. f.* [from *flirt*.] A quick sprightly motion. A cant word among women.
A muslin bouncie, made very full, would give a very agreeable flirtation air. *Pope.*
- To FLIT.** *v. n.* [from *To fleet*; or from *flitter*, Danish, to remove.]
1. To fly away.
Likest it seemeth, in my simple wit,
Unto the fair sunshine in summer's day,
That when a dreadful storm away is flit,
Through the broad world doth spread his goodly ray. *Spenser.*
2. To remove; to migrate. In Scotland it is still used for removing from one place to another at quarter-day, or the usual term.
His grudging ghost did strive
With the frail flesh; at last it flitted is,
Whither the souls do die of men that live amiss. *Fairy Queen.*
So hardly he the flitted life does win,
Unto her native prison to return. *Fairy Queen.*
It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did flit out of one body into some other. *Hooker.*
3. To flutter; to rove on the wing.
He made a glancing thor, and mis'd the dove;
Yet mis'd so narrow that he cut the cord
Which fasten'd, by the foot, the sitting bird. *Dryd.*
Fear the just gods, and think of Seylla's fate!
Chang'd to a bird, and sent to flit in air. *Pope.*
4. To be flux or untable.
Himself uphigh he lifted from the ground,
And with strong flight did forcibly divide
The yielding air, which nigh too feeble found
Her sitting parts, and element unbound. *Fairy Queen.*
He slept at once the passage of his wind,
And the free soul to sitting air resign'd. *Dryd.*
- FLIT.** *adj.* [from *fleet*.] Swift; nimble; quick. Not in use.
And in his hand two darts exceeding flit,
And deadly sharp, he held; whose heads were dight,
In poison and in blood, of malice and despatch. *Fairy Queen.*

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- FLITCH.** *n. f.* [place, Sax. *flycke*, Dan. *fleske*, *flocbe*, French, *Skinner*.] The side of a hog salted and cured.
But heretofore 'twas thought a sumptuous feast,
On birthdays, festivals, or days of state,
A salt dry flitch of bacon to prepare;
If they had fresh meat, 'twas delicious fare. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
While he from out the chimney took
A flitch of bacon off the hook,
Cut out large slices to be fry'd. *Swift.*
He sometimes accompanies the present with a flitch of bacon. *Addison.*
- FLITTERMOUSE.** *n. f.* [*vespertilio*; from *flit* and *mouse*.] The bat; the winged mouse.
- FLITTING.** *n. f.* [*flitz*, Saxon, scandal.] An offence; a fault; a failure; a desert.
Thou tellest my flittings, put my tears into thy bottle. *Psalms.*
- FLIX.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *flax*.] Down; fur; soft hair.
With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her flix up as she lies;
She trembling creeps upon the ground away,
And looks back to him with beseeching eyes. *Dryden.*
- FLIXWOOD.** *n. f.* A plant.
- To FLOAT.** *v. n.* [*flotter*, French.]
1. To swim on the surface of the water.
When the sea was calm, all boats alike
Shew'd mastership in floating. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
The ark no more now floats, but seems on ground,
Fall on the top of some high mountain fix'd. *Milton.*
That men being drowned and sunk, do float the ninth day, when their gall breaketh, are popular affirmations. *Brown.*
Three blust'ring nights, born by the southern blast,
I floated; and discover'd land at last. *Dryden.*
His rosy wreath was dropt not long before,
Born by the tide of wine, and floating on the floor. *Dryden.*
On frothy billows thousands float the stream,
In cumb'rous mail. *Philips.*
Carp are very apt to float away with fresh water. *Mortimer.*
2. To move without labour in a fluid.
What divine monsters, O ye gods, were these
That float in air, and fly upon the seas! *Dryd.*
Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the wind. *Pope.*
3. To pass with a light irregular course: perhaps mistaken for *fleet* or *fler*.
Floating visions make not deep impressions
Enough to leave in the mind clear, distinct, lasting ideas. *Locke.*
- To FLOAT.** *v. a.* To cover with water.
Proud Paeolus floats the fruitful lands,
And leaves a rich manure of golden sands. *Dryden's Knave.*
Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town half floated by a deluge. *Addison on Italy.*
Now smoaks with show'rs the misty mountain-ground,
And floated fields lie undistinguish'd round. *Pope's Statius.*
The vast parterres a thousand hands shall make:
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lake. *Pope.*
- FLOAT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of flowing; the flux; the contrary to the *ebb*. A sense now out of use.
Our trust in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are now at their highest float. *Hooker.*
There is some disposition of bodies to rotation, particularly from east to west; of which kind we

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- conceive the main float and reflux of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water.
They took it for a ship, and as it came nearer, for a boat; but it proved a float of weeds and rushes. *L'Estrange.*
A passage for the weary people make;
With other floats the standing water flows,
Of massy stones make bridges, if it flows. *Dryden.*
3. The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite of a fish.
You will find this to be a very choice bait, sometimes casting a little of it into the place where your float swims. *Walton.*
4. A cant word for a level.
Banks are measured by the float or floor, which is eighteen foot square and one deep. *Mortimer.*
- FLOATY.** *adj.* Buoyant and swimming on the surface.
The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship, especially if she be floaty, and want sharpness of way forwards. *Raleigh.*
- FLOCK.** *n. f.* [*plocc*, Saxon.]
1. A company; usually a company of birds or beasts.
She that hath a heart of that fine frame,
To pay this debt of love but to a brother,
How will the love when the rich golden shaft
Hath kill'd the flock of all affections else
That live in her. *Shakspere's Twelfth Night.*
2. A company of sheep, distinguished from herds, which are of oxen.
The cattle in the fields, and meadows green,
Those rare and solitary; these in flocks
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upspring. *Milton.*
France has a sheep by her, to shew that the riches of the country consisted chiefly in flocks and pasturage. *Addison.*
3. A body of men.
The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicanor by flocks. *Maccabees.*
4. [from *flocus*.] A lock of wool.
A house well-furnish'd shall be thine to keep;
And, for a flock bed, I can cheer my sheep. *Dryden.*
- To FLOCK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather in crowds or large numbers.
Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and fleet the time carelessly. *Shakspere.*
Upon the return of the ambassadors, the poor of all sorts flocked together to the great master's house. *Knolles's History.*
Others ran flocking out of their houses to the general supplication. *Maccabees.*
Stilpo, when the people flocked about him, and that one said, The people come wondering about you, as if it were to see some strange beast; no, saith he, it is to see a man which Diogenes sought with his lantern at noon day. *Bacon.*
Seeing the spirits swelling the nerves cause the arm's motion, upon its resistance they flock from other parts of the body to overcome it. *Digby on Bodies.*
- The wits of the town came thither;
'Twas strange to see how they flock'd together;
Each strongly confident of his own way,
Thought to gain the laurel that day. *Sackling.*
Friends daily flock. *Dryden's Knave.*
The Trojan youth about the captive flock,
To wonder or to pity, or to mock. *Denham.*
People do not flock to courts so much for their majesties service, as for making their fortunes. *L'Estrange.*
- To FLOG.** *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Lat.] To lash; to whip; to chastise.
The schoolmaster's joy is to flog. *Swift.*
- FLOG.** *particip. passive*, from *To sting*, used by *Spenser*.
- FLOOD.** *n. f.* [*flob*, Saxon; *flot*, Fr.]
1. A body of water; the sea; a river.

What need the bridge much broader than the flood? *Shakespeare.*

His dominion shall be also from the one sea to the other, and from the flood unto the world's end. *Psalms.*

Or thence from Niger flood unto Atlas mount, The kingdoms of Almanzor, Fez, and Sus. *Milton.*

All dwellings else Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd sea, Sea without shore. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Arcadio's flow'ry plains and pleasing floods. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. A deluge; an inundation.

You see this confluence; this great flood of waters. *Shakespeare.*

By sudden floods, and fall of waters, Buckingham's army is dispers'd and scatter'd. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

3. Flow; flux; not ebb; not reflux; the swelling of a river by rain or inland flood.

We seek to know the moving of each sphere, And the strange cause o' th' ebbs and floods of Nile. *Davies.*

4. The general deluge.

When went there by an age since the great flood, But it was fam'd with more than with one man? *Shakespeare.*

It is commonly opinio'd that the earth was thinly inhabited before the flood. *Brown.*

5. Catamenia.

Those that have the good fortune of miscarriage, or being delivered, escape by means of their floods, revelling the humours from their lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To FLOOD. v. a. [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters.

Where meadows are flood'd late in spring, roll them with a large barley-roller. *Mortimer.*

FLOODGATE. n. f. [flood and gate.] Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.

As if the opening of her mouth had opened some great floodgate of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she sunk to the ground. *Sidney.*

Yet there the steel flaid not; but inly bate Deep in his flesh, and opened wide a red floodgate. *Spranger.*

His youth, and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices and floodgates of popular liberty were yet set open. *Wotton.*

The rain descended for forty days, the cataracts or floodgates of heaven being opened. *Burnet.*

FLOO. n. f. [flug, a plough, German.]

1. The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

2. A flounder; a flat river fish.

FLOOR. n. f. [flop, flope, Saxon.]

1. The pavement: a pavement is always of stone, the floor of wood or stone; the part on which one treads.

His stepmother, making all her gestures counterfeit affliction, lay almost groveling upon the floor of her chamber. *Sidney.*

He rent that iron door Where entered in, his foot could find no floor, But all a deep descent as dark as hell. *F. Queen.*

Look how the floor of heav'n Is thick inlay'd with patens of bright gold: There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st. But in his motion like an angel sings. *Shakspeare.*

Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubins. *Shakspeare.*

The ground lay strewn with pikes so thick as a floor is usually strewn with rushes. *Hayward.*

He winnoweth barley to-night in the threshing floor. *Ruth.*

2. A story; a flight of rooms.

He that building stays at one floor, or the second, hath erected none. *Yonson.*

To FLOOR. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor.

Hewn stone and timber to floor the houses. *2 Chronicles.*

FLOORING. n. f. [from floor.] Bottom; pavement.

The flooring is a kind of red plaister made of brick, ground to powder, and afterwards worked into mortar. *Addison.*

To FLOP. v. a. [from flap.] To clap the wings with noise; to play with any noisy motion of a broad body.

A blackbird was frighted almost to death with a huge flopping kite that the law over her head. *L'Estrange.*

FLO'RAL. adj. [floralis, Lat.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

Let one great day To celebrated sports and floral play Be set aside. *Prior.*

FLO'REN. n. f. [So named, says Camden, because made by Florentines.] A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.

FLO'RENCE. n. f. [from the city Florence.] A kind of cloth.

FLO'RET. n. f. [fleurette, French.] A small imperfect flower.

FLO'RID. adj. [floridus, Latin.]

1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.

Bright in colour; flushed with red.

Our beauty is in colour inferior to many flowers; and when it is most florid and gay, three fits of an ague can change it into yellowness and leanness. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be florid, when let out of the vessel, the red part coagulating strongly and soon. *Arbutnot.*

3. Embellished; splendid; brilliant with decorations.

The florid, elevated, and figurative way is for the passions; for love and hatred, fear and anger, are begotten in the soul, by shewing their objects out of their true proportion. *Dryden.*

How did, pray, the florid youth offend, Whole speech you took, and gave it to a friend? *Pope.*

FLORIDITY. n. f. [from florid.] Freshness of colour.

There is a floridity in the face from the good digestion of the red part of the blood. *Floyer.*

FLO'RIDNESS. n. f. [from florid.]

1. Freshness of colour.

2. Embellishment; ambitious elegance.

Though a philosopher need not delight readers with his floridness, yet he may take a care that he disgust them not by flatness. *Boyle.*

FLORIFEROUS. adj. [florifer, Latin.] Productive of flowers.

FLORIN. n. f. [French.] A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2s. 4d. that of Spain 4s. 4d. halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2s. 6d. that of Holland 2s.

In the Imperial chamber the professors have half a florin taxed and allowed them for every substantial recess. *Ayliffe.*

FLO'RIST. n. f. [fleuriste, French.] A cultivator of flowers.

Some botanists or florists at the least. *Dunciad.*

And while they break

On the charm'd eye, th' exulting florist marks

With secret pride the wonders of his hand. *Thomson.*

FLO'RULENT. adj. [floris, Latin.] Flowery; blossoming.

FLO'SCULOUS. adj. [flosculus, Latin.]

Composed of flowers; having the nature or form of flowers.

The outward part is a thick and carnos covering, and the second a dry and flosculous coat. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To FLOTE. v. a. [See To fleet.] To skim.

Such cheeses, good Cidley, ye flood too nigh. *Tusser.*

FLO'TSON. n. f. [from flote.] Goods that swim without an owner on the sea.

FLO'TTEN. part. [from flote.] Skimmed.

To FLOUNCE. v. n. [plonsen, Dutch, to plunge.]

1. To move with violence in the water or mire; to struggle or dash in the water.

With his broad fins and forked tail he laves The rising surge, and flounces in the waves. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. To move with weight and tumult.

Six flouncing Flanders mares Are e'en as good as any two of theirs. *Prior.*

3. To move with passionate agitation.

When I'm duller than a post, Nor can the plainest word pronounce, You neither tune, nor fret, nor flounce. *Swift.*

To FLOUNCK. v. a. To deck with flounces.

She was flounced and furbelowed from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl. *Addison.*

They have got into the fashion of flouncing the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of luteifring. *Pope.*

FLOUNCE. n. f. [from the verb.] Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow, To change a flounce, or add a furbelow. *Pope.*

A muslin flounce, made very full, would be very agreeable. *Pope.*

FLO'UNDER. n. f. [flynder, Danish; fluke, Scottish.] The name of a small flat fish.

Like the flounder, out of the frying-pan into the fire. *Camden.*

Flounders will both thrive and breed in any pond. *Mortimer.*

To FLO'UNDER. v. n. [from flounce.] To struggle with violent and irregular motions: as a horse in the mire.

Down goes at once the horseman and the horse; That courier stumbles on the fallen steed, And floundring throws the rider o'er his head. *Dryden.*

The more inform'd, the less he understood, And deeper sunk by floundring in the mud. *Dryden.*

He plung'd for sense, but found no bottom there; Then writ and flounder'd on in mere despair. *Pope.*

To FLOURISH. v. n. [floreo, floresco, Latin.]

1. To be in vigour; not to fade.

The righteous shall flourish like the palm-tree. *Psalms.*

Where'er you tread, the blushing flower's shall rise, And all things flourish where you turn your eyes. *Pope.*

2. To be in a prosperous state.

If I could find example Of thousands, that had struck anointed kings, And flourish'd after, I'd not do't: but since Nor brass, nor stone, nor parchment, bears not one, Let villany itself forswear't. *Shakespeare.*

Harry, that prophesied thou should'st be king,
Doth comfort thee in sleep; live thou and flourish.
Shakspeare.

He was the patron of my manhood, when I
flourished in the opinion of the world, though
with small advantage to my fortune.
Dryden.

Bad men as frequently prosper and flourish,
and that by the means of their wickedness.
Nelson.

3. To use florid language; to speak with ambitious copiousness and elegance.

Whilst Cicero sets the part of a rhetorician, he
dilates and flourishes, and gives example instead
of rule.
Baker.

They dilate sometimes, and flourish long upon
little incidents, and they skip over and but
lightly touch the drier part of their theme.
Watts' Logick.

4. To describe various figures by intersecting lines; to play in wanton and irregular motions.

Impetuous spread
The stream, and smoking, flourish'd o'er his
head.
Pope.

5. To boast; to brag.

6. [In musick.] To play some prelude without any settled rule.

TO FLOURISH. v. a.

1. To adorn with vegetable beauty.

With shadowy verdure flourish'd high,
A sudden youth the groves enjoy.
Fenton.

2. To adorn with figures of needlework.

3. To work with a needle into figures.

All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of
thread close wound up, which, with a good
needle, perhaps may be flourish'd into large
works.
Bacon's War with Spain.

4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph.

And all the powers of hell in full applause
Flourish'd their snakes, and told'd their flaming
brands.
Against the post their wicker shields they
crush,
Flourish the sword, and at the plastron push.
Dryden.

5. To adorn with embellishments of language; to grace with eloquence ostentatiously diffusive.

The labours of Hercules, though flourish'd with
much fabulous matter; yet notably set forth, the
content of all nations and ages in the approbation
of the extirpating and debellating giants, mon-
sters, and tyrants.
As they are likely to over-flourish their own
case, so their flattery is hardest to be discovered.
Collier.

6. To adorn; to embellish; to grace.

To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin,
Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth flourish the deceit.
Shakspeare.

FLOURISH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Bravery; beauty; ambitious splendour.

I call'd thee then vain flourish of my fortune;
I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen,
The pretension of but what I was.
The flourish of his sober youth,
Was the pride of naked truth.
Crafter.

2. An ostentatious embellishment; far-fetched elegance.

This is a flourish: there follow excellent para-
mors.
Bacon.

We can excuse the duty of our knowledge, if
we only bestow the flourish of poetry thereon, or
those commendatory conceits which popularly
set forth the eminence of this creature.
The apprehension is so deeply riveted into my
mind, that such rhetorical flourishes cannot at all
loosen or brush it out.
Villanies have not the same countenance,
when there are great interests, plausible colours,
More.

and flourishes of wit and rhetoric interposed be-
tween the fight and the object.
L'Estrange.

The so much repeated ornament and flourish of
their former speeches was commonly the truest
word they spoke, though least believed by them.
South's Sermons.

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he flurs his
crimes;
He lards with flourish his long harangue;
'Tis fine, say'st thou; what, to be prais'd and
hang?
Dryden.

3. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.

A child with delight looks upon emblems
finely drawn and painted, and takes some plea-
sure in beholding the neat characters and flourish
of a bible curiously printed.
Boyle.

They were intended only for ludicrous orna-
ments of nature, like the flourish about a great
letter that signify nothing, but are made only to
delight the eye.
More against Atheism.

FLOURISHER. n. f. [from flourish.] One that is in prime or in prosperity.

They count him of the green-hair'd cld, they
may, or in his flow'r;
For not our greatest flourisher can equal him in
pow'r.
Chapman.

TO FLOUT. v. a. [fluten, Dutch; flouwe, Frisick.] To mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt.

You must flout my insufficiency.
The Norwegian banners flout the sky,
And fan our people cold.
He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices;
Certainly he flouted us downright.
She rail'd at her, that she should be so im-
modest to write to one she knew would flout her.
Shakspeare.
Philida flouts me.
Walton's Angler.

TO FLOUT. v. n. To practise mockery; to behave with contempt; to sneer.

Though nature hath given us wit to flout at
fortune, hath not fortune sent in this fool to cut
off this argument?
Shakspeare.

With talents well endu'd
To be scurrilous and rude;
When you perty raise your snout,
Flee and gibe, and laugh and flout.
Swift.

FLOUT. n. f. [from the verb.] A mock; an insult; a word or act of contempt.

He would ask of those that had been at the
other's table, Tell truly, was there never a flout
or dry blow given?
Bacon.

She opened it, and read it out,
With many a smile and leering flout.
Their doors are barr'd against a bitter flout;
Snarl, if you please; but you shall snarl without.
Dryden.

How many flouts and jeers must I expose my-
self to by this repentance? How shall I answer
such an old acquaintance when he invites me to
an intemperate cup?
Calamy's Sermons.

FLOUTER. n. f. [from flout.] One who jeers.

TO FLOW. v. n. [floxan, Saxon.]

1. To run or spread as water.

The god am I, whose yellow water flows
Around these fields, and fattens as it goes.
Fields of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
Dryden's Enrid.

Endless tears flow down in streams.
Swift.

2. To run; opposed to standing waters.

With oser floats the standing water flow;
Of massy stones make bridges, if it flow.
Dryden.

3. To rise; not to ebb.

This river hath thrice flow'd, no ebb between.
Shakspeare.

4. To melt.

Oh that thou would'st rent the heavens, that
the mountains might flow down at thy presence.
Isaac.

5. To proceed; to issue.

I'll use that tongue I have: if wit flow from't;
I shall do good.
Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.

The knowledge drawn from experience is
quite of another kind from that which flows from
speculation or discourse.
South.

6. To glide smoothly without asperity: as, a flowing period.

This discourse of Cyprian, and the flowers of
rhetoric in it, shew him to have been of a great
wit and flowing eloquence.
Hakewill on Prov'd.

7. To write smoothly; to speak volubly.

Virgil is sweet and flowing in his hexameters.
Dryden.

Did sweeter sounds adorn thy flowing tongue
Than ever man pronounc'd, or angels sung.
Prior.

8. To abound; to be crowded.

The dry streets flow'd with men.
Chapman.

9. To be copious; to be full.

Then shall our names,
Be in their flowing cups freshly remember'd.
Shakspeare's Henry v.

There every eye with stumb'rous chains is
bound,
And dash'd the flowing goblet to the ground.
Pope's Odyssey.

10. To hang loose and waving.

He was clothed in a flowing mantle of green
silk, interwoven with flowers.
Spektator.

TO FLOW. v. a. To overflow; to deluge.

Watering hops is scarce practicable, unless
you have a stream at hand to flow the ground.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

FLOW. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The rise of water; not the ebb.

Some from the diurnal and annual motion of
the earth, endeavour to solve the flows and mo-
tions of these seas, illustrating the same by water
in a bowl, that rises or falls according to the mo-
tion of the vessel.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The ebb of tides, and their mysterious flow,
We as arts elements shall understand.
Dryden.

2. A sudden plenty or abundance.

The noble power of suifering bravely is as far
above that of enterprising greatly, as an unblem-
ished concidence and inflexible resolution are
above an accidental flow of spirits, or a sudden
tide of blood.
Pope.

3. A stream of diction; volubility of tongue.

Teaching is not a flow of words, nor the drain-
ing of an hour-glass; but an effectual procuring
that a man know something which he knew not
before, or to know it better.
South.

FLOWER. n. f. [flor, French; flus, flores, Latin.]

1. The part of a plant which contains the seeds.

Such are reckoned perfect flowers which have
petals, a flamen, apex, and stylus; and whatever
flower wants either of these is reckoned imper-
fect. Perfect flowers are divided into simple
ones, which are not composed of other smaller,
and which usually have but one single file; and
compounded, which consist of many flocculi, all
making but one flower. Simple flowers are mo-
nopetalous, which have the body of the flower
all of one entire leaf, though sometimes cut or
divided a little way into many forming petals,
or leaves; as in burage, buglos: or polypetalous,
which have distinct petals, and those falling off
singly, and not altogether, as the seeming petals
of monopetalous flowers always do; but those
are further divided into uniform and disform
flowers: the former have their right and left
hand parts, and the forward and backward parts
all alike; but the disform have no such regularity,
as in the flowers of sage and deadnettle. A mo-
nopetalous disform flower is likewise further di-

vided into, first, semi-bilobed, whose upper part resembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the *aristolochia*: 2d, bilobed; and this either with one lip only, as in the *acanthum* and *scordium*, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the bilobed flowers: and here the upper lip is sometimes turned upwards, and so turns the convex part downwards, as in the *chamæcistus*; but most commonly the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and represents a kind of helmet, or monkhood; and from thence these are frequently called galeate, cucullate, and galeuculate flowers; and in this form are the flowers of the *laminium*, and most verticillate plants. Sometimes the *laminium* is entire, and sometimes jagged or divided. 3d, Coriaceous; that is, such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn, as the *linaria*, *delphinium*, &c. and the *caricium*, or calcar, is always impervious at the tip or point. Compound flowers are first, discous, or discoidal; that is, whose disculi are set so close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the flower plain and flat, which, because of its round form, will be like a discus; which disk is sometimes radiated, when there is a row of petals standing round in the disk, like the points of a star, as in the *matricaria*, *chamæmelum*, &c. and sometimes naked, having no such radiating leaves round the limb of its disk, as in the *tanacetum*: 2d, planifolious, which is composed of plain flowers, set together in circular rows round the centre, and whose face is usually indented, notched, and jagged, as the *hieracia*. 3d, Fistular, which is compounded of long hollow little flowers, like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends. Imperfect flowers, because they want the petals, are called staminateous, apetalous, and capillaceous; and those which hang pendulous by fine threads, like the jules, are by Tournefort called amentaceous, and we call them cat-tail. The term campaniformis is used for such as are in the shape of a bell, and infundibuliformis for such as are in the form of a funnel. *Milner*.

Good men's lives

Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying ere they sicken. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

With flow'r inwoven tresses torn

The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets
mourn. *Milton.*

Beautiful flowers why do we spread
Upon the monuments of the dead. *Cowley.*

Though the same sun with all-diffusive rays
Blush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,
We praise the stronger effort of his power,
And always set the gem above the flower. *Pope.*

If the blossom of the plant be of most importance, we call it a flower; such are daisies, tulips, and carnations. *Watts.*

2. An ornament; an embellishment.

The nomination of persons to those places being so prime and inseparable a flower of his crown, he would reserve to himself. *Clarendon.*

This discourse of Cyprian, and the excellent flowers of rhetoric in it, shew him to have been a sweet and powerful orator. *Hakewill.*

Truth needs no flowers of speech. *Pope.*

3. The prime; the flourishing part.

Alas! young man, your days can ne'er be long:
In flow'r of age you perish for a long. *Pope.*

4. The edible part of corn; the meal.

The bread I would have in flowers, so as it might be baked still to serve their necessary want. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I can make my audit up, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakspere.*

The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of glue. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

But by thy care twelve urns of wine be fill'd,
Next these in words, and firm those urns be seal'd;

Be twice ten measures of the choicest flour
Prepar'd, ere yet descends the evening hour.
Pope's Odyssey.

5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing; quintessence.

The choice and flower of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain, and more movingly express, by reason of their poetical form. *Hosier.*

Thou hast slain

The flower of Europe for his chivalry. *Statp.*

The French monarchy is exhausted of its bravest subjects: the flower of the nation is consumed in its wars. *Arbuthnot.*

6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable.

He is not the flower of courtesy, but, I warrant him, as gentle as a lamb. *Shakspere.*

FLO'WER de Luce. n. f. A bulbous iris.

Miller specifies thirty-four species of this plant; and among them the Persian flower de luce is greatly esteemed for the sweetness and beauty of its variegated flowers, which are in perfection in February, or the beginning of March.

Crop'd are the flower de luces in your arms;
Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Statp.*

The iris is the flower de luce. *Peacham.*

To FLO'WER. v. n. [fleurir, French; or from the noun.]

1. To be in flower; to be in blossom; to bloom; to put forth flowers.

So forth they march'd in this goodly sort,
To take the foliage of the open air,
And in fresh flowering fields themselves to sport. *Fairy Queen.*

Sacred hill, whose head full high,
Is, as it were, for endless memory
Of that dear Lord, who oft thereon was found,
For ever with a flow'ring garland crown'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Then herbs of every leaf, that sudden flower'd,
Op'ning their various colours. *Milton.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood,

If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load. *Dryden's Georg.*

To leafless shrubs the flow'ring palms succeed,
And od'rous myrtle to the noisome weed. *Pope.*

2. To be in the prime; to flourish.

Whilome in youth, when flower'd my youthful spring,
Like swallow swift, I wandered here and there;

For heat of heedless lust me did so sting,
That I of doubted danger had no fear. *Spenser.*

This cause detain'd me all my flow'ring youth,
Within a loathsome dungeon there to pine. *Shak.*

3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle, as new bottled beer.

Those above water were the best, and that beer did flower a little: whereas that under water did not, though it were fresh. *Bacon.*

An extreme clarification doth spread the spirits so smooth that they become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little flowering. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To come as cream from the surface.

If you can accept of these few observations, which have flower'd off, and are, as it were, the burnishing of many studious and contemplative years, I here give you them to dispose of. *Milton.*

To FLO'WER. v. a. [from the noun.]

To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLO'W'ERAGE. n. f. [from flower.] Store of flowers.

FLO'W'ERET. n. f. [fleuriet, French.] A flower; a small flower.

Sometimes her head she fondly would disguise
With gaudy garlands, or fresh flow'rets dight,
About her neck, or rings of rushes plight. *Fairy Queen.*

That same dew, which sometime on the buds
Was wont to swell, like round and orient pearls,

Stood now within the pretty flow'ret's eyes,
Like tears that did their own disgrace bewail. *Shakspere.*

So to the Sylvan lodge

They came, that like Pomona's arbour smil'd,
With flow'rets deck'd, and fragrant smells. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Then laughs the childish year with flow'rets crown'd,
And lavishly perfumes the fields around;

But no substantial nourishment receives,
Infirm the stalks, unfold are the leaves. *Dryd.*

FLO'W'ERGARDEN. n. f. [flower and garden.] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

Observing that this manure produced flowers in the field, I made my gardener try those shells in my flowergarden, and I never saw better carnations or flowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLO'WERINESS. n. f. [from flowery.]

1. The state of abounding in flowers.

2. Floridness of speech.

FLO'W'ERINGBUSH. n. f. A plant.

FLO'W'ERY. adj. [from flower.] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

My mother Circe, with the syrens three,
Amidst the flow'ry kirtled Naiades. *Milton.*

Day's harbinger
Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her
The flow'ry May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose. *Milton.*

O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry vest he threw. *Pope.*

To her the shadow grove, the flow'ry field,
The streams and fountains no delight could yield. *Pope.*

FLO'W'INGLY. adv. [from flow.] With volubility; with abundance.

FLOW. n. f. [flake, Scottish.] A sound-er; the name of a fish.

Amongst these the floun, sole, and plaice,
Follow the tide up into the fresh waters. *Carew.*

FLO'W'KORT. n. f. The name of a plant.

FLO'WN. The participle of fly, or flee, they being confounded; properly of fly.

1. Gone away.

For those,
Appointed to sit there, had left their charge,
Flow to the upper world. *Milton.*

Where, my deluded sense? was reason flown?
Where the high majesty of David's throne? *Prior.*

2. Puffed; inflated; elate.

And when night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine. *Milton.*

Is this a bridal or a friendly feast?
Or from your deeds I rightly may divine,
Unseemly flown with insolence or wine. *Pope.*

FLU'CTUANT. adj. [fluens, Latin.] Wavering; uncertain.

To be longing for this thing to-day, and for that thing to-morrow; to change likings for loathings, and to stand withing and banking at a venture, how is it possible for any man to be at rest in this fluctuant wandering humour and opinion? *L'Estrange.*

To FLU'CTUATE. v. n. [fluere, Latin.]

1. To roll to and again, as water in agitation.

The fluctuating fields of liquid air,
With all the curious meteors how'ring there,
And the wide regions of the land, proclaim
The Pow'r Divine, that rais'd the mighty frame. *Blackmore.*

2. To float backward and forward, as with the motion of water.

3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion.

The tempter
New parts puts on; and, as to passion mov'd,
Fluctuates disturb'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To be in an uncertain state; to feel sudden vicissitudes.

As the greatest part of my estate has hitherto been of an unsteady and volatile nature, either tost upon seas, or *fluctuating* in funds, it is now fixed and settled in substantial acres and tenements. *Addison.*

5. To be irresolute; to be undetermined.
FLUCTUATION. *n. f.* [*fluctuatio*, Latin; *fluctuation*, French; from *fluctuare*.]

1. The alternate motion of the water.

Fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, storms, shores, shelves, and every interagency irregulates. *Brown.*
They were caused by the impulses and fluctuation of water in the bowels of the earth. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Uncertainty; indetermination.

It will not hinder it from making a proselyte of a person, that loves *fluctuation* of judgment little enough to be willing to be cased of it by any thing but error. *Boyle.*

- FLUE. *n. f.* [A word of which I know not the etymology, unless it be derived from *flow* of *fly*.]

1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke.

2. Soft down or fur, such as may fly in the wind.

- FLUELLIN. *n. f.* The herb SPEEDWELL.

- FLUENCY. *n. f.* [from *fluens*.]

1. The quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity.

Fluency of numbers, and most expressive figures for the poet, morals for the serious, and pleasantries for admirers of points of wit. *Garth's Preface to Ovid.*

2. Readiness; copiousness; volubility.

Our publick liturgy must be cashiered, the better to please those men who gloried in their extemporary vein and *fluency*. *King Charles.*
We reason with such *fluency* and fire, The beaux we battle, and the learned tire. *Tickel.*

The common *fluency* of speech in many men, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter, and a scarcity of words; for whoever is master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both. *Swift.*

3. Affluence; abundance. This sense is obsolete.

Those who grow old in *fluency* and ease, Behold him tost on seas. *Sandys' Paraph. on Job.*
God riches and renown to men imparts, Even all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts Cannot to great a *fluency* receive, But their fruition to a stranger leave. *Sandys.*

- FLUENT. *adj.* [*fluens*, Latin.]

1. Liquid.

It is not malleable; but yet is not *fluens*, but stupified. *Bacon.*

2. Flowing; in motion; in flux.

Motion being a *fluens* thing, and one part of its duration being independent upon another, it doth not follow that because any thing moves this moment, it must do so the next. *Ray.*

3. Ready; copious; voluble.

Those have some natural dispositions, which have better grace in youth than in age, such as is a *fluens* and luxurious speech. *Bacon.*
I shall lay before you all that's within me, And with most *fluens* utterance. *Denham.*

- FLUENT. *n. f.* Stream; running water.

Confiding in their hands, that sed'ious strive To cut th' outrageous *fluent*; in this distress, Ev'n in the light of death. *Phillips.*

- FLUENTLY. *adv.* [from *fluens*.] With ready flow; volubly; readily; without obstruction or difficulty.

- FLUID. *adj.* [*fluidus*, Latin; *fluide*, French.] Having parts easily separable; not solid.

Or serve they as a flow'ry verge to bind The *fluid* fumes of that same wat'ry cloud, Lest it again dissolve, and show'r the earth? *Milton.*

If particles slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is *fluid*; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is humid. *Newton.*

- FLUID. *n. f.*

1. Any thing not solid.

2. [In physick.] Any animal juice: as the blood.

Consider how luxury hath introduced new diseases, and with them, not improbably, altered the whole course of the *fluids*. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

- FLUIDITY. *n. f.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from *fluid*.]

The quality in bodies opposite to stability; want of coherence between the parts.

Heat promotes *fluidity* very much by diminishing the tenacity of bodies: it makes many bodies *fluid*, which are not *fluid* in cold, and increases the *fluidity* of tenacious liquids; as of oil, balsam, and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance. *Newton.*

A disease opposite to this spissitude is too great *fluidity*. *Arbuthnot.*

- FLUIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fluid*.] The quality in bodies opposite to stability.

What if we should lay that *fluidity* and stability depends so much upon the texture of the parts, that, by the change of that texture the same parts may be made to constitute either a *fluid* or a dry body, and that permanently too? *Boyle.*

- FLUMMERY. *n. f.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal.

Milk and *flummery* are very fit for children. *Locke.*

- FLUNG. The participle and preterit of *fling*. Thrown; cast.

Several statues the Romans themselves *flung* into the river, when they would revenge themselves. *Addison on Italy.*

- FLUOR. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A fluid state.

The particles of fluids which do not cohere too strongly, and are of such a smallness as renders them most susceptible of those agitations which keep liquors in a *fluor*, are most easily separated and rarified into vapours. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Catamenia.

- FLURRY. *n. f.*

1. A gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast.

The boat was overset by a sudden *flurry* from the north. *Swift.*

2. HURRY; a violent commotion.

- To FLUSH. *v. n.* [*fluxus*, Dutch, to flow; *flux*, or *flux*, French.]

1. To flow with violence.

The pulse of the heart he attributes to an ebullition and sudden expansion of the blood in the ventricles, after the manner of the milk, which, being heated to such a degree, doth suddenly, and all at once, *flush* up and run over the vessel. *Ray.*

It *flushes* violently out of the cock for about a quart, and then stops. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To come in haste.

If the place but affords Any store of lucky birds, As I make 'em to *flush*, Each owl out of his *hush*. *Ben Jonson's Quil.*

3. To glow in the skin; to produce a colour in the face by a sudden afflux of blood. It is properly used of a sudden or transient heat of countenance; not of a settled complexion.

Ere yet the salt of most unrighteous tears Had left the *flushing* in her gauled eyes, She married. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Thus Eve with countenance blithe her story told, But in her cheek distemper *flushing* glow'd. *Milton.*

What can be more significant than the sudden *flushing* and confusion of a blush? *Collier.*
What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!

That blood which *flushes* guilty in your face? *Dryden.*

At once, any'd In all the colours of the *flushing* year, The garden glows. *Thomson's Spring.*

4. To shine suddenly. Obsolete.

A flake of fire that *flushing* in his beard, Him all amaz'd. *Spenser.*

- To FLUSH. *v. a.*

1. To colour; to redden: properly to redden suddenly.

The glowing dames of Zama's royal court, Have faces *flush'd* with more exalted charms. *Addison's Cato.*

Some court, or secret corner seek, Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay's Triv.*

2. To elate; to elevate; to give the appearance of sudden joy.

As prosperous people, *flush'd* with great victories and successes, are rarely known to confine their joys within the bounds of moderation and innocence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

- FLUSH. *adj.*

1. Fresh; full of vigour.

He took my father grossly, full of bread, With all his crimes broad blown, and *flush* as May; And how his audit stands, who knows, save Heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

I love to wear cloths that are *flush*, Not prefaceing old rags with plush. *Cleveland.*

2. Affluent; abounding. A cant word.

Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready, either to go to law or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail. *Arbuthnot.*

- FLUSH. *n. f.*

1. Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow.

This is commonly corrupted to *flask*: as, a *flask* of water.

Never had any man such a loss, cries a widower, in the *flush* of his extravagancies for a dead wife. *L'Estrange.*

The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves. *Ray.*

Success may give him a present *flush* of joy; but when the short transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds to the care of acquiring. *Rogers' Sermons.*

2. Cards all of a sort.

- To FLUSTER. *v. a.* [from *To flush*.]

To make hot and rosy with drinking; to make half drunk.

Three lads of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits, Have I to-night *flush'd* with flowing cups, And they watch too. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

- FLUTTER. *n. f.* [*flutte*, *flute*, French; *flayte*, Dutch.]

1. A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers.

To' ours were silver, Which to the tune of *flutes* kept stroke. *Shaksp.*

FLU

The soft complaining *flute*
In dying notes discovers
The woes of hopeless lovers,
Whose dirge is whisper'd by the warbling lute.
Dryden

2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute split.

TO FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

TO FLUTTER. *v. n.* [*plotsepan*, Saxon; *flotter*, Fr.]

1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *flutters* over her young, and spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead him.
Deuteronomy

Think you've an angel by the wings!
One that gladly will be nigh,
To wait upon each morning high;
To *flutter* in the balmy air
Of your well-perfumed pray'r.
Crawshaw
They fed, and, *flutt'ring*, by degrees withdrew.
Dryden

2. To move about with great show and bustle without consequence.

Excess muddles the best wit, and only makes it *flutter* and froth high.
Graw
No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once *flutt'rd*, and that once to wit.
Pope's Dunciad

3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.

Ye spirits! to your charge repair;
The *flutt'ring* fan be Zephyretta's care.
Pope
They the tall mast above the vessel rear,
Or teach the *flutt'ring* sail to float in air.
Pope

4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a state of uncertainty.

The relation being brought him what a glorious victory was got, and how long we *flattered* upon the wings of doubtful success, he was not surprised.
Howell's Vocal Forest

It is impossible that men should certainly discover the agreement or discernment of ideas, whilst their thoughts *flutter* about, or stick only in sounds of doubtful signification.
Locke
Ereem we these, my friends! event and chance,
Produc'd by atoms from their *flutt'ring* dance!
Prior

His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively.
Watts

TO FLUTTER. *v. a.*

1. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused.

Like an eagle in a dovecoat, I
flutt'rd your Volscians in Corioli.
Shakespeare

2. To hurry the mind.

3. To disorder the position of any thing.

FLUTTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.

An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the *flutter* of a fan: there is the angry *flutter*, the modest *flutter*, and the timorous *flutter*.
Addison's Spectator

2. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.

3. Confusion; irregular position.

FLUVIA'TICK. *adj.* [*fluvaticus*, Latin.]
Belonging to rivers.

FLUX. *n. f.* [*fluxus*, Latin; *flux*, French.]

1. The act of flowing; passage.

The simple and primary motion of fire is *flux*, in a direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference.
Digby

By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body.
Arbuth.

2. The state of passing away and giving place to others.

FLY

Whether the heat of the sun in animals whose parts are successive, and in a continual *flux*, can produce a deep and perfect gloss of blackness.
Brown's Vulgar Errors

What the stated rate of interest should be, in the constant change of affairs and *flux* of money, is hard to determine.
Locke

In the constituent matter of one body, turning naturally to another like body, the stock or fund can never be exhausted, nor the *flux* and alteration sensible.
Wentward

Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*, and stand in need of recruits to supply those words that are continually falling.
Felton

3. Any flow or issue of matter.

Quintessence *flows* of blood.
Arbuthnot

4. Dysentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody *flux*.

Eat eastern spice, secure
From burning *fluxes* and hot colicure.
Hallifax

5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.

Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat.
Shakespeare

6. Concourse; confluence.

Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The *flux* of company.
Shakespeare As you like it.

7. The state of being melted.

8. That which mingled with the body makes it melt.

FLUX. *adj.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconstant; not durable; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

TO FLUX. *v. a.*

1. To melt.

2. To salivate; to evacuate by spitting.

He might fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or *fluxed* into another world.
South

FLUXILITY. *n. f.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Easiness of separation of parts; possibility of liquefaction.

Experiments seem to teach, that the supposed aversion of nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence, partly of the weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility* of the bodies here below.
Boyle

FLUXION. *n. f.* [*fluxio*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing.

2. The matter that flows.

The *fluxion* increased, and abscesses were raised.
Wise man

3. [In mathematica.] The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an infinite small or infinitely small quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given.
Harris

A penetration into the abstruse difficulties and depths of modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of those who design the learned professions as the business of life.
Watts

TO FLY. *v. n.* pret. *flew* or *fled*; part.

fled or *flown*. [*pleogan*, Saxon. To *fly* is properly to use wings, and gives *flew* and *flown*. To *flee* is to escape, or to go away, *flean*, Saxon, and makes *fled*. They are now confounded.]

1. To move through the air with wings.

Ere the bat hath *flew*

His cloister'd flight.
Shakespeare's Macbeth

Fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heav'n.
Genesis

These men's hastiness the warier sort of you do not commend: ye with they had held themselves longer in, and not *flown* so dangerously abroad before the feathers of the cause had been grown.
Hucker

FLY

2. To pass through the air.

Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward.
Job

3. To pass away, with the idea of swiftness or escape.

Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhyme,
Help thee to pass the tedious time,
Which else would on thy hand remain;
Though *flown*, it ne'er looks back again.
Prior

4. To pass swiftly.

The scouts with *fly*ing speed
Return, and through the city spread the news.
Dryden

Earth rolls back beneath the *fly*ing sled.
Pope

5. To move with rapidity.

As striplings whip the top for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine *flies* and whirls about.
Dryd

6. To part with violence.

Glad to catch this good occasion,
Must thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff
And corn shall *fly* asunder.
Shakespeare Henry VIII.
He bawls heads, to save his own, made *fly*;
And now, the sultan to preserve, must die.
Waller

7. To break; to shiver; to burst asunder with a sudden explosion.

Behold, a frothy substance rise;
Be cautious, of your bottle *flies*.
Swift

8. [*flean*, Saxon; *fliehen*, German.] To run away; to attempt escape.

In this sense the verb is properly to *flee*, whence *fled* is formed; but the following examples show that they are confounded: they are confounded oftener in the present than in the preter tense.

Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,
As lion fierce, upon the *fly*ing prey.
Spenser
Ye shall *flee*, as ye *fled* from before the earthquake.
Zech

Abiathar escaped and *fled* after David. 1 Sam.
What wonder if the kindly beams he shed,
Reviv'd the drooping arts again;
If science rain'd her head,
And soft humanity, that from rebellion *fled*.
Dryden

He oft desir'd to *fly* from Israel's throne,
And live in shades with her and love alone.
Prior

I'll *fly* from shepherds, flocks, and flow'ry plains;

From shepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,
Forfake mankind, and all the world but love.
Pope

9. To FLY at. To spring with violence upon; to fall on suddenly.

A servant that he bred, thrill'd with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword
To his great master; who, threat'ning enrag'd,
Flew on him, and amongst them fell'd him dead.
Shakespeare

Though the dogs have never seen the dog-killer, yet they will come forth, and *fly* at him.
Bacon's Natural History

No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being miserable, when an enraged conscience shall *fly* at him, and take him by the throat.
South's Sermons

This is an age that *flies* at all learnings, and enquires especially into faults.
South

10. To FLY in the face. To insult.

This would discourage any man from doing you good, when you will either neglect him, or *fly* in his face; and he must expect only danger to himself.
Swift's Drapier's Letters

11. To FLY in the face. To act in defiance.

Fly in nature's face:
—But how, if nature *fly* in my face first?
—Then nature's the aggressor.
Dryden

12. To FLY off. To revolt.

Deny to speak to me? They're sick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all the night! mean fetches;
The images of revolt and *fly*ing off.
Shakespeare

FLY

The traitor Syphas
Flow off at once with his Numidian horse.
Addison's Cato.

13. To FLY out. To burst into passion.

How easy is a noble spirit discern'd,
From harsh and sulphurous matter that flies out
In contumelies, makes a noise, and stinks.
Ben Jonson's Catiline.

Passion is apt to ruffle, and pride will fly out
Into contumely and neglect. *Collier's Friend.*

14. To FLY out. To break out into licence.

You use me like a courser spur'd and rein'd:
If I fly out, my fierceness you command. *Dry.*
Papists, when unopposed, fly out into all the
pageantries of worship; but when they are hard
pressed by arguments, lie close intrenched behind
the council of Trent. *Dryden.*

15. To FLY out. To start violently from any direction.

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual
endeavour to recede from the centre, and every
moment would fly out in right lines, if they were
not restrained. *Bentley's Sermons.*

16. To let FLY. To discharge.

The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, lets fly,
And bursts, unaiming, in the rending sky. *Gran.*

17. To be light and unencumbered: as, a flying camp.

To FLY. v. a.

1. To flun; to avoid; to decline.

Love like a shadow flies, when subsequence love
pursues;
Pursuing that which flies, and flying what pur-
sues. *Shakspeare.*

O Jove, I think
Foundations fly the wretched; such I mean,
Where they should be relieved. *Shakspeare.*

If you fly physick in health altogether, it will
be too strange for your body when you shall need it.
Bacon's Essays.

O whither shall I run, or which way fly
The fight of this so horrid spectacle. *Milton.*

2. To refuse association with.

Sleep flies the wretch; or when with cares
oppress'd,

And his tofs'd limbs are weary'd into rest,
Then dreams invade. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryd.*

3. To quit by flight.

Dedalus, to fly the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,
The first who sail'd in air. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To attack by a bird of prey.

If a man can tame this monster, and with her
fly other ravening fowl, and kill them, it is some-
what worth. *Bacon.*

5. It is probable that flew was originally the preterit of fly, when it signified volation, and fled when it signified escape: flown should be confined likewise to volation; but these distinctions are now confounded. I know not any book except the scriptures in which fly and flies are carefully kept separate.

FLY. n. f. [fleoige, Saxon.]

1. A small winged insect of many species.

As flies to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their sport. *Shakspeare's Lear.*
My country neighbours begin to think of being
in general, before they come to think of the fly
in their sheep, or the tares in their corn. *Locke.*
To prevent the fly, some purpose to sow albes
with the feed. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
To headless flies the window proves
A constant del. th. *Thomson's Summer*

2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates and equalises the motion of the rest.

If we suppose a man tied in place of the
weight, it were easy, by a single hair fastened

FOA

unto the fly or balance of the jack, to draw him
up from the ground. *Wilkins.*

3. That part of a vane which points how the wind blows.

To FLY-BLOW. v. a. [fly and blow.]

To taint with flies; to fill with maggots.
I am unwilling to believe that he designs to
play tricks, and to flyblow my words, to make
others dislike them. *Stillingfleet.*

Like a flyblown cake of tallow;
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow. *Swift.*

So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buzz, and flyblow in the setting sun. *Pope.*

FLY-BOAT. n. f. [fly and boat.] A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.

FLY-CATCHER. n. f. [fly and catch.] One that hunts flies.

There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's
days, to mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a
flycatcher. *Dryden.*

The swallow was a flycatcher as well as the
spider. *L'Estrange.*

FLY-ER. n. f. [from fly.]

1. One that flies or runs away. This is written more frequently fier.

They hit one another with darts, as the others
do with their hands, which they never throw
counter, but at the back of the fier. *Sandys.*
He grieves so many Britons should be lost;
Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,
To save the fiers than to win the field. *Waller.*

2. One that uses wings.

3. The fly of a jack.

4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong square figure, whose fore and back sides are parallel to each other, and so are their ends: the second of these fliers stands parallel behind the first, the third behind the second, and so are said to fly off from one another. *Mason.*

To FLY-FISH. v. n. [fly and fish.] To angle with a hook baited with a fly, either natural or artificial.

I shall give you some directions for fly-fishing.
Walton.

FOAL. n. f. [fola, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other beast of burden.

Also flew his steed,
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,
As he had been a foal of Pegasus's kind. *Fairy Queen.*

Twenty she-asses and ten foals. *Genesis.*

To FOAL. v. a. [from the noun.] To bring forth. Used of mares.

Give my horse to Timon: it foals me straight
Ten able horses. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

Such colts as are
Of generous race, straight, when they first are
foal'd, *May's Georgicks.*

To FOAL. v. n. To be disburdened of the fetus. Used of beasts of burden.

About September take your mares into the
house, where keep them 'till they foal. *Mortim.*

FO'ALBIT. } n. f. Plants.

FO'ALFOOT. } n. f. Plants.

FOAM. n. f. [fom, Saxon.] The white substance which agitation or fermenta- tion gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume.

The foam upon the water. *Hofea.*
Whitening down their mossy timbur'd stream
Descends the billowy foam. *Thomson's Spring.*

To FOAM. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To froth; to gather foam.

What a beard of the general's cut will do a-
mong foaming bottles and ale-wash'd wits, is
wonderful. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

FOC

Cesar fell down in the market-place, and
foam'd at mouth, and was speechless. *Shakspeare.*
To Pallas high the foaming bowl he crown'd,
And sprinkl'd large libations on the ground.
Pope's Odyssey.

Upon a foaming horse

There follow'd d'raut a man of royal port. *Rom.*

2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.

He foameth, and gnasheth with his teeth. *Mar.*

FO'AMY. adj. [from foam.] Covered with foam; frothy.

More white than Neptune's foamy face,
When struggling rocks he would embrace. *Sida.*

Behold how high the foamy billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the juffer side. *Dryden.*

FOB. n. f. [suppe, fupfacke, German.] A small pocket.

Who pick'd a fob at holding forth. *Hadib.*
When were the dice with more profusion
thrown?

The well-fill'd fob, not empty'd now alone.
Dryden's Juvenal.

He put his hand into his fob, and presented
me in his name with a tobacco-puffer. *Addif.*

Two pockets he called his fobs: they were too
large sits squeezed close by the pressure of his
belly. *Swift.*

Orphans around his bed the lawyer fees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purse, watching for a job,
Fancies his finger in the cully's fob. *Swift.*

To FOB. v. a. [suppen, German.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

I think it is scurvy, and begin to find myself
fobb'd in it. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Shall there be a gallows standing in England
when thou art king, and resolution thus fobb'd
as it is with the rusty curb of old father antick
the law. *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*

He goes pressing forward, 'till he was fobb'd
again with another story. *L'Estrange.*

2. To FOB off. To shift off; to put aside with an artifice; to delude by a trick.

You must not think
To fob off your disgraces with a tale. *Shakspeare.*

For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;

But these will not be fobb'd off so;
They must have wealth and power too. *Hadib.*

By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;

But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The rascal fobb'd me off with only wine. *Addif.*

Being a great lover of country-sports, I abso-
lutely determined not to be a minister of state,
nor to be fobb'd off with a garter. *Addif.*

FO'CAL. adj. [from focus.] Belonging to the focus. See FOCUS.

Schellhammer demandeth whether the convex-
ity or concavity of the drum collects rays into a
focal point, or scatters them. *Deaken.*

FO'CIL n. f. [focile, French.] The greater or less bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist.

The fracture was of both the foci of the left
leg. *Wifman.*

FOCILLA'TION. n. f. [focillo, Latin.] Comfort; support.

FUCUS. n. f. [Latin.]

1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glass is the point of convergence or concurrence, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their refraction by the glass.

The point from which rays diverge, or to
which they converge, may be called their focus.
Newton's Opticks.

2. Focus of a Parabola. A point in the axis within the figure, and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the para- meter, or latus rectum. *Harris.*

3. *Focus of an Ellipsis.* A point towards each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that longer axis.
Harris.

4. *Focus of the Hyperbola.* A point in the principal axis, within the opposite hyperbolas; from which if any two right lines are drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis.
Diſt.

FO'DDER. *n. f.* [*noſipe*, *foſſer*, Saxon.] Dry food ſtored up for cattle againſt winter.

Their cattle, ſtarving for want of fodder, corrupted the air. *Knotley's Hiſtory of the Luſks.*

Being not to be raiſed without wintering, they will help to force men into improvement of land by a neceſſity of fodder. *Temple.*

Of graſs and fodder thou deſraud'ſt the dams, And of their mothers dugs the ſtarring lambs.

Dryden's Virgil.

To FO'DDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.

Natural earth is taken from juſt under the turf of the beſt paſture ground, in a place that has been well foddered on. *Evelyn.*

From Winter keep,

Well fodder'd in the ſtalls, thy tender ſheep.

Dryden's Virgil.

A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three bars, with as many cowyards to fodder cattle in.

Mortimer's Huſbandry.

Straw will do well enough to fodder with.

Mortimer.

FO'DDERER. *n. f.* [from *fodder*.] He who fodders cattle.

FOE. *n. f.* [*feh*, Saxon; *ſar*, Scottiſh.]

1. An enemy in war.

Ere he had eſtabliſhed his throne,

He fought great battles with his ſavage foe,

In which he then defeated ever more. *Fairy Q.*

Never but one more was either like

To meet ſo great a foe. *Milton.*

2. A perſecutor; an enemy in common life.

God's beſiſon go with you, and with thoſe That would make good of bad, and friends of foes. *Shakſpeare.*

For'd by thy worth, thy foe in death becomes, Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a coſtly tomb.

Dryden's Fables.

Thy defects to know,

Make uſe of every friend, and every foe. *Pope.*

3. An opponent; an ill wiſher.

He that conſiders and enquires into the reaſon of things, is counted a foe to received doctrines.

Hutton on the Mind.

FO'EMAN. *n. f.* [from *ſoe* and *man*.]

Enemy in war; antagoniſt. Obſolete.

Here haunts your head, and does his daily ſpoil;

Therefore henceforth be at your keeping wall,

And ever ready for your foe-man fell. *Fairy Q.*

What vaſtant *foeman*, like to Autumn's corn,

Have we now'd down in top of all their pride?

Shakſpeare's Henry vi.

FO'ETUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed: but before it is called embryo. *Quincy.*

A *foetus*, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the ſtate of a vegetable. *Lock.*

FOG. *n. f.* [*feg*, Daniſh, a ſtorm.] A thick miſt; a moiſt denſe vapour near the ſurface of the land or water.

Infect her beauty,

You ſenſuck'd ſogs drawn by the power'ful ſun,

To ſoil and blaſt her pride. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

Vol. I.

Leſſer miſts and ſogs than thoſe which covered Greece with ſo long darkneſs, preſent great alterations in the ſun and moon. *Raleigh.*

Fly, fly, propitious ſogs! far hence fly away; Taint not the pure ſtreams of the ſpringing day

With your dull influence: it is for you

To fit and trouble upon night's heavy brow.

Craſhaw.

Fogs we frequently obſerve after ſunſetting, even in our hotteſt months. *Woodward.*

FOG. *n. f.* [*fogagium*, low Latin. *Gramen in fogula regis locatur pro fogagio.* *Legis foreſt. Scotice.*] Aftergrafs; graſs which grows in autumn after the hay is mown.

FOGGILY. *adv.* [from *foggy*.] Miſtily; darkly; cloudily.

FO'GGINES. *n. f.* [from *foggy*.] The ſtate of being dark or miſty; cloudineſs; miſtineſs.

FO'GGY. *adj.* [from *fog*.]

1. Miſty; cloudy; dank; full of moiſt vapours.

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy miſt

Of our ſelf-love, ſo paſſion do deceive,

We think they hurt, when moſt they do aſſail.

Sidney.

And Phœbus ſying ſo, moſt ſhameful light,

His bluſhing face in foggy clouds implys,

And hides for ſhame. *Spencer.*

Whence have they this mettle?

Is not their climate foggy, raw and dull?

Shakſpeare's Henry v.

As cleere Phœbus, when ſome foggy cloud

His brightneſs from the world a while doth ſhroud,

Doth by degrees beſinne to ſhew his light.

Brown.

Let not air be ſubject to any foggy noiſome-
neſs, from fens or marſhes near adjoining.

Watſon's Architecture.

About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means foggy, retire your rareſt plants. *Evelyn.*

2. Cloudy in underſtanding; dull.

FOH. *interj.* [from *feh*, Saxon, an enemy.] An interjection of abhorrence:

as if one ſhould at ſight of any thing

hated cry out a foe!

Not to affect many propoſed matches

Of her own chime, complexion and degree,

Whereto we ſee in all things nature tends,

Fit! one may ſmell in ſuch a will moſt rank,

Foul diſproportions, thoughts unnatural. *Shakſp.*

FO'IBLE. *n. f.* [French.] A weak ſide;

a blind ſide; a failing.

He knew the *foibles* of human nature. *Friend.*

The witty men ſometimes have ſenſe enough

to know their own *foibles*, and therefore they craftily

thun the attacks of argument. *Watts.*

To FOIL. *v. a.* [*aſſoler*, to wound, old French.]

1. To put to the worſt; to defeat; though without a complete victory.

Amazeament ſeiz'd

The rebel thrones; but greater rage to ſee

Thus *foil'd* their mightieſt. *Milton.*

Leader of theſe armies bright,

Which but th' omnipotent none could have *foil'd*.

Milton.

Yet theſe ſubject not: I to thee diſcloſe

What inward thence I feel, not therefore *foil'd*:

Who meet with various objects, from the ſenſe

Variously repreſenting: yet ſtill free,

Approve the beſt, and follow what I approve.

Milton.

Strange, that your fingers ſhould the pencil *foil*,

Without the help of colours or of oil! *Waller.*

He had been *foiled* in the cure, and had left it

to nature. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

In their conflicts with ſin they have been ſo

often *foiled*, that they now deſpair of ever getting

the day. *Columy's Sermons.*

Virtue, diſdaine, deſpair, I oft have wy'd;
And, *foil'd*, have with new arms my foe defy'd.
Dryden.

But I, the comfort of the thunderer,
Have wag'd a long and unſucceſſful war;
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,
And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*. *Dryd.*

2. [from *ſouiller*, French.] To blunt; to dull.

When light-wing'd toys

Of feather'd Cupid *foil*, with wanton dulneſs,

My ſpeculative and offic'd inſtruments. *Shakſp.*

3. To defeat; to puzzle.

Whilst I am following one character, I am croſs'd in my way by another, and put up ſuch a variety of odd creatures in both ſexes, that they *foil* the ſcent of one another, and puzzle the chace. *Addiſon.*

FOIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a miſcarriage; an advantage gained without a complete conqueſt.

We of thy cunning had no diffidence;

One ſudden *foil* ſhall never breed diſtruſt. *Shakſp.*

Whoſoever overthroweth his mate in ſuch ſort,

as that either his back, or the one ſhoulder, and

contrary heel do touch the ground, ſhall be ac-

counted to give the fall: if he be endangered,

and make a narrow eſcape, it is call'd a *foil*.

Carew.

So after many a *foil* the tempter proud,

Renewing freſh assaults, admitts his pride,

Fell whence he ſtood to ſee his victor fall. *Milt.*

When age ſhall level me to impotence,

And ſweating pleaſure leave me on the *foil*.

Southey.

Death never won a ſtake with greater toil,

Nor e'er was fate ſo near a *foil*. *Dryden.*

2. [from *feuille*, French.] Leaf gilding.

A ſtately palace, built of ſquared brick,

Which cunningly was without mortar laid,

Whole walls were high, but nothing ſtrong nor

thick,

And golden *foil* all over them diſplay'd. *Fairy Q.*

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal *foil*,

nor in the glittering *foil*

Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies.

Milton.

5. Something of another colour near which jewels are ſet to raiſe their luſtre.

As the black ſilk cap on him begun

To ſet for *foil* of his milk-white to ſerve. *Sidney.*

Like bright metal on a ſullen ground,

My reformation glittering o'er my fault,

Shall ſhew more goodly, and attract more eyes,

Than that which hath no *foil* to ſet it off. *Shakſp.*

The ſullen paſſage of thy weary ſteps

Eſteem a *foil*, wherein thou art to ſet

The precious jewel of thy home. *Shakſpeare.*

'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite

the *foil* cloſely to itſelf, and thereby better aug-

ment its luſtre: the *foil* is a mixture of maſſach

and burnt ivory. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Hector has a *foil* to ſet him off: we oppoſe the

incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector.

Bacon on the Odyſſey.

4. [from *ſouiller*, French.] A blunt ſword uſed in fencing.

He that plays the king ſhall be welcome; his

majeſty ſhall have tribute of me: the adventurous

knight ſhall uſe his *foil* and target. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'ILER. *n. f.* [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN. *v. n.* [*ſoindre*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To puſh in fencing.

He lew'd, and lath'd, and *foin'd*, and thum-

der'd blows,

A every way did ſeek into his life;

Ne plate, ne mail, could ward ſo mighty throws,

But yielded paſſage to his cruel knife. *Fairy Q.*

He cares not what miſchief he doth, if his

weapon be out: he will *foin* like any devil; he

will ſpare neither man, woman, nor child.

Shakſpeare's Henry viii.

Then both, no moment lost, at once advance
Against each other, arm'd with sword and lance :
They lash, they fain, they pass, they strive to
bore
Their corselets, and the thinnest parts explore.

Dryden.

FOIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A thrust ;
a push.

FOININGLY. *adv.* [from *foin*.] In a
pushing manner.

FOISON. *n. f.* [*poison*, Sax.] Plenty ;
abundance. Out of use.

Pay justly thy tithes, whatsoever thou be,
That God may in blessing send *foison* to thee.

Tupper.

Be wilful to kill, and unskilful to store,
And look for no *foison*, I tell thee before.

Tupper.

Nature should bring forth,
Of its own kind, all *foison*, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people.

Shakespeare's Temp.

As those that feed grow full, as blossoming
time

That from the seedness the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foison*, so her plentiful womb
Expresseth his full tilth and husbandry.

Shaksp.

FOIST. *v. a.* [*fausser*, French.] To
insert by forgery.

Let negligence or partiality admit or
foist in abuses and corruption, an archdeacon was
appointed to take account of their doings.

Carew.

Forge law, and *foist* into some by place
Of some old rotten roll.

Dryden's Don. Sebast.

FOISTINESS. *n. f.* [from *foisty*.] Fustiness ;
mouldiness.

Dress mustard, and lay it in cellar up
sweet,

Let *foistiness* make it for table unmeet.

Tupper.

FOISTY. *adj.* [See *FUSTY*.] Mouldy ;
fusty.

FOLD. *n. f.* [*falb, fald*, Saxon.]

1. The ground in which sheep are confined.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field
Part arable and tilth ; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd ; the other part, sheepwalks and
folds.

Milton.

In thy book record their groans,

Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient fold
Slain.

Milton.

2. The place where sheep are housed.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold ;
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complain of cares to come.

Raleigh.

3. The flock of sheep.

And this you see I scarcely drag along,
Who yearning on the rocks has left her young,
The hope and promise of my failing fold.

Dryd.

4. A limit ; a boundary.

Secure from meeting, they're distinctly roll'd ;
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful fold.

Creek.

5. [from *filb*, Saxon.] A double ; a
complication ; an involution ; one part
added to another ; one part doubled
upon another.

She in this trice of time

Commits a thing so monstrous, to dismantle
So many folds of favour !

Shakespeare.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrouded
in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with
gums.

Bacon's Nat. History.

Not with indented wave, the serpent then
Prone on the ground, as finer ; but on his rear
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging maze !

Milton.

Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the
body, and let the folds be large : the parts should
be often traversed by the flowing of the folds.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

With fear and wonder seiz'd, the crowd be-
holds

The gloves of death, with seven distinguish'd folds
Of tough bull hides.

Dryden's Virgil.

The inward coat of a lion's stomach has
stronger folds than a human, but in other things
not much different.

Arbutnot.

6. From the foregoing signification is de-
rived the use of *fold* in composition.
Fold signifies the same quantity added :
as *two fold*, twice the quantity ; *twenty
fold*, twenty times repeated.

But other fell into good ground, and brought
forth fruit ; some an hundred fold, some sixty fold,
some thirty fold.

Matthew.

At last appear

Hell bounds high reaching to the horrid roof,
And thrice three fold the gates : three folds were
brafs,

Three iron, three of adamant rock.

Milton.

Their martyr'd blood and ashes sow
O'er all th' Italian fields, where still doth sway
The triple tyrant ; that from these may grow
A hundred fold.

Milton.

To FOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut sheep in the fold.

The star that bids the shepherd fold,
Now the top of heav'n doth hold.

Milton.

We see that the folding of sheep helps ground,
as well by their warmth as by their compost.

Bacon's Natural History.

She in pens his flocks will fold,

And then produce her dairy store,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And unbought dainties of the poor.

Dryden.

2. To enclose ; to include ; to shut.

We will defend and fold him in our arms.

Shakespeare's Richard II.

Witness my son, now in the shade of death,
Whose bright outshining beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkness folded up.

Shakespeare.

The fires i' th' lowest hell fold in the people !

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

3. [*palban*, Saxon.] To double ; to com-
plicate.

As a vesture shalt thou fold them up.

Heb.

Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little fold-
ing of the hands to sleep.

Proverbs.

They be folded together as thorns.

Nahum.

I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her
closet, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't,
read it, seal it, and again return to bed.

Shaksp.

Conscious of its own impotence, it folds its
arms in despair, and sits curling in a corner.

Collier's Envy.

Both furl their sails, and strip them for the
fight ;

Their sail'd cheeks dismiss the useless air.

Dryd.

To FOLD. *v. n.* To close over another of
the same kind ; to join with another of
the same kind.

The two leaves of the one door were folding, and
the two leaves of the other door were folding.

1 Kings.

FOLIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*foliaceus*, from
folium, Latin.] Consisting of laminae or
leaves.

A piece of another, consisting of an outer crust,
of a ruddy talky spar, and a blue talky foliaceus
spar.

Woodward on Fossils.

FOLIA'GE. *n. f.* [*folium*, Latin ; *feuillage*,
French.] Leaves ; tufts of leaves ; the
apparel of leaves to a plant.

The great columns are finely engraven with
fruits and foliage, that run twirling about them
from the very top to the bottom.

Addison.

When swelling buds their od'rous foliage shed,
And gently harden into fruit, the wise
Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow

Philips.

Redundant.

To FOL'IA'TE. *v. a.* [*foliatus*, *folium*,
Latin.] To beat into laminae or leaves.

Gold foliated, or any metal foliated, cleaveth.

Bacon.

If gold be foliated, and held between your
eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish
blue.

Newton's Opticks.

FOLIA'TION. *n. f.* [*foliation*, *folium*, Lat.]

1. The act of beating into thin leaves.

2. Foliation is one of the parts of a flower,
being the collection of those fugacious
coloured leaves called petals, which con-
stitute the compass of the flower ; and
sometimes guard the fruit which suc-
ceeds the foliation, as in apples and
pears, and sometimes stand within it, as
in cherries and apricots ; for these, being
tender and pulpy, and coming forth
in the spring, would be injured by the
weather, if they were not lodged up
within their flowers.

Quincy.

FOL'IA'TURE. *n. f.* [from *folium*, Latin.]

The state of being hammered into leaves.

Dist.

FOL'IO. *n. f.* [*in folio*, Latin.] A large
book of which the pages are formed by
a sheet of paper once doubled.

Plumbinus and Plumbeo made less progress in
knowledge, though they had read over more
folios.

Watts on the Mind.

FOL'LIOMORT. *adj.* [*folium mortuum*, Lat.]

A dark yellow ; the colour of a leaf
faded ; vulgarly called *philomort*.

A flinty pebble was of a dark-green colour,
and the exterior cortex of a foliomort colour.

Woodward on Fossils.

FOL'K. *n. f.* [*folk*, Saxon ; *volk*, Dutch :
it is properly a noun collective, and has
no plural but by modern corruption.]

1. People, in familiar language.

Never troubling him, either with asking ques-
tions, or finding fault with his melancholy, but
rather fitting to his dolor dolorous discourses of
their own and other folk's misfortune.

Sidney.

Dorilaus having married his sister, had his
marriage in short time blest, for so are folk wont
to say, how unhappy so ever the children after
grow, with a tun.

Sidney.

When with greatest art he spoke,
You'd think he talk'd like other folk ;
For all a rhetorician's rules

Teach nothing but to name his tools.

Hudibras.

2. Nations ; mankind.

Thou shalt judge the folk righteously, and go-
vern the nations upon earth.

Psalms.

3. Any kind of people as discriminated
from others.

The river thrice hath flow'd, no ebb between ;
And the old folk, time's doting chronicles,
Say it did so a little time before.

Shakespeare.

Anger is a kind of baleness ; as it appears
well in the weakness of children, women, old
folk, and sick folk.

Bacon.

4. It is now used only in familiar or bur-
lesque language.

Old good man Dobson of the green,
Remembers he the tree has seen,
And goes with folk to shew the fight.

Swift.

He walk'd and wore a threadbare cloak ;
He din'd and sup'd at charge of other folk.

Swift.

FOL'KMOTS. *n. f.* [from *folk* and *mote*.]

Those hills were appointed for two special uses,
and built by two several nations : the one is that
which you call *folkmotes*, built by the Saxons,
and signifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk.

Spenser on Ireland.

FOL'LIC'LE. *n. f.* [*folliculus*, Latin.]

1. A cavity in any body with strong coats.

Although there be no eminent and circular
follicle, no round bag or vesicle, which long con-
taineth this humour ; yet is there a manifest re-
ceptacle of choler from the liver into the guts.

Brewer.

2. *Follicle* is a term in botany signifying seed-vessels, capsulae feminis, or case, which some fruits and seeds have over them; as that of the alkengi, pedicularis, &c. Quincy.

To FOLLOW. v. a. [polgrian, Saxon; volgen, Dutch.]

1. To go after; not before, or side by side.

I had rather, forsooth, go before you like a man, than follow him like a dwarf. *Shakespeare.*

Follow'd in bright procession, to behold Creation, and the wonders of his might. *Milton.*

But follow strait, invisibly thus led? *Milton.*

2. To pursue as an enemy; to chase. Where ranks fell thickest was indeed the place To seek Sebastian, through a track of death I follow'd him by groans of dying foes. *Dryden.*

3. To accompany; not to forsake. Yet doubt not but in valley and in plain God is as here, and will be found alike Present, and of his presence many a sign Still following thee, still compassing thee round With goodness and paternal love, his face Express, and of his steps the track divine. *Milton.*

Follow'd with acclamation and the sound Symphonious of ten thousand harps that tun'd Angelic harmonies. *Milton.*

4. To attend as a dependant. And the three eldest sons of Jesse went and follow'd Saul to the battle. *Samuel.*

Let not the muse then flatter lawless sway, Nor follow fortune where she leads the way. *Pope.*

5. To go after, as a teacher. Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time following a merlin. *Sidney.*

Some pious tears the pitying hero paid, And follow'd with his eyes the fleeting shade. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

We follow fate, which does too fast pursue. *Dryden.*

6. To succeed in order of time. Such follow him as shall be register'd, Part good, part bad, of bad the longer scroll. *Milton.*

Signs following signs, lead on the mighty year. *Pope.*

7. To be consequential in argument, as effects to causes. I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold And vent'rous, if that fail them, shrink and fear What yet they know must follow, to endure Exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain. *Milton.*

8. To imitate; to copy as a pupil; or to be of an opinion or party.

Where Rome keepeth that which is ancienter and better, others, whom we much more affect, leaving it for newer, and changing it for worse, we had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*

All patterns are sure to be followed more than good rules. *Locke.*

9. To obey; to observe, as a guide or direction.

If all who do not follow oral tradition as their only rule of faith are out of the church, then all who follow the council of Trent are no Christians. *Tilistson.*

Most men admire Virtue, who follow not her lore. *Par. Regain'd.* Fair virtue should I follow thee, I should be naked and alone, For thou art not in company, And scarce art to be found in one. *Evelyn.*

10. To pursue as an object of desire. Follow peace with all men. *Hebrews.* Follow not that which is evil. *John.*

11. To confirm by new endeavours; to keep up indefatigably.

They bound themselves to his laws and obedience; and in case it had been follow'd upon them, as it should have been, they should have been reduced to perpetual civility. *Spenser.*

12. To attend to; to be busied with.

He that undertaketh and followeth other men's business for gain, shall fall into suits. *Ecclesi.*

To FOLLOW. v. n.

1. To come after another.

The famine shall follow close after you. *Jer.* Welcome all that lead or follow *Ben Jonson.*

To the oracle of Apollo.

2. To attend fervently. Such smiling rogues as these foath every passion, That in the nature of their lords rebels: As knowing nought, like dogs, but following. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To be posterior in time.

4. To be consequential, as effect to cause. If the neglect or abuse of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happiness mislead him, the miscarriages that follow on it must be imputed to his own election. *Locke.* To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of those under their care, great mischiefs cannot but follow. *Locke.*

5. To be consequential, as inference to premises.

Though there are or have been sometimes dwarfs, and sometimes giants in the world; yet it does not follow that there must be such in every age, nor in every country. *Temple.*

Dangerous doctrine must necessarily follow, from making all political power to be nothing else but Adam's paternal power. *Locke.*

6. To continue endeavours; to persevere. Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord. *Hosea.*

FOLLOWER. n. f. [from follow.]

1. One who comes after another; not before him, or side by side.

Little gallant, you were wont to be a follower; but now you are a leader; whether had you rather lead mine eyes, or eye your master's heels? *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

No stop, no stay, but clouds of sand arise, Spurn'd and cast backward on the follower's eyes. *Dryden.*

2. One who observes a guide or leader.

The understanding that should be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind itself; and so brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind follower, under the conduct of a blind guide. *South's Sermons.*

3. An attendant or dependant.

No follower, but a friend. *Pope.*

4. An associate; a companion.

How accompanied, can't thou tell that? —With Poins, and other his continual followers. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

5. One under the command of another.

I hold it no wisdom to leave unto the Irish chiefs too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their followers from them as much as may be, and gather them under the command of law. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

And forc'd Aeneas, when his ships were lost, To leave his followers on a foreign coast. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

6. A scholar; an imitator; a copier.

Be ye followers of me, even as I am of Christ. *1 Corinthians.*

The true profession of christianity inviolably engages all its followers to do good to all men. *Spur's Sermons.*

Every one's idea of identity will not be the same that Pythagoras and thousands of his followers have. *Locke.*

The church of Smyrna professed they worthily loved the martyrs, as the disciples and followers

of our Lord; and because of their exceeding great affection to their king and their master. *Nelson.*

The studious head or gen'rous mind, Follower of God, or friend of human kind, Poet or patriot, rose but to restore The faith and moral nature gave before. *Pope.*

7. One of the same faction or party. Fo'LLY. n. f. [folie, French.]

1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect.

This is folly childhood's guide, This is childhood at her side. *Harriett.*

2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.

Think'st thou, that duty should have dread to speak, When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainness honour

Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shakespeare.*

3. Act of negligence or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom. In this sense it has a plural.

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see The pretty follies that themselves commit; For if they could, Cupid himself would blush To see me thus transformed to a boy. *Shakespeare.* Thy hum'rous vein, thy pleasing folly, Lies all neglected, all forgot. *Prior.*

Leave such to trifle with more grace and ease, Whom folly pleases, or whose follies please. *Pope.*

To FOMENT. v. a. [fomentor, Latin; fomentor, French.]

1. To cherish with heat.

Every kind that lives, Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd. *Milton.*

2. To bathe with warm lotions.

He fomented the head with opiates to procure sleep, and a solution of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To encourage; to support; to cherish.

They love their givings, and foment their deeds no less than parents do their children. *Wotton.* Blame then thyself, as reason's law requires, Since nature gave, and thou foment'st my fires. *Dryden.*

They are troubled with those ill humours, which they themselves infused and fomented in them. *Locke.*

FOMENTA'TION. n. f. [fomentation, Fr. from foment.]

1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the steams breathe into the parts, and disengage obstructed humours. *Quincy.*

Fomentation calleth forth the humour by vapours; but yet, in regard of the way made by the poultice, draweth gently the humours out: for it is a gentle fomentation, and hath withal a mixture of some stupefactive. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.

The medicines were prepared by the physicians, and the lotions or fomentations by the nurses. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FOMENTER. n. f. [from foment.] One that foment; an encourager; a supporter.

These fatal distempers, as they did much hurt to the body politic at home, being like humours stirred in the natural without evacuation, so did they produce disadvantageous effects abroad; and better had it been, that the raisers and fomenters of them had never sprung up. *Houel.*

FON. n. f. [Scott. A word now obsolete.]

A fool; an idiot.

Sicker I hold him for a greater fon,

That loves the thing he cannot purchase. *Spenser.*

FOND. adj. [fon, Scottish. A word of which I have found no satisfactory ety-

mology. To *fonne* is in *Chaucer* to doat, to be foolish.]

2. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious.

That the Grecians or gentiles ever did think it a *foad* or unlikely way to seek men's conversion by sermons, we have not heard. *Hooker.*

He was beaten out of all love of learning by a *foad* school-master. *Ascham.*

Tell these sad women,
'Tis *foad* to wait inevitable strokes,
As 'tis to laugh at them. *Shakespeare's Coriol.*

Grant I may never prove to *foad*
To trust man on his oath or bond. *Shakespeare.*

I am weaker than a woman's tear,
Tamer than sleep, *foader* than ignorance. *Shaksf.*

Foad thoughts may fall into some idle brain;
But one belief of all, is ever wise. *Darwin.*

Thou see'st
How subtly to detain thee I devise,
Inviting thee to hear while I relate;
Foad! were it not in hope of thy reply. *Milton.*

So *foad* are mortal men,
Fall'n into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themselves t' invite. *Milton.*

'Twas not revenge for griev'd Apollo's wrong
Those ass's ears on Midas' temples hung;
But *foad* repentance of his happy wish. *Waller.*

But reason with your *foad* religion fights;
For many gods are many infinities. *Dryden.*

This is *foad*, because it is the way to cheat thyself.
Tillotson.

3. Trifling; valued by folly.

Not with *foad* shekels of the tested gold,
Or tones, whose rate are either rich or poor
As fancy values them. *Shaksf. Meas. for Measf.*

3. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent.

I'm a foolish *foad* wife. *Addison.*

Like Venus I'll thine,
Be *foad* and be fine. *Addison.*

4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted: with of.

Fame is in itself a real good, if we may believe Cicero, who was perhaps too *foad* of it. *Dryden.*

I, *foad* of my well-chosen fear,
My pictures, medals, books complete. *Prior.*

Some are so *foad* to know a great deal at once,
and love to talk of things with freedom and boldness before they thoroughly understand them. *Watts' on the Mind.*

- To FOND. } v. a. [from the adjective.]

- To FONDLE. } To treat with great indulgence; to caress; to cooer.

How'er unist your jealousy appear,
It does my pity, not my anger move:
I'll *foad* it as the froward child of love. *Dryden.*

When midst the fervour of the feast,
The Tyrian hugs, and *foads* thee on her breast,
And with sweet kisses in her arms constrains,
Thou may'st misuse the venom in her veins. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting; but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to use any *foadling* expressions. *Swift.*

- To FOND, v. n. To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on.

How wilt this sage? My master loves her dearly;

And I, poor monster, *foad* as much on him;

And he, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shakespeare.*

- FONDLER. n. f. [from *foad*.] One who fondles.

- FONDLING. n. f. [from *foad*.] A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection.

Partiality in parents is commonly unlucky; for *foadlings* are in danger to be made fools; and the children that are least cooered make the best and wisest men. *L'Esperance.*

The bent of our own minds may favour any opinion or action, that may show it to be a *foadling* of our own. *Locke.*

Any body would have guessed miso to have been bred up under a cruel step-mother, and John to be the *foadling* of a tender mother. *Arbuth.*

Bred a *foadling* and an heirless,
Dress'd like any lady may'refs;

Cocker'd by the servants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

- FONDLY. adv. [from *foad*.]

1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; injudiciously.

Moll shallowly did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here; and foolishly sent hence. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Sorrow and grief of heart
Makes him speak *fondly*, like a frantick man. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Ficinus *fondly* adviseth, for the prolongation of life, that a vein be opened in the arm of some wholesome young man, and the blood to be sucked. *Baron's Natural History.*

The military mound
The British files transcend, in evil hour
For their proud foes, that *fondly* brav'd their fate. *Philips.*

Some valuing those of their own side or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:
Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

Under those sacred leaves, secure
From common lightning of the skies,
He *fondly* thought he might endure
The flashes of Aedon's eyes. *Swift.*

2. With great or extreme tenderness.

Ev'n before the fatal engine clos'd,
A wretched typh too *fondly* interpos'd:
Fate urg'd the sheers, and cut the typh in twain. *Pope.*

Fondly or severely kind. *Savage.*

- FONDNESS. n. f. [from *foad*.]

1. Foolishness; weakess; want of sense; want of judgment.

Fondness it were for any, being free,
To cover letters, though they gowen be. *Spenser.*

2. Foolish tenderness.

My heart had still some foolish *fondness* for thee;
But hence! 'tis gone: I give it to the winds. *Addison's Cato.*

Hopeless mother!
Whose *fondness* could compare her mortal offspring
To those which fair Latona bore to Jove. *Prior.*

3. Tender passion.

Your jealousy perverts my meaning still;
My very hate is construed into *fondness*. *A. Phillips' Dyl's Mother.*

Cwinna, with that youthful air,
Is thirty, and a bit to spare:
Her *fondness* for a certain earl
Began when I was but a girl. *Swift.*

4. Unreasonable liking.

They are that either through indulgence to others, or *fondness* to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing that is less than a sincere resolution of new obedience, attended with faithful endeavour, and meet fruits of this change. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

- FONE. n. f. Plural of *foe*. Obsolete.

A barbarous troop of clownish *fone*. *Spenser.*

- FONT. n. f. [*fons*, Latin; *fonte*, French.]

A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.

The presenting of infants at the holy *font* is by their godfathers. *Hooker.*

I have no name, no title;
No, not that name was given me at the *font*. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

- FONTANEL. n. f. [*fontanelle*, French.]

An issue; a discharge opened in the body.

A person plethorick, subject to hot distillations, was advised to a *fontanel* in her arm. *Wifeman.*

FONTANGE. n. f. [from the name of the first wearer.] A knot of ribands on the top of the headdress. Out of use.

Those old-fashioned *fontanges* rose an ell above the head: they were pointed like steeples, and had long loose pieces of crape, which were fringed, and hung down their backs. *Addison.*

FOOD. n. f. [*fraban*, Saxon; *veeden*, Dutch, to feed; *feed*, Scottish.]

1. Victuals; provision for the mouth.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food. *Shakespeare.*

Much *food* is in the tillage of the poor. *Prov.*

Under my lowly roof thou hast vouchsaf'd
To enter, and these earthly fruits to taste;
Food not of angels, yet accepted so,
As that more willingly thou could'st not seem
At heav'n's high feasts t' have fed. *Milton.*

They give us *food*, which may with needier vie,
And was that does the absent sun supply. *Waller.*

2. Any thing that nourishes.

Give me some musick; musick, moody *food*
Of us that trade in love. *Shakespeare.*

O dear son Edgar,
The *food* of thy abused father's wrath,
Might I but live to see thee in my touch,
I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shaksf. King Lear.*

- FOODFUL. adj. [*food* and *full*.] Fruitful; full of food; plenteous.

These Tityus was to see, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nursing from the *foodful* earth. *Dryden.*

- FOODY. adj. [from *food*.] Eatable; fit for food.

To vessels, wine she drew;
And into well sew'd sacks pour'd *foody* meal. *Chapman.*

- FOOL. n. f. [*fol*, Welch; *fol*, Islandick; *fol*, French.]

1. One to whom nature has denied reason; a natural; an idiot.

Do'st thou call me *fool*, boy?
—All thy other titles thou hast given away that thou wast born with. *Shakespeare.*

The *fool* multitude, that chuse by show,
Not learning more than the *foad* eye doth teach,
Which pry not to the interior. *Shakespeare.*

It may be asked, whether the eldest son, being a *fool*, shall inherit paternal power before the younger, a wise man. *Locke.*

He thanks his stars he was not born a *fool*. *Pope.*

2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man.

The *fool* hath said in his heart there is no God. *Job.*

3. A term of indignity and reproach.

To be thought knowing, you must first put the *fool* upon all mankind. *Dryden's Juvenal, Part.*

4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester.

Where's my knave, my *fool*? Go you and call my *fool* hither. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I scorn, although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jester. *Milton.*

If this disguise fit not naturally on to grave a person, yet it may become him better than that *fool's* coat. *Denham.*

5. To play the FOOL. To play pranks like a hired jester; to jest; to make sport.

I returning where I left his armour, found another instead thereof, and armed myself therein to play the *fool*. *Sidney.*

6. To play the FOOL. To act like one void of common understanding.

Well, thus we play the *fool*: with the time, and the spirits of the wife fit in the clouds and mock us. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Is it worth the name of freedom to be at liberty to play the *fool*, and draw shame and misery upon a man's self? *Locke.*

7. To make a Fool of. To disappoint; to defeat.

'Twere as good a deed as to drink when a man's a-hungry, to challenge him to the field, and then to break promise with him, and make a fool of him. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

To Fool. v. n. [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy; to play; to idle; to sport.

I, in this kind of merry fooling, am nothing to you; so you may continue and laugh at nothing still. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Fool not; for all may have, If they dare try, a glorious life, a grave. *Herbert.*

If you have the luck to be court-fools, those that have either wit or honesty, you may fool withal, and spare not. *Denham.*

It must be an indolent youth that provides against age; and he that fools away the one, must either beg or starve in the other. *L'Estrange.*

He must be happy that knows the true measures of fooling. *L'Estrange.*

Is this a time for fooling? *Dryden.*

To Fool. v. a.

1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate; to defeat.

And shall it in more shame be further spoken, That you are fool'd, discarded, and shunn'd off? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Him over-weening To over-reach; but with the serpent meeting, Fool'd and beguil'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If men loved to be deceived and fooled about their spiritual estate, they cannot take a surer course than by taking their neighbour's word for that, which can be known only from their own heart. *South.*

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat; For fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit. Dryd. I'm tir'd with waiting for this chemick gold, Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

I would advise this blinded set of men not to give credit to those, by whom they have been so often fooled and imposed upon. *Addison's Freehold.*

2. To infatuate; to make foolish.

If it be you that stir these daughters' hearts Against their father, fool me not to much To hear it tamely. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

When I am read, thou feign'st a weak applause, As if thou wert my friend, but lackest a cause: This but thy judgment fool; the other way Would hath thy folly and thy spite betray. *Ben Jonson.*

It were an handsome plot, But full of difficulties, and uncertain; And he's so fool'd with downright honesty, He'll never believe it. *Denham's Sophy.*

A long and eternal adieu to all unlawful pleasures: I will no longer be fooled or imposed upon by them. *Calamy's Sermons.*

A hoar of Holland, whose cares of growing still richer and richer, perhaps fool him so far as to make him enjoy less in his riches than others in poverty. *Temple.*

3. To cheat; as, to fool one of his money.

FOOLBORN. adj. [fool and born.] Foolish from the birth.

Reply not to me with a foolborn jest. *Shaksp.*

FOOLERY. n. f. [from fool.]

1. Habitual folly.

Foolery, fir, does walk about the orb like the sun; it shines every where: I would be sorry, fir, but the fool should be as out with your master as with my mistress. *Shakespeare.*

2. An act of folly; trifling practice.

It is meer foolery to multiply distinct particulars in treating of things, where the difference lies only in words. *Watts.*

3. Object of folly.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these fooleries, it cannot be suspected. *Raleigh's History.*

We are transported with fooleries, which, if we understand, we should despise. *L'Estrange.*

FOOLHA'PPY. adj. [fool and happy.] Lucky without contrivance or judgment.

As when a ship, that flies fair under sail, An hidden rock escaped unawares, That lay in wait her wreck for to bewail; The mariner, yet half amazed, raises At perils past, and yet in doubt he dares To joy at his fool-happy oversight. *Fairy Queen.*

FOOLHARDINESS. n. f. [from foolhardy.] Mad rashness; courage without sense.

There is a difference betwixt daring and foolhardiness: Lucan and Statius often ventured them too far, our Virgil never. *Dryden.*

A saile glazing parasite would call his foolhardiness valour, and then he may go on boldly because blindly. *South.*

FOOLHARDISE. n. f. [fool and hardiest, French.] Foolhardiness; adventurousness without judgment. Obsolete.

More huge in strength than wife in works he was,

And reason with foolhardise over-ran; Stern melancholy did his courage pass, And was, for terror more, all arm'd in shining brass. *Fairy Queen.*

FOOLHARDY. adj. [fool and hardy.] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous; foolishly bold.

One mother, when as her foolhardy child Did come too near, and with his talons play, Half dead through fear, her little babe reviv'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Some would be so foolhardy as to presume to be more of the cabinet council of God Almighty than the angels. *Housh.*

If any yet be so foolhardy, T' expose themselves to vain jeopardy; If they come wounded off, and lame, No honour's got by such a main. *Hudibras.*

FOOLISH. adj. [from fool.]

1. Void of understanding; weak of intellect.

Thou foolish woman, seest thou not our mourning? *Ezra.*

Pray do not mock me; I am a very foolish fond old man: I fear I am not in my perfect mind. *Shakespeare.* He, of all the men that ever my foolish eyes looked upon, was the best deserving a fair lady. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

2. Imprudent; indiscreet.

We are come off Like Romans: neither foolish in our stands, Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakespeare.*

3. Ridiculous; contemptible.

It is a foolish thing to make a long prologue, and to be short in the story itself. *Maccubbin.*

What could the head perform alone, If all their friendly aids were gone? A foolish figure he must make; Do nothing else but sleep and ake. *Prior.*

He shows himself in foolish hatreds and resentments against particular persons, without considering that he is to love every body as himself. *Lew.*

4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; sinful.

FOOLISHLY. adv. [from foolish.] Weakly; without understanding. In Scripture, wickedly.

Although we boast our winter sun looks bright, And foolishly are glad to see it in its height; Yet so much sooner comes the long and gloomy night. *Swift.*

FOOLISHNESS. n. f. [from foolish.]

1. Folly; want of understanding.

2. Foolish practice; actual deviation from the right.

Foolishness being properly a man's deviation from right reason, in point of practice, must needs consist in his pitching upon such an end as is unsuitable to his condition, or pitching upon means unsuitable to the compassing of his end. *South.*

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire, And shape my foolishness to their desire. *Prior.*

FOOLSTONES. n. f. A plant. *Müller.*

FOOLTRAP. n. f. [fool and trap.] A snare to catch fools in: as a flytrap.

Betts at the first, were fooltraps, where the wife Like spiders lay in ambush for the flies. *Dryden.*

FOOT. n. f. plural feet. [Foot, Saxon; voet, Dutch; fut, Scottish.]

1. The part upon which we stand.

The queen that bore thee, O'er her upon her knees than on her feet, Died every day she liv'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.* His affection to the church was so notorious, that he never deserted it, till both it and he were over-run and trod under foot. *Clarendon.*

2. That by which any thing is supported in the nature of a foot: as, the foot of a table.

3. The lower part; the base.

Yond' towers, whose wanton tops do burst the clouds, Must kiss their own feet. *Shakespeare.* Fretting, by little and little, washes away and eats out both the tops and sides and feet of mountains. *Hakewell.*

4. The end; the lower part.

What dismal cries are those? —Nothing; a trifling sum of misery, New added to the foot of thy account: Thy wife is seiz'd by force, and torn away. *Dryden's Cleomen.*

5. The act of walking.

Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea passable by foot. *2 Maccabees.*

6. On FOOT. Walking; without carriage.

Isaac journeyed about six hundred thousand on foot. *Exodus.*

7. A posture of action.

The centurions and their charges billeted already in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakespeare.*

8. Infantry; footmen in arms. In this sense it has no plural.

Lusias gathered threethree thousand choice men of foot, and five thousand horsemen. *1 Macc.* Himself with all his foot entered the town, his horse being quartered about it. *Clarendon.* Thrice horse and foot about the fires are led, And thrice with loud laments they wail the dead. *Dryden.*

9. State; character; condition.

See on what foot we stand; a scanty shore, The sea behind, our enemies before. *Dryden.*

In specifying the word Ireland, it would seem to infinite that we are not upon the same foot with our fellow-subjects in England. *Swift.*

What colour of excuse can be for the contempt with which we treat this part of our species, the negroes; that we should not put them upon the common foot of humanity, that we should only set an insignificant line upon the man who murders them? *Addison.*

10. Scheme; plan; settlement.

There is no wellwisher to his country without a little hope, that in time the kingdom may be on a better foot. *Swift.*

I ask, whether upon the foot of our constitution, as it stood in the reign of the late King James, a king of England may be deposed? *Swift.*

11. A state of incipient existence; first motion. Little used but in the following phrase.

If such a tradition were at any time set on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment; but much more difficult how it should come to be universally propagated. *Tillotson.*

12. It seems to have been once proverbially used for the level, the square, par-

Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means, be it lands or goods, far under foot.
Bacon's Essays.

13. A certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse.

Foot, in our English versifying, without quantity and joints, be sure signs that the verse is either born deformed, unnatural, or lame.
Ascham's Schoolmaster.

Didst thou hear these verses?

—O yes, I heard them all, and more too; for some o' them had in them more *foot* than the verses would bear.
Shakespeare.

And Sidney's verse halts ill on Roman feet.
Pope.

14. Motion; action.

While other jests are something rank on *foot*,
Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with Slender to marry.
Shakespeare.

In the government of the world the number and variety of the ends on *foot*, with the secret nature of most things to which they relate, must make a distinct remark of their congruity, in some cases very difficult, and in some unattainable.
Grew.

15. Step.

This man's son would, every *foot* and anon, be taking some of his companions into the orchard.
L'Estrange.

16. A measure containing twelve inches: supposed to be the length of a man's foot.

When it signifies measure, it has often, but vitiously, *foot* in the plural.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight's space four *foot* deep within the earth, came forth no ways mouldy or rotten.
Bacon.

To *Foot*. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.

Lonely the vale and full of horror flood,
Brown with the shade of a religious wood;
The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featly *footing* seem'd to skim the ground.
Dryden.

2. To walk; not ride; not fly.

By this the dreadful beast drew nigh to land,
Half flying, and half *footing* in his haste.
Fairy Queen.

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do *foot*
by night.
Shakespeare.

The man set the boy upon the ass, and *footed* it himself.
L'Estrange.

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once,
who can *foot* it farthest.
Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

With them a man sometimes cannot be a penitent,
unless he also turns vagabond, and *foots*
it to Jerusalem; or wanders over this or that
part of the world, to visit the shrine of such or
such a pretended saint.
South.

To *Foot*. v. a.

1. To spurn; to kick.

You that did void your rheum upon my beard,
and *foot* me as you spurn a stranger cur over your
threshold.
Shakespeare.

2. To settle; to begin to fix.

What confederacy have you with the traitors
Late *footed* in the kingdom?
Shakespeare.

3. To tread.

Saint Withold *footed* thrice the wold:
He met the night-mare, and her name told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee right.
Shaksf.
There haply by the ruddy damsel seen,
Or shepherd boy, they featly *foot* the green.
Tickel.

4. To hold with the foot. Not in use.

We are the earth, and they,
Like moles within us, heave and cast about;
And till they *foot* and clutch their prey,
They never cool, much less give out.
Herbert.

FOOTBALL. n. f. [foot and ball.]

1. A ball commonly made of a blown bladder, cased with leather, driven by the foot.

Am I to round with you as you with me,
That like a football you do spurn me thus?
Shakespeare.

Such a winter-piece should be beautified with
all manner of works and exercises of winter; as
footballs, felling of wood, and sliding upon the
ice.
Peascham.

As when a sort of lusty shepherds try
Their force at football, care of victory
Makes them salute so rudely, breast to breast,
That their encounter seems too rough for jest.
Waller.

One rolls along a football to his foes,
One with a broken truncheon deals his blows.
Dryden.

2. The sport or practice of kicking the football.

He was sensible the common football was a
very imperfect imitation of that exercise.
Arbuth.

FOOTBOY. n. f. [foot and boy.] A low
menial; an attendant in livery.

Was it discretion, lords, to let this man,
This honest man, wait like a lowly footboy
At chamber-door?
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.
Though I had nobody to assist but a footboy, yet
I made shift to try a pretty number of things.
Boyle on Colours.

Whenever he imagines advantages will redound
to one of his footboys by oppression of me, he
never disputes it.
Swift.

FOOTBRIDGE. n. f. [foot and bridge.] A
bridge on which passengers walk; a
narrow bridge.

Palmerin's shepherd, fearing the footbridge was
not strong enough, loaded it so long, 'till he broke
that which would have born a bigger burden.
Sidney.

FOOTCLOTH. n. f. [foot and cloth.] A
sumpter cloth.

Three times a-day my footcloth's horse did
stumble,
And started when he looked upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the slaughterhouse.
Shaksf.

FOOTED. adj. [from foot.] Shaped in
the foot.

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and footed like
a goat.
Grew.

FOOTFIGHT. n. f. [foot and fight.] A
fight made on foot, in opposition to
that on horseback.

So began our footfights, in such sort, that we
were well entered to blood of both sides.
Sidney.

FOOTHOLD. n. f. [foot and hold.] Space
to hold the foot; space on which one
may tread surely.

All fell to work at the roots of the tree, and
left it so little foothold, that the first blast laid it
flat on the ground.
L'Estrange.

He's at the top: he has nothing above him to
aspire to, nor any foothold left him to come down
by.
L'Estrange.

FOOTING. n. f. [from foot.]

1. Ground for the foot.

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;
As full of peril and advent'rous spirit
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the unsteadfast footing of a spear.
Shakespeare.
As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did shew the footing sound, for all the flood.
Davies.

In ascents, every step gained is a footing and
help to the next.
Holder's Elements of Speech.

2. Support; root.

Set cloven stakes; and wondrous to behold,
Their sharpen'd ends in earth their footing place,
And the dry poles produce a living race.
Dryden.

3. Basis; foundation.

All those sublime thoughts take their rise and
footing here: the mind flurs not one jot beyond
those ideas which sense or reflection have offered.
Locke.

The reasoning faculties of the soul would not
know how to move, for want of a foundation and
footing in most men, who cannot trace truth to
its fountain and original.
Locke.

4. Place; possession.

Whether the unctuous exhalations are
Fir'd by the sun, or seeming to alone;
Or each some more remote and slippery star,
Which loses *footing* when to mortals shewn.
Dryden.

5. Tread; walk.

As he forward moved his *footing* old,
So backward still was turned his wrinkled face.
Spenser.

I would outnigh you did nobody come:
But hark, I hear the *footing* of a man.
Shaksf.
Break off, break off; I feel the different sound
Of some chafie *footing* near about this ground.
Milton.

6. Dance.

Make holiday: your ryesraw hats put on,
And these fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing*.
Shakespeare's Tempest.

7. Steps; road; track.

He grew strong among the Irish; and in his
footing his son continuing, hath increased his said
name.
Spenser on Ireland.

Like running weeds, that have no certain root;
or like *footings* up and down, impossible to be
traced.
Bacon's Henry VII.

8. Entrance; beginning; establishment.

Ever since our nation had any *footing* in this
land, the state of England did desire to perfect
the conquest.
Davies.

The defeat of colonel Bellaüs gave them their
first *footing* in Yorkshire.
Clarendon.

No useful arts have yet found *footing* here;
But all untaught and savage does appear.
Dryden.

9. State; condition; settlement.

Gaul was on the same *footing* with Egypt as to
taxes.
Arbutnot.

FOOTLICKER. n. f. [foot and lick.] A
slave; an humble fawner; one who
licks the foot.

Do that good mischief which may make this
island

Thine own for ever; and I, thy Caliban,
For ay thy *footlicker*.
Shakespeare's Tempest.

FOOTMAN. n. f. [foot and man.]

1. A soldier that marches and fights on
foot.

The numbers levied by her lieutenant did consist
of footmen three millions, of horsemen one
million.
Raleigh's History.

2. A low menial servant in livery.

He was carried in a rich chariot, litterwise,
with two horses at either end, and two footmen
on each side.
Bacon.

Like footmen running before coaches,
To tell the inn what lord approaches.
Prior.

3. One who practises to walk or run.

FOOTMANSHIP. n. f. [from footman.]
The art or faculty of a runner.

The Irish archers espying this, suddenly broke
up, and committed the safety of their lives to
their nimble *footmanship*.
Hayward.

Yet, says the fox, I have baffled more of them
with my wiles and shifts than ever you did with
your *footmanship*.
L'Estrange.

FOOTPACE. n. f. [foot and pace.]

1. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after
four or five steps, you arrive to a broad
place, where you make two or three
paces before you ascend another step,
thereby to ease the legs in ascending the
rest of the stairs.
Moxon.

2. A pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOP

FOOTPAD. *n. f.* [*foot* and *pad.*] A highwayman that robs on foot, not on horseback.

FOOTPATH. *n. f.* [*foot* and *path.*] A narrow way which will not admit horses or carriages.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?

—Both stile and gate, horfeway and footpath.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

FOOTPOST. *n. f.* [*foot* and *post.*] A post or messenger that travels on foot.

For carrying such letters, every thoroughfare weekly appointeth a footpost, whose dispatch is well near as speedy as the horses.

Carew.

FOOTSTALL. *n. f.* [*foot* and *stall.*] A woman's skirrup.

FOOTSTEP. *n. f.* [*foot* and *step.*]

1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot.

Clear-fighted reason, wisdom's judgment leads, And sense, her vassal, in her footsteps treads.

Denham.

A man shall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, wherever he has the footsteps of others to follow.

Locke.

2. Token; mark; notice given.

Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our system, if there we may trace any visible footsteps of Divine wisdom and beneficence.

Bentley's Sermons.

3. Example.

FOOTSTOOL. *n. f.* [*foot* and *stool.*] Stool on which he that sits places his feet.

Thus have we swept suspicion from our seat, And made our footstool of security.

Shakespeare.

They whose sacred office 'tis to bring Kings to obey their God, and men their king, By these mysterious links to fix and tie Men to the footstool of the Deity.

Denham.

Let echoing anthems make his praises known On earth, his footstool, as in heaven his throne.

Roscommon.

By the phrase of worshipping his footstool, no more is meant than worshipping God at his footstool.

Stillingfleet.

FOP. *n. f.* [A word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology.] A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much ostentation; a pretender; a man fond of show, dress, and flutter; an impertinent.

A whole tribe of fops, Got 'tween asleep and wake.

Shakespeare.

When such a positive abandon'd fop, Among his numerous absurdities, Stumbles upon some tolerable line, I treat to see them in such company.

Roscommon.

The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a fop in a gay coat.

L'Estrange.

In a dull stream, which moving slow, You hardly see the current flow; When a small breeze obstructs the course, It whirls about for want of force, And in its narrow circle gathers Nothing but chaff, and straws, and feathers: The current of a female mind Stops thus, and turns with every wind; Thus whirling round, together draws Fools, fops, and rakes, for chaff and straws.

Swift.

FOPDODDLE. *n. f.* [*fop* and *doodle.*] A fool; an insignificant wretch.

Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle, And handled you like a fopdoodle.

Hudibras.

FOPPERY. *n. f.* [from *fop.*]

1. Folly; impertinence.

Let not the sound of shallow foppery enter My sober house.

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fauries; and yet the guiltiness of my

mind, the sudden surprise of my powers, drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief, in despite of the teeth of all rhyme and reason, that they were fauries.

Shakespeare.

This is the excellent foppery of the world, that when we are sick in fortune, often the forfeits of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters, the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

2. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly.

3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.

They thought the people were better let alone in their fopperies, than to be suffered to break loose from that subjection which your superstition kept them in.

Stillingfleet.

But though we fetch from Italy and France Our fopperies of tune and modes of dance, Our sturdy Britons scorn to borrow sense.

Granville.

I wish I could say quaint fopperies were wholly absent from graver subjects.

Swift.

FOPFISH. *adj.* [from *fop.*]

1. Foolish; idle; vain.

Fools ne'er had less grace in a year;

For wise men are grown foppish,

And know not how their wits to wear,

Their manners are so apish.

Shakespeare.

2. Vain in show; foolishly ostentatious; vain of dress.

With him the present still some virtues have; The vain are sprightly, and the stupid grave; The slothful negligent, the foppish neat; The lewd are airy, and the shy discreet.

Garth.

The Romans grew extremely expensive and foppish; so that the emperor Aurelian forbade men that variety of colours on their shoes, allowing it still to women.

You would know who is rude and ill-natured, who is vain and foppish, who lives too high, and who is in debt.

Law.

FOPFISHLY. *adv.* [from *foppish.*] Vainly; ostentatiously.

FOPFISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *foppish.*] Vanity; showy or ostentatious vanity.

FOPPLING. *n. f.* [from *fop.*] A petty fop; an under-rate coxcomb.

Thy works in Chloe's toilet gain a part, And, with his taylor, share the foppling's heart.

Tickel.

FOR. *prep.* [for, Saxon; voor, Dutch.]

1. Because of.

That which we for our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God for the worthiness of his Son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant.

Hooker.

Edward and Richard,

With fiery eyesparkling for very wrath,

Are at our backs.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Speak, good Cominius;

Leave nothing out for length.

Shakespeare.

For as much as the question cannot be scanned, unless the time of Abraham's journey be considered, I will search into a tradition concerning his travels.

Raleigh's History.

An astrologer saith, if it were not for two things that are constant, no individual would last one moment.

Bacon.

For as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any other provocation, make war upon christendom for the propagation of their laws; so the christians may at all times, as they think good, be upon the prevention.

Bacon's War with Spain.

The governor falling out, took great store of victual and warlike provision, which the Turks had for hate left behind them.

Knotley's Hist.

Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that he was not able to keep that place three days for lack of victuals.

Knotley.

Quit, quit, for shame; this will not move,

This cannot take her:

FOR

It of herself she will not love,

Nothing can make her.

Care not for frowns or smiles.

Suckling.

Denham.

The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wickeder for hoping.

Let no man, for his own poverty, become more

oppressing in his bargains; but quietly recommend his estate to God, and leave the success to him.

Taylor.

Persons who have lost most of their grinders, having been compelled to use three or four only in chewing, wore them so low, that the inward nerve lay bare, and they would no longer for pain make use of them.

Ray on the Creation.

I but revenge my fate; didstain'd, betray'd, And suff'ring death for this ungrateful maid.

Dryden.

Sole on the barren sands, the suff'ring chief, Roar'd out for anguish and indulg'd his grief.

Dryden.

For his long absence church and state did groan, Madnets the pulpit, faction seiz'd the throne.

Dryden.

Nor with a superstitious fear is aw'd

For what details at home, or what abroad.

I, my own judge, condemn'd myself before;

For pity, aggravate my crime no more.

Dryden.

Matrons of renown, When tyrant Nero burnt th' imperial town, Shriek'd for the downfal in a doleful cry, For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die.

Dryden.

Children, discountenanced by their parents for any fault, find a refuge in the caresses of foolish flatterers.

Locke.

A sound mind in a sound body is a short but full description of a happy state in this world: he that has these two has little more to wish for, and he that wants either of them will be but little better for any thing else.

Locke.

The middle of the gulph is remarkable for tempests.

My open'd thought to joyous prospect raise,

And for thy mercy let me sing thy praise.

Which best or worst you could not think;

And die you must for want of drink.

Prior.

It is a most infamous scandal upon the nation, to reproach them for treating foreigners with contempt.

We can only give them that liberty now for something, which they have to many years exercised for nothing, of railing and scribbling against us.

Your sermons will be less valuable, for want of time.

Swift.

2. With respect to; with regard to.

Rather our state's defective for requal, Than we to stretch it out.

Shaksp. Coriolanus.

A paltry ring That she did give me, whole poetry was,

For all the world, like cutler's poetry

Upon a knife; love me and leave me not.

Shaksp.

For all the world,

As thou art at this hour, was Richard then.

It was young counsel for the persons, and violent counsel for the matters.

Authority followeth old men, and favour and popularity youth; but for the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for the politick.

Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet for magnitude or colour, produceth what kind of effects.

For me, if there be such a thing as I.

He saith these honours consisted in preserving their memories, and praising their virtues; but for any matter of worship towards them, he utterly denies it.

Our laws were for their matter foreign.

Now for the government, it is absolute monarchy; there being no other laws in China but the king's command.

For me, no other happiness I own,

Than to have born no issue to the throne.

For me, my stormy voyage at an end,

I to the port of death securely tend.

Dryden's Ac.

After death, we spirits have just such natures
We had, for all the world, when human creatures.

Dryden.

Such little wasps, and yet so full of spite;
For bulk mere insects, yet in mischief strong.

Tate's Juvenal.

Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of
the sense in general; but for particulars and cir-
cumstances, he continually lops them.

Pope.

Lo, some are villain, and the rest as good,
For all his lordship knows, but they are wood.

Pope.

3. In this sense it has often as before it.

As for Maramaldu the general, they had no
just cause to dislike him, being an old captain
of great experience.

Kneller.

4. In the character of.

If a man can be fully assured of any thing for
a truth, without having examined, what is there
that he may not embrace for truth?

Locke.

She thinks you favour'd:

But let her go, for an ungrateful woman.

A. Philips.

Say, is it fitting in this very field,
This field, where from my youth I've been a
carter,

I, in this field, should die for a deserter?

Gay.

5. With resemblance of.

I hear for certain, and do speak the truth,
The gentle York is up.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Now, now for sure, deliverance is at hand,
The kingdom shall to Israel be restor'd.

Milton.

The flouting deed was seiz'd with sudden
fright,

And, bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight:
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead.

Dryden.

6. Considered as; in the place of.

Our present lot appears

For happy, though but ill; for ill, not worst,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe.

Milton.

The counsel-table and star-chamber held for
honourable that which pleased, and for just that
which profited.

Clarendon.

7. In advantage of; for the sake of.

An ant is a wise creature for itself: but it is
a shrewd thing in an orchard.

Bacon.

He refused not to die for those that killed him,
and shed his blood for some of those that split it.

Boyle.

Shall I think the world was made for one,
And men are born for kings, as beasts for men,
Not for protection, but to be devour'd.

Dryden.

Read all the prefaces of Dryden,
For those our critics much confide in;
Though merely writ at first for filling,
To raise the volume's price a shilling.

Swift.

8. Conducive to; beneficial to.

It is for the general good of human society,
and consequently of particular persons, to be true
and just; and it is for men's health to be temperate.

Tillotson.

It can never be for the interest of a believer
to do me a mischief, because he is sure, upon
the balance of accounts, to find himself a loser
by it.

Addison's Spectator.

9. With intention of going to a certain place.

We sailed from Peru for China and Japan.

Bacon.

As she was brought for England, she was call'd
away near Hamwich haven.

Hayward.

We sailed directly for Genoa, and had a fair
wind.

Addison.

10. In comparative respect.

For tusk with Indian elephants he strove,
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he
drove.

Dryden.

11. With appropriation to.

Shadow will serve for summer: prick him;
for we have a number of shadows to fill up the
muster-book.

Shakespeare.

12. After O an expression of desire.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend

The brightest heaven of invention!

Shakespeare.

13. In account of; in solution of.

Thus much for the beginning and progress of
the deluge.

Barnet's Theory of the Earth.

14. Inducing to as a motive.

There is a natural, immutable, and eternal
reason for that which we call virtue, and against
that which we call vice.

Tillotson.

15. In expectation of.

He must be back again by one and twenty,
to marry and propagate: the father cannot stay
any longer for the portion, nor the mother for
a new set of babies to play with.

Locke.

16. Noting power or possibility.

For a holy person to be humble, for one whom
all men esteem a saint, to fear lest himself become
a devil, is as hard as for a prince to submit him-
self to be guided by tutors.

Taylor.

17. Noting dependence.

The colours of outward objects, brought into
a darkened room, depend for their visibility upon
the dimness of the light they are beheld by.

Boyle.

18. In prevention of; for fear of.

Corn being laid down, any way ye allow,
Should wither as needeth for burning in mow.

Tupper.

And, for the time shall not seem tedious,

I'll tell thee what befel me on a day,

In this self place.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

There must be no alleys with hedges at the
hither end, for letting your prospect upon this
fair hedge from the green: nor at the further end,
for letting your prospect from the hedge through
the arches upon the beach.

Bacon's Essays.

She wrapped him close for catching cold.

Loveless.

19. In remedy of.

Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are
good for the toothach.

Garretson.

20. In exchange of.

He made considerable progress in the study
of the law, before he quitted that profession for
this of poetry.

Dryden.

21. In the place of; instead of.

To make him copious is to alter his character;
and to translate him line for line is impossible.

Dryden.

We take a falling meteor for a star.

Cowley.

22. In supply of; to serve in the place of.

Much of our ingenious young men take up
some cried-up English poet for their model,
adore him, and imitate him as they think, with-
out knowing wherein he is defective.

Dryden.

23. Through a certain duration.

Some please for once, some will for ever please

Roscom.

Those who sleep without dreaming, can never
be convinced that their thoughts are for four
hours busy, without their knowing it.

Locke.

The administration of this bank is for life,
and partly in the hands of the chief citizens.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

Since, hir'd for life, thy servile muse must sing
Successive conquests, and a glorious king;

And bring him laurels whate'er they cost.

Prior.

The youth transported, asks without delay
To guide the sun's bright chariot for a day.

Garth's Ovid.

24. In search of; in quest of.

Philosophers have run so far back for argu-
ments of comfort against pain, as to doubt
whether there were any such thing; and yet,
for all that, when any great evil has been upon
them, they would cry out as loud as other men.

Tillotson.

25. According to.

Chymists have not been able, for aught is
vulgarily known, by fire alone to separate true
sulphur from antimony.

Boyle.

26. Noting a state of fitness or readiness.

Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am for you.

Shakespeare.

If he be brave, he's ready for the stroke. *Dryd.*
27. In hope of; for the sake of: noting
the final cause.

How quickly nature

Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!

For this the foolish, over-careful fathers,

Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains
with care,

Their bones with industry: for this engross'd

The cank'rd heaps of strong achiev'd gold:

For this they have been thoughtful to invent

Their sons with arts and martial exercises.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

The kingdom of God was first sent by ill coun-
sel; upon which counsel there are set, for our in-
struction, two marks.

Bacon.

Whether some hero's fate,

In words worth dying for, he celebrates.

Cowley.

For he writes not for money, nor for praise,

Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays.

Denham.

There we shall see, a fight worthy dying for,
that blessed Saviour, who so highly deserves of us.

Boyle.

He is not disposed to be a fool, and to be
miserable for company.

Tillotson.

Even death's become to me no dreadful name;
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,

I saw him, and condemn'd him first for you.

Dryd.

For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,

And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart.

Dryden's Virgil.

Some pray for riches; riches they obtain;
But watch'd by robbers, for their wealth are slain.

Dryden.

Let them who truly would appear my friends,
Employ their swords like mine for noble ends.

Dryden's Aurengzebe.

28. Of tendency to; toward.

The kettle to the top was hoist;

But with its upside down, to show

Its inclination for below.

Swift.

29. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of.

Ye suppose the laws for which ye strive are
found in Scripture; but those not against which
we strive.

Hunter, Preface.

It becomes me not to draw my pen in the de-
fence of a bad cause, when I have so often drawn
it for a good one.

Dryden.

Jove was for Venus; but he fear'd his wife.

Dryden.

He for the world was made, not us alone.

Cowley.

They must be void of all zeal for God's
honour, who do not with sighs and tears inter-
cede with him.

Smallbridge.

Aristotle is for poetical justice.

Denon.

They are all for rank and foul feeding.

Fulton.

30. Noting accommodation or adaptation.

Fortune, if there be such a thing as she,

Spies that I bear so well her tyranny,

That she thinks nothing else to do for me.

Denon.

A few rules of logic are thought sufficient, in
this case, for those who pretend to the highest
improvement.

Locke.

It is for wicked men to dread God; but a
virtuous man may have undisturbed thoughts,
even of the justice of God.

Tillotson.

His country has good havens, both for the
Adriatic and Mediterranean.

Addison's Idyl.

Persia is commodiously situated for trade both
by sea and land.

Arbutnot on Laws.

Scholars are frugal of their words, and not
willing to let any go for ornament, if they will
not serve for use.

Fulton.

31. With intention of.

And by that justice hath remov'd the cause
Of those rude tempests, which, for rapine sent

Too oft, alas, involv'd the innocent.

Waller.

Here huntmen with delight may read

How to chase dogs for scent or speed.

Waller.

God hath made some things for as long a du-
ration as they are capable of.

Tillotson's Sermons.

For this, from Trivia's temple and her wood,
Are courtes driv'n, who shed their masters blood.

Dryden.

Such examples should be set before them, as
patterns for their daily imitation.

Lacke.

The next question usually is, what is it for?

Lacke.

Achilles is for revenging himself upon Agamemnon, by means of Hector.

Broome.

32. Becoming; belonging to.

It were not for your quiet, nor your good,
Nor for my manhood, honesty, and wisdom,
To let you know my thoughts.

Shakespeare.

Th' offers he doth make,
Were not for him to give, nor them to take.

Daniel.

It were more for his honour to raise his siege,
than to spend so many good men in the winning
of it by force.

Knotles.

Jefts for Dutchmen and English boys.
Is it for you to ravish seas and land,

Cowley.

Unauthoriz'd by my supreme command! *Dryden.*

His fire already signs him for the skies,
And marks the seat amidst the deities.

Dryden.

It is a reasonable account for any man to give,
why he does not live as the greatest part of the
world do, that he has no mind to die as they do,
and perish with them.

Tillotson.

33. Notwithstanding.

This, for any thing we know to the contrary,
might be the self-same form which Philo Judeus
expresseth.

Hooker.

God's desertion shall, for ought he knows,
the next minute supervene.

Dreay of Piety.

Probability supposes that a thing may or may
not be so, for any thing yet certainly determined
on either side.

South.

For any thing that legally appears to the con-
trary, it may be a contrivance to fright us.

Swift.

If such vast masses of matter had been situated
nearer to the sun, or to each other, as they might
as easily have been, for any mechanical or
fortuitous agent, they must necessarily have
caused a considerable disorder in the whole
system.

Bentley.

34. To the use of; to be used in.

The oak for nothing ill,
The osier good for twigs, the poplar for the mill.

Spenser.

Your understandings are not bright enough for
the exercise of the highest acts of reason.

Tillotson.

35. In consequence of.

For love they force through thickets of the
wood,

Dryden.

They climb the steepy hills and stem the flood.

Dryden.

36. In recompence of; in return of.

Now, for so many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and for the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl for Cæsar's health;
Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators.

Dryden's Persius.

First the wily wizard must be caught;
For unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for naught.

Dryden's Virgil.

37. In proportion to.

He is not very tall, yet for his years he's tall *Shak.*
As he could see clear, for those times, through
superstition; so he would be blinded, now and
then, by human policy

Bacon.

Exalted Socrates! divinely brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble for revenge.

Dryden's Juvenal.

38. By means of; by interposition of.

Moral consideration can no way move the
frankle appetite, were it not for the will.

Hale's Origin of Mankind

Of some calamity we can have no relief but
from God alone; and what would men do in such
a case, if it were not for God?

Tillotson.

39. In regard of; in preservation of.

I cannot for my life, is, I cannot if my life
might be saved by it.

Vol. I.

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate;
But could not get him for my heart. *Shakespeare.*
I cannot for my heart leave a room, before I
have thoroughly examined the papers pasted
upon the walls. *Addison's Spectator.*

40. For all; notwithstanding.

Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's
apparel, I will be the more womanish; since I
assure you, for all my apparel, there is nothing
I desire more than fully to prove myself a man
in this enterprize.

Sidney.

For all the carefulness of the christians the
English bulwark was undermined by the enemy,
and upon the fourth of September part thereof
was blown up.

Knotles' History.

But as Noah's pigeon, which return'd no
more,

Did shew the footing sound for all the flood.

Davies.

They resolute, for all this, do proceed
Unto that judgment.

Daniel.

If we apprehend the greatest things in the world
of the emperor of China or Japan, we are well
enough contented, for all that, to let them
govern at home.

Stillington.

Though that very ingenious person has anti-
cipated part of what I should say, yet you will,
for all that, expect that I should give you a fuller
account.

Boyle on Colours.

She might have passed over my business;
but my rabble is not to be mumbled up in silence,
for all her pertness.

Dryden.

For all his exact plot, down was he cast from
all his greatness, and forced to end his days in a
mean condition.

South.

41. For to.

In the language used two
centuries ago, for was commonly used
before to, the sign of the infinite mood,
to note the final cause. As I come,
for to see you, for I love to see you:
in the same sense with the French *pour*.

Thus it is used in the translation of the
Bible. But this distinction was by the
best writers sometimes forgotten; and,
for, by wrong use, appearing superflu-
ous, is now always omitted.

Who shall let me now
On this vile body for to wreak my wrong?

hairy Queen.

A large posterity
Up to your happy palaces may mount,
Of blessed saints for to increase the count.

These things may serve for to represent how
just cause of fear this kingdom may have to-
wards Spain.

Bacon.

FOR. conj.

1. The word by which the reason is in- troduced of something advanced before.

Heav'n doth with us as we with torches deal,
Not light them for themselves; for if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not.

Shakespeare.

Old husbandmen I at Sabinum know,
Who for another year dig, plough, and sow;
For never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one winter more would hold.

Denham.

Tell me what kind of thing is wit:
For the first matter loves variety less.

Thus does he foolishly who, for fear of any
thing in this world, ventures to displease God;
for in so doing he runs away from men, and
falls into the hands of the living God.

Tillotson.

2. Because; on this account that.

It is
in this sense properly followed by *that*,
and without it is elliptical. This sense
is almost obsolete.

I doubt not but great troops would be ready
to run; yet for that the worst men are most
ready to remove, I would wish them chosen by
discretion of wise men.

Spenser on Ireland.

Jealous souls will not be answer'd so:
They are not ever jealous for a cause,
But jealous for they're jealous.

Shakespeare.

Heaven defend your good souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant;

For she is with me.

Shakespeare's Othello.

Nor swell'd his breast with uncouth pride,
That heav'n on him above his charge had laid:
But, for his great Creator would the same,
His will increas'd; so fire augmenteth flame.

Furfox.

Many excrescences of trees grow chiefly where
the tree is dead or faded; for that the natural sap
of the tree corrupteth into some preternatural
substance.

Bacon's Natural History.

3. For as much. In regard to that; in consideration of.

For as much as in publick prayer we are not
only to consider what is needful, in respect of
God; but there is also in men that which we
must regard: we somewhat incline to length,
lest over-quick dispatch should give occasion to
deem, that the thing itself is but little accounted
of.

Hooker.

For as much as the thirst is intolerable, the
patient may be indulged the free use of spaw
water.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

4. For why. Because; for this reason that.

Solyman had three hundred fieldpieces; for
why, Solyman purposing to draw the emperor
into battle, had brought no pieces of battery
with him.

Knotles.

To FORAGE. v. n. [from *foris*, abroad, Latin.]

1. To wander far; to rove at a distance. Not in use.

Forage, and run
To meet displeasure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him, ere he come so nigh.

Shakespeare's King John.

2. To wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions.

As in a stormy night,
Wolves, urged by their raging appetite,
Forage for prey.

Denham.

There was a brood of young larks in the corn,
and the dam went abroad to forage for them.

L'Estrange.

Nor dare they stray
When rain is promis'd or a stormy day;
But near the city walls their wat'ring take,
Not forage far, but short excursions make.

3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.

His most mighty father on a hill
Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility.

Shakespeare.

To FORAGE. v. s. To plunder; to strip; to spoil.

They will both strengthen all the country round,
and also be as continual holds for her majesty, if
the people should revolt; for without such it is
easy to forage and over-run the whole land.

Spenser on Ireland.

The victorious Philistines were worried by the
captivated ark, which foraged their country more
than a conquering army.

South.

FORAGE. n. f. [*fourage*, German and French; from *foris*, Latin.]

1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad.

One way a band select from forage drives
A herd of bees, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,
Ewes and their bleating lambs, over the plains
Their booty.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Provisions sought abroad.

Some o'er the public magazines preside,
And some are sent new forage to provide.

3. Provisions in general.

Provided forage, our spent arms renew'd.

Dryden's Tamerlane.

FOR

FORAMINOUS. *adj.* [from *foramen*, Latin.] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous.

Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the found, will deaden it; but in the passage of the found they will admit it better than harder bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To FORBEAR. *v. n. pret.* *I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part. *forborn*. [*forbæraa*, Saxon. *For* has in composition the power of privation; as, *forbear*: or depravation; as, *forfwear*, and other powers not easily explained.]

1. To cease from any thing; to intermit. Who can *forbear* to admire and adore him who weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance. *Cheyne.*

2. To pause; to delay. I pray you, tarry: pause a day or two, Before you hazard; for in choosing wrong, I lose your company; therefore *forbear* a while. *Shakespeare.*

3. To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abstain.

He *forbare* to go forth. *1 Samuel.*
At this he started, and *forbare* to swear;
Not out of conscience of the sin, but fear. *Dryd.*
The wolf, the lion, and the bear,
When they their prey in pieces tear,
To quarrel with themselves *forbear*. *Denham.*

4. To restrain any violence of temper; to be patient. By long *forbearing* is a prince persuaded, and a soft tongue breaketh the bone. *Proverbs.*

To FORBEAR. *v. a.*

1. To decline; to avoid voluntarily. *Forbear* his presence, until time hath qualified the heat of his displeasure. *Shakespeare.*
So angry bulls the combat do *forbear*,
When from the wood a lion does appear. *Waller.*

2. To abstain from; to shun to do; to omit.

If it passed only by the house of peers, it should be looked upon as invalid and void, and execution should be thereupon *forborn* or suspended. *Clarendon.*

There is not any one action whatsoever which a man ought to do, or to *forbear*, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

3. To spare; to treat with clemency. With all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, *forbearing* one another in love. *Eph.*

4. To withhold. *Forbear* thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not. *1 Chronicles.*

FORBEARANCE. *n. f.* [from *forbear*.]

1. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; negation of practice. True nobleness would Learn him *forbearance* from so foul a wrong. *Shakespeare.*

This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin, than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South.*

Liberty is the power a man has to do, or *forbear* doing, any particular action, according as its doing or *forbearance* has the actual preference in the mind. *Locke.*

2. Intermission of something.

3. Command of temper.

Have a continent *forbearance*, 'till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness.

Nor do I take notice of this instance of severity in our own country to justify such a proceeding, but only to display the mildness and *forbearance* made use of under the reign of his present majesty. *Addison's Freeholder.*

He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindness and beneficence, of long suffering and *forbearance*. *Rogers.*

FORBEARER. *n. f.* [from *forbear*.] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing.

The well as a father all goodness doth bring,
The east a *forbearer*, no manner of thing. *Telfer.*

To FORBID. *v. a. pret.* *I forbade*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid*. [*forþeodan*, Saxon; *verbieden*, Dutch.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing. A witch, a queen, an old cooing queen; have I not *forbid* her my house? *Shakespeare.*

It is The practice and the purpose of the king,
From whose obedience I *forbid* my soul. *Shaksp.*

By tasting of that fruit *forbid*,
Where they sought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*

The voice of reason, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a strict observance of what it commands, but especially of what it *forbids*. *South.*

All hatred of persons, by very many christian principles, we are most solemnly and indispensably *forbid*. *Sprat.*

The chaste and holy race
Are all *forbidden* this polluted place. *Dryden.*

2. To command to *forbear* any thing.

She with so sweet a rigour *forbad* him, that he durst not rebel. *Sidney.*

They have determined to consume all those things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws. *Judith.*

3. To oppose; to hinder.

The moisture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, stayeth longer in the root, and so dilateth it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The plaster alone would pen the humour, and so exasperate it, as well as *forbid* new humour. *Bar.*

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that *forbids* the fight!
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And search no farther than thyself reveal'd. *Dryden.*

4. To accurse; to blast. Now obsolete.

To bid is in old language to pray; to *forbid* therefore is to curse. Sleep shall neither night nor day Hang upon his penthouse lid;
He shall live a man *forbid*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To FORBID. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.

Now the good gods *forbid*,
That our renowned Rome
Should now eat up her own! *Shakespeare.*

FORBIDDANCE. *n. f.* [from *forbid*.] Prohibition; edict against any thing.

How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict *forbiddance*! how to violate
The sacred fruit forbidden? *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

FORBIDDENLY. *adv.* [from *forbid*.] In an unlawful manner.

With all confidence he swears, as he had seen't,
That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*. *Shakespeare.*

FORBIDDER. *n. f.* [from *forbid*.] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.

This was a bold accusation of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the *forbidder* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited. *Brown.*

Other care, perhaps,
May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *forbidder*! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FORBIDDING. *participial adj.* [from *forbid*.] Raising abhorrence; repelling approach; causing aversion.

Tragedy was made *forbidding* and horrible. *A. Hill.*

FORCE. *n. f.* [*force*, French; *fortis*, Latin.]

1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.

He never could maintain his part but in the force of his will. *Shakespeare.*

A ship, which hath struck sail, doth run By force of that force which before it won. *Dante.*

2. Violence.

Thus got the house of Lancaster the crown,
Which now they hold by force, and not by right. *Shakespeare.*

The shepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride
By force away, and then by force enjoy'd;
But I by free consent. *Dryden.*

3. Virtue; efficacy.

Manifest it is, that the very majesty and holiness of the place where God is worshipped, hath in regard of us, great virtue, *force*, and efficacy; for that it serveth as a sensible help to stir up devotion. *Hooker.*

No definitions, no suppositions of any sect, are of force enough to destroy constant experience. *Locke.*

4. Validness; power of law.

A testament is of force after men are dead. *Hebrews.*

Not long in force this charter stood;
Wanting that seal, it must be seal'd in blood. *Denham.*

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often forces in the plural.

O thou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on my forces with a gracious eye. *Shaksp.*
The secret of the power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of miscellany forces of all nations. *Bacon.*

A greater force than that which here we find,
Ne'er press'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind. *Waller.*

Those victorious forces of the rebels were not able to sustain your arms. *Dryden.*

6. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion.

To FORCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compel; to constrain.

Dangers are light, if they once seem light; and more dangers have deceived men than forced them. *Bacon.*

I have been forced to use the cant words of Whig and Tory. *Swift's Examiner.*

The actions and operations did force them upon dividing the single idea. *Broun.*

2. To overpower by strength.

O that fortune
Had brought me to the field where thou art
faw'd
To have wrought such wonders with an ass's
jaw,
I should have forc'd thee soon with other arms. *Milton.*

With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To force their monarch, and insult the court. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To impel; to press; to draw or push by main strength.

Thou shalt not destroy the trees by forcing an ax against them. *Deuteronomy.*

Stooping, the spear descended on his chine;
Just where the bone distinguish'd either loins:
It stuck so fast, so deeply bury'd lay,
That scarce the victor forc'd the steel away. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. To enforce; to urge.

Three blust'ring nights, born by the southern blast,
I floated, and discover'd land at last:
High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my strength, and gath'ring to the shore. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never fere,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with forc'd fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. *Milton.*

5. To drive by violence or power.

This way of flattering their willing benefactors out of part, contrived another of forcing their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions. *Decay of Piety.*

To free the ports, and ope the Punique land
To Trojan guests; left, ignorant of fate,
The queen might *force* them from her town and
state. *Dryden.*

6. To gain by violence or power.

My heart is yours; but, oh! you left it here
Abandon'd to those tyrants hope and fear;
If they *forc'd* from me one kind look or word,
Could you not that, nor that small part afford?
Dryden.

7. To storm; to take or enter by violence.

Troy wall'd so high,
Atreides might as well have *forc'd* the sky. *Waller.*
Heav'n from all ages wisely did provide
This wealth, and for the bravest nation hide;
Who with four hundred foot, and forty horse,
Dare boldly go a new-found world to force.
Dryden's Ind. Emp.

8. To ravish; to violate by force.

Force her—I like it not. *Dryden.*

9. To constrain; to distort; not to obtain naturally or with ease.

Our general taste in England is for epigram,
turns of wit, and *forc'd* conceits. *Addison.*

10. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison.

Here let them lye,
'Till famine and the ague eat them up:
Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be
our's,
We might have met them darsful, beard to beard.
Shakspeare.

If you find that any great number of soldiers
be newly sent into Oroonoke, and that the
passages be already *forc'd*, then be well advis'd
how you land. *Raleigh's Apology.*

11. To FORCE out. To extort.

The heat of the dispute had *forc'd* out from
Luther expressions that seemed to make his
doctrine run higher than really it did. *Atterbury.*

To FORCE. v. n. To lay stress upon—
This word I have only found in the
following passage.

That morning that he was to join battle with
Harold, his armor put on his backpiece before
and his breastplate behind; the which being
espied by some that stood by, was taken among
them for an ill token, and therefore advis'd him
not to fight that day; to whom the duke an-
swered, I *force* not of such fooleries, but if I
have any skill in soothsaying, as in sooth I have
none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change
copy from a duke to a king. *Camden's Remains.*

FORCEDLY. adv. [from force.] Violently;
constrainedly; unnaturally.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters
doth most aptly agree to that structure of the
abyss and antediluvian earth; but very impro-
perly and *forc'dly* to the present form of the earth
and the waters. *Burnet's Theory.*

FORCEFUL. adj. [force and full.] Vio-
lent; strong; driven with great might;
impetuous.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this, but rather follow
Our *forceful* instigation? *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
Against the fixed he threw
His *forceful* spear, which, hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*

Were it by chance, or *forceful* destiny,
Which forms in causes first what'er shall be,
Assist'd by a friend, one moonless night,
This Palemon from prison took his flight. *Dryd.*

He poi'd in air, the jav'lin sent,
Through Paris' shield the *forceful* weapon went.
Pope.

FORCEFULLY. adv. [from forceful.]
Violently; impetuously.

FORCELESS. adj. [from force.] Having
little force; weak; feeble; impotent.

FORCEPS. n. f. [Latin.]

Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs; but
is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to ex-

tract any thing out of wounds, and the like oc-
casions. *Quincy.*

FORCER. n. f. [from force.]

1. That which forces, dries, or constrains.
2. The embolus of a pump working by
pulsion, in contradistinction to a sucker,
which acts by attraction.

The usual means for the ascent of water is
either by suckers or *forcers*. *Wilkins' Dædalus.*

FORCIBLE. adj. [from force.]

1. Strong; mighty; opposed to weak.

That punishment, which hath been sometimes
forcible to bridle sin, may grow afterwards too
weak and feeble. *Hooker.*

Who therefore can invent

With what more *forcible* we may offend

Our yet unwounded enemies? *Milton.*

2. Violent; impetuous.

Jersey, below'd by all; for all must feel
The influence of a form and mind,
Where comely grace and constant virtue dwell,
Like mingl'd streams, more *forcible* when join'd:
Jersey shall at thy altars stand,
Shall there receive the azure band. *Prior.*

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substan-
ces, when broken; and so likewise in oranges,
the ripping of their rind giveth out their smell
more. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Prevalent; of great influence.

How *forcible* are right words? *Job.*
God hath assured us, that there is no inclina-
tion or temptation to *forcible* which our humble
prayers and desires may not frustrate and break
afunder. *Raleigh's History.*

5. Done by force; suffered by force.

He swifter far,
Me overtook, his mother all dismay'd,
And in embraces *forcible* and foul
Ingend'ring with me. *Milton.*

The abdication of king James, the advocates
on that side look upon to have been *forcible* and
unjust, and consequently void. *Swift.*

6. Valid; binding; obligatory.

FORCEIBLENESS. n. f. [from forcible.]
Force; violence.

FORCIBLY. adv. [from forcible.]

1. Strongly; powerfully.

The gospel offers such considerations as are fit
to work very *forcibly* upon two of the most sway-
ing and governing passions in the mind, our hopes
and our fears. *Tillotson.*

2. Impetuously; with great strength.

3. By violence; by force.

He himself with greedy great desire
Into the castle enter'd *forcibly*. *Fairy Queen.*

The taking and carrying away of women
forcibly, and against their will, except female
wards and bondwomen, was made capital. *Bacon.*

This doctrine brings us down to the level of
horse and mule, whose mouths are *forcibly* bidden
with bit and bridle. *Hammond.*

FORCIPATED. adj. [from forceps.] Formed
like a pair of pincers to open and en-
close.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns be-
fore, with a long salcation or *forcipated* tail be-
hind. *Brown.*

When they have seized their prey, they will so
tenaciously hold it with their *forcipated* mouth,
that they will not part therewith, even when
taken out of the waters. *Derham.*

FORD. n. f. [ford, Saxon, from fapan,
to pass.]

1. A shallow part of a river where it may
be passed without swimming.

Her men the paths rode through made by her
sword;

They pass the stream, when she had found the
ford. *Fairfax.*

2. It sometimes signifies the stream, the
current, without any consideration of
passage or shallowness.

Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards

The ford, and of itself the water flies

All taste of living wight. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Rise, wretched widow! rise; nor undeplor'd

Permit my ghost to pass the *Ayagian ford*;

But rise, prepar'd in black to mourn thy perish'd

lord. *Dryden.*

To FORD. v. a. [from the noun.] To
pass without swimming.

Adam's thin-bones must have contained a
thousand fathom, and much more, if he had
forded the ocean. *Raleigh's History.*

Fording his current where thou find'st it low.

Denham.

FORDEABLE. adj. [from ford.] Passable
without swimming.

Pliny placeth the Schenitz upon the Euphrates,
where the same beginneth in be *fordable*. *Raleigh.*

A countryman founded a river up and down,
to try where it was most *fordable*; and where the
water ran too smooth, he found it deepest; and,
on the contrary, shallowest where it made most
noise. *L'Estrange.*

FORE. adj. [pone, Saxon.]

1. Anterior; that which is before; not
behind.

Though there is an orb or spherical area of the
sound, yet they move strongest and go farthest
in the *fore* lines from the first local impression.
Bacon.

2. That which comes first in a progressive
motion.

Resistance in fluids arises from their greater
pressing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies
moving in them. *Chymer.*

FORE. adv.

1. Anteriorly; in the part which appears
first to those that meet it.

Each of them will bear six demiculverins and
four sakers, needing no other addition than a
slight spar deck *fore* and aft, which is a slight
deck throughout. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. *Fore* is a word much used in compo-
sition to mark priority of time, of which
some examples shall be given. A vitious
orthography has confounded *for* and *fore*
in composition.

To FOREADVISE. v. n. [*fore* and *advise*.]

To counsel early; to counsel before the
time of action, or the event.

Thus to have said,

As you were *foreadvise'd*, had touch'd his spirit,
And tried his inclination. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

To FOREAPPOINT. v. n. [*fore* and *ap-
point*.] To order beforehand.

To FOREARM. v. a. [*fore* and *arm*.] To
provide for attack or resistance before
the time of need.

A man should fix and *forearm* his mind with
this persuasion, that, during his passion, what-
ever is offered to his imagination tends only to
deceive. *South.*

He *forearms* his care

With rules to push his fortune, or to bear.

Dryden's Ænoid.

To FOREBODE. v. n. [*fore* and *bode*.]

1. To prognosticate; to foretell.

An ancient augur, skill'd in future fate,
With these *foreboding* words retracts their hate.

Dryden.

2. To foreknow; to be prescient of; to
feel a secret sense of something future.

Fate makes you deaf, while I in vain implore;
My heart *forebodes* I ne'er shall see you more.

Dryden.

My soul *foreboded* I should find the bow'r

Of some fell monster, fierce with barbarous pow'r.

Boyle.

FOREBODER. *n. f.* [from *forebode*.]

1. A prognosticator; a soothsayer.

Your raven has a reputation in the world for a bird of omen, and a kind of small prophet: a crow that had observed the raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, sets up for a foreboder. *L'Estrange.*

2. A foreknower.

FOREBY. *prep.* [fore and by.] Near; hard by; fast by.

Not far away he hence doth won
Foreby a fountain, where I late him left. *F. Queen.*

To FORECAST. *v. a.* [fore and cast.]

1. To scheme; to plan before execution.
He shall forecast his devices against the strong holds. *Daniel.*

2. To adjust; to contrive antecedently.
The feast was serv'd; the time so well forecast,
That just when the dessert and fruits were plac'd,
The fiend's alarm began. *Dryden.*

3. To foresee; to provide against.
It is wisdom to consider the end of things before we embark, and to forecast consequences. *L'Estrange.*

To FORECAST. *v. n.* To form schemes; to contrive beforehand.

And whatso heavens in their secret doom
Ordnaind have, now can frail fleshy wight
Forecast, but it must needs to issue come? *Spenser.*

When broad awake, the finds in troublous slit,
Forecasting how his foe he might annoy. *F. Queen.*

FORECAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; scheme; plan; antecedent policy.

Alas! that Warwick had no more forecast,
But while he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was slyly finger'd from the deck! *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

He makes this difference to arise from the forecast and predetermination of the gods. *Addison on Medals.*

The last, scarce ripen'd into perfect man,
Saw helpless him from whom their life began:
Memory and forecast just returns engage;
That pointed back to youth, this on to age. *Pope.*

FORECASTER. *n. f.* [from forecast.] One who contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE. *n. f.* [fore and castle.] In a ship, is that part where the foremast stands, and is divided from the rest of the floor by a bulkhead: that part of the forecastle which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the prow. *Harris.*

The commodity of the new cook-room the merchants have found to be so great, as that, in all their ships, the cook-rooms are built in their fore-castles, contrary to that which had been anciently us'd. *Raleigh's Essays.*

FORECHOSEN. *part.* [fore and chosen] Pre-elected.

FORECITED. *part.* [fore and cite.] Quoted before, or above.

Greaves is of opinion, that the alteration mentioned in that forecited passage is continued. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To FORECLOSE. *v. a.* [fore and close.]

1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent.
The embargo with Spain foreclosed this trade. *Carver.*

2. To FORECLOSE a Mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FOREDECK. *n. f.* [fore and deck.] The anterior part of the ship.

I to the foredeck went, and thence did look
For rocky Scylla. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

To FOREDESIGN. *v. a.* [fore and design.] To plan beforehand.

All the steps of the growth and vegetation both of animals and plants, have been foreseen and fore-designed by the wise Author of nature. *Cheyne.*

To FOREDO. *v. a.* [from *for* and *do*, not *fore*.]

1. To ruin; to destroy. A word obsolete. Opposed to making happy.

Befeeching him, if either salves or oils,
A foredone wight from door of death might raise,
He would at her request prolong her nephew's days. *Fairy Queen.*

That drew on men God's hatred and his wrath,
And many souls in dolours had foredone. *F. Queen.*

This doth betoken,
The corse they follow did with desperate hand
Foredo its own life. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

This is the night
That either makes me, or foredoes me quite. *Shakespeare.*

2. To overdo; to weary; to harass.
Whilst the heavy plowman snears,
All with weary talk foredone. *Shakespeare.*

To FOREDOOM. *v. a.* [fore and doom.]

To predestinate; to determine beforehand.

Through various hazards and events we move
To Latium, and the realms foredoom'd by Jove. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with ease: if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art foredoom'd to view the Ægæan state. *Dryden.*

Fate foredoom'd, and all things tend
By course of time to their appointed end. *Dryden.*

Here Britain's statesmen oft the fall foredoom
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

FORE-END. *n. f.* [fore and end.] The anterior part.

I have liv'd at honest freedom; paid
More pious debts to heaven than in all
The fore-end of my time. *Shakespeare.*

In the fore-end of it, which was towards him,
grew a small green branch of palm. *Baron.*

FOREFATHER. *n. f.* [fore and father.] Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

The custom of the people of God, and the decrees of our forefathers, are to be kept, touching those things whereof the Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge. *Hooker.*

If it be a generous desire in men to know from whence their own forefathers have come, it cannot be displeasing to understand the place of our first ancestor. *Raleigh's History.*

Conceit is still deriv'd
From some forefather grief: mine is not so. *Shaks.*

Shall I not be distraught,
And madly play with my forefathers joints. *Shakespeare.*

Our great forefathers,
Had left him nought to conquer but his country. *Addison.*

When a man sees the prodigious pains our forefathers have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles of architecture they would have left us, had they been instructed in the right way. *Addison.*

Blest peer! his great forefathers ev'ry grace
Reflecting, and reflected in his race. *Pope.*

To FOREFEND. *v. a.* [It is doubtful whether from *fore* or *for* and *defend*. If from *fore*, it implies antecedent provision; as *forearm*: if from *for*, prohibitory security; as *forbid*. Of the two following examples one favours *for*, and the other *fore*.]

1. To prohibit; to avert.
I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;
No, heav'n's forefend! I would not kill thy soul. *Shakespeare.*

Perhaps a fever, which the gods forefend,
May bring your youth to some untimely end. *Dryden.*

2. To provide for; to secure.

Down with the nose,
Down with it flat: take the bridge quite away
Of him, that, his particular to forefend,
Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shakespeare.*

FOREFINGER. *n. f.* [fore and finger.] The finger next to the thumb; the index.

An agate stone
On the forefinger of an alderman. *Shakespeare.*

Polymnia shall be drawn, as it were, acting
her speech with her forefinger. *Peacham.*

Some wear this on the middle-finger, as the
antient Gauls and Britons; and some upon the
fore-finger. *Brown.*

FOREFOOT. *n. f.* plur. *forefeet.* [fore and foot.] The anterior foot of a quadruped: in contempt, a hand.

Give me thy fist, thy forefoot to me give. *Shakespeare.*

He ran fiercely, and smote at Heliodorus with
his forefeet. *2 Maccabees.*

I continue my line from thence to the last;
then making the breast with the eminency thereof,
bring out his near forefoot, which I finish. *Peacham.*

To FOREGO. *v. a.* [fore and go.]

1. To quit; to give up; to resign.
Is it her nature, or is it her will,
To be so cruel to an humble foe?

If nature, then she may it mend with skill;
If will, then she at will may will forego. *Spenser.*

Having all before absolutely in his power, it
remaineth so still, he having already neither fore-
given nor foregone any thing thereby unto them,
but having received something from them. *Spenser.*

He is a great adventurer, said he,
That bath his sword through hard essay foregone;
And now hath vowed 'till he avenged be
Of that despite, never to wearen none. *F. Queen.*

Special reason oftentimes causeth the will to
prefer one good thing before another; to leave
one for another's sake, to forego meaner for the
attainment of higher degrees. *Hooker.*

Must I then leave you? Must I needs forego
So good, so noble, and so true a master? *Shaks.*

Let us not forego
That for a trifle which was bought with blood. *Shakespeare.*

How can I live without thee! how forego
Thy sweet converse and love so dearly join'd,
To live again in these wild woods solitary! *Milton.*

This argument might prevail with you to forego
a little of your repose for the publick benefit. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

What they have enjoyed with great pleasure at
one time, has proved insipid or nauseous at another;
and therefore they see nothing in it, for
which they should forego a present enjoyment. *Lect.*

2. To go before; to be past. [from *fore* and *go*.]

By our remembrances of days foregone,
Such were our faults: O! then we thought them
not. *Shakespeare.*

It is to be understood of Cain, that many years
foregone and when his people were increased, he
built the city of Enoch. *Raleigh.*

Reflect upon the two foregoing objections. *Boyle on Colours.*

This foregoing remark gives the reason why
imitation pleases. *Dryden's Desires.*

I was seated in my elbow-chair, where I had
indulged the foregoing speculations. *Addison.*

In the foregoing part of this work I promised
proofs. *Woodward.*

3. To lose.

This is the very ecstacy of love,
Whose violent property foregoes itself,
And leads the will to desperate undertakings. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

FOREGOER. *n. f.* [from *forego*.] Ancestor; progenitor.

Honours best thrive,
When rather from our acts we them derive
Than our forefathers. *Shakspeare.*

FO'REGROUND. n. f. [fore and ground.]
The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

All agree that white can subsist on the foreground of the picture: the question therefore is to know, if it can equally be placed upon that which is backward, the light being universal, and the figures supposed to be in an open field. *Dryden.*

FO'REHAND. n. f. [fore and hand.]

1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.

2. The chief part. Not in use.

The great Achilles whom opinion crowns
The finew and the forehead of our host. *Shakspeare.*

FO'REHAND. adj. Done sooner than is regular.

You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,
And so exculpate the forehead sin. *Shakspeare.*

FO'REHAND. adj. [from fore and hand.]

1. Early; timely.

If by thus doing you have not secured your time by an early and forehead care, yet be sure, by a timely diligence, to redeem the time.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

2. Formed in the foreparts.

He's a substantial true-bred beast, bravely foreheaded: mark but the cleanness of his shapes too. *Dryden.*

FO'REHEAD. n. f. [fore and head.]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.

The breath of Hecuba,

When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's forehead when it spit forth blood
At Grecian swords contending. *Shakspeare.*

Some angel copy'd, while I slept, each grace,
And moulded ev'ry feature from my face:

Such majesty does from her forehead rise,
Her cheeks such blushes cast, such rays her eyes.

Dryden.

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness; audacity. The forehead is the part on which shame visibly operates.

A man of confidence preffeth forward upon every appearance of advantage; where his force is too feeble, he prevails by dint of impudence: these men of forehead are magnificent in promises, and infallible in their prescriptions. *Collier.*

I would fain know to what branch of the legislature they can have the forehead to apply.

Swift's Presbyterian Plea.

FOREHO'Lding. n. f. [fore and bold.]

Predictions; ominous accounts; superstitious prognostications.

How are superstitious men hagg'd out of their wits with the fancy of omens, foreheadings, and old wives tales! *L'Estrange.*

FO'REIGN. adj. [forain, French; foraino, Spanish; from foris, Latin.]

1. Not of this country; not domestick.

Your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall call home. *Shakspeare.*

The learned correspondence you hold in foreign parts.

The positions are so far from being new, that they are commonly to be met with in both ancient and modern, domestick and foreign writers.

Atterbury.

The parties and divisions amongst us may several ways bring destruction upon our country, at the same time that our united force would secure us against all the attempts of a foreign enemy.

Addison's Freeholder.

2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belong-

ing; without relation. It is often used with *to*; but more properly with *from*.

I must dissemble,

And speak a language foreign to my heart.

Addison's Cato.

Fame is a good so wholly foreign to our natures, that we have no faculty in the soul adapted to it, nor any organ in the body to relish it, placed out of the possibility of fruition.

Addison.

This design is not foreign from some peoples thoughts.

Swift.

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.

They will not stick to say you envied him;
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,
Kept him a foreign man still; which so griev'd him,

That he ran mad and died. *Shakspeare. Hen. VIII.*

4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *placitum forinsecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of justice.

5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.

There are who, fondly flusterous of increase,
Rich foreign mould in their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

FO'REIGNER. n. f. [from foreign.] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a stranger.

Joy is such a foreigner,
So mere a stranger to my thoughts, I know
Not how to entertain him. *Denham's Sophy.*

To this false foreigner you give your throne,
And wrong'd a friend, a kinsman, and a son.

Dryden's Ænoid.

Water is the only native of England made use of in punch; but the lemons, the brandy, the sugar, and the nutmegs are all foreigners.

Addison.

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a greater lustre, either to foreigners or subjects.

Swift.

FO'REIGNNESS. n. f. [from foreign.] Remoteness; want of relation to something.

Let not the foreignness of the subject hinder you from endeavouring to set me right.

Luttrell.

TO FOREIMAGINE. v. a. [fore and imagine.] To conceive or fancy before proof.

We are within compass of a *foreimagined* possibility in that behalf.

Camden's Remains.

TO FOREJUDGE. v. a. [fore and judge.]

To judge beforehand; to be prepossessioned; to prejudge.

TO FOREKNOW. v. a. [fore and know.]

To have precience of; to foresee.

We foreknow that the sun will rise and set, that all men born in the world shall die again; that after winter the spring shall come; after the spring, summer and harvest; yet is not our foreknowledge the cause of any of those.

Raleigh.

He foreknew John should not suffer a violent death, but go into his grave in peace.

Brewer.

Calchas the sacred seer, who had in view
Things present and the past, and things to come
foreknew.

Dryden's Iliad.

Who would the miseries of man foreknow?
Not knowing, we but share our part of woe.

Dryden.

FOREKNOWABLE. adj. [from foreknow.]

Possible to be known before they happen.

It is certainly foreknowable what they will do in such and such circumstances.

Mor.

FOREKNOWLEDGE. n. f. [fore and knowledge.] Precience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Our being in Christ by eternal foreknowledge, saveth us not without our actual and real adoption into the fellowship of his saints in this present world.

Hooker.

I told him you was asleep: he seems to have a foreknowledge of that too, and therefore chafes to speak with you.

Shakspeare.

If I foreknew,

Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault;
Which had no less prov'd certain unforeknown:

Johnson.

I hope the foreknowledge you had of my esteem for you, is the reason that you do not dislike my letters.

Pope.

FO'RELAND. n. f. [fore and land.] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape.

As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft he steers, and thence her sails.

Milton.

TO FORELAY. v. a. [fore and lay.]

1. To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush.

A serpent shoots his sting at unawares;
An ambush'd thief forelays a traveller:
The man lies murder'd, while the thief and snake,
One gains the thickets, and one thrids the brake.

Dryden.

2. To contrive antecedently.

TO FO'RELIFT. v. a. [fore and lift.] To raise aloft any anterior part.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast;
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joy of his new comen guest.

Spenser.

FO'RELOCK. n. f. [fore and lock.] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

Tell her the joyous time will not be staid,
Unless she do him by the forelock take.

Spenser.

Hyacinthine locks,

Round from his parted forelock manly hung,

Clust'ring, but not beneath his shoulders broad.

Milton.

Zeal and duty are not flow,

But on occasion's forelock watchful wait.

Milton.

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must take time by the forelock; for, when it is once past, there is no recalling it.

Swift.

FO'REMAN. n. f. [fore and man.] The first or chief person.

He is a very sensible man, shoots flying, and has been several times foreman of the petty jury.

Addison's Spectator.

FOREMENTIONED. adj. [fore and mentioned.] Mentioned or recited before.

It is observable that many participles are compounded with *fore*, whose verbs have no such composition.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the forementioned figure on the pillar.

Addison on Italy.

FO'REMOST. adj. [from fore.]

1. First in place.

All three were set among the foremost ranks of fame, for great minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did attempt.

Sidney.

Our women in the foremost ranks appear;

March to the fight, and meet your mistresses there.

Dryden.

The bold Sempronius,

That still broke foremost through the crowd of patriots,

As with a hurricane of zeal transported,
And virtuous even to madness!

Addison's Cato.

2. First in dignity.

These ride foremost in the field,

As they the foremost rank of honour held.

Dryden.

FO'RENAMED. adj. [fore and name.] Named before.

And such are sure ones,

As Curius and the forenamed Lentulus.

Ben Jonson's Catiline.

FO'RENOON. n. f. [fore and noon.] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian,

to the meridian: opposed to *afternoon*.

The manner was, that the *foremen* they should run at tilt, the *afternoon* in a broad field in manner of a battle, 'till either the strangers or the country knights won the field. *Silvery.*

Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, consisting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the position of the sun, for the convenience of *forenoon's* and *afternoon's* diversion. *Arbutnot on Ucin.*

FORENOTICE. *n. f.* [*fore* and *notice.*] Information of an event before it happens.

So strange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth gives some *fore-notice* of it. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

FORENSICK. *n. f.* [*forensis*, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature.

Perion is a *forensick* term, appropriating actions and their merit; and to belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery. This personality extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness. *Locke.*

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal cases; thence all sorts of disputations in courts of justice, where several persons make their distinct speeches, may come under the name of *forensick* disputes. *Watts on the Mind.*

TO FOREORDAIN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain.*]

To predetermine; to predetermine; to preordain.

The church can discharge, in manner convenient, a work of so great importance, by *foreordaining* some short collect wherein briefly to mention thanks. *Hooker.*

FO'REPART. *n. f.* [*fore* and *part.*]

1. The part first in time.
Had it been so raised, it would deprive us of the sun's light all the *forepart* of the day. *Raleigh's History.*

2. The part antierior in place.
The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the *forepart* or breast are broad and thin, to bend and give way without danger of fracture. *Ray.*

FOREPA'ST. *adj.* [*fore* and *past.*] Past before a certain time.

Now cease, ye dainties, your delights *forepast*; Enough it is that all the day is yours. *Spenser.*

My *forepast* proofs, howe'er the matter fail,
Shall tax my fears of little vanity,
Having vainly fear'd too little. *Shakespeare.*

Such is the treaty which he negotiates with us, an offer and tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion, of all *forepast* sin, and of a new covenant. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

FOREPOSSE'SSED. *adj.* [*fore* and *possession.*] Preoccupied; prepossessed; pre-engaged.

The testimony either of the ancient fathers or of other classical divines, may be clearly and abundantly answered, to the satisfaction of any rational man, not extremely *foreposse'ssed* with prejudice. *Samler-son.*

FO'RERANK. *n. f.* [*fore* and *rank.*] First rank; front.

Yet leave our cousin Catherine here with us; She is our capital demand, compris'd Within the *forerank* of our articles. *Shakespeare.*

FOREREC'ITED. *adj.* [*fore* and *recite.*] Mentioned or enumerated before.

Bid him recount
The *forerecited* practices, whercof
We cannot feel too little, hear too much. *Shakespeare.*

TO FORERU'N. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run.*]

1. To come before as an earnest of something following; to introduce as a harbinger.

Against all chances men are ever merry;
But heaviness *foreruns* the good event. *Shakespeare.*

Was'ter, and twilight from the east came on,
Forerunning night. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

She bids me hope: oh heav'n, she pities me!
And pity still *foreruns* approaching love,
As lightning does the thunder. *Dryden's Fiesar.*

2. To precede; to have the start of.

I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow,
if not *forerun*, all that is or will be practised in London. *Graunt.*

FORERUNNER. *n. f.* [from *forerun.*]

1. A harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow.

The six strangers seek for you, madam, to take their leave; and there is a *forerunner* come from a seventh, the prince of Morocco. *Shakespeare.*

A cock was sacrificed as the *forerunner* of day and the sun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine bounty, the daughter of Providence. *Stillingfleet.*

My elder brothers, my *forerunners* came,
Rough draughts of nature, ill design'd, and lame:
Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear;
'Till I came smit'd, her last labour'd care. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

2. A prognostick; a sign foreshowing any thing.

O Eve! some further change awaits us nigh,
Which heav'n, by these mute signs in nature,
shows

Forerunners of his purpose. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the *forerunner* of death. *South.*

The keeping insensible perspiration up in due measure is the cause as well as sign of health, and the least deviation from that due quantity, the certain *forerunner* of a disease. *Arbuthnot.*

Already Opera prepares the way,
The sure *forerunner* of her gentle way. *Pope.*

TO FORESA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *say.*] 'To predict; to prophesy; to foretell.

Let ordinance
Come as the gods *foresay* it. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

TO FORESEE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *see.*]

1. To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened; to have prescience; to foreknow.

The first of them could things to come *foresee*;
The next, could of things present best advise;
The third, things past, could keep in memory. *Fairy Queen.*

If there be any thing *foreseen* that is not usual, be armed for it by any hearty, though a short prayer, and an earnest resolution beforehand, and then watch when it comes. *Taylor.*

At his *foreseen* approach, already quake
The Caspian kingdoms and Meotian lake:
Their seers behold the tempest from afar,
And threat'ning oracles denounce the war. *Dryden.*

2. To provide for; with to. Out of use.
A king against a storm must *foresee* to a convenient stock of treasure. *Bacon.*

TO FORESHA'ME. *v. a.* [*fore* and *shame.*]

To shame; to bring reproach upon.

Oh bill, *forshaming*

Those rich-left heirs, that let their fathers lie
Without a monument. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

TO FO'RESHEW. *v. a.* [See **FORESHOW.**]

FO'RESHIP. *n. f.* [*fore* and *ship.*] The antierior part of the ship.

The shipmen would have cast anchors out of the *foreship*. *AB.*

TO FORESHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *shorten.*]

To shorten figures for the sake of showing those behind.

The greatest parts of the body ought to appear foremost; and he forbids the *foreshortenings*, because they make the parts appear little. *Dryden.*

TO FO'RESHOW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *show.*]

1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate.
Christ had called him to be a witness of his death, and resurrection from the dead, according

to that which the prophets and Moses had *fore-shown*. *Hooker.*

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose,
Whose purple blush the day *foreshows*. *Dryden.*
You chose to withdraw yourself from publick business, when the face of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent shifting of the wind *foreshowed* a storm. *Dryden.*

2. To represent before it comes.
What else is the law but the gospel *foreshown*?
What other the gospel than the law fulfilled? *Hooker.*

FO'RESIGHT. *n. f.* [*fore* and *sight.*]

1. Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge. 'The accent anciently on the last syllable.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here sleep below; while thou to *foresight* wak'st:
As once thou sleep'st, woulst the to life was form'd. *Milton.*

2. Provident care of futurity.
He had a sharp *foresight*, and working wit,
That never idle was, no once could rest a whit. *Spenser.*

In matters of arms he was both skilful and industrious, and as well in *foresight* as resolution, present and great. *Hayward.*

Difficulties and temptations will more easily be born or avoided, if with prudent *foresight* we arm ourselves against them. *Rogers.*

FORESIGHTFUL. *adj.* [*foresight* and *full.*]

Prescient; provident.
Death gave him no such pangs as the *foresightful* care he had of his silly successor. *Sidney.*

TO FORESIGNIFY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *signify.*]

To betoken beforehand; to forebode; to typify.

Discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the Psalms did but *foresignify*. *Hooker.*

Yet as being past times noxious, where they light

On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent
They oft *foresignify*, and threaten ill. *Milton.*

FO'RESKIN. *n. f.* [*fore* and *skin.*] The prepuce.

Their own hand
An hundred of the faithless for shall slay,
And for a dow'r thy hundred *foreskins* pay,
Be Michol thy reward. *Cowley's Davidean.*

FO'RESKIRT. *n. f.* [*fore* and *skirt.*] The pendulous or loose part of the coat before.

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect!
No other obligation?
That promises more thousands: honour's train
Is longer than his *foreskirt*. *Shakespeare.*

TO FO'RESLACK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slack.*]

To neglect by idleness.
It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happy an occasion *foreslack'd*, that might have been the eternal good of the land. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

TO FORESLOW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slow.*]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.

Nothcam, no wood, no mountain could *foreslow*
Their hasty pace. *Fairfax.*

Now the illustrious nymph return'd again,
Brings every grace triumphant in her train:
The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no storm,
Foreslow'd her passage to behold her form. *Dryden.*

2. To neglect; to omit.

When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing well that it stood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time in not encountering them, by so much the sooner to dispatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldness in *foreslowing*, but wisdom in chusing his time, resolved with speed to assail them. *Race's Henry VII.*

Our good purposes *foreslowed* are become our tormentors upon our death-bed. *Ejebod Hall.*

Chrones, how many fishers do you know
That rule their boats and use their nets aright,
That neither wind, nor time, nor tide foreflow?
Some such have been: but ah! by tempests' spite
Their boats are lost; while we may sit and moan
That few were such, and now these few are none.
P. Fletcher.

To FORESLOW. v. n. To be dilatory; to loiter.

This may plant courage in their quailing
breasts,

For yet is hope of life and victory:

Foreflow no longer make we hence amain *Shaksp.*

To FORESPEAK. v. n. [*fore* and *speak*.]

1. To predict; to foresay; to foreshow; to foretell.

Old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous
forespeaking to lie in names. *Camden's Rem.*

2. To forbid. [*from for* and *speak*.]

Thou hast *forespoke* my being in these wars,
And say'st it is not so. *Shaksp.*

FORESPENT. adj. [*for* and *spent*.]

1. Wasted; tired; spent.

After him came spurring hard

A gentleman, almost *forespent* with speed. *Shaksp.*

2. Forepassed; past. [*fore* and *spent*.]

Is not enough thy evil life *forespent*? *E. Queen.*

You shall find his vanities *forespent*,

Were but the outside of the Roman Brutus,

Covering discretion with a coat of folly. *Shaksp.*

3. Bestowed before.

We must receive him

According to the honour of his sender;

And towards himself, his goodness *forespent* on us,

We must extend our notice. *Shaksp.*

FORESPURRER. n. f. [*fore* and *spur*.]

One that rides before.

A day in April never came so sweet,

To show how costly summer was at hand,

As this *forespurrer* comes before his lord. *Shaksp.*

FOREST. n. f. [*forest*, French; *foresta*, Italian.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood.

By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom
of heaven, because, in a *forest* of many
wolves, sheep cannot chuse but feed in continual
danger of life. *Hooker.*

Macheth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Birnam-wood to Dunfinane's high hill
Shall come against him.

—That will never be:

Who can impress the *forest*, bid the tree

Unfix his earth-bound root. *Shaksp.*

There be airs which the physicians advise their
patients to remove unto, which commonly are
plain champains, but grafting, and not overgrown
with beath; or else timber-shades, as in *forests*.
Bacon.

How the first *forest* rais'd its shady head.

Roscommon

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king for his pleasure.

The manner of making *forests* is this: the king sends out his commission, directed to certain persons, for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the place that he has a mind to afforest: which returned into Chancery, proclamation is made, that none shall hunt any wild beasts within that precinct, without licence; after which he appoints ordinances, laws, and officers for the preservation of the vert and venison; and this becomes a *forest* by matter of record. The properties of a *forest* are these: a *forest*, as it is strictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commission to a justice in eyre for the *forest*; the courts; the officers for preserving the vert and venison, and the justices

of the *forest*, the warden or keeper, the verders, the foresters, agitors, regarders, bailiffs, and beodles. The chief property of a *forest* is the swaimote, which is no less incident to it than the court of pypowders to a fair. *Cowell.*

To FORESTALL. v. a. [*fore* and *stall*, Saxon.]

1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand.

If thou be master-gunner, spend not all
That thou can'st speak at once; but husband it,
And give men turns of speech; do not *forestall*
By lavishness thine own and others wit,
As if thou mad'st thy will. *Herbert.*

What need a man *forestall* his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would mull avoid.

Milton.

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

And though good luck prolonged hath thy date,
Yet death then would the like misbap *forestall*.

Fairy Queen.

What 's in prayer, but this twofold force
To be *forestalled* ere we come to fall,
Or pardon'd being down. *Shaksp.*

Hamlet.

But for my tears,

I had *forestall'd* this dear and deep rebuke,

Ere you with grief had spoke. *Shaksp.*

If thou covest death, as utmost end

Of misery, so thinking to evade

The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God

Hath witcher arm'd his vengeful ire, than so

To be *forestall'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I will not *forestall* your judgment of the rest.

Pope.

3. To seize or gain possession of before another; to buy before another in order to raise the price.

He bold spake, fir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this *forestall'd* place at erit,

For fear of further harm, I counsel thee. *F. Queen.*

4. To deprive by something prior: with of. Not in use.

May

This night *forestall* him of the coming day. *Shaksp.*

FORESTALLER. n. f. [*from forestall*.] One that anticipates the market; one that purchases before others to raise the price.

Commodities, good or bad, the workman must take at his matter's rate, or sit still and starve; whilst, by this means, this new sort of ingrossers or *forestallers* having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

FORESTBORN. adj. [*forest* and *born*.]

Born in a wild.

This boy is *forestborn*,
And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments
Of desperate studies. *Shaksp.*

Henry VI.

FORESTER. n. f. [*forester*, French; from *forest*.]

1. An officer of the forest.

Forester, my friend, where is the bush,
That we stand and play the murderer in?

—Here by, upon the edge of yonder coppice.

Shaksp.

2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

FORESWAT. } adj. [*from for* and *swat*,
FORESWART. } from *sweat*.] Spent with heat.

Miso and Mopsa, like a couple of *foreswart*
melters, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney.*

To FORETASTE. v. a. [*fore* and *taste*.]

1. To have antepast of; to have prescience of.

Perhaps the fact

Is not so heinous now, *foretasted* fruit,

Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first

Made common and unhallow'd, ere our taste.

Milton.

FORETASTE. n. f. Anticipation of.

A pleasure that a man may call as properly his own as his soul and his conscience, neither liable to accident, nor exposed to injury: it is the *foretaste* of heaven, and the earnest of eternity. *South.*

To FORETELL. v. a. preter. and part. pass. *foretold*. [*fore* and *tell*.]

1. To predict; to prophesy.

What art thou, whose heavy looks *foretell*
Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue?

Shaksp.

Henry VI.

I found

The new-created world, which came in heaven

Long had *foretold*. *Milton.*

Mercia's king,

Warn'd in a dream, his murder did *foretell*,

From point to point, as after it befell. *Dryden.*

When great Ulysses sought the Phrygian shores,

Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold*;

Heaven seal'd my words, and you those deeds be-
hold. *Pope.*

2. To foretoken; to foreshow.

To FORETELL. v. n. To utter prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, have likewise *foretold* of these days. *Acts.*

FORETELLER. n. f. [*from foretell*.] Pre-
dicter; forehower.

Others are proposed, not that the foretold event should be known; but that the accomplishments that expounds them may evince, that the foreteller of them was able to foresee thee. *Boyle on Colours.*

To FORETHINK. v. a. [*fore* and *think*.]

1. To anticipate in the mind; to have prescience of.

The soul of every man
Prophetically does *forethink* thy fall. *Shaksp.*

I do pray to thee,

Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom

Forethought by heav'n. *Shaksp.*

King John.

Adam could not be ignorant of the punish-

ments due to neglect and disobedience; and felt,

by the proof thereof, in himself another terror

than he had *forethought*, or could imagine. *Raleigh.*

Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,

Her soul *forethought* the fiend would change his

game. *Dryden.*

2. To contrive antecedently.

Blessed be that God which hath given you an heart to *forethink* this, and a will to honour him with his own. *Bishop Hall.*

To FORETHINK. v. n. To contrive beforehand.

What's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:
What then is thine? Thou cool deliberate villain!
Thou wilt, *forethinking*, weighing politician!

Smith.

FORETHOUGHT. n. f. [*from forethink*.]

1. Prescience; anticipation.

He that is undone, is equally undone, whether it be by spitefulness of *forethought*, or by the folly of oversight, or evil council. *L'Estrange.*

2. Provident care.

To FORETOKEN. v. a. [*fore* and *token*.]

To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign.

The king from Ireland hastes; but did no good;

Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretold* blood.

Daniel.

FORETOKEN. n. f. [*from the verb*.] Pre-
venient sign; prognostick.

It may prove some ominous *foretold* of misfortune. *Sidney.*

They misliked nothing more in king Edward the Confessor, than that he was Frenchified, and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a *foretold* of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains.*

FORETOOTH. n. f. [*fore* and *tooth*.] The

tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisor.

The *foreteeth* should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp edge like chizzles. *Ray.*

FORRETOP. *n. f.* [*fore* and *top.*] That part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

So may your hats *foretops* never press,
Untouch'd your ribbons, sacred be your drefs. *Dryden.*

FOREVOUCHED. *part.* [*fore* and *vouch.*] Affirmed before; formerly told.

Sure her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree,
That monsters it; or your *forevouch'd* affection
Fall'n into taint. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

FORWARD. *n. f.* [*fore* and *ward.*] The van; the front.

They that marched in the *foreward* were all
mighty men. *Maccabees.*

TO FOREWARN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn.*]

1. To admonish beforehand.

I will *forewarn* you whom you shall fear: fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell. *Luke.*

2. To inform previously of any future event.

Divine interpreter, by favour sent
Down from the empyrean, to *forewarn*
Us timely of what might else have been our loss.
Unknown. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To caution against any thing beforehand.

Well I will arm me, being thus *forewarn'd.*
Shakspere's Henry vi.

Thy pride,
And wand'ring vanity, when least was safe,
Rejected my *forewarning*, and disdain'd
Not to be trusted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Tho' Phœbus had *forewarned* him of finging
wars, yet the fear of nature was free. *Dryden.*

Young Chærebus, who by love was led,
To win renown and fair Cassandra's bed,
Had lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;
Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetic maid. *Dry.*

TO FOREWASTE. *v. n.* [*fore* and *waste.*]

To desolate; to destroy. Out of use.
Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
Forewasted all, until gemilla gent
Persuaded him to cease. *Fairy Queen.*

High time 'gan it wex for Una fair,
To think of those her captive parents dear,
And their *forewasted* kingdom to repair. *Fairy Q.*

TO FOREWEARY. *v. a.* [*for* and *weary.*]

To dispirit with labour.
By your toil
And labour long, through which ye hither came,
Ye both *forewearied* be: therefore a while
I read you rest, and to your bowers recoil. *Fairy Queen.*

TO FOREWISH. *v. a.* [*fore* and *wish.*] To desire beforehand.

The wiser sort ceased not to what in them lay,
to procure that the good commonly *forewished*
might in time come to effect. *Kneller.*

FOREWORN. *part.* [*fore* and *worn*, from *wear.*] Worn out; wasted by time or use.

Neither the light was enough to read the words,
and the ink was already *foreworn*, and in many
places blotted. *Sidney.*

FORFEIT. *n. f.* [*forfait*, Fr. *forfeit*, Welsh.]

1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; something paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mulct.

Thy slander I forgive, and therewithal
Remit thy other *forfeits*. *Shakspere.*

Th' execution leave to high disposal,
And let another hand, not thine, cast
Thy penal *forfeits* from thyself. *Milton.*

Thy life, Melantius! I am come to take,
Of which foul treason does a *forfeit* make. *Wal.*

2. A person obnoxious to punishment; one whose life is forfeited by his offence. Now obsolete.

Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law,
And you but waste your words. *Shakspere.*
Claudio, whom here you have warrant to execute, is no greater *forfeit* to the law than Angelo, who hath sentenced him. *Shakspere.*

TO FORFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.

If then a man, on light conditions, gain
A great estate to him, and his, for ever;
If wilfully he *forfeit* it again,
Who doth bemoan his heir, or blame the giver? *Davies.*

Men displeased God, and consequently *forfeited*
all right to happiness. *Boyle.*

A father cannot alien the power he has over his child: he may perhaps to some degree *forfeit* it, but cannot transfer it. *Locke.*

FORFEIT. *participial adj.* [from the verb.]

Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime; lost either as to the right or possession, by breach of conditions.

All the souls that are, were *forfeit* once;
And he that might the 'vantage best have took,
Found out the remedy. *Shakspere.*

Beg that thou may'st leave to hang thyself;
And yet, thy wealth being *forfeit* to the state,
Thou hast not left the value of a cord. *Shaksp.*

This now scenceless world,
Forfeit to death. *Milton.*

Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty smoke,
And his long toils were *forfeit* for a look. *Dryd.*
Methought with wondrous ease he (swallow'd
down

His *forfeit* honour, to betray the town. *Dryden.*
How the murderer paid his *forfeit* breath;
What lands so distant from that scene of death,
But trembling heard the fame! *Pope's Odyssey.*

FORFEITABLE. *adj.* [from *forfeit.*] Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

FORFEITURE. *n. f.* [*forfeiture*, French; from *forfeit.*]

1. The act of forfeiting; the punishment discharged by loss of something possessed.

2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.

The court is as well a Chancery to save and debar *forfeitures*, as a court of common law to decide rights; and there would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if imperial *forfeitures* should go for good titles. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors; nor *forfeitures* be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

He fairly abdicates his throne,
He has a *forfeiture* incur'd. *Swift.*

FORGAVE. The preterit of *forgive.*

FORGE. *n. f.* [*forge*, French.]

1. The place where iron is beaten into form. In common language we use *forge* for large work, and *smithy* for small; but in books the distinction is not kept.

Now behold,
In the quick *forge* and working-house of thought,
How London doth pour out her citizens. *Shakspere's Henry v.*

In other part stood one, who at the *forge*
Labouring, two massy cloths of iron and brass
Had melted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Th' o'er labour'd Cyclop from his task retires,
Th' Æolian *forge* exhausted of its fires. *Pope.*

2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped.

From no other *forge* hath proceeded a strange conceit, that to serve God with any set form of common prayer is superstitious. *Hooker.*

3. Manufacture of metalline bodies; the act of working.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy, the matter being ductile and sequacious and obedient to the stroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, and moulded. *Bacon.*

TO FORGE. *v. a.* [*forger*, old French.]

1. To form by the hammer; to beat into shape.

The queen of martials,
And Mars himself conducted them; both which
being *forg'd* of gold,
Must needs have golden furniture. *Chapman.*

Tyger with tyger, bear with bear you'll find
In leagues offensive and defensive join'd;
But lawless man the anvil dares profane,
And *forge* that steel by which a man is slain,
Which earth at first for plough-shares did afford,
Nor yet the smith had learn'd to form a sword. *Tate's Juvenal.*

2. To make by any means.

He was a kind of nothing, titleless,
'Till he had *forg'd* himself a name i' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*
His heart's his mouth:
What his breath *forges*, that his tongue must vent. *Shakspere.*

Those names that the schools *forgerd*, and put
into the mouths of scholars, could never get ad-
mittance into common use, or obtain the licence
of publick approbation. *Locke.*

3. To counterfeit; to falsify.

Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands;
For my more having would be but as sauce
To make me hunger more, that I should *forge*
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for wealth. *Shakspere.*

FORGER. *n. f.* [from *forge.*]

1. One who makes or forms.

2. One who counterfeits any thing; a falsifier.

As in stealing, if there were no receivers there would be no thieves: so in slander, if there were fewer spreaders there would be fewer *forgers* of libels. *Government of the Tongue.*

No *forger* of lies willingly and whittlingly fur-
nishes out the means of his own detection. *West on the Resurrection.*

FORGERY. *n. f.* [from *forge.*] The crime of falsification.

Has your king married the lady Gray?
And now, to south your *forgery* and his,
Sends me a paper to peruse me patience. *Shakspere's Henry vi.*

Nothing could have been easier than for the Jews, the enemies of Jesus Christ, to have disproved these facts had they been false, to have shewn their falshood, and to have convicted them of *forgery*. *Stephens's Sermons.*

A *forgery*, in setting a false name to a writing, which may prejudice another's fortune, the law punishes with the loss of ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the same thing in print, though books sold under a false name are so many *forgeries*. *Swift.*

2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the forge.

He ran on embattled armies clad in iron,
And weaponless himself,
Made arms ridiculous, useless the *forgery*
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd
cuirass,

Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton's Agonistes.*

TO FORGET. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; part. *forgotten* or *forgot*. [*forpytan*, Saxon; *vergeten*, Dutch.]

1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance.

That is not *forgot*

Which ne'er I did remember to my knowledge,
I never in my life did look on him. *Shakspeare.*

When I am *forgotten*, as I shall be,
A sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
Of me must more be heard. *Shakspeare.*

Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not
unmindful of him in thy riches. *Ecclus.*

No sooner was our deliverance compleated, but
we *forgot* our danger and our duty. *Asterbury.*

Alive, ridiculous; and dead, *forgot*. *Pope.*

2. Not to attend; to neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yes,
they may *forget*; yet I will not *forget* thee.

Isaiah.

If we might *forget* ourselves, or *forget* God;
If we might disregard our reason, and live by
humour and fancy in any thing, or at any time,
or at any place, it would be as lawful to do the
same in every thing, at every time, and every
place. *Law.*

The mass of mean *forgotten* things. *Amos.*

FORGETFUL. *adj.* [from *forget*.]

1. Not retaining the memory of.

2. Causing oblivion; oblivious.

But when a thousand rolling years are past,
So long their punishments and penance last,
Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood,
In large *forgetful* draughts to steep the cares
Of their past labours, and their irksome years.

Dryden's Euclid.

3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers.

Hebrews.

The queen is comfortless, and we *forgetful*
In our long absence. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

Have you not love to bear with me,
When that rash humour, which my mother gave
me,

Makes me *forgetful*? *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*

I, in fact, a real interest have,
Which to my own advantage I would save;
And, with the usual courtier's trick, intend
To serve myself, *forgetful* of my friend. *Prior.*

FORGETFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *forgetful*.]

1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory.

O gentle sleep!

Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And steep my senses in *forgetfulness*? *Shaksp.*

All birds and beasts lie hush'd; sleep steals
away

The wild desires of men and toils of day;
And brings, descending through the silent air,
A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care. *Pope.*

2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.

The church of England is grievously enaged
with *forgetfulness* of her duty. *Halker.*

FORGETIVE. *adj.* [from *forge*.] That may forge or produce. A word, I believe, peculiar to *Shakspeare*.

Good herie lack ascends me into the brain,
dris me there all the foolish, dull vapours, makes
it apprehensive, quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble
shapes, which, delivered to the voice, becomes
excellent wit. *Shakspeare.*

FORGETTER. *n. f.* [from *forget*.]

1. One that forgets.

2. A careless person.

To FORGIVE. *v. a.* pret. *for gave*; part. pass. *forgiven*. [conjugan, Sax.]

1. To pardon a person; not to punish.

Then heaven *for-give* him too! *Shakspeare.*

I do beseech your grace for charity;

If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid against me, now *for-give* me frankly.

—Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *for-give* you,

As I would be *for-given*: I *for-give* all. *Shaksp.*

Slowly provok'd, she easily *for-gives*. *Prior.*

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2. To pardon a crime.

The people that dwell therein shall be *forgiven*
their iniquity. *Isaiah*

If prayers

Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would speed before thee, and be louder heard,
That on my head all might be visited,
Thy frailty and infirmities *forgiven*,
To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Milton.*

3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.

The lord of that servant was moved with com-
passion, loosed him, and *for-gave* him the debt.

Matthew.

FORGIVENESS. *n. f.* [conjugan, Sax.]

1. The act of forgiving.

To the Lord our God belong mercies and *for-
givenesses*. *Daniel.*

2. Pardon of an offender.

Thou hast promised repentance and *forgiveness*
to them that have sinned against thee.

Prayer of Manass.

Exchange *forgiveness* with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's death come not upon thee,
Nor thine on me. *Shakspeare.*

Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong;

But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong.

Dryden.

3. Pardon of an offence.

God has certainly promised *forgiveness* of sin
to every one who repents. *South.*

4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon.

Here are introduced more heroic principles of
meekness, *forgiveness*, bounty and magnanimity,
than all the learning of the heathens could invent.

Spratt.

Mercy above did hourly plead

For her resemblance here below;

And mild *forgiveness* intercede

To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*

5. Remission of a fine, penalty, or debt.

FORGIVER. *n. f.* [from *forgive*.] One who pardons.

FORGOT. } [part. pass. of *forget*.]

FORGOTTEN. } Not remembered.

This song shall not be *forgotten*. *Deut.*

Great Stratford! worthy of that name, though
all

Of thee could be *forgotten*, but thy fall. *Denk.*

The soft ideas of the cheerful note,

Lightly receiv'd, were easily *forgot*. *Prior.*

To FORHAUL. *v. a.* [An old word. Pro- bably for *forhaul*, from *for* and *haul*.]

To harass, tear, torment.

All this long tale

Nought eases the care that doth me *for-hail*.

Spenser's Pastorals.

FORK. *n. f.* [*furca*, Latin; *forch*, Welsh; *fourche*, French.]

1. An instrument divided at the end into
two or more points or prongs, used on
many occasions.

At midsummer down with the brambles and
brakes,

And after abroad with thy *forks* and thy rakes.

Tupper.

The vicar first, and after him the crew,
With *forks* and flaves the felon to pursue,

Ran Coll our dog. *Dryden's Nun's Priest.*

I dine with *forks* that have but two prongs.

Swift.

2. It is sometimes used for the point of
an arrow.

The bow is bent and drawn: make from the
shaft.

—Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
The region of my heart. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

3. A point.

Several are amazed at the wisdom of the an-
cients that represented a thunderbolt with three
forks, since nothing could have better explained
its triple quality of piercing, burning, and melt-
ing. *Addison on Metals.*

To FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
shoot into blades, as corn does out of
the ground.

The corn beginneth to *fork*. *Mortimer.*

FORKED. *adj.* [from *fork*.] Opening into two or more parts.

Naked he was, for all the world, like a *forked*
radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it
with a knife. *Shakspeare.*

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,
A *forked* mountain, or blue promontory. *Shaksp.*

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?

And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools

Should in their own confines, with *forked* heads,

Have their round haunches goar'd. *Shaksp.*

He would have spoke;

But hifs for hifs return'd, with *forked* tongue

To *forked* tongue. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Ye dragons, whose contagious breath

Peoples the dark retreats of death,

Change your fierce hissing into joyful song,

And praise your Maker with your *forked* tongue.

Reverend.

FORKEDLY. *adv.* [from *forked*.] In a forked form.

FORKEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *forked*.] The quality of opening into two parts or more.

FORKHEAD. *n. f.* [*fork* and *head*.] Point of an arrow.

It seizing, no way enter might;
But back rebounding, left the *forkhead* keen,

Edgewise it fled away, and might no where be
seen. *Fairy Queen.*

FORKEY. *adj.* [from *fork*.] Forked; fur- cated; opening into two parts.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake;

Pleas'd the green hilt of the scales survey,

And with their *forky* tongue and pointless sting

shall play. *Pope's Messiah.*

FORLORE. [The preterit and participle of the Saxon *forleopan*, in Dutch *verloren*.]

Deferted; forsook; forsaken. Obsolete.

Such as Diana by the sandy shore

Of swift Eurytos, or on Cynthus' green,

Where all the nymphs have her *forlore*. *Fairy Q.*

That wretched world he 'gan for to abhor,

And mortal life 'gan hate, as thing *forlore*.

Fairy Queen.

Thus fell the trees, with noise the deferts roar;

The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forlore*.

Fairfax.

FORLORN. *adj.* [conjugan, from *forleopan*, Saxon; *verloren*, Dutch.]

1. Deferted; destitute; forsaken; wretch-
ed; helpless; solitary.

Make them seek for that they want to scorn;
Of fortune and of hope at once *forloren*. *Hubb. Tale.*

Tell me, good Hubinot, what gars thee greet?

What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs yorn?

Or is thy baggage broke, that sounds so sweet?

Or art thou of thy loved lass *forloren*? *Spenser.*

In every place was heard the lamentation of
women and children; every thing shewed the
heaviness of the time, and seemed as altogether
lost and *forloren*.

Knots' History.

How can I live without thee! how forego

Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,

To live again in these wild woods *forloren*! *Mil.*

Their way

Lies through the perplex'd paths of this dear

wood;

The nodding horror of whose shady brows,

Threats the *forloren* and wand'ring passenger.

Milton.

My only strength and stay! *forloren* of thee,

Whither shall I betake me, where submit? *Milton.*

Like a declining statesman, left *forloren*

To his friends pity and pursuers scorn. *Denham.*

The good old man, *forloren* of human aid,

For vengeance to his heav'nly patron pray'd.

Dryden's Fanny.

Philomel laments *forlorn*. *Penton.*

As some sad turtle his lost love deplores,
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn;
Alike unheard, un pity'd, and *forlorn*. *Pope.*

2. Taken away. This sense shows that it is the participle of an active verb, now lost.

When as night hath us of light *forlorn*,
I wish that day would shortly reascend. *Spenser.*
What is become of great Aercates' son!

Or where hath he hung up his mortal blade,
That hath so many haughty conquests won?
Is all his force *forlorn*, and all his glory done?

Fairy Queen.

3. Small; despicable: in a ludicrous sense.

He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions to any
thick fight were invincible. *Shakspeare's Hen. iv.*

FORLOREN. *n. f.*

1. A lost, solitary, forsaken man.

Henry

Is of a king become a banish'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn*. *Shakspeare.*

2. FORLOREN Hope. The soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed to perish.

Criticks in plume,
Who killing on our foremost branches sit,
And still charge first, the true *forlorn* of wit.

Dryden.

FORLO'RNNESS. *n. f.* [from *forlorn*.]
Destitution; misery; solitude.

Mendispleased God, and consequently forfeited
all right to happiness; even whilst they compleated
the *forlornness* of their condition by the lethargy
of not being sensible of it. *Boyle.*

TO FORLIE. *v. n.* [from *fore* and *lie*.]
To lie before.

Knit with a golden baldric, which *forlay*
Athwart her snowy breast, and did divide
Her dainty paps, which, like young fruit in May,
Now little 'gan to swell; and being ty'd,
Through her thin weed, their places only signi-
fied. *Fairy Queen.*

FORM. *n. f.* [*forma*, Latin; *forme*, French.]

1. The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape.

Nay, women are frail too,
—Ay, as the glasses where they view them-
selves,

Which are as easy broke as they make *forms*.

Shakspeare.

It stood still; but I could not discern the *form*

Job.

Gold will endure a vehement fire, without any
change, and after it has been divided by corrosive
liquors into invisible parts; yet may presently be
precipitated, so as to appear again in its *form*.

Grew's Cosmod. Sac.

Matter, as wise logicians say,
Cannot without a *form* subsist;
And *form*, say I as well as they,
Must fail, if matter brings no gift. *Swift.*

2. Being, as modified by a particular shape.

When noble benefits shall prove
Not well dispus'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious *forms*, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shakspeare's Hen. v. 111.*
Here toils and death, and death's half-brother,
Sleep,

Form terrible to view, their sentry keep;
With anxious pleasures of a guilty mind,
Deep frauds before, and open force behind.

Dryden's Æneid.

3. Particular model or modification.

He that will look into many parts of Asia
and America, will find men reason there perhaps
as acutely as himself, who yet never heard of a
syllogism, nor can reduce any one argument to
those *forms*. *Locke.*

It lengthens our every act of worship, and
produces more lasting and permanent impressions
in the mind, than those which accompany any
transient *form* of words that are uttered in the
ordinary method of religious worship. *Addison.*

4. Beauty; elegance of appearance.

He hath no *form* nor comeliness. *Isaiah.*

5. Regularity; method; order.

What he spoke, though it lack'd *form* a little,
Was not like madness. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.

Then those whom *form* of laws

Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their
cause. *Dryden.*

They were young heirs sent only for *forms* from
schools, where they were not suffered to stay
three months. *Swift.*

7. Ceremony; external rites.

Though well we may not pass upon his life,
Without the *form* of justice; yet our pow'r
Shall do a court'sy to our wrath, which men
May blame, but not controul. *Shakspeare.*

A long table, and a square table, or a seat
about the walls, seem things of *form*, but are
things of substance; for at a long table, a few
at the upper end, in effect, sway all the business;
but in the other *form*, there is more use of the
counsellors opinions that sit lower. *Bacon's Eff.*

That the parliaments of Ireland might want
no decent or honourable *form* used in England,
he caused a particular act to pass, that the lords
of Ireland should appear in parliament robes.

Devies.

Their general used, in all dispatches made by
himself, to observe all decency in their *forms*.

Clarendon.

How am I to interpret, fir, this visit?
Is it a compliment of *form*, or love? *A. Philips.*

8. Stated method; established practice; ritual and prescribed mode.

He who affirmeth speech to be necessary
amongst all men, throughout the world, doth not
thereby import that all men must necessarily speak
one kind of language; even to the necessity of
polity and regimen in all churches may be held,
without holding any one certain *form* to be
necessary in them all. *Hooker.*

Nor are constant *forms* of prayer more likely
to flatter and hinder the spirit of prayer and devo-
tion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to
distract and lose it. *King Charles.*

Not seek to know

Their process, or the *forms* of law below.

Dryden's Æneid.

9. A long seat.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person,
with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat
for a single person without a back; and a *form*
is a seat for several persons, without a back.

Watts's Logic.

I was seen with her in the manorhouse, sitting
with her upon the *form*, and taken following her
into the park. *Shakspeare.*

10. A class; a rank of students.

It will be necessary to see and examine those
works which have given so great a reputation to
the masters of the first *form*. *Dryden.*

11. The seat or bed of a hare.

Now for a clod like hare in *form* thy peer;
Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move;
Now the ambitious lark, with mirror clear,
They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes
love. *Sidney.*

Have you observ'd a sitting hare,
Litt'ning, and fearful of the storm
Of horns and howls, clap back her ear,
Afsaid to keep or leave her *form*. *Prior.*

12. *Form* is the essential, specifical, or
distinguishing modification of the matter
of which any thing is composed, so as
thereby to give it such a peculiar man-
ner of existence. *Harris.*

In definitions, whether they be framed larger
to augment, or stricter to abridge the number of
sacraments, we find grace expressly mentioned as
their true essential *form*, and elements as the
matter whereunto that *form* did adjoin itself.

Hooker.

13. A formal cause; that which gives
essence.

They inferred, if the world were a living
creature, it had a soul and spirit, by which they
did not intend God, for they did admit of a deity
besides, but only the soul or essential *form* of the
universe. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

TO FORM. *v. a.* [*formo*, Latin.]

1. To make out of materials.

God *formed* man of the dust of the ground.

Genesis.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he *form'd*
First his own tools: then, what might else be
wrought

Fused, or grav'n in metal. *Milton.*

Determin'd to advance into our room

A creature *form'd* of earth. *Milton.*

She *form'd* the phantom of well-bodied air.

Pope.

2. To model to a particular shape or state.

Creature in whom excell'd
Whatever can to fight or thought be *form'd*,
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet. *Milton.*
Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here sleep below, while thou to foresight wak'st;
As once thou sleep'st, while she to life was
form'd. *Milton.*

3. To modify; to scheme; to plan.

Lucretius taught him not to *form* his heroes,
to give him piety or valour for his manners.

Dryden's Æneid, Dedication.

4. To arrange; to combine in any particu-
lar manner: as, he *formed* his troops.

5. To adjust; to settle.

Our differences with the Romanists are thus
formed into an interest, and become the design
not of single persons, but of corporations and
successions. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To contrive; to coin.

The defeat of the design is the routing of
opinions *formed* for promoting it. *Decay of Piety.*

He dies too soon;

And fate, if possible, must he delay'd:
The thought that labours in my *forming* brain,
Yet crude and immature, demands more time.

Rowe.

7. To model by education or institution.

Let him to this with easy pains be brought,
And seem to labour when he labours not:
Thus *form'd* for speed, he challenges the wind
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind.

Dryden's Virgil.

FORMAL. *adj.* [*formel*, Fr. *formalis*, Latin.]

1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact
to affectation.

The justice,

In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of *formal* cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part. *Shakspeare.*

Formal in apparel,

In gait and countenance surely like a father.

Shakspeare.

Ceremonies he not to be omitted to strangers
and *formal* natures; but the exalting them above
the mean is not only tedious, but doth diminish
the credit of him that speaks. *Bacon.*

2. Done according to established rules and
methods; not irregular; not sudden;
not extemporaneous.

There is not any positive law of men, whether
it be general or particular, received by *formal* ex-
press consent, as in councils; or by secret ap-
probation, as in customs it cometh to pass, but
may be taken away, if occasion serve. *Hooker.*

As there are *formal* and written leagues, respective to certain enemies; so there is a natural and tacit confederation amongst all men against the common enemies of human society, to as there needs no intimation or denunciation of the war; but all these formalities the law of nature supplies, as in the case of pirates. *Bacon.*

3. Regular; methodical.

The *formal* stars do travel so,
As we their names and courses know;
And he that on their changes looks,
Would think them govern'd by our books. *Waller.*

4. External; having the appearance but not the essence.

Of *formal* duty, make no more thy boast;
Thou disobey'st where it concerns me most. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

5. Depending upon establishment or custom.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.*

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; constituent; essential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice:
The *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech affecting breath with a peculiar sound, by which each letter is discriminated. *Held's Elements of Speech.*

Bellarmino agrees in making the *formal* act of adoration to be subjection to a superior; but withal he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the *formal* reason of it: whereas mere excellency, without superiority, doth not require any subjection, but only estimation. *Stillingfleet.*

The very life and vital motion, and the *formal* essence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God. *Bentley.*

7. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic; regular; proper.

Thou shou'dst come like a fury cover'd with snakes,
Not like a *formal* man. *Shakespeare.*

I will not let him stir,
'Till I have us'd th' approved means I have;
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a *formal* man again. *Shaksp.*

FORMALIST. n. f. [*formaliste*, French; from *form*.] One who practises external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality; one who seems what he is not.

It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a satire to persons of judgment, to see what shifts *formalists* have, and what prospectives to make superficies to seem a body that hath depth and bulk. *Bacon.*

A grave, staunch, skillfully managed face, set upon a grasping aspiring mind, having got many a fly *formalist* the reputation of a primitive and severe piety. *South.*

FORMALITY. n. f. [*formalité*, French; from *form*.]

1. Ceremony; established mode of behaviour.

The attire, which the minister of God is by order to use at times of divine service, is but a matter of mere *formality*, yet such as for comeliness sake hath hitherto been judged not unnecessary. *Hoggar.*

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate than in desperate designs. *King Charles.*

Many a worthy man sacrifices his peace to *formalities* of compliment and good manners. *L'Estrange.*

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. *Atterbury.*

2. Solemn order, method, mode, habit, or dress.

If men forswear the deeds and bonds they draw,
Though sign'd with all *formality* of law;
And though the signing and the seal proclaim
The baselard's perjury, and fix the shame. *Dry.*

The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all fat down in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman senators. *Swift.*

3. External appearance.

To fix on God the *formality* of faculties, or affections, is the impotence of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

4. Essence; the quality by which any thing is what it is.

May not a man vow to A. and B. that he will give a hundred pounds to an hospital? Here the vow is made both to God and to A. and B. But here A. and B. are only witnesses to the vow; but the *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Stillingfleet.*

TO FORMALIZE. v. a. [*formaliser*, Fr. from *formal*. A word not now in use.]

1. To model; to modify.

The same spirit which anointed the blessed soul of our Saviour Christ, doth so *formalise*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs compacted into one body. *Hooker.*

2. To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony.

FORMALLY. adv. [from *formal*.]

1. According to established rules, methods, ceremonies, or rites.

Formally, according to our law,
Depose him. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely.

To be stiff and *formally* reserved, as if the company did not deserve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage. *Collier.*

3. In open appearance; in a visible and apparent state.

You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorized guides of the church, and the rest of the people. *Hooker.*

4. Essentially; characteristically.

This power and dominion is not adequately and *formally* the image of God, but only a part of it. *South.*

The heathens and the christians may agree in material acts of charity; but that which *formally* makes this a christian grace, is the spring from which it flows. *Swalbridge.*

FORMATION. n. f. [*formation*, French; from *formo*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming or generating.

The matter discharged forth of volcano's, and other spiracles, contributes to the *formation* of meteors. *Woodward.*

The solids are originally formed of a fluid, from a small point, as appears by the gradual *formation* of a fetus. *Arbuthnot.*

Complicated ideas, growing up under observation, give not the same confusion, as if they were all offered to the mind at once, without your observing the original and *formation* of them. *Watts.*

2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

The chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the *formation*, the dam doth tear asunder. *Brown.*

FORMATIVE. adj. [from *formo*, Latin.]

Having the power of giving form; plastic.

As we have established our assertion of the seminal production of all kinds of animals; so likewise we affirm, that the meanest plant cannot be raised without seed, by any *formative* power residing in the soil. *Bentley's Sermons.*

FORMER. n. f. [from *form*.] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner.

The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and *former* of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he must have in the formation of several parts for several uses. *Ray.*

FORMER. adj. [from *forma*, Sax. first; whence *former*, and *formost*, now com-

monly written *foremost*, as if derived from *before*. *Foremost* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time; for when we say the last rank of the procession is like the *former*, we respect time rather than place, and mean that which we saw *before*, rather than that which had precedence in place.]

1. Before another in time.

Thy air,
Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the first:
—A third is like the *former*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic: a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of an ill judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope.*

3. Past; as, this was the custom in former times.

The present point of time is all thou hast,
The future doubtful, and the *former* past. *Harte.*

FORMERLY. adv. [from *former*.] In times past.

The places were all of them *formerly* the cool retirements of the Romans, where they used to hide themselves among the woods and mountains, during the excessive heats of their summer. *Addison.*

As an animal degenerates by diseases, the animal salts, *formerly* benign, approach towards an alkaline nature. *Arbuthnot.*

FORMIDABLE. adj. [*formidabilis*, Lat. *formidabile*, Fr.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific; to be feared.

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind. *Dryden's Aeneid, Dedication.*

They seem'd to fear the *formidable* fight,
And roll'd their billows on, to speed his flight. *Dryden.*

FORMIDABLENESS. n. f. [from *formidable*.]

1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.

2. The thing causing dread.

They rather chuse to be shew'd the *formidable*ness of their danger, than by a blind embracing it, to perish. *Decay of Piety.*

FORMIDABLY. adv. [from *formidable*.] In a terrible manner.

Behold! e'en to remotest shores,
A conquering navy proudly spread;
The British cannon *formidably* roars. *Dryden.*

FORMLESS. adj. [from *form*.] Shapeless; wanting regularity of form.

All form is *formless*, order orderless,
Save what is opposite to England's love. *Shaksp.*

FORMULARY. n. f. [*formulaire*, French; from *formule*.] A book containing stated and prescribed models or set forms.

FORMULARY. adj. Ritual; prescribed; stated.

FORMULE. n. f. [*formule*, French; *formula*, Latin.] A set or prescribed model.

TO FORNIFICATE. v. a. [from *fornic*, Latin.] To commit lewdness.

It is a new way to *fornicate* at a distance. *Brown.*

FORNICATION. n. f. [*fornication*, French; *fornicatio*, Latin.]

1. Concubinage, or commerce with an unmarried woman.

Bless me! what a fry of *fornication* is at the door. *Shakespeare.*

FOR

The law ought to be strict against *fornications* and adulteries; for, if there were universal liberty, the increase of mankind would be but like that of foxes at best. *Grant.*

2. In scripture, sometimes idolatry.

Thou didst trust in thine own beauty, thou playedst the harlot, because of thy renown, and pouredst out thy *fornications* on every one that passed by. *Ezekiel.*

FORNICATOR. n. f. [*fornicateur*, Fr. from *fornix*, Latin.] One that has commerce with unmarried women.

A *fornicator* or adulterer steals the soul, as well as dishonours the body of his neighbour. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

FORNICATRESS. n. f. [from *fornicator*.] A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

See you the *fornicatress* be remov'd;
Let her have needful but not slavish means. *Shakespeare.*

To FORSAKE. v. a. pret. forsook;
part. pass. forsook or forsaken. [*versar-*
ken, Dutch.]

1. To leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike.

'Twas now the time when first Saul God *for-*
sook
God Saul; the room in 's heart wild passions took. *Corneley.*

Orestes comes in time
To save your honour: Pyrrhus cools apace;
Prevent his fallhood, and *forfake* him first:
I know you hate him. *A. Philips' Distress Mother.*
Daughter of Jove, whose arms in thunder wield
Th' avenging bolt, and shake the dreadful shield,
Forsook by thee, in vain I sought thy aid. *Po, e.*

2. To leave; to go away from; to depart from.

Unwilling I *forsook* your friendly state,
Commanded by the gods, and forc'd by fate. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To desert; to fail.

Truth, modesty, and shame the world *forsook*;
Fraud, advice, and force their places took. *Dryden's Ovid.*

When ev'n the flying sails were seen no more,
Forsook of all fight the left the shore.
Their purple majesty,
And all those outward shows which we call great-
ness,
Languish and droop, seem empty and *forsoaken*,
And draw the wond'ring gazers eyes no more. *Rowe.*

FORSAKER. n. f. [from *forfake*.] De-
serter; one that forsakes.

Thou didst deliver us into the hands of lawless
enemies, most hateful *forfakers* of God. *Apocryp.*

FORSOOTH. adv. [*forsoðe*, Saxon.]

1. In truth; certainly; in very well. It is used almost always in an ironical or contemptuous sense.

Wherefore doth Lysander
Deny your love, so rich within his soul,
And tender me, *forsooth*, affection! *Shakespeare.*
A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm, who
had so goodly government in his own estate. *Hayward.*

Unlearned persons use such letters as justly
express the power or sound of their speech; yet
forsooth, we say, write not true English, or true
French. *Hollier on Speech.*

In the East Indies a widow, who has any re-
gard to her character, throws herself into the
flames of her husband's funeral pile, to shew
forsooth, that she is faithful to the memory of her
deceased lord. *Addison's Freeholder.*

She would cry out murder, and disturb the
whole neighbourhood; and when John came run-
ning down the stairs to enquire what the matter
was, nothing, *forsooth*, only her maid had stuck
a pin wrong in her gown. *Debutant.*

FOR

Some question the genuineness of his books,
because, *forsooth*, they cannot discover in them
that *flumen orationis* that Cicero speaks of. *Baker on Learning.*

2. It is supposed once to have been a word of honour in address to women. It is probable that an inferior, being called, shewed his attention by answering in the words yes, *forsooth*, which in time lost its true meaning; and instead of a mere exclamatory interjection, was supposed a compellation. It appears in *Shakespeare* to have been used likewise to men.

Our old English word *forsooth* has been changed
for the French madam. *Guardian.*

To FORSWEAR. v. a. pret. forswore;
part. forsworn. [*forþswarian*, Saxon.]

1. To renounce upon oath.

I firmly vow
Never to wooe her more; but do *forswear* her,
As one unworthy all the former favours
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal. *Shaksp.*

2. To deny upon oath.

And that self chain about his neck,
Which he *forsovere* most monstrously to have. *Shakespeare.*

Observe the wretch who hath his faith forsook,
How clear his voice, and how assur'd his look!
Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forsovere* thy gold! *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, to forswear himself; to be perjured; to swear falsely.

To leave my Julia, shall I be *forsovere*?
To leave fair Sylvia, shall I be *forsovere*?
To wrong my friends, shall I be much *forsovere*?
And ev'n that power which gave me first my oath,
Provokes me to this threefold perjury. *Shaksp.*
One says, is never should endure the sight
Of that *forsovere*, that wrongs both lands and
laws. *Daniel.*
I too have sworn, ev'n at the altar sworn,
Eternal love and endless faith to Thebeus;
And yet am false, *forsovere*: the hallow'd shrine,
That heard me swear, is witness to my fallhood. *Smith.*

To FORSWEAR. v. n. To swear falsely;
to commit perjury.

Take heed; for he holds vengeance in his
hand,
To hurl upon their heads that break his law.
—And that same vengeance doth hurl on thee,
For false *forsovere*, and for murder too. *Shaksp.*

FORSWERER. n. f. [from *forsovere*.]
One who is perjured.

FORT. n. f. [*fort*, French.] A forti-
fied house; a castle.

They erected a *fort*, which they called the
fort d'Per; and from thence they bolted like
beasts of the forest. *Bacon.*

Now to their *fort* they are about to send
For the loud engines which their isle defend. *Waller.*

He that views a *fort* to take it,
Plants his artillery 'gainst the weakest part. *Dryden's Sophy.*

My fury does, like jealous *forts*, pursue
With death ev'n strangers who but come to view. *Dryden.*

FORTED. adj. [from *fort*.] Furnished
or guarded by forts. Not used now.

Your desert speaks loud, and I should wrong
To lock it in the wards of covert holism,
When it deserves with characters of brass
A *forted* residence 'gainst the toon of time
And rature of oblivion. *Shakespeare.*

FORTH. adv. [*forþ*, Saxon; whence
further and *furthest*.]

1. Forward; onward in time.

FOR

From that day *forth* I lov'd that face divine;
From that day *forth* I cast in careful mind
To seek her out. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Forward in place or order.

Look at the second admonition, and so *forth*,
where they speak in most unchristian manner. *Whitgift.*

Mad Pandarus steps *forth*, with vengeance
vow'd

For Bitias' death. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. Abroad; out of doors.

Uncle, I must come *forth*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
I have no mind of scaling *forth* to-night. *Shakespeare.*

Attend you here the door of our stern daughter!
Will she not *forth*? *Shakespeare.*

When winter past, and summer scarce begun,
Invites them *forth* to labour in the sun. *Dryden.*

4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place.

They will privily relieve their friends that are
forth; they will send the enemy secret advertise-
ments; and they will not also stick to draw the
enemy privily upon them. *Spenser.*

Ev'n that sunshine brew'd a show'r for him,
That waltz'd his father's fortunes *forth* of France. *Shakespeare.*

5. Out into a publick character; publick view.

You may set *forth* the same with farmhouses. *Pearson.*

But when your troubled country call'd you
forth,
Your flaming courage, and your matchless worth,
To fierce contention gave a prop'rous end. *Haller.*

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end. Out of use.

You cousin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,
Do with your injuries as seems you best. *Shaksp.*

7. To a certain degree. Obsolete.

Hence we learn, how far *forth* we may expect
justification and salvation from the sufferings of
Christ; no *further* than we are wrought on by
his renewing grace. *Hammond.*

8. On to the end. Out of use.

I repeated the Ave Maria: the inquisitor bad
me say *forth*; I said I was taught no more. *Admiral in Stryper.*

FORTH. prep. Out of.

And here's a prophet, that I brought with me
From *forth* the streets of Pomfret. *Shaksp.*

Some *forth* their cabins peep,
And trembling ask what news, and do hear so
As jealous husbands, what they would not know. *Doune.*

FORTHCOMING. adj. [*forth* and *coming*.]

Ready to appear; not absconding; not
lost.

Carry this mad knave to jail: I charge you
see that he be *forthcoming*. *Shakespeare.*

We'll see your trunks here *forthcoming* all. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

FORTHISSUING. adj. [*forth* and *issuing*.]
Coming out; coming forward from a
covert.

Forthissuing thus, she gave him first to wield
A weighty ax, with truell temper steel'd,
And double edg'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FORTHRIGHT. adv. [*forth* and *right*.]
Straight forward; without flexions.

Not in use.

He ever going so just with the horse, either
forthright or turning, that it seemed as he bor-
rowed the horse's body, so he beat the horse's
mind. *Sidney.*

The river not running *forthright*, but almost
continually winding, as if the lower streams
would return to their spring, or that the river had
a delight to play with itself. *Sidney.*

FOR

Arrived there, they passed in *fortnight*;
For still to all the gate stood open wide.

Fairy Queen.
Thither *fortnight* he rode to rouse the prey.
Dryden.

FORTHRIGHT. n. f. A straight path.

Here's a mare trod, indeed,
Through *forthrights* and meanders. *Shakespeare.*

FORTHWITH. adv. [*forth* and *with*.]
Immediately; without delay; at once;
straight.

Forthwith he runs, with feigned faithful haste,
Unto his guest; who, after troublous fights
And dreams, 'gan now to take more sound repast.
Spenser.

Few things are so restrained to any one end
or purpose, that the same being extinct, they
should *forthwith* utterly become frustrate. *Hooker.*

Neither did the martial men dally or prosecute
the service faintly, but did *forthwith* quench that
fire. *Davies on Ireland.*

Forthwith began these fury-moving sounds,
The notes of wrath, the music brought from hell,
The rattling drums. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The winged heralds, by command
Of sov'reign pow'r, throughout the host proclaim
A solemn counsel *forthwith* to be held
At Pandemonium. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In his passage thither one put into his hand a
note of the whole conspiracy, desiring him to
read it *forthwith*, and to remember the giver of
it as long as he lived. *South.*

FO'RTIETH. adj. [*from forty*.] The
fourth tenth; next after the thirty-
ninth.

What doth it avail
To be the *fortieth* man in an entail? *Dunne.*
Burnet says, Scotland is not above a *fortieth*
part in value to the rest of Britain; and, with
respect to the profit that England gains from
hence, not the forty-thousandth part. *Swift.*

FO'RTIFIABLE. adj. [*from fortify*.] What
may be fortified.

FORTIFICATION. n. f. [*fortification*,
French; from *fortify*.]

1. The science of military architecture.

Fortification is an art shewing how to fortify a
place with ramparts, parapets, mounds, and other
bulwarks; to the end that a small number of
men within may be able to defend themselves,
for a considerable time, against the assaults of a
numerous army without; so that the enemy, in
attacking them, must of necessity suffer great loss.
It is either regular or irregular; and, with respect
to time, may be distinguished into durable and
temporary. *Harris.*

The Phœnicians, though an unwarlike nation,
yet understood the art of *fortification*. *Broom.*

2. A place built for strength.

The hounds were uncoupled, and the flag
thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his
feet, than to the slender *fortification* of his lodg-
ing. *Sidney.*

Excellent devices were used to make even
their sports profitable; images, battles, and *forti-
fications* being then delivered to their memory,
which, after stronger judgments, might dispense
some advantage. *Sidney.*

3. Addition of strength. Not much used.

To strengthen the infested parts, give some
few advices by way of *fortification* and antidote.
Government of the Tongue.

FORTIFIER. n. f. [*from fortify*.]

1. One who erects works for defence.

The *fortifier* of Pendenis made his advantage
of the commodity afforded by the ground.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

2. One who supports or secures; one who
upholds.

He was led forth by many armed men, who
often had been the *fortifiers* of wickedness, to
the place of execution. *Sidney.*

To **FORTIFY. v. a.** [*fortifier*, French.]

FOR

1. To strengthen against attacks by walls
or works.

Great Dunstan he strongly *fortifies*. *Shakspeare.*
He *fortified* the city against besieging. *Eccles.*

2. To confirm; to encourage.

It greatly *fortified* her desires, to see that her
mother had the like desires. *Sidney.*

To *fortify* the former opinions Tostatus adds,
that those which dwell near the falls of water are
deaf from their infancy; but this I hold as feigned
Raleigh.

3. To fix; to establish in resolution.

But in-born worth that fortune can controul,
New-strung and stiffer bent her softer soul:
The heroine asium'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and *fortify'd* her face.
Dryden.

A young man, before he leaves the shelter of
his father's house, should be *fortified* with resolu-
tion to secure his virtues. *Locke.*

To **FORTIFY. v. n.** To raise strong places.

Thou art impower'd
To *fortify* thus far and overlay
With this portentous bridge the dark abyss.
Milton.

FO'RTILAGE. n. f. [*from fort*.] A little
fort; a block-house.

Yet was the fence thereof but weak and thin
Nought fear'd their force that *fortilage* to win.
Spenser.

In all straight and narrow passages there should
be some little *fortilage*, or wooden castle fort,
which should keep and command the straight.
Spenser on Ireland.

FORTIN. n. f. [French.] A little fort
raised to defend a camp, particularly in
a siege. *Hauwer.*

Thou hast talk'd
Of Palisades, *fortins*, parapets. *Shakspeare.*

FO'RTITUDE. n. f. [*fortitudo*, Latin.]

1. Courage; bravery; magnanimity;
greatness of mind; power of acting or
suffering well.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, courage, *fortitude*,
I have no relih of them. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

The better *fortitude*
Of patience, and heroick martyrdom
Unlung. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other
virtues; and without courage, a man will scarce
keep steady to his duty, and fill up the character
of a truly worthy man. *Locke.*

They thought it reasonable to do all possible
honour to the memories of martyrs; partly that
others might be encouraged to the same patience
and *fortitude*, and partly that virtue, even in this
world, might not lose its reward. *Nelson.*

2. Strength; force. Not in use.

He wrungs his fame,
Despairing of his own arm's *fortitude*,
To join with witches and the help of hell!
Shakspeare's Henry vi.

FO'RTLET. n. f. [*from fort*.] A little fort.

FO'RTNIGHT. n. f. [*contracted from
fourteen-nights*, *peopetynne* night, Sax.
It was the custom of the ancient north-
ern nations to count time by nights:
thus we say, *this day seven-nights*. So
Tacitus, *Non diurnum numerum, ut nos, sed
notium computant.*] The space of two
weeks.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late,
that should make her keep within doors for one
fortnight. *Sidney.*

Hanging on a deep well, somewhat above the
water, for some *fortnights* space, is an excellent
means of making drink fresh and quick. *Bacon.*

About a *fortnight* before I had finished it, his
majesty's declaration for liberty of conscience
came abroad. *Dryden.*

FOR

He often had it in his head, but never, with
much apprehension, 'till about a *fortnight* before.
Swift.

FO'RTRESS. n. f. [*fortresse*, French.] A
strong hold; a fortified place; a castle
of defence.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he over-
ran all, breaking down all the holds and *fortresses*.
Spenser on Ireland.

The tramp of death sounds in their hearing
thrill;

Their weapon, faith; their *fortress* was the grave.

God is our *fortress*, in whose conqu'ring name
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks.
Shakspeare's Henry vi.

There is no such way to give defence to absurd
doctrines, as to guard them round about with
legions of obscure and undefined words; which
yet makes these retreats more like the dens
of robbers, or holes of foxes, than the *fortresses* of
fair warriors. *Locke.*

FORTUITOUS. adj. [*fortuit*, French;
fortuitus, Latin.] Accidental; casual;
happening by chance.

A wonder it must be, that there should be
any man found so stupid as to persuade himself that
this most beautiful world could be produced by the
fortuitous concurrence of atoms. *Ray.*

If casual concurrence did the world compose,
And things and acts *fortuitous* arose,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can constant order spring?
Blackmore.

FORTUITOUSLY. adv. [*from fortuitous*.]
Accidentally; casually; by chance.

It is partly evaporated into air, and partly
diluted into water, and *fortuitously* shared between
all the elements. *Rogers.*

FORTUITOUSNESS. n. f. [*from fortui-
tous*.] Accident; chance; hit.

FORTUNATE. adj. [*fortunatus*, Latin.]
Lucky; happy; successful; not subject
to miscarriage. Used of persons or
actions.

I am most *fortunate* thus accidentally to en-
counter you: you have ended my business, and I
will merrily accompany you home. *Shakspeare.*

He sigh'd; and could not but their fate deplore,
So wretched now, so *fortunate* before. *Dryden.*

No, there is a necessity in fate
Why still the brave bold man is *fortunate*:
He keeps his object ever full in sight,
And that assurance holds him firm and right:
True, 'tis a narrow path that leads to bliss;
But right before there is no precipice;
Fear makes them look aside, and so their foot-
ing mis. *Dryden.*

FO'RTUNATELY. adv. [*from fortunate*.]
Happily; successfully.

Bright Eiza tul'd Britannia's fate,
And boldly wise, and *fortunately* great. *Prior.*

FO'RTUNATENESS. n. f. [*from fortunate*.]
Happiness; good luck; success.

O me, said she, whose greatest *fortunateness*
is more unfortunate than my sister's greatest
unfortunateness. *Sidney.*

FORTUNE. n. f. [*fortuna*, Latin;
fortune, French.]

1. The power supposed to distribute the
lots of life according to her own humour.

Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the key to th' poor. *Shakspeare.*
Though *fortune's* malice overthrow my state,
My mind exceeds the compass of her wheel.
Shakspeare's Henry vi.

2. The good or ill that befalls man.

Rejoice, said he, to-day;
In you the *fortune* of Great Britain lies:
Among to leave a people you are they
Whom heav'n has chose to fight for such a prize.
Dryden.

The adequate meaning of chance, as distinguished from *fortune*, in that the latter is understood to befall only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies. *Beattie.*

3. The chance of life; means of living.

His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his *fortune*. *Swift.*

4. Success, good or bad; event.

This terrestrial globe has been furrowed by the *fortune* and boldness of many navigators. *Temple.*

No, he shall eat, and die with me, or live;

Our equal crimes, shall equal *fortune* give. *Dryd.*

5. Estate; possessions.

If thou do'st, And this instructs thee, thou do'st make thy way To noble *fortunes*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh To raise my *fortunes*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

But tell me, Tityrus, what heav'nly power

Preserv'd your *fortunes* in that fatal hour? *Dryd.*

The fate which governs poets, thought it fit

He should not raise his *fortunes* by his wit. *Dryd.*

He was younger son to a gentleman of a good

birth, but small *fortune*. *Swift.*

6. The portion of a man or woman: generally of a woman.

I am thought some beliefs rich in lands,

Fled to escape a cruel guardian's hands;

Which may produce a story worth the telling,

Of the neat sparks that go a *fortune* stealing. *Prologue to Orphan.*

The *fortune* hunters have already cast their

eyes upon her, and take care to plant themselves

in her view. *Spektator.*

When miss delights in her spinnet,

A fiddler may a *fortune* get. *Swift.*

7. Futurity; future events.

You who mens *fortunes* in their faces read,

To find out mine, look not, alas, on me;

But mark her face, and all the features heed;

For only there is writ my destiny. *Corway.*

To FORTUNE. v. n. [from the noun.]

To befall; to fall out; to happen; to

come casually to pass.

It *fortuned*, as fair it then befel

Behind his back, unweeting, where he stood,

Of ancient time there was a springing well,

From which fast trickled forth a silver flood. *Fairy Queen.*

It *fortuned* the same night that a christian, serving

a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the

watchmen warning. *Kneller.*

I'll tell you as we pass along,

That you will wonder what hath *fortuned*. *Shaksp.*

Here *fortun'd* curl to slide. *Pope's Dunciad.*

FO'RTUNED. adj. Supplied by fortune.

Not th' imperious shew

Of the full *fortun'd* Cæsar ever shall

Be brook'd with me. *Shakspeare.*

FORTUNEBOOK. n. f. [fortune and book.]

A book consulted to know fortune or

future events.

Thou know'st a face, in whose each look

Beauty lays up love's *fortunebook*;

On whose fair revolutions wait

The obsequious motions of love's fate. *Crispian.*

FORTUNEHUNTER. n. f. [fortune and hunt.]

A man whose employment is to

inquire after women with great portions,

to enrich himself by marrying them.

We must, however, distinguish between *fortune*

hunters and *fortune* *seekers*. *Spektator.*

To FO'RTUNETELL. v. n. [fortune and tell.]

1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity.

We are simple men; we do not know what's

brought to pass under the profession of *fortune*

telling. *Shakspeare.*

I'll conjure you, I'll *fortunetell* you. *Shaksp.*

The gypsies were to divide the money got by

seeing lines, or by *fortunetelling*. *Warton.*

2. To reveal futurity.

Here, while his canting drone-pipe scan'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He tipples palmistry, and dimes
On all her *fortunetelling* lines. *Cleveland.*

FO'RTUNETELLER. n. f. [fortune and teller.] One who cheats common people, by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd
villain,

A thread-bare juggler, and a *fortuneteller*. *Shaksp.*

A Welchman being at a lessons-house, and

seeing the prisoners hold up their hands at the

bar, related to some of his acquaintance that the

judges were good *fortunetellers*; for if they did

but look upon their hand, they could cer-

tainly tell whether they should live or die. *Bacon.*

Hath thou given credit to vain predictions of

men, to dreams or *fortunetellers*, or gone about to

know any secret things by lot? *Dappo.*

There needs no more than impudence on one

side, and a superstitious credulity on the other,

to the setting up of a *fortuneteller*. *L'Estrange.*

Long ago a *fortuneteller*

Exactly said what now befell her. *Swift.*

FO'RTY. adj. [peopetiz, Saxon.]

Four times ten.

On fair ground I could beat *forty* of them. *Shakspeare.*

He that upon levity quits his station in hopes

to be better, 'tis *forty* to one loses. *L'Estrange.*

FORUM. n. f. [Latin]. Any public place.

The *forum* was a publick place in Rome,

where lawyers and orators made their speeches

before their proper judge in matters of property,

or in criminal cases, to accuse or excuse, to com-

plain or defend. *Watts on the Mind.*

Close to the bay great Neptune's fane adjoins,

And near a *forum* flank'd with marble fountains,

Where the bold youth, the num'rous fleets to

store,

Shape the broad sail, or smooth the taper oar. *Pope.*

To FORWA'NDER. v. n. [for and wander.]

To wander wildly and wearily.

The better part now of the ling'ring day

They travelled had, when as they far clip'd

A weary wight *forwand'ring* by the way. *Fairy Queen.*

FORWARD. } adv. [fonpearb, Saxon.]

FO'WARDS. } Toward a part or place

before; onward; progressively; straight

before.

When fervent sorrow flaked was,

She up arose, resolving him to find

Alive or dead, and *forward* forth doth pass. *Fairy Queen.*

From smaller things the mind of the hearers

may go *forward* to the knowledge of greater,

and climb up from the lowest to the highest

things. *Hobbes.*

He that is used to go *forward*, and findeth a

stop, falketh off his own favour, and is not the

thing he was. *Bacon's Essays.*

The Rhodian ship passed through the whole

Roman fleet, backwards and *forwards* several

times, carrying intelligence to Drepanum. *Arbutnot.*

FO'WARD. adj. [from the adverb.]

1. Warm; earnest; not backward.

They would that we should remember the

poor, which I also was *forwarded* to do. *Gal.*

2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.

You'll still be too *forward*. *Shakspeare.*

Unkill'd to dart the pointed spear,

Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war. *Prior.*

3. Ready; confident; presumptuous.

Old Butts' form he took, Anchises squire,

Now left to rule Ascanius by his fire;

And thus salutes the boy too *forward* for his

years. *Dryden.*

4. Not reserved; not over modest.

'Tis a per'ious boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, *forward*, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

5. Premature; early ripe.

Short summer lightly has a *forward* spring. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

6. Quick; ready; hasty.

The mind makes not that benefit it should of
the information it receives from civil or natural
historians, in being too *forward* or too slow in
making observations on the particular facts re-
corded in them. *Locke.*

Had they, who would persuade us that there
are innate principles, considered separately the
parts out of which these propositions are made,
they would not perhaps have been so *forward* to
believe they were innate. *Locke.*

7. Antecedent; antierour: opposed to posterior.

Let us take the instant by the *forward* top;
For we are old, and on our quick'ft decrees
Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakspeare.*

8. Not behindhand; not inferior.

My good Camillo,
She is as *forward* of her breeding, as
She is i' th' rear o' our birth. *Shakspeare.*

To FO'WARD. v. a. [from the adverb.]

1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement.

As we house hot country plants, as lemons, to
save them; so we may house our own country
plants to *forward* them, and make them come
in the cold seasons. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Whenever I thine,

I *forward* the grass and I ripen the vine. *Swift.*

2. To patronise; to advance.

FO'WARDER. n. f. [from forward.] He who promotes any thing.

FO'WARDLY. adv. [from the adjective.] Eagerly; hastily; quickly.

The sudden and surprising turn we ourselves
have felt, should not suffer us too *forwardly* to
admit presumption. *Atterbury.*

FO'WARDNESS. n. f. [from forward.]

1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot
absolutely approve either willingness to live, or
forwardness to die. *Hobbes.*

Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing
furthered by ill men of a sinister intent and pur-
pose, whose *forwardness* is not therefore a bridle
to such as favour the same cause with a better
and sincere meaning. *Hobbes.*

The great ones were in *forwardness*, the peo-
ple in fury, entertaining this airy phantasm with
incredible affection. *Bacon.*

2. Quickness; readiness.

He had such a dextrous proclivity, as his
teachers were fain to restrain his *forwardness*;
that his brothers, who were under the same
training, might hold pace with him. *Warton.*

3. Earliness; early ripeness.

4. Confidence, assurance; want of modesty.

In France it is usual to bring their children into
company, and to cherish in them, from their in-
fancy, a kind of *forwardness* and assurance. *Adisson on Italy.*

FOSSE. n. f. [fossa, Latin; fos, Welch.]

A ditch; a moat.

FO'SSET. See FAUCET.

FO'SSEWAY. n. f. [fosse and way.] One of the great Roman roads through

England, so called from the ditches on
each side.

FOSSIL. adj. [fossilis, Latin; fossile, French.] That is dug out of the earth.

The *fossil* shells are many of them of the same kinds with those that now appear upon the neighbouring shores; and the rest such as may be presumed to be at the bottom of the adjacent seas.

Woodward.

Fossil or rock salt, and sal gemmæ, differ not in nature from each other; nor from the common salt of salt springs, or that of the sea, when pure.

Woodward's Natural History.

It is of a middle nature, between *fossil* and animal, being produced from animal excrements, intermixed with vegetable salts.

Arbuthnot.

Fossil. n. f.

In this globe are many other bodies, which, because we discover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called by one common name *fossils*; under which are comprehended metals and minerals.

Lowe.

Many *fossils* are very oddly and elegantly shaped.

Bentley.

By the word *fossil*, used as a denomination of one of three general divisions of natural productions, we understand bodies formed usually within the earth, sometimes on its surface, and sometimes in waters; of a plain and simple structure, in which there is no visible difference of parts, no distinction of vessels and their contents, but every portion of which is similar to and perfect as the whole.

Hill's Mat. Med.

Those bodies which will melt in the fire are called minerals, the rest *fossils*.

Pemberton.

Foster. v. a. [forten, Saxon.]

1. To nurse; to feed; to support; to train up.

Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children

Shakespeare

Our kingdom's earth should not be soild

With that dear blood which it hath *fostered*

Shakespeare's Richard II.

That base wretch,

Bred but on alms, and *foster'd* with cold dishes,
With scraps o' th' court.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood.

Davies.

No more let Ireland brag her harmless nation
Fosters no venom since that Scots plantation.

Cleveland.

The son of Mulciber,

Found in the fire, and *foster'd* in the plains,
A shepherd and a king at once he reigns.

Dryden.

2. To pamper; to encourage.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but
foster'd up in blood by his naughty father.

Sidney.

3. To cherish; to forward.

Ye *fostering* breezes blow;

Ye softening dews, ye tender showers descend.

Thomson

Fosterage. n. f. [from *foster*.] The charge of nursing; alterage.

Some one adjoining to this lake had the charge and *fosterage* of this child.

Raleigh's History.

Fosterbrother. n. f. [forten broder, Saxon.] One bred at the same pap; one fed by the same nurse.

Fosterchild. n. f. [forten cild, Saxon.] A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

The *fosterchildren* do love and are beloved of their fosterfathers.

Davies on Ireland.

The goddess thus beguiled,

With pleasant stories, her false *fosterchild*.

Addis.

Fosterdam. n. f. [foster and dam.] A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child.

There, by the wolf, were laid the martial twins:

Intrepid on her swelling dugstiey hung;

The *fosterdam* loll'd out her fawning tongue.

Dryden's Æneid

Fosterearth. n. f. [foster and earth.] Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it.

In vain the nursing grove
Seems fair a while, cherish'd with *fosterearth*;
But when the alien compost is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails!

Philips.

Fosterer. n. f. [from *foster*.] A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

In Ireland they put their children to *fosterers*; the rich men selling, the meaner sort buying the alterage of their children: in the opinion of the Irish, fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood.

Davies on Ireland

Fosterfather. n. f. [forten fader, Saxon.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

In Ireland fosterchildren do love and are beloved by their *fosterfathers*, and their sept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred.

Davies.

The duke of Bretagne having been an host and a kind of parent or *fosterfather* to the king, in his tenderness of age and weakness of fortune, did look for aid this time from king Henry.

Bacon.

Tyrreus the *fosterfather* of the heart,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist.

Dryden.

Fostermother. n. f. [foster and mother.] A nurse.

Fosternurse. n. f. [foster and nurse.] This is an improper compound, because *foster* and *nurse* mean the same. A nurse.

Our *fosternurse* of nature is repose.

The which he lacks.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Foster-son. n. f. [foster and son.] One fed and educated, though not the son by nature.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;

O, if celestial seed! O *foster-son* of Jove!

Dryden.

Fougaie. n. f. [French.] In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well, scarce more than ten feet wide and twelve deep, dug under some work or fortification, and charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder to blow it up, and covered over with earth.

Dia.

Fought. The preterit and participle of fight.

Though unknown to me, they sure *fought* well,
Whom Rupert led, and who were British born.

Dryden

Foughten. [The passive participle of fight. Rarely used.] Contested; disputed by arms.

On the *foughten* field

Michael and his angels, prevalent
Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round

Cherubick waving fires.

Milton's Paradise Lost

Foul. adj. [ful, Gothick; ful, Saxon.]

1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. Through most of its significations it is opposed to *fair*.

My face is *foul* with weeping.

Job.

It's monstrous labour when I wash my brain,
And it grows *fouler*.

Shakespeare.

He that can travel in deep and *foul* ways,
ought not to say that he cannot walk in *fair*

Tillotson.

The stream is *foul* with stains

Of rushing torrents and descending rains.

Addis.

2. Impure; polluted; full of filth.

With *foul* mouth,

And in the witness of his proper ear,

To call him villain.

Shakespeare

Kill thy physician, and the fee bestow

Upon the *foul* disease.

Shakespeare's King Lear

Intemperance and sensuality delude mens

minds, clog their spirits, and make them gross,

foul, little, and unactive.

Tillotson.

3. Wicked; detestable; abominable.

Jesus rebuked the *foul* spirit.

Matt.

He hates *foul* leavings and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery.

Hubb. Tale.

This is the grossest and most irrational suppo-

sition, as well as the *foulest* atheism, that can be

imagined.

Hale.

Satire has always shone among the rest,

And is the boldest way if not the best,

To tell men truly of their *foulest* faults,

To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts.

Dryden.

4. Not lawful; not according to the

established rules.

By *foul* play were we heav'd thence,

But blessedly help'd hither.

Shakespeare's Tempest.

5. Hateful; ugly; loathsome.

Th' other half did woman's shape retain,

Most loathsome, filthy, *foul*, and full of vice dif-

dain.

Fairy Queen.

Hast thou forgot

The *foul* witch Sycorax, who with age and envy

Was grown into a hoop?

Shakespeare's Tempest.

Foul sights do rather displease, in that they ex-

cite the memory of *foul* things than in the imme-

mediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, those

foul sights do not much offend.

Bacon.

All things that seem to *foul* and disagreeable

in nature, are not really so in themselves, but

only relatively.

Mora.

6. Disgraceful; shameful.

Too well I see and rue the dire event,

That with sad overthrow and *foul* defeat

Hath lost us heav'n.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Who first seduc'd them to that *foul* revolt?

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Reason half extinct

Or impotent, or else approving, sees

The *foul* disorder.

Thomson's Spring.

7. Coarse; gross.

You will have no notion of delicacies if you

table with them: they are all for rank and *foul*

feeding, and spoil the best provisions in cooking.

Felton on the Cliffs.

8. Full of gross humours, or bad matter;

wanting purgation or mundification.

You perceive the body of our kingdom,

How *foul* it is; what rank diseases grow,

And with what danger near the heart of it.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

9. Not bright; not serene.

Who's there besides *foul* weather?

One minded like the weather, most inquietly.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Be fair or *foul*, or rain or shine,

The joys I have profess'd, in spite of fate are

mine.

Dryden.

10. With rough force; with unreason-

able violence.

So in this throng bright Sacharissa far'd,

Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard:

As ships, though never so obsequious, fall

Foul in a tempest on their admiral.

Waller.

In his fallies their men might fall *foul* of each

other.

Clarendon.

The great art of the devil, and the principal

deceit of the heart is to keep fair with God him-

self, while men fall *foul* upon his laws.

South.

11. [Among seamen.] Entangled; as, a

rope is *foul* of the anchor.

To *Foul*. v. a. [fulan, Saxon.] To

daub; to bemire; to make filthy; to

dirty.

Sweep your walks from autumnal leaves, lest

the worms draw them into their holes, and *foul*

your garden.

Evelyn.

While Traulus all his ordure scatters,

To *foul* the man he chiefly flatters.

Swift.

She *fouls* a smock more in one hour than the

kitchen-maid doth in a week.

Swift.

Foulfaced. adj. [foul and faced.]

Having an ugly or hateful visage.

If black scandal, or *fouls* and reproach,

Attend the sequel of your imposition,

Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

FO'ULLY. *adv.* [from *foul*.]

1. Filthily; nastily; odiously; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

We in the world's wide mouth

Live scandaliz'd, and foully spoken of. *Shaksp.*
The letter to the protector was gilded over with many smooth words; but the other two did fully and foully set forth his obstinacy, avarice, and ambition. *Hayward.*

O brother, brother! Filbert still is true;

I foully wrong'd him: do, forgive me, do. *Gay.*

2. Not lawfully; not fairly.

Thou play'st most foully for't. *Shakespeare.*

FOULMOUTHED. *adj.* [*foul* and *mouth*.]
Scurrilous; habituated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a foulmouth'd man as he is, and said he would cudgel you. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

It was allowed by every body, that so foulmouthed a witness never appeared in any cause. *Addison.*

My reputation is too well established in the world to receive any hurt from such a foulmouthed scoundrel as he. *Arbutnot.*

Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between,
Scolds answer foulmouth'd scolds; bad neighbourhood I ween. *Pope.*

FO'ULNESS. *n. f.* [from *foul*.]

1. The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness.

The ancients were wont to make garments that were not destroyed but purified by fire; and whereas the spots or foulness of other cloaths are washed out, in these they were usually burnt away. *Wilkins.*

2. Pollution; impurity.

It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,
No unchaste action, or dishonour'd step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakespeare.*

There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all pollution or foulness: it is the virgin of the world. *Bacon.*

3. Hatred; atrociousness.

Conful, you are too mild:
The foulness of some facts takes thence all mercy. *Ben Jonson.*

It is the wickedness of a whole life, discharging all its filth and foulness into this one quality, as into a great sink or common shore. *South.*

4. Ugliness; deformity.

He by an affection sprung up from excessive beauty, should not delight in horrible foulness. *Sidney.*

He's fallen in love with your foulness, and she'll fall in love with my anger. *Shakespeare.*

The fury laid aside
Her looks and limbs and with new methods tried
The foulness of th' infernal form to hide. *Dryden.*

5. Dishonesty; want of candour.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity and all fallacies or foulness of intentions; especially to that perfonated devotion, under which any kind of impiety is wont to be disguised. *Hammond.*

FOUND. The pret. and part. pass. of *find*.

I am sought of them that asked not for me:
I am found of them that sought me not. *Isaiah.*

Authors now find, as once Achilles found,
The whole is mortal if a part's unfound. *Young.*

TO FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin; *fonder*, French.]

1. To lay the basis of any building.

It fell not; for it was founded upon a rock. *Matthew.*

He hath founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods. *Psalms.*

2. To build; to raise.

These tunes of reason are Amphion's lyre,
Wherewith he did the Theban city found. *Davies.*

They Gabian walls, and strong Fidenæ rear,
Nomentum, Bols with Pompetia found,
And raise Colatian tow'rs on rocky ground.

Dryden's Æneid.

3. To establish; to erect.

This also shall they gain by their delay
In the wide wilderness; there they shall found
Their government, and their great senate chuse,
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milton.*

He founding a library, gathered together the acts of the kings and prophets. *Mac.*

4. To give birth or original to: as, he founded an art; he founded a family.

5. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground.

Though some have made use of the opinion of some schoolmen, that dominion is founded in grace; were it admitted as the most certain truth, it could never warrant any such sanguinary method. *Denny of Piety.*

A right to the use of the creatures is founded originally in the right a man has to subsist. *Locke.*

Power, founded on contract, can descend only to him who has a right by that contract. *Locke.*

The reputation of the Iliad they found upon the ignorance of his times. *Pope.*

6. To fix firm.

Fleance is escap'd.
—Then comes my fit again: I had else been perfect,

Whole as the marble, founded as the rock. *Shaksp.*

TO FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundere*, Latin; *fonder*, French.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast.

A second multitude
With wondrous art founded the massy ore,
Severing each kind, scum'd the bullion dross. *Milton.*

FOUNDATIO. *n. f.* [*fondation*, French.]

1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice.

The straightness of houses, the goodliness of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye; but that foundation which beareth up the one, that root which ministrereth unto the other nourishment, is in the bosom of the earth concealed. *Hooker.*

That is the way to make the city flat,
To bring the root to the foundation,
To bury all. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

O Jove, I think,
Foundations fly the wretched; such, I mean,
Where they should be reliev'd. *Shakespeare.*

I draw a line along there;
I lay the deep foundations of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryd.*

2. The act of fixing the basis.

Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,
Since their foundation, came a nobler guest. *Ticket.*

3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raised.

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future disquiet; but if we resist and conquer them, we lay the foundation of perpetual peace in our minds. *Tillotson.*

That she should be subject to her husband, the laws of mankind and customs of nations have ordered it so; and there is a foundation in nature for it. *Locke.*

4. Original; rise.

Throughout the world, even from the first foundation thereof, all men have either been taken as lords or lawful kings in their own houses. *Hooker.*

5. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity.

He had an opportunity of going to school on a foundation. *Swift.*

6. Establishment; settlement.

FO'UNDER. *n. f.* [from *found*.]

1. A builder; one who raises an edifice;

one who presides at the erection of a city.

Of famous cities we the founders know;
But rivers, old as seas to which they go,
Are nature's bounty: 'tis of more renown
To make a river than to build a town. *Waller.*

Nor was Prometheus's founder wanting there,
Whom fame reports the son of Multiber. *Dryden.*

2. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose.

The wanting orphans saw with wat'ry eyes
Their founders charity in the dust laid low. *Dryd.*

This hath been experimentally proved by the honourable founder of this lecture in his treatise of the air. *Bentley.*

3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning.

And the rude notions of pedantick schools
Blaspheme the sacred founder of our rules. *Roscommon.*

When Jove, who saw from high, with just disdain,
The dead inspir'd with vital breath again,
Struck to the centre with his flaming dart
Th' unhappy founder of the godlike art. *Dryden.*

King James I. the founder of the Stuart race, had he not confined all his views to the peace of his own reign, his son had not been involved in such fatal troubles. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Nor can the skillful herald trace
The founder of thy ancient race. *Swift.*

4. [*fondeur*, French.] A caster; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds.

Founders add a little antimony to their bell-metal, to make it more sonorous; and so pewterers to their pewter, to make it found more clear like silver. *Grew's Museum.*

TO FO'UNDER. *v. a.* [*fondre*, French.]

To cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground.

Phœbus' steeds are founder'd,
Or night kept chain'd below. *Shakespeare.*

I have founder'd nine score and odd posts;
and here, travel-tainted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken fir John Coleville of the Dale, a most furious knight: but what of that? he saw me and yielded. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Thy stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;

So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the swift-fion'd racers of the flood. *Dorset.*

Brutes find out where their talents lie:
A bear will not attempt to fly;
A founder'd horse will oft debate,
Before he tries a five-bar'd gate. *Swift.*

If you find a gentleman fond of your horse, persuade your master to sell him, because he is vicious, and founder'd into the bargain. *Swift.*

Men of discretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they please, drive them through the hardest and deepest roads, without danger of founder'd or breaking their backs, and will be sure to find them neither resty nor vicious. *Swift.*

TO FO'UNDER. *v. n.* [from *fond*, French, the bottom.]

1. To sink to the bottom.

New ships, built at those rates, have been ready to founder in the seas with every extraordinary storm. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. To fail; to miscarry.

In this point
All his tricks founder; and he brings his physick
After his patient's death. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*

FO'UNDERY. *n. f.* [*fonderi*, Fr. from *found*.] A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a casting house.

FO'UNDLING. *n. f.* [from *found* of *find*.]

A child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner.

We, like bastards, are laid abroad, even as foundlings, to be trained up by grief and sorrow.

Sidney.

I pass the foundling by, a race unknown, At doors expos'd, whom matrons make their own, And into noble families advance A nameless issue; the blind work of chance.

Dryden's Journal.

A piece of charity practised by most of the nations about us, is a provision for foundlings, or for those children who are exposed to the barbarity of cruel and unnatural parents.

Adelphi.

The goddess long had mark'd the child's distress,

And long had fought his sufferings to redress; She plays the gods to take the foundling's part, To teach his hands some beneficial art.

Gay.

FO'UNDRESS. *n. f.* [from *fouder*.]

1. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing.

2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

For of their order she was patroness,

Albe Clara was their chief's foundress.

Fairy Queen.

For zeal like hers, her servants were to flow; She was the first, where need requir'd to go; Herself the foundress, and attendant too.

Dryd.

FOUNT. *n. f.* [from *fons*, Latin; *fontaine*, French.]

1. A well; a spring.

He set before him spread

A table of celestial food divine, Ambrosial fruits, fetch'd from the tree of life; And from the fount of life ambrosial drink.

Milt.

2. A small basin of springing water.

Proofs as clear as founts in July, when

We see each grain of gravel. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.* Can a man drink better from the fountain finely paved with marble, than when it swells over the green turf?

Taylor.

Narcissus on the grassy verdure lies; But whilst within the crystal fount he tries To quench his heat, he feels new heat arise.

Adelphi.

3. A jet; a spout of water.

Fountains I intend to be of two natures: the one that sprinkleth or spouteth water; the other a fair receipt of water, without fish, or slime, or mud.

Bacon.

4. The head or first spring of a river.

All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep the tenor of their fountains: your compassion is general, and has the same effect as well on enemies as friends.

Dryden.

5. Original; first principle; first cause.

Almighty God, the fountain of all goodness.

Common Prayer.

You may reduce many thousand bodies to these few general figures, as unto their principal heads and fountains.

Peacock.

This one city may well be reckoned not only the seat of trade and commerce, not only the fountain of habits and fashions, and good breeding, but of morally good or bad manners to all England.

Spratt's Sermons.

FO'UNTAINLESS. *adj.* [from *fountain*.]

Having no fountain; wanting a spring.

So large

The prospect was, that here and there was room For barren desert fountainless and dry.

Milton.

FO'UNTFUL. *adj.* [from *fount* and *full*.] Full of springs.

But when the fountful Ida's top they scal'd with utmost haste, All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks.

Chapman.

TO FOUPE. *v. a.* To drive with sudden impetuosity. Out of use.

We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as smoothly and moderately as any of the nor-

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thern nations, who *foepe* their words out of the throat with fat and full spirits.

Camden.

FOUR. *adj.* [proper, Saxon.] Twice two.

Just as I wish'd, the lots were cast on four; Myself the fifth.

Pope's Odyssey.

FOURBE. *n. f.* [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. Not in use.

Love's envoy, through the air, Brings dismal tidings; as if such low care Could reach their thoughts, or their repose disturb!

Thou art a false impostor, and a fourbe.

Denham.

FOURFOLD. *adj.* [four and fold.] Four times told.

He shall restore the lamb fourfold, because he had no pity.

2 Samuel.

FOURFOOTED. *adj.* [four and foot.] Quadruped; having four feet.

Augur Adylus, whole art in vain From night dissuaded the fourfooted train, Now beat the hoof with Neilus on the plain.

Dryden.

FOURSCORE. *adj.* [four and score.]

1. Four times twenty; eighty.

When they were out of reach they turned and crossed the ocean to Spain, having lost fourscore of their ships, and the greater part of their men.

Bacon's War with Spain.

The Chiots were first a free people, being a commonwealth, maintaining a navy of fourscore ships.

Samty.

The Liturgy had, by the practice of near fourscore years, obtained great veneration from all sober protestants.

Clarendon.

2. It is used elliptically for fourscore years in numbering the age of man.

At seventeen years many their fortunes seek;

But at fourscore it is too late a week.

Shakspere.

Some few might be of use in counsel upon great occasions 'till after threescore and ten; and the two late ministers in Spain were so 'till fourscore.

Temple.

FOUR SQUARE. *adj.* [four and square.] Quadrangular; having four sides and angles equal.

The temple of Bel was environed with a wall carried four square, of great height and beauty; and on each square certain brazen gates curiously engraven.

Raleigh's History.

FOURTEEN. *adj.* [proper, Saxon.] Four and ten; twice seven.

I am not fourteen pence on the score for sheer ale

Shakspere.

FOURTEENTH. *adj.* [from *fourteen*.] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

I have not found any that see the ninth day, few before the twelfth, and the eyes of some not open before the fourteenth day.

Brown.

FOURTH. *adj.* [from *four*.] The ordinal of four; the first after the third.

A third is like the former: fifthly bags! Why do you shew me this? A fourth? Start eye! What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom?

Shakspere.

FO'URTHLY. *adv.* [from *fourth*.] In the fourth place.

Fourthly, plants have their seed and seminal parts uppermost, and living creatures have them lowermost.

Bacon's Natural History.

FOURWHEELED. *adj.* [four and wheel.] Running upon four wheels.

Scarce twenty fourwheel'd cars, compact and strong,

The massy load could bear, and roll along.

Pope's Odyssey.

FO'UTRA. *n. f.* [from *foutre*, French.] A fig; a scold; a word of contempt.

Not used.

A *putra* for the world, and worldlings' sake.

Shakspere's Henry IV.

FOWL. *n. f.* [fugel, puhl, Saxon; vogel, Dutch.] A winged animal; a bird. It is colloquially used of edible birds; but in books, of all the feathered tribes. Fowl is used collectively: as, we dined upon fish and fowl.

The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowls, Are their male subjects, and at their controul.

Shakspere.

Lucilius entertained Pompey in a magnificent house: Pompey said, this is a marvellous house for the summer; but methinks very cold for winter. Lucilius answered, do you not think me as wise as divers fowls, to change my habitation in the winter season?

Bacon's Apophthegms.

This mighty breath

Instructs the fowls of heaven.

Thomson's Spring.

TO FOWL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To kill birds for food or game.

FO'WLER. *n. f.* [from *fowl*.] A sportsman who pursues birds.

The fowler, wren'd

By those good omens, with swift early steps Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields and glades,

Offensive to the birds.

Philips.

With slaughter'ring guns th' unwear'd fowler roves,

When frosts have whiten'd all the naked groves.

Pope.

FO'WLINGPIECE. *n. f.* [fowl and piece.] A gun for birds.

'Tis necessary that the countryman be provided with a good fowlingpiece.

Mortimer.

FOX. *n. f.* [pox, Saxon; vos, wosch, Dutch.]

1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with sharp ears, and a bushy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes and preying upon fowls or small animals.

The fox barks not when he would steal the lamb.

Shakspere.

He that trusts to you, Where he should find you lions, finds you hares; Where foxes, gentle.

Shakspere's Macbeth.

These retreats are more like the dens of robbers, or holes of fairs, than the fortresses of fair warriors.

Lodge.

2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.

FO'XCARE. *n. f.* [fox and care.] A fox's skin.

One had better be laughed at for taking a fox-care for a fox, than be destroyed by taking a live fox for a care.

L'Estrange.

FO'XCHASE. *n. f.* [fox and chase.] The pursuit of the fox with hounds.

See the same man, in vigour, in the gout;

Alone, in company; in place or out;

Early at business, and at hazard late;

Mad at a foxchase, wife at a debate.

Pope.

FO'XEVIL. *n. f.* [fox and evil.] A kind of disease in which the hair sheds.

FO'XFISH. *n. f.* [conspicua piscis.] A fish.

FO'XGLOVE. *n. f.* [digitalis.] A plant.

Miller.

FO'XHUNTER. *n. f.* [fox and hunter.] A man whose chief ambition is to show his bravery in hunting foxes. A term of reproach used of country gentlemen.

The foxhunters went their way, and then out steals the fox.

L'Estrange.

John Wildfire, foxhunter, broke his neck over a fix-bar gate.

Spekator.

FO'XSHIP. *n. f.* [from *fax*.] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning mischievous art.

Had'st thou foxship

To banish him that struck more blows for Rome Than thou hast spoken words.

Shakspere.

FOXTAIL. *n. f.* [*alopecurus.*] A plant.
FO'XTRAP. *n. f.* [*fox and trap.*] A gin or snare to catch foxes.

Answer a question, at what hour of the night
 to set a foxtrap? *Tatler*

Foy. *n. f.* [*foi, French.*] Faith; allegiance. An obsolete word.

He Easterland subdued, and Denmark won,
 And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise.

Fairy Queen.

To FRACT. *v. a.* [*fractus, Latin.*] To break; to violate; to infringe. Found perhaps only in the following passage.

His days and times are past,
 And my reliance on his *fracted* dates
 Has lost my credit. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

FRACTION. *n. f.* [*fraction, Fr. fractio, Latin.*]

1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken.

The surface of the earth hath been broke, and
 the parts of it dislocated; several parcels of nature
 retain still the evident marks of *fraction* and ruin.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

2. A broken part of an integral.

The *fractions* of her faith, arts of her love,
 The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy reliques
 Of her o'er eaten faith, are bound to Diomedes.
Shakespeare.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby
 months are computed, nor the sun, whereby
 years are accounted, consisteth of whole numbers,
 but admits of *fractions* and broken parts. *Brown.*
 Pliny put a round number near the truth,
 rather than a *fraction*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FRACTIONAL. *adj.* [from *fraction.*] Belonging to a broken number; comprising a broken number.

We make a cypher the medium between in-
 creasing and decreasing numbers, commonly
 called absolute or whole numbers, and nega-
 tive or *fractional* numbers. *Cocher's Arithmetic.*

FRACTURE. *n. f.* [*fractura, Latin.*]

1. Breach; separation of continuous parts.

That may do it without any great *fracture* of
 the more stable and fixed parts of nature, or the
 infringement of the laws thereof. *Hale.*

2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.

But thou wilt sin and grief destroy,
 That to the broken bones may joy,
 And tune together in a wail-sung song,
 Full of his praises,
 Who dead men raises;
Fractures well cur'd, make us more strong. *Herbert.*

Fractures of the skull are dangerous, not in
 consequence of the injury done to the cranium
 itself, but as the brain becomes affected. *Sharp.*

To FRACTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To break a bone.

The leg was *fractured*, and the *fractured* bones
 united to other. *Wiseham's Surgery.*

FRAGILE. *adj.* [*fragile, Fr. fragilis, Latin.*]

1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken.

To ease them of their griefs,
 Their pangs of love, and other incident throes,
 That nature's *fragile* vessel doth sustain
 In life's uncertain voyage. *Shaksp. Timon.*
 The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*.
Bacon.

When subtle wits have spun their threads too
 fine,
 'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Aracine's line.
Denham.

A dry stick will be easily broken, when a green
 one will maintain a strong resistance: and yet in
 the moist substance there is less soft than in what
 is drier and more *fragile*. *Glanville.*

2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.

Much ostentation, vain of fleshly arms,
 And *fragile* arms, much instrument of war,

Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought,
 Before mine eyes thou'lt set. *Milton.*

FRAGILITY. *n. f.* [from *fragile.*]

1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken.

To make an induration with toughness, and
 less *fragility*, decoct bodies in water for two or
 three days. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Weakness; uncertainty; easiness to be destroyed.

Fear the uncertainty of man's *fragility*, the
 common chance of war, the violence of fortune.
Knutley's History.

3. Frailty; lialleness to fault.

All could not be right, in such a state, in this
 lower age of *fragility*. *Watson.*

FRAGMENT. *n. f.* [*fragmentum, Lat.*]

A part broken from the whole; an im-
 perfect piece.

He who late a sceptre did command,
 Now grasps a floating *fragment* in his hand.
Dryden.

Cowley, in his unfinished *fragment* of the Da-
 vidic, has shown us this way to improvement.
Watts on the Mind.

If a thin or plated body, which being of an
 even thickness, appears all over of one uniform
 colour, should be slit into threads, or broken into
fragments of the same thickness with the plate, I
 see no reason why every thread or *fragment* should
 not keep its colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

Some on painted wood
 Transferr'd the *fragments*, some prepar'd the food.
Pope's Odyssey.

FRAGMENTARY. *adj.* [from *fragment.*]

Composed of fragments. Not elegant,
 nor in use.

She, she is gone; she's gone: when thou
 know'st this,
 What *fragmentary* rubbish this world is,
 Thou know'st, and that it is not worth a thought;
 He knows it too too much that thinks it enough.
Donne.

FRAGOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A noise; a
 crack; a crash. Not used.

Pursu'd by hideous *fragors*, as before
 The flames descend, they in their breaches roar.
Sandys.

FRA'GRANCE. } *n. f.* [*fragrantia, Lat.*]

FRA'GRANCY. } Sweetness of smell;
 pleasing scent; grateful odour.

Ever separate he spies,
 Vain'd in a cloud of *fragrance*, where the flood
 Half spy'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I am more pleas'd to survey my rows of cole-
 worts and cabbages springing up in their full
fragrancy and verdure, than to see the tender
 plants of foreign countries kept alive by artificial
 heats. *Addison's Spectator.*

Not lovelier seem'd Narcissus to the eye;
 Nor, when a flower, could boast more *fragrancy*.
Garth.

Such was the wine; to quench whose fervent
 steam

Scarcely twenty measures from the living stream
 To cool one cup suffic'd: the goblet crown'd,
 Breath'd aromatick *fragrances* around. *Pope.*

FRAGRANT. *adj.* [*fragrans, Latin.*]

Odorous; sweet of smell.

So fragrant the fertile earth
 After soft show'rs; and sweet the coming on
 Of grateful evening mild. *Milton.*

The nymph vouchsaf'd to place
 Upon her head the various wreath:
 The flow'rs, less blooming than her face;
 Their scent less *fragrant* than her breath. *Prior.*

FRA'GRANTLY. *adv.* [from *fragrant.*]

With sweet scent.

As the hops begin to change colour, and smell
fragrantly, you may conclude them ripe. *Mart.*

FRAIL. *n. f.*

1. A basket made of rushes.

2. A rush for weaving baskets.

FRAIL. *adj.* [*fragilis, Latin.*]

1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to
 casualties; easily destroyed.

I know my body's of so *frail* a kind,
 As force without, fevers within can kill. *Davies.*
 When with care we have raised an imaginary
 treasure of happiness, we find, at last, that the
 materials of the structure are *frail* and perishing,
 and the foundation itself is laid in the sand.
Rogers.

2. Weak of resolution; liable to error
 or seduction.

The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that
 is told them of their neighbours; for if others
 may do amiss, then may these also speak amiss:
 man is *frailly* and prone to evil, and therefore may
 soon fall in words. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

FRAILNESS. *n. f.* [from *frail.*] Weak-
 ness; instability.

There is nothing among all the *frailnesses* and
 uncertainties of this sublunary world so uttering
 and unstable as the virtue of a coward. *Norris.*

FRAILTY. *n. f.* [from *frail.*]

1. Weakness of resolution; instability of
 mind; infirmity.

Though Page be a secure fool, and stands so
 firmly on his wife's *frailty*, yet I cannot put off
 my opinion so easily. *Shakespeare.*
 Not should'st thou have trusted that to woman's
frailty:

Ere I to thee, thou to thyself was cruel. *Milt.*
 God knows our *frailty*, pities our weakness,
 and requires of us no more than we are able to
 do. *Leake.*

2. Fault proceeding from weakness; sins
 of infirmity: in this sense it has a
 plural.

Love did his reason blind,
 And love's the noblest *frailty* of the mind. *Dry.*
 Kind wits with thick light faults excuse;
 Those are the common *frailties* of the muse.
Dryden.

Death, only death, can break the lasting chain;
 And here, ev'n then, shall my cold dust remain;
 Here all its *frailties*, all its flames resign,
 And wait, till 'tis no sin to mix with thine. *Pope.*

That christians are now not only like other
 men in their *frailties* and infirmities, might be
 in some degree excusable; but the complaint is,
 they are like heathens in all the main and chief
 articles of their lives. *Law.*

FRAISCHUR. *n. f.* [French.] Fresh-
 ness; coolness. A word foolishly inno-
 vated by *Dryden*.

Hither in summer-evenings you repair,
 To taste the *fraischur* of the pure air. *Dryden.*

FRAISE. *n. f.* [French, the caul of an
 animal.] A pancake with bacon in it.

To FRAME. *v. a.*

1. To form or fabricate by orderly con-
 struction and union of various parts.

The double gates he findeth locked fast;
 The one fair fram'd of burnish'd ivory,
 The other all with silver overcast. *Spenser.*

2. To fit one to another.

They rather cut down their timber to *frame* it,
 and to do necessities to their convenient use,
 than to fight. *Abbot.*

Hew timber, saw it, *frame* it, and set it to-
 gether. *Newtimer.*

3. To make; to compose.

Then chusing out few words most horrible,
 Thereof did verses *frame*. *Spenser.*

Fight valiantly to-day;
 And yet I do thee wrong to mind thee of it:
 For thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour.
Shakespeare.

4. To regulate; to adjust.

Let us not deceive ourselves by pretending to
 this excellent knowledge of Christ Jesus our
 Lord, if we do not *frame* our lives according to
 it. *Tillotson.*

5. To form any rule or method by study or precept.

Thou art their soldier; and, being bred in broils,
Hast not the soft way; but thou wilt frame
Thyself forsooth hereafter theirs. *Shakspeare.*

I have been a traitor to the law;
I never yet could frame my will to it,
And therefore frame the law unto my will.
Shakspeare's Henry vi.

6. To form and digest by thought.

The most absolute ideas are only such as the
understanding frames to itself, by joining together
ideas that it had either from objects of sense or
from its own operations about them. *Locke.*

Full of that flame his tender loaves he warms,
And frames his goddesses by your mother's charms.
Granville.

Urge him with truth to frame his sure replies,
And sure he will; for wisdom never lies. *Pope.*

How many excellent reasonings are framed in
the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a
length of years. *Watts.*

7. To contrive; to plan.

Unpardonable the presumption and insolence
in contriving and framing this letter was. *Claren.*

8. To settle; to scheme out.

Though I cannot make true wars,
I'll frame convenient peace. *Shakspeare's Coriol.*

9. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad sense: as, to frame a story or lie.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed
to their conceits eccentricities and epicycles. *Bacon.*

FRAME. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A fabrick; any thing constructed of various parts or members.

If the frame of the heavenly arch should dis-
solve itself, if celestial spheres should forget
their wonted motions, and by irregular volubility,
tum themselves any way, as it might happen.
Hooder.

Castles made of trees upon frames of timber,
with turrets and arches, were anciently matters of
magnificence. *Bacon.*

These are thy glorious works, parent of good!
Almighty! thine this universal frame. *Milton.*

Divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame. *Dryden.*

The gate was adamant; eternal frame,
Which, hew'd by Mars himself, from Indian
quarries came,
The labour of a god; and all along
Tough iron plates were clench'd to make it strong.
Dryden.

We see this vast frame of the world, and an
innumerable multitude of creatures in it; all
which we, who believe a God, attribute to him
as the author. *Tillotson.*

2. Any thing made so as to enclose or admit something else.

Put both the tube and the vessel it leaned on
into a convenient wooden frame, to keep them
from mischances. *Boyle.*

His picture scarcely would deserve a frame.
Dryden's Farnal.

A globe of glass, about eight or ten inches in
diameter, being put into a frame where it may be
twistly turned round its axis, will, in turning,
shine, where it rubs against the palm of one's
hand. *Newton.*

3. Order; regularity; adjusted series or disposition.

A woman, that is like a German clock,
Still repairing, ever out of frame;
And never going right. *Shakspeare.*

Your steady soul preserves her frame;
In good and evil times the same. *Swift.*

4. Scheme; order.

Another party did resolve to change the whole
frame of the government in state as well as church.
Clarendon.

5. Contrivance; projection.

John the ballard,
Whose spirits toil in frame of villanies. *Shakspeare.*

6. Mechanical construction.

7. Shape; form; proportion.

A bear's a savage beast,
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into shape and frame. *Holbrooke.*

FRAMER. *n. f.* [from frame; *framman*,
Saxon.] Maker; former; contriver;
schemer.

The forger of his own fate, the framer of his
fortune, should be improper, if actions were
predetermined. *Houssend.*

There was want of accurateness in experiments
in the first original framer of those medals.
Arbutnoton Coins.

FRAMPOLD. *n. f.* [This word is written
by Dr. Hacket, *frampul*. I know not
its original.] Peculiar; boisterous; rug-
ged; crossgrained.

Her husband! Alas, the sweet woman leads
an ill life with him: she leads a very frampold
life with him. *Shakspeare.*

The frampul man could not be pacified.
Hacket's Life of Williams.

FRANCHISE. *n. f.* [*franchise*, French.]

1. Exemption from any onerous duty.

2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.

They granted them markets, and other fran-
chises, and erected corporate towns among them.
Davies on Ireland.

His gracious edict the same franchise yields
To all the wild increase of woods and fields.
Dryden.

3. District; extent of jurisdiction.

There are other privileges granted unto most
of the corporations, that they shall not be travel-
led forth of their own franchises. *Spenser.*

To FRANCHISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To enfranchise; to make free; to keep
free.

I lose no honour
In seeking to augment it; but still keep
My bosom franchis'd, and allegiance clear.
Shakspeare's Macbeth.

FRANGIBLE. *adj.* [*frango*, Latin.] Fra-

gile; brittle; easily broken.

Though it seems the solidest wood, if wrought
before it be well seasoned, it will shew itself very
frangible. *Boyle.*

FRANION. *n. f.* [Of this word I know

not the derivation.] A paramour; a
boon companion.

First, by her side did sit the bold Sanfroy,
Fit mate for such a mincing minion,
Who in her loosefens took exceeding joy,
Might not be found, a franker franion. *Fairy Q.*

FRANK. *adj.* [*franc*, French.]

1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.

The moister sorts of trees yield little mofs,
for the reason of the frank putting up of the sap
into the boughs. *Bacon.*

They were left destitute, either by narrow
provision, or by their frank hearts and their open
hands, and their charity towards others. *Spence.*

'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be
frank of civilities that cost them nothing.
L'Estrange.

2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved.

3. Without conditions; without payment.

Thou hast it won; for it is of frank gift,
And he will care for all the rest to shift. *Hu. Ta.*

4. Not restrained; licentious. Not in use.

Might not be found a franker franion. *Spence.*

FRANK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A place to feed hogs in; a sty: so cal-
led from liberality of food.

Where saps he? Dath the old boar feed in the
old frank? *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*

2. A letter which pays no postage.

You'll have immediately, by several franks,
my epistle to lord Cobham. *Pope to Swift.*

3. A French coin.

To FRANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up in a frank or fly. *Hammer.*

In the fly of this most bloody boar,
My son George Stanley is frank'd up in hold.
Shakspeare.

2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Junius*

and *Ainsworth*.

3. To exempt letters from postage.

My lord Orrey writes to you to-morrow; and
you see I send this under his cover, or at least
frank'd by him. *Swift.*

Gzettes sent gratis down, and frank'd,
For which thy patron's weekly thank'd. *Pope.*

FRANKALMOIGNE. *n. f.* The same which

we in Latin call *libera elemosyna*, or free
alms in English; whence that tenure is
commonly known among our English
lawyers by the name of a tenure in *frank*

aumone, or *frankalmoigne*, which, ac-
cording to *Briton*, is a tenure by divine
service. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

FRANKINCENSE. *n. f.* [*frank* and *incense*;

so called perhaps from its liberal distribu-
tion of odour.]

Frankincense is a dry resinous substance in pieces
or drops, of a pale yellowish white colour; a
strong smell, but not disagreeable, and a bitter,
acid, and resinous taste. It is very inflammable.

The earliest histories inform us, that *frankincense*
was used among the sacred rites and sacrifices,
as it continues to be in many parts. We are still
uncertain as to the place whence *frankincense* is
brought, and as to the tree which produces it.

Hill.
Take unto thee sweet spices, with pure *frank-*
incense. *Exodus.*

I find in Dioscorides record of *frankincense*
gotten in India. *Brerewood on Languages.*

Black ebony only will in India grow,
And od'rous *frankincense* on the Sabean bough.
Dryden's Virgil.

Cedar and *frankincense*, an od'rous pile,
Flam'd on the hearth, and wide perfum'd the
isle. *Pope.*

FRANKLIN. *n. f.* [from *frank*.] A steward;

a bailiff of land. It signifies originally
a little gentleman, and is not improperly
Englished a gentleman servant. Not in
use.

A spacious court they see,
Both plain and pleasant to be walk'd in,
Where they dux meet a franklin fair and free.
Fairy Queen.

FRANKLY. *adv.* [from *frank*.]

1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.

Oh, were it but my life,
I'd throw it down for your deliverance,
As *frankly* as a pin. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid against me, now forgive me *frankly*.
Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly*
forgave them both. *Lucas.*

By the toughness of the earth, the sap cannot
get up to spread so *frankly* as it should do. *Bacon.*

I value my garden more for being full of black-
birds than cherries, and very *frankly* give them
fruit for their songs. *Spenser.*

2. Without constraint.

The lords mounted their servants upon their
own horses; and they, with the volunteers, who
frankly lifted themselves, amounted to a body of
two hundred and fifty horse. *Clarendon.*

3. Without reserve.

He entered very *frankly* into those new designs,
which were contriv'd at court. *Clarendon.*

FRANKNESS. *n. f.* [from *frank*.]

1. Plainness of speech; openness; inge-

nuousness.

When the conde duke had some celestial merit
with the duke, in which he made all the prom-
issions of his sincere affection, the other received
his protestations with all contempt; and declared

with a very unnecessary frankness, that he would have no friendship with him. *Clarendon.*

Tom made love to a woman of sense, and always treated her as such during the whole time of courtship: his natural temper and good breeding hindered him from doing any thing disagreeable, as his sincerity and frankness of behaviour made him converse with her before marriage in the same manner he intended to do afterwards. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. Liberality; bounteousness.
3. Freedom from reserve.

He delivered with the frankness of a friend's tongue, word by word, what Kalandar had told him touching the strange story. *Sidney.*

The ablest men that ever were, have had all an openness and frankness of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity. *Bacon.*

FRANKPLEDGE. *n. f.* [*franciplegium*, Latin; of *franc*, i. e. *liber* & *pleige*, i. e. *fidci jussor*.] A pledge or surety for freemen.

The ancient custom of England, for the preservation of the publick peace, was that every freeborn man at fourteen years of age, religious persons, clerks, knights, and their eldest sons excepted, should find security for his fidelity to the king, or else be kept in prison: whence it became customary for a certain number of neighbours to be bound for one another, to see each man of their pledge forthcoming at all times, or to answer the transgression of any one absenting himself. This was called *frankpledge*, and the circuit thereof was called *decennary*, because it commonly consisted of ten households; and every particular person, thus mutually bound, was called *decennier*. This custom was so strictly observed, that the sheriffs, in every county, did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of fourteen years, and see that they combined in one dozen or other: this branch of the sheriff's authority was called *visus franciplegii*, view of frankpledge. *Cowell.*

FRANTICK. *adj.* [corrupted from *phrenetic*, *phreneticus*, Latin; *φρενιτικός*.]

1. Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness; outrageously and turbulently mad.

Far off, he wonders what makes them so glad;
Of Bacchus' merry fruit they did invent,
Or Cybel's frantick rites have made them mad. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Transported by violence of passion; outrageous; turbulent.

Esteeming, in the frantick error of their minds, the greatest madness in the world to be wisdom, and the highest wisdom foolishness. *Hooker.*

To such height their frantick passion grows,
That what both love, both hazard to destroy. *Dryden.*

She tears her hair, and, frantick in her griefs,
Calls out Lucia. *Addison's Cato.*

3. Simply mad.

The lover, frantick,
Saw Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt. *Statius.*

FRANTICKLY. *adv.* [from *frantick*.] Madly; distractedly; outrageously.

Fie, fie, how frantickly I square my talk. *Shakespeare.*

FRANTICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *frantick*.] Madness; fury of passion; distraction.

FRATERNAL. *adj.* [*fraternel*, French; *fraternus*, Latin.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

One shall arise

Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The admonitions, fraternal, or paternal, of his fellow christians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick reprehensions; and

upon their unsuccessfulness, the censures of the church, until he reform and return. *Hammond.*

Plead it to her,

With all the strength and heats of eloquence
Fraternal love and friendship can inspire. *Aldif.*

FRATERNALLY. *adv.* [from *fraternal*.]

In a brotherly manner.

FRATERNITY. *n. f.* [*fraternité*, French; *fraternitas*, Latin.]

1. The state or quality of a brother.
2. Body of men united; corporation; society; association; brotherhood.

'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, societies, and fraternities, and all manner of civil contracts, to have a strict regard to the humour of those we have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*

3. Men of the same class or character.

With what terms of respect knaves and fools will speak of their own fraternity. *South's Sermons.*

FRA'TRICIDE. *n. f.* [*fratricide*, French; *fratricidium*, Latin.] The murder of a brother.

FRAUD. *n. f.* [*fraus*, Latin; *fraude*, French.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; subtlety; stratagem.

Our better part remains

To work in close design, by fraud or guile,
What force effected not. *Milton.*

None need the frauds of sly Ulysses fear.

Dryden's Aeneid.

If success a lover's toil attends,
Who asks if force or fraud obtain'd his ends. *Pope.*

FRA'UDFUL. *adj.* [*fraud* and *full*.] Treacherous; artful; trickith; deceitful; subtle.

The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting short that fraudulent man. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

He, full of fraudulent arts,

This well-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden.*

FRA'UDFULLY. *adv.* [from *fraudful*.] Deceitfully; artfully; subtly; treacherously; by stratagem.

FRA'UDULENCE. } *n. f.* [*fraudentia*,
FRA'UDULENCY. } Lat.] Deceitfulness;
trickithness; proneness to artifice.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of Scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the fraudulence of heretics always to deprave the same. *Hooker.*

FRA'UDULENT. *adj.* [*fraudent*, French; *fraudentus*, Latin.]

1. Full of artifice; trickith; subtle; deceitful.

He with serpent tongue
His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton.*

She mix'd the potion, fraudulent of soul;
The potion mantled in the golden bowl. *Pope.*

2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous.

Now thou hast aveng'd
Supplanted Adam,
And frustrated the conquest fraudulent. *Milton.*

FRA'UDULENTLY. *adv.* [from *fraudent*.] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully.

He that by sally, word, or sign, either fraudulently or violently, does hurt to his neighbour, is bound to make reparation. *Taylor.*

FRAUGHT. *particip. pass.* [from *fraight*, now written *freight*.]

1. Laden; charged.

In the narrow seas that part
The French and English, richly mis-carried
A vessel of our country, richly fraught. *Shakespeare.*

With joy

And tidings fraught, to tell he now return'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

And now approach'd their fleet from India,
fraught

With all the riches of the rising sun,
And precious land from southern climates brought. *Dryden.*

2. Filled; stored; thronged.

The scripture is fraught even with laws of nature. *Hooker.*

By this sad Una, fraught with anguish sore,
Arrived, where they in earth their blood had spilt. *Spenser.*

I am so fraught with curious business, that I leave out ceremony. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Whoever bath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and discouraging with another. *Bacon.*

Hell, their fit habitation, fraught with fire,
Unquenchable, the house of woe and pain. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Abdallah and Belfora were so fraught with all kinds of knowledge, and possessed with a so constant passion for each other, that their solitude never lay heavy on them. *Addison.*

FRAUGHT. *n. f.* [from the participle.] A freight; a cargo.

Yield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne
To tyrannous hate! swell, below, with thy
fraught;

For 'tis of aspicks tongues. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The bark that all our blessings brought,
Charg'd with thyself and James, a doubly royal
fraught. *Dryden.*

To **FRAUGHT.** *v. n.* [for *freight*, by corruption.] To load; to crowd.

Hence from my sight:

If after this command thou fraught the court
With any unworthiness, thou dy'st. *Shakespeare.*

FRAUGHTAGE. *n. f.* [from *fraught*.] Lading; cargo. A bad word.

Our fraughtage, sir,

I have convey'd aboard. *Shakespeare.*

FRAY. *n. f.* [*effrayer*, to fright, French.]

1. A battle; a fight.

Time tells, that on that ever blessed day,
When christian swords with Persian blood were
dy'd,

The furious prince Tancredie from that fray
His coward foes chased through forests wide. *Fairfax.*

After the bloody fray at Wakefield fought,
Shakespeare's Henry vi.

He left them to the fates in bloody fray,
To toil and struggle through the well-fought day. *Pope.*

2. A duel; a combat.

Since, if we fall before th' appointed day,
Nature and death continue long their fray. *Deudham.*

The hoaster Paris oft defin'd the day
With Sparta's king to meet in single fray. *Pope.*

3. A broil; a quarrel; a riot of violence.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice, and turn two musing steps
Into a many stride; and speak of frays,
Like a fine bragging youth. *Shakespeare.*

To **FRAY.** *v. a.* [*effrayer*, French.]

1. To fright; to terrify.

The panther, knowing that his spotted hide
Doth please all beasts, but that his looks them
fray,

Within a bush his dreadful head doth hide,
To let them gaze, while he on them may prey. *Spenser.*

So diversely themselves in vain they fray,
Whilst some more bold to measure him stand
nigh. *Spenser.*

Fishes are thought to be frayed with the motion
caused by noise upon the water. *Bacon.*

Those vultures prey only on carcases, on such
stupid minds as have not life and vigour to fray
them away. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. [frayer, French.] To rub.

FREAK. *n. f.* [*fræch*, German, faucey, petulant; *fræc*, Saxon, fugitive.]

1. A sudden and causeless change of place.
2. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank.

O! but a fear the fickle *freaks* quoth she,
Of fortune, and the odds of arms in field.

Fairy Queen.

When that *freak* has taken possession of a fantastical head, the disemper is incurable.

L'Estrange.

She is reflects and peevish, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation.

Spectator.

To vex me more, he took a *freak*

To sit my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*

TO FREAK. *v. a.* [A word, I suppose, Scotch, brought into England by *Thomson*.] To variegate; to checker.

There furry nations harbour:

Sables of glossy black, and dark embrown'd,
Or beauteous, *freak'd* with many a mingled hue.

Thomson.

FREAKISH. *adj.* [from *freak*.] Capricious; humoristic.

It may be a question, whether the wife or the woman was the more *freakish* of the two; for she was still the same uneasy fop. *L'Estrange.*

FREAKISHLY. *adv.* [from *freakish*.] Capriciously; humoristically.

FREAKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *freakish*.] Capriciousness; humoristicness; whimsicalness.

TO FREAM. *v. n.* [*fremer*, Latin; *fremer*, French.] To growl or grunt as a boar.

Bailey.

FRECKLE. *n. f.* [*fleck*, a spot, Germ. whence *fleckle*, *freckle*.]

1. A spot raised in the skin by the sun. Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue; Some sprinkled *freckles* on his face were seen, Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin.

Dryden.

2. Any small spot or discoloration.

The cowslips tall her pensioners be;

In their gold coats spots you see:

Those be rubies fairy favours;

In those *freckles* live their favours. *Shakespeare.*

The farewell frosts and easterly winds now put your tulips; therefore cover such with mats, to prevent *freckles*. *Evelyn.*

FRECKLED. *adj.* [from *freckle*.] Spotted; maculated; discoloured with small spots.

Sometimes we'll angle at the brook,

The *freckled* trout to take

With silken worms. *Drayton's Cynthia.*

The even mead that erst brought sweetly forth

The *freckled* cowslip,

Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected, rank,

Conceives by idleness. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

Now thy face charms ev'ry shepherd,

Spotted over like a leopard;

And thy *freckled* neck display'd,

Envy breeds in ev'ry maid. *Swift.*

FRECKLY. *adj.* [from *freckle*.] Full of freckles.

FRED. The same with *peace*; upon which our forefathers called their sanctuaries *fredstole*, i. e. the seats of peace. So *Frederic* is powerful or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace; *Reinfred*, sincere peace. *Gibson's Camden.*

FREE. *adj.* [*fræah*, Saxon; *ory*, Dutch.]

1. At liberty; not a vassal; not enslaved; not a prisoner; not dependant.

A free nation is that which has never been conquered, or thereby entered into any condition of subjection. *Temple.*

Free, what, and better'd with so many chains?
Dryden.

How can we think any one *freer* than to have the power to do what he will? *Locke.*

This wretched body trembles at your pow'r: Thus far could fortune; but she can no more: Free, to herself my potent mind remains, Nor fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains. *Prior.*

Set an unhappy pris'nér free,
Who ne'er intended harm to thee. *Prior.*

2. Uncompelled; unrestrained.

Their use of meats was not like unto our ceremonies, that being a matter of private action in common life, where every man was free to order that which himself did; but this is a publick constitution for the ordering of the church. *Hooker.*

Do faithful homage, and receive free honours,
All which we pine for now. *Shakespeare.*

It was free, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not indifferent. *South.*

3. Not bound by fate; not necessitated.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell:
Not free, what proof could they have given sincere

Of true allegiance, constant faith, or love,
Where only what they needs must do, appear'd;
Not what they would? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Permitted; allowed.

Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as free
For me as for you? *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure; and commands to some, leaves free to all. *Milton.*

To gloomy cares my thoughts alone are free,
I'll the gay sports with troubled thoughts agree. *Pope.*

5. Licentious; unrestrained.

O conspiracy!

Sham'st thou to shew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are most free? *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*

Physicians are too free, upon the subject, in the conversation of their friends. *Temple.*

The critics have been very free in their censures. *Felton.*

I know there are to whose presumptuous thoughts
Those *freer* beauties, ev'n in them, seem faults. *Pope.*

6. Open; ingenuous; frank.

Castalo, I have doubts within my heart;

Will you be free and candid to your friend?
Orway's Orphan.

7. Acquainted; conversing without reserve.

'Tis not to make me jealous;

To say my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,

Is free of speech, sings, plays, and dances well,
Where virtue is, these make more virtuous. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Being one day very free at a great feast, he suddenly broke forth into a great laughter. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Free and familiar with misfortune grow,
Be us'd to sorrow, and inur'd to woe. *Prior.*

8. Liberal; not parsimonious: with of.

Glo'ster too, a foe to citizens;

O'erhauling your free purses with large fines,
That seeks to overthrow religion. *Shakespeare.*

No statute in his favour says,

How free or frugal I shall pass my days;
I, who at sometimes spend as other spare. *Pope.*

Alexandrian verses, of twelve syllables, should never be allowed but when some remarkable beauty or propriety in them atones for the liberty: Mr. Dryden has been too free of these in his latter works. *Pope.*

9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased.

We wanted words to express our thanks: his noble free offers left us nothing to ask. *Bacon.*

10. Clear from distress.

Who alone suffers, suffers most i' th' mind,
Leaving free things and happy shows behind. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

11. Guiltless; innocent.

Make mad the guilty, and appall the free,
Confound the ignorant. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

My hands are guilty, but my heart is free. *Dryden.*

12. Exempt: with of anciently; more properly from.

These
Are such allow'd infirmities, that honesty
Is never free of. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Who fears not to do ill, yet fears the name;
And free from conscience, is a slave to fame. *Denham.*

Let envy, then, those crimes within you see,
From which the happy never must be free. *Dryden.*

Their steeds around,
Free from the harness, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

The will free from the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions. *Locke.*

13. Invested with franchises; possessing any thing without vassalage; admitted to the privileges of any body: with of.

He therefore makes all birds of every sort
Free of his farm, with promise to respect
Their several kinds alike, and equally protect. *Dryden.*

What do'st thou make a shipboard? To what end

Art thou of Bethlehem's noble college free?
Stark-flaring mad, that thou should'st tempt the sea? *Dryden.*

14. Without expence; by charity, as a free-school.

TO FREE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To set at liberty; to rescue from slavery or captivity; to manumit; to loose.

The child was prisoner to the womb, and is
By law and process of great nature thence
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a party to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of,
If any be the trespass of the queen. *Shakespeare.*

He recovered the temple; free'd the city, and
upheld the laws which were going down. *2 Mac.*

Can'st thou no other master understand,
Than him that free'd thee by the pretor's wand? *Dryden.*

Should thy coward tongue
Spread its cold poison through the martial throng,
My jav'lin shall revenge so base a part,
And free the soul that quivers in thy heart. *Pope.*

2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill: with of or from.

It is no marvel, that he could think of no better way to be free'd of these inconveniences the passions of those meetings gave him than to dissolve them. *Clarendon.*

Hercules
Freed Erymarus from the foaming boar. *Dryden.*

Our land is from the rage of rygers freed. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. To clear from impediments or obstructions.

The chaste Sibylla shall your steps convey,
And blood of offer'd victims free the way. *Dryden.*

Fierce was the fight; but hast'ning to his prey,
By force the furious lover free'd his way. *Dryden.*

This master-key
Frees every lock, and leads us to his person. *Dryden.*

4. To banish; to send away; to rid. Not in use.

We may again
Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights;
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives. *Shakespeare.*

Never any Sabbath of release
Could free his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel.*

5. To exempt.

For he that is dead is free'd from sin. *Romans.*

FREERO'OTER. *n. f.* [*free and booty.*] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Perkin was not followed by any English of name, his forces consisted mostly of base people and *freerooters*, fitter to spoil a coast than to recover a kingdom. *Bacon.*

The earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any Irish fugitives, or such *freerooters* as failed under their commission, taken all the *freemen*. *Clarendon.*

FREERO'OTING. *n. f.* Robbery; plunder; the act of pillaging.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage, that cometh handsomely in his way; and when he goeth abroad in the night on *freerooting*, it is his best and surest friend. *Spenser.*

FREEBORN. *n. f.* [*free and born.*] Not a slave; inheriting liberty.

O baseness, to support a tyrant's throne,
And crush your *freeborn* brethren of the world!

I shall speak my thoughts like a *freeborn* subject, such things perhaps as no Dutch commentator could, and I am sure no Frenchman durst. *Dryden.*
Dryden's Æneid, Dedication.

Small *freeborn* men, in humble awe,
Submit to servile shame;
Who from content and custom draw
The same right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*

FRECHAPPEL. *n. f.* [*free and chapel.*] Such chappels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chapel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's visitation. *Cowell.*

FREECOST. *n. f.* [*free and cost.*] Without expence; free from charges.

We must not vouch any man for an exact matter in the rules of our modern policy, but such a one as has brought himself so far to hate and despise the absurdity of being kind upon *freecost*, as not so much as to tell a friend what it is a'clock for nothing. *South.*

FREEDMAN. *n. f.* [*freed and man.*] A slave manumitted. *Libertus.*

The *freedman* jakes, and will be preferred;
First come, first serv'd, he cries. *Dryden.*

FREEDOM. *n. f.* [*from free.*]

1. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence.

The laws themselves they do specially rage at,
as most repugnant to their liberty and natural *freedom*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

O *freedom*! first delight of human kind!
Not that which bondmen from their masters find,
The privilege of doles; nor yet t' infernal
Their names in this or t' other Roman tribe;
That false enfranchisement with ease is found;
Slaves are made citizens by turning round. *Dryd.*

2. Privileges; franchises; immunities.

By our holy Saviour have I sworn
To have the due and extent of my hand;
If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's *freedom*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Power of enjoying franchises.

This prince first gave freedom to servants, so
as to become citizens of equal privileges with the rest,
which very much increased the power of the people! *Swift.*

4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination.

I else must change
Their nature, and revoke the high decree
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their *freedom*; they themselves ordain'd their
fall. *Milton.*

In every sin, by how much the more free will is in its choice, by so much is the act the more sinful; and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is to much an higher and perfecter degree of *freedom* about that act. *South.*

5. Unrestraint.

I will that all the feasts and sabbaths shall be all days of immunity and *freedom* for the Jews in my realm. *Maccabees.*

6. The state of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.

The *freedom* of their state lays them under a greater necessity of always chusing and doing the best things. *Law.*

7. Ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.

FREEDOMED. *adj.* [*free and foot.*] Not restrained in the march.

We will fetters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too *freedomed*. *Shaksp., Hamlet.*

FREHEARTED. *adj.* [*free and heart.*] Liberal; unrestrained.

Love must *frehearted* be, and voluntary;
And not enchanted, or by fate constrain'd. *Dromius.*

FREHOLD. *n. f.* [*free and bold.*] That land or tenement which a man holds in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

Freehold in deed is the real possession of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* in law is the right that a man has to such land or tenements before his entry or seizure. *Freehold* is sometimes taken in opposite to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either *bookland*, that is, holden by book or writing, or *foreland*, that is, holden without writing. The former was held by far better conditions, and by the better sort of tenants, as noblemen and gentlemen, being such as we now call *freehold*. The latter was commonly in the possession of clowns, being that which we now call at the will of the lord. *Cowell.*

No alienation of lands holden in chief should be available, touching the *freehold* or inheritance thereof, but only where it were made by matter of record. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

There is an unspeakable pleasure in calling any thing one's own: a *freehold*, though it be but in ice and snow, will make the owner pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it. *Addis.*

My friends here are very few, and fixed to the *freehold*, from whence nothing but death will remove them. *Swift.*

I should be glad to possess a *freehold* that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give consent. *Swift.*

FREHOLDER. *n. f.* [*from freehold.*] One who has a freehold.

As extortion did banish the old English *freeholder*, who could not live but under the law; so the law did banish the Irish lord, who could not live but by extortion. *Davies.*

FREELY. *adv.* [*from free.*]

1. At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery; without dependance.

2. Without restraint; heartily; with full gust.

If my son were my husband, I would *freelier* rejoice in that alliance wherein he won honour, than in the embracements of his bed, where he would shew most love. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Plentifully; lavishly.

I pledge your grace; and if you knew what I have bestow'd to breed this present peace,
You would drink *freely*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

4. Without scruple; without reserve.

Let such teach others who themselves excel,
And censure *freely* who have written well. *Pope.*

5. Without impediment.

To follow rather the Goths in thyming than the
Greeks in true versifying, were even to eat acorns

with swine, when we may *freely* eat wheat-bread among men. *Alchem.*

The path to peace is virtue: what I show,
Thyself may *freely* on thyself bestow:
Fortune was never worthipp'd by the wife;
But set aloft by fools, usurps the skies. *Dryden.*

6. Without necessity; without predetermination.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell. *Milton.*

He leaves us to chuse with the liberty of reasonable beings; they who comply with his grace, comply with it *freely*; and they who reject it, do also *freely* reject it. *Rogers.*

7. Frankly; liberally; without cost.

By nature all things have an equally common use: nature *freely* and indifferently opens the bottoms of the universe to all mankind. *South.*

8. Spontaneously; of its own accord.

FREEMAN. *n. f.* [*free and man.*]

1. One not a slave; not a vassal.
Had you rather Cæsar were living, and die all
slaves, than that Cæsar were dead, to live all
freemen? *Shakespeare.*

If to break loose from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination and judgment which keeps us from chusing or doing the worst, be liberty, true liberty, madmen and fools are only the *freemen*. *Locke.*

2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

He made us *freemen* of the continent,
What nature did like captives treat before. *Dryd.*

What this union was is expressed in the preceding verse, by their both having been made *freemen* on the same day. *Addison.*

FREEMINDED. *adj.* [*free and mind.*] Unperplexed; without load of care.

To be *freeminded*, and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, sleep, and exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting. *Bacon.*

FREENESS. *n. f.* [*from free.*]

1. The state or quality of being free.

2. Openness; unreservedness; ingenuousness; candour.

The reader may pardon it, if he please, for the *freeness* of the confession. *Dryden.*

3. Generosity; liberality.

I hope it will never be said that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, shall in their corporations exceed the clergy itself, and their sons, in *freeness* of giving. *Spence.*

FREESCHOOL. *n. f.* [*free and school.*] A school in which learning is given without pay.

To give a civil education to the youth of this land in the time to come, provision was made by another law, that there should be one *freeshool* at least erected in every diocese. *Davies.*

Two clergymen stood candidates for a small *freeshool*; a gentleman who happened to have a better understanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better scholar. *Swift.*

FREESPOKEN. *adj.* [*free and spoken.*] Accustomed to speak without reserve.

Nerva one night supped privately with some six or seven; amongst whom there was one that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like count as Marcus and Regulus had done: the emperor fell into discourse of the injustice and tyranny of the former time, and, by name, of the two accusers; and said, what should we do with them, as if we had them now? One of them that was at supper, and was a *freespoken* senator, said, Marry, they should sup with us. *Bacon.*

FREESTONE. *n. f.* [*free and stone.*] Stone commonly used in building.

Freestone is so named from its being of such a constitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction.

I saw her hand; she has a leathern hand, a
freestone-coloured hand. *Shakespeare.*

FREE

The streets are generally paved with brick or *freestone*, and always kept very neat. *Addison*.
FREETHINKER. *n. f.* [*free* and *think*.] A libertine; a contemner of religion.
 Atheist is an old-fashioned word: I'm a *freethinker*, child. *Addison*.
 Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the sole end, how remote soever in appearance, of all objections against christianity? and therefore the *freethinkers* consider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have such a mutual dependance on each other, that if you pull out one single nail, the whole fabric must fall to the ground. *Swift*.

FREEWILL. *n. f.* [*free* and *will*.] 1. The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate.

We have a power to suspend the prosecution of this or that desire: this seems to me the source of all liberty; in this seems to consist that which is improperly called *freewill*. *Locke*.

2. Voluntaryness; spontaneity.

I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my realm, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee. *Esai*.

FREEWOMAN. *n. f.* [*free* and *woman*.] A woman not enslaved.

All her ornaments are taken away of a *freewoman*; she is become a bondslave. *1 Maccabees*.

TO FREEZE. *v. n.* preter. *froze*. [*frisen*, Dutch.]

2. To be congealed with cold.

The aqueous humour of the eye will not *freeze*, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray*.

The freezing of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well serve men to reckon their years by as the motions of the sun. *Locke*.

2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

Orpheus with his lute made trees
 And mountain tops, that *freeze*,
 Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakspeare*.
 Thou art all ice, thy kindness *freezes*. *Shakspeare*.
 Heav'n *freezes* above severe, the clouds congeal,
 And thro' the crystal vault appear'd the standing hail. *Dryden*.

TO FREEZE. *v. a.* pret. *froze*; part. *frozen* or *froze*.

1. To congeal with cold.

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almost to death, how did he lap me,
 Ev'n in his garments! *Shakspeare*. *Richard III.*
 My maker and mistress are almost *frozen* to death. *Shakspeare*.

3. To chill by the loss of power or motion.

I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
 That almost *freezes* up the heat of life. *Shakspeare*.
 Death came on a sudden,
 And exercis'd below his iron reign;
 Then upward to the seat of life he goes;
 Sense fled before him, what he touch'd he *froze*. *Dryden*.

TO FREIGHT. *v. a.* preter. *freighted*; part. *fraught*; which being now used as an adjective, *freighted* is adopted. [*fretter*, French.]

1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation.

The princes
 Have to the port of Athens sent their ships,
Fraught with the ministers and instruments
 Of cruel war. *Shakspeare*. *Troilus and Cressida*. *Prolog.*
 Nor is, indeed, that man less mad than those,
 Who *freights* a ship to venture on the seas;
 With one frail interposing plank to save
 From certain death, roll'd on by every wave. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

FREE

Freighted with iron, from her native land
 I steer my voyage. *Pope's Odyssey*.

2. To load as the burden; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted.

I would
 Have sunk the sea within the earth, or ere
 It should the good ship to have swallow'd, and
 The *freighting* souls within her. *Shakspeare*.

FREIGHT. *n. f.*

1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded.

He clears the deck, receives the mighty *freight*;
 The leaky vessel groans beneath the weight. *Dryden*.

2. The money due for transportation of goods.

FREIGHTER. *n. f.* [*fretteur*, French.]

He who freights a vessel.

FREN. *n. f.* A stranger. An old word wholly forgotten here; but retained in Scotland. *Beattie*.

But now from me his madding mind is *frant*,
 And woos the widow's daughter of the glen;
 And now fair Rosalind hath bred his smart,
 So now his friend is changed for a *fren*. *Spenser*.

FRENCH (*chalk*). *n. f.* An indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft and unctuous to the touch; of a greyish white colour, variegated with a dusky green. *Hill*.

French chalk is unctuous to the touch, as *Beattie* is, but harder, and nearer approaching the consistence of stone. *Wood*.

TO FRENCHIFY. *v. a.* [*from French*.]

To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb.

They mistook nothing more in King Edward the Confessor than that he was *Frenchified*; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Cambden's Remains*.

Has he familiarly *drunk'd*
 Your yellow starch, or laid your doublet
 Was not exactly *Frenchified*? *Shakspeare*.

FRENETICK. *adj.* [*frenetique*, French; *phrenetic*, generally therefore written *phrenetick*.] Mad; distracted.

He himself impatient,
 By mean of his *frenetick* malady. *Daniel's Civil War*.

FRENZY. *n. f.* [*frenis*; *phrenitis*, Latin; whence *phrenetick*, *phrenetick*, *phrenzy*, or *frenzy*.] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness.

That knave, Ford, hath the finest mad devil of jealousy in him that ever governed *frenzy*.

Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
 True fortitude is seen in great exultations,
 That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides;
 All else is touring *frenzy* and distraction. *Addison*.
 Why such a disposition of the body induceth sleep, another disturbs all the operations of the soul, and occasions a lethargy or *frenzy*: this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties. *Bentley*.

FREQUENCE. *n. f.* [*frequence*, French; *frequentia*, Latin.] Crowd; concourse; assembly.

The *frequence* of degree,
 From high to low throughout *Shakspeare*.
 He, in full *frequence* bright
 Of angels, thus to Gabriel smiling spake. *Milton*.

FREQUENCY. *n. f.* [*frequentia*, Latin.]

1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done.

Should a miracle be indulg'd to one, others would think themselves equally entitled to it; and if indulg'd to many, it would no longer have the effect of a miracle: its force and influence would be lost by the *frequency* of it. *Atterbury*.

FREE

2. Concourse; full assembly.

Thou cam'st ere while into this senate: who
 Of such a *frequency*, to many friends
 And kindred thou hast here, saluted thee? *Ben Jonson's Catilina*.

FREQUENT. *adj.* [*frequent*, French; *frequens*, Latin.]

1. Often done; often seen; often occurring.

The *frequent* these times are, the better. *Duty of Man*.

An ancient and imperial city falls;
 The streets are fill'd with *frequent* funerals. *Dryden*.
Frequent heries shall besiege your gates. *Pope*.

2. Used often to practise any thing.

The christians of the first times were generally *frequent* in the practice of it. *Duty of Man*.

Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himself hearty for the government. *Swift*.

3. Full of concourse.

Frequent and full. *Milton*.

TO FREQUENT. *v. a.* [*frequentato*, Latin; *frequenter*, French.] To visit often; to be much in any place; to resort often to.

They in latter day,
 Finding in it fit ports for filcher's trade,
 'Gan more the lame *frequent*, and further to invade. *Spenser*.

There were synagogues for men to resort unto;
 our Saviour himself and the apostles *frequented* them. *Hooker*.

This fellow here, this thy creature,
 By night *frequents* my house. *Shakspeare*. *Timon*.

At that time this land was known and *frequented* by the ships and vessels. *Bacon*.

With tears
 Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, rent from hearts contrite, in sign
 Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Milton*.

To serve my friends, the senate I *frequent*;
 And there what I before digested, vent. *Denham*.

That he *frequented* the court of Augustus, and was well received in it, is most undoubted. *Dryden*.

FREQUENTABLE. *adj.* [*from frequent*.] Conversable; accessible. Not now used, but not inelegant.

While you had staid in him, the exercises of that age and his humour not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more *frequentable* and less dangerous. *Sidney*.

FREQUENTATIVE. *adj.* [*frequentativus*, Fr. *frequentativus*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER. *n. f.* [*from frequent*.] One who often resorts to any place.

Persons under bad imputations are no great *frequenters* of churches. *Swift*.

FREQUENTLY. *adv.* [*frequenter*, Latin.] Often; commonly; not rarely; not seldom; a considerable number of times; manifold times.

I could not, without much grief; observe how *frequently* both gentlemen and ladies are at a loss for questions and answers. *Swift*.

FRESCO. *n. f.* [*Italian*.]

1. Coolness; shade; which is that of the evening or morning.

With spirits
 Love more the *fresco* of the nights. *Prior*.

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.

Here thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye;
 A fading *fresco* here demands a sigh. *Pope*.

FRESH. *adj.* [*frerc*, Saxon; *frische*, French.]

1. Cool; not rapid with heat.

I'll cull the farthest mead for thy repast;
The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring;
And draw thy water from the *freight* spring.

Prior.

2. Not salt.

They keep themselves unmixt with the salt water;
So that, a very great way within the sea,
men may take up as *fresh* water as if they were
near the land. *Abbot's Descrip. of the World.*

3. New; not had before.

No borrow'd bays his temples did adorn,
But to our crown he did *fresh* jewels bring. *Dryd.*

4. New; not impaired by time.

This second source of men, while yet but few,
And while the dread of judgment past remain
Fresh in their minds, fearing the Deity,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

That love which first was set, will first decay;
Mine of a *fresh* date will longer stay. *Dryden.*

5. In a state like that of recentness.

We will revive those times, and in our memories
Preserve and still keep *fresh* like flowers in waters. *Denham.*

With such a care
As roses from their stalks we tear,
When we would still preserve them new,
And *fresh* as on the bulb they grew. *Waller.*

Thou sun, bid I, fair light!
And thou enlighten'd earth, so *fresh* and gay! *Milton.*

Think not, 'cause men flatter'ing say,
Y'are *fresh* as April, sweet as May,
Bright as is the morning star,
That you are so. *Carew.*

6. Recent; newly come.

Amidst the spurs Palmarus press'd;
Yet *fresh* from life, a new admitted guest. *Dryd.*
Fresh from the fact, as in the present case,
The criminals are seiz'd upon the place;
Stiff in denial, as the law appoints,
On engines they distend their tortur'd joints. *Dryden.*

7. Repaired from any loss or diminution.

Not lies the long; but as as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life, and *fresh* to second pain;
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryd.*

8. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for
him; take order that when he is dead there be
chosen a pope of *fresh* years, between fifty and
threescore. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Two swains
Fresh as the morn, and as the season fair. *Pope.*

9. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.

Tell me
Hast thou beheld a *freer* gentlewoman,
Such war of white and red within her cheeks? *Shakspeare.*

It is no rare observation in England to see a
fresh coloured lussy young man yoked to a con-
sumptive female, and him soon after attending
her to her grave. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

They represent to themselves a thousand poor,
tall, innocent, *fresh* coloured young gentlemen. *Addison's Spectator.*

10. Brisk; strong; vigorous.

As a *fresh* gale of wind fills the sails of a ship. *Helder.*

11. Fastidious; opposed to eating or drinking.

A low word.

12. Sweet; opposed to stale or stinking.

FRESH. *n. f.* Water not salt.
He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not
shew him
Where the quick *freshes* are. *Shakspeare.*

TO FRESHEN. *v. a.* [from *fresh*.] To
make fresh.

Preclusive drops let all their moisture flow
In large effusion o'er the *freshen'd* world. *Thomson's Spring.*

TO FRESHEN. *v. n.* To grow fresh.

A *freshening* breeze the magick power supply'd,
While the wing'd vessel flew along the tide.

Pope's Odyssey.

FRESHET. *n. f.* [from *fresh*.] A pool of
fresh water.

All fish from sea or shore,
Freshet or purling brook, or shell or fin. *Milton.*

FRESHLY. *adv.* [from *fresh*.]

1. Coolly.

2. Newly; in the former state renewed.

The weeds of heresy being grown unto such
ripeness as that was, do, even in the very cutting
down, scatter oftentimes those seeds which for a
while lie unseen and buried in the earth; but
afterwards *freshly* spring up again, no less pernicious
than at the first. *Hooker.*

Then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as household words,
Be in their flowing cups *freshly* remember'd.

Shakspeare's Henry v.

They are now *freshly* in difference with them. *Bacon.*

3. With a healthy look; ruddily.

Looks he as *freshly* as he did the day he wrestled? *Shakspeare.*

FRESHNESS. *n. f.* [from *fresh*.]

1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidity.

Most odorous smell best broken or crushed;
but flowers pressed or beaten, do lose the *freshness*
and sweetness of their odour. *Bacon.*

2. Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness.

For the constant *freshness* of it, it is such a
pleasure as can never cloy or overwork the mind;
for surely no man was ever weary of thinking,
that he had done well or virtuously. *South.*

3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength.

The Scots had the advantage both for number
and *freshness* of men. *Hayward.*

4. Coolness.

There are some rooms in Italy and Spain for
freshness, and gathering the winds and air in the
heats of summer; but they be but penning of
the winds, and enlarging them again, and mak-
ing them reverberate in circles. *Bacon.*

Say, if she please, the hither may repair,
And breathe the *freshness* of the open air. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

She laid her down to rest,
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,
To take the *freshness* of the morning air. *Addison.*

5. Ruddiness; colour of health.

The secret venom, circling in her veins,
Works through her skin, and bursts in bloating
stains;
Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness spreads her face. *Granville.*

6. Freedom from saltiness.

FRESHWATER. [A compound word of
fresh and *water*, used as an adjective.]

Raw; unskilled; unacquainted. A low
term borrowed from the sailors, who
stigmatize those who come first to sea as
freshwater men or novices.

Those nobility, or *freshwater* soldiers which
had never seen but some light skirmishes, in their
vain bravery made light account of the Turks. *Knox's History of the Turks.*

FRET. *n. f.* [Of this word the etymology
is very doubtful: some derive it
from *fretan*, to eat; others from
fretan, to adorn; some from *fretto*;
Skinner more probably from *fremo*, or
the French *fretiller*: perhaps it comes
immediately from the Latin *fretum*.]

1. A strait, or strait of the sea, where the water by confinement is always rough.

Euripus generally signifieth any strait, *fre*, or
channel of the sea, running between two shores. *Brown.*

2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, confinement, or other cause.

Of this river the surface is covered with froth
and bubbles; for it runs along upon the *fre*,
and is still breaking against the dunes that oppose
its passage. *Addison on Italy.*

The blood in a fever, if well governed, like
wine upon the *fre*, dischargeth itself of hetero-
geneous mixtures. *Derham.*

3. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string.

It requirerth good winding of a string before it
will make any note; and, in the tops of lutes,
the higher they go, the less distance is between
the *frets*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The harp

Had work, and rested not: the solemn pipe
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop,
All sounds on *fre* by string or golden wire,
Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or unison. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They are fitted to answer the most variable
harmony: two or three pipes to all those of a
church-organ, or to all the strings and *frets* of a
lute. *Grew's Cosmology, Sac.*

4. Work rising in protuberances.

The *frets* of houses, and all equal figures,
please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon's Natural History.*

We take delight in a prospect well laid out,
and diversified with fields and meadows, woods
and rivers, in the curious *fre* works of rocks
and grottos. *Spectator.*

5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of temper; passion.

Calmness is great advantage: he that lets
Another chafe, may warm at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his *fre*;
As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*
The incredulous Phœac, having yet
Drank but one round, reply'd in sober *fre*. *Tate's Juvenal.*

You, too weak, the slightest loss to bear,
Are on the *fre* of passion, boil and rage. *Crœch's Juvenal.*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fre*;
I never answer'd, I was not in debt. *Pope.*

TO FRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To agitate violently by external impulse or action.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise
When they are *fretted* with the gulls of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

2. To wear away by rubbing.

Drop them still upon one place,
Till they have *fretted* us a pair of graves
Within the earth. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*
In the banks of rivers, with the walking of
the water, there were divers times *fretted* out
big pieces of gold. *Abbot.*

Before I ground the object metal on the pitch,
I always ground the putty on it with the concave
copper, 'till it had done making a noise; because,
if the particles of the putty were not made to
stick fast in the pitch, they would, by rolling up
and down, grate and *fre* the object metal, and
fill it full of little holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. To hurt by attrition.

Antony
Is valiant and dejected; and, by starts,
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear
Of what he has and has not. *Shakspeare.*

4. To corrode; to eat away.

It is *fre* inward, whether it be bare within or
without. *Levinsworth.*

The painful husband, plowing up his ground,
Shall find all *fre* with rust, both pikes and
shields,
And empty halms under his harrow found. *Hatfield.*

5. To form into raised work.
Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze, with bossy sculptures grav'd;
The roof was fretted gold. *Milton.*

6. To variegate; to diversify.
Yon grey lines,
That fret the clouds, are messengers of day.
Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

7. To make angry; to vex.
The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chosen thou hast, and they that over-ween,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and truth.
Milton.

Because thou hast fretted me in all these things,
behold I will recompence thy way upon thine
head. *Ezekiel.*

Such an expectation, cries one, will never come
to pass: therefore I'll even give it up, and ground
feet myself. *Collier.*

Injuries from friends fret and gail more, and
the memory of them is not so easily obliterated.
Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

TO FRET. v. n.

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated.
No benefits whatsoever shall ever alter or allay
that diabolical rancour, that frets and ferments
in some hellish breasts, but that it will foam out
in slander and invective. *South.*

Th' adjoining brook, that purrs along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,
Now scarcely moving through a ready pool.
Thomson's Summer.

2. To be worn away; to be corroded.
Take a piece of gloves leather that is very thin,
and put your gold therein, with sal armoniac,
binding it close, and than hang it up: the sal
armoniac will fret away, and the gold remain
behind. *Præsum on Drawing.*

3. To make way by attrition or corrosion.
These do but indeed scrape off the exuberances,
or fret into the wood, and therefore they are very
seldom used to soft wood. *Mason.*
It inflamed and swelled very much; many
wheels arose, and fretted one into another with
great excoriation. *Wifeman.*

4. To be angry; to be peevish; to vex
himself.
They trouble themselves with fretting at the
ignorance of such as withstand them in their
opinion. *Hooker.*

We are in a fretting mind at the church of
Rome, and with angry disposition enter into co-
gitation. *Hooker.*

Helpless, what may it boot
To fret for anger, or for grief to mourn!
Fairy Queen.

Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters.
Shakespeare's Henry v.

Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care
Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

His heart frettest against the Lord. *Proverbs.*
Hudibras fretting
Conquest should be so long a getting,
Drew up his force. *Hudibras.*

He swells with wrath, he makes outrageous
muan,
He frets, he fumes, he flares, he stamps the
ground. *Dryden.*

How should I fret to mangle ev'ry line,
In reverence to the fins of thirty-nine. *Pope.*

FRETFUL. *adj.* [from *fret*.] Angry;
peevish; in a state of vexation.

Thy knotty and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine. *Shaksp.*

Where 's the king?
—Contending with the fretful elements;
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea. *Shaksp.*

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They are extremely fretful and peevish, never
well at rest; but always calling for this or that,
or changing their position of lying or sitting.

Harvey on Consumptions.

Are you positive and fretful?
Heedless, ignorant, forgetful? *Swift.*

FRETFULLY. *adv.* [from *fretful*.] Peev-
ishly.

FRETFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *fretful*.] Pas-
sion; peevishness.

FRETTY. *adj.* [from *fret*.] Adorned with
raised work.

FRIABILITY. *n. f.* [from *friable*.] Ca-
pacity of being easily reduced to powder.
Hardness, friability, and power to draw iron,
are qualities to be found in a bad stone. *Locke.*

FRIABLE. *adj.* [from *friable*, French; *fri-
abilis*, Latin.] Easily crumbled; easily
reduced to powder.

A spongy excrecence groweth upon the roots of
the Liferoot, and sometimes on cedar, very
white, light, and friable, which we call agarick.

Bacon's Natural History.

The liver, of all the viscera, is the most fri-
able, and easily crumbled or dissolved. *Arbuth.*

FRIAR. *n. f.* [A corruption of *frere*,
French.] A religious; a brother of
some regular order.

Holy Franciscan friar ' brother' ho! *Shaksp.*

All the priests and friars in my realm,
Shall in procession sing her eulogies praise. *Shaksp.*

He 's but a friar, but he 's big enough to be
a pope. *Dryden.*

Many jesuits and friars went about, in the
disguise of presbyterian and independent minist-
ters, to preach up rebellion. *Swift.*

A friar would need show his talent in Latin.

Swift.

FRIARLIKE. *adj.* [from *friar*.] Mo-
nastic; unskilled in the world.

Their friarlike general would the next day
make one holiday in the christian calendars, in
remembrance of thirty thousand Hungarian mar-
tyrs slain of the Turks. *Knotter.*

FRIARLY. *adj.* [from *friar* and *like*.] Like a
a friar, or man outtaught in life.

Seek not proud riches, but such as thou may'st
get justly, use sobriety, distribute cheerfully, and
leave contentedly; yet have no abstract nor fri-
arly contempt of them. *Bacon's Essays.*

FRIARSCOWL. *n. f.* [from *friar* and *cowl*.] A
plant. It agrees with arum, from which
it differs only in having a flower re-
sembling a cowl.

FRIARY. *n. f.* [from *friar*.] A monastery
or convent of friars.

FRIARY. *adj.* Like a friar.
Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow when
he had sweetly invented to signify his name, St.
Francis, with a friary cow in a corn field.

Camden's Remarks.

TO FRIBBLE. *v. n.* To trifle.
Though cheats, yet more intelligible
Than those that with the stars do fribble. *Hulib.*

FRIEBLER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A
trifler.

A friebler is one who professes rapture for the
woman, and dreads her consent. *Spektator.*

FRICASSE. *n. f.* [French.] A dish
made by cutting chickens or other small
things in pieces, and dressing them with
strong sauce.

Oh, how would Homer praise their dancing
does,
Their thinking cheese, and fricasy of frogs!
He'd raise no fables, sing no flagrant lye,
Of boys with cutlard creak'd at Newberry.

King.

FRICATION. *n. f.* [from *fricatio*, Latin.] The
act of rubbing one thing against another.

Gentle frication draweth forth the nourishment,
by making the parts a little hungry, and heating
them: this frication I wish to be done in the
morning. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Resinous or unctuous bodies, and such as will
flame, attract vigorously, and most thereof with-
out frication, as good hard wax, which will con-
vert the needle almost as actively as the loadstone.
Brown.

FRICITION. *n. f.* [from *friction*, French; *frictio*,
from *frico*, Latin.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together.

Do not all bodies which abound with terrestrial
parts, and especially with sulphureous ones, emit
light as often as those parts are sufficiently agitated,
whether the agitation be made by heat, friction,
percussion, putrefaction, or by any vital motion?
Newton's Opticks.

2. The resistance in machines caused by
the motion of one body upon another.

3. Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or
cloths.

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full,
as we see both in man and in the currying of
horses; for that they draw a greater quantity of
spirits to the parts. *Bacon.*

FRI'DAY. *n. f.* [from *freitag*, Saxon.] The
sixth day of the week, so named of
Frey, a Saxon deity.

As she were not kin to me, she would be as
fast on Friday as Helen is on Sunday. *Shakespeare.*
For Venus like her day, will change her cheer,
And seldom shall we see a Friday clear. *Dryden.*

FRIEND. *n. f.* [from *friend*, Dutch; from *freond*,
Saxon.] This word, with its derivatives,
is pronounced *friend*, *friendly*: the *i*
totally neglected.

1. One joined to another in mutual benevo-
lence and intimacy: opposed to *foe* or
enemy.

Friends of my soul, you twain
Rule in this realm, and the god's state sustain.
Shakespeare.

Some man is a friend in his own occasion,
and will not abide in the day of thy trouble. *Eccles.*
God's benison go with you, and with those
That would make good of bad, and friends of
foes. *Shakespeare.*

Wonder not to see this soul extend
The bounds, and seek some other self, a friend.
Dryden.

2. One without hostile intentions.

Who comes so fast in silence of the night?
—A friend.

—What friend? your name? *Shakespeare.*

3. One reconciled to another: this is put
by the custom of the language somewhat
irregularly in the plural number.

He 's friends with Caesar,
In state of health thou say'st, and thou say'st
free. *Shakespeare.*

My son came then into my mind; and yet my
mind
Was then scarce friends with him. *Shakespeare.*

If she repent, and would make me amends,
Bid her but send me hers, and we are friends.
Carew.

4. An attendant, or companion.
The king ordains th' countenance, and ascends
His regal seat, surrounded by his friends. *Dryd.*

5. Favourer; one propitious.
Aurora riding upon Pegasus, sheweth her
sweetness, and how she is a friend to poetry and
all ingenious inventions. *Poetum.*

6. A familiar compellation.
Friend, how comest thou in hither? *Mar.*
What supports me, do'st thou ask?
The confidence, friend, I have lost mine eyes
or erply'd

In liberty's defence. *Milton.*

To FRIEND. v. a. [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to support.

I know that we shall have him well to friend.
Shakespeare.

When vice makes mercy, mercy 's so extended,
That, for the fault 's love, is th' offender friended.
Shakespeare.

FRI'ENDED. adj. Well disposed; inclined to love.

Not friended by his wish to your high person,
His will is most malignant, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends.
Shakespeare.

FRI'ENDLESS. adj. [from friend.]

1. Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance; destitute; forlorn.
Alas! I am a woman, friendless, hopeless.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon
None so much as upon the friendless person.
South.

To some new clime, or to thy native sky,
Oh friendless and forsaken virtue fly.
To what new clime, what distant sky,
Forsaken, friendless, will ye fly.
Dryden.

2. **FRIENDLESS Man.** The Saxon word for him whom we call an outlaw, because he was, upon his exclusion from the king's peace and protection, denied all help of friends.

FRI'ENDLINESS. n. f. [from friendly.]

1. A disposition to friendship.
Such a liking and friendliness as hath brought
forth the effects.
Sidney.

2. Exertion of benevolence.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers,
charity, friendliness and neighbourhood, and means
of spiritual and corporal health.
Taylor.

FRI'ENDLY. adj. [from friend.]

1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable; benevolent.
They gave them thanks, desiring them to be
friendly still unto them.
2 Mac.

Thou to mankind
Be good, and friendly still, and oft return!
Milton.

How art thou
To me so friendly grown above the rest
Of brutal kind?
Milton's Paradise Lost.

Let the Nassau-star in rising majesty appear,
And guide the prosperous mariner
With everlasting beams of friendly light.
Prior.

2. Disposed to union; amicable.

Like friendly colours found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new strength and
light.
Pope.

3. Salutory; homogeneal.

Not that Nepenthe, which the wife of Thene
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of such power to stir up joy as this,
To life so friendly, or to cool to thirst.
Milton.

FRI'ENDLY. adv. In the manner of friends; with appearance of kindness; amicably

Here between the armies,
Let 's drink together friendly, and embrace;
That all their eyes may bear those tokens home
Of our restored love and amity.
Shakespeare.

FRI'ENDSHIP. n. f. [vriendschap, Dutch.]

1. The state of mind united by mutual benevolence; amity.

There is little friendship in the world; and least
of all between equals, which was wont to be
signified: that that is between superior and
inferior, whose fortunes may comprehend the one
the other.
Brown.

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any
friendship with the favourites.
Clarendon.

2. Highest degree of intimacy.

My sons, let your unfeigned discord cease,
If not in friendship, live at least in peace.
Dryden's Ind. Exp.

3. Favour; personal kindness.

His friendship, still so few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind.
Raw captains are usually lent only preferred by
friendship, and not chosen by sufficiency.
Spenser.

4. Assistance; help.

Gracious, my lord, hard-by here is a novel:
Some friendship will it lend you against the
temptress;
Repose you there.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

We know those colours which have a friend-
ship with each other, and those which are incom-
patible, in mixing together those colours of which
we would make trial.
Dryden's Desires.

FRIEZE. n. f. [drap de frise, French.]
A coarse warm cloth, made perhaps
first in Friesland.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but
frize,
The All-giver would be unthank'd.
Milton.

The captive Germans of gigantic size,
Are rank'd in order, and are clad in frize.
Dryden's Persius.

He could no more live without his frize coat
than without his skin.
Addison's Guardian.

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of frize;
As if a man, in making posies,
Should bundle thistles up with roses.
Swift.

FRIEZE. } n. f. [In architecture.] A
FRIEZE. } large flat member which sepa-
rates the architrave from the cornice;
of which there are as many kinds as
there are orders of columns.
Harris.

No jutting frize,
Buttrise, nor cologne of 'vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant-bed, and procreant cradle.
Shakespeare.

Not did there want
Cornice or frize with bossy sculptures grav'n;
The roof was fretted gold.
Milton's Par. Lost.
Polydore designed admirably well, as to the
practical part, having a particular genius for
frizes.
Dryden's Desires.

FRI'EZED. adj. [from frize.] Shagged
or napped with frize.

FRI'EZELIKE. adj. [frize and like.] Re-
sembling a frize.

I have seen the figure of Thalie, the cornick
muse, sometimes with an entire headpiece and a
little frizelike tower, running round the edges of
the face, and sometimes with a mask for the face
only.
Addison on Italy.

FRI'GAT. n. f. [frigate, French; fregata,
Italian.]

1. A small ship. Ships under fifty guns
are generally termed frigates.

The treasure they fought for was, in their view,
embellized in certain frigates.
Raieigh's Apology.
On high-raised decks the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whose shades our humble frigates go.
Dryden.

2. Any small vessel on the water.

Behold the water work and play
About her little frigate, therein making way.
Fairy Queen.

FRIGIFICATION. n. f. [frigus and facio,
Latin.] The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT. v. a. [frightean, Saxon.]
To terrify; to disturb with fear; to
shock with fear; to daunt; to dismay.
This was in the old authors more fre-
quently written affright, as it is always
found in the Scripture.

The herds
Were strongly clam'rous in the frighted fields.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Such a numerous host

Fled not in silence through the frighted deep,
With rum upon rum, rout on rout,
Confusion was confounded.
Milton.

Cherubic watch, and of a sword that flame
Wave-waving, all approach far off to fright,
As a guard of passage to the tree of life.
Milton.

Nor could or danger can fright a brave spirit,
With innocence guarded,
With virtue rewarded,
I make of my sufferings a merit.
Dryden.

The mind frights itself with any thing reflected
on in gross, and at a distance: things thus offered
to the mind, carry the show of nothing but dif-
ficulty.
Locke.

Whence glazing off with many a broaden'd orb,
He frights the nations.
Thomson's Autumn.

FRIGHT. n. f. [from the verb.] A sudden
terror.

You, if your goodness does not plead my cause,
May think I broke all hospitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by might,
And put your noble person in a fright.
Dryden.

To FRIGHTEN. v. a. To terrify; to
shock with dread.

The rugged bear's, or spotted lynx's brood,
Frighten the valleys and infest the wood.
Prior.

FRI'GHTFUL. adj. [from fright.]

1. Terrible; dreadful; full of terror.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,
Thy schooldays frightful, desperate, wild, and fu-
rious.
Shakespeare.

Without aid you durst not undertake
This frightful passage o'er the Stygian lake.
Dryden.

2. A cant word among women for any
thing unpleasant.

FRI'GHTFULLY. adv. [from frightful.]

1. Dreadfully; horribly.

This will make a prodigious mass of waters,
and looks frightfully to the imagination; 'tis
huge and great.
Burnet.

2. Disagreeably; not beautifully. A wo-
man's word.

Then to her glass; and Betty, pray,
Don't I look frightfully to-day?
Swift.

FRI'GHTFULNESS. n. f. [from frightful.]
The power of impressing terror.

FRI'GID. adj. [frigidus, Latin.]

1. Cold; wanting warmth. In this sense
it is seldom used but in science.

In the torrid zone the heat would have been in-
tolerable, and in the frigid zone the cold would
have destroyed both animals and vegetables.
Cheyne's Phil. Prime.

2. Wanting warmth of affection.

3. Impotent; without warmth of body.

4. Dull; without fire of fancy.

If justice Philip's coffee head
Some frigid rhymes diffuse,
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurses.
Swift.

FRI'GIDITY. n. f. [frigiditas, Latin.]

1. Coldness; want of warmth.

2. Dulness; want of intellectual fire.

Driving at these as at the highest elegancies,
which are but the frigidities of wit.
Brown.
Of the two extremes, one would sooner pardon
phrenzy than frigidify.
Page.

3. Want of corporeal warmth.

The boiling blood of youth hinders that fere-
mity which is necessary to severe intenseness; and
the frigidity of decrepit age is as much its en-
emy, by reason of its muling moisture.
Caruside.

4. Coldness of affection.

FRI'GIDLY. adv. [from frigid.] Coldly;
dully; without affection.

FRI'GIDNESS. n. f. [from frigid.]
Coldness; dulness; want of affection.

FRIGORIFICK. *adj.* [*frigorificus, frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] Causing cold. A word used in science.

Frigorifick atoms or particles mean those nitrous salts which float in the air in cold weather, and occasion freezing. *Quincy.*

To FRILL. *v. n.* [*frilleux*, French.] To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk: as the hawk *frills*. *Diſt.*

FRINGE. *n. f.* [*friggio*, Italian; *frange*, French.] Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture. It is in conversation used of loose and separate threads.

Those offices and dignities were but the facing or *fringes* of his greatness. *Wotton.*

The golden *fringe* ev'n set the ground on flame, And drew a precious trail. *Dryden.*

The shadows of all bodies, in this light, were bordered with three parallel *fringes*, or bands of coloured light, whereof that which was contiguous to the shadow was broadest and most luminous; and that which was remotest from it was narrowest, and so faint as not easily to be visible. *Newen's Opticks.*

To FRINGE. *v. s.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

Either side of the bank, *fringed* with most beautiful trees, resisted the sun's darts. *Sidney.*

Of silver wings he took a shining pair, *Fringed* with gold. *Fairfax.*

Here, by the sacred bramble ting'd, My petticoat is doubly *fring'd*. *Swift.*

FRIFFER. *n. f.* [from *frippier*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.

FRIFFERY. *n. f.* [*fripperie*, Fr. *fripperia*, Italian.]

1. The place where old clothes are sold. We know what belongs to a *friffery*. *Shakſp.* Lurana is a *friffery* of bankrupts, who fly thither from Drina to play their after-game. *Hovell's Poetical Forest.*

2. Old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags. Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,

Whose works are ev'n the *friffery* of wit; From brocade is become to bold a thief, As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it. *Ben Jonſon.*

The fighting-place now seamen's rage supply, And all the tackling is a *friffery*. *Doane.* Ragfair is a place near the Tower of London, where old cloaths and *friffery* are sold. *Pope.*

To FRISK. *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to skip.

Put water into glass, and wet your finger, and draw it round about the lip of the glass, pressing it somewhat hard; and after drawing it some few times about, it will make the water *frisk* and sprinkle up in a fine dew. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The fish fell a *frisking* in the net. *L'Eſtrange.* Whether every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some *frisking* ideas, which thus importune the understanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I know not. *Locke.*

2. To dance in frolick or gayety.

We are as twin'd lambs, that did *frisk* i' th' sun, And bleat the one at the other: what we chang'd, Was innocence for innocence; we knew not The doctrine of ill-doing. *Shakſp. Winter's Tale.*

About them *frisking* play'd All beasts of th' earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A wanton heifer *frisked* up and down in a meadow, at ease and pleasure. *L'Eſtrange.*

Watch the quick motions of the *frisking* tail, Then serve their fury with the rushing male. *Dryden's Virgil.*

So Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode, And beasts in gambols *frisk'd* before their honest god. *Dryden.*

Off to the mountains airy tops advanc'd, The *frisking* satyrs on the summits lanc'd. *Addis.*

Those merry blades, That *frisk* it under Pindus' shades. *Prior.*

Peg faints at the sound of an organ, and yet will dance and *frisk* at the noise of a bagpipe. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

Sly hunters thus, in Borneo's isle, To catch a monkey by a wile,

The mimic animal amuse; They place before him gloves and shoes;

Which when the brute puts awkward on, All his agility is gone:

In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries; The huntmen seize the grinning prize. *Swift.*

FRISK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gayety.

FRI'SKER. *n. f.* [from *frisk*.] A wanton; one not constant or settled.

Now I will wear this, and now I will wear that; Now I will wear I cannot tell what:

All new fashions be pleasant to me; Now I am a *frisker*, all men on me look;

What should I do but set cock on the hoop? *Camden.*

FRI'SKINESS. *n. f.* [from *frisk*.] Gayety; liveliness. A low word.

FRISKY. *adj.* [*frisque*, French; from *frisk*.] Gay; airy. A low word.

FRIT. *n. f.* [among chymists.] Ashes or salt baked or fried together with sand. *Diſt.*

FRITH. *n. f.* [*fridum*, Latin.]

1. A strait of the sea where the water, being confined, is rough. What desp'rate madman then would venture o'er,

The *frith*, or haul his cables from the shore? *Dryden's Virgil.*

Batavian fleets Defraud us of the glittering sunny swarms

That heave our *friths*, and crowd upon our shores. *Thomson.*

2. A kind of net. I know not whether this sense be now retained.

The *Wear* is a *frith*, reaching through the Ofc, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod with an eye hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are slipt from issuing out again. *Carew.*

FRI'TILLARY. *n. f.* [*fritillaire*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

FRI'TINANCY. *n. f.* [from *fritinio*, Latin.] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada.

The note or *fritinancy* thereof is far more shrill than that of the locust, and its life short. *Brown.*

FRITTER. *n. f.* [*friture*, French.]

1. A small piece cut to be fried. Maids, *fritters* and pancakes ynow see ye make;

Let flut have one pancake for company sake. *Tupper.*

2. A fragment; a small piece.

Sense and putter I have I lived to stand in the taunt of one that makes *fritters* of English.

Shakſpeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, as glass or sugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into shivers and *fritters*; the motion, upon the pressure, searching all ways, and breaking where it findeth the body weakest. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The ancient errant knights Won all their ladies hearts in fights;

And cut whole giants into *fritters*, To put them into amorous twitters. *Hudibras.*

3. A cheesecake; a wig. *Ainsworth.*

To FRI'TTER. *v. s.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.

2. To break into small particles or fragments.

Joy to great chaos! let division reign! My racks and tortures soon shall drive them hence, Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense. *Pope's Dunciad.*

How prologues into prefaces decay, And these to notes are *fritter'd* quite away. *Dunciad.*

FRIVOLOUS. *adj.* [*frivolus*, Latin; *frivole*, French.] Slight; trifling; of no moment.

It is *frivolous* to say we ought not to use bad ceremonies of the church of Rome, and presume all such bad as it pleaseth themselves to dislike. *Hooker.*

These seem very *frivolous* and fruitless; for, by the breach of them, little damage can come to the commonwealth. *Spenser.*

She tam'd the bridled lions, And spotted mountain pard; but set at naught The *frivolous* bolt of Cupid. *Milton.*

Those things which now seem *frivolous* and slight,

Will be of serious consequence to you, When they have made you once ridiculous. *Ryckman.*

All the impeachments in Greece and Rome agreed in a notion of being concerned, in point of honour, to condemn whatever person they impeached, however *frivolous* the articles or however weak the proofs. *Swift.*

I will not defend any mistake, and do not think myself obliged to answer every *frivolous* objection. *Arbutnot.*

FRIVOLOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *frivolous*.] Want of importance; triflingness.

FRIVOLOUSLY. *adv.* [from *frivolous*.] Triflingly; without weight.

To FRIZLE. *v. s.* [*friser*, Fr.] To curl in short curls like nap of frizee.

Th' humble thrub And bush, with *frizled* hair implicit. *Milton.*

They *frizled* and curled their hair with hot irons. *Milneville.*

I doff'd my shoe, and swear Therein I spy'd this yellow *frizled* hair. *Gay.*

FRI'ZLER. *n. f.* [from *frizle*.] One that makes short curls.

FRO. *adv.* [of *fra*, Saxon.]

1. Backward; regressively. It is only used in opposition to the word *to*; *to* and *fro*, backward and forward, *to* and *from*.

The Carthaginians having spoiled all Spain, rooted out all that were affected to the Romans; and the Romans, having recovered that country, did cut off all that favoured the Carthaginians: so betwixt them both, *to* and *fro*, there was scarce a native Spaniard left. *Spenser.*

As when a heap of gather'd thorns is cast, Now *to*, now *fro*, before th' autumnal blast,

Together clung, it rolls around the field. *Pope.*

2. It is a contraction of *from*; not now used.

They turn round like grindlestones, Which they dig out *fro'* the delves,

For their bairns bread, wives and selves. *Ben Jonſon.*

FROCK. *n. f.* [*froc*, French.]

1. A dress; a coat.

That monster, custom, is angel yet in this, That to the use of actions fair and good,

He likewise gives a *frock* or livery, That aptly is put on. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

Chalybeate temper'd steel, and *frock* of mail Adamantine proof. *Milton's Signifies.*

2. A kind of close coat for men.

I strip my body of my shepherd's *frock*. *Dryd.*

3. A kind of gown for children.

FROG. *n. f.* [*frōgga*, Saxon.]

1. A small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as partaking of beasts and fish; famous in Homer's Poem. There is likewise a

small green frog that perches on trees, said to be venomous.

Poor Tom, that eats the swimming frog, the toad, the toadpole. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Audier is drawn with a pot or urn, pouring forth water, with which shall descend frogs. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. The hollow part of a horse's hoof.

FRO'GBIT. *n. f.* [*frog and bit.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

FRO'GFISH. *n. f.* [*frog and fish.*] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

FRO'GGRASS. *n. f.* [*frog and grass.*] A kind of herb.

FRO'GLETTUCE. *n. f.* [*frog and lettuce.*] A plant.

FROISE. *n. f.* [from the French *froisser*, as the pancake is crisped or crimped in frying.] A kind of food made by frying bacon enclosed in a pancake.

FRO'LUCK. *adj.* [*vrolijk, Dutch.*] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.

We fairies, that do run
By the triple Heate's team,
From the presence of the sun,
Following darkness like a dream,
Now are frolick. *Shakespeare.*

Whether, as some fages sing,
The frolick wind that breathes the spring,
Zephyr with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a maying;
There on beds of violets blue,
And fresh-blown roses wash'd in dew,
Fill'd her with thee a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and debonnaire. *Milton.*

Who ripe, and frolick of his full-grown age,
Roving the Celtick and Iberian fields,
At last betakes him to this ominous wood. *Milt.*

The gay, the frolick, and the loud. *Walter.*

FRO'LUCK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A wild prank; a slight of whim and levity.

He would be at his frolick once again,
And his pretensions to divinity. *Risammon.*

Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like frolicks and excursions, was immediately accused of this. *Swift.*

While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er
Her frolicks, and pursues her tail no more. *Swift.*

To FRO'LUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gayety.

Mainly spirit and genius plays not tricks with words, nor frolicks with the caprices of a frothy imagination. *Glanville.*

Then to her new love let her go,
And deck her in golden array;
Be sinest at every fine show,
And frolick it all the long day. *Rowe.*

FRO'LUCKLY. *adv.* [from *frolick.*] Gayly; wildly.

FRO'LUCKSOME. *adj.* [from *frolick.*] Full of wild gayety.

FRO'LUCKSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *frolick-some.*] Wildness of gayety; pranks.

FRO'LUCKSOMELY. *adv.* [from *frolick-some.*] With wild gayety.

FROM. *prep.* [from, Saxon and Scottish.]

1. Away: noting privation.

Your fighting Zulema, this very hour
Will take ten thousand subjects from your power. *Dryden.*

In fifters one the barking porter ty'd,
And took him trembling from his low'reign's side. *Dryden.*

Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edg'd weapon from the shining case. *Pope.*

2. Noting reception.

What time would spare from steel receives its date. *Pope.*

3. Noting procession, descent, or birth.

That the hard and stubborn race of man
From animated rock and flint began. *Blackmore.*

The long began from Jove. *Dryden.*

Succeeding kings rise from the happy bed. *Irene.*

4. Noting transmission.

The messengers from our sister and the king. *Shakespeare.*

5. Noting abstraction or vacation.

I shall find time
From this enormous state, and seek to give
Losses their remedies. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

6. With to following: noting succession.

These motions we must examine from first to last,
to find out what was the form of the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

He bid her from time to time be comforted. *Addison's Spectator.*

7. Out of: noting emission.

When the most high
Eternal Father, from his secret cloud
Amid'ft, in thunder utter'd thus his voice. *Milt.*
Then pierc'd with pain, she shook her haughty head,
Sigh'd from her inward soul, and thus the said. *Dryden's Æneid.*

8. Noting progress from promises to inferences.

If an objection be not removed, the conclusion
of experience from the time past to the time present
will not be found and perfect. *Bacon.*

This is evident from that high and refined morality,
which shined forth in some of the ancient heathens. *Search.*

9. Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought.

The king is coming, and I must speak with him from the bridge.

—How now, Fiecellan, cam'st thou from the bridge? *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

10. Out of: noting extraction.

From high Meonia's rocky shores I came,
Of poor descent; Acetes is my name. *Addison.*

11. Because of: noting the reason or motive of an act or effect.

You are good, but from a nobler cause;
From your own knowledge, not from nature's laws. *Dryden.*

David celebrates the glory of God from the celebration of the greatness of his works. *Tillotson.*

We sicken soon from her contagious care;
Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair. *Prior.*

Relaxations from plenitude is cured by spare diet, and from any cause by that which is contrary to it. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

12. Out of: noting the ground or cause of any thing.

By the sacred radiance of the sun,
The mysteries of Heate, and the night;
By all the operations of the orbs,
From whom we do exist, and cease to be,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shakespeare.*

They who believe that the praises which arise from valour are superior to those which proceed from any other virtues, have not considered. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneid, Dedication.*

What entertainment can be raised from so pitiful a machine? We see the success of the battle from the very beginning. *Dryden.*

'Tis true from force the strongest title springs,
I therefore hold from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*

13. Not near to: noting distance.

His regiment lies half a mile at least
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

14. Noting separation or recession.

To die by thee, were but to die in jest;
From thee to die, were torture more than death. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

Hast thou beheld, when from the goal they start,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race, and, panting, scarcely bear
Th' extremities of searish hope and chilling fear. *Dryden's Virgil.*

15. Noting exemption or deliverance.

From jealousy's tormenting strife,
For ever be thy bosom free'd. *Prior.*

16. Noting absence.

Our father he hath writ, to hath our sister,
Of differences, which I best thought it fit
To answer from our home. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

17. Noting derivation.

I lay the deep foundations of a wall
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden.*

18. Since: noting distance from the past.

The flood was not the cause of mountains, but there were mountains from the creation. *Raleigh.*

I had, from my childhood, a wart upon one of my fingers. *Bacon.*

The other had been trained up from his youth in the war of Flanders. *Clarendon.*

The milk of tygers was his infant food,
Taught from his tender years the taste of blood. *Dryden.*

Were there, from all eternity, no memorable actions done 'till about that time? *Tillotson.*

19. Contrary to. Not in use.

Any thing to overcome is from the purpose of playing; whose end, both at the first and now, was and is to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Do not believe,
That from the tenet of all civility,
I thus would play and trifle with your reverence. *Shakespeare.*

Did you draw bonds to forfeit? Sign to break?
Or must we read you quite from what we speak,
And find the truth out the wrong way? *Deane.*

20. Noting removal.

Thrice from the ground she leap'd. *Dryden.*

21. From is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs: as, from above, from the parts above; from below, from the places below; of which some are here exemplified.

22. FROM above.

He, which gave them from above such power,
for miraculous confirmation of that which they taught, endued them also with wisdom from above, to teach that which they so did confirm. *Heder.*

No sooner were his eyes in slumber bound,
When, from above, a more than mortal sound
Invades his ears. *Dryden's Æneid.*

23. FROM afar.

Light demances from afar they throw. *Dryden's Æneid.*

24. FROM beneath.

With whirlwinds from beneath the coast'd the ship,
And bare expos'd the bottom of the deep. *Dryd.*

An arm arises out of Bygian flood,
Which, breaking from beneath with bellowing sound,
Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around. *Dryden.*

25. FROM behind.

See, to their base restor'd, earth, fear, and air,
And joyful ages from behind, in crowding ranks appear. *Dryden.*

26. FROM far.

Their train proceeding on their way,
From far the town and lottly tow'rs survey. *Dryden.*

27. FROM high.

Then heav'n's imperious queen shot down from high. *Dryden.*

28. FROM thence. Here from is superfluous.

In the necessary differences which arise from thence, they rather break into several divisions than join in any one publick interest; and from hence have always risen the most dangerous factions, which have ruined the peace of nations. *Clarendon.*

29. FROM whence. From is here superfluous.

While future realms his wand'ring thoughts delight,
His daily vision, and his dream by night,

Forbidden Thebes appears before his eye,
From whence he sees his absent brother fly.
Pope's Scellus.

30. FROM where.

From where high Ithaca, o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'er-arching shades and pendent
woods.

Us to these shores our filial duty draws. *Pope.*

31. FROM without.

When the plantation grows to strength, then it
is time to plant it with women as well as with
men, that it may spread into generations, and not
be pierced from without. *Blacoe*

If native power prevail not shall I doubt
To seek for needful succour from without. *Dryd.*

32. From is sometimes followed by another preposition, with its proper case.

33. FROM amidst.

Thou too shalt fall by time or barb'rous foes,
Whose circling walls the sev'n fam'd hills enclose;
And thou, whose rival towers invade the skies,
And, from amidst the waves, with equal glory rise.
Addison.

34. FROM among.

Here had new begun
My wand'ring, had not he, who was my guide
Up hither, from among the trees appear'd,
Presence divine! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

35. FROM beneath.

My worthy wife our arms mislaid,
And from beneath my head my sword convey'd.
Dryden's Æneid.

36. FROM beyond.

There followed him great multitudes of people
from Galilee, and from beyond Jordan. *Matt.*

37. FROM forth.

Young Arius, from forth his bridal bow'r,
Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour,
And canisters of consecrated flour. *Pope.*

38. FROM off.

The sea being constrained to withdraw from off
certain tracts of lands, which lay till then at the
bottom of it. *Woodward.*
Knights, unshorn'd, may rise from off the plain,
And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryd.*

39. FROM out.

The king with angry threatenings from out a win-
dow, where he was not alhamed the world should
behold him a beholder, commanded his guard
and the rest of his soldiers to hasten their death.
Sidney.

And join thy voice unto the angel-quire,
From out his secret altar touch'd with hallow'd fire.
Milton.

Now shake, from out thy fruitful breast, the
seeds

Of envy, discord, and of cruel deeds. *Dryden.*
Strong god of iron, whose iron sceptre fways
The freezing north and hyperborean seas,
Terror is thine, and wild amazement, flung
From out thy chariot, withers ev'n the strong. *Dryden*

40. FROM out of.

Whatever such principle there is, it was at
the first found out by discourse, and drawn from
out of the very bowels of heaven and earth.
Hooker.

41. FROM under.

He, though blind of sight,
Despis'd, and thought extinguish'd quite,
With inward eyes illuminated,
His fiery virtue rous'd
From under ashes into sudden flame. *Milton.*

42. FROM within.

From within
The broken bowels, and the bloated skin,
A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms. *Dryden.*

FROMWARD. *prep.* [from and peapb, Saxon.] Away from: the contrary to the word toward. Not now in use.

As cheerfully going toward as Pyrocles went
soward fromward his death. *Sidney.*

The horizontal needle is continually varying
sowards east and west; and to the dipping or in-

clining needle is varying up and down, towards
or fromwards the zenith. *Chrym.*

FRONTIFEROUS. *adj.* [frondifer, Lat.]
Bearing leaves. *Dict.*

FRONT. *n. f.* [frons, Latin; front, Fr.]

1. The face.

His front yet threatens, and his frowns com-
mand. *Pisa.*

They stand not front to front, but each doth
view

The other's tail, pursu'd as they pursue.
Cicero's Manilius.

The patriot virtues that distend thy thought,
Spread on thy front and in thy bosom glow.
Thoufor.

2. The face, in a sense of censure or dislike: as, a hardened front; a fierce front. This is the usual sense.

3. The face as opposed to an enemy.

His forward band, inur'd to wounds, makes
way
Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce.
Daniel.

4. The part or place opposed to the face.

The access of the town was only by a neck of
land: our men had shot, that thundered upon
them from the rampier in front, and from the
galleys that lay at sea in flank. *Bacon.*

5. The van of an army.

'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left
A dreadful interval! and front to front
Presented, stood in terrible array. *Milton.*

6. The forepart of any thing, as of a building.

Both these sides are not only returns, but
parts of the front; and uniform without, though
severally partitioned within, and are on both
sides of a great and stately tower, in the midst of
the front. *Bacon.*

Palladius adviseth the front of his edifice should
so respect the south, that in its first angle it re-
ceive the rising rays of the winter sun, and de-
cline a little from the winter setting thereof.
Brown.

The prince approach'd the door,
Possess'd the porch, and on the front above
He fix'd the fatal bough. *Dryden's Æneid.*

One sees the front of a palace covered with
painted pillars of different orders. *Addison.*

7. The most conspicuous part or particular.

To FRONT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oppose directly, or face to face; to encounter.

You four shall front them in the narrow lane;
we will walk lower: if they 'scape from your en-
counter, then they light on us. *Shakspeare.*

Can you, when you have push'd out of your
gates the very defender of them, think to front
his revenges with easy groans. *Shakspeare.*

Some are either to be won to the state in a fair
and true manner, or fronted with some other of
the same party that may oppose them, and so
divide the reputation. *Bacon's Essays.*

I shall front thee, like some staring ghost,
With all my wrongs about me. *Dryden.*

2. To stand opposed, or over against any place or thing.

The square will be one of the most beautiful
in Italy when the statue is erected, and a town
house built at one end to front the church that
stands at the other. *Addison on Italy.*

To FRONT. *v. n.* To stand foremost.

I front, but in that file,
Where others tell steps with me. *Shakspeare.*

FRONTAL. *n. f.* [frontale, Latin; frontal, French.] Any external form of medi-
cine to be applied to the forehead, ge-
nerally composed among the ancients of
coolers and hypnoticks. *Quincy.*

We may apply intercipients upon the temples
of maffick: frontals may also be applied.

Wifeman.
The tospedo, alive, stupifies at a distance; but
after death produceth no such effect; which had
they retained, they might have supplied opium,
and served as frontals in phrenies. *Brown.*

FRONTATED. *adj.* [from frons, Latin.]

In botany, the frontated leaf of a flower
grows broader and broader, and at last
perhaps terminates in a right line: used
in opposition to cuspated, which is,
when the leaves of a flower end in a
point. *Quincy.*

FRONTBOX. *n. f.* [front and box.] The
box in the playhouse from which there
is a direct view to the stage.

How vain are all these glories, all our pains,
Unless good sense preserve what beauty gains!
That men may say, when we the frontbox grace,
Behold the first in virtue, as in face. *Pope.*

FRONTED. *adj.* [from frons.] Formed
with a front.

Part fronted brigades form. *Milton.*

FRONTIER. *n. f.* [frontiere, Fr.] The
marches; the limit; the utmost verge
of any territory; the border: properly
that which terminates not at the sea,
but fronts another country.

Draw all the inhabitants of those borders away,
or plant garrisons upon all those frontiers about
him. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I upon my frontiers here keep residence,
That little watch is left to defend. *Milton.*

FRONTIER. *adj.* Bordering; contemi-
nous.

A place there lies on Gallia's utmost bounds,
Where rising seas insult the frontier grounds.
Addison.

FRONTISPIECE. *n. f.* [frontispicium, id
quod in fronte conspicitur; frontispice,
French.] That part of any building or
other body that directly meets the eye.

With frontispiece of diamond and gold
Embellish'd, thick with sparkling orient gems
The portal shone. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Who is has informed us that a rational soul
can inhabit no tenement, unless it has just such
a sort of frontispiece?

The frontispiece of the townhouse has pillars of
a beautiful black marble, streaked with white.
Addison on Italy.

FRONTLESS. *adj.* [from front.] Not
blushing; wanting shame; void of dis-
fidence.

Thou, frontless man, we follow'd from afar,
Thy instruments of death and tools of war. *Dryd.*

For vice, though frontless, and of harden'd face,
Is daunted at the sight of awful grace. *Dryden.*

Strike a bluish through frontless battery. *Pope.*

FRONTLET. *n. f.* [from frons, Latin;
fronteau, French.] A bandage worn
upon the forehead.

How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet
on? You are too much of late i' th' frown.

They shall be as frontlets between thine eyes.
Shakspeare's King Lear.

To the forehead frontlets were applied, to
restrain and intercept the influx. *Wifeman.*

FRONTROOM. *n. f.* [front and room.]

An apartment in the forepart of a house.

If your shop stands in an eminent street, the
frontrooms are commonly more airy than the back-
rooms; and it will be inconvenient to make the
frontroom shallow. *Mason.*

FRONT. *adj.* [bevroorn, Dutch, frozen.]

Frozen. This word is not used since
the time of Milton.

The parching air
Burns *frost*, and cold performs th' effect of fire.
Milton

FRORE. *adj.* [*bevrozen*, frozen, Dutch.]

Frozen; congealed with cold. Obsolete.

O, my heart-blood is well nigh *frore* I feel,
And my galage grown fast to my heel. *Spenser*

FROST. *n. s.* [*froyt*, Saxon.]

1. The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation.

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms;
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost*,
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening, nips his root,
And then he falls. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

When the *frost* seizes upon wine, only the
more watery parts are congealed: there is a
mighty spirit which can retreat into itself, and
within its own compass lie secure from the freez-
ing impression. *South*

2. The appearance of plants and trees
sparkling with congelation of dew.

Behold the groves that shine with silver *frost*,
Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure lost.
Pope's Winter.

FROSTBITTEN. *adj.* [*frost* and *bitten*.]
Nipped or withered by the frost.

The leaves are too much *frostbitten*. *Mortimer.*

FROSTED. *adj.* [from *frost*.] Laid on
in inequalities like those of the hoar frost
upon plants.

The rich brocaded silk unfold,
Where rising flow'rs grow stiff with *frosted* gold.
Gay

FROSTILY. *adv.* [from *frosty*.]

1. With frost; with excessive cold.

2. Without warmth of affection.
Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly
Dispraise my work, than praise it *frostily*.
Ben Jonson

FROSTINESS. *n. s.* [from *frosty*.] Cold;
freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL. *n. s.* [*frost* and *nail*.] A
nail with a prominent head driven into
the horse's shoes, that it may pierce
the ice.

The claws are strait only to take hold, for
better progression; as a horse that is shod with
frostnails. *Grew's Cosmes.*

FROSTWORK. *n. s.* [*frost* and *work*.]
Work in which the substance is laid on
with inequalities, like the dew con-
gealed upon shrubs.

By nature shap'd to various figures, those
The fruitful rain, and these the hail compose;
The snowy fleece and curious *frostwork* these,
Produce the dew, and those the gentle breeze.
Blackmore

FROSTY. *adj.* [from *frost*.]

1. Having the power of congelation;
excessive cold.

For all my blood in Rome's great quarrel shed,
For all the *frosty* nights that I have watch'd,
Be pitiful to my condemned sons. *Shakespeare*

The air, if very very cold, irritates the flame,
and maketh it burn more fiercely; as fire
scorcheth in *frosty* weather. *Bacon*

A goat half-starved with cold and hunger,
went out one *frosty* morning to a bee-hive.
L'Estrange

2. Chill in affection; without warmth of
kindness or courage.

What a *frosty* spirited rogue is this! *Shakspeare*

3. Hoary; gray-haired; resembling frost.

Where is loyalty?
If it be banish'd from the *frosty* head,
Where shall it find a harbour in the earth? *Shakspeare*

FROTH. *n. s.* [*fros*, Dan. and Scottish.]

1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in
liquors by agitation.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And therewith all enwrapt the nimble thighs
Of his *frothy* foamy head. *Fairy Queen*

When wind expieth from under the sea, as it
causeth some resounding of the water, so it causeth
some light motions of bubbles, and white circles
of *froth*. *Bacon's Natural History*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, th' assault renew;
Vain batt'ry, and in *froth* or bubbles end.
Milton's Paradise Regained

The useless *froth* swims on the surface, but the
pearl lies covered with a mass of waters.
Glanville

The scatter'd ocean flies;
Black sands, daisilow'd *froth*, and mingled mud
arise. *Dryden*

They were the *froth* my raging folly mov'd
When it boild up; I knew not then I lov'd,
Yet then lov'd most. *Dryden's Aurengzebe*

If now the colours of natural bodies are to be
mingled, let water, a little thickened with soap,
be agitated to raise a *froth*; and after that *froth*
has stood a little, there will appear, to one that
shall view it intently, various colours every
where in the surfaces of the bubbles; but to one
that shall go so far off that he cannot distinguish
the colours from one another, the whole *froth*
will grow white, with a perfect whiteness.
Newton

A painter having finished the picture of a horse,
excepting the loose *froth* about his mouth and his
bridle; and after many unsuccessful essays, de-
spairing to do that to his satisfaction, in a great
rage threw a sponge at it, all besmeared with the
colours, which fortunately hitting upon the right
place, by one bold stroke of chance most exactly
supplied the want of skill in the artist. *Bentley*

2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or
eloquence.

3. Any thing not hard, solid, or sub-
stantial.

Who eateth his veal, pig and lamb being *froth*,
Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth. *Tupper*

TO FROTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
foam; to throw out spume; to generate
spume.

He frets within, *froths* treason at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth. *Dryden*
Excess muddles the best wit, and only makes
it flutter and *froth* high. *Grew*

FROTHILY. *adv.* [from *frothy*.]

1. With foam; with spume.

2. In an empty trifling manner.

FROTHY. *adj.* [from *froth*.]

1. Full of foam, froth, or spume.

The sap of trees is of differing natures; some
watery and clear, as vines, beeches, peats; some
thick, as apples; some gummy, as cherries; and
some *frothy*, as elms. *Bacon*

Behold a *frothy* substance rise;
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift*

2. Soft; not solid; wafting.

Their bodies are so solid and hard as you need
not fear that bathing should make them *frothy*.
Bacon's Natural History

3. Vain; empty; trifling.

What's a voluptuous dinner, and the *frothy*
vanity of discourses that commonly attend these
pompous entertainments? What is it but a mortifica-
tion to a man of sense and virtue? *L'Estrange*

Though the principles of religion were never so
clear and evident, yet they may be made ridicu-
lous by vain and *frothy* men; as the gravest and
wisest person in the world may be abused by being
put in a fool's coat. *Tillotson*

FROUNCE. *n. s.* A word used by fal-
coners for a distemper, in which white
spittle gathers about the hawk's bill.

TO FROUNCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To rizzle or curl the hair about the
face. This word was at first probably
used in contempt.

Some *frounce* their curled hair in courtly guise,
Some prank their ruffs, and other timely dight
Their gay attire. *Fairy Queen*

Some warlike sign must be used; either a slo-
venly buckin, or an overitaring *frounced* head.
Ascham's Schoolmaster

Thus, night oft see me in thy pale career,
'Till civil-tutted morn appear;
Not trick'd and *frounc'd* as she was wont,
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton*

FROUZY. *adj.* [A cant word.]

1. Fetid; musty.

Petticoats in *frouzy* heaps. *Swift*

2. Dim; cloudy.

When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;
A *frouzy* dirty-coloured red
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. *Swift*

FROWARD. *adj.* [*frowpearb*.] Peevish;
ungovernable; angry; perverse; the
contrary to *toward*.

The *froward* pain of mine own heart made me
delight to punish him, whom I esteemed the
chiefest let in the way. *Sidney*

She's not *froward*, but modest as the dove;
She is not hot, but temperate as the morn. *Shakspeare*

Whole ways are crooked, and they *froward* in
their paths. *Proverbs*

Time moveth so round, that a *froward* reten-
tion of custom is as turbulent a thing as innova-
tion. *Bacon's Essays*

'Tis with *froward* men, and *froward* fashions
too, as 'tis with *froward* children; they'll be
sooner quieted by fear than by any sense of duty.
L'Estrange

Motions occasion sleep, as we find by the com-
mon use and experience of rocking *froward* chil-
dren in cradles. *Temple*

FROWARDLY. *adv.* [from *froward*.] Pee-
vishly; perversely.

I hid me and was wroth, and he went *frowardly*
in the way of his heart. *Isaiah*

FROWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *froward*.]
Peevishness; perverseness.

How many *frowardnesses* of ours does he smoo-
ther? how many indignities does he pass by?
how many affronts does he put up at our hands?
Smith

We'll mutually forget

The warmth of youth, and *frowardness* of age.
Addison's Cato

FROWER. *n. s.* [I know not the etymo-
logy.] A cleaving tool.

A *frower* of iron for cleaving of lath,
With roll for a sawpit, good husbandry bath.
Tupper

TO FROWN. *v. a.* [*frogner*, old French,
to wrinkle. *Skinner*.] To express dis-
pleasure by contracting the face to
wrinkles; to look stern.

Say, that the *frowns*; I'll say, she looks as
clear

As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shakspeare*

They chuse their magistrate;
And such a one as he, who puts his shall,
His popular shall, against a graver bench
Than ever *frown'd*. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus*

How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet
on? You are too much of late i'th' *frown*.

—Thou wast a pretty fellow, when thou
hadst no need to care for her *frowning*. *Shakspeare*
Heroes in animated marble *frown*. *Pope*

The wood,

Whose shady horrors on a rising brow
Wav'd high, and *frown'd* upon the stream below.
Pope

FROWN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wrinkled
look; a look of displeasure.

Patiently endure that frown of fortune, and by some notable exploit win again her favour.

Knolly's History of the Turks.

In his half-clos'd eyes

Stern vengeance yet and hostile terror stand;
His front yet threatens, and his frowns command.

Prior.

FRO'WNINGLY. *adv.* [from *frown*.] Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

What, look'd he frowningly?

A countenance more in furrow than in anger.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

FRO'WY. *adj.* Musty; mossy. This word is now not used; but instead of it *frowny*.

But if they with thy gates should yede,

They soon might be corrupted;

Or like not of the frowy fede,

Or with the weeds be glutted.

Spenser.

FROZEN. *part. pass.* of *freeze*.

1. Congealed with cold.

What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Asia's crown with European arms?

Ev'n such have heard, if any such there be,
Whose earth is bounded by the frozen sea.

Dryden.

Pierce Boreas, with his offspring, issues forth
To invade the frozen waggons of the north.

Dryd.

A cheerful blaze arose, and by the fire
They warm'd their frozen feet, and dry'd their wet attire.

Dryden's Flower and Leaf.

2. Chill in affection.

Against whom was the fine frozen knight,
Frozen in despair; but his armour naturally representing ice, and all his furniture lively answering thereto.

Sidney.

Be not ever frozen coy;

One beam of love will soon destroy

And melt that ice to floods of joy.

Carew.

3. Void of heat or appetite.

Even here, where frozen chafity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires.

Pope.

F. R. S. *Fellow of the Royal Society.*

Who virtue profess

Shine in the dignity of F. R. S.

Pope.

FRUCTIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *fructifer*, Latin.]

Bearing fruit.

Ainsworth.

FRUCTIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *fructify*.]

The act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.

That the sap doth powerfully rise in the spring,
to put the plant in a capacity of fructification, he that hath beheld how many galleons of water may be drawn from a birch tree, hath slender reason to doubt.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To FRUCTIFY. *v. a.* [from *fructifier*, Fr.]

To make fruitful; to fertilize.

The legal levies the sovereign raises are as vapours which the sun exhales, which fall down in sweet showers to fructify the earth.

Howell.

Where'er she looks, behold some sudden birth
Adorns the trees, and fructifies the earth.

Graville.

To FRUCTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit.

It watereth the heart, to the end it may fructify; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; as serveth as a most approved remedy against all doleful and heavy accidents which befall men in this present life.

Hooker.

Thus would there nothing fructify, either near or under them, the sun being horizontal to the poles.

Brown.

FRUCTUOUS. *adj.* [from *fructuex*, French; from *fructify*.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.

Apples of price, and plenteous sheaves of corn
Of interlac'd occur; and both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,
So much does fruitful moisture o'erabound!

Philips.

FRUGAL. *adj.* [from *frugalis*, Latin; *frugal*, French.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious.

nious; not prodigal; not profuse; not lavish.

Reasoning, I oft admire,

How nature wise and frugal could commit
Such disproportions, with superfluous hand

So many nobler bodies to create,

Greater to manifold to this one use.

Milton.

And wing'd puerveyors his sharp hunger fed
With frugal scraps of flesh and mallow bread.

Harte.

If through mists he shoots his sudden beams,
Frugal of light, in loose and straggling streams,

Suspect a drilling day.

Dryden's Virgil.

FRUGALLY. *adv.* [from *frugal*.] Parsimoniously; sparingly; thriftily.

Mean time young Pammond his marriage
press'd,

And frugally resolv'd, the charge to shun,
To join his brother's bridal with his own.

Dryd.

FRUGALITY. *n. f.* [from *frugalité*, French; *frugalitas*, Latin.] Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry.

As for the general sort of men, frugality may be the cause of drinking water; for that is no small saving, to pay nothing for one's drink.

Bacon.

Frugality and bounty too.
Those differing virtues, meet in you.

Waller.

In this frugality of your praises, some things I cannot omit.

Dryden's Fables, Dedication.

The boundaries of virtues are indivisible lines: it is impossible to march up close to the frontiers of frugality, without entering the territories of parsimony.

Arbutnot's John Bull.

FRUGIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *frugifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit.

Ainsworth.

FRUIT. *n. f.* [from *fructus*, Latin; *frucht*, Welsh; *fruit*, French.]

1. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained.

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality.

Shaksp.

2. That part of a plant which is taken for food.

By taking of that fruit forbid,
Where they sought knowledge, they did error find.

Davies.

See how the rising fruits the gardens crown,
Imbibe the sun, and make his light their own.

Blackmore.

3. Production.

The fruit of the spirit is in all goodness and righteousness, and truth.

Ephesians.

4. The offspring of the womb; the young of any animal.

Can't thou their reck'nings keep? the time compute,
When their swollen bellies shall enlarge the fruit?

Sandys.

5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct.

What is become of all the king of Sweden's victories? Where are the fruits of them at this day? Or of what benefit will they be to posterity?

Swift.

Another fruit, from considering things in themselves, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him.

Lacks.

6. The effect or consequence of any action.

She blushed when she considered the effect of granting; she was pale when she remembered the fruits of denying.

Sidney.

They shall eat of the fruit of their own way.

Proverbs.

FRUITAGE. *n. f.* [from *fruitage*, French.] Fruit collectively; various fruits.

In heav'n the trees

Of life ambrosial fruitage bear, and vines
Yield nectar.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Greedily they pluck'd

The fruitage, fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flam'd.

Milton.

What is more ordinary with them than the taking in flowers and fruitage for the garnishing of their work?

Mor.

FRUITBEARER. *n. f.* [from *fruit* and *bearer*.]

That which produces fruit.

Trees, especially fruitbearers, are often infected with the measles.

Mortimer.

FRUITBEARING. *adj.* [from *fruit* and *bear*.]

Having the quality of producing fruit.

By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another, as fruitbearing trees on those that bear not.

Mortimer.

FRUITIER. *n. f.* [from *fruitier*, Fr.] One who trades in fruit.

I did fight with one Sampson Stuckfish, a fruiterer, behind Gray's-inn.

Shakspere.

Walnuts the fruiterer's hand in Autumn stain;
Blue plumbs and juicy pears augment his gain.

Gay.

FRUITERY. *n. f.* [from *fruiterie*, French.]

1. Fruit collectively taken.

Oh, notwithstanding all thy care
To help thy plants, on the small fruiterie
Exempt from ill, an oriental blast
Disasterous flies.

Philips.

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL. *adj.* [from *fruit* and *full*.]

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of vegetable product.

If the continued cruel, he could no more sustain his life than the earth remain fruitful in the sun's continual absence.

Sidney.

The earth,
Though in comparison of heav'n, so small,
Nor glitt'ring, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun that barren shines,
Whose virtue on itself works no effect,
But in the fruitful earth.

Milton.

2. Actually bearing fruit.

Adonis' gardens,
That one day bloom'd, and fruitful were the next.

Shakspere.

3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren.

Hear, Nature, hear; dear goddess, hear a father!

Suspend thy purpose, if thou did'st intend
To make this creature fruitful:
Into her womb convey sterility.

Shakspere.

Male he created thee, but thy comfort
Female for race; then blest mankind, and said,
Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth;
Subdue it, and throughout dominion hold.

Milton.

I have copied nature, making the youths
amorous and the damsels fruitful.

Gay.

4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick ports retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,
Through nations fruitful of immortal lays.

Addison.

FRUITFULLY. *adv.* [from *fruitful*.]

1. In such a manner as to be prolific.

How sacred seeds of sea, and air, and earth,
And purer fire through universal night
And empty space did fruitfully unite.

Reverend.

2. Plenteously; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off: if your will want not, time and place will be fruitfully offered.

Shakspere.

Fruitfully abound.

Dryden.

FRUITFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *fruitful*.]

1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production.

Neither can we ascribe the same fruitfulness to any part of the earth, nor the same virtue to any plant thereon growing, that they had before the flood.

Raleigh's History.

2. The quality of being prolific, or bearing many children.

FRU

The goddess, present at the match she made,
So blest'd the led, such *fruitfulness* convey'd,
That ere ten moons had thapen'd either born,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born.
Dryden's Ovid.

3. Exuberant abundance.

The remedy of *fruitfulness* is easy, but no
labour will help the contrary; I will like and
praise some things in a young writer, which yet, if
he continues in, I cannot but justly hate him for.
Ben Jonson's Discourses.

FRUIT-GROVES. n. s. [fruit and groves.]

Shades, or close plantations of fruit-trees.
The faithful slave,
Whom to my nuptial train Icarus gave,
To tend the *fruit-groves*.
Pope's Odyssey.

FRUITION. n. s. [fruor, Latin.] Enjoyment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use.

Man doth not seem to rest satisfied either with
fruition of that wherewith his life is preserved,
or with performance of such actions as advance
him most deferentially in estimation.
Hobbes.

I am driv'n, by breath of her renown,
Either to seek shipwreck, or to arrive
Where I may have fruition of her love. *Shaksp.*
God riches and renown to men imparts,
Ev'n all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot to great a fluency receive,
But their *fruition* to a stranger leave. *Sandys.*
Wit once, like beauty, without art or dress,
Naked and unadorned, could find success;
'Till by *fruition*, novelty destroyed,
The nymph must find new charms to be enjoy'd.
Granville.

Affliction generally disables a man from pur-
suing those vices in which the guilt of men con-
sists: if the affliction be on his body, his ap-
petites are weakened, and capacity of *fruition*
destroyed.
Reverend's Sermons.

FRUITIVE. adj. [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing; having the power of enjoyment. A word not legitimate.

To what our longings for *fruitive* or experi-
mental knowledge, it is referred among the pre-
rogatives of being in heaven, to know how hap-
py we shall be, when there.
Boyle.

FRUITLESSLY. adv. [from fruitless.] Vainly; idly; unprofitably.

After this fruit curiosity *fruitlessly* enquireth,
and confidence blindly determineth.
Brown.
Walking they talk'd, and *fruitlessly* divin'd
What friend the priests by those words design'd.
Dryden.

FRUITLESS. adj. [from fruit.]

1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit.

The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty
years, could not make our kind of wheat bear
seed; but it grew up as high as the trees, and was
fruitless.
Raleigh's History.

2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.

O! let me not, quoth he, return again
Back to the world, whose joys to *fruitless* are;
But let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or straightway on that tall long voyage fare.
Spenser's Fairy Queen
Serpent! we might have spar'd our coming
hither,
Fruitless to me, though fruit be here t' excess.
Milton.

The other is for entirely waving all sciences
into antiquity, in relation to this controversy, as
being either needless or *fruitless*.
Waterland.

3. Having no offspring.

Upon my head they plac'd a *fruitless* crown,
And but a barren sceptre in my gripe;
No son of mine succeeding.
Shakspere

FRUIT-TIME. n. s. [fruit and time.] The autumn; the time for gathering fruit.

FRUIT-TREE. n. s. [fruit and tree.] A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

FRU

Lady, by yonder blessed moon I vow,
That tips with silver all these *fruit-tree* tops.
Shakspere

They possess'd houses full of all goods, wells
digg'd, vineyards and oliveyards, and *fruit-trees*
in abundance.
Nehemiah.

All with a border of rich *fruit-tree* crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound.
Waller.

FRUMENTA'CIOUS. adj. [from frumentum, Latin.] Made of grain. *Dict.*

FRUMENTY. n. s. [frumentum, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

To FRUMP. v. a. To mock; to browbeat.
Skinner. Ainsworth.

To FRUSH. v. a. [froisser, French.] To break, bruise, or crush. *Hammer.*

I like thy armour well;
I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it. *Shakspere.*

FRUSH. n. s. [from the verb.] A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole, and at some distance from the toe: it divides into two branches, running toward the heel, in the form of a fork. *Farrier's Dict.*

FRUSTRA'NEOUS. adj. [frustra, Latin.] Vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage.

Their attempts being to *frustraneous*, and the
demonstrations to the contrary so perspicuous, it
is a marvel that any man should be zealously af-
fected in a cause that has neither truth nor any
honest usefulness in it.
Mare.

He timely withdraws his *frustraneous* bas-
tardies, and sees the folly of endeavouring to
stroke a tiger into a lamb, or to count an Ethi-
opian out of his colour.
South.

TO FRUSTRATE. v. a. [frustror, Latin; frustrer, French.]

1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk.

It is an axiom of nature, that natural desire
cannot utterly be *frustrate*.
Hooker.

I survive,
To mock the expectations of the world;
To *frustrate* prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion.
Shakspere's Henry IV.

Stern look'd the fiend, as *frustrate* of his will;
Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. *Dryden.*
Not more almighty to resist our might,
Than wise to *frustrate* all our plots and wiles. *Mil.*

2. To make null; to nullify.

The act of parliament which gave all his lands
to the queen, did cut off and *frustrate* all such
conveyances.
Spenser.

Now thou hast aveng'd
Supplanted Adam; and by vanquishing
Temptation, hast regain'd lost paradise,
And *frustrate* the conquest fraudulent. *Milton.*

The peculiar strength of the motive may of
itself perhaps contribute to *frustrate* the efficacy
of it, rendering it liable to be suspected by him
to whom it is addressed.
Atterbury.

FRUSTRATE. participial adj. [from the verb.]

1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable.

He is down'd
Whom thus we pray to find, and the sea mocks
Our *frustrate* search on land. *Shaksp. Temp.*
The rules of the province of Judea being by
Julian baul'd in the re-edifying of this temple,
flaming balls of fire issuing near the foundation,
and oft consuming the workmen, made the enter-
prize *frustrate*.
Raleigh's History

All at once employ their thringing darts;
But out of order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes *frustrate* the design. *Dry.*

2. Null; void.

Few things are so restrained to any one end or
purpose, that, the same being extinct, they should
forthwith utterly become *frustrate*.
Hobbes.

FRY

FRUSTRA'TION. n. s. [frustratio, Latin; from frustrate.] Disappointment; defeat.

In States notoriously irreligious, a secret and
irrefragable power commands their deepest pro-
jects, splits their councils, and finites their most
refined policies with *frustration* and a curse.
Sauts.

FRUSTRATIVE. adj. [from frustrate.] Fallacious; disappointing. *Ainsw.*

FRUSTRATORY. adj. [from frustrate.] That makes any procedure void; that vacates any former process.

Bartolus restrains this to a *frustratory* appeal.
Gloss.

FRUSTUM. n. s. [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

FRY. n. s. [from frae, foam, Danish. Skinner.]

1. The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spaw.

They come to us, but as love draws;
He swallow us, and never chaws;
By him, as by chain'd that, whole tanks to die;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the *fry*. *Donne.*
Fortwith the sounds and seas, each creek and
bay,

With *fry* innumerable swarm, and shoals
Of fish, that with their fins and thinning scales
Glide under the green wave in iculls, that oft
Bank the mid-sea. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

The angler had the hap to draw up a very
little fish from among the *fry*. *L'Estrange.*

So close behind some promontory lie
The huge leviathans, t' attend their prey;
And give no chase, but swallow in the *fry*,
Which through their gaping jaws mistake the
way. *Dryden.*

2. Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt.

Out of the *fry* of these rakehell horseboys,
growing up in knavery and villainy, are their
kern continually supplied and maintained. *Spem.*
Them before the *fry* of children young,
Their wanton sports and childish mirth did play,
And to the maidens sounding timbrels sung.
Fairy Queen.

Draw me no constellations there,
Nor dog nor goat, nor bull, nor bear;
Nor any of that monstrous *fry*
Of animals that stock the sky. *Oldham.*

The young *fry* must be held at a distance, and
kept under the discipline of contempt. *Collier.*

FRY. n. s. A kind of sieve.

He dresseth the dust from malt, by running it
through a *fan* or *fry*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO FRY. v. a. [frigo, Latin; frie, Welch; frijck, Erse.] To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.

TO FRY. v. n.

1. To be roasted in a pan on the fire.

2. To suffer the action of fire.
So when with crackling flames a cauldron *fries*,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;
Above the bims they force their fiery way,
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. To melt with heat.

Spices and gums about them melting *fry*,
And, phoenix like, in that rich nest they die. *Wal.*

4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

Oil of sweet almonds, newly drawn with
sugar, and a little spier, spread upon bread toasted,
is an excellent nourisher; but then, to keep the
oil from *frying* in the stomach, drink mild beer
after it. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Where no ford he finds, no water *fries*,
Nor billows with unequal murmurs roar,
But smoothly slide along, and swell the shoar,
That course he steer'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

FUG

Fry. n. f. [from the verb.] A dish of things fried.

Fryingpan. n. f. [*fry* and *pan.*] The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire. If I pass by sea, I may chance to fall from the *fryingpan* into the fire. *Hewel's Voc. Far.* We understand by out of the *fryingpan* into the fire, that things go from bad to worse.

L'Estrange.

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with the twanking of a brass kettle or a *fryingpan*. *Addison.*

To FRY. v. a. To put off; to delay by false pretences; to cheat. It is generally written *fob*. See **FOM**.

A hundred mark is a long lone for a poor lone woman to hear! and I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been *subb'd* off and *subb'd* off from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on. *Shaksp. Henry. iv.*

FUB. n. f. A plump chubby boy. *Ainsw.*

FUCATED. adj. [*fucatus*, Latin.]

1. Painted; disguised with paint.

2. Disguised by false show.

FUCUS. n. f. [Latin.] Paint for the face. Not in use.

Women chat

Of *fucus* this, and *fucus* that. *Ben Jonson.* Those who paint for debauchery should have the *fucus* pulled off, and the coarseness underneath discovered. *Collier.*

To Fuddle. v. a. [of unknown etymology.] To make drunk.

The table floating round,

And pavement faithless to the *fuddled* feet. *Thomson.*

To Fuddle. v. n. To drink to excess. Men will be whoring and *fuddling* on still. *L'Estrange.*

FUEL. n. f. [from *feu*, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire.

This shall be burning and *fuel* of fire. *Isaiah.*

This spark will prove a raging fire,

If wind and *fuel* be brought to feed it with. *Shakspere's Henry v.*

Mov'd by my charms, with them your love may cease;

And as the *fuel* sinks, the flame decrease. *Prior.*

To FUEL. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To feed fire with combustible matter. And yet she cannot waste by this,

Nor long endure this torturing wrong;

For more corruption needful is,

To *fuel* such a fever long. *Danvers.*

Never, alas! the dreadful name

That *fuel*'s the infernal flame. *Geoffrey.*

The *fuel'd* chimney blazes wide. *Thomson.*

2. To store with firing.

Some are plainly economical, as that the seat

be well watered, and well *fuelled*. *Watson.*

FUELLEMONTE. n. f. [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomont*.

Fuellemonte colour signifies the colour of withered leaves in autumn. *Locke.*

FUGACIOUS. adj. [*fugax*, *fugacis*, Latin.] Volatile.

FUGACIOUSNESS. n. f. [*fugax*, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGACITY. n. f. [*fugax*, Latin.]

1. Volatility; quality of flying away. Spirits and salts, which, by their *fugacity*,

colour, smell, taste, and divers experiments that

I purposely made to examine them, were like the

fast and spirit of urine and foot. *Boyle.*

2. Uncertainty; instability.

FUGH. interj. [perhaps from *gwe*.] An expression of abhorrence. Commonly *fob*.

Vol. I.

FUG

A very filthy fellow: how odiously he smells of his country garlick! *fugh*, how he stinks of Spain! *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

FUGITIVE. adj. [*fugitif*, French; *fugitivus*, Latin.]

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.

Our idea of infinity is a growing and *fugitive* idea, still in a boundless progression, that can stop no where. *Locke.*

Happiness, object of that waking dream,

Which we call life, mistaking: *fugitive* theme

Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade,

Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

2. Unsteady; unstable; not durable.

3. Volatile; apt to fly away.

The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves,

of many of the more sturdy vegetables, fall off

for want of the supply from beneath: those only

which are more tenacious, making a shift to

subsist without such recruit. *Woodward.*

4. Flying; running from danger.

Whilst yet with Parthian blood thy sword is

warm,

The *fugitive* Parthians follow. *Shakspere.*

The Trojan chief

Thrice *fugitive* about Troy wall. *Milton.*

5. Flying from duty; falling off.

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself, while

her parents are in tears? *Clarissa.*

6. Wandering; runagate; vagabond.

The most malicious surmise was countenanced

by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* physician. *Watson.*

FUGITIVE. n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. One who runs from his station or duty.

Unmarried men are best friends, best masters,

best servants, but not always best subjects; for

they are light to run away, and almost all *fugitives*

are of that condition. *Bacon.*

Back to thy punishment,

False *fugitive*! and to thy speed add wings,

Lest with a whip of scorpions I pursue

Thy lingering. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

We understand by some *fugitives*, that he hath

commanded

The generals to return with victory, or expect

A shameful death. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. One who takes shelter under another

power from punishment.

Too many, being men of good inheritance,

are fled beyond the seas, where they live under

princes which are her majesty's professed enemies;

and converse and are confederates with other

traitors and *fugitives* there abiding. *Spenser.*

Your royal highness is too great and too just,

either to want or to receive the homage of rebel-

lous *fugitives*. *Dryden.*

3. One hard to be caught or detained.

What muse but his can Nature's beauties hit,

O catch that airy *fugitive*, call'd wit. *Harve.*

FUGITIVENESS. n. f. [from *fugitive*.]

1. Volatility; fugacity.

That divers salts, emerging upon the analysis

of many concretes, are very volatile, in plain

from the *fugitiveness* of salt and of hartshorn at-

tending in distillation. *Boyle.*

2. Instability; uncertainty.

FUGUE. n. f. [French; from *fuga*,

Latin.] In musick, some point consist-

ing of four, five, six, or any other

number of notes begun by some one

single part, and then seconded by a

third, fourth, fifth, and sixth part, if the

composition consists of so many; re-

peating the same or such like notes, so

that the several parts follow, or come

in one after another in the same manner,

the leading parts still flying before those

that follow. *Harri.*

The reports and *fugues* have an agreement with

the figures in rhetoric of repetition and traduc-

tion, *Bacon's Nat. History.*

FUL

The skilful organist plies his grave and fancied

defcant in lofty *fugues*. *Milton on Education.*

His volant touch

Instinct through all proportions, low and high,

Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant *fuge*. *Milton.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,

That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;

In songs and airs express their martial fire,

Combat in trills, and in a *fuge* expire. *Addison.*

FULCIMENT. n. f. [*fulcimen*, *fulcimentum*,

Latin.] That on which a body rests,

which acts or is acted upon at each end,

as a balance or a lever,

The power that equiperates with any

weight, must have the same proportion unto it,

as there is betwixt their several distances from

the centre or *fulciment*. *Withins.*

To FULFIL. v. a. [*full* and *fill*.]

1. To fill till there is no room for more.

This sense is now not used.

Six gates i' th' city, with massy staples,

And corresponsive and *fulfilling* bolts,

Sparre up the sons of Troy. *Shakspere.*

2. To answer any prophecy or promise by

performance.

They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the

prophets which are read every sabbath-day, they

have *fulfilled* them in condemning him. *Abel.*

The fury bath'd them in each other's blood;

Then, having fix'd the fight, exulting dies,

And bears *fulfill'd* her promise to the skies. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To answer any purpose or design.

Here nature seems *fulfill'd* in all her ends. *Mt.*

4. To answer any desire by compliance or

gratification.

If on my wounded breast thou drop'st a tear,

Think for whole sake my breast that wound did

bear;

And faithfully my last desires *fulfil*,

As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden.*

5. To answer any law by obedience.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore

love is the *fulfilling* of the law. *Romans.*

This I my glory account

My exaltation, and my whole delight,

That thou in me well-pleas'd declar'st thy will.

Fulfil'd, which to *fulfill* is all my bliss. *Milton.*

FULFRAUGHT. adj. [*full* and *fraught*.]

Fully stor'd,

Thy fall hath left a kind of blot

To mark the *fulfraqht* man, the best endu'd,

With some suspicion. *Shaksp. Henry v.*

FULGENCE. n. f. [*fulgens*, Latin.] Splen-

dour; lustre; glitter. *Dia.*

FULGENT. adj. [*fulgens*, Latin.] Shini-

ing; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

As from a cloud his *fulgent* head,

And shape star-bright, appear'd. *Milton.*

The illumination is not so bright and *fulgent*

as to obscure or extinguish all perceptibility of

reason. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

FULGID. adj. [*fulgidus*, Latin.] Shini-

ing; glittering; dazzling.

FULGIDITY. n. f. [from *fulgid*.] Splen-

dour; dazzling glitter. *Dia.*

FULGOUR. n. f. [*fulgor*, Latin.] Splen-

dour; dazzling brightness like that of

lightning.

Glow-worms alive project a lustre in the dark;

which *fulgour*, notwithstanding, ceaseth after

death. *Brown.*

When I set my eyes on this side of things,

there shines from them such an intellectual *ful-*

gour, that methinks the very glory of the Deity

becomes visible through them. *More.*

FULGURATION. n. f. [*fulguratio*, Lat.]

The act of lightening.

FULHAM. n. f. A cant word for false

dice. *Hannar.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts, for gourd and
Fulham's hold,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor.
Shakspeare.

FULIGINOUS. *adj.* [*fuliginosus*, French.
fuliginosus, Latin.] Sooty; smoky.

Burrage hath an excellent spirit to repels the
fuliginous vapours of dusky melancholy, and to
cure madnels. *Bacon.*

Whereas history should be the torch of truth,
he makes her in divers places a *fuliginous* link of
lies. *Howell.*

FULIMART. *n. f.* [This word, of which
Skinner observes that he found it only
in this passage, seems to mean the same
with *float*.] A kind of stinking ferret.

The fitcher, the *fulimart*, and the ferret, live
upon the face, and within the bowels of the
earth. *Walton's Angler.*

FULL. *adj.* [*fulle*, Saxon; *vol*, Dutch.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; having no
space void.

Better is an handful with quietness, than both
the hands full with travel and vexation of spirit.
Ecclesiastes.

Valley full of chariots.

The trees of the Lord are full of sap. *Psalms.*

Where all must full or not coherent be. *Pope.*

2. Abounding in any quality good or bad.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full, but full of warefulness. *Sidney.*

You should tread a course

Pretty and full of view. *Shakspeare. Cymb.*

Followers, who make themselves as trumpets
of the commendation of those they follow, are
full of inconvenience; they taint business through
want of secrecy, and export honour from a man,
and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

That must be our cure,

To be no more; sad cure; for who would lose,
Though full of pain, this intellectual being,
Those thoughts that wander through eternity?

Milton.

Gay religion's full of pomp and gold. *Milr.*

In that sweet season, as in bed I lay,

I turn'd my weary side, but still in vain,

Though full of youthful health and pain. *Dryden.*

He is full of wants which he cannot supply,
and compassed about with infirmities which he
cannot remove. *Tillotson.*

From yon bright heaven our author fetch'd his
fire,

And paints the passions that your eyes inspire;

Full of that flame, his tender scenes he warms,

And frames his goddess by your matchless
charms. *Granville.*

3. Stored with any thing; well supplied
with any thing.

Full of days was he;

Two ages past, he liv'd the third to see. *Ticket.*

4. Plump; faginated; fat.

A gentleman of a full body having broken his
skin by a fall, the wound inflamed. *Wifeman.*

5. Saturated; fated.

I am full of the burnt offerings of rams. *Isaiah.*

The alteration of scenes feeds and relieves the
eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

6. Crowded with regard to the imagina-
tion or memory.

Every one is full of the miracles done by cold
baths on decayed and weak constitutions. *Lacke.*

7. That fills or makes full; large; great
in effect.

Water digesteth a full meal sooner than any
liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Complete; such as that nothing fur-
ther is desired or wanted.

That day had seen the full accomplishment
Of all his travels. *Daniel's Civil War.*

What remains, ye gods,

Put up and enter now into full bliss? *Milton.*

Being tried at that time only with a promise,
he gave full credit to that promise, and still gave
evidence of his fidelity as fast as occasions were
offered. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

The resurrection of Jesus from the dead hath
given the world full assurance of another life.

Tillotson.

9. Complete without abatement; at the
utmost degree.

At the end of two full years Pharaoh dreamed.

Genesis.

After hard riding plunge the horses into wa-
ter, and allow them to drink as they please; but
gallop them full speed, to warm the water in
their bellies. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*

10. Containing the whole matter; ex-
pressing much.

Where my expressions are not so full as his,
either our language or my art were defective;
but where mine are fuller than his, they are but
the impressions which the often reading of him
have left upon my thoughts. *Denham.*

Should a man go about with never so set study
to describe such a natural form of the year before
the deluge as that which is at present established,
he could scarcely do it in a few words so fit and
proper, so full and express. *Woodward.*

11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.

I did never know to full a voice issue from to
empty a heart; but the empty vessel makes the
greatest sound. *Shakspeare.*

Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber,
make all noises in the same more full and re-
sounding. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Dryden taught to join

The varying verse, the full resounding line.

Pope.

12. Mature; perfect.

In the fantasy of the Mamalukes, slaves
reigned over families of free men; and much
like were the case, if you suppose a nation,
where the custom were that after full age the
sons should expulse their fathers out of their
possessions. *Bacon.*

So law appears imperfect, and but given

With purpose to resign them in full time

Up to a better covenant. *Milton.*

These thoughts

Full counsel must mature. *Milton.*

13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in
its orb.

Towards the full moon, as he was coming
home one morning, he felt his legs faulter.

Wifeman's Surgery.

14. Not continuous, or a full stop.

Therewith be ended, making a full point of a
hearty sign. *Sidney.*

15. Spread to view in all dimensions.

'Till about the end of the third century, I do
not remember to have seen the head of a Roman
emperor drawn with a full face: they always ap-
pear in profile. *Addison on Medals.*

FULL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Complete measure; freedom from de-
ficiency.

When we return,

We'll see those things affected to the full. *Shakspeare.*

He liked the pomp and absolute authority of a
general well, and preserved the dignity of it to
the full. *Clarendon.*

The picture of Ptolemy Philopater is given by
authors to the full. *Dryden.*

Sicilian tortures and the brazen hull,

Are emblems, rather than express the full

Of what he feels. *Dryden's Persius.*

If where the rules not far enough extend,

Some lucky licence answer to the full

Th' intent propos'd, that licence is a rule. *Pope.*

2. The highest state or degree.

The swan's down feather,

That stands upon the swell in full of tide,

Neither way inclines. *Shakspeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. The whole; the total.

The king hath won, and hath sent out
A speedy power to encounter you, my lord:
This is the news at full. *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*
But what at full I know, thou know'st no
part;

I knowing all my peril, thou no art. *Shakspeare.*

4. The state of being satiated.

When I had fed them to the full. *Jeremiah.*

5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in
which the moon makes a perfect orb.

Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are
fullest in the full of the moon. *Bacon.*

FULL. *adv.*

1. Without abatement or diminution.

He full

Resplendent all his Father manifest

Express'd. *Milton.*

In the unity of place they are full as scru-
pulous; which many of their critics limit to
that very spot of ground where the play is sup-
posed to begin. *Dryden's Dramatick Poesy.*

A modest blush she wears, not form'd by art;
Free from deceit his face, and full as free his
heart. *Dryden.*

The most judicious writer is sometimes mis-
taken after all his care; but the hasty critic,
who judges on a view, is full as liable to be de-
ceived. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

Since you my

Suspect my courage, it I should not lay,

The pawn I prefer shall be full as good. *Dryden.*

2. With the whole effect.

'Tis the pencil, thrown luckily full upon the
horse's mouth to express the foam, which the
painter, with all his skill, could not perform
without it. *Dryden's Despatch.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,

This universal frame began:

From harmony to harmony,

Through all the compass of the notes it ran,

The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*

3. Exactly.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood,

An arm smiteth of the stygian flood. *Alfison.*

Full nineteen failurs did the ship convey,

A shoal of nineteen dolphins round her play. *Addison's Ovid.*

4. Directly.

He met her full, but full of warefulness. *Sidney.*

He then confronts the bull,

And on his ample forehead aiming full,

The deadly stroke descending pierc'd the skull. *Dryden.*

At length resolv'd, he throws with all his

force

Full at the temples of the warrior horse. *Dryden.*

5. It is placed before adverbs and adjec-
tives, to intend or strengthen their fig-
nification.

Tell me why on your shield, so goodly fear'd,

Hear ye the picture of that lady's head?

Full lively is the semblant, though the substance

dead. *Spenser.*

I was set at work

Among my maids; full little, God knows,

looking

Either for such men or such business. *Shakspeare.*

Full well ye reject the commandment. *Mark.*

Adam was all in tears, and to his guide

Lamenting turn'd full sad. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

You full little think that you must be the be-
ginner of the discourse yourself. *Mort.*

Full little thought of him the gentle knight.

Dryden.

Full well the god his sister's envy knew,

And what her aims and what her arts pursue. *Dryden.*

There is a perquisite full as honest, by which

you have the best part of a bottle of wine for

yourself. *Swift.*

FULL is much used in composition to in-
timate any thing arrived at its highest

state, or utmost degree.

FULL-BLOWN. *adj.* [*full and blowm.*]

1. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom.

My glories are past danger; they're *full-blown*:
Things, that are blatted, are but in the bud.

Denham's Sophy.

My *full-blown* youth already fades apace;
Of our short being 'tis the thickest space! *Dryd.*

2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.

He who with bold Cratinus is inspir'd,
With zeal and equal indignation fir'd;
Who at enormous villany turns pale,
And steers against it with a *full-blown* sail.

Dryden's Persus.

FULL-BOTTOMED. *adj.* [*full and bottom.*]

I was obliged to sit at home in my morning gown, having pawned a new suit of cloaths and a *full-bottomed* wig for a sum of money.

Guardian.

FULL-EARED. *adj.* [*full and ear.*]

Having the heads full of grain.
As flames roll'd by the winds conspiring force,
O'er *full-eared* corn, or torrents raging course.

Denham.

FULL-EYED. *adj.* [*full and eye.*]

Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED. *adj.* [*full and fed.*]

Sated; fat; faginated.
All as a partridge plump, *full-fed* and fair,
She form'd this image of well-bodied air. *Pope.*

FULL-LADEN. *adj.* [*full and laden.*]

Laden till there can be no more added.
It were unfit that so excellent a reward as the
gospel promises should stoop down, like fruit
upon a *full-laden* bough, to be plucked by every
idle and wanton hand. *Tillotson.*

FULL-SPREAD. *adj.* [*full and spread.*]

Spread to the utmost extent.
How easy 'tis, when destiny proves kind,
With *full-spread* sails to run before the wind;
But those that 'gainst stiff gales lavinger go,
Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too. *Dryden.*

FULL-SUMMED. *adj.* [*full and summed.*]

Complete in all its parts.
The cedar stretched forth his branches, and
the king of birds nestled within his leaves, thick
feathered, and with *full-summed* wings softening
his talons east and west; but now the eagle is
become half naked. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

To FULL. *v. a.* [*fullore, Latin.*]

To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.

FULLAGE. *n. f.* [*from full.*]

The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.

FULLER. *n. f.* [*fullo, Latin.*]

One whose trade is to cleanse cloth.
The clothiers have put off
The spinsters, carders, *fullers*, weavers. *Shaksp.*

FULLERS Earth. *n. f.*

A marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyish brown colour, in all degrees from very pale to almost black, and generally has a greenish cast in it. The finest is dug in our own island. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

FULLERS Thistle, or Weed. *n. f.* [*dipsacus.*]

A plant.

FULLERY. *n. f.* [*from fuller.*]

The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

FULLINGMILL. *n. f.* [*full and mill.*]

A mill where the water raises hammers which beat the cloth till it be cleansed.

By large hammers, like those used for paper and *fullingmills*, they beat their hemp. *Mortimer.*

FULLY. *adv.* [*from full.*]

1. Without vacuity.
2. Completely; without lack; without more to be desired.

There are many graces for which we may not cease hourly to sue, graces which are in bestowing always, but never come to be *fully* had in this present life; and therefore, when all things here have an end, endless thanks must have their beginning in a state which bringeth the full and final satisfaction of all such perpetual desires.

Hooker.

He *fully* possessed the entire revelation he had received from God, and had thoroughly digested it.

Locke.

The goddess cry'd

It is enough, I'm *fully* satisfy'd. *Aldison.*

FULMINANT. *adj.* [*fulminant, French, fulminans, Latin.*]

Thundering; making a noise like thunder.

To FULMINATE. *v. n.* [*fulmin, Latin; fulminer, French.*]

1. To thunder.
I cannot *fulminate* nor tonitruate words
To puzzle intellects; my ninth lap affords
No Lycophronian bulkins. *Tho. Randolph.*

2. To make a loud noise or crack.
Whilst it was in fusion we cast into it a live coal, which presently kindled it, and made it boil and dash for a pretty while: after which we cast in another glowing coal, which made it *fulminate* afresh. *Boyle.*

In damps one is called the suffocating, and the other the *fulminating* damp. *Woodward.*

To FULMINATE. *v. a.*

To throw out as an object of terror.

As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England, as now *fulminated*; so this constitution is out of use among us in a great measure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

FULMINATION. *n. f.* [*fulminatio, Latin; fulmination, French, from fulminate.*]

1. The act of thundering.
2. Denunciation of censure.

The *fulminations* from the vatican were turned into ridicule. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

FULMINATORY. *adj.* [*fulmineus, Latin; from fulminate.*]

Thundering; striking horror.

FULNESS. *n. f.* [*from full.*]

1. The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant.

Your heaven-offering shall be reckoned the *fulness* of the wine-press. *Numbers.*
Let the sea roar and the *fulness* thereof. *Deut.*
To the houses I wished nothing more than safety, *fulness*, and freedom. *King Charles.*

2. The state of abounding in any quality good or bad.

3. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired.

Your enjoyments are so complete, I turn wishes into gratulations; and congratulating their *fulness* only with their continuance. *South.*

4. Completeness from the coalition of many parts.

The king set forwards to London, receiving the acclamations and applauses of the people as he went; which indeed were true and unfeigned, as might well appear in the very demonstration and *fulness* of the cry. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

5. Completeness; freedom from deficiency.

In thy presence is *fulness* of joy. *Psalms.*

He is the half part of a blessed man,

Left to be finished by such as he;
And the a fair divided excellence,
Whose *fulness* of perfection lies in him. *Shaksp.*

6. Repletion; satiety.

I need not instance in the habitual intemperance of rich tables, nor the evil accidents and effects of *fulness*, pride and lust, wantonness and selfishness. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

7. Plenty; wealth.

To lapse in *fulness*
Is sorer than to lie for need; and fallhood
Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakspere.*

8. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind.

A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of the *fulness* of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce. *Bacon.*

9. Largeness; extent.

There wanted the *fulness* of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought; and perhaps something might have been added to the beauty of the style. *Dryden.*

10. Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour of sound.

This sort of pastoral derives almost its whole beauty from a natural ease of thought and smoothness of verse; whereas that of most other kinds consists in the strength and *fulness* of both. *Pope.*

FULSOME. *adj.* [*from fulle, Saxon, foul.*]

1. Nauseous; offensive.

He that brings *fulsome* objects to my view,
With nauseous images my fancy fills,
And all goes down like oxymel of squills. *Roscommon.*

How half the youth of Europe are in arms,
How *fulsome* must it be to stay behind,
And die of rank diseases here at home? *Orway.*

2. Rank; gross: to the smell.

White satyrion is of a dainty smell, if the plant puts forth white flowers only, and those not thin or dry, they are commonly of rank and *fulsome* smell. *Bacon.*

3. Lustful.

He stuck them up before the *fulsome* ewes. *Shakspere.*

4. Tending to obscenity.

A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperor, is more *fulsome* than any passage I have met with in our poet. *Dryden.*

FULSOMELY. *adv.* [*from fulsome.*]

Nauseously; rankly; obscenely.

FULSOMENESS. *n. f.* [*from fulsome.*]

1. Nauseousness.
2. Rank smell.
3. Obscenity.

No decency is considered, no *fulsomeness* is omitted, no venum is wanting, as far as dulness can supply it. *Dryden.*

FUMADO. *n. f.* [*fumus, Latin.*]

A smoked fish.

Fish that serve for the hotter countries, they used at first to fume, by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, drying them with the smoke of a soft and continual fire, from which they purchased the name of *fumados*. *Casco.*

FUMAGE. *n. f.* [*from fumus, Latin.*]

Hearthmoney.

FUMATORY. *n. f.* [*fumaria, Latin; fumeterre, French.*]

An herb.

Her fallow leas
The damel, hemlock, and rank *fumatory*,
Doth root upon. *Shakspere's Henry v.*

To FUMBLE. *v. n.* [*fommelen, Dutch.*]

1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly.

Our mechanick theists will have their atoms never once to have *fumbled* in their motions, nor to have produced any inept system. *Cudworth.*

FUM

2. To puzzle; to strain in perplexity.
Am not I a friend to help you out? You
would have been *fumbling* half an hour for this
excuse. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
3. To play childishly.
I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play
with flowers, and smile upon his finger's end.
Shakespeare's Henry v.
- To FUMBLE. v. a. To manage awkward-
ly.
As many farewells as he stars in heav'n,
With distinct breath and configur'd kisses to
them,
He *fumbles* up all in one loose adieu. *Shaksp.*
His greasy bald-pate choir
Came *fumbling* o'er the beads, in such an agony
They told 'em false for fear. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*
- FUMBLER. n. f. [from *fumble*.] One who
acts awkwardly.
- FUMBLINGLY. adv. [from *fumble*.] In
an awkward manner.
- FUME. n. f. [*fumée*, French; *fumus*,
Latin.]
1. Smoke.
Thus fighting fires a while themselves con-
sume;
But freight, like Turks, forc'd on to win or die,
They first lay tender bridges of their *fume*,
And o'er the breach in unobscured vapours fly.
Dryden.
2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.
Love is a smoke rais'd with the *fume* of sighs:
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes.
Shakespeare.
It were good to try the taking of *fumes* by
pipes, as they do in tobacco, or other things, to
dry and comfort. *Bacon.*
In winter, when the heat without is less,
Breath becomes so far condensed as to be visible,
flowing out of the mouth in form of a *fume*, or
crafter vapour; and may, by proper vessels, set
in a strong freezing mixture, be collected in a
considerable quantity. *Woodward.*
3. Exhalation from the stomach.
The *fumes* of drink discompose and stupify the
brains of a man overcharged with it. *South.*
Plung'd in sloth we lie, and snore supine,
As fill'd with *fumes* of undigested wine. *Dryden.*
Pow'r, like new wine, does your weak brain
surprize,
And its mad *fumes* in your discourses rise;
But time these yielding vapours will remove:
Mean while I'll talk the sober joys of love.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.
4. Rage; heat of mind; passion.
The *fumes* of his passion do really intoxicate
and confound his judging and discerning faculty.
South.
5. Any thing unsubstantial.
When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassel so convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a *fume*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.
Plato's great year would have some effect, not
in renewing the state of like individuals; for that
is the *fume* of those, that conceive the celestial
bodies have more accurate influence upon these
things below, than they have, but in gross.
Bacon.
To lay aside all that may seem to have a show
of *fumes* and fancies, and to speak solids, a
war with Spain is a mighty work. *Bacon.*
- To FUME. v. n. [*fumer*, French; *fumo*,
Latin.]
1. To smoke.
Their pray'r's pass'd
Dimensionless through heav'nly doors; then clad
With incense, where the golden altar *fum'd*
By the great intercessor; came in light
Before their father's throne. *Milton.*

FUM

- From thence the *fuming* trail begun to spread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head.
Dryden's Æn.
Strait hover round the fair her airy band;
Some, as the sip'd, the *fuming* liquor fann'd.
Pope.
2. To vapour; to yield exhalations, as
by heat.
Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,
Keep his brain *fuming*. *Shakespeare.*
Silenus lay,
Whose constant cups lay *fuming* to his brain,
And always boil in each extended vein.
Rescommon.
 3. To pass away in vapours.
We have
No anger in our eyes, no storm, no lightning:
Our hate is spent and *fum'd* away in vapour,
Before our hands be at a cack. *Ben Jonson.*
Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by
their fixity, and also by the vast weight and
density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them.
Cheyne's Phil. Princ.
The first fresh dawn than wak'd the gladden'd
face,
Of uncorrupted man, nor blust'rd to see
The sluggish sleep beneath its sacred beam;
For their light slumbers gentle *fum'd* away.
Thomson's Spring.
 4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.
When he knew his rival free'd and gone,
He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous
moan:
He frets, he *fumes*, he flares, he stamps the
ground,
The hollow row's with clamors ring around. *Dryd.*
 - To FUME. v. a.
 1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke.
Those that serve for hot countries they used at
first to *fume*, by hanging upon them long sticks
one by one, and drying them with the smoke of
a soft fire. *Carew.*
 2. To perfume with odours in the fire.
She *fum'd* the temples with an od'rous flame,
And oft before the sacred altars came,
To pray for him who was an empty name. *Dryden.*
The *fuming* of the holes with brimstone, gar-
lick, or other unsavoury things, will drive moles
out of the ground. *Mortimer.*
 3. To disperse in vapours.
The heat will *fume* away most of the scent.
Mortimer.
 - FUMET. n. f. The dung of the deer.
 - FUMETTE. n. f. [French.] A word
introduced by cooks, and the pupils of
cooks, for the stink of meat.
A haunch of ven'ion made her sweat,
Unless it had the right *fumette*. *Swift.*
 - FUMID. adj. [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky;
vaporous.
A crafts and *fumid* exhalation is caused from
the combat of the sulphur and iron with the acid
and nitrous spirits of *aquafortis*. *Brown.*
 - FUMIDITY. n. f. [from *fumid*.] Smoki-
ness; tendency to smoke. *Diq.*
 - To FUMIGATE. v. n. [from *fumus*,
Latin; *fumiger*, French.]
 1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or
vapour.
Would thou preserve thy famish'd family,
With fragrant thyme the city *fumigate*,
And break the waxen walls to save the state.
Dryden's Virgil.
 2. To medicate or heal by vapours.
 - FUMIGATION. n. f. [*fumigatio*, Latin;
fumigation, Fr. from *fumigate*.]
 1. Scents raised by fire.
Fumigations, often repeated, are very benefi-
cial. *Arbutnot*
My *fumigation* is to Venus, just
The souls of roses, and red coral's dust:

FUN

- And, last, to make my *fumigation* good,
'Tis mixt with sparrows brains and pigeons blood.
Dryden.
2. The application of medicines to the
body in fumes.
 - FUMINGLY. adv. [from *fume*.] Angri-
ly; in a rage.
That which we move for our better learning
and instruction sake, turneth unto anger and
choler in them: they grow altogether out of
quietness with it; they answer *fumingly*, that
they are ashamed to debate their pens with mak-
ing answer to such idle questions. *Hester.*
 - FUMITER. n. f. A plant. See FUMA-
TORY.
Why, he was met even now,
As mad as the vent sea; singing aloud,
Crown'd with rank *fumiter* and furrow weeds.
Shakespeare.
 - FUMOUS. } adj. [*fumeux*-se, French; from
FU'MY. } *fume*.] Producing fumes.
From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puff'd the *fumy* god from out his breast:
Ev'n then he dreamt of drink and lucky ply;
More lucky had it list'd 'till the day. *Dryden.*
 - FUN. n. f. [A low cant word.] Spurt;
high merriment; frolicsome delight.
Don't mind me, though, for all my *fun* and
jokes,
You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd
folks. *Moss.*
 - FUNCTION. n. f. [*functio*, Latin.]
 1. Discharge; performance.
There is hardly a greater difference between
two things than there is between a representing
commoner in the *function* of his public calling,
and the same person in common life. *Swift.*
 2. Employment; office.
The ministry is not now bound to any one
tribe: now none is secluded from that *function* of
any degree, state, or calling. *Whitgift.*
You have paid the heav'n's your *function*, and
the prisoner the very other debt of your calling.
Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.
Nor was it any policy, or obduracy, or par-
tiality of affection either to the men or their *func-
tion*, which fixed me. *King Charles.*
This double *function* of the goddess gives a
considerable light and beauty to the ode which
Horace has addressed to her. *Addison.*
Let not these indignities discourage us from as-
serting the just privileges and pre-eminence of
our holy *function* and character. *Atterbury.*
 3. Single act of any office.
Without difference those *functions* cannot, in
orderly sort, be executed. *Hooker.*
They have several offices and prayers against
fire, tempests, and especially for the dead, in
which *functions* they use sacerdotal garments.
Seeling best.
 4. Trade; occupation.
Follow your *function*; go, and batten on cold
bits. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Office of any particular part of the body.
The bodies of men, and other animals, are
excellently well fitted for life and motion; and
the several parts of them well adapted to their
particular *functions*. *Bentley's Sermons.*
 6. Power; faculty; either animal or in-
tellectual.
Tears in his eyes, distraction in his aspect,
A broken voice, and his whole *function* suit-
ing
With forms to his conceit. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*
Nature seems
In all her *functions* weary of herself:
My race of glory run, and race of shame;
And I shall shortly be with them that rest. *Milton.*
Whatever warms the heart, or fills the head,
As the mind opens, and its *functions* spread,
Imagination pines her dangerous art,
And pours it all upon the peccant part. *Pope.*
Though every human constitution is morbid,
yet are their diseases consistent with the common
functions of life. *Arbutnot.*

FUND. *n. f.* [*fond*, French; *fundo*, a bag, Latin.]

1. Stock; capital; that by which any expense is supported.

He touches the passions more delicately than Ovid, and performs all this out of his own *fund*, without diving into the arts and sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*

Part must be left, a *fund* when foes invade,
And part employ'd to roll the wat'ry tide. *Dryd.*
In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust entirely to the stock or *fund* of their own reason, advanced indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books. *Swift.*

2. Stock or bank of money.

As my estate has been hitherto either tost upon seas, or fluctuating in *funds*, it is now fixed in substantial acres. *Addison.*

FUNDAMENT. *n. f.* [*fundamentum*, Latin.] The back part of the body.

FUNDAMENTAL. *adj.* [*fundamentalis*, Latin, from *fundament*.] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; important; not merely accidental.

Until this can be agreed upon, one main and *fundamental* cause of the most grievous war is not like to be taken from the earth. *Raleigh.*

You that will be less fearful than discreet,
That love the *fundamental* part of state,
More than you doubt the charge of 't. *Shaksp.*

Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant, thought the succession should go to the next heir, according to the *fundamental* laws of the kingdom, as if the last king were actually dead. *Swift's Examiner.*

Gain some general and *fundamental* truths, both in philosophy, in religion, and in human life. *Watts.*

Such we find they are, as can controul
The servile actions of our wav'ring soul,
Can fight, can alter, or can chain the will;
Their ill all built on life, that *fundamental* ill. *Prior.*

Yet some there were among the founder few,
Of those who less presum'd, and better knew,
Who durst assert the juster ancient cause,
And here restor'd wit's *fundamental* laws. *Pope.*

FUNDAMENTAL. *n. f.* Leading proposition; important and essential part which is the groundwork of the rest.

We propose the question, whether those who hold the *fundamentals* of faith may deny Christ damnable in respect of superfluities and consequences that arise from them. *Saur.*

It is a very just reproach, that there should be so much violence and hatred in religious matters among men who agree in all *fundamentals*, and only differ in some ceremonies, or mere speculative points. *Swift.*

FUNDAMENTALLY. *adv.* (from *fundamental*.) Essentially; originally.

As virtue is seated *fundamentally* in the intellect, so perceptively in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason, in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. *Grew.*

Religion is not only useful to civil society, but *fundamentally* necessary to its very birth and constitution. *Bentley.*

The unlimited power placed *fundamentally* in the body of a people, the legislators endeavour to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people. *Swift.*

FUNERAL. *n. f.* [*funus*, Latin; *funerailles*, French.]

1. The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last honours to the dead; obsequies.

Here, under leave of Brutus, and the rest,
Come I to speak in Cæsar's *funeral*. *Shaksp.*

All things that we ordained festival,
Turn from their office to black *funeral*. *Shaksp.*

He that had cast out many unburied, had none to mourn for him, nor any solemn *funeral*, nor sepulchre with his fathers. *2 Mac.*

No widow at his *funeral* shall weep. *Sandys.*

2. The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried.

The long *funerals* blacken all the way. *Pope.*
You are sometimes desirous to see a *funeral* pass by in the street. *Swift.*

3. Burial; interment.

May he find his *funeral*
I th' sands, when he before his day shall fall. *Denham.*

FUNERAL. *adj.* Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.

Our instruments to melancholy bells,
Our wedding cheer to a sad *funeral* feast. *Shaksp.*
Let such honours

And *funeral* rites, as to his birth and virtues
Are due, be first perform'd. *Denham's Sophy.*

Thy hand o'er towns the *funeral* torch displays,
And forms a thousand ill ten thousand ways. *Dryden.*

FUNERAL. *adj.* [*funerea*, Latin.] Suiting a funeral; dark; dismal.

But if his soul hath wing'd the destin'd flight,
Inhabitant of deep disastrous night,
Homeward with pious speed repairs the main,
To the pale shade *funereal* rites ordain. *Pope.*

FUNGOSITY. *n. f.* (from *fungus*.) Unsolid excrecence.

FUNGIOUS. *adj.* (from *fungus*.) Excrecent; spongy; wanting firmness.

It is often employed to keep down the *fungous* lips that spread upon the bone; but it is much more painful than the escharotick medicines. *Sharp.*

FUNGUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Strictly a mushroom: a word used to express such excrecences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrecence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them; as the agarick from the larch-tree and auricula Judæ from elder. *Quincy.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres lengthen too much, are too fluid, and produce *funguses*, or as they harden and produce callosities. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

This eminence is composed of little points, or granules, called *fungus*, or proud flesh. *Sharp.*

FUNICLE. *n. f.* [*funiculus*, Latin.] A small cord; a small ligature; a fibre.

FUNICULAR. *adj.* [*funiculaire*, French, from *funicle*.] Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK. *n. f.* A stink. A low word.

FUNNEL. *n. f.* [*infundibulum*, Latin; whence *fundible*, *funale*, *funnel*.]

1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels with narrow mouths; a tundiuh.

If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it; but with a *funnel*, and by degrees, you shall fill many of them. *Ben Jonson.*

Some the long *funnel*'s curious mouth extend,
Through which ingested meats with ease descend. *Blackmore.*

The outward ear or auricula is made hollow, and contracted by degrees, to draw the sound inward, to take in as much as may be of it, as we use a *funnel* to pour liquor into any vessel. *Ray.*

2. A pipe or passage of communication.

Towards the middle are two large *funnels*, bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light or fresh air. *Addison.*

FUR. *n. f.* [*fourrure*, French.]

1. Skin with soft hair with which gar-

ments are lined for warmth, or covered for ornament.

December must be expressed with a horrid and fearful countenance; as also at his back a bundle of holly, holding in *fur* mittens the sign of capricorn. *Peachment on Drawing.*

'Tis but dressing up a bird of prey in his cap and *furs* to make a judge of him. *L'Estrange.*

And lurdly gout wrapt up in *fur*,
And wheezing asthma, loth to stir. *Swift.*

2. Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, where nature provides coats suitable to the weather; hair in general.

This night, wherein the cudrawn bear would couch,

The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their *fur* dry, unbattered by runs,
And bids what will take all. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Such animals as feed upon flesh qualify it, the one by swallowing the hair or *fur* of the beasts they prey upon, the other by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks on the part.

Mc thinks I am not right in ev'ry part;
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart:
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Beside a filthy *fur* upon my tongue. *Dryden.*

TO FUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair.

How mad a sight it was to see Dametas, like rich tissue *furred* with lambskins? *Sidney.*

Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear;

Rubes and *furr'd* gowns hide all. *Shakspere.*
You are for dreams and slumbers, brother grief,
You *fur* your gloves with reasons. *Shakspere.*

2. To cover with soft matter.

To make lampblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a latten basin; and, as it groweth to be *furred* and black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. *Prædham.*

Three sisters, mourning for their brother's loss,
Their bodies hid in bark, and *furr'd* with moss. *Dryden.*

Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry *furr'd* tongues. *Philips.*

A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls
On all sides *furr'd* with mouldy damp, and hung
With clots of tope gore. *Addison.*

FUR. *adv.* [It is now commonly written *far*.] At a distance.

The white lovely dove
Doth on her wing her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of falcon hence not *fur*. *Sidney.*

FUR-WROUGHT. *adj.* [*fur* and *wrought*.] Made of fur.

Silent along the mazy margin stray,
And with the *fur-wrought* fly delude the prey. *Gay's Puff.*

FURCIOUS. *adj.* [*furax*, Latin.] Thievish; inclined to steal. *Diä.*

FURCITY. *n. f.* [from *furax*, Latin.] Disposition to theft; thieviness.

FURBELOW. *n. f.* A piece of stuff plaited and puckered together, either below or above, on the petticoats or gowns of women. This, like a great many other words, is the child of mere caprice. *Trev. Diä.*

Now, oft in dreams invention we bestow
To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow*. *Pope.*

TO FURBELOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dress.

When arguments too fiercely glare,
You calm them with a milder air;
To break their points, you turn their force,
And *furbelow* the plain discourse. *Prior.*

She was founced and *furbeled*; every ribbon was crinkled and every part of her garments in curl. *Addison.*

TO FURBISH. *v. a.* [*fourbir*, French.] To burnish; to polish; to rub to brightness.

It may enter Mowbray's waxen coat,
And *furbiſh* new the name of John o'Gaunt.

Shakespeare's Richard II.
Jeremiah.

Some others who *furbiſh* up and reprint his old errors, hold that the fufferings of the damned are not to be, in a ſtrict ſenſe, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there ſhall be a general gaol-delivery of the ſouls in priſon, and that not a farther execution, but a final releaſe.

South.

As after Numa's peaceful reign,
The martial Ancus did the ſceptre wield;
Furbiſh'd the ruſty ſword again,
Reſum'd the long-forgotten ſhield,
And led the Latins to the duſty field. *Dryden.*
Inferior miniſters, for Mars repair
His broken axle-tree, and blunted war;
And ſend him forth again, with *furbiſh'd* arms.

Dryden.

FURBISHER. *n. ſ.* [*fourbiſſeur*, French; from *furbiſh*.] One who poliſhes any thing.

FURCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkineſs; the ſtate of ſhooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

When ſtags grow old they grow leſs branched,
and firſt loſe their brow-antlers, or loweſt *furca-tions* neat the head. *Brown.*

FURFUR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Huſk or chaſſ, ſcurf or dandruff, that grows upon the ſkin, with ſome likeneſs to bran. *Quincy.*

FURFURACEOUS. *adj.* [*furfuraceus*, Latin.] Huſky; branny; ſcaly.

FURIOUS. *adj.* [*furieux*, French; *furiuſus*, Latin.]

1. Mad; phrenetick.

No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furio*us men and innocents to be puniſhable.

Hooker.

2. Raging; violent; tranſported by paſſion beyond reaſon.

Who can be wiſe, amaz'd, temp'rate and *furio*us,
Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

To be *furio*us,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and in that mood
The dove will peck the eagle. *Shakespeare.*
Noise, other than the ſound of dance or ſong,
Torment, and loud lament and *furio*us rage.

Milton.

3. Violent; impetuously agitated.

With clamour thence the rapid currents drive,
Towards the retreating ſea their *furio*us tide.

Milton.

FURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *furio*us.] Madly; violently; vehemently.

Which when his brother ſaw, fraught with great grief
And wrath, he to him leapt *furio*uſly. *Fairy Q.*

They obſerve countenance to attend the practice;
and this carries them on *furio*uſly to that which of themſelves they are inclined. *South.*
She heard not half, ſo *furio*uſly ſhe flies;
Fear gave her wings. *Dryden.*

FURIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *furio*us.] Phrenſy; madneſs; tranſport of paſſion.

TO FURL. *v. a.* [*freſſer*, French.] To draw up; to contract.

When fortune ſends a ſtormy wind,
Then ſhe a brave and preſent mind;
And when with too indulgent gales
She ſwells too much, then *furl* thy ſails. *Greek.*

FURLONG. *n. ſ.* [*farlang*, Saxon.] A

meaſure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

If a man ſtand in the middle of a field and ſpeak aloud, he ſhall be heard a *furlong* in round, and that in articulate ſounds. *Bacon.*

Coming within a few *furlongs* of the temple, they paſſed through a very thick grove. *Addiſon.*

FURLOUGH. *n. ſ.* [*verloſt*, Dutch.] A temporary diſmiſſion from military ſervice; a licence given to a ſoldier to be abſent.

Brutus and Cato might diſcharge their ſouls,
And give them *furloughs* for another world;
But we, like ſentries, are oblig'd to ſtand
In ſtarleſs nights, and wait th' appointed hour.

Dryden.

FURMENTY. *n. ſ.* [More properly *frumenty* or *frumety*, of *frumentum*, Latin.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,
The ſeed-cake, the paſties, and *furmenty* put.

Tuſſer.

FURNACE. *n. ſ.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An enclor'd fireplace.

Heat not a *furnace* for your ſoe too hot
That it may ſinge yourſelf. *Shakſp. Henry VIII.*

The ſining pot is for ſilver and the *furnace* for gold.

Proverbs.

We have alſo *furnaces* of great diverſities, that keep great diverſity of heats. *Bacon.*

The kings of Spain have erected divers *furnaces* and forges, for the trying and ſining of their gold.

Abbott.

Whoſe falleth not down and worſhippeth,
ſhall the ſame hour be caſt into the miſt of a burning fiery *furnace*.

Daniel.

A dungeon horrible, on all ſides around,
As one great *furnace*, flam'd.

Milton.

TO FURNACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw out as ſparks from a furnace.

A bad word.

He *furnaces*

The thick ſighs from him. *Shakſp. Cymbeline.*

TO FURNISH. *v. a.* [*fournir*, French.]

1. To ſupply with what is neceſſary to a certain purpoſe.

She hath directed

How I ſhall take her from her father's houſe;
What gold and jewels ſhe is *furniſh'd* with

Shakſpeare.

His training ſuch,

That he may *furniſh* and inſtruct great teachers,
And never ſeek for aid out of himſelf. *Shakſp.*

Thou ſhalt *furniſh* him liberally out of thy ſtock.

Deuteronomy.

Come, thou ſtranger, and *furniſh* a table, and feed me of that thou haſt ready. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Auria, having driven the Turks from Corone, both by ſea and land, *furniſh'd* the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder. *Kneller's Hiſtory.*

I ſhall not need to heap up inſtances; every one's reading and converſation will ſufficiently *furniſh* him, if he wants to be better ſtor'd. *Locke.*

2. To give; to ſupply.

Theſe ſimple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are ſuggeſted and *furniſh'd* to the mind only by theſe two ways, ſenſation and reflection. *Locke.*

It is not the ſtate, but a compact among private perſons, that hath *furniſh'd* out theſe ſeveral remittances. *Addiſon.*

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.

Something deeper,

Whereof per chance theſe are but *furniſhings*.

Shakſpeare.

Plato entertained ſome of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and coſtly *furniſh'd*. Diogenes came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it, ſaying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly answered, But with greater pride, Diogenes.

Bacon's Aſaph.

We were led into another great room, *furniſh'd* with old inſcriptions.

Addiſon on Italy.

4. To equip; to fit out for any under taking.

Will your lordſhip lend me a thouſand pounds to *furniſh* me? *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

Ideas, forms, and intellects,
Have *furniſh'd* out three diſt rent ſects. *Prior.*

Doubtleſs the man Jeſus Chriſt is *furniſh'd* with ſuperior powers to all the angels in heaven, becauſe he is employ'd in ſuperior work. *Watts.*

5. To decorate; to ſupply with ornamental houſehold ſtuff.

The wounded arm would *furniſh* all their rooms,

And bleed for ever ſcarlet in the looms. *Halifax.*

FURNISHER. *n. ſ.* [*fourniſſeur*, French; from *furniſh*.] One who ſupplies or fits out.

FURNITURE. *n. ſ.* [*fourniture*, French; from *furniſh*.]

1. Moveables; goods put in a houſe for uſe or ornament.

No man can tranſport his large retinue, his ſumptuous fare, and his rich *furniture* into another world. *South.*

There are many noble palaces in Venice; their *furniture* is not very rich, if we except the pictures. *Addiſon.*

2. Appendages.

By a general conflagration mankind ſhall be deſtroyed, with the form and all the *furniture* of the earth. *Trilloſon.*

3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations.

Young Clarion, with vauntful lutyhed,

After his guide did caſt abroad to fate,

And thereto 'gan his *furnitures* prepaſe. *Spenser.*

The duke is coming: ſee the barge be ready,

And fit it with ſuch *furniture* as ſuits

The greatneſs of his perſon. *Shakſp. Henry VIII.*

The ground muſt be of a mixt brown, and large enough, or the horſe's *furniture* muſt be of very ſenſible colours. *Dryden.*

FURRIER. *n. ſ.* [from *fur*.] A dealer in furs.

FURROW. *n. ſ.* [*furph*, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall trench made by the plough for the reception of ſeed.

Wheat muſt be ſowed above *furrow* before Michaelmas. *Mortimer.*

Then ploughs for ſeed the fruitful *furrows* broke,

And oxen labour'd firſt beneath the yoke. *Dryden.*

2. Any long trench or hollow: as a wrinkle.

My lord it is, though time has plow'd that face

With many *furrows* ſince I ſaw it firſt;
Yet I'm too well acquainted with the ground
quite to forget it. *Dryden & Lee's Oedipus.*

FURROW-WEED. *n. ſ.* [*furrow* and *weed*.] A weed that grows in furrow'd land.

Crown'd with rank ſumiter, and *furrow-weeds*.

Shakſpeare.

TO FURROW. *v. a.* [from the noun; *pyrian*, Saxon.]

1. To cut in furrows.

While the ploughman near at hand,
Whiſtles o'er the *furrow'd* land. *Milton.*

2. To divide in long hollows.

No briny tear has *furrow'd* her ſmooth cheek.

Suckling.

The billows ſall, while Neptune lays his race
On the rough ſea, and ſmooths its *furrow'd* face.

Dryden.

3. To make by cutting.

There go the ſhips that *furrow* out their way;
Yea, the re of whales enormous fights we ſee.

Warton.

FURRY. *adj.* [from *fur*.]

1. Covered with fur; dreſſed in fur.

From Volgar's banks th' imperious Czar
Leads forth his *furry* troops to war. *Fielden.*

FUR

2. Confining of fur.

Stretch out thy lazy limbs, awake, awake,
And winter from thy *furry* mantle shake. *Dryd.*
Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might,
Or claws to seize their *fury* sport in fight. *Dryd.*

FURTHER. *adj.* [from *forth*, not from *far*, as is commonly imagined; *forth*, *farther*, *furthest*, corrupted from *forther*, *fortheft*, *ponder*, *Saxon*. *Forther* is used by Sir *Thomas More*. See **FOETH** and **FARTHER**, of which the examples are to be referred to in this word.]

1. At a greater distance.
2. Beyond this.

What *further* need have we of witnesses.

Matthew.

Satan had journey'd on, pensive and slow:
But *further* way found none, to thick intwin'd,
As one continu'd brake, the undergrowth
Of shrubs and tangling bushes had perplex'd
All path of man or beast that pass'd that way.

Milton.

Their earnest eyes they fix'd, imagining
For one forbidden tree a multitude
Now is'n, to work them *further* woe or shame.

Milton.

I may meet
Some wand'ring spirit, from him to draw
What *further* would be learn'd.

Milton.

3. *Further* has in some sort the force of a substitutive in the phrase *no further*, for *nothing further*.

Let this appease

Thy doubt, since human reach no *further* knows.

Milton.

FURTHER. *adv.* [from *forth*.] To a greater distance.

And the angel of the Lord went *further*, and stood in a narrow place.

Numbers.

To **FURTHER.** *v. a.* [from the adverb; *ponderian*, *Saxon*.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance; to assist; to help.

Things thus set in order, in quiet and rest,
Shall *further* thy harvest, and pleasure thee best.

Tupper.

Could their fond superstition have *furthered* to great attempts without the mixture of a true persuasion concerning the irresistible force of divine power.

Hucker.

Grant not, O Lord, the desires of the wicked;
further not his wicked device.

Psalm.

This binds thee then to *further* my design,
As I am bound by vow to *further* thine.

Dryden.

FURTHERANCE. *n. f.* [from *further*.] Promotion; advancement; help.

The Gauls learned them first, and used them only for the *furtherance* of their trade and private business.

Spenser.

Our diligence must search out all helps and *furtherances* of direction, which scriptures, councils, fathers, histories, the laws and practices of all churches afford.

Hucker.

For gain and work, and success in his affairs,
he seeketh *furtherance* of him that hath no manner of power.

Hucker.

Cannot my body, nor blood sacrifice,
Intreat you to your wanted *furtherance*?

Shaksp.

If men were minded to live righteously, to believe a God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any such design, but very much for the advancement and *furtherance* of it.

Tilghson.

FURTHERER. *n. f.* [from *further*.] Promoter; advancer.

That earnest saviour and *furtherer* of God's true religion, that faithful servitor to his prince and country.

Aphum.

FURTHERMORE. *adv.* [from *further* and *more*.] Moreover; besides.

This ring I do accept most thankfully,
And so, I pray you, tell him: *furthermore*,

FUS

I pray you, shew my youth old Shylock's house.

Shakspere.

FURTIVE. *adj.* [from *furtive*, French; *furtivus*, Latin.] Stolen; gotten by theft.

Or do they, as your schemes, I think, have shown,

Dart *furtive* beams and glory not their own,
All servants to that source of light, the sun?

Prior.

FURUNCLE. *n. f.* [from *furuncle*, French; *furunculus*, Latin.] A bile; an angry pustule.

A *furuncle* is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed; and as it increaseth, it riseth up with an acute head, and sometimes a pustule; and then it is more inflamed and painful, when it arrives at its state, which is about the eighth or or ninth day.

Wifeman.

FURY. *n. f.* [from *furor*, Latin; *sureur*, Fr.]

1. Madness.

2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness.

I do oppose my patience to his *fury*; and am arm'd

To suffer with a quietness of spirit
The very tyranny and rage of his.

Shakspere.

He hath given me to know the natures of living creatures, and the *furies* of wild beasts.

Wifeman.

3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.

Taking up the lute, her wit began to be with a divine *fury* inspired; and her voice would, in so beloved an occasion, second her wit.

Sidney.

A sybil, that had number'd in the world
The sun to count two hundred compasses,

In her prophetic *fury* few'd the work.

Shaksp.

Greater than human kind the seem'd to look,
And with an accent more than mortal spoke;

Her blazing eyes with sparkling *fury* roll,
When all the god came rushing on her soul.

Dryden's Enrid.

4. [from *furia*, Latin.] One of the deities of vengeance; and thence a stormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.

The fight of any of the house of York,
Is as a *fury* to torment my soul.

Shakspere.

It was the most proper place for a *fury* to make her exit; and I believe every reader's imagination is pleas'd, when he sees the angry goddess thus sinking in a tempest, and plunging herself into hell, amidst such a scene of horror and confusion.

Addison on Italy.

FURZ. *n. f.* [from *furz*, Saxon; *genista spinosa*, Latin.] Gorse; gosa.

The whole plant is very thorny: the flowers, which are of the pea-bloom kind, are disposed in short thick spikes, which are succeeded by short compressed pods, in each of which are contained three or four kidney-shaped seeds.

Miller.

Carry out gravel to fill up a hole,
Both timber and *furze*, the turf and the cole.

Tupper.

For fewel, there groweth great store of *furze*,
of which the shrubby sort is called tame, and the better grown French.

Carew.

We may know,
And when to reap the grain, and when to sow,
Or when to fell the *furze*.

Dryden's Virgil.

FURZY. *adj.* [from *furze*.] Overgrown with furze; full of gorse.

Wide through the *furzy* field their route they take,

Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake.

Gay.

FUSCATION. *n. f.* [from *fuscus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or obscuring.

Dial.

To **FUSE.** *v. a.* [from *fundo*, *fusum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into fusion; to liquify by heat.

To **FUSE.** *v. n.* To be melted; to be capable of being liquified by heat.

FUSÉE. *n. f.* [from *fuseau*, French.]

1. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch.

The reason of the motion of the balance is by the motion of the neat wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and that by the motion of the *fusee*, and that by the motion of the spring: the whole frame of the watch carries a reasonableness in it, the passive impression of the intellectual idea that was in the artist.

Hale.

2. A firelock [from *fusil*, French]; a small neat musket. This is more properly written *fusil*.

3. **FUSES** of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution. 'Tis usually a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire, or some such matter; and is intended to burn no longer than is the time of the motion of the bomb from the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall, which time Anderson makes twenty seven seconds.

Harris.

4. Track of a buck.

Ainsworth.

FUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *fuse*.] Capable of being melted; capable of being made liquid by heat.

Colours afforded by metalline bodies, either collocate with, or otherwise penetrate into other bodies, especially *fusible* ones.

Boyle.

FUSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *fusible*.] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of metalline nature, or at least a *fusibility*, seem to have resolved it into a nobler use.

Watson.

The bodies of most use, that are sought for out of the depths of the earth, are the metals which are distinguished from other bodies by their weight, *fusibility*, and malleableness.

Lowe.

FUSIL. *adj.* [from *fusile*, French; *fusilis*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.

Some, less skillful, fancy these scapi that occur in most of the larger Gothic buildings of England are artificial; and will have it, that they are a kind of *fusil* marble.

Woodward.

2. Running by the force of heat.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit moulds prepar'd; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought

Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Perpetual flames,
O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint,

Prevailing, turn into a *fusil* sea.

Philips.

FUSIL. *n. f.* [from *fusil*, French.]

1. A firelock; a small neat musket.

2. [In heraldry; from *fusus*, Latin.] Something like a spindle.

Fusils must be made long, and small in the middle; in the ancient coat of Montague, argent three *fusils* in fesse gules. *Peuchon on Blazoning.*

FUSILIER. *n. f.* [from *fusil*.] A soldier armed with a fusil; a musketeer.

FUSION. *n. f.* [from *fusio*, Latin; *fusum*, French.]

1. The act of melting.

2. The state of being melted, or of running with heat.

Metals in *fusio* do not flame for want of a copious *fume*, except splinters, which flames copiously, and thereby flames.

Newton's Opt.

FUS

FUSS. *n. f.* [A low cant word.] A tumult; a bustle.

End as it befits your station;
Come to use and application;
Nor with senates keep a *fusi*;
I submit, and answer thus.

Swift.

FUST. *n. f.* [*fuste*, French.]

1. The trunk or body of a column.

2. [from *fusle*, French.] A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

TO FUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow mouldy; to smell ill.

FUSTIAN. *n. f.* [*futine*, French; from *fuste*, a tree, because cotton grows on trees.]

1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.

Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, the serving-men in their new *fustian* and their white stockings?

Shakespeare.

2. A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill associated; bombast.

Nor will you raise in me combustion,
By dint of high heroic *fustian*.

Hudibras.

What *fustian* have I heard these gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's odes! In general I will say, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the strength of those images which they condemn.

Dryden.

Fustian is thoughts and words ill sorted, and without the least relation to each other.

Dryden.

Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the close,
Oft rise to *fustian*, or descend to prose.

Smith.

FUSTIAN. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Made of *fustian*.

2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid: used of style.

When men argue, th' greatest part
O' th' contest falls on terms of art,
Until the *fustian* stuff he spent,
And then they fall to th' argument.

Hudibras.

Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the *Sylva*, would have thought Statius mad in his *fustian* description of the statue on the brazen horse.

Dryden's *Duress*.

FUSTIC. *n. f.* A sort of wood brought from the West Indies, used in dying of cloth.

DiG.

TO FUSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*fustigo*, Latin.] To beat with a stick; to cane.

DiG.

FUSTILARIAN. *n. f.* [from *fusty*.] A low fellow; a slinkard; a scoundrel. A word used by Shakespeare only.

Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you *fustilarian*: I'll tickle your catastrophe.

Henry IV.

FUT

FUTSINESS. *n. f.* [from *fusty*.] Mouldiness; stink.

FUSTY. *adj.* [from *fust*.] Ill-smelling; mouldy.

He that shall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains: he were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel.

Shakespeare.

The *fusty* plebeians hate thine honours.

Shakespeare.

The large Achilles, at this *fusty* stuff,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause.

Shakespeare.

FUTILE. *adj.* [*futile*, French; *futiles*, Latin.]

1. Talkative; loquacious.

One *futile* person, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal.

Bacon.

2. Trifling; worthless; of no weight.

FUTILITY. *n. f.* [*futilité*, French; from *futile*.]

1. Talkativeness; loquacity.

This fable does not strike so much at the *futility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a paying humour.

L'Estrange.

2. Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity.

Trifling *futility* appears in their signs of the zodiac, and their mutual relations and aspects.

Bentley.

FUTROCKS. *n. f.* [corrupted from *foot books*. Skinner.] The lower timbers that hold the ship together.

FUTURE. *adj.* [*futurus*, Latin; *futur*, French.] That will be hereafter; to come: as, the future state.

Glory they sung to the Most High! good will
To future men, and in their dwellings peace.

Milton.

He sows the teeth at Pallas's command,
And flings the future people from his hand.

Addison's Ovid.

FUTURE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

Time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter.

Thy letters have transported me beyond
This ignorant present time; and I feel now
The future in the instant.

Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the future, or else checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after.

Locke.

FUTURELY. *adv.* [from *future*.] In time to come.

This presence of God, as it is presence, is not the cause of any thing *futurely* succeeding;

FY

neither doth God's aforeknowledge impose any necessity, or bind.

Raleigh.

FUTURITION. *n. f.* [from *future*.] The state of being to be; the condition of being come to pass hereafter.

Is it imaginable, that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang so loose in respect of its *futurition*, as to leave the event in an equal poise, whether ever there should be such a thing or no?

Swann.

FUTURITY. *n. f.* [from *future*.]

1. Time to come.

Nor my service past, nor present sorrows,
Nor purpos'd merit in *futurity*,
Can ransom me.

Shakespeare's *Orkello*.

I will contrive some way to make it known to *futurity*, that I had your lordship for my patron.

Swift.

2. Event to come.

All *futurities* are naked before that All-seeing Eye, the sight of which is no more hindered by distance of time than the sight of an angel can be determined by distance of place.

South.

This, great Amphiarus, lay hid from thee,
Thou skill'd in fate and dark *futurity*.

Pope.

3. The state of being to be; futurition.

It may be well reckoned among the bare possibilities, which never commence in *possibility*; it requiring such a free, fixed, and silent mind, as it may be, is no where found but among the platonical ideas.

Glauville's *Scripta*.

TO FUZZ. *v. n.* [without etymology.] To fly out in small particles.

FUZZBALL. *n. f.* [*fuzz* and *ball*.] A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.

FY. *interj.* [*fy*, French and Flemish; *oio*; *oab*, Lat.] A word of blame and disapprobation.

And *fy* on fortune, mine avowed foe,
Whose wrathful wreaks themselves do now ally.

Spenser.

Fy, my lord, *fy*! a soldier, and afraid? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account?

Shakespeare.

A bawd, sir, *fy* upon him.

Shakespeare.

But *fy*, my wand'ring muse, how thou do'st stray!

Expectance calls thee now another way.

Milton.

Nay, *fy*, what mean you in this open place?

Ushand me, or, I swear, I'll scratch your face:
Let go, for shame; you make me mad for spite.

My mouth's my own; and if you kiss, I'll bite.

Dryden.

Fy, madam, he cried, we must be past all these gaudies.

Tatler.

G

G

G Has two sounds, one from the Greek γ, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard g, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound g retains before a, o, u, l, r; as *gate*, *go*, *gull*. The other sound, called that of the soft g, resem-

bles that of j, and is commonly, though not always, found before e, i; as, *gem*, *gibbet*. Before n, at the end of a word, g is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which these words are commonly derived: thus, for *benign*, *malign*, *condign*, we pronounce *benine*, *maline*, *condine*. It is often silent in the

G

G A B

middle of the words before b; as, *might*. The Saxon g, seems to have had generally the sound of y consonant; whence *gate* is by rusticks still pronounced *yate*.

GABARDINE. *n. f.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarse frock; any mean dress.

My best way is to creep under his *gabardine*; there is no other shelter hereabouts.

Shakespeare.

You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And spit upon my Jewish gabardine. *Shakespeare.*
The knight did strait submit,
And laid his weapons at her feet:
Neat he distrust'd his gabardine,
And with it did himself resign. *Hudibras.*

To GA'BLE. *v. n.* [*gabbari*, Italian;
gabberen, Dutch.]

1. To make an inarticulate noise.

When thou could'st not, savage,
Shew thine own meaning, but would'st gabble
like

A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes
With words that made them known. *Shakespeare.*
Flocks of fowl, that when the tempest roars,
With their hoarse gabbling seek the silent shoar.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To prate loudly without meaning.

Have you no wit, manners, nor honesty, but
to gabble like tinkers at this time of night? Do
ye make an alehouse of my lady's house?

Which made some think, when he did gabble,
Th' had heard three labourers of Babel. *Hudib.*
Such a rout, and such a rabble,
Run to hear Jack Pudding gabble. *Swift.*

GA'BLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals.

Not to know what we speak one to another,
so we seem to know, is to know straight our
purpose: though's language, gabble enough, and
good enough. *Shakespeare.*

2. Loud talk without meanings.

Forthwith a hideous gabble rises loud
Among the builders; each to other calls,
Not understood. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

GA'BBLER. *n. f.* [from *gabble*.] A prater;
a chattering fellow.

GA'BEL. *n. f.* [*gabello*, French; *gabellu*,
Italian; *gafel*, Saxon, a tribute.] An
excise; a tax.

The gabels of Naples are very high on oil,
wine, and tobacco. *Adelison on Italy.*

GABION. *n. f.* [French.] A wicker
basket which is filled with earth to make
a fortification or intrenchment.

His battery was defended all along with gabions,
and caïsses filled with sand. *Knutles.*

GA'BLE. *n. f.* [*gaval*, Welsh; *gable*,
French.] The sloping roof of a building.

Take care that all your brick-work be covered
with the tiling, according to the new way of build-
ing, without *gable* ends, which are very heavy,
and very apt to let the water into the brick-work.
Martinez's Husbandry.

GAD. *n. f.* [*gab*, Saxon; *gaddur*, Islandick,
a club.]

1. A wedge or ingot of steel.

Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to
Dort, and other parts, some in bars, and some
in *gads*; and therefore called Flemish steel, and
sometimes *gad* steel. *Maxon's Mech. Exerc.*

2. It seems to be used by *Shakespeare* for a
style or graver. [from *gab*, Saxon, a
goad.]

I will go get a leaf of brass,
And with a *gad* of steel will write these words.
Shakespeare.

To GAD. *v. n.* [Derived by *Skinner* from
gadfly; by *Junius* from *gadow*, Welsh,
to forsake; thought by others only the
preterit of the old word *gaan*, to go.]
To ramble about without any settled
purpose; to rove loosely and idly.

How now, my headstrong, where have you
been *gadding*?

—Where I have learnt me to repent. *Shaksp.*
Give the water no passage, neither a wicked
woman liberty to *gad* abroad. *Eclui.*

The lesser devils arose with ghastly rore,
And thronged forth about the world to *gad*;
Each land they fill'd, river, stream and shore.

Envy is a *gadding* passion, and walketh the
streets, and doth not keep home. *Bacon.*

Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call
Of an untrained hope or passion;
To court each place or fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert.*

Thou, shepherd, thee the woods and desert
caves,

With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown,
And all their echo's moan. *Milton.*

A fierce loud buzzing breeze; their flings draw
blow,

And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood.
Dryden.

She wreaks her anger on her rival's head;
With furies fights her from her native home,
And drives her *gadding*, round the world to
roam. *Dryden.*

There's an ox lost, and this cockcomb runs a
gadding after wild fowl. *L'Estrange.*

No wonder their thoughts should be perpetu-
ally shifting from what disgusts them, and seek
better entertainment in more pleasing objects,
after which they will unavoidably be *gadding*.

GA'DDER. *n. f.* [from *gad*.] A rambler;
one that runs much abroad without busi-
ness.

A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad,
cautieth great anger, and she will not cover her
own shame. *Eclui.*

GA'DDINGLY. *adv.* [from *gad*.] In a ram-
bling, roving manner.

GA'DFLY. *n. f.* [*gad* and *fly*; but by
Skinner, who makes it the original of
gad, it is called *goadfly*. Supposed to be
originally from *goad*, in Saxon *gab*, and
fly.] A fly that when he stings the cattle
makes them *gad* or run madly about;
the breeze.

The fly called the *gadfly* breedeth of somewhat
that swimmeth upon the top of the water, and
is most about ponds. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a flight
Of angry *gadflies* fasten on the herd. *Thomson.*

GAFF. *n. f.* A harpoon or large hook.
Ainsworth.

GA'FFER. *n. f.* [*gæfene*, companion,
Saxon.] A word of respect, now obso-
lete, or applied only in contempt to a
mean person.

For *gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye,
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry. *Guy's Paff.*

GA'FFLES. *n. f.* [*gafelucar*, spears, Sax.]
1. Artificial spurs put upon cocks when
they are set to fight.

2. A steel lever to bend crossbows. *Ainsw.*

To GAG. *v. n.* [from *gagbel*, Dutch, the
palate, *Ainsworth*.] To stop the mouth
with something that may allow to
breathe, but hinder to speak.

He's out of his guard already: unless you
laugh and minister occasion to him, he is *gagg'd*.
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

There foam'd rebellious logick, *gagg'd* and
bound. *Pope.*

GAG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Something
put into the mouth to hinder speech or
eating.

Some, when the kids their dams too deeply
drain,

With *gags* and muzzles their soft mouths restrain.
Dryden.

Your woman would have run up stairs before
me; but I have secured her below with a *gag* in
her chaps. *Dryden.*

GAGE. *n. f.* [*gage*, French.]

1. A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any
thing given in security.

He, when the shamed shield of slain Sansfoy
He spy'd, with that same fairy champion's page,
He to him leapt; and that same envious *gage*,
Of victor's glory from him snatch away.

Fairy Queen.

There I throw my *gage*,
Disclaiming here the kindred of a king,
And lay aside my high blood's royalty. *Shaksp.*

There is my *gage*, the manual seal of death,
That marks thee out for hell. *Shaksp. Rich. 3.*

They from their mothers' breasts poor orphans
rend,

Nor without *gages* to the needy lend. *Sandys.*

I am made the cautionary pledge,
The *gage* and hostage of your keeping it.

But since it was decreed, auspicious king,
In Britain's right that thou should'st wed the
main,

Heav'n, as a *gage*, would cast some previous
thing,

And therefore doom'd that Lawson should be
slain. *Dryden.*

In any truth, that gets not possession of our
minds by self-evidence or demonstration, the
arguments that gain it assent, are the vouchers
and *gages* of its probability. *Locke.*

2. A measure; a rule of measuring.

One judges, as the weather dictates, right
The poem is at noon, and wrong at night;
Another judges by a surer *gage*,
An author's principles or parentage. *Young.*

To GAGE. *v. a.* [*gager*, French.]

1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to
impawn; to give as a caution, pledge,
or security.

A moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

He found the Turkish merchants making merr-
y: unto these merchants he gave due salutations,
gaging his faith for their safety, and they likewise
to him. *Knutles' History.*

2. To bind by some caution or surety; to
engage.

My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gaged*. *Shaksp.*

3. To measure; to take the contents of
any vessel of liquids particularly. More
properly *gauge*. See GAUGE.

We shall see your bearing.

—Nay, but I bar to night: you shall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night. *Shaksp.*

To GA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gagen*, *gagelen*,
Dutch.] To make a noise like a goose.

Birds plume their feathers, geese *gaggle*, and
crows seem to call upon rain; which is but the
comfort they receive in the relenting of the air.
Bacon's Natural History.

May fat geese *gaggle* with melodious voice,
And ne'er want gooseberries or apple-sauce.

King.

GA'ILY. *adv.* [from *gay*.]

1. Airily; cheerfully.

2. Splendidly. See GAYLY.

GAIN. *n. f.* [*gain*, French.]

1. Profit; advantage; contrary to *loss*.

But what things were *gain* to me, those I
counted *loss* for Christ. *Phil.*

Besides the purpose it were now, to teach how
victory should be used, or the *gains* thereof
communicated to the general consent. *Raleigh.*

Havock and spoil, and ruin are my *gain*.
Milton.

It is in praise of men as in gettings and *gains*;
for light *gains* make heavy purges; for light *gains*
come thick, whereas great come but now and
then. *Bacon's Essays.*

This must be made by some governor upon his own private account, who has a great stock that he is content to turn that way, and is invited by the gains. *Temple.*

Compute the gains of his ungovern'd zeal,
Ill suits his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden*

Polly fights for kings or dives for gain. *Pope.*

2. Interest; lucrative views.

That, fit, which serves for gain,
And follows but for form,
Will pack, when it begins to rain,
And leave thee in the storm. *Shakespeare*

3. Unlawful advantage.

Did I make a gain of you by any of them
whom I lent unto you? *2 Corinthians*
If pride, if envy, if the lust of gain,
If mad ambition in thy bosom reign,
Thou boast'st, alas! thy sober sense in vain. *Fitzgerald.*

4. Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing opposed to loss.

To GAIN. v. a. [*gagner*, French.]

1. To obtain as profit or advantage.

Egypt became a gained ground by the muddy
and limaceous matter brought down by the Nilus,
which settled by degrees into a firm land. *Brown*

He gains, to live as man,
Higher degree of life. *Milton.*
What reinforcement we may gain from hope. *Milton.*

2. To win; not to lose.

A leper once he lost, and gain'd a king. *Milton.*

3. To have the overplus in comparative computation.

If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty
one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

4. To obtain; to procure, to receive.

I acceptance found, which gain'd
This answer from the gracious voice divine. *Milton.*

That side from small reflection gains
Of glum'ring air; less vex'd with tempest loud. *Milton.*

If such a tradition were endeavoured to be set
on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should
at first gain entertainment; but much more diffi-
cult to conceive however it should come to be
universally propagated. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

For fame with toil we gain, but lose with ease,
Sure come to vex, but never all to please. *Pope.*

5. To obtain increase of any thing allotted.

I know that ye would gain the time, because
ye see the king is gone from me. *Daniel.*

6. To obtain whatever, good or bad.

Ye should not have looked from Crete, and
have gained this harm and loss. *Acts*

7. To win against opposition.

They who were sent to the other parts, after a
short resistance, gained it. *London.*

For fees from the detested Umbrian draws,
And only gains the wealthy client's cause. *Dryd.*

O lose for Sylvia let me gain the prize,
And make my tongue victorious as her eyes. *Pope.*

8. To draw into any interest or party.

Come, with presents, laden from the post,
To gratify the queen and gain the court. *Dryden.*

It Pyrrhus will be wrought to pity,
No woman's art is better than yourself:
If you gain him, I shall comply of course. *A. Phillips*

9. To obtain as a wooer.

He never shall find out his mate, but such
A fortune misfortune brings him, or mistake,
Or whom he wishes most shall seldom gain
Through her perverseness, but shall see her gain'd
By a far woe. *Milton.*

10. To reach; to attain.

The wet still glimmers with some streaks of
days

Now spurs the lated traveller space,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Death was the post, which I almost did gain:
Shall I once more be tost into the main? *Walter.*

Sun! found his praise
In thy eternal course, both when thou clim'st,
And when high noon hast gain'd, and when thou
fall'st. *Milton.*

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had
a very troublesome march to gain the top of it. *Addison on Italy.*

Thus sav'd from death, they gain the Phœtæan
shores,
With shatter'd vessels and disabled oars. *Pope.*

11. To GAIN over. To draw to another
party or interest.

The court of Hanover should have endeavoured
to gain over those who were represented as their
enemies. *Swift.*

To GAIN. v. n.

1. To grow rich; to have advantage; to be advanced in interest or happiness.

Thou hast taken usury and increase, and thou
hast greedily gained of thy neighbours by extor-
tions. *Ezekiel.*

2. To encroach; to come forward by de- grees: with on.

When watchful herons leave their watry stand,
And mounting upward with erected flight,
Gain on the skies, and soar above the fight. *Dryden's Virgil.*

So on the land, while here the ocean gains,
In other parts it leaves wide sandy plains. *Pope.*

3. To get ground; to prevail against: with on.

The English have not only gained upon the Ve-
netians in the Levant, but have their cloth in
Venice itself. *Addison.*

4. To obtain influence with: with on.

My good behaviour had gained so far on the
emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of li-
berty. *Swift.*

GAIN. adj. [An old word now out of use.] Handy; ready; dexterous.

Preface to the Accidence.

GAINER. n. f. [from gain.] One who receives profit or advantage.

The client, besides retaining a clear conscience,
is always a gainer, and by no means can be at
any loss, as feeling, if the composition be over-
hard, he may relieve himself by recourse to his
oath. *Bacon.*

If what I get in empire
I lose in fame, I think myself no gainer. *Drake's Sophy*

He that loses any thing, and gets wisdom by it,
is a gainer by the loss. *L'Estrange*

By trade, we are as great gainers by the com-
modities of other countries as of our own
nations. *Addison's Freeholder.*

GAINFUL. adj. [gain and full]

1. Advantageous; profitable.

He will dazzle his eyes, and bait him in with
the luscious proposal of some gainful purchase,
some rich match, or advantageous project. *South.*

2. Lucrative; productive of money.

Nor knows he merchants gainful care. *Dryden.*

Mum's muse commodious precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains, nor wholly bent
On what is gainful: sometimes she diverts
From solid counsels. *Philips.*

GAINFULLY. adv. [from gainful.] Pro- fitably; advantageously.

GAINFULNESS. n. f. [from gainful.] Profit; advantage.

GAINING. n. f. [gainst and give.] The same as misgiving; a giving against: as gainfaying, which is still in use, is saying against, or contradicting.

It is but foolery; but it is such kind of gain-
giving as would, perhaps, trouble a woman. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

GA'INLESS. adj. [from gain.] Unpro- fitable; producing no advantage.

GA'INLESSNESS. n. f. [from gainless.] Unprofitableness; want of advantage.

The parallel holds too in the gainlessness as well
as laboriousness of the work: miners, buried in
earth and darkness, were never the richer for all
the ore they digged; no more is the insatiable
miser. *Dreay of Pity.*

GA'INLY. adv. [from gain.] Handily; readily; dexterously. Out of use.

To GA'INSAY. v. a. ['gainst and say.]

1. To contradict; to oppose; to contro- vert with; to dispute against.

Speeches which gainsay one another, must of
necessity be applied both unto one and the same
subject. *Hooker.*

Too facile then, thou didst not much gainsay;
Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss. *Milton.*

2. To deny any thing.

I never heard yet
That any of those bolder vices wanted
Less impudence to gainsay what they did,
Than to perform it first. *Shakspeare's Winter Tale.*

GAINSA'YER. n. f. [from gainsay.] Op- ponent; adversary.

Such as may satisfy gainsayers, when suddenly,
and besides expectation, they require the same at
our hands. *Hooker.*

We are, for this cause, challenged as manifest
gainsayers of scripture, even in that which we
read for scripture unto the people. *Hooker.*

It was full matter of conviction to all gain-
sayers. *Hammond.*

Others sought themselves a name by being his
gainsayers, but failed of their purpose. *Fell.*

'GAINST. prep. [for against.] See AGAINST.

Tremble, ye nations! who, secure before,
Laugh'd at those aims, that gains'd ourselves we
hate. *Dryden.*

To GA'INSTAND. v. a. ['gainst and stand.]

To withstand; to oppose; to resist. A
proper word, but not in use.

Love proved himself valiant, that dust with
the sword of recent duty gainstand the force of
so many enraged desires. *Sidney.*

GA'IRISH. adj. [geappian, to dress fine, Saxon.]

1. Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine.

Three or four wild outrage in apparel, huge hofe,
monstrous hats, and gairish colours. *Ascham.*

I could see then poor shadow, painted queen,
The pretension of but what I was;
A mother only mock'd with two fair babes;
A dream of what thou wast, a gairish flash.
To be the aim of every dangerous shot. *Shakspeare.*

There in close covert by some brook,
Where no profane eye may look,
Hide me from day's gairish eye. *Milton.*

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

Fame and glory transport a man out of
himself; it makes the mind loose and gairish;
scatters the spirits, and leaves a kind of diffu-
sion upon all the faculties. *South.*

GA'IRISHNESS. n. f. [from gairish.]

1. Finery; flaunting gaudiness.

2. Flighty or extravagant joy.

Let your hope be without vanity, or gairishness,
of spirit, but sober, grave, and silent. *Taylor.*

GAIT. n. f. [*gat*, Dutch.]

1. A way: as, gang your gait.

Good youth, address thy gait unto her;
Be not denied access, stand at her door. *Shakspeare.*

2. March; walk.

Nought regarding, they kept on their gait,
And all her vain allacements did forsake. *Fairy Queen.*

Thou art so lean and meagre waxen late,
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gait.
Hubbard's Tale.

3. The manner and air of walking.

Great Juno comes; I know her by her gait.
Shakespeare.
He had in his person, in his aspect, the appearance of a great man, which he preserved in his gait and motion.
Clarendon.

A third, who, by his gait
And fierce demeanour, seems the prince of hell.
Milton.

Leviathans
Wallowing, unwieldy, enormous in their gait.
Milton.

I describ'd his way,
Bent all on speed, and mark'd his airy gait.
Milton.

GALA'GE. n. f. A shepherd's clog. Not in use.

My heart-blood is well-nigh frozen, I feel;
And my galage grown fast to my heel. *Spenser.*

GALA'NGAL. n. f. [*galange*, French.] A medicinal root.

The lesser *galangal* is in pieces, about an inch or two long, of the thickness of a man's little finger; a brownish red colour, extremely hot and pungent. The larger *galangal* is in pieces, about two inches or more in length, and an inch in thickness: its colour is brown, with a faint cast of red in it: it has a disagreeable, but much less acid and pungent taste. *Hill.*

GALAXY. n. f. [*γαλαξία*; *galaxie*, Fr.] The milky way; a stream of light in the sky, consisting of many small stars.

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,
Seen in the galaxy. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

A brown, for which heaven would disband
The galaxy, and stars be tann'd. *Clarendon.*
Several lights will not be seen,
If there be nothing else between;
Men doubt, because they stand so thick i' th' sky,
If those be stars that paint the galaxy. *Cowley.*

We dare not undertake to show what advantage
is brought to us by those innumerable stars in the galaxy. *Bentley.*

GALBANUM. n. f. A resinous gum.

We meet with *galbanum* sometimes in loose granules, called drops of tears, which is the purest, and sometimes in large masses. It is soft like wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yellowish or reddish colour; its smell is strong and disagreeable. It is of a middle nature between a gum and a resin, being inflammable as a resin, and soluble in water as a gum, and will not dissolve in oil as pure resins do. It is the produce of an umbelliferous plant. *Hill.*

I yielded indeed a pleasant odour, like the best myrrh; as *galbanum*. *Ecclus.*

GALE. n. f. [*gahling*, hally, sudden, German.] A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.

What happy gale
Blows you to Padua here, from old Verona?
Shakespeare.

Winds
Of gentlest gale Arabian odours fann'd
From their soft wings, and Flora's earliest smells.
Milton.

Fresh gales and gentle air.
Umbria's green retreats,
Where western gales eternally reside. *Addison.*

GA'LEATED. adj. [*galeatus*, Latin.]

1. Covered as with a helmet.

A *galeated* helmet copped, and in shape somewhat more conical than any of the foregoing.
Woodward on Fossils.

2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower resembling a helmet, as the monkshood.

GALER'ICULATE. adj. [from *galerus*, Lat.] Covered as with a hat.

GA'LIOT. n. f. [*galotte*, French.] A little galley or sort of brigantine, built very light and fit for chase. It carries but one mast, and two or three patereroes. It can both sail and row, and has sixteen or twenty seats for the rowers, with one man to each oar. *Diff.*

Bonaparte sent two notable pirates with thirty *galottes*, who, landing their men, were valiantly encountered, and forced again to their *galottes*. *Kneller's History.*

GAILL. n. f. [*zeala*, Sax. *galle*, Dut.]

1. The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its suppos'd bitterness.

Come to my woman's breast,
And take my milk for gail, you murdering min-
nisters! *Shakespeare.*

A honey tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shakespeare.*
This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming the *gall* bitter, as their proverb implies. It's as bitter as gall; whereas there's nothing gustable sweeter; and what is most unctuous must needs partake of a sweet favour. *Harvey.*

Gall is the greatest resolvent of curdled milk: *Berthave* has given at a time one drop of the *gall* of an eel with success. *Arbuthnot's Diet.*

2. The part which contains the bile.

The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did cast the *gall* of the sacrifice behind the altar. *Brown.*

3. Any thing extremely bitter.

Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you send,
Though ink be made of gall. *Shakespeare.*

Poison be their drink!
Gall, worse than gall, the daintiest meat they taste! *Shakespeare.*

She still insults, and you must still adore;
Giant that the honey's much, the *gall* is more.
Dryden's Juvenal.

4. Rancour; malignity.

They did great hurt unto his title, and have left a perpetual *gall* in the mind of the people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

5. Anger; bitterness of mind.

Suppose your hero were a lover,
Though he before had *gall* and rage;
He grows dispirited and low,
He hates the fight, and shuns the blow. *Prior.*

6. A slight hurt by fretting off the skin. [from the verb.]

This is the fatallest wound; as much superior to the former, as a gangrene is to a *gall* or scratch. *Government of the Tongue.*

7. [from *galla*.]

Galls or *gallnuts* are preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on trees; but those of the oak only are used in medicine. We have oriental and European *galls*: the oriental are brought from Aleppo, of the bigness of a large nutmeg, with tubercles on their surface, of a very firm texture, and a disagreeable, acerb, and astringent taste. The European *galls* are of the same size, with perfectly smooth surfaces: they are lighter, often spongy, and cavernous within, and always of a lax texture. They have a less austere taste, and are of much less value than the first sort. The general history of *galls* is this: An insect of the fly kind wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole deposits her egg: the lacerated vessels of the tree discharging their contents, form a tumour or woody case about the hole, where the egg is thus secured from all injuries. This tumour also serves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg, which, as soon as it is in its wing'd state, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the *gall*; and where no hole is seen, the maggot, or its remains, are sure to be found within. It has been observed, that the oak does not produce *galls* in cold countries: but this observation shall be confined to the medicinal *galls*; for all those excrescences which we call oak-apples, oak-grapes,

and oak-cones, are true *galls*, though less firm in their texture. *Hill.*

Besides the acorns, the oak beareth *galls*, oak-apples, and oak-nuts. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Malpighi, in his treatise of *galls*, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and morbose excrescences, demonstrates that all such excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited by some venenose liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed. *Ray.*

The Aleppo *galls*, wherewith we make ink, are no other than cases of insects, which are bred in them. *Derham.*

TO GALL. v. a. [*galer*, French.]

1. To hurt by fretting the skin.

I'll touch my point
With this contagion, that, if I *gall* him slightly,
It may be death. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
His yoke is easy, when by us embraced;
But loads and *galls*, if on our necks 'tis cast. *Dryden.*

A carrier, when he would think of a remedy for his *galled* horse, begins with calling his eyes upon all things. *Lact.*

On the monarch's speech Achilles broke,
And furious thus, and interrupting spoke,
Tyrant, I well deserv'd thy *galling* chain. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. To impair; to wear away.

He doth object, I am too great of birth;
And that my state being *gall'd* with my expense,
I seek to heal it only by his wealth. *Shakespeare.*
If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would *gall* the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houses. *Ray.*

3. To tease; to fret; to vex.

In honour of that action, and to *gall* their minds who did not so much commend it, he wrote his book. *Hosker.*

What they seem contented with, even for that very cause we reject; and there is nothing but it pleases us the better, if we espy that it *gall*eth them. *Hosker.*

When I shew justice,
I pity those I do not know;
Which a dismiss'd offence would after *gall*. *Shakespeare.*

All studies here I solemnly defy,
Save how to *gall* and pinch this Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

No man commits any sin but his conscience smites him, and his guilty mind is frequently *galled* with the remembrance of it. *Tillotson.*

4. To harass; to mischief; to keep in a state of uneasiness.

The Helots had gotten new heart, and with divers sorts of shot from corners of streets and house-windows *galled* them. *Sidney.*

Light demerces from afar they throw,
Fasten'd with leather thongs, to *gall* the foe. *Dryden's Æneid.*

In our wars against the French of old, we used to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows. *Addison.*

TO GALL. v. n. To fret.

I have seen you gleecking and *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shakespeare.*

GA'LLANT. adj. [*galant*, French; from *gala*, fine dress, Spanish.]

1. Gay; well dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.

A place of broad rivers, wherein shall go no gaily with oars, neither shall *gallant* ships pass thereby. *Lyttel.*

The gay, the wife, the *gallant*, and the grave,
Subdu'd alike, all but one passion have. *Waller.*

2. Brave; high-spirited; daring; magnanimous.

Scorn, that any should kill his uncle, made him seek his revenge in manner *gallant* enough. *Sidney.*

But, fare thee well, thou art a *gallant* youth. *Shakespeare.*

A *gallant* man, whose thoughts fly at the highest game, requires no further insight. *Digby.*

3. Fine; noble; spacious.

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith;
But hollow men, like horses hot at hand,
Make *gallant* show and promise of their mettle.

Shakespeare.

4. Courty with respect to ladies.

He discoursed, how *gallant* and how brave a thing it would be for his highness to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch home his mistress.

Clarendon.

When first the soul of love is sent abroad,
The gay troops begin

In *gallant* thought to plume their painted wings.

Thomson.

GALLANT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man.

The new proclamation.

—What is 't for?

—The reformation of our travell'd *gallants*,
That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and
taylor.

Shakespeare.

The *gallants* and lusty youths of Naples came
and offered themselves unto *Vastus*.

Knotter.

The *gallants*, to protect the lady's right,
Their fauchions brandish'd at the grisly sight.

Dryden.

Gallants, look to 't, you say there are no
sprights;

But I'll come dance about your beds at nights.

Dryden.

2. A whoremaster, who carresses women to debauch them.

One, worn to pieces with age, shews himself
a young *gallant*.

Shakespeare.

She had left the good man at home, and
brought away her *gallant*.

Addison's Spectator.

3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage. In the two latter senses it has commonly the accent on the last syllable.

GALLANTLY. *adv.* [from *gallant*.]

1. Gayly; splendidly.

2. Bravely; nobly; generously.

You have not dealt so *gallantly* with us as we did with you in a parallel case: last year a paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman.

Swift.

GALLANTRY. *n. f.* [*galanterie*, French.]

1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence; glittering grandeur; ostentatious finery.

Make the sea shine with *gallantry*, and all
The English youth flock to their admiral.

Waller.

2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity.

The eminence of your condition, and the *gallantry* of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and ennobling study of nature.

Glanville's Sceptis, Preface.

3. A number of gallants.

Hector, Drifobus, and all the *gallantry* of
Troy, I would have arm'd to-day.

Shakespeare.

4. Courtship; refined address to women.

The martial Moors, in *gallantry* refin'd,
Invent new arts to make their charmers kind.

Glanville.

5. Vitious love; lewdness; debauchery.

It looks like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided she be not a prostitute; as if there were a certain point where *gallantry* ends, and infamy begins.

Swift.

GALLEASS. *n. f.* [*galeas*, Fr.] A heavy

low-built vessel, with both sails and oars. It carries three masts, but they cannot be lowered, as in a galley. It has thirty-two seats for rowers, and six or seven slaves to each. To carry three

tire of guns at the head, and at the stern there are two tire of guns. *DiA.*

My father hath no less

Than three great argosies, besides two *galleasses*,
And twelve tight gallees.

Shakespeare.

The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten *galleasses*.

Addison.

GALLE'ON. *n. f.* [*galion*, French.] A large ship with four or sometimes five decks, now in use only among the Spaniards.

I assured them that I would stay for them at Trinidad, and that no force should drive me thence, except I were sunk, or set on fire by the Spanish *galleons*.

Raleigh's Apology.

The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, whereof *galleasses* and *galleons* seventy-two, goodly ships, like floating towers or castles.

Bacon's Hist. with Spain.

GALLERY. *n. f.* [*galerie*, French; derived by *Du Cange* from *galeria*, low Latin, a fine room.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In most part there had been framed by art such pleasant arbors, that, one answering another, they became a *gallery* aloft from tree to tree, almost round about, which below gave a perfect shadow.

Sidney.

High lifted up were many lofty towers,
And goodly *galleries* fair overlaid.

Spenser.

Your *gallery*

Have we pass'd through, not without much content.

Shakespeare.

The row of return on the banquet side, let it be all stately *galleries*, in which *galleries* let there be three cupolas.

Bacon.

A private *gallery* 'twixt th' apartments led,
Not to the foe yet known.

Denham.

Nor is the shape of our cathedrals proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with *galleries* gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the parish churches of London are driving space, as appears by the many *galleries* every day built in them.

Graunt.

There are covered *galleries* that lead from the palace to five different churches.

Addison.

2. The seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

While all its throngs the *gallery* extends,
And all the thunder of the pit ascends.

Pope.

GALLETYLE. *n. f.* I suppose this word has the same import with *gallopot*.

Make a compound body of glass and *galley*; that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcodon, being a flint between a porcelaine and a glass.

Bacon's Phys. Rem.

GALLEY. *n. f.* [*galca*, Italian; *galere*, French; derived as some think, from *galca*, a helmet, pictured anciently on the prow; as others from *galdere*, the swordfish; as others from *gallean*, expressing in Syriac men exposed to the sea. From *galley* come *galkasi*, *gallean*, *galist*.]

1. A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean.

Great Neptune grieved underneath the load
Of ships, hulks, *galley*s, barks, and brigandines.

Fairfax.

In the ages following, navigation did every where greatly decay, by the use of *galley*s, and such vessels as could hardly brook the ocean.

Bauch's New Atlantic.

Jafon ranged the coasts of Asia the Left in an open boat or kind of *galley*. *Raleigh's History.*

On oozy ground his *galley*s roared;

Their heads are turn'd to sea, their stems to shore.

Dryden.

2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them.

The most voluptuous person, were he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courtships every day, would find it the greatest torment that could befall him: he would fly to the mines and the *galley*s for his recreation, and to the spade and the mattock for a diversion from the misery of a continual uninterrupted pleasure.

South.

GALLEY-SLAVE. *n. f.* [*galley* and *slave*.]

A man condemned for some crime to row in the *galley*s.

As if one chain were not sufficient to load poor men, he must be clogged with innumerable chains: this is just such another freedom as the Turkish *galley-slaves* do enjoy.

Bramhall.

Hardened *galley-slaves* despise manumission.

Decay of Piety.

The furies gently dash against the shore,
Flocks quit the plains, and *galley-slaves* their oar.

Gerrick.

GALLIARD. *n. f.* [*gaillard*, French; imagined to be derived from the Gaulish *ard*, genius; and *gay*.]

1. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow.

Seiden is a *gaillard* by himself.

Cleveland.

2. An active, nimble, spritely dance. It is in both senses now obsolete.

I did think, by the excellent constitution of thy leg, it was form'd under the star of a *gaillard*.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

There's nought in France

That can be with a nimble *gaillard* won:

You cannot revel into dukedoms there.

Shaks.

If there be any that would take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on; as musicians use to do with those that dance too long *gaillards*.

Bacon.

The tripl's and changing of times have an agreement with the changes of motion; as when *gaillard* time and measure time are in the melody of one dance.

Bacon.

GALLIARDE. *n. f.* [French.] Merriment; exuberant gayety. Not in use.

At my nativity my ascendant was the watery sign of Scorpius: I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me: I am no way facetious, nor disposed for the mirth and *galliarde* of company.

Brown's Rel. Med.

GALLICISM. *n. f.* [*gallicisme*, French; from *gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language: such as, he *figured* in controversy; he *beld* this conduct; he *beld* the same language that another had *beld* before: with many other expressions to be found in the pages of *Bolingbroke*.

In English I would have *gallicisms* avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our speech.

Felton on the Clackets.

GALLIGASKINS. *n. f.* [*Calige Gallo-Vasconum*. *Skinner.*] Large open hose. Not used but in ludicrous language.

My *galligaskins*, that have long withstood
The winter's fury, and encroaching frosts,
By time subdu'd, what will not time subdue,
An horrid chasm disclose.

Philips.

GALLIMATIA. *n. f.* [*galimatias*, Fr.] Nonsense; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAU'FRY. *n. f.* [*gallimaufree*, Fr.]

1. A hotch-potch, or hah of several sorts of broken meat; a medley.

Hammer.

GAL

They have made of our English tongue a *galimaufry*, or hodge-podge of all other speeches.

Spenser.

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

They have a dance, which the wenches say is a *galimaufry* of gambols, because they are not in't.

Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.

The painter, who, under pretence of diverting the eyes, would fill his picture with such varieties as alter the truth of history, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere *galimaufry* of his work.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

3. It is used by *Shakspeare* ludicrously of a woman.

Sir John affects thy wife.

—Why, sir, my wife is not young.

—He woos both high and low, both rich and poor;

He loves thy *galimaufry* friend.

Shakspeare.

GA'LLIOT. *n. f.* [*galiotte*, French.] A small swift galley.

Barbarossa departing out of Hellespontus with eighty gallees and certain *galliots*, shaped his course towards Italy.

Knotes's History.

GA'LLIPOT. *n. f.* [*gleye*, Dutch, shining earth. *Skinner.* The true derivation is from *gala*, Spanish, finery. *Gala*, or *gallypot*, is a fine painted pot.] A pot painted and glazed, commonly used for medicines.

Plato said his master Socrates was like the apothecary's *gallipots*, that had on the outside apes, owls, and satyrs; but within, precious drugs.

Bacon's Aphorisms.

Here phials in nice discipline are set;

There *gallipots* are rang'd in alphabet.

Garrh.

Alexandrian thought it unsafe to trust the real secret of his phial and *gallipot* to any man.

Spectator.

Thou that dost *Æsculapius* decide,

And o'er his *gallipots* in triumph ride.

Fenton.

GA'LLON. *n. f.* [*gelo*, low Latin.] A liquid measure of four quarts.

Beat them into powder, and boil them in a gallon of wine, in a vessel close stopp'd.

Wijeman's Surgery.

GALLOON. *n. f.* [*galon*, French.] A kind of close lace made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

To GALLOP. *v. n.* [*galoper*, French.] Derived by all the etymologists, after *Budaus*, from *καλῶς*; but perhaps it comes from *gant*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch; that is, to go on full speed.]

1. To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once.

I did hear

The galloping of horse: who was't come by?

Shakspeare's Macbeth.

His steeds will be restrain'd,

But gallop lively down th' western hill.

Danue.

In such a shape grim Saturn did restrain

His heav'nly limbs, and flow'd with such a mane,

When half surpris'd, and fearing to be seen,

The leacher gallop'd from his jealous queen.

Dryden's Virgil.

2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.

Seeing such streams of blood as threatened a drowning life, we galloped toward them to part them.

Sidney.

They 'gan espy

An armed knight towards them gallop fast,

That seem'd from some seated foe to fly.

Fairy Queen.

He who fair and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one he meets, though he gallop all day full speed.

Locke.

3. To move very fast.

GAL

The golden sun

Gallops the zodiac in his glit'ring coach.

Shaks.

Whom dost thou gallop withal?

—With a thief to the gallows.

Shakspeare.

He that rides post through a country may, from the transient view, tell how in general the parts lie: such superficial ideas he may collect in galloping over it.

Locke.

GALLOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed; in which, making a kind of a leap forward, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the same time; and while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almost at once.

Farrier's Dict.

GA'LOPER. *n. f.* [from gallop.]

1. A horse that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horses for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough *gallopers*, though some of them are very fleet.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. A man that rides fast, or makes great haste.

To GA'LOW. *v. a.* [*axelpen*, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright.

The wasteful flies

Gallop the very wand'ers of the dark,

And make them keep their caves.

Shakspeare.

GA'LOWAY. *n. f.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north; probably as coming originally from Galloway, a shire in Scotland.

GA'LOWASSES. *n. f.*

1. It is worn likewise of footmen under their shirts of mail, the which footmen the Irish call *gallowassers*: the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for *gallogla* signifies an English servitor or yeoman. And he being so armed in a long shirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *pedes gravis armatura*; and was instead of the footmen that now wear a corset, before the corset was used, or almost invented.

Spenser on Ireland.

2. [*Hanner*, otherwise than *Spenser*.] Soldiers among the wild Irish, who serve on horseback.

A puissant and mighty pow'r
Of *gallowassers* and stout kernes,
Is marching hitherward in proud array.

Shaks.

GA'LOW. } *n. f.* [It is used by some in
GA'LLOWS. } the singular; but by more
only in the plural, or sometimes has
another plural *gallowyses*. *Galgo*, Goth.
zealga, Saxon; *galge*, Dutch; which
some derive from *galalus furca*, Latin;
others from גלגל high, others from
gallu, Welsh, power; but it is probably
derived like *gallows*, to fright, from
axelpen, the gallows being the great
object of legal terror.]

1. A beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged.

This monster sat like a hangman upon a pair of *gallows*: in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, in his left hand a purse of money.

Sidney.

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O, there were desolation of *galkers* and *gallowyses*.

Shakspeare's Cymbeline.

I prophesied if a *gallows* were on land,

This fellow could not drown.

Shakspeare.

GAM

He took the mayor aside, and whispered him that execution must that day be done, and therefore required him that a pair of *gallows* should be erected.

Hayward.

A poor fellow, going to the *gallows*, may be allowed to feel the smart of waists while he is upon Tyburn road.

Swift.

2. A wretch that deserves the gallows.

Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.

—Ay, and a shrewd unhappy *gallows* too.

Shakspeare.

GA'LLOWSFREE. *adj.* [*gallows* and *free*.]

Exempt by destiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowsfree* by my consent,
And nothing sadder, since he nothing meant.

Dryden.

GA'LLOWTREE. *n. f.* [*gallow* and *tree*.]

The tree of terror; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more defame,
On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his dearest dame.

Spenser.

A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got loose,
Drops into Styx, and turns a island ghoose.

Cleveland.

GAMBA'DE. } *n. f.* [*gamba*, Italian, a
GAMBA'DO. } leg.] Spatterdashies; boots worn upon the legs above the shoe.

The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambushes* once a week.

Dennis's Letters.

GAMBLER. *n. f.* [A cant word, I suppose, for *game* or *gamester*.] A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GAMBOGE. *n. f.* A concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature, heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. It is brought from America and the East Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambugia.

Hill.

To GAMBOL. *v. n.* [*gambiller*, Fr.]

1. To dance; to skip; to frisk; to jump for joy; to play merry frolicks.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,

Gambol'd before them.

Milton's Par. Lost.

The king of elfs, and little fairy queen,
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green.

Dryden.

The monsters of the flood
Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,
And heavy whales in awkward measures play.

Bope.

2. To leap; to start.

'Tis not madness
That I have utter'd; being nie to the test,
And I the matter will record, which madness
Would *gambol* from.

Shakspeare's Hamlet.

GAM'VOL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.

A gentleman had got a favourite spaniel, that would be still toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thousand pretty *gambols*.

L'Estrange.

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beats in *gambols* lust'd before their honest god.

Dryden.

2. A frolick; a wild prank.

For who did ever play his *gambols*,
With such unsufferable ramblings?

Hudibras.

GAM'BREL. *n. f.* [from *gamba*, *gambarella*, Italian.] The leg of a horse.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be so mixed as to make it a soft body, and yet to have the strength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horse's *gambrel*, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back.

Crow.

GAME. *n. f.* [*gaman*, a jeft, Iſlandick.]

1. Sport of any kind.

We have had paſtimes here, and pleaſing game.

Shakſpeare.

2. Jeſt: oppoſed to earneſt or ſeriouſneſs.

Then on her head they ſet a garland green,

And crowned her 'twiſt earneſt and 'twiſt game.

Spencer.

3. Insolent merriment; sportive insult.

Do they not ſeek occaſion of new quarrels,

On my refusal, to diſtreſs me more;

Or make a game of my calamities?

Milton.

4. A single match at play.

5. Advantage in play.

Mutual vouchers for our ſame we ſtand,

And play the game into each other's hand.

Dryd.

6. Scheme purſued; meaſures planned.

This ſeems to be the preſent game of that

crown, and that they will begin no other 'till they

ſee an end of this.

Temple.

7. Field ſports: as, the chace, falconry.

If about this hour he make his way,

Under the colour of his uſual game,

He ſhall here find his friends with horſe and men,

To ſet him free from his captivity.

Shakſpeare.

What arms to uſe, or nets to frame

Wild beaſts to combat, or to tame,

With all the myſ'tries of that game.

Waller.

Some ſportſmen, that were abroad upon game,

ſped a company of buſſards and cranes.

L'Eſtrange.

8. Animals purſued in the field; animals appropriated to legal ſportſmen.

Hunting, and men, not beaſts, ſhall be his

game.

With war, and hoſtile ſnare, ſuch as reſuſe

Subjection to his empire tyrannous.

Milton.

There is ſuch a variety of game ſpringing up be-

fore me, that I know not which to follow.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.

A bloodhound will follow the perſon he pur-

ſues, and all hounds the particular game they have

in chace.

Arbuthnot.

Go, with thy Cynthia hurt the pointed ſpear

At the rough bear, or chace the flying deer;

I and my Chloe take a nobler aim,

At human hearts we ſling, nor ever miſs the game.

Prior.

Proud Nimrod firſt the bloody chace began,

A mighty hunter, and his prey was man:

Our haughty Norman boatts that barb'rous name,

And makes his trembling ſlaves the royal game.

Pope.

Shorten my labour, if its length you blame,

For, grow but wiſe, you rob me of my game.

Young.

9. Solemn conteſts, exhibited as ſpectacles to the people.

The games are done, and Cæſar is returning.

Shakſpeare.

Milo, when ent'ring the Olympick game,

With a huge ox upon his ſhoulders came.

Denham.

To GAME. *v. n.* [*gaman*, Saxon.]

1. To play at any ſport.

2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

Gaming leaves no ſatisfaction behind it: it no

way profits either body or mind.

Locke.

GA'MECK. *n. f.* [*game* and *cock*.] A

cock bred to fight.

They manage the diſpute as fiercely as two

gamecocks in the pit.

Locke.

GA'ME-EGG. *n. f.* [*game* and *egg*.] An

egg from which a fighting cock is bred.

Thus boys hatch game-cocks under birds of prey,

To make the fowl more furious for the fray.

Garth.

GA'MEKEEPER. *n. f.* [*game* and *keep*.] A

perſon who looks after game, and ſees

it is not deſtroyed.

GA'MESOME. *adj.* [*from game*.] Frolick-

ſome; gay; ſportive; playful; ſportful.

Geron, though old, yet gameſome, kept one end with Coſma.

Sidney.

I am not gameſome; I do lack ſome part

Of that quick ſpirit that is in Antony.

Shakſp.

The gam ſome wind among her truſties play,

And curleth up thoſe growing riches ſhort.

Fairfax.

Belial, in like gameſome mood.

Milton.

This gameſome humour of children ſhould ra-

ther be encouraged, to keep up their ſpirits and

improve their ſtrength and health, than curbed

or reſtrained.

Locke.

GA'MESOMENESS. *n. f.* [*from gameſome*.]

Sportiveſneſs; merriment.

GA'MESOMELY. *adv.* [*from gameſome*.]

Merrily.

GA'MESTER. *n. f.* [*from game*.]

1. One who is vitiouſly addicted to play.

Keep a gameſter from the dice, and a good

ſtudent from his book, and it is wonderful.

Shakſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

A gameſter, the greater maſter he is in his art,

the worſe man he is.

Bacon.

Gameſters for whole patrimonies play;

The ſteward brings the deeds, which muſt convey

The whole eſtate.

Dryden's Juvenal.

Could we look into the mind of a common

gameſter, we ſhould ſee it full of nothing but

trumps and matadors: her flumbers are haunted

with kings, queens, and knaves.

Addiſon.

All the ſuperſtuous whims relate,

That fill a female gameſter's pate;

What agony of ſoul ſhe feels

To ſee a knave's inverted heels.

Swift.

Her youngſt daughter is run away with a

gameſter, a man of great beauty, who in dreſſing

and dancing has no ſuperior.

Law.

2. One who is engaged at play.

When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,

The gentle gameſter is the ſooner winner.

Shakſp.

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes

ſee no more than one; or that a gameſter ſeeth

always more than a looker-on: but, when all is

done, the help of good counſil is that which

ſetteth buſineſs ſtrait.

Bacon.

3. A merry frolickſome perſon.

You're a merry gameſter,

My lord Sands.

Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.

4. A prostitute. Not in uſe.

She's impudent, my lord,

And was a common gameſter to the camp.

Shakſpeare.

GA'MMER. *n. f.* [*of uncertain etymology*;

perhaps from *grand mere*, and therefore

uſed commonly to old women.] The

compellation of a woman correſponding

to *gaſſer*: as, *Gammer Gurton's Needle*.

An old play.

GA'MMON. *n. f.* [*gambone*, Italian.]

1. The buttock of a hog ſalted and dried;

the lower end of the ſtitch.

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was ſold:

A ruſty gammon of ſome ſeven years old.

Dryd.

Gameſons, that give a reliſh to the taſte,

And potted fowl, and fiſh, come in ſo faſt,

That ere the fiſt is out, the ſecond ſinks.

Dryd.

2. A kind of play with dice.

The quick dice,

In thunder leaping from the box, awake

The ſounding gammon.

Thomſon's Autumn.

GA'MUT. *n. f.* [*gama*, Italian.] The

ſcale of muſical notes.

Maſter, before you touch the inſtrument,

To learn the order of my fingering,

I muſt begin with rudiments of art,

To teach you gamut in a briefer ſort.

Shakſpeare.

When by the gamut ſome muſicians make

A perfect ſong, others will undertake,

By the ſame gamut chang'd, to equal it:

Things ſimply good can never be uſt.

Donne.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the ſtage,

That ran by out, and through the gamut rage;

In ſongs and airs expreſs their martial fire,

Combat in trills, and in a fugue expire.

Addiſon.

'GAN, for began, from 'gin for begin.

The noble knight 'gan feel

His vital force to faint.

Spencer.

To GANCH. *v. a.* [*ganciare*, from *gancio*,

a hook, Italian; *ganche*, French.] To

drop from a high place upon books, by

way of puniſhment: a practice in

Turkey, to which *Smith* alludes in his

Pocockius.

Cohors catenis qua pia ſtridulis

Gemunt onusti, vel ſude trans ſinum

Luctantur ædâ, pendulive

Sanguineis trepidant in uncis.

Muſe Angl.

GA'NDER. *n. f.* [*gandya*, Saxon.] The

male of the goole.

As deep drinketh the goole as the gander.

Camden's Remains.

One gander will ſerve five geeſe.

Mortimer.

To GANG. *v. n.* [*ganga*, Dutch;

gangan, Saxon; *gang*, Scottiſh.] To

go; to walk. An old word not now

uſed, except ludicrously.

But let them gang alone,

As they have brewed, ſo let them bear blame.

Spencer.

Your flaunting beaus gang with their breaths

open.

Arbuthnot.

GANG. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] A number

herding together; a troop; a company;

a tribe; a herd. It is ſeldom uſed but

in contempt or abhorrence.

O, you pandery rascals! there's a knot, a

gang, a pack, a conſpiracy againſt me.

Shakſpeare.

As a gang of thieves were ſobbing a houſe,

a maſtiff ſett a barking.

L'Eſtrange.

Admitted in among the gang,

He ſets and talks as they befriend him.

Pope.

GANGHON. *n. f.* [*French*.] A kind of

flower.

Amſworſth.

GA'NGLION. *n. f.* [*γανγλιον*.] A tumour

in the tendinous and nervous parts.

Boneſetters uſually repreſent every bone diſ-

located, though poſſibly it be but a ganglion, or

other crude tumour or preternatural protuberance

of ſome part of a joint.

Wiſeman.

To GA'NGRENATE. *v. a.* [*from gan-*

grene.] To produce a gangrene; to

mortify.

Parts cauterized, gangrenated, ſiderated, and

mortified, become black, the radical moiſture or

vital ſulphur ſuffering an extinction.

To GA'NGRENE. v. n. To become mortified.

Wounds immedicable
Rankle and fester, and *gangrene*.

To black mortification. *Milton's Agonistes.*

As phlegmons are subject to mortification, so also in fat bodies they are apt to *gangrene* after opening, if that fat be not speedily digested out.

Wise man's Surgery.

GA'NGRENOUS. adj. [from *gangrene*.] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hæmorrhages, pustules red, lead-coloured, black and *gangrenous*. *Arbuthnot.*

GA'NGWAY. n. f. In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other. *DiD.*

GA'NGWEEK. n. f. [*gang* and *week*.] Rogation week, when processions are made to illustrate the bounds of parishes. *DiD.*

GA'NTELOPE. } n. f. [*gantlet* is only cor-
**GA'NTLET. } rupted from *gantelope*;
gant, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch.]
A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.**

But would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,

Would'st thou to run the *gantlet* these expose,

To a whole company of hob-nail'd shoes? *Dryd.*

Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the *gantlet* through the several classes. *Locke.*

GA'NZÁ. n. f. [*ganza*, Spanish, a goose.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And favour strongly of the *ganza's*. *Hudibras.*

GAOL. n. f. [*geol*, Welsh; *geole*, French.] A prison; a place of confinement. It is always pronounced and too often written *jail*, and sometimes *goal*.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my *goal*.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

Have I been ever free, and mult my house

By my retentive enemy, my *goal*? *Shakspeare.*

If we meant to thrive and do good, break open

the *goals*, and let out the prisoners. *Shakspeare.*

To GAOL. v. a. [from the noun.] To imprison; to commit to gaol.

Gasting vagabonds was chargeable, peevish, and of no open example. *Bacon.*

GA'OLDELIVERY. n. f. [*gaol* and *delivery*.] The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison.

Then duth'th' aspring soul the body leave,
Which we call death; but were it known to ail,
What life our souls do by this death receive,
Men would at birth of *gaol-delivery* call. *Darwin.*

These make a general *gaol-delivery* of souls, not for punishment. *South.*

GA'OLER. n. f. [from *gaol*.] Keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed.

This is a gentle provost; seldom, when

The fabled *gaoler* is the friend of men. *Shakspeare.*

I know not how or why my fury *gaoler*,

Hard as his iron, and insolent as power

When put in vulgar hands, cleaveth,

Put off the brute. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

From the polite part of mankind she had been banished and injured, 'till the death of her *gaoler*. *Tatler.*

GAP. n. f. [from *gape*.]

1. An opening in a broken fence.

Behold the despair,

By custom and covetous pates;

By *gap* and opening of gates. *Toffler's Husbandry.*

With tedious and with furies to the bounds

And crystal wall of heav'n; which, opening wide,

Roll'd inward, and a spacious *gap* disclosed

Into the wasteful deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Bushes are most failing of any for dead hedges,

or to mend *gaps*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

I fought for a man, says God, that should

make up the hedge, and stand in the *gap* before

me, for the land that I should not destroy it. *Rogers.*

2. A breach.

The lust of that city concerned the christian commonwealth; manifold miseries afterwards ensued by the opening of that *gap* to all that side of christendom. *Knox.*

3. Any passage.

So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear
Full in the *gap* and hopes the hunted bear,
And hears him rustling in the wood. *Dryden.*

4. An avenue; an open way.

The former kings of England passed into them a great part of their prerogatives; which though then it was well intended, and perhaps well deserved, yet now such a *gap* of mischief lies open thereby, that I could wish it were well stopped. *Spenser.*

5. A hole; a deficiency.

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose, it would make a great *gap* in your honour. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Nor is it any boteh or *gap* in the works of nature. *Morse.*

6. Any interstice; a vacuity.

Each one demand, and answer to his part

Perform'd in this wide *gap* of time, since first

We were sever'd. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

That I might sleep out this great *gap* of time

my Antony is away. *Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

To make 'twixt words and lines huge *gaps*,

Wide as meridians in maps. *Hudibras.*

One can receive a languishing conversation by a sudden surprising sentence; another is more devious in seconding; a third can fill the *gap* with laughing. *Swift.*

7. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation of two successive vowels.

The hiatus, or *gap* between two words, is caused by two vowels opening on each other. *Pope.*

8. To *step a GAP*. To escape by some mean thist: alluding to hedges mended with dead bushes, till the quicksets will grow.

His policy consists in setting traps,
In finding ways and means, and *stepping gaps*. *Swift.*

9. To *stand in the GAP*. To make defence; to expose himself for the protection of something in danger.

What would become of the church, if there were none more concerned for her rights than this? Who would *stand in the gap*? *Leffey.*

GAP-TOOTHED. adj. [*gap* and *tooth*.]

Having interstices between the teeth.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are distinguished from each other, as much as the mincing lady prioress and the broad speaking *approched* wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

To GAPE. v. n. [*geapan*, Saxon.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.

Some men there are love not a *gaping* pig;
Some, that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakspeare.*

Gaping or yawning, and stretching, do pass from man to man; for that that causeth *gaping*

and stretching is when the spirits are a little heavy by any vapour. *Arbuthnot.*

She stretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to die. *Swift.*

2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.

As callow birds,

Whose mother's kill'd in seeking of the prey,

Cry in their nest, and think her long away:

And at each least that stirs, each blast of wind,

Gape for the food which they must never find. *Dryden.*

As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,

And *gape* upon the gather'd clouds for rain,

Then first the market meets it in the sky,

And with wet wings, joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*

3. To desire earnestly; to crave; with *for*.

To her grim death appears in all her shapes;

The hungry grave *for* her due tribute *gapes*. *Denham.*

To thy fortune be not thou a slave;

For what hast thou to fear beyond the grave?

And thou, who *gap'st* for my estate; draw near;

For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear. *Dryd.*

4. With *after*.

What shall we say of those who spend their days in *gaping after* court-favour and preferments? *L'Estrange.*

5. With *at*.

Many have *gaped at* the church revenues; but before they could swallow them, have had their mouths stopped in the church-yard. *South.*

6. To open in fissures or holes.

If it affame my noble father's person,

I'll speak to it though tell itself should *gape*

And bid me hold my peace. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

May that ground *gape*, and swallow me alive,

Where I shall kneel to him that slew my father. *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*

The great horse-mussel, with one fine shell,

doth *gape* and shut as the oysters do. *Bacon.*

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the incisions of the plough, and when it *gapes* and greedily opens itself to drink in the dew of heaven or the refreshments of a shower. *South.*

The mouth of a little artery and nerve *gapes* into the cavity of these vessels. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

7. To open with a breach.

The planks, their patchy coverings wash'd away,

Now yield, and now a yawning breach display:

The roaring waters, with a hostile tide,

Rush through the ruins of her *gaping* side. *Dryden.*

That all these actions can be performed by aliment, as well as medicines, is plain; by observing the effects of different substances upon the fluids and solids, when the vessels are open and *gape* by a wound. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To open; to have an hiatus.

There is not, to the best of my remembrance, one vowel *gaping* on a another for want of a *cæura* in this poem. *Dryden.*

9. To make a noise with open throat.

And, if my mule can through past ages lee,

That noisy, nauseous, *gaping* fool is he. *Recommen.*

10. To stare with hope or expectation.

Others will *gape* at anticipate

The cabinet designs of fate;

Apply to wizards, to forer

What shall, and what shall never be. *Hudibras.*

11. To stare with wonder.

Parts of different species jumbled together according to the mad imagination of the dawner;

and the end of all this to cause laughter: a very monster in a Bartholomew fair, for the mob to *gape at*. *Dryden's Discrepancy.*

Where elevated o'er the *gaping* crowd,
Clasp'd in the heard the perjurd head is bow'd,

Belimes retreat. *Gay's Trivia.*

12. To stare irreverently.

They have *gaped* upon me with the r mouth. *South.*

GA'PER. n. f. [from *gape*.]

1. One who opens his mouth.

2. One who starts foolishly.

3. One who longs or craves.

The golden shower of the dissolved abbey-lands rained well near into every gaper's mouth.

Carroll's Survey of Cornwall.

GAR, in Saxon, signifies a weapon; *Eadgar* is a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, a noble weapon. *Gibson's Camden.*

To GAR, *v. a.* [*giera*, Islandick.] To cause; to make. Obsolete. It is still used in Scotland.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what *gars* thee greet?
What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs yorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds so sweet?
Or art thou of thy loved lads forlorn. *Spenser.*

GARB, *n. f.* [*garbe*, French.]

1. Dress; clothes; habit.

Thus Belial, with words cloth'd in reason's *garb*,
Counsel'd ignoble ease and peaceful sloth.

Milton.

He puts himself into the *garb* and habit of a professor of physick, and sets up. *L'Estrange.*

2. Fashion of dress.

Horace's wit, and Virgil's state,
He did not steal, but emulate;
And when he would like them appear,
Their *garb*, but not their cloaths did wear.

Denham.

3. Exterior appearance.

This is some fellow,
Who, having been prais'd for bluntness, doth as-
fect

A saucy roughness and constrains the *garb*
Quite from his nature. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

GARBAGE, *n. f.* [*garbear*, Spanish. This etymology is very doubtful.] The bowels; the offal; that part of the inwards which is separated and thrown away.

The cloyed will,
That satiate, yet unsatisfy'd desire, that tub
Both fill'd and running, ravening first the lamb,
Longs after for the *garbage*. *Shakespeare.*

Lust, though to a radiant angel link'd
Will fate itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on *garbage*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

A clam more senseless than the rog'ry
Of old usury and aug'ry,
That out of *garbage* of cattle

Presag'd th' events of truce or battle. *Hudibras.*
Who without aversion, ever look'd
On holy *garbage*, though by Homer cook'd?

Roscommon.

When your rective condign punishment, you run
to your confessor, that parcel of guts and *garbage*.
Dryden.

GARBEL, *n. f.* A plank next the keel of a ship. *Bailey.*

GARBIDGE, } *n. f.* Corrupted from
GARBISH, } *garbage.*

All shavings of horns, hoofs of cattle, blood,
and *garbridge*, is good manure for land. *Mortimer.*

In Newfoundland they improve their ground
with the *garbish* of fish. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GARBLE, *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Italian.] To sift; to part; to separate the good from the bad.

But you who fathers and traditions take,
And *garble* some, and some you quite forsake.
Dryden.

Had our author 'et down this command, with-
out *garbling*, as God gave it, and joined mother to
father, it had made directly against him. *Locke.*

The understanding works to collate, combine,
and *garble* the images and ideas, the imagination
and memory present to it. *Locke.*

GARBLER, *n. f.* [from *garble*.] He who separates one part from another.

A farther secret in this clause may best be dis-
covered by the projectors, or at least the *garblers*
of it. *Swift's Examiner.*

GA'RHILL, *n. f.* [*garbouille*, French; *garbuglio*, Italian.] Disorder; tumult; uproar. *Hammer.*

Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
What *garbills* the awak'd. *Shakespeare.*

GARD, *n. f.* [*garde*, French.] Ward-ship; care; custody.

GARDEN, *n. f.* [*garde*, Welsh; *jardin*, French; *giardino*, Italian.]

1. A piece of ground enclosed, and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out for pleasure.

Thy promises are like Adonis' gardens,
Which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the
next. *Shakespeare.*

My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holbourn,
I saw good strawberries in your garden there.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

In the royal ordering of gardens there ought to be
gardens for all the months in the year. *Bacon.*
In every garden should be provided flowers,
fruit, shade and water. *Temple.*

My garden takes up half my daily care,
And my field asks the minutes I can spare. *Marle.*

2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.

I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant garden of great Italy. *Shakespeare.*

3. **GARDEN** is often used in composition for *bortenfis*, or belonging to a garden.

4. **Garden-mould**. Mould fit for a garden.
They delight most in rich black *garden-mould*,
that is deep and light, and mixed rather with
sand than clay. *Mortimer.*

5. **Garden-tillage**. Tillage used in cultivating gardens.

Peas and beans are what belong to *garden-til-
lage* as well as that of the field. *Mortimer.*

6. **Garden-ware**. The produce of gardens.
A clay bottom is a much more pernicious soil
for trees and *garden-ware* than gravel. *Mortimer.*

To GARDEN, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden; to lay out gar-
dens.

At first, in Rome's peorage,
When both her kings and consuls held the plough,
Or *garden'd* well. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

When ages grow to civility and elegance, men
come to build stately, sooner than to *garden*
finely; as if *gardening* were the greater per-
fection. *Bacon.*

GARDENER, *n. f.* [from *garden*.] He that attends or cultivates gardens.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our
wills are *gardeners*; so that if we plant nettles,
or sow lettuce, the power lies in our will. *Skaf.*
Gardeners tread down any loose ground, after
they have sown onions or turnips. *Bacon.*

The *gardeners* may lop religion as he pleases.
Howel.

The life and felicity of an excellent *gardener* is
preferable to all other diversions. *Evelyn.*

Then let the learned *gardener* mark with care
The kinds of flocks, and what those kinds will
bear. *Dryden.*

GARDENING, *n. f.* [from *garden*.] The art of cultivating or planning gardens.

My compositions in *gardening* are after the
Pindarick manner, and run into the beautiful
wildness of nature, without affecting the nicer
elegancies of art. *Speffator.*

GARE, *n. f.* Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. *DiB.*

GARGARISM, *n. f.* [*gargariasmus*; *gargarisme*, French.] A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with.

Quincy.
Apoplethmatisms and *gargarisms* draw the
rheum down by the palate. *Bacon.*

To GARGARIZE, *v. a.* [*gargariſo*; *gar-garifer*, French.] To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.

Vinegar, put to the nostrils, or *gargaris'd*,
doth ease the hicough; for that it is astringent,
and inhibiteth the motion of the spirit. *Bacon.*

This being relax'd, may make a shaking of
the larynx; as when we *gargarize*. *Haller.*

GARGET, *n. f.* A distemper in cattle.

The *garget* appears in the head, maw, or in
the hinder parts. *Mortimer's H. & C.*

To GARGLE, *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, French; *gargogliare*, Italian; *gurgel*, German, the throat.]

1. To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend.

Gargle twice or thrice with sharp oxyrate.
Harvey.

The excision made, the bleeding will soon be
stop'd by *gargling* with oxyrate. *Wijeman.*

They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
Next *gargle* well their throats. *Dryden's Pers.*

2. To warble; to play in the throat. An improper use.

Those which only warble long,
And *gargle* in their throats a song. *Waller.*
So charm'd you were, you ceas'd a while to
doat

On nonsense *gargl'd* in an eunuch's throat,
Fenice.

G'RGLE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A liquor with which the throat is washed.

His throat was washed with one of the *gargies*
set down in the method of cure. *Wijeman.*

G'RGLION, *n. f.* An exudation of nervous juice from a bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard immovable tumour. *Quincy.*

G'RGOL, *n. f.* A distemper in hogs.

The signs of the *gargol* in hogs are, hanging
down of the head, moist eyes, staggering, and
loss of appetite. *Mortimer.*

GARLAND, *n. f.* [*garlande*, *guirland*, French.]

1. A wreath of branches or flowers.

Stephen, with leavy twigs of laurel-tree,
A *garland* made, on temples for to wear;
For he then chosen was the dignity

Of village-lord that Whitson-tide to bear. *Sidney.*
A reeling world will never stand upright,
'Till Richard wear the *garland* of the realm.

—How! wear the *garland*! dost thou mean the
crown?

—Ay, my good lord. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Then party-colour'd flow'rs of white and red
She wove, to make a *garland* for her head. *Dryd.*

Vanquish again; though she be gone,
Whose *garland* crown'd the victor's hair,
And reign; though she has left the throne,
Who made thy glory worth thy care. *Prior.*

For gods and godlike heroes rise to view,
And all her faded *garlands* bloom anew. *Pope.*

2. The top; the principal; the thing most prized.

With every minute you do change a mind,
And call him noble, that was now your hate,
Him vile, that was your *garland*. *Shakespeare.*

GARLICK, *n. f.* [*gar*, Saxon, a lance; and *leck*, the leek that shoots up in blades. *Skinner.* *Allium*, Latin.]

It has a bulbous root, consisting of many small
tubercles included in its coats: the leaves are
plain: the flowers consist of six leaves, formed
into a corymbus on the top of the stalk; and
are succeeded by subrotund fruit, divided into
three cells, which contain roundish seeds. *Miller.*

Garlick is of an extremely strong smell, and of
an acrid and pungent taste. It is extremely
active, as may be proved by applying plasters of
garlick to the feet, which will give a strong smell
to the breath. *Med.*

G A R

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Garlick has, of all our plants, the greatest strength, affords most nourishment, and supplies most spirits to those who eat little flesh. *Temple.*

'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;
Each clove of *garlick* is a sacred pow'r:
Religious nations sure, and blest abodes,
Where ev'ry orchard is o'er-run with gods. *Tate.*

GARLICK Pear-tree. *n. f.*

This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and several other places of America, where it usually rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and spreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the pointal, it becomes a round fruit, which, when-ripe, has a rough brownish rind, and a mealy sweet pulp, but a strong scent of *garlick*. *Miller.*

GARLICK Wild. *n. f.* A plant.

GARLICKEATER. *n. f.* [*garlick and eat.*] A mean fellow.

You've made good work,
You and your apron men, that stood so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of *garlickeaters*. *Shakspeare.*

GARMENT. *n. f.* [*guarniment*, old French.]

Any thing by which the body is covered; clothes; dress.

Hence, rotten thing, or I shall shake thy bones
Out of thy garments. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Our leaf once fallen, springeth no more; nei-
ther doth the sun or summer adorn us again with
the garments of new leaves and flowers. *Raleigh.*

Fairest thing that shines below,
Why in this robe dost thou appear?

Would'st thou, a while more perfect show,
Thou must at all no garment wear. *Cowley.*

Three worthy persons from his side it tore,
And dy'd his garments with their scatter'd gore. *Waller.*

The peacock, in all his pride, does not display
half the colours that appear in the garments of a
British lady, when she is dressed. *Addison.*

Let him that sues for the coat, i. e. the shirt,
or inner garment, take the cloak also, is a pro-
verbial phrase too; for in the truth of the letter,
a suit is no likely matter of a lawsuit, and sig-
nifies an uncontested succurance of such small
losses. *Kettlewell.*

GARNER. *n. f.* [*grenier*, French.] A
place in which thrashed grain is stored
up.

Earth's increase, and foyson plenty,
Barns and garners never empty. *Shakspeare.*

For sundry foes the rural realm surround;
The fieldmouse builds her garners under ground:
For gather'd grain the blind laborious mole,
In winding mazes, works her hidden hole. *Dryd.*

To GARNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To store as in garners.

There, where I have garners'd up my heart,
Where either I must live, or bear no life. *Shaks.*

GARNET. *n. f.* [*garnato*, Italian; *granatus*, low Latin; from its resemblance
in colour to the grain of the pomegrana-
te.]

The *garnet* is a gem of a middle degree of
hardness, between the saphire and the common
crystal. It is found of various sizes. Its sur-
faces are not so smooth or politeness those of a ruby,
and its colour is ever of a strong red, with a
plain admixture of bluish: its degree of colour
is very different, and it always wants much of
the brightness of the ruby. *Hill.*

The *garnet* seems to be a species of the car-
buncle of the ancients; the Bohemian is red,
with a slight cast of a flame-colour; and the
Syrian is red, with a slight cast of purple. *Woods.*

To GARNISH. *v. a.* [*garnir*, French.]

1. To decorate with ornamental appen-
dages.

There were hills which *garnish'd* their proud
heights with stately trees. *Sidney.*

All within with flowers was *garnish'd*,
That, when mild Zephyrus amongst them blew,

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Did breathe out hounteous smells, and painted
colourt shew. *Spenser.*

With taper light

To seek the beauteous eye of heav'n to *garnish*,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shakspeare.*

Paradise was a terrestrial garden, *garnish'd*
with fruits, delighting both the eye and the taste.
Raleigh.

All the streets were *garnish'd* with the citizens,
standing in their liveries. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

2. To embellish a dish with something laid
round it.

With what expence and art, how richly dress'd!
Garnish'd with 'paragus, himself a feast! *Dryd.*

No man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or *garnish'd* his lamb with spitcheuck'd eel.
King's Cookery.

3. To fit with fetters. A cant term.
GARNISH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

So are you, sweet,
Ev'n in the lovely *garnish* of a boy. *Shakspeare.*

Matter and figure they produce;
For *garnish* this, and that for use;
They seek to feed and please their guests. *Prior.*

2. Things strewed round a dish.

3. [In gaols.] Fetters. A cant term.

4. *Penfucula carceraria*; an acknow-
ledgment in money when first a prisoner
goes into a gaol. *Ainsworth.*

GARNISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *garnish*.]
Ornament; embellishment.

The church of Sancta Gustiniana in Padoua is
a found piece of good art, where the materials
being ordinary stone, without any *garnishment* of
sculpture, ravish the beholders. *Wotton.*

GARNITURE. *n. f.* [from *garnish*.] Fur-
niture; ornament.

They conclude, if they fall short in *garniture*
of their knees, that they are inferior in furniture
of their heads. *Government of Tongue.*

Plain sense, which pleas'd your fires an age
ago,

Is lost, without the *garniture* of show. *Gran.*

As nature has poured out her charms upon
the female part of our species, so they are very
assiduous in bestowing upon themselves the finest
garnitures of art. *Addison's Spectator.*

GARROUS. *adj.* [from *garum*.] Resem-
bling pickle made of fish.

In a civet-cat an offensive odour proceeds,
partly from its food, that being especially fish;
whereof this humour may be a *garrous* excretion,
and odious separation. *Brown.*

GARRAN. *n. f.* [Erse. It imports the
same as gelding. The word is still re-
tained in Scotland.] A small horse; a
hobby. A Highland horse, which,
when brought into the north of Eng-
land, takes the name of *galloway*.

When he comes forth, he will make tacit
cows and *garrans* to walk, if he doth no other
harm to their persons. *Spenser.*

Every man would be forced to provide winter-
fodder for his team, whereas common *garran*
shift upon grass the year round; and this would
force men to the enclosing of grounds, so that
the race of *garrans* would decrease. *Temple.*

GARRET. *n. f.* [*garite*, the tower of a
citadel, French.]

1. A room on the highest floor of the
house.

The mob, commission'd by the government,
Are seldom to an empty *garret* sent. *Dezden.*

John Bull skipped from room to room; ran up
stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the
garret. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

On earth the god of wealth was made
Sole patron of the building trade;
Leaving the arts the spacious air,
With licence to build castles there:

And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,
To lodge in *garrets*, comes from thence. *Swift.*

2. Rotten wood. Not in use.

The colour of the shining part of rotten wood,
by daylight, is in some pieces white, and in
some pieces inclining to red, which they call the
white and red *garret*. *Bacon.*

GARRETER. *n. f.* [from *garret*.] An
inhabitant of a *garret*.

GARRISON. *n. f.* [*garrison*, French.]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or
castle to defend it.

How oft he said to me,
Thou art no soldier fit for Cupid's *garrison*. *Sidney.*

2. Fortified place stored with soldiers.

Whom the old Roman wall so ill confin'd,
With a new chain of *garrisons* you bind. *Waller.*

3. The state of being placed in a fortifica-
tion for its defence.

Some of them that are laid in *garrison* will do
no great hurt to the enemies. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To GARRISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To secure by fortresses.

Others those forces join,
Which *garrison* the conquests near the Rhine.
Dryden's Juvenal.

GARRULITY. *n. f.* [*garrulitas*, Lat.]

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue;
inability to keep a secret.

Let me here
Expiate, if possible, my crime,
Shameful *garrulity*. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. The quality of talking too much;
talkativeness.

Some vices of speech must carefully be avoided:
first of all, loquacity or *garrulity*. *Ray.*

GARRULOUS. *adj.* [*garrulus*, Latin.]
Prattling; talkative.

Old age looks out,
And *garrulous* recounts the seats of youth. *Thomson.*

GARTER. *n. f.* [*gardus*, Welsh; *jur-
tier*, French; from *gar*, Welsh, the
binding of the knee.]

1. A string or riband by which the stock-
ing is held upon the leg.

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue
coats brush'd, and their *garters* of an indifferent
knit. *Shakspeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

When we rest in our cloaths we loosen our
garters, and other ligatures, to give the spirits
free passage. *Ray.*

Handsome *garters* at your knees. *Swift.*

There lay three *garters*, half a pair of gloves,
And all the trophies of his former loves. *Pope.*

2. The mark of the order of the garter,
the highest order of English knighthood.

Now by my george, my *garter*.
—The george, protestant's, hath but his holy
honour;

The *garter*, blemish'd, pawn'd his knightly vir-
tue. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

You owe your Ormond nothing but a son,
To fill in future times his father's place,
And wear the *garter* of his mother's race. *Dryd.*

3. The principal king at arms.

To GARTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
bind with a *garter*.

He, being in love, could not see to *garter* his
hose. *Shakspeare.*

A person was wounded in the leg, below the
gartering place. *Wijeman's Surgeon.*

GARTH. *n. f.* [as if *girth*, from *gird*.]
The bulk of the body measured by the
girdle.

GAS. *n. f.* [A word invented by the chy-
mists.] It is used by Van Helmont,
and seems designed to signify, in gene-

G A S

ral, a spirit not capable of being coagulated; but he uses it loosely in many senses. *Harri.*

GASCONADE. *n. f.* [French; from *Gascon*, a nation eminent for boasting.] A boast; a bravado.

Was it a *gasconade* to please me, that you said your fortune was increased to one hundred a year since I left you? *Swift.*

To GASCOMADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boast; to brag; to bluster.

To GASH. *v. a.* [from *hacher*, to cut, French. *Skinner.*] To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt instrument so as to make the wound wide.

Where the Englishmen at arms had been defeated, many of their horses were found grievously *gashed* or gored to death. *Hayward.*

Wit is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and *gash* with it; but to carve a beautiful image requires art. *Tillotson.*

See me *gash'd* with knives,
Or fear'd with burning steel. *Rowe's Royal Conv.*
Streaming with blood, all over *gash'd* with wounds,

He reel'd, he groun'd, and at the altar fell. *A. Philips.*

GASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound.

He glancing on his helmet, made a large
And open *gash* therein; were not his target,
That broke the violence of his intent,
The weary soul from thence it would discharge. *Spenser.*

A perilous *gash*, a very limb lost off. *Shaksp.*
Hamilton drove Newton almost to the end of the lists; but Newton on a sudden gave him such a *gash* on the leg, that therewith he fell to the ground. *Hayward.*

But th' ethereal substance clos'd,
Not long divisible; and from the *gash*
A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd. *Milton.*

2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.

I was fond of back sword and cudgel play,
And now bear in my body many a black and blue *gash* and scar. *Arbutnot.*

GA'SKINS. *n. f.* [from *Gaskigne*. See **GALLIGASKINS.**] Wide hose; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.

If one point break, the other will hold;
Or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall. *Shakspere.*

To GASP. *v. n.* [from *gape*, *Skinner*; from *gispe*, Danish, to sob, *Junius.*]

1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath with labour.

The sick for air before the portal *gasp*. *Dryden.*
They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes;
But the weak voice deceiv'd their *gasping* throats. *Dryden.*

The *gasping* head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk. *Dryden's Æneid.*
The ladies *gasp'd*, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire. *Dryden.*

A panting of wit lay *gasping* for life, and
groaning beneath a heap of rubbish. *Dryden.*
The rich countrymen in Austria were faint and
gasping for breath. *Brown's Travels.*

Pale and faint,
He *gasps* for breath; and, as his life flows from
him,
Demands to see his friends. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively.

I lay me down to *gasp* my latest breath;
The woives will get a breakfast by my death. *Dryden.*

He raggers round, his eyeballs roll in death,
And with short lobs he *gasps* away his breath. *Dryden's Æneid.*

G A T

3. To long for. This sense is, I think, not proper, as nature never expresses desire by gasping.

The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the same master, who, seeing how dearly they loved one another, and *gassed* after their liberty, demanded a most exorbitant price for their ransom. *Spenser.*

GASP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.

2. The short catch of breath in the last agonies.

His fortunes all lie speechless, and his name
Is at last *gasp*. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breath'd his last;
And to the latest *gasp* cry'd out for Warwick. *Shakspere's Henry vi.*

If in the dreadful hour of death,
If at the latest *gasp* of breath,
When the cold damp bedews your brow,
You hope for mercy, shew it now. *Addison.*

To GAST. *v. a.* [from *gast*, Saxon. See **AGHAST.**] To make aghast; to fright; to shock; to terrify; to fear; to affray.

When he saw my best alarmed spirits,
Sold in the quarrel's right, rous'd to th' encounter,

Or whether *gasted* by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

GA'STRICK. *adj.* [from *gastre*.] Belonging to the belly.

GASTROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*gastre* and *graphe*.] In strictness of etymology signifies no more than sewing up any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptance it implies, that the wound of the belly is complicated with another of the intestine. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GASTROTOMY. *n. f.* [*gastre* and *tomia*.] The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT. The preterit of *get*.

Moses *gat* him up into the mount. *Exodus.*

GATE. *n. f.* [geat, Saxon.]

1. The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building.

Open the *gate* of mercy, gracious God!
My soul flies through these wounds to seek thee. *Shakspere.*

Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious turbans on, without
Good-morrow to the sun. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into enclosed grounds.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?
—Both stile and *gate*, horseway and footpath. *Shakspere.*

3. An avenue; an opening.

Auria had done nothing but wisely and politically, in setting the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a *gate* for a long war. *Knales' History.*

GATEVEIN. *n. f.* The *vena porta*.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the *gatevein* which disperseth that blood. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

GATEWAY. *n. f.* [*gate* and *way*.] A way through gates of enclosed grounds.

Gateways between inclosures are so miry, that they cannot cart between one field and another. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GA'THER. *v. a.* [*gabepan*, Saxon.]

1. To collect; to bring into one place.
Gather stones—and they took stones and made an heap. *Genesis.*

2. To get in harvest.

G A T

The seventh year we shall not sow, nor *gather* in our increase. *Leviticus.*

3. To pick up; to glean.

His opinions
Have satisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges. *Shakspere's Henry viii.*

Cast up the highway, *gather* out the stones. *Isaiah.*

I will spend this preface upon those from whom I have *gathered* my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer. *Watson.*

To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he must *gather* up money by degrees. *Locke.*

4. To crop; to pluck.

What have I done?
To see my youth, my beauty, and my love
No sooner gain'd, but slighted and betray'd;
And like a rose just *gather'd* from the stalk,
But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside,
To wither on the ground! *Dryden.*

5. To assemble.

They have *gathered* themselves together against me. *Job.*

All the way we went there were *gathered* some people on both sides, standing in a row. *Bacon.*

6. To heap up; to accumulate.

He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance, shall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor. *Proverbs.*

7. To select and take.

Save us, O Lord, and *gather* us from among the heathen, to give thanks unto thy holy name. *Psalms.*

8. To sweep together.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast into the sea, and *gathered* of every kind. *Matthew.*

9. To collect charitable contributions.

10. To bring into one body or interest.
I will *gather* others to him, besides those that are *gathered* unto him. *Isaiah.*

11. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress; to contract.

Immortal Tully shone,
The Roman rostra deck'd the consul's throne;
Gath'ring his flowing robe he seem'd to stand,
In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand. *Pope.*

12. To gain.

He *gathers* ground upon her in the chace;
Now breathes upon her hair with nearer pace. *Dryden.*

13. To pucker needlework.

14. To collect logically; to know by inference.

That which, out of the law of reason or of God, men probably *gathering* to be expedient, they make it law. *Locke.*

The reason that I *gather* he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his entrance. *Shakspere.*

After he had seen the vision, we endeavoured to get into Macedonia, *gathering* that the Lord had called us. *Acts.*

From this doctrine of the increasing and lessening of sin in this respect, we may *gather*, that all sins are not alike and equal, as the flocks of ancient times, and their followers, have falsely imagined. *Parkins.*

Return'd,
By night, and listening where the hapless pair
Sat in their sad discourse, and various plaint,
Thence *gather'd* his own doom. *Milton.*

Madamoiselle de Scudery, who is as old as Sibyl, is translating Chaucer into French:—from which I *gather* that he has formerly been translated into the old Provençal. *Dryden.*

15. To GATHER Breath. [A proverbial expression.] To have respite from any calamity.

G A U

The luckless lucky made
A long time with that savage people fluid,
To gather breath, in many miseries. *Spenser.*

To GA'THER. *v. n.*

1. To be condensed; to thicken.

If ere night the gath'ring clouds we fear,
A song will help the beating storm to hear. *Dryden's Pastorals.*

When gath'ring clouds o'ershadow all the skies,
And shoot quick lightnings, weigh my boys! he cries. *Dryden.*

When the rival winds their quarrel try,
South, east, and west, on airy courses born,
The whirlwind gathers, and the woods are torn. *Dryden.*

Think on the storm that gathers o'er your head,
And threatens every hour to burst upon it. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter.

Their snow-ball did not gather as it went; for
the people came in to them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. To assemble.

There be three things that mine heart feareth;
the slander of a city, the gathering together of an
unruly multitude, and a false accusation. *Ecclesi.*

4. To generate pus or matter.

Ask one, who by repeated restraints hath sub-
dued his natural rage, how he likes the change,
and he will tell you 'tis no less happy than the
ease of a broken imposthume after the painful
gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'THER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pucker;
cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

Give laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches and the gath'ers,
Part canons, periwigs, and feathers. *Hudib.*

GA'THERER. *n. f.* [from gather.]

1. One that gathers; one that collects; a collector.

I will spend this preface about those from
whom I have gathered my knowledge; for I am
but a gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff. *Watson's Preface to Elem. of Architecture.*

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.

I was a herdman and a gatherer of sycamore
fruit. *Amos.*

Nor in that land
Do poisonous herbs deceive the gatherer's hand. *May's Virgil.*

GA'THERING. *n. f.* [from gather.] Col-
lection of charitable contributions.

Let every one lay by him in store, that there
be no gatherings when I come. *1 Corinthians.*

GA'TTEN-TREE. *n. f.* A species of Cor-
nelian cherry.

GAUDE. *n. f.* [The etymology of this
word is uncertain: *Skinner* imagines it
may come from *gaude*, French, a yellow
flower, yellow being the most gaudy
colour. *Junius*, according to his custom,
talks *à l'usage*; and Mr. *Lye* finds *gaude*,
in *Douglas*, to signify deceit or fraud,
from *gwaudio*, Welsh, to cheat. It
seems to me most easily deducible from
gaudium, Latin, joy; the cause of joy;
a token of joy: thence aptly applied to
any thing that gives or expresses pleasure.
In Scotland this word is still retained,
both as a showy bawble, and the person
fooled. It also in Scotland denotes a
yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine
thing; any thing worn as a sign of joy.
It is not now much used.

He stole th' impression of her fantasy,
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, gauds, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweetmeats. *Shaksp.*
The fun is in the heav'n, and the proud day,
Attended with the pleasures of the world,

G A V

Is all too wanton, and too full of gauds;
To give me audience. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

My love to *Hermia*

Is melted as the snow; seems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle gaud,

Which in my childhood I did doat upon. *Shaksp.*
Some bound for *Guiney*, golden sand to find,
Bore all the gauds the simple natives wear;
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded turbans finet holland bear. *Dryden.*

To GAUDE. *v. a.* [gaudeo, Latin.] To
exult; to rejoice at any thing.

Go to a gossip's feast, and gaud with me,
After so long grief such nativity. *Shakspere.*

GA'UDERY. *n. f.* [from *gaude*.] Finery;
ostentatious luxury of dress.

The triumph was not pageants and gaudery,
but one of the wisest and noblest institutions that
ever was. *Bacon's Essays.*

Age, which is but one remove from death,
and should have nothing about us but what looks
like a decent preparation for it, scarce ever ap-
pears, of late, but in the high mode, the flaun-
ting garb, and utmost gaudery of youth, with
cloaths as ridiculously, and as much in the
fashion, as the person that wears them is usually
grown out of it. *South.*

A plain suit, since we can make but one,
Is better than to be by tawny'd gaud'ry known. *Dryden.*

GA'UDILY. *adv.* [from *gaude*.] Showily.

GA'UDINESS. *n. f.* [from *gaudy*.] Show-
iness; tinsel appearance.

GA'UDY. *adj.* [from *gaude*.] Showy;
splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shaksp.*
Fancies fond with gaudy shapes possess,
As thick and numberless
As the gay motes that people the sun-beams. *Milton.*

A goldfinch there I saw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes, that hop'd from side to side. *Dryden.*

The Bavarian duke his brigades leads,
Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold. *Philips.*
A man who walks directly to his journey's
end, will arrive thither much sooner than him
who wanders aside to gaze at every thing, or to
gather every gaudy flower. *Watts.*

It is much to be lamented, that persons so na-
turally qualified to be great examples of piety,
should, by an erroneous education, be made
poor and gaudy spectacles of the greatest vanity. *Law.*

GA'UDY. *n. f.* [gaudium, Latin.] A feast;
a festival; a day of plenty. A word
used in the university.

He may surely be content with a fast to-day,
that is sure of a gaudy to-morrow. *Cheyne.*

GA'VE. The preterit of *give*.

Thou can't not every day give me thy heart;
If thou can't give it, then thou never gav'st it:
Lovers riddles are, that though thy heart depart,
It stays at home, and thou with losing sav'st it. *Dunne.*

GA'VEL. *n. f.* A provincial word for
ground.

Let it lie upon the ground or gavel eight or ten
days. *Mortimer.*

GA'VELKIND. *n. f.* [In law.] A custom
whereby the lands of the father are
equally divided at his death among all
his sons, or the land of the brother
equally divided among the brothers, if
he have no issue of his own. This cus-
tom is of force in divers places of Eng-
land, but especially in Kent. *Corwell.*

Among other Welsh customs he abolished that
of gavelkind, whereby the heirs female were ut-
terly excluded, and the bastards did inherit as

G A U

well as the legitimate, which is the very Irish
gavelkind. *Darvies on Ireland.*

To GAUGE. *v. a.* [gauge, *jaugé*, a
measuring rod, French. It is pronoun-
ced, and often written, *gagé*.]

1. To measure with respect to the contents
of a vessel.

2. To measure with regard to any pro-
portion.

The vanes nicely gauged on each side, broad
on one side, and narrow on the other, both which
minister to the progressive motion of the bird. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

There is nothing more perfectly admirable in
itself than that artful manner in *Homer*, of taking
measure or *gaging* his heroes by each other, and
thereby elevating the character of one person by
the opposition of it to some other he is made to
excel. *Pope.*

GAUGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A measure,
a standard.

This plate must be a *gag* to file your worm
and groove to equal breadth by. *Mason.*

If money were to be hired, as land is, or to
be had from the owner himself, it might then be
had at the market rate, which would be a con-
stant *gag* of your trade and wealth. *Locke.*

Timothy proposed to his mistress, that she
should entertain no servant that was above four
foot seven inches high; and for that purpose had
prepared a *gauge*, by which they were to be
measured. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

GAUGER. *n. f.* [from *gauge*.] One whose
business is to measure vessels or quantities.

Those earls and dukes have been privileged with
royal jurisdiction; and appointed their special
officers, as sheriff, admiral, gauger, and escheator. *Carew on Cornwall.*

GAUNT. *adj.* [As if *gwant*, from
gepanian, to lessen, Saxon.] Thin;
slender; lean; meagre.

Oh, how that name befits my composition!
Old *Gaunt*, indeed, and *gaunt* in being old;
Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;
And who abstains from meat that is not *gaunt*?
For sleeping England long time have I watch'd;
Watching breeds leanness, leanness is all *gaunt*;
The pleasure that some fathers feed upon
Is my strict fast; I mean my childrens looks;
And therein fasting, thou hast made me *gaunt*;
Gaunt am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave,
Whose hollow womb inherits nought but bones. *Shakspere's Richard II.*

Two maffists, *gaunt* and grim, her flight
pursu'd,
And oft their fatten'd fangs in blood embriu'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

GA'UNTLY. *adv.* [from *gaunt*.] Leanly;
slenderly; meagerly.

GA'UNTLET. *n. f.* [gantlet, French.]
An iron glove used for defence, and
thrown down in challenges. It is some-
times in poetry used for the *cestus*, or
boxing glove.

A scaly gantlet now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Feel but the difference, soft and rough;
This a gantlet, that a mull. *Cleaveland.*

Some shall in swiftness for the goal contend,
And others try the twanging bow to bend;
The strong with iron gantlets arm'd shall stand,
Oppos'd in combat, on the yellow sand. *Dryd.*
Who naked wrestled best, besmear'd with oil;
Or who with gantlets gave or took the foil. *Dryden's Fables.*

The funeral of some valiant knight
May give this thing its proper light;
View his two gantlets; these declare
That both his hands were us'd to war. *Prior.*
So to repel the Vandals of the stage,
Our vet'ran bard resumes his tragick rage;

He throws the *gawtlet* Orway us'd to wield,
And calls for Englishmen to judge the field.

Southern.

GA'VOT. *n. f.* [*gavotte*, French.] A kind of dance.

The disposition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, sarabands, jigs, and *gavots*, are real qualities in the instrument.

Asbuthnot.

GAUZE. *n. f.* A kind of thin transparent silk.

Silken cloaths were used by the ladies; and it seems they were thin, like *gauze*. *Arbuthnot.*

Brocades and damasks, and tabbies and *gauzes*, are lately brought over.

Swift.

GAWK. *n. f.* [*geac*, Saxon.]

1. A cuckow.

2. A foolish fellow. In both senses it is retained in Scotland.

GAWM. *n. f.* [corrupted for *gallon*.] A small tub, or lading vessel. A provincial word.

GA'WNTREE. *n. f.* [Scottish.] A wooden frame on which beer-casks are set when tunned.

GAY. *adj.* [*gay*, French.]

1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolick.

Smooth flow the waves, the seapyls gently play;

Belinda smil'd, and all the world was *gay*. *Pope.*

Ev'n rival wits did Voltaire's fate deplore,
And the *gay* mourn'd, who never mourn'd before.

Pope.

2. Fine; showy.

A virgin that loves to go *gay*. *Baruch.*

GAY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An ornament; an embellishment.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblem, as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of so many old wives tales.

L'Estrange.

GA'YETY. *n. f.* [*gayeté*, French; from *gay*.]

1. Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment.

2. Acts of juvenile pleasure.

And from those *gayeties* our youth requires
To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Dent.*

3. Finery; show.

Our *gayety* and our guilt are all besmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field.

Shakespeare's Henry v.

GA'YLY. *adv.*

1. Merrily; cheerfully; airily.

2. Splendidly; pompously; with great show.

The ladies, *gayly* dress'd, the Mall adorn
With curious dyes, and paint the sunny morn.

Gay.

Like some fair flower, that early spring supplies,
That *gayly* blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies.

Pope.

GA'YNESS. *n. f.* [from *gay*.] *Gayety*; finery. Not much in use.

To GAZE. *v. n.* [*γᾱζέω*, or rather *gezean*, to see, Saxon.] To look intently and earnestly; to look with eagerness.

What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Inch'd with all the honours of the world:
If so, gaze on.

Shakespeare's Henry iv.

From some the east her modest eyes below;
At some her gazing glances roving flew.

Fairf.

Gaze not on a maid, that thou fall not by
those things that are precious in her.

Boetius.

A lover's eyes will gaze an eagle blind.

Shakespeare.

High stations tumults, but not bliss create;
None think the great unhappy, but the great.

Fools gaze and envy: Envy darts a sting,
Which makes a swain as wretched as a king.

Yong.

To GAZE. *v. a.* To view steadfastly.
Strait toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,
And gaz'd a while the ample sky. *Milton.*

GAZE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look.

Being lighten'd with her beauty's beam,
And thereby fill'd with happy influence,

And lifted up above the world's gaze,
To sing with angels her immortal praise. *Spenser.*

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
If any air of music touch their ears,

You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze,

By the sweet power of music. *Shakespeare.*

Not a month
'Fore your queen dy'd, she was more worth such gazes

Than what you look on now. *Shakespeare.*

With secret gaze,
Or open admiration, him beheld,
On whom the great Creator hath bestow'd

Worlds. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Pindar is a dark writer, wants connexion as
to our understanding, soars out of sight, and

leave his readers at a gaze. *Dryden.*

After having stood at gaze before this gate, he
discovered an inscription. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. The object gazed on.

I must die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;
Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze;

To gund in brazen fetters, under task,
With my heav'n-gifted strength. *Milton.*

GA'ZEL. *n. f.* An Arabian deer:

GAZER. *n. f.* [from *gaze*.] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration.

In her cheeks the vermeil red did shew,
Like roses in a bed of lilies shed;

The which ambrosial odours from them threw,
And gazers' sense with double pleasure fed.

Fairy Queen.

I'll slay more gazers than the basilisk. *Shaksf.*

Bright as the sun, her eyes the gazers strike;
And, like the sun, they shine on all alike. *Pope.*

His learned ideas give him a transcendent
delight; and yet, at the same time, discover the

blemishes which the common gazer never observed.

Warri's Logic.

GA'ZEFUL. *adj.* [*gaze* and *full*.] Looking intently.

The brightness of her beauty clear,
The ravish'd hearts of gaze'ful men might rear

To admiration of that heavenly light. *Spenser.*

GA'ZEHOUND. *n. f.* [*gaze* and *hound*; *canis agasau*, Skinner.] A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

See'st thou the gazehound? how with glance
severe

From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer!

Tickel.

GAZETTE. *n. f.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian halfpenny, the price of a newspaper, of which the first was published at Venice.] A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. It is accented differently on the first or last syllable.

And sometimes when the loss is small,
And danger great, they challenge all;

Print new additions to their seats,
And emendations in gazettes. *Hudibras.*

An English gentleman, without geography,
cannot well understand a gazette. *Locke.*

One cannot hear a name mentioned in it that
does not bring to mind a piece of the gazette.

Addison's Guardian.

All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the
press;

Like the last gazette, or the last address. *Pope.*

GAZETTEER. *n. f.* [from *gazette*.]

1. A writer of news.

2. An officer appointed to publish news by authority, whom *Steele* calls the lowest minister of state.

Satire is no more: I feel it die:

No gazetteer more innocent than I. *Pope.*

GA'ZINGSTOCK. *n. f.* [*gaze* and *stock*.]

A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.

These things are offences to us, by making us
gazing stocks to others, and objects of their scorn
and derision. *Ray.*

GAZON. *n. f.* [French.] In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge, about a foot long and half a foot thick, to line parapets and the traverses of galleries.

Harri.

GEAR. *n. f.* [*gynian*, to clothe; *geapne*, furniture, Saxon.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeous gear.

Fairy Queen.

When he found her bound, stript from her gear,
And vile tormentors ready law in place,

He broke through. *Fairfax.*

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magic dust,

I shall appear some harmless villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country gear.

Milton.

I fancy every body observes me as I walk the
street, and long to be in my old plain gear again.

Addison's Guardian.

To see some radiant nymph appear
In all her glittering birthday gear,

You think some goddess from the sky
Descended ready cut and dry. *Swift.*

2. The traces by which horses or oxen draw.

Apollo's spite Pallas discern'd, and flew to Ty-

deus' son;
His scourge reach'd, and his horse made fresh;

then took her angry run
At king Eumelus, brake his gears. *Chapman.*

The frauds he learn'd in his frantick years
Made him uneasy in his lawful gears. *Dryden.*

3. Stuff. *Hammer.*

If Fortune be a woman, she is a good wench for
this gear. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

4. [In Scotland.] Goods or riches: as,
he has gear enough.

5. The furniture of a draught-horse.

GE'ASON. *adj.* [A word which I find only in *Spenser*.] Wonderful.

It to Lethes seem'd strange and *ge'ason*. *Hab.*

GEAT. *n. f.* [corrupted from *jet*.] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold.

Maxon.

GECK. *n. f.* [*geac*, a cuckow; *geck*, Gen.

a fool; *gawk*, Scottish.] A bubble easily imposed upon. *Hammer.* Obsolete.

Why did you suffer Jachimo to taint his noble
heart and brain with needless jealousy, and to be-

come the geck and scorn of th' other's villainy?

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,
And made the most notorious geck and gull

That e'er invention play'd on? *Shakespeare.*

To GECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat; to trick.

GEER. A term used by waggoners to their horses when they would have them go faster.

GEESK. The plural of *goose*.

GE'ABLE. *adj.* [from *gelu*, Latin.] What may be congealed, or concreted into a jelly.

G E M

GELATINE. } *adj.* [*gelatus*, Latin.]
GELATINOUS. } Formed into gelly;
 viscous; stiff and cohesive.

That pellucid *gelatinous* substance is an excrement cast off from the shoals of fish that inhabit the main. *Woodward.*

You shall always see their eggs laid carefully up in that spermatick *gelatine* matter, in which they are reposit. *Deham.*

To GELD. *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt*. [*gellen*, Germ.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation.

Geld bull-calf and ram-lamb as soon as they fall. *Tupper.*

Lord Say hath *gelded* the commonwealth, and made it an enouch. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

2. To deprive of any essential part.

He bears his course, and runs me up With like advantage on the other side, *Gelding* th' oppos'd continent as much As on the other side it takes from you. *Shaksp.*

3. To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection.

They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *geld* it so clearly in some places, that they took away the very manhood of it. *Dryden.*

GELDER. *n. f.* [from *geld*.] One that performs the act of castration.

Geld later with *gelders* as many one do, And look of a dozen to *geld* away two. *Tupper.*

No *few-gelder* did blow his horn To *geld* a cat, but cry'd reform. *Hudibras.*

GELDER-ROSE. *n. f.* [I suppose brought from *Guelderland*.] The leaves are like those of the maple-tree: the flowers consist of one leaf, in a circular rose form. *Miller.*

The *gelder-rose* is increased by suckers and cuttings. *Mortimer.*

GELDING. *n. f.* [from *geld*.] Any animal castrated, particularly a horse.

Though naturally there be more males of horses, bulls or rams than females; yet artificially, that is, by making *geldings*, oxen and wethers, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

The lord lieutenant may chuse out one of the best horses, and two of the best *geldings*; for which shall be paid one hundred pounds for the horse, and fifty pounds a-piece for the *geldings*. *Temple.*

GELID. *adj.* [*gelidus*, Latin.] Extremely cold.

From the deep ooze and *gelid* cavern rous'd, They brouce. *Thomson's Spring.*

GELIDITY. } *n. f.* [from *gelid*.] Ex-
GELIDNESS. } treme cold. *Dict.*

GELLY. *n. f.* [*gelatus*, Latin.] Any viscous body; viscosity; glue; gluy substance.

My best blood turn To an infected *gelly*. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

The rapiers of the gods, The sun and moon, became like waxen globes, The shooting stars and all in purple *gellies*, And chaos is at hand. *Dryd. & Lee's Oedipus.*

The white of an egg will coagulate by a moderate heat, and the hardest of animal solids are resolvable again into *gellies*. *Arbuthnot.*

GELT. *n. f.* [from *geld*.] A castrated animal; gelding. Not used.

The spayed *gelts* they esteem the most profitable. *Mortimer.*

GELT. The participle passive of *geld*.

Let the others be *gelts* for ore. *Mortimer.*

GELT. *n. f.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *gilt*.] Tinsel; gilt surface. I won her with a girdle of *gelt*, Emboss'd with bugle about the belt. *Spenser.*

GEM. *n. f.* [*gemma*, Latin.]

G E N

1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind.

Love his fancy drew; And so to take the *gem* Urania sought. *Sidney.*

I saw his blacking rings, Their precious *gem* new lost, became his guide, Led him, begg'd for him, sav'd him from despair. *Shakespeare.*

It will seem a hard matter to shadow a *gem*, or well pointed diamond, that hath many sides, and to give the lustre where it ought. *Peucham.*

Stones of small worth may lie unseen by day; But night itself does the rich *gem* betray. *Geulst.*

The basis of all *gems* is, when pure, wholly diaphanous, and either crystal or an adamantite matter; but we find the diaphenicy of this matter changed, by means of a fine metallic matter. *Woodward.*

2. The first bud.

From the joints of thy prolific stem A swelling knot is raised, call'd a *gem*; Whence, in short space, itself the cluster shows. *Denham.*

Embolden'd out they come, And swell the *gem*, and burst the narrow room. *Dryden.*

To GEM. *v. a.* [*gemma*, Latin.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

To GEM. *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Latin.] To put forth the first buds.

Last rose, in dance, the stately trees, and spread Their branches, hung with copious fruit; or *gemm'd* Their blossoms. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

GEMELLIPAROUS. *adj.* [*gemelli* and *pario*, Latin.] Bearing twins. *Dict.*

To GEMINATE. *v. a.* [*gemino*, Latin.] To double. *Dict.*

GEMINATION. *n. f.* [from *geminare*.] Repetition; reduplication.

Be not afraid of them that kill the body: fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell: yea, I say unto you, with a *geminat*ion, which the present controversy shews not to have been caucicists, fear him. *Boyle.*

GEMINY. *n. f.* [*geminis*, Latin.] Twins; a pair; a brace; a couple.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch fellow, Nim, or else you had looked through the grate, like a *geminis* of baboons. *Shakespeare.*

A *geminis* of asses split will make just four of you. *Congreve.*

GEMINOUS. *adj.* [*geminous*, Lat.] Double.

Christians have baptized these *geminous* births, and double consummencies, with several names, as conceiving in them a distinction of souls. *Brown.*

GEMMARY. *adj.* [from *gem*.] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

The principle and *gemmary* affection is its translucency: as for irradiancy, which is found in many *gems*, it is not discoverable in this. *Brown.*

GEMMEOUS. *adj.* [*gemmeus*, Latin.] 1. Tending to *gem*.

Sometimes we bud them in the *gemmeous* matter itself. *Woodward.*

2. Resembling *gem*.

GEMMOSITY. *n. f.* [from *gem*.] The quality of being a jewel. *Dict.*

GEMOTE. *n. f.* A meeting; the court of the hundred. Obsolete.

GENDER. *n. f.* [*genus*, Lat. *gendre*, Fr.] 1. A kind; a sort. Not in use.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wits are gardeners; so that if we will supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our will. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The other motive, Why to a publick court I might not go, Is the great love the *gender* bare me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

G E N

2. A sex.

3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination. *Clarke.*

Cubitus, sometimes cubitum in the neutral *gender*, signifies the lower part of the arm on which we lean. *Arbuthnot.*

Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa, yet immediately changes the words into the masculine *gender*. *Brown.*

To GEN'DER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]

1. To beget.

2. To produce; to cause.

Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* strife. *Timothy.*

To GEN'DER. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.

A cistern for foul toads

To *gender* in. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 Thou shalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverse kind. *Leviticus.*

GENEALOGICAL. *adj.* [from *genealogy*.] Pertaining to descents or families; pertaining to the history of the successions of houses.

GENEALOGIST. *n. f.* [*γενεαλογιστ*; *genealogiste*, French.] He who traces descents.

GENEALOGY. *n. f.* [*γενεα* and *λογος*.] History of the succession of families; enumeration of descent in order of succession; a pedigree.

The ancient ranged chaos into several regions; and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it was a pedigree or genealogy. *Burnet's Theory.*

GENERABLE. *adj.* [from *genero*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL. *adj.* [*general*, French; *generalis*, Latin.]

1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular. To conclude from particulars to *general* is a false way of arguing. *Brown.*

2. Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular strictly.

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions. *Watts.*

3. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations.

A *general* idea is an idea in the mind, considered there as separated from time and place, and so capable to represent any particular being that is conformable to it. *Lect.*

4. Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.

They, because some have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular. *Whitgift.*

5. Publick; comprising the whole.

Now would we design him burial of his men, Till he disburied at St. Colme'skill isle, Ten thousand dollars to our *general* use. *Shaksp.*

Nor fail'd they to express how much they prais'd, That for the *general* safety he despis'd His own. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

6. Not directed to any single object.

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* aversion will be turned into a particular hatred against it. *Spratt.*

7. Having relation to all.

The wall of *Paradise* upspring, Which to our *general* fire gave prospect large Into his nether empire neighb'ring round. *Milton.*

8. Extensive, though not universal.

9. Common; usual.

I've been bold,
For that I knew it the most *general* way. *Shal/p.*
10. *General* is appended to several offices:
as, *Attorney General, Solicitor General,*
Vicar General.

GENERAL. n. f.

1. The whole; the totality; the main,
without insinuating on particulars.

That which makes an action fit to be com-
manded or forbidden, can be nothing else, in
general, but its tendency to promote or hinder
the attainment of some end. *Norris.*

In particulars our knowledge begins and so
spreads itself by degrees to *generals*. *Locke.*

I have considered Milton's *Paradise Lost* in
the fable, the characters, the sentiments, and the
language; and have shown that he excels, in
general, under each of these heads. *Addison.*

An history painter paints man in *general*; a
portrait painter a particular man, and consequently
a defective model. *Reynolds.*

2. The publick; the interest of the whole.
Not in use.

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of busi-
ness;

Hath raised me from my bed; nor doth the
general

Take hold on me; for my particular grief
Ingluts and swallows other sorrows. *Shakespeare.*

3. The vulgar. Not in use.

The play, I remember, pleased not the million;
'twas caviare to the *general*: but it was, as I re-
ceived it, and others, whose judgment in such
matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent
play. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

4. [*general*, French.] One that has the
command over an army.

A *general* is one that hath power to command
an army. *Locke.*

The *generals* on the enemy's side are inferior to
several that once commanded the French armies.

Addison on the War.

The war's whole are each private soldier
knows,

And with a *gen'ral's* love of conquest glows.

GENERALISSIMO. n. f. [*generalissime*,
French, from *general*.] The supreme
commander. It is often rather a title
of honour than office.

Commission of *generalissimo* was likewise given
to the prince. *Clarendon.*

Pompey had deserved the name of great; and
Alexander, of the same cognomination, was
generalissimo of Greece. *Brown.*

GENERALITY. n. f. [*generalité*, French;
from *general*.]

1. The state of being general; the qua-
lity of including species or particulars.

Because the curiosity of man's wit doth with
peril wade farther in the search of things than
were convenient, the same is thereby restrained
unto such *generalities* as, every where offering
themselves, are apparent to men of the weakest
conceit. *Heccher.*

These certificates do only in the *generality* men-
tion the parties contumacious and disobedience.

Ayliff's Parergon.

2. The main body; the bulk; the com-
mon mass.

Necessity, not extending to the *generality*, but
resting upon private heads. *Raleigh's Essays.*

By his own principles he excludes from lauda-
tion the *generality* of his own church; that is, all
that do not believe upon his grounds. *Tillotson.*

The *generality* of the English have such a fa-
vourable opinion of treason, nothing can cure
them. *Addison.*

They publish their ill-natured discoveries with
a secret pride, and applaud themselves for the
singularity of their judgment, which has found a
flaw in what the *generality* of mankind admires.

Addison.

The wisest were distracted with doubts, while
the *generality* wandered without any ruler.

Rogers.

GENERALLY. adv. [from *general*.]

1. In general; without specification or
exact limitation.

I am not a woman to be touch'd with so many
giddy fancies as he hath *generally* taxed the
whole sex withal. *Shakespeare.*

Generally we would not have those that read
this work of Sylva Sylvarum, account it strange
that we have set down particulars untried. *Bacon.*

2. Extensively, though not universally.

3. Commonly; frequently.

4. In the main; without minute detail;
in the whole taken together.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly.

Addison's Guardian.

Generally speaking, they have been gaining
ever since, though with frequent interruptions.

Swift.

Generally speaking, persons designed for long
life, though in their former years they were small
eaters, yet find their appetites encrease with
their age. *Blackmore.*

GENERALNESS. n. f. [from *general*.] Wide
extent, though short of universality;
frequency; commonness.

They had, with a general consent, rather
springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of
any artificial practice, set themselves in arms.

Sidney.

GENERALTY. n. f. [from *general*.] The
whole; the totality.

The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vast
extent, and include in their *generality*, all those
several laws which are allowed as the rule of jus-
tice and judicial proceedings. *Hale.*

GENERANT. n. f. [*generans*, Lat.] The
begetting or productive power.

Some believe the soul made by God, some by
angels, and some by the *generant*: whether it be
immediately created or traduced hath been the
great ball of contention. *Glanville's Scephts.*

In such pretended generations the *generant* or
active principle is supposed to be the sun, which,
being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise
than by his heat. *Ruy.*

To GENERATE. v. a. [*genero*, Lat.]

1. To beget; to propagate.

Those creatures which being wild *generate* (el-
dom, being tame, *generate* often. *Bacon.*

2. To produce to life; to procreate.

God created the great whales, and each
soul living, each that crept, which plentifully
The waters *generated* by their kinds. *Milton.*

Or find some other way to *generate*

Mankind. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To cause; to produce.

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all

Bacon.

Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle,

must likewise *generate* milk. *Arbutnot.*

GENERATION. n. f. [from *generate*;
generation, French.]

1. The act of begetting or producing.

Seals make excellent impressions; and so it
may be thought of sounds in their first *generation*:
but then the dilatation of them, without any new
sealing, shews they cannot be impressions. *Bacon.*

He longer will delay, to hear thee tell
His *generation*, and the rising birth

Of nature, from the unapparent deep. *Milton.*

If we deduce the several races of mankind in
the several parts of the world from *generation*, we
must imagine the first numbers of them, who in
any place agree upon any civil constitutions, to
assemble as so many heads of families whom they
represent. *Temple.*

2. A family; a race.

Y' are a dog.

—Thy mother's of my *generation*: what's
she, if I be a dog? *Shakespeare's Timon.*

3. Progeny; offspring.

The barba'rous Scythian,
Or he that makes his *generation* messer,
To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom
Be as well neighbour'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. A single succession; one gradation in
the scale of genealogical descent.

This *generation* shall not pass 'till all these
things be fulfilled. *Matthew.*

In the fourth *generation* they shall come hither
again. *Genesis.*

A marvellous number were excited to the con-
quest of Palestine, which with singular virtue
they performed, and held that kingdom some few
generations. *Raleigh's Essays.*

5. An age.

By some of the ancients a *generation* was fixed
at an hundred years; by others at an hundred
and ten; by others at thirty-three, thirty, twenty-
five, and twenty: but it is remarked, that the
continuance of *generations* is so much longer as
they come nearer to the more ancient times.

Calmet.

Every where throughout all *generations* and ages
of the christian world, no church ever perceived
the word of God to be against it. *Hesher.*

GENERATIVE. adj. [*generatif*, French;
from *genero*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of propagation.

He gave to all, that have life, a power *gene-
rative*, thereby to continue their species and
kinds. *Raleigh's History.*

In grains and kernels the greatest part is but
the nutriment of that *generative* particle, so dis-
proportionable unto it. *Brown.*

2. Prolifick; having the power of pro-
duction; fruitful.

If there hath been such a gradual diminution
of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why
was there not the like decay in the production of
vegetables? *Bentley.*

GENERATOR. n. f. [from *genero*, Latin.]
The power which begets, causes, or
produces.

Imagination assimilates the idea of the *genera-
tor* into the reality in the thing engendered.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

GENERIC. } adj. [*generique*, Fr.

GENERIC. } from *genus*, Latin.]

That comprehends the genus, or dis-
tinguishes from another genus, but does
not distinguish the species.

The word consumption being applicable to a
proper, and improper to a true and bastard con-
sumption, requires a *generic* description qua-
drate to both. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Though wine differs from other liquids, in that
it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a
general or *generic* difference; for it does not dis-
tinguish wine from cyder or perry; the specifick
difference of wine, therefore, is its pressure from
the grape. *Watts's Logic.*

GENERICALLY. adv. [from *generic*.]

With regard to the genus, though not
the species.

These have all the essential characters of sea-
shells, and shew that they are of the very same
specifick gravity with those to which they are so
generically allied. *Woodward.*

GENEROUSITY. n. f. [*generosité*, French;
generositas, Latin.] The quality of be-
ing generous; magnanimity; liberality.

Can he be better principled in the grounds of
true virtue and *generosity* than his young tutor is?

Locke on Education.

It would not have been your *generosity*, to have
passed by such a fault as this. *Locke.*

GENEROUS. adj. [*generosus*, Latin;
generoux, French.]

1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.

2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.

A generous virtue of a vigorous kind,
Pure in the last recesses of the mind. *Dryden.*

That gen'rous boldness to defend
An innocent or absent friend. *Swift.*

The gen'rous critic fann'd the poet's fire,
And taught the world with reason to admire. *Pope.*

Such was Roscommon, not more learn'd than
good, *Pope.*

With manners generous as his noble blood. *Pope.*

The gen'rous god who wit and gold refines,
And ripens spirits as he ripens mines. *Pope.*

His gen'rous spouse, Theano, heav'nly fair,
Nurs'd the young stranger with a mother's care. *Pope.*

Pray for others in such forms, with such
length, importunity, and earnestness, as you use
for yourself; and you will find all little ill-natured
passions die away, your heart grow great and ge-
nerous, delighting in the common happiness of
others, as you used only to delight in your own. *Law.*

3. It is used of animals. Spritely; daring; courageous.

So the imperial eagle does not stay
Till the whole carcase he devour,
As if his gen'rous hunger understood
That he can never want plenty of food,
He only sucks the tasteful blood. *Cowley.*

Alas! on spies
His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries:
A gen'rous pack. *Addison.*

4. Liberal; munificent.

When from his vest the young companion bore
The cup the gen'rous landlord own'd before,
And paid profusely with the precious bowl,
The stinted kindness of this churlish soul. *Parnel.*

Faith by the margin of her native Hood,
Whose wealthy waters are well known to fame,
Fair as the bordering flowers the prince's flout,
And rich in bounty as the gen'rous stream. *Heigh.*

5. Strong; vigorous.

Having in a digestive furnace drawn off the ar-
dent spirit from some good lack, the phlegm,
even in this generous wine, was copious. *Boyle.*

Those who in southern climes complain,
From Pharus' rays they suffer pain,
Must own that pain is well repaid,
By gen'rous wines beneath a shade. *Swift.*

GENEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *generous*.]

1. Not meanly with regard to birth.

2. Magnanimously; nobly.

When all the gods our ruin have foretold,
Yet generously he does his arms withhold. *Dryd.*

3. Liberally; munificently.

GENEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *generous*.]

The quality of being generous.

Is it possible to conceive that the overflowing
generousness of the divine nature would create im-
mortal beings with mean or envious principles? *Collier on Kindness.*

GENESIS. *n. f.* [*genesis*; *genesis*, Fr.]

Generation; the first book of *Moses*,
which treats of the production of the
world.

GENET. *n. f.* [Fr. The word origi-
nally signified a horseman, and perhaps
a gentleman or knight.] A small-sized
well-proportioned Spanish horse.

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll
have couriers for cousins, and genets for germanes. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

It is no more likely that frogs should be en-
gendered in the clouds, than Spanish genets be
begotten by the wind. *Ray.*

He shows his statue too, where plac'd on high,
The genet underneath him seems to fly. *Dryd.*

GENETHLIACAL. *adj.* [*γενεθλιακός*.] Per-
taining to nativities as calculated byastrologers; showing the configurations
of the stars at any birth.

The night immediately before he was sighting
the art of those foolish astrologers, and *geneth-*
liacal ephemeris, that use to pry into the horo-
scope of nativities. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

GENETHLIACRS. *n. f.* [from *γενεθλιακός*.]

The science of calculating nativities, or
predicting the future events of life from
the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIATICK. *n. f.* [*γενεθλιακός*.] He
who calculates nativities.

The truth of astrological predictions is not to
be referred to the confutations: the *genethliatick*
conjecture by the disposition, temper, and com-
plexion of the person. *Drummond.*

GENEVA. *n. f.* [A corruption of *genevre*,
French, a juniper-berry.] A kind of
spirit distilled from the juniper-berry: what is commonly sold is made with no
better an ingredient than oil of turpen-
tine, put into the still, with a little
common salt and the coarsest spirit. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
GENIAL. *adj.* [*genialis*, Latin.]

1. That contributes to propagation.

Higher of the genial bed by far,
And with mysterious reverence I deem. *Milton.*

Cretor Venus, genial pow'r of love,
The bliss of men below and gods above! *Dryden.*

2. That gives cheerfulness, or supports life.

Nor will the light of life continue long,
But yields to double darkness nigh at hand;
So much I feel my genial spirits droop. *Milton.*

3. Natural; native.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity,
and genial indisposition. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

GENIALLY. *adv.* [from *genial*.]

1. By genius; naturally.

Some men are *genially* disposed to some opi-
nions, and naturally averse to others. *Glanville.*

2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENICULATED. *adj.* [*geniculatus*,
Latin.] Knotted; jointed.

A piece of some geniculated plant seeming to
be part of a sugar-cane. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GENICULATION. *n. f.* [*geniculatio*, Lat.]

Knottiness; the quality in plants of
having knots or joints.

GENIO. *n. f.* [*genio*, Italian; *genius*, Lat.]

A man of a particular turn of mind.

Some *genios* are not capable of pure affection;
and a man is born with talents for it as much as
for poetry, or any other science. *Tatler.*

GENTALS. *n. f.* [*genitalis*, Lat.] Parts
belonging to generation.

Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the
youngest son who is said to have cut off the *geni-*
tals of his father. *Brown.*

GENETING. *n. f.* [A corruption of *Janet*,
French, signifying *June* or *Janet*,
having been so called in honour of some
lady of that name; and the Scottish
dialect calls them *Janet* apples, which is
the same with *Janeton*; otherwise sup-
posed to be corrupted from *Juneting*.]
An early apple gathered in June.

In July come early pears and plums in fruit,
genetings and codlins. *Bacon.*

GENITIVE. *adj.* [*genitivus*, Latin.] In
grammar, the name of a case, which,
among other relations, signifies one be-
gotten, as, the father of a son; or one
begetting, as, son of a father.GENIUS. *n. f.* [Latin; *genie*, French.]1. The protecting or ruling power of
men, places, or things.

There is none but he
Whose being I do fear: and, under him,
My *genius* is rebuk'd; as it is said
Antony was by Cæsar. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The *genius* and the mortal instruments
Are then in council; and the state of man,
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then. *Shaksp.*

And as I awake, sweet music breathe,
Sent by some spirit to mortals good,
Or th' unseen *genius* of the wood. *Milton.*

And the tame demon that should guard my
throne,
Shrinks at a *genius* greater than his own. *Dryd.*

To your glad *genius* sacrifice this day;
Let common meats respectfully give way. *Dryd.*

2. A man endowed with superiour fa-
culties.

There is no little writer of Pindarick who is
not mentioned as a prodigious *genius*. *Addison.*

3. Mental power or faculties.

The state and order does proclaim
The *genius* of that royal dance. *Waller.*

4. Disposition of nature by which any one
is qualified for some peculiar employ-
ment.

A happy *genius* is the gift of nature. *Dryden.*

Your majesty's sagacity, and happy *genius* for
natural history, is a better preparation for en-
quiries of this kind than all the dead learning of
the schools. *Burnet's Theory, Preface.*

One science only will one *genius* fit;
So vast is art, so narrow human wit. *Pope.*

The Romans, though they had no great *genius*
for trade, yet were not entirely neglectful of it. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

5. Nature; disposition.

Studious to please the *genius* of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes, he flurs his
crimes. *Dryden.*

Another *genius* and disposition improper for
philosophical contemplations, is not so much from
the narrowness of their understanding, as because
they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet.*

He tames the *genius* of the stubborn plain. *Pope.*

GENT. *adj.* [*gent*, old French.] Elegant;
soft; gentle; polite. Disfused.

Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
Forewarn'd all: 'till Genuiss *gent*
Persuaded him to cease. *Fairy Queen.*

She that was noble, wife, as fair and gent,
Call how she might their harmless lives preserve. *Fairfax.*

GENTEEL. *adj.* [*gentil*, French.]

1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.

He had a *genteel* manner of binding the
chains of this kingdom than most of his prede-
cessors. *Swift to Gay.*

Their poets have no notion of *genteel* comedy,
and fall into the most filthy double meanings
when they have a mind to make their audience
merry. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Graceful in mien.

So spruce that he can never be *genteel*. *Tatler.*

3. Elegantly dressed.

Several ladies that have twice her fortune, are
not able to be always to *genteel*, and so constant
at all places of pleasure and expense. *Law.*

GENTEELLY. *adv.* [from *genteel*.]

1. Elegantly; politely.

Those that would be *genteelly* learned, need not
purchase it at the dear rate of being atheists. *Garrick's Scipio, Preface.*

After a long fatigue of eating and drinking,
and babbling, he concludes the great work of
dining *genteelly*. *South.*

2. Gracefully; handsomely.

GENTEELNESS. *n. f.* [from *genteel*.]

1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness.

He had a *genius* full of *genteelness* and spirit,
having nothing that was ungraceful in his postures
and actions. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Parmegiano has dignified the *genteelness* of
modern effeminacy, by uniting it with the firm-

plidity of the accents, and the grandeur and severity of Michael Angelo *Reynolds.*

2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GENTIAN. *n. f.* [*gentiane*, French; *gentiana*, Latin.] Felwort or baldmony.

The root of *gentian* is large and long, of a tolerable firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a faintish and disagreeable smell, and an extremely bitter taste. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

If it be fistulous, and the orifice small, dilate it with *gentian* roots. *Weyman's Surgery.*

GENTIANELLA. *n. f.* A kind of blue colour.

GENTILE. *n. f.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.

Tribulation and anguish upon every soul that doeth evil, of the Jew first, and also of the *gentile.* *Romans.*

Gentiles or infidels, in those actions, upon both the spiritual and temporal good, have been in one pursuit conjoined. *Bacon.*

2. A person of rank. Obsolete.

Fine Basil desireth it may be her lot
To grow, as a gilliflower, trim in her pot;
That ladies and *gentiles*, for whom we do serve,
May help him as needeth, poor life to preserve. *Tupper.*

GENTILESSE. *n. f.* [French.] Complaisance; civility. Not used.

She with her wedding-cloaths undresses
Her complaisance and *gentilesse*. *Hudibras.*

GENTILISM. *n. f.* [*gentilisme*, French; from *gentile*.] Heathenism; paganism.

If invocation of saints had been produced in the apostolical times, it would have looked like the introducing of *gentilism* again. *Stirlingfleet.*

GENTILITIOUS. *adj.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]

1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation.

That an unsavoury odour is *gentilitious*, or national unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce. *Brown.*

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

The common cause of this distemper is a particular and perhaps and a *gentilitious* disposition of body. *Achuthaet.*

GENTILITY. *n. f.* [*gentilité*, French; from *gentil*, French; *gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.

2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste.

3. Gentry; the class of persons well born.

Gavelkind must needs, in the end, make a poor *gentility*. *Davies on Ireland.*

4. Paganism; heathenism.

When people began to spy the falshood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it. *Hooker.*

GENTLE. *adj.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble.

They entering and killing all of the *gentle* and rich faction, for honesty sake broke open all prisons. *Sidney.*

These are the studies wherein our noble and *gentle* youth ought to bestow their time. *Milton.*

Of *gentle* blood, part shed in honour's cause,
Each parent sprung. *Pope.*

2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.

I am one of those *gentle* ones that will use the devil himself with civility. *Shakspeare.*

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shakspeare.*

As *gentle*, and as jocund, as to jest,
Go I to fight. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

A virtuous and a good man, reverend in conversation, and *gentle* in condition. *2 Maccabees.*

The *gentle* heart on earth is prov'd unkind. *Fairfax.*

Your change was wife; for had she been deny'd,
A swift revenge had follow'd from her pride:
You from my *gentle* nature had no fears;
All my revenge is only in my tears. *Dryden.*

He had such a *gentle* method of reproving their faults, that they were not so much afraid as ashamed to repeat them. *Atterbury.*

3. Soothing; pacifick.

And though this sense first *gentle* musick found,
Her proper object is the speech of men. *Davies.*

GENTLE. *n. f.*

1. A gentleman; a man of birth. Out of use.

Genties do not reprehend;
If you pardon, we will mend. *Shakspeare.*

Where is my lovely bride?
How does my father? *Genties*, methinks you frown. *Shakspeare.*

2. A particular kind of worm.

He will in the three hot months bite at a flag-worm, or at a green *gentle*. *Walter's Angler.*

TO GENTLE. *v. a.* To make gentle; to raise from the vulgar. Obsolete.

He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother: be he never so vile,
This day shall *gentle* his condition. *Shakspeare.*

GENTLEFOLK. *n. f.* [*gentle* and *folk*.] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk*.
Shakspeare's Richard III.

Gentlefolks will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore set a fresh one before them. *Swift.*

GENTLEMAN. *n. f.* [*gentilhomme*, Fr. *gentiluomo*, Ital. that is, *homo gentilis*, a man of ancestry. All other derivations seem to be whimsical.]

1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.

A civil war was within the bowels of that state, between the *gentleman* and the peasants. *Sidney.*
I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a *gentleman*. *Shaksp.*
He hither came a private *gentleman*,
But young and brave, and of a family
Ancient and noble. *Orway's Orphan.*

You say a long descended race
Makes *gentlemen*, and that your high degree
Is much disparag'd to be match'd with me. *Dryden.*

2. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post.

Inquire me out some mean-born *gentleman*,
Whom I will marry straight to Clarence's daughter. *Shakspeare.*

He is so far from desiring to be used as a *gentleman*, that he desires to be used as the servant of all. *Law.*

3. A term of complaisance: sometimes ironical.

The same *gentlemen* who have faced this piece of morality on the three naked sisters dancing hand in hand, would have found out as good a one had there been four of them sitting at a distance, and covered from head to foot. *Addison.*

4. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank.

Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancellorship, came to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his *gentleman* usher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Cumt.*

Let be call'd before us
That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in person. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

5. It is used of any man however high.

The earl of Hereford was reputed then
In England the most valiant *gentleman*. *Shaksp.*
The king is a noble *gentleman*; and my familiar. *Shakspeare.*

GENTLEMANLIKE. } *adj.* [*gentleman* and *like*.] Becoming a man of birth.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he saith, is the life of a peasant or churl; but enureth himself to his weapon, and to the gentlemanly trade of stealing. *Spenser.*

Pyramus is a sweet-faced man; a proper man as one shall see in a summer's day; a most lovely gentlemanlike man. *Shakspeare.*

You have train'd me up like a peasant, hiding from me all gentlemanlike qualities. *Shakspeare.*

Two clergymen stood candidates for a free-school, where a gentleman procured the place for the better scholastic and more gentlemanly person of the two. *Swift.*

GENTLENESS. *n. f.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.

2. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; tenderness.

My lord Sebastian,
The truth, you speak, doth lack some *gentleness*. *Shakspeare.*

Your brave and haughty scorn of all,
Was stately and monarchical;
All *gentleness* with that esteem'd,
A dull and slavish virtue seem'd. *Cowley.*

Still she retains
Her maiden *gentleness*, and oft at eve
Visits the herds. *Milton.*

The perpetual *gentleness* and inherent goodness of the Ormund family. *Dryden's Fables, Ded.*

Changes are brought about silently and insensibly, with all imaginable benignity and *gentleness*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Masters must correct their servants with *gentleness*, prudence, and mercy. *Rogers.*

Women ought not to think *gentleness* of heart despicable in a man. *Clarissa.*

3. Kindness; benevolence. Obsolete.

The *gentleness* of all the gods go with thee. *Shakspeare.*

GENTLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *gentle*.] Carriage of a gentleman. Obsolete.

Some in France which will needs be gentlemen, have more *gentleship* in their hat than in their head. *Elphinstone's Schoolmaster.*

GENTLEWOMAN. *n. f.* [*gentle* and *woman*. See **GENTLEMAN**.]

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well descended.

The *gentlewomen* of Rome did not suffer their infants to be so long swathed as poorer people. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Doth this fir Proteus
Often resort unto this *gentlewoman*. *Shakspeare.*

Gentlewomen may do themselves much good by kneeling upon a cushion, and weeding. *Bacon.*

2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

The late queen's *gentlewoman*, a knight's daughter,
To be her mistress' mistress! *Shakspeare.*

Her *gentlewomen*, like the nereids,
So many mermaids, tended her i' th' eyes,
And made their bends adornings. *Shakspeare.*

3. A word of civility or irony.

Now, *gentlewoman*, you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical down-cast look. *Dryden.*

GENTLY. *adv.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly.

My mistress *gently* chides the fault I made. *Dryden.*

The mischiefs that come by inadvertency, or ignorance, are but very *gently* to be taken notice of. *Locke.*

2. Softly; without violence.

Fortune's blows,
When most struck home, being *gently* warded,
Craves
A noble cunning. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

A sort of great bat, as men lay asleep with their legs naked, will suck their blood at a wound so gently made as not to awake them.
Grew's Museum.

You are certainly a gentleman,
Clerk-like, experienc'd, which no less adorns
Our gentry than our parent's noble name,
In whose success we are gentle. *Stafspoor.*

They slaughtered many of the *gentry*, for whom
no sex or age could be accepted for excuse. *Sidney*.
Let states, that aim at greatness, take heed
how their nobility and *gentry* multiply too fast.

Here use all the rites of adoration, *genuflections*, wax candles, incense, oblations, prayers only

A sudden darkness covers all;
True genuine night: night added to the grove.

French.] That part of geometry which
Vol. I.

contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures. *Harris.*

DiG.

GEOMÉTRICAL. } *adj.* [*gèométrique*; *gé-*
GEOMÉTRICK. } *metrique*, Fr. from
 gèometre]

Rate me at what thou wilt. *Shaksp. Henry vi.*
5 L

2. A brown loaf. Of this sense I know not the original.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown *george*, with lowly swabbers fed.

Dryden's Persius.

GEOR'GICK. *n. f.* [*γεωργικὴ*; *georgiques*, French.] Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Addison.*

GEOR'GICK. *adj.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

Here I peruse the Mantuan's *georgick* strains,
And learn the labours of Italian swains. *Gay.*

GEOT'ICK. *adj.* [from *γη*.] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial. *Diä.*

GE'RENT. *adj.* [*gerens*, Latin.] Carrying; bearing. *Diä.*

GE'RFALCON. *n. f.* A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greatest strength next to the eagle. *Bailey.*

GE'RMAN. *n. f.* [*germain*, French; *germanus*, Latin.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood: thus the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins *german*, the only sense in which the word is now used.

They knew it was their cousin *german*, the famous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

And to him said, go now, proud miscreant,
Thyself thy message do to *german* dear. *Fairy Q.*

Wert thou a bear, thou wouldst be kill'd by the horse; wert thou a horse, thou wouldst be seiz'd by the leopard; wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion, and the spots of thy kindred were juries on thy life. *Shakspeare.*

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have coursers for cousins; and genets for *germans*. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

GE'RMAN. *adj.* [*germanus*, Latin.] Related. Obsolete.

Not he alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but those that are *german* to him, though removed fifty times, shall come under the hangman. *Shakspeare.*

GE'RMANDER. *n. f.* [*germandrée*, French; *chamadrys*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

GERME. *n. f.* [*germen*, Latin.] A sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads.

Whether it be not made out of the *germe*, or treadle of the egg, doth seem of lesser doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GE'RMIN. *n. f.* [*germen*, Latin.] A shooting or sprouting seed. Out of use.

Though palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations; though the treasure

Of nature's *germins* tumble all together,
Even 'till destruction sicken; answer me
To what I ask you. *Shakspeare's Macb.*

Thou all-shaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick rotundity o' the world;
Crack nature's mould, all *germins* spill at once
That make ungrateful man. *Shakspeare.*

TO GE'RMINATE. *v. n.* [*germino*, Lat.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth.

This action is furthered by the chalcites, which hath within a spirit that will put forth and *germinate*, as we see in chymical trials. *Bacon.*

The seeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the surface of the earth, in a convenient soil, amongst matter proper for the formation of vegetables, would *germinate*, grow up, and replenish the face of the earth. *Woodw.*

GERMINATION. *n. f.* [*germination*, Fr. from *germinate*.] The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

For acceleration of *germination*, we shall handle the subject of plants generally. *Bacon.*

The duke of Buckingham had another kind of *germination*; and surely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned among the *sponte nascentes*. *Watson.*

There is but little similitude between a terrene humidity and plantal *germinations*. *Glanville.*

Suppose the earth should be carried to the great distance of Saturn; there the whole globe would be one frigid zone; there would be no life, no *germination*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

GE'RUND. *n. f.* [*gerundium*, Latin.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST. *n. f.* [*gestum*, Latin.]

1. A deed; an action; an achievement.
Who fair them quites, as him belov'd best,
And goodly can discourse with many a noble *gfi*. *Spenser.*

2. Show; representation.

Gests should be interlarded after the Persian manner, by ages, young and old.

3. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of our kings, many of them being still extant in the herald's office. [from *giste*, or *gite*, French.] *Hanmer.*

I'll give you my commission,
To let him there a month, behind the *gft*,
Prefix'd for's parting. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

4. A stage; so much of a journey as passes without interruption. In all senses obsolete.

He distinctly sets down the *gests* and progress thereof. *Brown.*

GESTA'TION. *n. f.* [*gestatio*, Lat.] The act of bearing the young in the womb.

Aristotle affirmeth the birth of the infant, or time of its *gestation*, extendeth sometimes unto the eleventh month; but Hippocrates avers that it exceedeth not the tenth.

Why in viviparous animals, in the time of *gestation*, should the nourishment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which at other times goeth not that way? *Ray on the Creation.*

TO GESTICULATE. *v. n.* [*gesticular*, Latin; *gesticuler*, French.] To play antick tricks; to show postures. *Diä.*

GESTICULATION. *n. f.* [*gesticulatio*, Latin; *gesticulation*, French; from *gesticulate*.] Antick tricks; various postures.

GE'STURE. *n. f.* [*gero*, *gestum*, Latin; *geste*, French.]

1. Action or posture expressive of sentiment:

Ah, my sister, if you had heard his words, or seen his *gestures*, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have matched in yourself those two rarely matched together, pity and delight. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the *gesture* of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hooker.*

To the dumbness of the *gesture*
One might interpret. *Shakspeare.*

Humble and reverend *gestures* in our approaches to God express the inward reverence of our souls. *Duty of Man.*

2. Movement of the body.

Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye,
In every *gesture* dignity and love! *Milton.*

Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aside all kinds of *gesture*, or at least to make use of such only as are graceful and expressive. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO GE'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To accompany with action or posture.
Our attitude disgraceth it; it is not orderly read,
Nor *gestured* as belcometh. *Hooker.*

He undertook to *gesture* and muffle up himself in his hood, as the duke's manner was, that none should discern him. *Watson.*

TO GET. *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got*, or *gotten*. [*getan*, *gertan*, Saxon.]

1. To procure; to obtain.

Thine be the coffee, well hast thou it *got*.

Of that which was our father's bath he *gotten* all this glory. *Genesius.*

We *gat* our bread with the peril of our lives. *Samuel.*

David *gat* him a name when he returned from smiting of the Syrians. *Samuel.*

Most of these things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could *get* tubes so accurately blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical. *Boyle.*

Such a confidence, as has not been wanting to itself, in endeavouring to *get* the utmost and clearest information about the will of God, that its power, advantages, and opportunities could afford it, is that great internal judge, whose absolution is a rational and sure ground of confidence. *South.*

He insensibly *got* a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of use and practice. *Locke.*

The man who lives upon alms, *gets* him his set of admirers, and delights in superiority. *Addison.*

Sphinx was a monster that would eat
Whatever stranger she could *get*,
Unless his ready wit disclos'd,
The subtle riddle she propos'd. *Addison.*

This practice is to be used at first, in order to get a fixed habit of attention, and in some cases only. *Watts.*

The word *get* is variously used: we say to *get* money, to *get* in, to *get* off, to *get* ready, to *get* a stomach, and to *get* a cold. *Watts.*

2. To force; to seize.

Such lovels and scatterlings cannot easily, by any constable, or other ordinary officer, be *gotten*, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The king seeing this, started from where he sat,
Out from his trembling hand his weapon *got*. *Daniel.*

All things, but one, you can restore;
The heart you *get* returns no more. *Waller.*

3. To win by contest.

Henry the sixth hath lost
All that which Henry the fifth had *gotten*. *Shakspeare.*

He *gat* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the host with his sword. *Mac.*

To *get* the day of them of his own nation, would be a most unhappy day for him: a *Mac*.

Auria held that course to have drawn the galleys within his great ships, who thundering amongst them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his galleys to have *gotten* a victory. *Knales' History of the Turks.*

4. To have possession of; to have. This sense is commonly in the compound preterit.

Then forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright;
Nay, thou hast *got* the face of man. *Herbert.*

5. To beget upon a female.

These boys are boys of ice; they'll none of her: sure they are bastards to the English, the French never *got* them. *Shakspeare.*

Women with study'd arts they vex:
Ye gods destroy that impious sex;
And if there must be some t' invoke
Your pow'rs, and make your altars smoke,
Come down yourselves, and, in their place,
Get a more just and nobler race. *Waller.*

Children they *got* on their female captives. *Locke.*

If you'll take 'em as their fathers *got* 'em, so

and well; if not, you must stay 'till they *get* a better generation. *Dryden.*

Has no man, but who has kill'd

A father, right to *get* a child? *Prior.*

Let every married man, that's grave and wise,
Take a tartuff of known ability,

Who shall to settle lasting reformation;

First *get* a son, then give him education. *Dorset.*

The god of day, descending from above,

Mixt with the day, and *get* the queen of love.

Granville.

6. To gain as profit.

Though creditors will loose one fifth of their principal and use, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not *get* it. *Locke.*

7. To gain a superiority or advantage.

If they *get* ground and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of steel.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

8. To earn; to gain by labour.

Having no mines, nor any other way of *getting* or keeping of riches but by trade, so much of our trade as is lost, so much of our riches must necessarily go with it. *Locke.*

If it be so much pains to count the money I would spend, what labour did it cost my ancestors to *get* it? *Locke.*

9. To receive as a price or reward.

Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raises their price, and makes the importer *get* more for them; but a tax laid on your home-made commodities lessens their price. *Locke.*

10. To learn.

This defect he frequently lamented, it being harder with him to *get* one sermon by heart than to pen twenty. *Fell.*

Get by heart the more common and useful words out of some judicious vocabulary. *Watts.*

11. To procure to be.

I shall shew how we may *get* it thus informed, and afterwards preserve and keep it so. *South.*

12. To put into any state.

Nature taught them to make certain vessels of a tree, which they *get* down, not with cutting, but with fire. *Abbot.*

Take no repulse, whatever the cloth say;

For, *get* you gone, the doth not mean away.

Shakespeare.

He who attempts to *get* another man into his absolute power, does thereby put himself into a state of war with him. *Locke.*

Before your eyes bring forth, they may be pretty well kept, to *get* them a little into heart.

Mortimer.

Helim, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, visited the place very frequently: his greatest perplexity was how to *get* the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. *Guardian.*

13. To prevail on; to induce.

Though the king could not *get* him to engage in a life of business, he made him however his chief companion. *Spektator.*

14. To draw; to hook.

With much communication will be tempt thee, and smiling upon thee *get* out thy secrets. *Ecclef.*

By the marriage of his grandson Ferdinand he *get* into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. *Addison.*

After having *get* out of you every thing you can spare, I scorn to trespass. *Guardian.*

15. To betake; to remove: implying haste or danger.

Get you to bed on th' instant; I will be returned forthwith. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Arise, *get* thee out from this land. *Genesi.*

Let them join also into our enemies, and fight against us, and to *get* them up out of the land. *Exodus.*

He with all speed *get* himself with his followers to the strong town of Mega. *Knolles.*

16. To remove by force or art.

She was quickly *get* off the land again. *Knolles.*

The roving fumes of quicksilver, in evaporation, would oftentimes fall upon the gold in

such plenty, as would put him to much trouble to *get* them off from his rings. *Boyle.*

When mercury is *get* by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may suppose this quicksilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind. *Boyle.*

They would be glad to *get* out those weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be easily extirpated. *Locke on Education.*

17. To put.

Get on thy boots; we'll ride all night. *Shaksp.*

18. To GET off. To sell or dispose of by some expedient.

Wood, to *get* his halfpence off, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for seventy in silver. *Swift.*

To GET. v. n.

1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty: used either of persons or things.

Phalantus was entrapped, and saw round about him, but could not *get* out. *Sidney.*

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge
More likely to fall in than to *get* o'er. *Shaksp.*

The stranger shall *get* up above thee very high, and thou shalt come down very low. *Deut.*

The fox brought what a number of shifts and devices he had to *get* from the hounds, and the cat said he had but one, which was to climb a tree. *Bacon.*

Those that are very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot *get* to sleep. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I utterly condemn the practice of the latter times, that some who are prick'd for sheriffs, and were fit, should *get* out of the bill. *Bacon.*

He *get* away into the christians, and hardly escaped. *Knolles.*

He would be at their barks before they could *get* out of Armenia. *Knolles' History of the Turks.*

She plays with his rage, and *gets* above his anger. *Denham.*

The latent air had *get* away in bubbles. *Boyle.*

There are few bodies whose minute parts stick so close together, but that it is possible to meet with some other body whose small parts may *get* between, and so disjoin them. *Boyle.*

There was but an insensible diminution of the liquor upon the recess of whatever it was that *get* through the cork. *Boyle.*

Although the universe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is so various, that the understanding falls under a kind of dependency of *getting* through so great a task. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet very little water would *get* in, because no air could *get* out. *Wilkins.*

O heav'n, in what a labyrinth am I led!

I could *get* out, but she detains the thread!

Dryden.

So have I seen some fearful hare maintain

A course, 'till tir'd before the dog the lay;

Who, stretch'd behind her, pants upon the plain,

Past power to kill, as she to *get* away. *Dryden.*

The more oily and light part of this mass would *get* above the other, and swim upon it. *Burnet.*

Having *get* through the foregoing passage, let us go on to his next argument. *Locke.*

The removing of the pains we feel, is the *getting* out of misery, and consequently the first thing to be done, in order to happiness, attend good. *Locke.*

By having *get* into the sense of the epistles, we will but compare what he says, in the places where he treats of the same subject, we can hardly be mistaken in his sense. *Locke.*

I got up as fast as possible, girt on my rapier, and hatched up my hat, when my landlady came up to me. *Tatler.*

Bucephalus would let nobody *get* upon him but Alexander the Great. *Addison on Italy.*

Imprison'd fires in the close dungeons pent,
Roar to *get* loose, and struggle for a vent;

Eating their way, and undermining all,
'Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall. *Addison.*

When Alma now in different ages,
Has finish'd her ascending stages,

Into the head at length she *gets*,

And there in public grandeur sits,

To judge of things. *Prior.*

I resolv'd to break through all measures to *get* away. *Swift.*

2. To fall; to come by accident.

Two or three men of the town are *get* among them. *Tatler.*

3. To find the way; to insinuate itself.

When an egg is made hard by boiling, since there is nothing that appears to *get* in at the shell, unless some little particles of the water, it is not easy to discover from whence else this change proceeds than from a change made in the texture of the parts. *Boyle.*

He raves; his words are loose

As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense:

So high he's mounted in his airy hopes,

That now the wind is *get* into his head, *Dryden.*

And turns his brains to frenzy. *Locke.*

A child runs to overtake and *get* up to the top of his shadow, which still advances at the same rate that he does. *Locke.*

Should dressing, feasting, and balls once *get* among the Cantons, their military toughness would be quickly lost. *Addison.*

The fluids which surround bodies, upon the surface of the globe, *get* in between the surface of bodies, when they are at any distance. *Cheyne.*

4. To move; to remove.

Get home with thy fewel make ready to set;

The sooner, and easier carriage to get. *Tatler.*

5. To have recourse to.

The Turks made great haste through the midst of the town ditch, to *get* up into the bulwark to help their fellows. *Knolles' History.*

Lying is so cheap a cover for any misfortune, and so much in fashion, that a child can scarce be kept from *getting* into it. *Locke.*

6. To go; to repair.

They ran to their weapons, and furiously assailed the Turks, now fearing no such master,

and were not as yet all *get* into the castle. *Knolles.*

A knot of ladies, *get* together by themselves, is a very school of impertinence. *Swift.*

7. To put one's self in any state.

They might *get* over the river Avon at Stratford, and *get* between the king and Worcester. *Clarendon.*

We can neither find source nor issue for such an excessive mass of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had them, how to *get* quit of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Without his assistance we can no more *get* quit of our affliction, than but by his permission we should have fallen into it. *Wake.*

There is a sort of men who pretend to divest themselves of partiality on both sides, and to *get* above that imperfect idea of their subject which little writers fall into. *Pope on Homer.*

As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happiest end of this life, so the next felicity is to *get* rid of fools and scoundrels. *Pope to Swift.*

8. To become by any act what one was not before.

The laughing sat, like all unthinking men,
Bathes and *gets* drunk; then bathes and drinks again. *Dryden.*

9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.

Like jewels to advantage set,
Her beauty by the shade does *get*. *Waller.*

10. To GET off. To escape.

The galleys, by the benefit of the shores and shallows, *get* off. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Whate'er thou dost, deliver not thy sword;

With that thou may'st *get* off, tho' odds oppose thee. *Dryden.*

11. To GET over. To conquer; to surpass; to pass without being stopped in thinking or acting.

GHA

'Tis very pleasant to hear the lady propose her doubts, and to see the pains he is at to get over them. Addison.

I cannot get over the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons. Swift.

To remove this difficulty, Peterborough was dispatched to Vienna, and got over some part of those disputes. Swift.

12. To GET up. To rise from repose.

Sheep will get up betimes in the morning to feed against rain. Bacon's Natural History.

13. To GET up. To rise from a seat.

14. To remove from a place.

Get you up from about the tabernacle of Koran, Dathan, and Abiram. Numbers.

15. To get, in all its significations both active and neutral, implies the acquisition of something, or the arrival at some state or place by some means; except in the use of the preterit compound which often implies mere possession: as, he has got a good estate, does not always mean that he has acquired, but barely that he possesses it. So we say the lady has got black eyes, merely meaning that she has them.

GETTER. n. f. [from get.]

1. One who procures or obtains.

2. One who begets on a female.

Peace is a very lethargy, a getter of more bastard children than war's a destroyer of men. Shak.

GETTING. n. f. [from get.]

1. Act of getting; acquisition.

Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding. Proverbs.

2. Gain; profit.

Who hath a state to repair may not despise small things; and it is less dishonourable to abridge a petty charge than to stoop to petty gettings. Bacon.

The meaner families return a small share of their gettings, to be a portion for the child. Swift.

GE'WGAW. n. f. [gəgaf, Saxon; joyau, French.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

That metal they exchanged for the meanest trifles and gewgaws which the others could bring. Abbot's Description of the World.

Prefer that which Providence has pronounced to be the staff of life, before a glittering gewgaw that has no other value than what vanity has set upon it. L'Estrange.

As children, when they throw one toy away, Straight a more foolish gewgaw comes in play. Dryden.

A heavy gewgaw, call'd a crown, that spread About his temples, drown'd his narrow head, And would have crush'd it. Dryden's Juvenal.

Some loose the hands Of ancient friendship, cancel nature's laws For pagantry and tawdry gewgaws. Philips.

The first images were fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and many other gewgaws, which lay so thick that the whole heart was nothing else but a toyshop. Addison's Guardian.

GE'WGAW. adj. Splendidly trifling; showy without value.

Let him that would learn the happiness of religion, see the poor gewgaw happiness of Feliciania. Lutw's Serious Call.

GHA'STLY. adj. [gast and fulle, Saxon.] Dreary; dismal; melancholy; fit for walking spirits. Obsolete.

Here will I dwell apart, In ghastful grave, 'till my last sleep Do close mine eyes: Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking sound Is sign of dreary death. Spenser's Pastoral.

GHO

GHA'STLINESS. n. f. [from ghastly.] Horror of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHA'STLY. adj. [gast, or ghoß, and like.]

1. Like a ghost; having horror in the countenance; pale; dreadful; dismal.

Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?

—O, I have pass'd a miserable night; So full of ugly sights, of ghastly dreams, So full of dismal terror was the time. Shakspeare.

Envy quickly discovered in court Solymán's changed countenance upon the great bath, and began now to show her ghastly face. Kneller.

Death

Grinn'd horrible a ghastly smile, to hear His famine should be fill'd. Milton's Par. Lost.

Those departed friends whom at our last separation we saw disfigured by all the ghastly horrors of death, we shall then see assisting about the majestic throne of Christ, with their once vile bodies transfigured into the likeness of his glorious body, mingling their glad acclamations with the hallelujahs of thrones, principalities, and powers. Boyle.

He came, but with such alter'd looks, So wild, so ghastly, as if some ghost had met him, All pale and speechless. Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

I did not for these ghastly visions fend; Their sudden coming does some ill portend. Dryden.

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.

To be less than gods

Disdain'd; but meaner thoughts learn'd in their sight, Mangled with ghastly wounds through plate and mail. Milton.

I who make the triumph of to-day, May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear, Ghastly with wounds, and lifeless on the bier! Prior.

GHA'STNESS. n. f. [from gast, Saxon.]

Ghastliness; horror of look. Not used.

Look you pale, mistress?

Do you perceive the ghastness of the eye? Shakspeare.

GHE'RKIN. n. f. [from gurcke, German, a cucumber.] A small pickled cucumber. Skinner.

To GHESS. v. n. [See To GUESS. Ghes is by critics considered as the true orthography, but ghes has universally prevailed.] To conjecture.

GHOST. n. f. [gast, Saxon.]

1. The soul of man.

Vex not his ghost: O, let him pass! He hates him, That would upon the rack of this rough world Stretch him out longer. Shakspeare.

Often did I strive To yield the ghost; but still the envious flood Kept in my soul. Shakspeare.

2. A spirit appearing after death.

The mighty ghost of our great Harrys rose, And armed Edwards look'd with anxious eyes, To see this fleet among unequal foes, By which fate promis'd them their Charles should rise. Dryden.

3. To give up the GHOST. To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God.

Their shadows seem A canopy most fatal, under which Our army lies ready to give up the ghost. Shakspeare.

4. The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

To GHOST. v. n. [from the noun.] To yield up the ghost; to die. Not in use.

Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she ghosted. Sidney.

To GHOST. v. a. To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Obsolete.

Julius Cæsar Who at Philippi the good Brutus ghosted, There saw you labouring for him. Shakspeare.

GIA

GHO'STLINESS. n. f. [from ghastly.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHO'STLY. adj. [from ghoß.]

1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.

Save and defend us from our ghastly enemies. Common Prayer.

Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have, as well of ghastly as of earthly favours, is in each kind so easily known, but the gifts of God, according to these degrees and times, which he in his secret wisdom seeth meet, are so diversely bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive, what all stand in need of, it seldom lieth hid. Hooker.

The graces of the spirit are much more precious than worldly benefits, and our ghastly evils of greater importance than any harm which the body feeleth. Hooker.

To deny me the ghastly comfort of my chaplains, seems a greater barbarity than is ever used by christians. King Charles.

2. Having a character from religion; spiritual.

Hence will I to my ghastly friar's close cell, His help to crave, and my dear hap to tell. Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet.

The ghastly father now hath done his thrust. Shakspeare's Henry vi.

GIALALINA. n. f. [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters. Woodward.

GIA'MBREUX. n. f. [jambes, Fr.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves.

The mortal steel despitously entail'd, Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls, That a large purple stream adown their gimbreaux falls. Spenser.

GIANT. n. f. [geant, French; gigas, Latin.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. It is observable, that the idea of a giant is always associated with pride, brutality, and wickedness.

Now does he feel his axle Hang loose about him, like a giant's fobe Upon a dwarfish thief. Shakspeare's Macbeth.

Gates of monarchs Are arch'd so high that giants may jet through, And keep their impious turbans on, without Good-morrow to the sun. Shakspeare's Cymb.

Woman's gentle brain Could not drop forth such giant rude inventions; Such Ethiop words. Shakspeare. As you like it.

Fierce faces threat'ning wars, Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise! Milton.

Those giants, those mighty men, and men of renown, far exceeded the proportion, nature, and strength of those giants remembered by Moses of his own time. Raleigh's History.

The giant brothers, in their camp, have found I was not forc'd with ease to quit my ground. Dryden's Æneid.

By weary steps and slow The groping giant with a trunk of pine Explor'd his way. Addison.

Neptune, by pray'r repentant, rarely won, Achiev'd the chief to avenge his giant son, Great Polypheme of more than mortal might. Pope.

GI'ANTESS. n. f. [from giant.] A she-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.

I had rather be a giantess, and lie under mount Pelion. Shakspeare.

Were this subject to the cedar, she would be able to make head against that huge giantess. Howell.

GI'ANTLIKE. } *adj.* [from *giant* and *like*.]
GI'ANTLY. } Gigantick; vast; bulky.

Single courage has often, without romance, overcome *giantly* difficulties. *Decay of Piety.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philanthropy, which they are deplorably strangers to, and those unanswerable doubts and difficulties, which, over their cups, they pretend to have against christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the proud man not to adore himself, and I dare undertake that all their *giantlike* objections against the christian religion shall presently vanish and quit the field. *South.*

GI'ANTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *giant*.] Quality or character of a giant.

His *giantship* is gone somewhat crest fallen, Stalking with less unconscionable strides, And lower looks. *Milton's Agonistes.*

GI'BBE. *n. f.* Any old worn-out animal. *Hammer.*

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wife, Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gibbe*, Such dear concernings hide? *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

To GI'BBE. *v. n.* [from *jabber*.] To speak inarticulately.

The sheeted dead Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*

GI'BBERISH. *n. f.* [Derived by Skinner from *gaber*, French, to cheat; by others conjectured to be formed by corruption from *jabber*. But as it was anciently written *geberish*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of *Geber* and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gipsies; words without meaning.

Some, if they happen to hear an old word, albeit very natural and significant, cry out straightway, that we speak no English, but *gibberish*. *Spenser.*

Some of both sexes writing down a number of letters, just as it came into their heads; upon reading this *gibberish*, that which the men had wrote sounded like High Dutch, and the other by the women like Italian. *Swift.*

GI'BBET. *n. f.* [*gibet*, French.]

1. A gallows; the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcases are exposed.

When was there ever cursed atheist brought Unto the *gibbet*, but he did adore That blessed pow'r which he had set at nought? *Dorres.*

You scandal to the stock of verse, a race Able to bring the *gibbet* in disgrace. *Cleveland.*
 Haman suffered death himself upon the very *gibbet* that he had provided for another. *L'Estrange.*

Papers lay such principles to the Tories, as, if they were true, our next business should be to erect *gibbets* in every parish, and hang them out of the way. *Swift.*

2. Any traverse beams.

To GI'BBET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To hang or expose on a gibbet.

I'll *gibbet* up his name. *Oldham.*

2. To hang on any thing going traverse: as the beam of a gibbet.

He shall come off and on swifter than he that *gibbets* on the brewer's bucket. *Shakspere.*

GI'BBIER. *n. f.* [French.] Game; wild fowl.

These imposts are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the same time, the fowl and *gibbier* are tax-free. *Addison on Italy.*

GIBBOSITY. *n. f.* [*gibbosité*, French; from *gibbous*.] Convexity; prominence; protuberance.

When ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, what should take away the sight of ships from each other, but the *gibbosity* of the interjacent water? *Ray.*

GIBBOUS. *adj.* [*gibbus*, Latin; *gibbeus*, French.]

1. Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities.

The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* member. *Wise man.*

A pointed stony rock, all bare and black, Grew *gibbous* from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden.*

The sea, by this access and recess, shuffling the empty shells, wears them away, reducing those that are concave and *gibbous* to a flat. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Crookbacked.

I demand how the camels of Bactria came to have two bunches in their back, whereas the camels of Arabia have but one? How oxen, in some countries, began and continue *gibbous* or hunch-backed? *Brown.*

GIBBOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gibbous*.] Convexity; prominence.

To make the convexity of the earth discernible, suppose a man lifted in the air, that he may have a spacious horizon; but then, because of the distance, the convexity and *gibbousness* would vanish away, and he would only see a great circular flat. *Bentley's Sermons.*

GI'BCAT. *n. f.* [*gib* and *cat*.] An old worn-out cat.

I am as melancholy as a *gibcat*, or a lugg'd bear. *Shakspere.*

To GI'BE. *v. n.* [*gaber*, old French, to sneer, to ridicule.] To sneer; to join censoriousness with contempt.

They seem to imagine that we have erected of late a frame of some new religion, the furniture whereof we should not have borrowed from our enemies, lest they should afterwards laugh and *gibe* at our party. *Hooker.*

When he saw her toy, and *gibe*, and geer, And pass the bounds of modest merry make, Her dalliance he despis'd. *Spenser.*

Way that's the way to choke a *gibing* spirit, Whole influence is begot of that loose grace Which shallow laughing hearers give to fools. *Shakspere.*

Thus with talents well endu'd To be scurrilous and rude, When you perty raise your snout, Fleet and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

To GI'BE. *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to treat with scorn; to sneer; to taunt.

When rioting in Alexandria, you Did pecker up my letters, and with taunts Did *gibe* my misdeed out of audience. *Shaksp.*

Draw the beasts as I describe them, From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

GI'BE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff; act or expression of scorn; taunt.

Mark the sneers, the *gibes*, and notable sneers That dwell in ev'ry region of his face. *Shaksp.*

The rich have still a *gibe* in store, And will be monstrous witty on the poor. *Dryden.*

If they would hate from the bottom of their hearts, their aversion would be too strong for little *gibes* every moment. *Spekator.*

But the dean, if this secret should come to his ears, Will never have done with his *gibes* and his jeers. *Swift.*

GI'BER. *n. f.* [from *gibe*.] A sneerer; one who turns others to ridicule by contemptuous hints; a scoffer; a taunter.

You are well understood to be a more perfect *giber* of the table, than a necessary butcher of the capitol. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*

He is a *giber* and our present business Is of more serious consequence. *Ben Jonson.*

GI'BLINGLY. *adv.* [from *gibe*.] Scornfully; contemptuously.

His present portance, *Gibblingly* and ungravelly he did fashion After th' inveterate hate he hears to you. *Shaksp.*

GI'BLETS. *n. f.* [according to *Minsheu* from *gobbet*, *gobbles*: according to *Junius* more properly from *gibier*, game, French.] The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.

'Tis holyday; provide me better cheer: 'Tis holyday; and shall be round the year: Shall I my household gods and genius cheat, To make him rich who grudges me my meat? That he may lull at ease; and pamper'd high, When I am laid, may feed on *giblet* pie? *Dryden.*

GI'BSTAFF. *n. f.*

1. A long staff to gage water, or to shove forth a vessel into the deep.

2. A weapon used formerly to fight beasts upon the stage. *DiD.*

GI'DDILY. *adv.* [from *giddy*.]

1. With the head seeming to turn round.

2. Inconstantly; unsteadily.

To roam *Giddily*, and be every where but at home, Such freedom doth a banishment become. *Dennis.*

3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

The parts that fortune hath bestow'd upon her, Tell her, I hold as *giddily* as fortune. *Shakspere.*

GI'DDINESS. *n. f.* [from *giddy*.]

1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous; the sensation which we have when every thing seems to turn round.

Megrimms and *giddiness* are rather when we rise after long sitting, than while we sit. *Bacon.*

This blessed thistle, which is so sovereign a medicine against the *giddiness* of the brain; 'tis this will settle it. *Holyday.*

Vain show and noise intoxicate the brain, Begin with *giddiness*, and end in pain. *Young.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability; changeableness.

There be that delight in *giddiness*, and count it a bondage to fix a belief. *Bacon.*

3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.

The indignation of Heaven rolling and turning us, 'till at length such a *giddiness* seized upon government, that it fell into the very dregs of sectaries. *Smith.*

4. Frolick; wantonness of life.

Thou like a contrite penitent, Charitably warn'd of thy sins, do'st repent These vanities and *giddinesses*. *Dennis.*

GI'DDY. *adj.* [*gubig*, Saxon.] I know not whether this word may not come from *gad*, to wander, to be in motion, *gad*, *gid*, *giddy*.]

1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion, such as happens by disease or drunkenness.

Them rev'ling thus the Tentyrites invade, By *giddy* heads and flagg'ring legs betray'd. *Tate's Juvenal.*

2. Rotatory; whirling; running round with celerity.

As Ixion fix'd, the wretch shall feel The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill. *Pope.*

3. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeful.

Our fancies are more *giddy* and unfirm, More longing, wavering, sooner lost and won, Than women are. *Shakspere's Twelfth Night.*

It may be gnats and flies have their imagination more mutable and giddy, as small birds likewise have. *Bacon.*

Thanks to giddy chance, which never bears That mortal bliss should last for length of years, She cast us headlong from our high estate, And here in hope of thy return we wait. *Dryden.*
The giddy vulgar, as their fancies guide, With noise say nothing, and in parts divide. *Dryden's Æneid.*

You are as giddy and volatile as ever, the reverse of Pope, who hath always loved a domestic life. *Swift to Gay.*

4. That causes giddiness.

The frequent errors of a pathless wood, The giddy precipice, and the dangerous flood. Prior.
The typhis through my tick mazes guide their way.

Through all the giddy circle they pursue. *Pope.*

5. Headless; thoughtless; incautious; wild.

Too many giddy foolish hours are gone, And in fanciful measures danc'd away. *Rowe.*
How inexorable are those giddy creatures, who, in the same hour leap from a parent's window to a husband's bed. *Clarissa.*

6. Tottering; unfixed.

As we have pac'd along Upon the gray footing of the hatches, Methought that Glou'ner stumbled. *Shakespeare.*

7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome by any overpowering incitement.

Art thou not giddy with the fashion too, that thou hast shifted out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion? *Shakespeare.*

Like one of two contending in a prize, That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes; Hearing applause and universal shout, Giddy in spirit, gazing still in doubt, Whether those peals of praise be his or no. *Shakespeare.*

To GIDDY. v. n. [from the noun.] To turn quick. Obsolete.

A sodaine north-wind fetcht, With an extreme sea, quite about againe, Our whole endeavours; and our course constrain To giddle round. *Chapman.*

GIDDYBRAINED. adj. [giddy and brain.] Careless; thoughtless.

Turn him out again, you unnecessary, useless, giddybrained ass! *Gravay's Venice Preferred.*

GIDDYHEADED. adj. [giddy and head.]

Without thought or caution; without steadiness or constancy.

And sooner may a gulling weather spy, By drawing forth heav'n's scheme discrie What fashion'd bats or ruffs, or suits, next year, Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Doune.*

That men are so misanthropic, melancholy, giddy-headed, hear the testimony of Solomon.

Burton on Melancholy.

GIDDYPACED. adj. [giddy and pace.]

Moving without regularity. More than light airs, and recollected terms, Of these most brisk and giddypaced times. *Shakespeare.*

GIER-EAGLE. n. f. [Sometimes it is written jer-eagle.] An eagle of a particular kind.

These fowls shall not be eaten, the swan and the pelican, and the gier-eagle. *Leviticus.*

GIFT. n. f. [from give.]

1. A thing given or bestowed; something conferred without price.

They presented unto him gifts, gold, and frankincense and myrrh. *Matthew.*

Recall your gift, for I your pow'r confess; But first take back my life, a gift that's left. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

2. The act of giving.

Creator bounteous and benign, Giver of all things good, but fairest this, Of all thy gifts not envied. *Milton.*

Three all things living gaze on, all things thine By gift. *Milton.*

3. The right or power of bestowing.

They cannot give; For had the gift been theirs, it had not here Thus grown. *Milton.*

No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which comes to him by free gift. *South.*

4. Oblation; offering.

Many nations shall come with gifts in their hands, even gifts to the king of heaven. *Tobit.*

5. A bribe.

Thou shalt not wrest judgment; thou shalt not respect persons, neither take a gift; for a gift doth blind the eyes of the wise. *Deuteronomy.*

6. Power; faculty.

And if the boy have not a woman's gift, To rain a shower of commanded tears, An onion will do well for such a shift. *Shakespeare.*

She was lovely to attract Thy love, not thy subjection, and her gifts Were such as made government well seem'd Unfeign'd to bear rule. *Milton.*

He who has the gift of ridicule, finds fault with any thing that gives him an opportunity of exerting his talent. *Addison.*

GIFTED. adj. [from gift.]

1. Given; bestowed.

Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze, To grind in brazen fetters, under task, With my heav'n gifted strength. *Milton.*

2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly used ironically.

Two of their gifted brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger, got up into a pease-cart, and harangued the people to dispose them to an insurrection. *Dryden.*

There is no talent so pernicious as eloquence, to those who have it not under command: women, who are so liberally gifted by nature in this particular, ought to study the rules of female oratory. *Addison's Freeholder.*

GIG. n. f. [Etymology uncertain.]

1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.

Playthings, as tops, gigs, battledores, should be procured them. *Locke.*

2. [gigia, Islandick.] A fiddle. Out of use.

GIGANTICK. adj. [gigantes, Lat.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous; likewise wicked; atrocious.

Others from the wall defend With dart and jav'lin, stones, and sulphurous fire; On each hand slaughter and gigantick deeds. *Milton.*

I dread him not, nor all his giant brood, Though fame divulg'd him father of five sons, All of gigantick size, Goliath chief. *Milton.*

'The son of Hercules he justly seems, By his broad shoulders, and gigantick limbs. *Dryden.*

The Cyclopean race in arms arose; A lawless nation of gigantick foes. *Pope.*

To GIGGLE. v. n. [gichelen, Dutch.]

To laugh idly; to titter; to grin with merry levity. It is retained in Scotland.

We shew our present joking, giggling race; True joy consists in gravity and grace. *Garrick's Epilogue.*

GIGGLER. n. f. [from giggle.] A laugh-er; a titterer; one idly and foolishly merry.

A sad wife valour is the brave complexion, That leads the van, and wallows up the cities: The giggler is a milk-maid, whom infection, Or the fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*

GIGLET. n. f. [zeax], Saxon; geyl, Dut. gillet, Scottish, is still retained.] A wanton; a lascivious girl. Out of use.

Young Talbot was not horn To be the pillage of a giglet wench. *Shakespeare.*

The fam'd Cassibelan was once at point, Oh giglet fortune! to master Caesar's sword. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Away with those giglets too, and with the other confederate companion. *Shakespeare.*

GIGOT. n. f. [French.] The hip joint. It seems to mean in Chapman a joint for the spit.

The inwards slit, They broil'd on coales and ate: the rest, in gigots cut, they split. *Chapman.*

To GILD. v. a. pret. gilded or gild. [gilban, Saxon.]

1. To overlay with thin gold; to cover with foliated gold.

The room was large and wide, As it some gile or solemn temple were: Many great golden pillars did uprear The massy roof. *Spenser.*

To gild refined gold, to paint the lily, To throw a perfume on the violet. *Shakespeare.*

And the gilded ear of day His glowing axle doth allay In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton.*

Purchasing riches with our time and care, We lose our freedom in a gilded snare. *Rowson.*

When Britain, looking with a just disdain Upon this gilded majesty of Spain, And knowing well that empire must decline, Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. *Wallis.*

Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive; And love of ombie after death survive. *Pope.*

2. To cover with any yellow matter.

Thou didst drink The stale of horses and the gilded puddle, Which beasts would cough at. *Shakespeare.*

3. To adorn with lustre.

No more the rising sun shall gild the morn, Nor evening Cynthia fill her silver horn. *Pope.*

4. To brighten; to illuminate.

The lightsome passion of joy was not that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*

5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.

For my part, if a lie may do thee grace, I'll gild it with the happiest terms I have. *Shakespeare.*
Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight; 'Tis gilded o'er with youth, to catch the fight. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

GILDER. n. f. [from gild.]

1. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body.

Gilders use to have a piece of gold in their mouth, to draw the spirits of the quicksilver. *Bacon's Natural History.*

We have here a gilder, with his anvil and hammer. *Broune.*

2. A coin, from one shilling and six-pence to two shillings.

I am bound To Persia, and want gilders for my voyage. *Shakespeare.*

GILDING. n. f. [from gild.] Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.

Silvering will fully and canker more than gilding, which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is profit. *Bacon.*

The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner of it, is covered with statues, gilding, and paint. *Addison on Italy.*

Could laureate Dryden pimp and fry; engage, And I not not strip the gilding off a knave, Unplac'd, unpension'd, no man's heir or slave? *Pope.*

GILL. n. f. [agulla, Spanish; gula, Lat.]

1. The apertures at each side of a fish's head.

The leviathan, Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims, And seems a moving land, and at his gills Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea. *Milton.*

Fishes perform respiration under water by the gills. *Ray.*
He hath two gill-fins; not behind the gills, as in most fishes, but before them. *Walton.*
'Till they, of farther passage quite bereft,
Were in the mesh with gills entangl'd left.
King's Fisherman.

2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.

The turkeycock hath great and swelling gills, and the hen hath less. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

3. The flesh under the chin.

In many there is no paleness at all; but contrariwise, redness about the cheeks and gills, which is by the sending forth of spirits in an appetite to revenge. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the gills of the people in Piedmont. *Swift.*

4. [*gilla*, barbarous Latin.] A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint, or, in some places, half of a pint.

Every bottle must be rinsed with wine: some, out of mistaken thrift, will rinse a dozen with the same: change the wine at every second bottle: a gill may be enough. *Swift.*

5. A kind of measure among the tanners.

They measure their black-tin by the gill, which containeth a pint. *Carew.*

6. [from *Gillian*, the old English way of writing *Julian*, or *Juliana*.] The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language.

I can, for I will,
Here at Burley o' th' Hill,
Give you all your fill,
Each Jack with his Gill. *Ben Jonson's Gypsy.*

7. [*chelidonium*.] A plant; ground-ivy.

8. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

In fense four, and all following, it is spoken jill.

GILLHOUSE. *n. f.* [*gill* and *house*.] A house where gill is sold.

Three shall each alehouse, three each gillhouse mourn,

And answer gillshops sower sighs return. *Pope.*

GILLYFLOWER. *n. f.* [either corrupted from *Julyflower*, or from *groselle*, Fr.]

Gillyflowers or rather *Julyflowers*, so called from the month they blow in, may be reduced to these sorts; red and white, purple and white, scarlet and white. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

In July come *gillyflowers* of all varieties. *Bacon.*

Fair is the *gillyflower* of gardens sweet,
Fair is the *marygold*, for portage meet. *Gay.*

GILT. *n. f.* [from *gold*.] Golden show; gold laid on the surface of any matter. Obsolete.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shaksp.*
When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume,
they mockt thee for too much curiosity: in thy rage thou know'st none, but art deserv'd for the contrary. *Shakspere's Timon of Athens.*

GILT. The participle of *gild*.

Where the gilt chariot never mark'd its way. *Pope.*

GILTHEAD. *n. f.* [*gilt* and *head*.]

1. A sea fish. *Diab.*

2. A bird.

He blended together the livers of *giltheads*, the brains of pheasants and peacocks, tongues of phenicopters, and the melts of lampreys. *Hakewill.*

GILT-TAIL. *n. f.* [*gilt* and *tail*.] A worm so called from his yellow tail.

GIM. *adj.* [an old word.] Neat; spruce; well dressed.

GIMCRACK. *n. f.* [Supposed by *Skinner* to be ludicrously formed from *gin*, de-

rived from *engine*.] A slight or trivial mechanism.

For though these *gimcracks* were away,
However, more reduc'd and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the horal orbit ceases,
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*
What's the meaning of all these trigrams and *gimcracks*? Jumping over my master's hedges, and running your lines cross his grounds? *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

GI'MLET. *n. f.* [*gibelet*, *guimbelet*, French.]

A borer with a screw at its point.

The *gimlet* hath a worm at the end of its bit. *Masson.*

GIMMAL. *n. f.* [Supposed by *Skinner* and *Ainsworth* to be derived from *gimellus*, Latin, and to be used only of something consisting of correspondent parts, or double. It seems rather to be gradually corrupted from *geometry* or *geometrical*. Any thing done by occult means is vulgarly said to be done by geometry.]

Some little quaint devices or pieces of machinery. *Hammer.*
I think by some odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are set like clocks, still to strike on,
Else they could not hold out so as they do. *Shakspere's Henry vi.*

GIMMER. *n. f.* [See GIMMAL.] Movement; machinery.

The holding together of the parts of matter has so confounded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myself, that the *gimmers* of the world hold together not so much by geometry as some natural magic. *Morley's Divine Dialogues.*

GIMP. *n. f.* [See GIM. *Gimp*, in old English, is neat, spruce.] A kind of silk twist or lace.

GIN. *n. f.* [from *engine*.]

1. A trap; a snare.

As the day begins,

With twenty *gins* we will the small birds take,
And pasture make. *Sidney.*

Which two, through treason and deceitful *gin*,
Hath slain Sir Mordant. *Spenser.*

So strives the woodcock with the *gin*;
So doth the coney struggle in the net. *Shakspere.*

Be it by *gins*, by snares, by subtilty. *Shaksp.*

If those, who have but sense, can shun
The engines that have them annoy'd;
Little for me had reason done,
If I could not thy *gin* avoid. *Ben Jonson's Forest.*

I know thy trains,
Though dearly to my cost; thy *gins* and toils
No more on me have pow'r, their force is null'd. *Milton.*

He made a planetary *gin*,
Which rats would run their own heads in,
And come on purpose to be taken,
Without th' expense of cheese and bacon. *Hudibras.*

Keep from slaying scourge thy skin,
And ankle free from iron *gin*. *Hudibras.*

2. Any thing moved with screws, as an engine of torture.

Typhzus' joints were stretched on a *gin*. *Spenser.*

3. A pump worked by rotatory sails.

The dells would be so flown with waters, it being impossible to make any adits or fountains to drain them, that no *gins* or machines would suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*

A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and black, formed by water distilling on the outside of the *gin* pump of Mottyn coalpits. *Woodward.*

4. [contracted from *GENEVA*.] The spirit drawn by distillation from juniper-berries.

This calls the church to deprecate our sin,
And hurls the thunder of our laws on *gin*. *Pope.*

Gin shops sower sighs return. *Pope.*

GINGER. *n. f.* [*zinniber*, Latin; *gingero*, Italian.]

The flower consists of five leaves, shaped somewhat like those of the iris: these are produced in the head or club, each coming out of a separate leafy scale. The ovary becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which contain seeds. *Miller.*

The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked, and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste, though aromack, and of a very agreeable smell. The Indians eat both the young shoots of the leaves and the roots themselves. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Or wafting *ginger* round the streets to go,
And visit alehouse where ye first did grow. *Pope.*

GINGERBREAD. *n. f.* [*ginger* and *bread*.]

A kind of farinaceous sweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biscuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and some aromack seeds. It is sometimes gilt.

An' I had but one penny in the world, thou should'st have it to buy *gingerbread*. *Shakspere.*
Hercurrants there and gooseberries were spread,
With the enticing gold of *gingerbread*. *King's Cookery.*

'Tis a loss you are not here, to partake of three weeks frost, and eat *gingerbread* in a booth by a fire upon the Thames. *Swift.*

GINGERLY. *adv.* [I know not whence derived.] Cautiously; nicely.

What is 't that you
Took up so *gingerly*? *Shakspere.*

GINGERNESS. *n. f.* Niceness; tenderness. *Diab.*

GINGIVAL. *adj.* [*gingiva*, Latin.] Belonging to the gums.

Whilst the Italians strive to cut a thread in their pronunciation between D and T, so to sweeten it, they make the occlusal appulse, especially the *gingival*, softer than we do, giving a little of per-viousness. *Helder's Elements of Speech.*

To GINGLE. *v. n.*

1. To utter a sharp clattering noise; to utter a sharp noise in quick succession.

The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,
And in thy pocket *gingling* halfpence sound. *Gay.*

Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea spoke,
And *gingling* down the backstairs, told the crew,
Old Cato is as great a rogue as you. *Pope.*

2. To make an affected sound in periods or cadence.

To GINGLE. *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made.

Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew;
The bells she *gingled*, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

GINGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A shrill resounding noise.

2. Affection in the sound of periods.

GINGLYMOID. *adj.* [*γινγλυμοειδής*, a hinge, and *μοειδής*.] Resembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

The malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum, and on the other end is joined to the incus by a double or *ginglymoid* joint. *Walther.*

GINGLYMUS. *n. f.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each others cavity, in the manner of a hinge, of which the elbow is an instance. *Wiseman.*

GINNET. *n. f.* [*ginnet*.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed. Hence, according to some, but, I believe, erroneously, a Spanish *gennet*, improperly written for *ginnet*.

GINSENG. *n. f.* [I suppose *Chinese*.] A root brought lately into Europe, of a brownish colour on the outside, and somewhat yellowish within; and so pure and fine, that it seems almost transparent. It is of a very agreeable and aromatick smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acrid and aromatick, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China and America. The Chinese value this root at three times its weight in silver. *Hill.*

To GIR. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey.*

GIPSY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *Egyptian*; for when they first appeared in Europe, they declared, and perhaps, truly, that they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now mingled with all nations.]

1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmistry or physiognomy.

The butler, though he is sure to lose a knife, a fork, or a spoon every time his fortune is told him, shuts himself up in the pantry with an old gipsy for above half an hour. *Addison.*

A frantick gipsy now, the house he haunts,
And in wild phrases speaks dissembled wants. *Prior.*

In this still labyrinth around her lie
Spells, philters, globes, and spheres of palmistry;

A figit in his hand the gipsy bears,
In th' other a prophetick sieve and sheers. *Garth.*
I, near yon stile, three fallow gypsies met;
Upon my hand they cast a poring look,
Bid me beware, and thrice their heads they shook. *Gay.*

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.

Laura, to her lady, was but a kitchen-wench;
Dido a dowdy; Cleopatra a gipsy; Helen and
Hero hildings and harlots. *Shakspeare.*

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.

The widow play'd the gipsy, and so did her
confidant too, in pretending to believe her. *L'Estrange.*

A slave I am to Clara's eyes:
The gipsy knows her pow'r, and flies. *Prior.*

GI'RSOLE. *n. f.* [*girafol*, French.]

1. The herb turnfol.

2. The opal stone.

To GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded* or *girt*. [*xynban*, Saxon.]

1. To bind round.

They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and
girded their loins with sackcloth. *2 Maccabees.*

2. To put on so as to surround or bind.

Cords of the bigness of packthread were
fastened to bandages, which the workmen had
girt round my neck. *Swift.*

3. To fasten by binding.

He girt his warlike harness about him. *1 Mac.*
My bow and thunder, my almighty arms
Gird on, and sword upon thy puissant thigh. *Milton.*

No, let us rise at once, gird on our swords,
And, at the head of our remaining troops,
Attack the foe. *Addison's Cato.*

The combatant too late the field declines,
When now the sword is girded to his loins. *Prior.*

4. To invest.

Stoop then, and set your knee against my foot;
And in reversion of that duty done,
I gird thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*

The son appear'd,
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

5. To dress; to habit; to clothe.

I girded thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with silk. *Ezekiel.*

Typhonic there keeps the ward,
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

6. To cover round as a garment.

These, with what skill they had, together
fow'd,
To gird their waist: vain covering, if it hide
Their guilt, and dreaded shame! *Milton.*

7. To furnish; to equip.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with snaky wiles. *Milton.*

8. To enclose; to encircle.

That Nyctean isle,
Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham
Hid Amalthea, and her florid son
Young Bacchus, from his stepdame Rhea's eye. *Milton.*

9. To reproach; to gibe.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to gird the god. *Shakspeare.*

To GIRD. *v. n.* [Of this word in this sense I know not the original; it may be formed by a very customary transposition from *gride* or *cut*.] To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer.

This wondrous error growth
At which our critics gird. *Drayton.*

Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at me:
The brain of this foolish compounded clay, man,
is not able to invent any thing that tends to
laughter more than I invent, or is invented on
me: I am not only witty in myself, but the
cause that wit is in other men. *Shakspeare.*

GIRD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang: it may come from the sensation caused by a bandage or girdle drawn hard suddenly. This word is now seldom used, unless the former etymology be admitted.

Sweet king! the bishop hath a kindly gird:
For shame, my lord of Winchester relent. *Shakf.*
Conscience by this means is freed from many
fearful girds and twinges which the atheists feel.

He has the glory of his conscience, when he
doth well, to set against the checks and girds of
it when he doth amiss. *Goodman.*

GI'RDER. *n. f.* [from *gird*.] In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened into the summers, or breast summers, and the joists are framed in at one arm to the girders. *Harris.*

The girders are also to be of the same scantling
the summers and ground-plates are of, though
the back girder need not be so strong as the front
girder. *Mason's Mech. Exer.*

These mighty girders which the fabrick bind,
These ribs robust and vast in order join'd. *Black.*

GIRDLE. *n. f.* [*xynbe*, Saxon.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled.

There will I make thee beds of roses,
With a thousand fragrant posies;
A cap of flowers, and a girdle,
Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle. *Shaksp.*
Many conceive there is somewhat amiss, until
they put on their girdle. *Brown.*

On him his mantle, girdle, sword and bow,
On him his heart and soul he did bestow. *Cowley.*

2. Enclosure; circumference.

Suppose within the girdle of these walls
Are now confin'd two mighty monarchies. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

3. The zodiack.

Great breezes in great circles, such as are
under the girdle of the world, do refrigerate. *Bac.*

To GI'RDL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle.

Lay the gentle babes, girdling one another
Within their innocent alabaster arms. *Shakspeare.*

2. To enclose; to shut in; to environ.

Those sleeping stones,
That as a waist do girdle you about. *Shakspeare.*
Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,
That gird'st in those wolves! *Shakspeare.*

GI'RDLBELT. *n. f.* [*girdle* and *belt*.]

The belt that encircles the waist.
Nor did his eyes less longingly behold
The girdlebelt, with nails of burnish'd gold. *Dryden.*

GI'RDLER. *n. f.* [from *girdle*.] A maker of girdles.

GIRE. *n. f.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing in motion. See **GYRE**.

GIRL. *n. f.* [About the etymology of this word there is much question: *Merie Casaubon*, as is his custom, derives it from *agen* of the same signification; *Minshaw* from *garrula*, Latin, a prattler, or *girella*, Italian, a weathercock; *Junius* thinks that it comes from *berlode*, Welsh, from which, says he, *barlot* is very easily deduced. *Skinner* imagines that the Saxons, who used *ceopl* for a man, might likewise have *ceopla* for a woman, though no such word is now found. *Dr. Hickes* derives it most probably from the Islandick *karlinna*, a woman.] A young woman, or female child.

In those unfledg'd days was my wife a girl. *Shakspeare.*

I will love thee ne'er the less, my girl. *Shakf.*
The foolish Amphimachus, to field brought
gold to be his wracke,

Proude girl like, that doth ever beare her dower
upon her backe. *Chapman.*

A weather-beaten lover, but once known,
Is sport for every girl to practise on. *Darke.*

Tragedy should blush as much to stoop
To the low mimic follies of a farce,
As a grave matron would to dance with girls. *Reformation.*

A boy, like thee, would make a kingly line;
But oh! a girl like her, must be divine! *Dryden.*

GI'Rlish. *adj.* [from *girl*.] Suited a girl; youthful.

In her girlish age she kept sheep on the moor. *Carver.*

GI'Rlishly. *adv.* [from *girlish*.] In a girlish manner.

To GIEN. *v. n.* It seems to be a corruption of *grin*. It is still used in Scotland, and is applied to a crabbed, captious, or peevish person.

GI'RROCK. *n. f.* [*acus major*.] A kind of fish. *Diä.*

GIRT. The part. pass. of *gird*.

To GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To gird; to encompass; to encircle. Not proper.

In the dread ocean, undulating wide
Beneath the radiant line that girts the globe. *Thomson.*

GIRT. } *n. f.* [from *gird*.]

GIRTH. }
1. A band by which the saddle or burden is fixed upon the horse.

Here lies old Hobson, death hath broke his girth;
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt. *Milton.*

- Or the saddle turn'd round, or the girth
brake;
For low on the ground, woe for his sake,
The law is found *Ben Jonson*
Nor Pegasus could bear the load,
Along the high celestial road;
The steed opac'd would break his girth,
To raise the lumber from the earth. *Swift*
Mordant gallops on alone;
The roads are with his foil'ers thrown;
This breaks a girth and that a bone. *Swift*
2. A circular bandage.
The most common way of bandage is by that
of the girth, which girth hath a bolster in the mid-
dle, and the ends are tacked firmly together. *Wife's Surgery*
3. The compass measured by the girdle, or
enclosing bandage.
He's a lassy jolly fellow that lives well, at least
three yards in the girth. *Addison's Freeholder*
- To GIRTH. v. a. To bind with a girth.
To GISE Ground. v. a. Is when the owner
of it does not feed it with his own flock,
but takes in other cattle to graze. *Bailey*
- GIRTS. Among the English Saxons,
signifies a pledge: thus, *Fredgiste* is a
pledge of peace; *Gisbert* an illustrious
pledge, like the Greek *Homerus*. *Gibbs Camden*
- GITH. n. f. [*nigilla*.] An herb called
Guinea pepper.
- To GIVE. v. a. preter. gave; part. pass.
given. [*gipan*, Saxon.]
1. To bestow; to confer without any price
or reward; not to sell.
I had a master that gave me all I could ask,
but thought fit to take one thing from me again. *Temple*
Constant at church and change; his gains were
sure,
His giving rare, save farthings to the poor. *Pope*
While tradesmen starve these Philomels are gay;
For generous lords had rather give than pay. *Young*
Half useless doom'd to live,
Pray's and advice are all I have to give. *Harte*
2. To transmit from himself to another by
hand, speech, or writing; to deliver.
The woman whom thou gavest to be with me,
she gave me of the tree, and I did eat. *Genesis*
They were eating and drinking, marrying and
giving in marriage. *Matthew*
Those bills were printed not only every week,
but also a general account of the whole year was
given in upon the Thursday before Christmas.
Grant's Bells of Mortality
We shall give an account of these phenomena. *Barnet*
Aristotle advises not poets to put things evi-
dently false and impossible into their poems, nor
gives them licence to run out into wildness. *Brown*
3. To put into one's possession; to con-
sign; to impart; to communicate.
Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone
out. *Matthew*
Nature gives us many children and friends, to
take them away; but takes none away to give
them us again. *Temple*
Give me, says Archimedes, where to stand
firm, and I will remove the earth. *Temple*
If the agreement of men had gave a scope
into any one's hands, or put a crown on his head,
that almost must direct its conveyance. *Locke*
4. To pay as a price or reward, or in ex-
change.
All that a man hath will he give for his life. *Job*
If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
If you did know for whom I gave the ring,
And would conceive for what I gave the ring,
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- And how unwillingly I left the rings,
You would abate the strength of your displeasure. *Shakespeare*
He would give his nuts for a piece of metal,
and exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a
sparkling pebble. *Locke*
5. To yield; not to withhold.
Philip, Alexander's father, gave sentence
against a prisoner at a time he was drowsy, and
seemed to give small attention. The prisoner,
after sentence was pronounced, said, I appeal:
the king, somewhat stirred, said, To whom do
you appeal? The prisoner answered, from Philip,
when he gave no ear, to Philip, when he
shall give ear. *Bacon's Apophthegms*
Constantia accused herself for having so tamely
given an ear to the proposal. *Addison*
6. To quit; to yield as due.
Give place, thou stranger, to an honourable
man. *Eschus*
7. To confer; to impart.
I will bless her, and give thee a son also of her. *Genesis*
Nothing can give that to another which it hath
not itself. *Bramb. against Hobbes*
What beauties I lose in some places, I give to
others which had them not originally. *Dryden*
8. To expose; to yield without retention.
All clad in skins of beasts the jav'lin bear:
Gave to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryden's Æneid*
9. To grant; to allow.
'Tis given me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe*
He has not given Luther fairer play. *Atterb.*
10. To yield; not to deny.
I gave his wife proposal way;
Nay, urg'd him to go on: the shallow fraud
Will run him. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother*
11. To afford; to supply.
This opinion abated the fear of death in them
which were so resolved, and gave them courage
to all adventures. *Hooker*
Give us also sacrifices and burnt-offerings, that
we may sacrifice unto the Lord. *Exodus*
12. To empower; to commission.
Prepare
The due libation and the solemn pray'r;
Then give thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope's Odyssey*
13. To enable.
God himself requireth the lifting up of pure
hands in prayers; and hath given the world to
understand, that the wicked, although they cry,
shall not be heard. *Hooker*
Give me to know
How this foul rout began, who set it on. *Shaksp.*
So some weak shout, which else would poorly
rise,
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts into the skies;
Through the new pupil soft'ning juices flow,
Thrust forth the gems, and give the show'rs to
blow. *Ticket*
14. To pay.
The applause and approbation I give to both
your speeches. *Shakespeare*
15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.
So you must be the first that gives this sentence,
And he that suffers. *Shakespeare*
The Rhodians seeing their enemies turn their
backs, gave a great shout in derision of them. *Knight's History*
Let the first honest discoverer give the word
about, than Wood's halfpence have been offered,
and caution the poor people not to receive them. *Swift*
16. To exhibit; to show.
This instance gives the impossibility of an eter-
nal existence in any thing essentially alterable or
corruptible. *Hale*
17. To exhibit as the product of a ca'sa-
lation.

- The number of men being divided by the num-
ber of ships, gives four hundred and twenty-four
men a-piece. *Arbutnot*
18. To do any act of which the conse-
quence reaches others.
As we desire to give no offence ourselves, so
neither shall we take any at the difference of
judgment in others. *Barnet*
19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours
from any body.
In oranges the ripping of the rind giveth out
their smell more. *Bacon*
20. To addit; to apply.
The Helots, of the other side, shutting their
gates, gave themselves to bury their dead, to
cure their wounds, and rest their wearied bodies. *Sidney*
After man began to grow to number, the first
thing we read they gave themselves into, was
the tilling of the earth and the seeding of
cattle. *Hooker*
Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in re-
gard of the secret access which people, supersti-
tiously given, might have always thereunto with
ease. *Hooker*
The duke is virtuous, mild, and, too well
given,
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall. *Shakespeare*
Fear him not, Cæsar, he's not dangerous;
He is a noble Roman, and well given. *Shaksp.*
His name is Falstaff: if that man should be
jewelly given, he deceives me; for Harry, I see
virtue in his looks. *Shakespeare*
Hunades, the scourge of the Turks, was dead
long before; so was also Mathias: after whom
succeeded others, given all to pleasure and ease. *Knight's History*
Though he was given to pleasure, yet he was
likewise desirous of glory. *Bacon's Henry viii.*
He that giveth his mind to the law of the Most
High, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancients. *Ecclesiasticus*
He is much given to contemplation, and the
viewing of this theatre of the world. *More*
They who gave themselves to warlike action
and enterprises, went immediately to the palace
of Odin. *Temple*
Men are given to this licentious humour of
 scoffing at personal blemishes and defects. *L'Estrange*
Besides, he is too much given to horseplay in his
raillery; and comes to battle, like a dictator from
the plough. *Dryden*
I have some business of importance with her;
but her husband is so horribly given to be jealous. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar*
What can I refuse to a man so charitably given? *Dryden*
21. To resign; to yield up.
Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest
wilderness of waters, without victual, we gave
ourselves for lost men, and prepared for death. *Bacon's New Atlantis*
Who say, I care not, those I give for lost;
And to instruct them will not quit the coast. *Herbert*
Virtue given for lost,
Deprest and overthrown, as seem'd;
Like that self-begotten bird
From out her ashly womb now teem'd. *Milton*
Since no deep within her gulph can hold
Immortal vigour, though oppress'd and fall'n,
I give not Heav'n for lost. *Milton's Par. Lost*
For a man to give his name to christianity in
those days, was to lift himself a martyr. *Swath*
Ours gives himself for gone; you've watch'd
your time,
He fights this day unarm'd, without his rhyme. *Dryden*
The parents, after a long search for the body,
gave him for drowned in one of the canals. *Addison's Spectator*
As the hinder feet of the horse stuck to the
mountain, while the body reared up in the air,

the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back, inasmuch that the people gave him for gone. *Addison's Guardian.*

22. To conclude; to suppose.

Whence came you here, O friend, and whither bound?

All gave you lost on fair Cyclopean ground.

Garth's Ovid.

23. To GIVE away. To alienate from one's self; to make over to another; to transfer.

The more he got, the more he shewed that he gave away to his new mistress, when he betrayed his promises to the former. *Sidney.*

If you shall marry,
You give away this hand, and that is mine;
You give away heav'n's vows, and those are mine;

You give away myself, which is known mine.

Shakespeare.

Honest company, I thank you all,
That have beheld me give away myself
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife.

Shakespeare.

I know not how they sold themselves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav'st thyself away gratis, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakespeare.*

Love gives away all things, that so he may advance the interest of the beloved person. *Taylor.*

But we who give our native rights away,
And our enslav'd posterity betray,
Are now reduc'd to beg an alms and go
On holidays to see a puppet-show. *Dryden's Juv.*

Alas, said I, man was made in vain! How is he given away to misery and mortality! *Addison.*
Theodosius made a private vow never to inquire after Constantia, whom he looked upon as given away to his rival, upon the day on which their marriage was to have been solemnized.

Addison.

Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses, during our lives, is given away from ourselves: what we bequeath at our death, is given from others only, as our nearest relations. *Atterbury.*

24. To GIVE back. To return; to restore.

Their vices perhaps give back all those advantages which their victories procured. *Atterbury.*

25. To GIVE forth. To publish; to tell.

Soon after it was given forth, and believed by many, that the king was dead. *Hayward.*

26. To GIVE the hand. To yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior.

Lessons being free from some inconveniences, whereunto sermons are more subject, they may in this respect no less take than in others: they must give the hand, which betokeneth pre-eminence. *Hooker.*

27. To GIVE over. To leave; to quit; to cease.

Let novelty therefore in this give over endless contradictions, and let ancient customs prevail. *Hooker.*

It may be done rather than that be given over.

Hooker.

Never give her over;

For scorn at first makes after love the more.

Shakespeare.

If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitations. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

All the soldiers, from the highest to the lowest, had solemnly sworn to defend the city, and not to give it over unto the last man. *Kneller's History.*

Those troops which were levied, have given over the prosecution of the war. *Clarendon.*

But worth of all to give her over,
'Till th'as desperate to recover. *Hamlet.*

A woman had a hen that laid every day and she fancied that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day; but the hen grew fat, and gave quite over laying. *L'Estrange.*

Many have given over their pursuits after fame, either from the disappointments they have met, or

from their experience of the little pleasure which attends it. *Addison's Spectator.*

28. To GIVE over. To add; to attach to.

Zelma, govern and direct me; for I am wholly given over unto thee. *Sidney.*

When the Babylonians had given themselves over to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that empire, to pull it down. *Grew's Cosmology.*

I used one thing ill, or gave myself so much over to it as to neglect what I owed either to God or the world. *Templ.*

29. To GIVE over. To conclude lost.

Since it is lawful to practise upon men that are forsaken and given over, I will adventure to prescribe to you. *Suckling.*

'Tis not amiss, e'er y' are giv'n o'er,
To try one desprate medicine more;
And where your case can be no worse,
The desprate'st is the wisest course. *Hamlet.*

The abbess, finding that the physicians had given her over, told her that Theodosius was just gone before her, and had sent her his benediction. *Addison's Spectator.*

Her condition was now quite desperate, all regular physicians, and her nearest relations, having given her over. *Arbutnot.*

Yet this false comfort never gives him o'er,
That whilst he creeps, his vigorous thoughts can soar. *Pope.*

Not one foretells I shall recover;
But all agree to give me over. *Swift.*

30. To GIVE over. To abandon.

The duty of uniformity throughout all churches, in all manner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and therefore best to give it over. *Hooker.*

Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, gave over all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and became a monk. *Kneller.*

Sleep hath forsok, and giv'n me o'er
To death's benumbing opium, as my only cure. *Milton.*

The cause for which we fought and swore
So boldly, shall we now give o'er? *Hamlet.*

31. To GIVE out. To proclaim; to publish; to utter.

The fathers give it out for a rule, that whatsoever Christ is said in Scripture to have received, the same we ought to apply only to the manhood of Christ. *Hooker.*

It is given out, that, sleeping in my orchard,
A serpent stung me. So the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged process of my death,
Rankly abused. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

One that gives out himself prince Florisel,
Son of Polixenes, with his princely. *Shakespeare.*

It hath been given out, by an hypocritical traitor, who was the first master of my ship, that I earned with me out of England twenty-two thousand pieces of twenty-two shillings per piece.

He gave out general summons for the assembly of his council for the wars. *Kneller's History.*

The night was distinguished by the orders which he gave out to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their enemies. *Addison.*

32. To GIVE out. To show in false appearance.

His givings out were of an infinite distance from his true meant design. *Shakespeare.*

She that, so young, could give out such a seeming,

To seal her father's eyes up close as oak. *Shakespeare.*

33. To GIVE up. To resign; to quit; to yield.

The people, weary of the miseries of war,
would give him up, if they saw him shrink. *Sidney.*

He has betray'd your business, and given up,
For certain drops of salt, your city Rome.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

The sun, breaking out with his cheerful beams, revived many, before ready to give up the ghost for cold, and gave comfort to them all. *Kneller.*

He found the lord Hopton in trouble for the loss of the regiment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected assurance of the giving up of Arundel-castle. *Clarendon.*

Let us give ourselves wholly up to Christ in heart and desire. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Such an expectation will never come to pass; therefore I'll give it up and go and set myself. *Collins against Despair.*

I can give up to the historians of your country the names of so many generals and heroes which crowd their annals. *Dryden.*

He declares himself to be now satisfied to the contrary, in which he has given up the cause. *Dryden.*

The leagues made between several states disowning all claim to the land in the other's possession, have, by common consent, given up their pretences to their natural right. *Locke.*

If they give them up to their reasons, then they with them give up all earth and farther enquiry, and think there is no such thing as certainty. *Locke.*

We should see him give up again to the wild common of nature, whatever was more than would supply the conveniences of life. *Locke.*

Julia's surrender, since his father's death,
Would give up Ashick into Caesar's hands,
And make him lord of half the burning zone. *Addison's Cato.*

Learn to be honest men, give up your teachers, And pardon shall descend on all the rest. *Addison.*

A popish priest threatened to communicate a Northumberland squire, if he did not give up to him the church lands. *Addison.*

He saw the celestial deities aiding in a confederacy against him, and immediately gave up a cause which was excluded from all possibility of success. *Addison's Freetholder.*

An old gentleman, who had been engaged in an argument with the emperor, upon his friend's telling him he wondered he would give up the question when he had the better, I am never ashamed, says he to be confuted by one who is master of fifty legions. *Addison.*

He may be brought to give up the clearest evidence. *Atterbury.*

The constant health and longevity of men must be given up also, as a groundless conceit. *Bentley.*
Have the physicians giv'n up all their hopes;
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch?

Rowe.

These people were obliged to demand peace, and give up to the Romans all their possessions in Sicily. *Arbutnot.*

Every one who will not ask for the conduct of God in the study of religion, has just reason to fear he shall be lost of God, and given up a prey to a thousand prejudices, that he shall be consigned over to the follies of his own heart. *Watts.*

Give yourselves up to some hours of leisure. *Watts.*

34. To GIVE up. To abandon.

If any be given up to believe lies, some must be first given up to tell them. *Stillingfleet.*

Our minds naturally give themselves up to every diversion which they are much accustomed to; and we always find that play, when followed with assiduity, engrosses the whole woman. *Addison.*

A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young creature given up to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

I am obliged at this time to give up my whole application to Homer. *Pope.*

Persons, who, through misfortunes, chafe not to dress, should not, however, give up neatness. *Clarissa.*

35. To GIVE up. To deliver.

And Joshua gave up the sum of the number of the people to the king. *Samuel.*

His accounts were confus'd, and he could not then give them up. *Swift.*

36. *To GIVE way.* To yield; not to resist; to make room for.

Private respects, with him, gave way to the common good. *Carew.*

Perpetual pushing and assurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and make a seeming impossibility give way. *Collier.*

Scarce had he spoken when the cloud gave way; The mists flew upwards, and dissolv'd in day. *Dryden's Æn.*

His golden helm gives way with stony blows, Batter'd and flat, and beaten to his brows. *Dryden's Æn.*

37. The word *give* is used with great laxity, the general idea is that of transmitting from one to another.

To GIVE. v. n.

1. To rush; to fall on; to give the assault. A phrase merely French, and not worthy of adoption.

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun; The enemy gives on with fury led. *Dryden.*
Hannibal gave upon the Romans. *Hoake.*

2. To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards give again, and grow soft; as the crust of bread, biscuit, sweetmeats, and salt. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like season'd timber, never gives;
But though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives. *Herbert.*

Unless it is kept in a hot house, it will so give again, that it will be better than raw malt. *Mortimer.*

Before you carry your large cocks in, open them once, and spread them; hay is apt to give in the cock. *Mortimer.*

3. To move. A French phrase.

Up and down he traverses his ground,
Then nimbly shifts a thrust, then lends a wound;
Now back he gives, then rushes on again. *Daniel's Civil War.*

4. *To GIVE in.* To go back; to give away. Not in use.

The charge was given with so well governed fury, that the left corner of the Scots' battalion was enforced to give in. *Hayward.*

5. *To GIVE in.* [A French phrase.] To adopt; to embrace.

This is a geography particular to the medalists; the poets, however, have sometimes given in to it, and furnish us with very good lights for the explication of it. *Addison on Medals.*

This consideration may induce a translator to give in to those general phrases, which have attained a veneration in our language from being used in the Old Testament. *Pope.*

The whole body of the people are either stupidly negligent, or else giving in with all their might to those very practices that are working their destruction. *Swift.*

6. *To GIVE off.* To cease; to forbear.

The punishment would be kept from being too much, if we give off as soon as we perceived that it reaches the mind. *Locke.*

7. *To GIVE over.* To cease; to act no more.

If they will speak to the purpose, they must give over, and stand upon such particulars only as they can shew we have either added or abrogated, otherwise than we ought, in the matter of church polity. *Hosker.*

Neither hath Christ, thro' union of both natures, incurred the damage of either; lest, by being born a man, we should think he hath given over to be God, or that because he continued God, therefore he cannot be man also. *Hosker.*

Give not o'er so; to him again; intreat him;
Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown,
You are too cold. *Shakspeare's Measure.*

The state of human actions is so variable, that

to try things oft and never to give over, doth wonders. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Demetrius, king of Macedon, had a petition offered him divers times by an old woman, and still answered he had no leisure; whereupon the woman said aloud, Why then give over to be king. *Bacon.*

So Satan, whom repulse upon repulse Met ever, and to shameful silence brought,
Yet gives not o'er, though desperate of success. *Milton.*

Shall we kindle all this flame
Only to put it out again?

And must we now give o'er,

And only end where we begun?

In vain this mischief we have done,

If we can do no more. *Denham.*

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to give over, and to desist from any farther pursuits after fame. *Addison.*

He came again, and was forced to give over for the same reason. *Swift.*

8. *To GIVE out.* To publish; to proclaim.

Simon bewitched the people of Samaria, giving out that himself was some great one. *Acts.*

Julius Cæsar laid asleep Pompey's preparations, by a fame that he cunningly gave out how Cæsar's own soldiers loved him out. *Bacon.*

Your ill-wishers will give out you are now going to quit your school. *Swift.*

9. *To GIVE out.* To cease; to yield.

We are the earth; and they,

Like moles within us, heave and cast about:

And 'till they foot and clutch their prey;

They never cool, much less give out. *Herbert.*

Madam, I always believ'd you so stout,
That for twenty denials you would not give out. *Swift.*

GIVER. n. f. [from give.] One that gives; donor; bestower; distributor; granter.

Well we may afford

Our gives their own gifts. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

By thee how fairly is the giver now

Repaid? But gratitude in thee is lost

Long since. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

I have not liv'd since I heard the news;

The gift the guilty giver doth accuse. *Dryden.*

Both gifts destructive to the givers prove;

Alike both lovers fall by those they love. *Pope.*

GIVES. n. f. Fetters or shackles for the feet.

GIZZARD. n. f. [*gesser*, French; *gigeria*, Latin.] It is sometimes called *gizzern*.

1. The strong musculous stomach of a fowl.

Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up stones to convey them into their second ventricle, the gizzern. *Mor.*

In birds there is no mastication in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop, a kind of antestomach, where it is moistened by some proper juice from the glandules distilling in there, and thence transferred into the gizzard, or musculous stomach. *Roy on the Creation.*

Their nestle near the throne,

By their high crops and corny gizzards known. *Dryden.*

2. It is proverbially used for apprehension or conception of mind: as, he frets his gizzard, he harasses his imagination.

But that which does them greatest harm,
Their spiritual gizzards are too warm;
Which puts the overheated fets

In fevers still. *Hudibras.*

Satisfaction and restitution lie so curiously hard upon the gizzards of our publicans, that their blood is not half so dear to them as the treasure in their coffers. *L'Estrange.*

GLA'BILITY. n. f. [from *glaber*, Latin.] Smoothness; baldness. *DiD.*

GLA'CIAL. adj. [*glacial*, French; *glacialis*, Latin.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.

To GLA'CIATE. v. n. [*glacies*, Latin; *glacer*, French.] To turn into ice.

GLACIATION. n. f. [from *glaciare*.] The act of turning into ice; ice formed.

Ice is plain upon the surface of water, but round in hail, which is also a *glaciation*, and figured in its guttulous descent from the air. *Brown.*

GLA'CIOUS. adj. [*glacio*, Latin.] Icy; resembling ice.

Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will crystallize and shoot into *glaciously* bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GLACIS. n. f. [French.] In fortification, a sloping bank. It is more especially taken for that which rangeth from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side of the field. *Harris.*

GLAD. adj. [*glæb*, Saxon; *glad*, Danish.]

1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.

They blessed the king, and went into their tents joyful and glad of heart. *1 Kings.*
Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light. *Milton.*

The wily adder blithe and glad,
Thither they
Hasted with glad precipitation. *Milton.*

2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. *Isaiah.*

Then first adorn'd
With their bright luminaries, that set and rose,
Glad evening and glad morn crown'd the fourth day. *Milton.*

3. Pleased; elevated with joy. It has generally of, sometimes at or with before the cause of gladness: perhaps of is most proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed; and at or with, when it is some accident befallen himself or another.

I am glad to see your worship. *Shakspeare.*
He hath an uncle in Melia will be very much glad of it. *Shakspeare.*

He that is glad at calamities shall not be unpunished. *Proverbs.*

He glad
Of her attention, gain'd with serpent tongue,
His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton.*

If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend, he will be glad of my repentance. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The gaping wound gush'd out a crimson flood;
The Trojan, glad with sight of hostile blood,
His faucien drew. *Dryden's Æn.*

Glad of a quarrel strait I clasp the door. *Pope.*

4. Pleasing; exhilarating.

Her conversation
More glad to me than to a miser money is. *Sidney.*

5. Expressing gladness.

Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert cheers;
Prepare the way, a God, a God appears! *Pope.*

6. It is used in a familiar sense, approaching to ludicrousness.

I would be glad to learn from those who pronounce that the human soul always thinks, how they know it. *Locke.*

To GLAD. v. a. [from the adjective.]

To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.

He saw rich nedar-thaws release the rigour
Of th' icy north; from frost-bound Atlas hands
His adamantine fetters fall: green vigour
Gladding the Scythian rocks, and Lybian sands. *Cragshaw.*

GLA

It glads me
To see so many virtues thus united,
To restore justice and dethrone oppression. *Orway.*
Each drinks the juice that glads the heart of man. *Pope.*
If justice Philips' costly head
Some frigid rhymes disbursts,
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurses. *Swift.*
To GLA'DDEN. v. a. [from glad.] To
cheer; to delight; to make glad; to
exhilarate.
Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!
Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,
A secret pleasure gladden'd all that saw him. *Addison's Cato.*
A kind of vital heat in the soul cheers and
gladdens her, when she does not attend to it. *Addison's Spectator.*
GLA'DDER. n. f. [from glad.] One that
makes glad; one that gladdens; one
that exhilarates.
Thou gladder of the mount of Cytheron,
Have pity, goddess. *Dryden.*
GLADE. n. f. [from glöpan, to be hot,
or to shine; whence the Danish glöd,
and the obsolete English gleed, a red-hot
coal.] A lawn or opening in a wood.
Lucus. It is taken for an avenue
through a wood, whether open or shaded,
and has therefore epithets of opposite
meaning.
So flam'd his eyes with rage and rancorous
ire;
But far within, as in a hollow glade,
Those glaring lamps were set, that made a
dreadful shade. *Spenser.*
Lo where they spy'd, how in a gloomy glade
The lion sleeping, lay in secret shade. *Hub. Tale.*
O might I here
In solitude live savage, in some glade
Obscur'd, where highest woods impenetrable
To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad,
And brown as evening. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
When any, favour'd of high Jove,
Chances to pass through this adventurous glade,
Swift as a sparkle of a glancing star
Shoot from heav'n to give him safe convoy. *Milton.*
For noonday's heat are closer arbours made,
And for fresh evening air the open glade. *Dryden's Innocence.*
There interspers'd in lawns and open glades,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope.*
By the heroes armed shades
Glint'ring through the gloomy glades;
By the youths that dy'd for love,
Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,
Restore, restore Eurydice to life!
Oh! take the husband or restore the wife! *Pope.*
She smil'd, array'd
With all the charms of sun-shine, stream and
glade,
New dress'd and blooming as a bridal maid. *Harte.*
GLA'DEN. } n. f. [from gladius, Latin, a
GLA'DER. } sword.] Swordgrass: a
general name of plants that rise with a
broad blade like sedge. *Junius.*
GLA'DFULNESS. n. f. [glad and fulness.]
Joy; gladness. Obsolete.
And there him rests in riotous subsistence
Of all his gladfulness, and kingly joyance. *Spenser.*
GLADIATOR. n. f. [Latin; gladiator,
Fr.] A swordplayer; a prizefighter.
Then whilst his foe each gladiator foils,
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils. *Denham.*
Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryden's Persius.*
GLA'DLY. adv. [from glad.] Joyfully;

GLA

with gayety; with merriment; with
triumph; with exultation.
For his particular, I'll receive him gladly;
But not one follower. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
You are going to set us right; and 'tis an advantage
every body will gladly see you engross
the glory of. *Blount to Pope.*
GLA'DNESS. n. f. [from glad.] Cheer-
fulness; joy; exultation.
By such degrees the spreading gladness grew
In every heart, which fear had froze before:
The standing streets with so much joy they view,
That with less grief the perils they deplore. *Dryden.*
GLA'DSOME. adj. [from glad.]
1. Pleased; gay; delighted.
The highest angels to and fro descend,
From highest heaven in gladsome company. *Fairy Queen.*
The gladsome ghust in circling troops attend,
And with unweary'd eyes behold their friend. *Dryden.*
2. Causing joy; having an appearance of
gayety.
Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay;
Of opening heav'n they sung and gladsome day. *Prior.*
GLA'DSOMELY. adv. [from gladsome.]
With gayety and delight.
GLA'DSOMENESS. n. f. [from gladsome.]
Gayety; showyness; delight.
GLAIRE. n. f. [glær, Saxon, amber;
glar, Danish, glass; glaire, French;
glarea, Latin.]
1. The white of an egg.
Take the glaire of eggs, and strain it as short as
water. *Peachment.*
2. A kind of halbert. *Diä.*
To GLAIRE. v. a. [glairer, French; from
the noun.] To linear with the white
of an egg. This word is still used by
the bookbinders.
GLANCE. n. f. [glantz, German, glit-
ter.]
1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour.
His off'ring soon propitious fire from heav'n
Consum'd with nimble glances, and grateful
steam:
The other's not; for his was not sincere. *Milton.*
2. A stroke or dart of the beam of light.
The aspects which procure love are not gazings,
but sudden glances and dartings of the eye. *Bacon.*
There are of those sort of beauties which last
but for a moment; some particularity of a violent
passion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance of
an eye, a disdainful look, and a look of gravity. *Dryden.*
Boldly she look'd, like one of high degree;
Yet never seem'd to cast a glance on me;
At which I only joy'd, for truth to say,
I felt an unknown awe, and some dismay. *Harte.*
3. A snatch of light; a quick view.
The ample mind takes a survey of several ob-
jects with one glance. *Watts on the Mind.*
To GLANCE. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.
He doubled blows about him fiercely laid,
That glancing fire out of the iron play'd,
As sparkles from the anvil use,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are sway'd. *Spenser.*
When through the gloom the glancing light-
nings fly,
Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high. *Rowe.*
2. To fly off in an oblique direction.
He has a little gail'd me, I confess;
But as the jest did glance away from me,
'Tis ten to one it maim'd you two outright. *Shakespeare.*
3. To strike in an oblique direction.

GLA

Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon
went,
His corset pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downwards near his flank descends. *Pope.*
4. To view with a quick cast of the eye;
to play the eye.
O' th' sudden up they rise and dance,
Then sit again, and high and glance;
Then dance again and kiss. *Suckling.*
Mighty dulness crown'd,
Shall take through Grub-street her triumphant
round;
And her Parnassus glancing o'er at once,
Hold a hundred tons, and each a dance. *Pope.*
5. To censure by oblique hints.
How can't thou thus, for shame, Titania,
Glance at my credit with Hippocenta,
Knowing I know thy love to Theseus? *Shakspeare.*
Some men glance and dart at others, by justifying
themselves by negatives; as to say, thus I
do not. *Bacon.*
I have never glanced upon the late deluged pro-
cession of his holiness and his attendants, notwithstanding
it might have afforded matter to many ludicrous speculations. *Addison.*
He had written verses wherein he glanced at a
certain reverend doctor famous for dulness. *Swift.*
To GLANCE. v. a. To move nimbly; to
shoot obliquely.
Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,
Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Shakspeare.*
GLA'NCINGLY. adv. [from glance.] In
an oblique broken manner; transiently.
Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in
this kind, but brooking and glancingly, intend-
ing chiefly a discourse of his own voyage. *Hakewill on Providence.*
GLAND. n. f. [glans, Latin; gland,
French.] The glands of a human body
are reduced to two sorts, viz. conglobate
and conglomerate. A conglobate
gland is a little smooth body, wrapt up
in a fine skin, by which it is separated
from all the other parts, only admitting an
artery and nerve to pass in, and giving
way to a vein and excretory canal to come
out: of this sort are the glands in the
brain, the labial glands, and testes. A
conglomerate gland is composed of many
little conglobate glands, all tied together,
and wrapt up in the common tunicle or
membrane. *Quincy.*
The abscess began deep in the body of the
glands. *Wise man.*
The glands, which o'er the body spread,
Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,
Involv'd and twist'd with th' arterial duct,
The rapid motion of the blood obstruct. *Blackmore.*
GLANDERS. n. f. [from gland.] In a
horse is the running of corrupt matter
from the nose, which differs in colour
according to the degree of the malignity,
being white, yellow, green, or black. *Farrar's Diä.*
His horse is possess'd with the glanders, and like
to mose in the chine. *Shakspeare.*
GLANDIFEROUS. adj. [glans and fero,
Latin.] Bearing mast; bearing acorns,
or fruit like acorns.
The beech is of two sorts, and numbered
amongst the glandiferous trees. *Naturalist.*
GLANDULE. n. f. [glandula, Latin;
glandule, French.] A small gland serving
to the secretion of humours.
Nature hath provided several glandules to separate
this juice from the blood, and no less than
four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth,
which are called ductus salivares. *Key.*

GLANDULOSITY. n. f. [from *glandulous*.]

A collection of glands.

In the upper parts of worms are found certain white and oval *glandulositys*. *Brown.***GLANDULOUS. adj.** [*glandulosus*, Latin; *glanduleux*, French, from *glandule*.]

Pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands; having the nature of glands.

The beaver's bags are no testicles, or parts official unto generation, but *glandulous* substances, that hold the nature of emunctories. *Brown.*Such constitutions must be subject to *glandulous* tumours, and ruptures of the lymphatics. *Abethnot on Aliments.***To GLARE. v. n.** [*glaren*, Dutch.]

1. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes.

After great light, if you come suddenly into the dark, or contrariwise, out of the dark into a *glaring* light, the eye is dazzled for a time, and the sight confused. *Bacon.*His *glaring* eyes with anger's venom swell, And like the brand of foul Alecto flame. *Fairfax.*He is every where above conceits of epigrammatic wit, and gross hyperboles: he maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines but *glares* not; and is stately without ambition. *Dryden.*The court of Cacus stands reveal'd to light; The cavern *glares* with new admitted light. *Dryden's Æneid.*Alas, thy dazzled eye Beholds this man in a false *glaring* light, Which conquest and success have thrown upon him. *Addison.*

2. To look with fierce piercing eyes.

Thou hast no speculation in those eyes, Which thou dost *glare* with. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Look, how pale he *glares*! *Shaksp.*
Now friends no more, nor walking hand in hand;But when they met they made a fury stand, And *glar'd*, like angry lions, as they pass'd, And wish'd that ev'ry look might be their last. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To shine ostentatiously, or with too much laboured lustre.

The most *glaring* and notorious passages are none of the finest, or most correct. *Filmer.***To GLARE. v. a.** To shoot such splendour as the eyes cannot bear.One spirit in them rull'd, and every eye *Glar'd* lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire Among th' accurs'd, that wither'd all their strength. *Milton.***GLARE. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eyes.

The frame of burnish'd steel that cast a *glare* From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden's Fables.*I have grieved to see a person of quality gliding by me in her chair at two o'clock in the morning, and looking like a spectre amidst a *glare* of flambeaux. *Addison's Guardian.*Here in a grotto, shelter'd close from air, And screen'd in shades from day's detested *glare*, She fights for ever. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

2. A fierce piercing look.

About them round, A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare*. *Milton.***GLAREOUS. adj.** [*glarius*, French; *glareosus*, Latin; from *glaire*.] Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.**GLARING. adj.** Applied to any thing notorious: as, a *glaring* crime.**GLASS. n. f.** [*glas*, Saxon; *glas*, Dut. as *Person* imagines, from *glân*, British, green. In Erse it is called *klân*, and this primarily signifies clean or clear,

being so denominated from its transparency.]

1. An artificial substance made by fusing fixed salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire.

The word *glass* cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch: *glasi*, from the verb *glasfen*, which signifies amongst them to thine; or perhaps from *glacies* in the Latin, which is ice, whose colour it resembles. *Peachment on Drawing.**Glass* is thought so compact and firm a body, that it is indissoluble by art or nature, and is also of so close a texture that the subtlest chymical spirits cannot pervade it. *Boyle.*Show'rs of grenades rain by sudden burst Disploding murtherous bowels, fragments of steel And stones, and *glass* and nitrous grain adust. *Philips.*

2. A glass vessel of any kind.

I'll see no more, And yet the eighth appears, who bears a *glass* Which shows me many more. *Shaksp.*

3. A looking-glass; a mirror.

He was the mark and *glass*, copy and book, That fashion'd others. *Shakspere's Henry iv.*He spreads his subtle nets from light, With twinkling *glass*, to betray The larks that in the meadows light. *Dryden.*

4. An Hour Glass. A glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand.

Were my wife's liver Infested as her life, she would not live The running of one *glass*. *Shakspere.*

5. The destined time of man's life.

No more his royal self did live, no more his noble fons, The golden Meleager now, their *glass*s all were run. *Chapman.*

6. A cup of glass used to drink in.

To this last costly treaty, That swallow'd so much treasure, and like a *glass* Did break 't' the rinsing. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*When thy heart Dilates with fervent joys, and eager soul Prompts to pursue the sparkling *glass*, be sure 'Tis time to shun it. *Philips.*

7. The quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a draught.

While a man thinks one *glass* more will not make him drunk, that one *glass* hath disabled him from well discerning his present condition. *Taylor.*The first *glass* may pass for health, the second for good-humour, the third for our friends; but the fourth is for our enemies. *Temple.*

8. A perspective glass

The moon whose orb Through optick *glass* the Tuscan artist views. *Milton.*Like those who survey the moon by *glasses*, I tell of a shining world above, but not relate the glories of the place. *Dryden.***GLASS. adj.** Vitreous; made of glass.Get thee *glass* eyes: And, like a scurvy politician, seem To see the things thou dost not. *Shakspere.*
Glass bottles are more fit for this second lining than those of wood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.***To GLASS. v. a.**

1. To see as in a glass; to represent as in a glass or mirror. Not in use.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion, And in thy case do *glass* mine own debility. *Sidney.*

2. To case in glass.

Methought all his senses were locked in his eye, As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy; Who tending their own worth, from whence they were *glaz'd*, Did point out to buy them, along as you pass. *Shakspere.*

To cover with glass; to glaze.

I have observed little grains of silver to lie hid in the small cavities, perhaps *glaz'd* over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein silver has been long kept in fusion. *Boyle.***GLASSFURNACE. n. f.** [*glass* and *furnace*.] A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.If our dreamer pleases to try whether the glowing heat of a *glass furnace* be barely a wandering imagination in a drowsy man's fancy, by putting his hand into it, he may perhaps be awakened into a certainty that it is something more than bare imagination. *Locke.***GLASSGAZING. adj.** [*glass* and *gazing*.] Finical; often contemplating himself in a mirror.A whorlton, *glassgazing*, finical rogue. *Shakspere.***GLASSGRINDER. n. f.** [*glass* and *grinder*.] One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.The *glassgrinders* complain of the trouble they meet with. *Boyle.***GLASSHOUSE. n. f.** [*glass* and *house*.] A house where glass is manufactured.I remember to have met with an old Roman Mosaic, composed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the *glasshouses*. *Addison.***GLASSMAN. n. f.** [*glass* and *man*.] One who sells glass.The profit of glasses consists only in a small present made by the *glassman*. *Swift.***GLASSMETAL. n. f.** [*glass* and *metal*.] Glass in fusion.Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with *glassmetal*. *Karon.***GLASSWORK. n. f.** [*glass* and *work*.] Manufacture of glass.The crystalline Venice glass is a mixture, in equal portions, of stones brought from Pavia, and the ashes of a weed called kali, gathered in a desert between Alexandria and Rosetta; by the Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they crush the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians for their *glassworks*. *Bacon.***GLASSWORT. n. f.** [*salicornia*, or saltwort.] A plant:It hath an epetulous flower, wanting the empalement; for the stamina, or chives, and the embryos grow on the extreme part of the leaves; these embryos afterward become pods or bladder's, which, for the most part, contain one seed. The inhabitants near the sea-coast cut the plants up toward the latter end of summer; and having dried them in the sun, they burn them for their ashes, which are used in making of glass and soap. These herbs are by the country people called kelp. From the ashes of these plants is extracted the salt called sal kali, or alkali, by the chymists. *Müller.*For the fine glass we use the purest of the finest sand, and the ashes of chali or *glasswort*; and for the coarser or green sort, the ashes of brake or other plants. *Brown's Vulg. Err.***GLASSY. adj.** [from *glass*.]

1. Made of glass; vitreous.

In the valley near mount Carmel in Judea there is a sand, which, of all others, hath most affinity with glass; inasmuch as other minerals laid in it turn to a *glassy* substance. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness.

Man! proud man! Drest in a little brief authority, Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd: His *glassy* essence, like an angry ape, Plays such fantastic tricks before high heav'n, As makes the angels weep. *Shakspere.*There is a willow grows aslant a brook, That shows his hoary leaves in the *glassy* stream. *Shakspere.*

GLE

The magnet attracteth the shining or *glassy* powder brought from the Indies, usually employed in writing dust.

Whose womb produc'd the *glassy* ice? Who bred
The hoary frosts that fall on winter's head?

Sandy.
The *glassy* deep. *Dryden's Æneid.*

GLASTONBURY Thorn. *n. f.* A species of MEDLAR.

This species of thorn produces some bunches of flowers in winter, and flowers again in spring.

GLAUCOMA. *n. f.* [*γλαυκωμα*; *glaucoma*, French.] A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a grayish colour, without detriment of sight, and therein differs from what is commonly understood by suffusion.

Quincy.
The *glaucoma* is no other disease than the cataract.

GLAIVE. *n. f.* [*glaiue*, French; *glais*, a hook, Welsh.] A broad sword; a falchion.

Two hundred Greeks came next in fight well try'd,
Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,
But each a *glaiue* hath pendant by his side.

Fairfax.
When zeal, with aged clubs and *glaiues*,
Gave chase to rockets and white flaves. *Hudib.*

TO GLAVER. *v. n.* [*glawe*, Welsh, flattery; *ghpan*, Saxon, to flatter. It is still retained in Scotland.] To flatter; to wheedle. A low word.

Kingdoms have their distempers, intermissions, and paroxysms, as well as natural bodies; and a *glavering* council is as dangerous as a wheedling priest, or a flattering physician.

TO GLAZE. *v. a.* [*To glafs*, only accidentally varied.]

1. To furnish with windows of glass.
Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved, richly hang'd, and *glazed* with crystalline glass.

2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware. [from the French *glaise*, argilla.]

3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, *glaz'd* with brining tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects.

The reason of one man operates on that of another in all true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may *glaze* and brandish the weapons, yet is it found reason that carries the stroke home.

White, with other strong colours with which we paint that which we intend to *glaze*, are the life, the spirit, and the lustre of it.

GLAZIER. *n. f.* [corrupted from *glazier*, or *glaffier*, of glass.] One whose trade is to make glass windows. Other manufacturers of glass are otherwise named.

Into rabbits the several panes of glasswork are set and fastened by the *glazier*.

The deaf'rous *glazier* strong returns the bound,
And glingling fashes on the penthouse fount.

Gay's Trivia
And then, without the aid of neighbour's art,
Perform'd the carpenter's and *glazier's* part.

GLEAM. *n. f.* [*gelioma*, Saxon.] Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness.

Then was the fair Dodonian tree far seen
Upon seven hills to spread his gladsome *gleam*;
And conquerors hedecked with his green,
Along the banks of the Ausonian stream.

GLE

At last a *gleam*
Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haste
His travell'd steps.

As I bent down to look just opposite,
A shape within the wat'ry *gleam* appear'd,
Bending to look on me. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Mine is a *gleam* of bliss, too hot to last;
Wat'ry it shines, and will be soon o'ercast.

Dryden's Aurangzebe.
We ken them from afar; the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,
And covers all the held with *gleams* of fire.

Addison's Cato
In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen,
And floating forests paint the waves with green.

Pope.
Nought was seen, and nought was heard,
But dreadful *gleams*
Fires that glow.

TO GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine with sudden coruscation.
Observant of approaching day,
The meek-ey'd morn appears, mother of dews,
At first faint *gleaming* in the dappled east.

2. To shine.
On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,
Or *gleam* in lengthen'd vistas through the trees.

GLEAMY. *adj.* [from *gleam*.] Flashing; darting sudden coruscations of light.

In brazen arms, that call a *gleamy* ray,
Swift through the town the warrior bends his way.

TO GLEAN. *v. a.* [*glaner*, French, as *Skinner* thinks, from *granum*, Latin.]

1. To gather what the reapers of the harvest leave behind.

She came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers.

Cheap conquest for his following friend remain'd;
He reap'd the field, and they but only *glean'd*.

Dryden.
The precept of not gathering their land clean, but that something should be left to the poor to *glean*, was a secondary offering to God himself. *Nelson.*
She went, by hard necessity compell'd,
To *glean* Palammon's fields.

2. To gather any thing thinly scattered.

So much as from occasions you may *glean*,
If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.
That goodness
Of *gleaning* all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.
They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thousand men.

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,
When his resplendent arms bath'd through the shady plain,

Fled from his well-known face with wonted fear;
As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and *glean'd* the routed rear.

Dryden's Æneid.
In the knowledge of bodies we must be content to *glean* what we can from particular experiments; since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole sheaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties of whole species together.

GLEAM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously by slow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;
The *gleam* of yellow tyme distend his thighs:
He spoils the saffron.

GLEANER. *n. f.* [from *glean*.]

1. One who gathers after the reapers.
For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,

GLE

Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,
Should his heart own a *gleaner* in the field.

2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

An ordinary coffee-house *gleaner* of the city is an arrant flathead.

GLEANING. *n. f.* [from *glean*.] The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned.

There shall be as the shaking of an olive-tree, and as the *gleaning* of grapes when the vintage is done.

The orphan and widow are members of the same common family, and have a right to be supported out of the incomes of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the *gleanings* of the rich man's harvest.

GLEBE. *n. f.* [*gleba*, Latin.]

1. Turf; soil; ground.

This, like the moory plots, delights in sedgey bowers;
The grassy garlands loves, and oft attir'd with flowers

Of rank and mellow *glebe*.
Fertile of corn the *glebe* of oil and wine,
With herds the pastures throng'd, with flocks the hills.

Drayton.
Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The *glebe* will answer to the Sylvan reign,
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain.

Dryden.
Sleeping vegetables lie,
Till the glad summons of a genial ray
Unbinds the *glebe*, and calls them out to-day.

2. The land possessed as a part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

The ordinary living or revenue of a parsonage is of three sorts: the one in land, commonly called the *glebe*; another in tythe, which is a set part of our goods rendered to God; the third, in other offerings bestowed upon God and his church by the people.

A trespass done on a parson's *glebe* land, which is a freehold, cannot be tried in a spiritual court.

Many parishes have not an inch of *glebe*.

GLEBOUS. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy. *Swift.*

GLEBY. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy; perhaps in the following passage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning.

Pernicious flattery! thy malignant seeds
In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand
Sadly diffus'd o'er virtue's *gleby* land,
With rising pride amidst the corn appear,
And choke the hopes and harvest of the year.

GLEDE. *n. f.* [*gledagilde*, Saxon.] A kind of hawk.

Ye shall not eat the *gled*, the kite, and the vulture.

GLEE. *n. f.* [*gligge*, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gaiety. It anciently signified musick played at feasts. It is not now used, except in ludicrous writing, or with some mixture of irony and contempt.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knight,
Whom all the people follow with great *glee*.

Fairy Queen.
Many wayfarers make themselves *glee* by veiling the inhabitants; who again furnish not to baigne them with perfume.

Carver.
Is Blouzelinda dead? Farewel my *glee*!
No happiness is now reserv'd for me.
The poor man then was rich, and liv'd with *glee*;
Each barley-head untaxt, and day-light free.

Harte.

GLEED. *n. f.* [from *glopan*, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal. A provincial and obsolete word.

GLEEFUL. *adj.* [*glee* and *full*.] Gay; merry; cheerful. Not used.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,
When every thing doth make a *gleeful* boat?

Shakespeare.

GLEEK. *n. f.* [*gligge*, Saxon.] Mulick; or musician.

What wilt thou give us?—No money, but
the *gleek*: I will give you the minstrel.

Shakespeare.

To GLEEK. *v. a.* [*gligman*, in Saxon, is a mimick or a droll.]

1. To lacer; to gibe; to droll upon.

I can *gleek* upon occasion

Shakespeare.

I have seen you *gleeking* or galling at this gentleman twice or thrice.

Shakespeare.

2. In Scotland it is still retained, and signifies to fool or spend time idly, with something of mimickry or drollery.

To GREEN. *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish. I know not the original notion of this word: it may be of the same race with *glow* or with *gleam*. I have not remarked it in any other place.

Those who labour

The sweaty forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden *gleaming* armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid

Prior.

GLEET. *n. f.* [It is written by *Skinner* *glitt*, and derived from *glidan*, Saxon, to run foistly.] A fanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a sore.

A hard dry elchar, without either matter or
gleet.

Wifeman's Surgery.

To GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To drip or ooze with a thin fanious liquor.

His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made
an incision into it to the bone: this not only bled,
but *gleeted* a few drops.

Wifeman.

2. To run slowly.

Vapours raised by the sun make clouds, which
are carried up and down the atmosphere, 'till
they hit against the mountainous places of the
globe, and by this concussion are condensed, and
so *gleet* down the caverns of these mountains,
whose inner parts, being hollow, afford them a
basin.

Cheyne's Phil. Princ.

GLEETY. *adj.* [from *gleet*.] Ichorous; thin; fanious.

If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and the matter
change to be thin and *gleety*, you may suspect it
corrupting.

Wifeman.

GLENN. *n. f.* [*gleann*, Erse.] A valley; a dale; a depression between two hills.

From me his madding mind is flart,
And woe the widow's daughter of the *glenn*.

Spenser.

GLEW. *n. f.* [*gluten*, Latin.] A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly. See *GLUE*.

GLIB. *adj.* [from *glid*. *Skinner*.]

1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved.

Liquid bodies have nothing to sustain their
parts, nor any thing to cement them: the parts
being *glib* and continually in motion, fall off from
one another, which way soever gravity inclines
them.

Burnet's Theory.

Habbakkuk brought him a smooth strong rope
compactly twisted together, with a noose that
slip as *glib* as a birdcatcher's gin.

Arbutnot.

2. Smooth; voluble.

I want that *glib* and oily art

To speak and purpose not, since what I well in-
tend,

I'll do't before I speak. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

There was never to much *glib* nonfence put to-
gether in well founding English.

Locke.

Now Curl his shop from rubbish drain;
Three genuine toms of Swift's remains;
And then, to make them pass the *glibber*,
Revis'd by Tibbald, More, and Cibber.

Swift.

Be sure he's a fine spoken man;
Do but hear on the clergy how *glib* his tongue ran.

Swift.

GLIB. *n. f.*

The Irish have from the Scythians mantles and
long *glibes*, which is a thick curled both at hair
hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously
disfiguring them.

Spenser on Ireland.

To GLIB. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To castrate.

I'd geld them all: fourteen they shall not see,
To bring false generations; they are conceits,
And I had rather *glib* myself, than they
Should not produce fair issue.

Shakespeare.

GLIBLY. *adv.* [from *glib*.] Smoothly; volubly.

Many who would startle at an oath, whose sto-
machus as well as conscience recoil at an obscenity,
do yet slide *glibly* into a detraction

Government of the Tongue.

GLIBNESS. *n. f.* [from *glib*.] Smoothness; slipperiness.

A polish'd ice-like *glibness* doth enfold

The rock.

Chapman's Odyssey.

The tongue is the most ready for motion of
any member, needs not to much as the flexure
of a joint, and by accents of humour acquires a
glibness too, the more to facilitate its moving.

Government of the Tongue.

To GLIDE. *v. n.* [*glidan*, Saxon; *gliden*, Dutch.]

1. To flow gently and silently.

By each, among the dusky valleys *glide*

The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood.

Fairfax.

Broke by the jutting land on either side,
In double streams the briny waters *glide*.

Dryd.

Just before the confines of the wood,
The *gliding* Lethe leads her silent flood.

Dryd.

Where stay the Muses, in what lawn or grove?
In those fair fields where sacred *lits* *glides*,

Or else where Cam his winding vales divides.

Pope.

2. To pass on without change of step.

Ye *gliding* ghosts, permit me to relate

The myttick wonders of your silent state.

Dryden's Æneid.

3. To move swiftly and smoothly along.

If one of mean affairs

May plod it in a week, why may not I

Glide thither in a day?

Shakespeare's Cymb.

Shoals of fish, with fins and shining scales,
Glide under the green wave.

Milton.

He trembl'd every limb, and felt a snail

As if cold steel had *glided* through his heart.

Dryden's Fables.

All things are beheld as in a hasty motion,
where the objects only *glide* before the eye and
disappear.

Dryden.

GLIDE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Lapfe; act or manner of passing smoothly.

About his neck

A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,

Who, with her head nimble in threats, approach'd

The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,

Seeing Orlando, it unlinked itself,

And with indented *glides* did slip away

Into a bush.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

GLIDER. *n. f.* [from *glide*.] One that glides.

The glance into my heart did *glide*;

Hey ho the *glider*;

Therewith my soul was sharply *gride*,

Such wounds soon waxen wider.

Spenser.

GLIKE. *n. f.* [*glitz*, Saxon. See *GLEEK*.]

A sneer; a scowl; a frown. Not now in use.

Where's the bastard's-braves, and Charles his
glikes.

Shakespeare.

GLIMMER. *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Danish, to shine; *glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.]

1. To shine faintly.

The west yet *glimmers* with some breaks of
day.

Shakespeare.

The truth appears so naked on my side,

That any purblind eye may find it out.

—And on my side it is so well apparel'd,

So clear, so shining, and so evident;

That it will *glimmer* through a blind man's eye.

Shakespeare.

For there no twilight of the sun's dull ray

Glimmers upon the pure and native day

Oft in *glimmering* bowers and glades

He met her.

Milton.

See'st thou yon dreary plain, forlorn and wild,

The seat of desolation, void of light,

Save what the *glimmering* of these livid flames

Casts pale and dreadful?

Milton's Par. Lost.

The sacred influence

Of light appears, and from the walls of heav'n

Shoots far into the bottom of dim night

A *glimmering* dawn.

Milton's Par. Lost.

Through these sad shades this chaos in my soul,

Some seeds of light at length began to roll;

The rising motion of an infant ray,

Shot *glimmering* through the cloud, and promis'd

day.

Prior.

Off by the winds, extinct the signal lies;

Or smother'd in the *glimmering* locker dies.

Gay's Trivia.

When rosy morning *glimmer'd* o'er the dales,

He drove to pasture all the lusty males.

Pope.

2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.

On the way the baggage post-boy, who had
been at court, got a *glimmering* who they were.

Watson.

The pagan priesthood was always in the druids;
and there was a perceivable *glimmering* of the
Jewish rites in it, though much corrupted.

Swift.

GLIMMER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint splendour; weak light.

2. A kind of fossil.

The lesser masses that are lodged in sparry and
stony bodies, dispersedly, from their shining and
glimmering, were an inducement to the writers
of fossils to give those bodies the name of mica
and *glimmer*.

Woodward on Fossils.

Stones which are composed of plates, that are
generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible
and elastic: talc, catfisher, or *glimmer*, of which
there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the
white or silvery, and the black.

Woodward.

GLIMPSE. *n. f.* [*glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.]

1. A weak faint light.

Such vast room in nature;
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute

Each orb a *glimpse* of light, convey'd so far
Down to this habitable, which returns

Light back to them

Milton.

Thousands of things, which now either wholly
escape our apprehensions, or which our short-
figured reason having got some faint *glimpse* of,
we, in the dark, grope after.

Locke.

2. A quick flashing light.

Light as the lightning *glimpse* they ran?

Milton.

My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain de-
sires,

My manhood, long misled by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd false lights; and when their *glimpse* was

gone,

My pride struck out new sparkles of her own.

Dryden.

3. Transitory lustre.

There no clear *glimpse* of the sun's lovely face
Strikes through the solid darkness of the plane.

Quincy.

If I, celestial fire, in aught
Have serv'd thy will, or gratified thy thought,
One glimpse of glory to my issue give;
Grac'd for the little time he has to live. *Dryden.*

4. Short fleeting enjoyment.

If, while this wearied flesh draws fleeting
breath,
Not satisfy'd with life, afraid of death,
It haply be thy will that I should know
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;
From now, from instant now, great fire, dispel
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*

5. A short transitory view.

O friends! I hear the tread of nimble feet
Hasting this way, and now by glimpse discern
Ithuriel, and Zephon, through the shade. *Milton.*
Some God punisheth exemplarily in this world,
that we might have a tale or glimpse of his pre-
sent justice. *Hakewill.*

A man used to such sort of reflections, sees as
much at one glimpse as would require a long dis-
course to lay before another, and make out in
one entire and gradual deduction. *Locke.*

What should I do! while here I was enchain'd,
No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden.*

6. The exhibition of a faint resemblance.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse
of. *Shakespeare.*

To GLIS'TEN. v. n. [*glittan*, German.]

To shine; to sparkle with light.

The beaming kind
Eye the black heaven, and next the glistering
earth, *Thomson.*

With looks of dumb despair. *Thomson.*

The ladies eyes glistered with pleasure. *Richardson's Pamela.*

To GLISTER. v. n. [*glittan*, German; *glisteren*, Dutch.]

To shine; to be bright.

The wars flame most in summer, and the hel-
ments glister brightest in the fairest sunshine. *Spenser on Ireland.*

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

The golden sun
Gallops the zodiac in his glistering coach. *Shakspeare.*

All that glister is of gold. *Shakspeare.*

You were more than eye and talk
Of the court to-day, than all
Else that glister'd in Whitehall. *Ben Jonson.*

When the sun shone upon the shields of gold
and brass the mountains glistered therewith, and
shined like lamps of fire. *Maccabees.*

It consisted not of rubies, yet the small pieces
of it were of a pleasant redish colour, and glistered
prettily. *Boyle.*

GLISTER. n. f. [properly written *clyster*, from *κλυστρον*.] See CLYSTER. It is

written wrong even by *Brown*.

Now enters Bulch with new state airs,
His lordship's premier minister;
And who, in all profound affairs,
Is held as needful as his glister. *Swift.*

Choler is the natural glister, or one excretion
wherby nature excludeth another; which de-
scending daily unto the bowels, excites those
parts, and excites them unto expulsion. *Brown.*

To GLITTER. v. n. [*glitman*, Saxon.]

1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam.

Steel glosses are more resplendent than the like
plates of brass, and so is the glittering of a blade. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

Before the battle joins, from afar
The field yet glitters with the pomp of war. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Scarce had'st thou time to unsheath thy con-
qu'ring blade;
It did but glitter, and the rebels fled. *Granville.*

2. To be specious; to be striking.

On the one hand set the most glittering tempta-
tions to discord, and on the other the dismal
effects of it. *Decay of Piety.*

In glittering scenes, o'er her own heart severe;
In crowds collected; and in courts sincere. *Young.*

GLITTER. n. f. [from the verb.] Lustre; bright show; splendour.

With what permissive glory since his fall
Was left him, or false glitter. *Milton.*

Flourish not too much upon the glitter of for-
tune, for fear there should be too much alloy in
it. *Coates on Pride.*

Take away this measure from our dress and
habits, and all is turned into such paint and glit-
ter, and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real
shame to the wearer. *Law.*

GLITTERAND. Shining; sparkling. A participle used by Chaucer and the old English poets. This participial termi- nation is still retained in Scotland.

GLITTERINGLY. adv. [from glitter.]

With shining lustre.

To GLOAR. v. a. [*gloeren*, Dutch.]

1. To quint; to look askew. *Skinner.*

2. In Scotland, to stare: as, what a
gloarand quean.

To GLOAT. v. n. [This word I conceive to be ignorantly written for *gloar*.]

To cast side glances as a timorous lover.

Teach every grace to imile in your behalf,
And her deluding eyes to gloat for you. *Rome.*

GLOBARD. n. f. [from *gloew*.] A glow- worm.

GLOBATED. adj. [from *globe*.] Formed in shape of a globe; spherical; sphe- roidical.

GLOBE. n. f. [*globe*, French; *globus*, Latin.]

1. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a
body of which every part of the surface
is at the same distance from the centre.

2. The terraqueous ball.

The youth, whose fortune the vast globe obey'd,
Finding his royal enemy betray'd,
Wept at his fall. *Stepney.*

Where God declares his intention to give do-
minion, he meant that he would make a species
of creatures that should have dominion over the
other species of this terrestrial globe. *Locke.*

3. A sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically de- picted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky.

The astrologer who spells the stars,
Mistakes his globe, and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's physiognomy. *Chapman.*

These are the stars,
But raise thy thought from sense, nor think to find
Such figures as are in globes design'd. *Cress.*

4. A body of soldiers drawn into a circle.

Him round
A globe of fiery seraphim inclos'd,
With bright emblazoning, and horient arms. *Milton.*

GLOBE Amaranth, or everlasting flower.

n. f. [*amaranthoides*.] A flower. *Miller.*

GLOBE Daisy. n. f. A kind of flower.

GLOBE Fish. n. f. A kind of orbicular fish.

GLOBE Ranunculus. n. f. [*bellebore-ra-
nunculus*.] A plant. *Miller.*

GLOBE Thistle. n. f. [*carduus orbiculatus*.]

A plant. *Miller.*

GLOBOSE. adj. [*globosus*, Latin.] Sphe- rical; round.

Regions, to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth,
And all the sea; from one entire globe
Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Then form'd the moon
Globose, and ev'ry magnitude of stars. *Milton.*

GLOBOSITY. n. f. [from *globosus*.] Sphe- ricity; sphericity.

Why the same eclipse of the sun, which is seen
to them that live more easterly, when the sun is
elevated six degrees above the horizon, should be
seen to them that live one degree more westerly,
where the sun is but five degrees above the horizon,
and so lower and lower proportionably, 'till at last
it appear not at all; no account can be given, but
the globosity of the earth. *Ray on the Creation.*

GLOBOUS. adj. [*globosus*, Latin.] When the accent is intended to be on the last syllable, the word should be written *globose*, when on the first *globous*: I have transferred hither a passage of *Milton*, in which this rule has been neglected.]

Spherical; round.

Wide over all the plain, and wider far
Than all this globe's earth in plain outspread;
Such are the courts of God! *Milton.*

The blazing instruments of death discharge
Horrible flames, and turpid streaming clouds;
Large globous irons fly, or dreadful hits,
Singeing the air. *Philips.*

GLOBULAR. adj. [*globulus*, Lat.] Hav- ing the form of a small sphere; round; spherical.

The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids
seemeth to be globular, there being no other
figure so well fitted to the making of fluidity.

Crew's Cosmologia Sacra.

GLOBULARIA. n. f. [Latin; *globu- laire*, French.] A flocculous flower.

Miller.

GLOBULE. n. f. [*globule*, French; *globulus*, Latin.] Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure; as the red particles of the blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and are easily discovered by the microscope.

These will attract one another when
they come within a due distance, and
unite like the spheres of quicksilver.

Quincy.

The hailstones have opaque globules of snow in
their centre, to intercept the light within the halo.

Newton's Opticks.

Blood consists of red globules, swimming in a
thin liquor called serum: the red globules are
elastic, and will break; the vessels which admit
the smallest globule, cannot admit the greater with-
out a rupture. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

GLOBULOUS. adj. [from *globule*.] In form of a small sphere; round.

The whiteness of such globulous particles pro-
ceeds from the air included in the froth. *Boyle.*

To GLOMERATE. v. a. [*glomerare*, Latin.]

To gather into a ball or sphere. A
filamentous substance gathered into a
ball is said to be glomerated, but discon-
tinuous particles are conglutinated.

GLOMERATION. n. f. [*glomeratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of forming into a ball or
sphere.

2. A body formed into a ball.

The rainbow consisteth of a glomeration of
small drops, which cannot fall but from the air
that is very low. *Bacon.*

GLOMEROUS. adj. [*glomerosus*, Latin.]

Gathered into a ball or sphere, as a ball
of thread.

GLOOM. *n. f.* [glomang, Saxon, twilight.]

1. Imperfect darkness; dismalness; obscurity; defect of light.

Glowing embers through the room,

Teach light to counterfeit a gloom.

Milton.

This the feat,

That we must change for heav'n? This mourn-

ful gloom,

For that celestial light? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The still night, not now, as ere men fell,
Wholesome, and cool, and mild; but with black

as

Accompany'd; with damps, and dreadful gloom.

Milton.

Now warm in love, now with'ring in thy bloom,

Loit in a convent's solitary gloom.

Pope.

2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; fullness.

To GLOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine obscurely, as the twilight.
This sense is not now in use.

His glistering armour made

A little *glooming* light much like a shade. *Spenser.*

Scarcely had Phœbus in the *glooming* call

Yet harnessed his fiery footed team. *Spenser.*

2. To be cloudy; to be dark.

3. To be melancholy; to be sullen.

GLOOMILY. *adv.* [from *gloomy*.]

1. Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dimly.

2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully.

See, he comes: how *gloomily* he looks!

Gloomily retir'd the spider lives. *Thomson.*

GLOOMINESS. *n. f.* [from *gloomy*.]

1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dismalness.

2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy.

Neglect spreads *gloominess* upon their humours,
and makes them grow sullen and inconvertible.

Collier of the Spleen.

The *gloominess* in which sometimes the minds
of the best men are involved, very often stands in
need of such little incitements to mirth and
laughter as are apt to disperse melancholy.

Addison.

GLOOMY. *adj.* [from *gloom*.]

1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal for want of light.

These were from without

The growing miseries, which Adam saw

Already in part, though bid in *gloomiest* shade,

To sorrow abandon'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Deep in a cavern dwells the drowsy god,

Whose gloomy mansion nor the rising sun,

Nor setting visits, nor the lightsome noon.

Dryden's Fables.

The surface of the earth is clearer or *gloomier*,
just as the sun is bright or more overcast. *Pope.*

2. Dark of complexion.

That fair field

Of Enna, where Proserpine gathering flow'rs,

Hidest a fairer flow'r by *gloomy* Dis

Was gather'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

GLORIED. *adj.* [from *glory*.] Illustrious; honourable; decorated with glory; dignified with honours. Not in use.

Old respect

As I suppose, toward your once *glory'd* friend,

My son, now captive, hither hath inform'd

Your younger feet, while mine call back with

age

Came lagging after. *Milton's Epistles.*

GLORIFICATION. *n. f.* [glorification, French, from *glorify*.] The act of giving glory.

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At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with
thanksgiving for the preservation of you the last
night, with the glorification of God for the works
of the creation. *Taylor.*

To GLORIFY. *v. a.* [glorifier, French; glorifico, Latin.]

1. To procure honour or praise to one.

Two such silver currents, when they join,
Do *glorify* the banks that bound them in. *Shaksp.*

Justice is their virtue: that alone

Makes them fit sure, and *glorifies* the throne.

Daniel.

2. To pay honour or praise in worship.

God is *glorified* when such his excellency, above
all things, is with due admiration acknowledged.

Hosker.

This form and manner of *glorifying* God was
not at that time first begun; but received long
before, and alledged at that time as an argument
for the truth. *Hosker.*

Good fellow, tell us here the circumstance,

That we for thee may *glorify* the Lord. *Shaksp.*

All nations shall *glorify* thy name. *Psalms.*

Our bodies with which the apostle commands
us to *glorify* God, as well as with our souls.

Duty of Man.

This is the perfection of every thing, to attain
its true and proper end; and the end of all these
gifts and endowments, which God hath given us,
is to *glorify* the giver. *Tillotson.*

3. To praise; to honour; to extol.

Whosoever they find to be most licentious of
life, desperate in all parts of disobedience and re-
bellious disposition, him they set up and *glorify*.

Spenser on Ireland.

No chymist yet the elixir got,
But *glorifies* his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befall,
Some odorous thing, or medicinal. *Donne.*

4. To exalt to glory in heaven; to raise to celestial beatitude.

If God be glorified in him, God shall also
glorify him in himself, and shall straightway
glorify him. *John.*

Whom he justified, them he also *glorified*.

Romans.

The members of the church remaining, being
perfectly sanctified, shall be eternally *glorified*;
then shall the whole church be truly and per-
fectly holy. *Pearson.*

The soul, being immortal, will, at some time
or other, resume its body again in a *glorified* man-
ner. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

GLORIOUS. *adj.* [gloriosus, Latin; glorieux, French.]

1. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as
trumpets of the commendation of those they
follow, taint business for want of secrecy. *Bacon.*

They that are *glorious* must needs be factious;
for all bravery stands upon comparisons. *Bacon.*

2. Noble; illustrious; excellent. It is frequently used by theological writers, to express the brightness of triumphant sanctity rewarded in heaven.

Let them know that thou art Lord, the only
God, and *glorious* over the whole world. *Daniel.*

He is *glorious* in respect of the brightness and
splendor of his celestial body, still made more
glorious and majestick by the authority which his
Father hath committed to him of universal Judge. *Nelson.*

Impartial justice holds her equal scales,
'Till stronger virtue does the weight incline;
If over thee thy *glorious* foe prevails,
He now defends the cause that once was thine.

Prior.

Let us remember we are Cato's friends, -
And act like men who claim that *glorious* title.

Addison's Cato.

She must stand amongst the first servants of
God, and be *glorious* amongst those that have
fought the good fight. *Law.*

If there be nothing so *glorious* as doing good,
if there is nothing that makes us so like to God,
then nothing can be so *glorious* in the use of our
money, as to use it all in works of love and good-
ness. *Law.*

GLORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *glorious*.]

Nobly; splendidly; illustriously.

They inspire with those celestial flames, which
shine so *gloriously* in their works. *Dryden.*

Great wits sometimes may *gloriously* offend,
And rise to faults true critics dare not mend.

Pope.

GLORY. *n. f.* [gloire, French; gloria, Latin. Among the old poets it was used sometimes as one syllable, *glorie*.]

1. Praise paid in adoration.

Glory to God in the highest.

Luke.

2. The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and
afterwards receive me into thy glory. *Isaiah.*

Then enter into glory, and resume

His seat at God's right hand, exalted high

Above all names in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

It is hardly possible for you to befech and in-
treat God to make any one happy in the highest
enjoyments of his glory to all eternity, and yet be
troubled to see him enjoy the much smaller gifts
of God, in this short and low state of human life.

Law.

3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity.

Think it no glory to swell in tyranny. *Sidney.*

Glory is like a circle in the water,

Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,

'Till by broad spreading it disperse to nought.

Shakespeare's Henry vi.

And with that word and warning soon was

dight,

Each soldier longing for near coming glory.

Fairfax.

Israel's bright sceptre far less glory brings,

There have been fewer friends on earth than

kings. *Cowley.*

Can we imagine that neither the ambition of
princes, or interest, or gain in private persons, or
curiosity and the desire of knowledge, or the
glory of discoveries, could ever move them in that
endless time to try their fortunes upon the sea.

Burnet.

Your sex's glory 'tis to shine unknown,
Of all applause, be fonder of your own. *Young.*

4. Splendour; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his glory, was not array'd like
one of these. *Matthew.*

Treated so ill, chas'd from your throne,

Returning, you adorn the town;

And with a brave revenge do show

Their glory went and came with you. *Waller.*

Aristotle says, that should a man under ground
converse with works of art, and be afterwards
brought up into the open day, and see the several
glories of the heaven and earth, he would pro-
nounce them the works of God. *Addison's Spect.*

5. Lustre; brightness.

Now sleeping flocks on their soft fleeces lie;

The moon, serene in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope.*

From opening skies may streaming glories

shine,

And saints embrace thee with a love like mine.

Pope.

6. A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in picture.

It is not a converting but a crowning grace
such an one as irradiates, and puts a circle of
glory about the head of him upon whom it de-
scends. *South's Sermons.*

A smile plays with a surprising agreeableness
in the eye, breaks out with the brightest dis-
tinction, and fits like a glory upon the counte-
nance. *Collier of the Spect.*

7. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance.

By the vain glory of men they entered into the

world, and therefore shall they come shortly to an end. *Hoffman.*

On death-beds some in conscious glory lie,
Since of the doctor in the mode they die. *Young.*

8. Generous pride.

The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath glory to come unto. *Sidney.*

To GLO'RY. v. n. [glorior, Latin.] To boast in; to be proud of.

With like judgment *glorifying* when he had happened to do a thing well, as when he had performed some notable mischief. *Sidney.*

They were wont, in the pride of their own proceedings, to *glory*, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof and Zuinglius batter but the walls of popish superstition, the list and hardest work of all remained, which was to raze up the very ground and foundation of popery. *Hooker.*

Let them look they *glory* not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then my guiltless blood must cry against them. *Shakespeare.*

Your *glorifying* is not good. *1 Corinthians.*

Thou hast seen mount Atlas,
While storms and tempests thunder on its brow,
And oceans break their billows at its feet,
It stands unmov'd, and *glories* in its height. *Addison's Cato.*

This title of freeholder is what I most *glory* in, and what most effectually calls to my mind the happiness of that government under which I live. *Addison's Freeholder.*

If others may *glory* in their birth, why may not we, whose parents were called by God to attend on him at his altar? *Atterbury.*

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore should *glory* in his prosperity. *Clarissa.*

To GLOSE. v. a. To flatter; to colloque.

Hammer. See To GLOZE.

GLOSS. n. f. [γλῶσσα; glose, French.]

1. A scholium; a comment.

They never hear sentence, which mentioneth the word or scripture, but forthwith their *glosses* upon it are the word preached, the scripture explained, or delivered unto us in sermons. *Hooker.*

If then all souls, both good and bad, do teach,
With gen'ral voice, that souls can never die;
'Tis not man's flatter'ing *gloss*, but nature's speech,
Which, like God's oracles, can never lie. *Davies.*

Some mutter at certain passages therein, by putting ill *glosses* upon the text, and taking with the left hand what I offer with the right. *Hewel.*

All this, without a *gloss* or comment,
He could unriddle in a moment. *Hudibras.*

In many places he has perverted my meaning by his *glosses*, and interpreted my words into blasphemy and bawdry, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

They give the scandal, and the wise discern;
Their *glosses* teach an age too apt to learn. *Dryden.*

Explaining the text in short *glosses*, was Accursius's method. *Baker on Learning.*

Indentures, covenants, articles they draw,
Larger as the fields themselves, and larger far
Than civil codes with all their *glosses* are. *Pope.*

2. Superficial lustre. In this sense it seems to have another derivation; it has perhaps some affinity to *glora*.

His iron coat all over-grown with rust,
Was underneath enveloped with gold,
Whole glittering *gloss* dark'ned with filthy dust. *Spenser.*

You are a sectary,
That's the plain truth: your painted *gloss* discovers,

To men that understand you, words and weaknesses. *Shakespeare.*

Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest *gloss*.

The doubt will be whether it will polish so well; for steel *glosses* are more resplendent than plates of brass. *Bacon.*

Weeds that the wind did toss
The virgins wore: the youths, woven coats, that cast a faint dim *gloss*,
Like that of oil. *Chapman's Heats.*

It was the colour of devotion, giving a lustre to reverence, and a *gloss* to humility. *Saunders.*

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any season pleasant to look upon; but never so much as in the opening of the spring, when they are all new and fresh, with their first *gloss* upon them. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation. This sense seems to partake of both the former.

Poor painters oft with silly poets join,
To fill the world with strange, but vain conceit;
One brings the stuff, the other stamps the coin,
Which breeds nought else but *glosses* of deceit. *Sidney.*

It is no part of my secret meaning to draw you hereby into hatred, or to set upon the face of this cause any fairer *gloss* than the naked truth doth afford. *Hooker, Preface.*

He seems with forged quaint conceit
To set a *gloss* upon his bad intent. *Shakespeare.*

The common *gloss*

Of theologians. *Milton.*

To GLOSS. v. n. [gloser, French, from the noun.]

1. To comment.

Thou detain'st Brifeis in thy bands,

By prettily *glossing* on the gods commands. *Dryd.*

2. To make fly remarks.

Here equals first observ'd her growing zeal,
And laughing *gloss'd*, that Abra, serv'd so well. *Prior.*

To GLOSS. v. a.

1. To explain by comment.

In parchment then, large as the fields, he draws,
Assurances, big as *gloss'd* civil laws. *Donne.*

2. To palliate by specious exposition or representation

Is this the paradise, in description whereof so much *glossing* and deceiving eloquence hath been spent? *Hooker's Sermons.*

Do I not reason wholly on your conduct?

You have the art to *gloss* the foulest cause. *Philips.*

3. To embellish with superficial lustre.

But thou, who lately of the common strain
Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Gloss'd over only with a saint-like show,
Then I resume the freedom which I gave,
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden's Persius.*

GLOSSARY. n. f. [glossarium, Latin; glossaire, French.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

According to Varro, when *dehbrum* was applied to a place, it signified such a one, *in quo ara simulacrum dedicatum est*; and also in the old *glossaries*. *Sittingfleet.*

I could add another word to the *glossary*. *Baker.*

GLOSSATOR. n. f. [glossateur, French, from *glossa*.] A writer of glosses; a commentator.

The reason why the assertion of a single judge does not prove the existence of judicial acts, is because his office is to pronounce judgment, and not to become an evidence: but why may not the same be said of two judges? Therefore, in this respect, the *glossator's* opinion must be false. *Ayliffe.*

GLOSSER. n. f. [glossarius, Latin.]

1. A scholiast; a commentator.

2. A polisher.

GLOSSINESS. n. f. [from *glossy*.] Smooth polish; superficial lustre.

Their surfaces had a smoothness and *glossiness* much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common salt. *Boyle.*

GLOSSOGRAPHER. n. f. [γλῶσσα and γραφειν.] A scholiast; a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY. n. f. [γλῶσσα and γραφειν.] The writing of commentaries.

GLOSSY. adj. [from *gloss*.] Shining; smoothly polished.

There came towards us a person of place; he had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water-cambler, of an excellent azure colour, far more *glossy* than ours. *Bacon.*

The rest entire

Shone with a *glossy* scarf. *Milton.*

His furcoat was a bearskin on his back;

His hair hung long behind, and *glossy* raven black. *Dryden.*

Myself will search our planted grounds at home,

For downy peaches and the *glossy* plum. *Dryden.*

GLOVE. n. f. [glove, Saxon, from *klafue*, Danish, to divide.] Cover of the hands.

They new about like chaff i' th' wind;

For haste some left their masks behind,

Some could not flay their *gloves* to find. *Drayton.*

White *gloves* were on his hands, and on his head

A wreath of laurel. *Dryden.*

To GLOVE. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove.

My limbs,

Weaken'd with grief, being now carag'd with

grief,

Are thrice themselves: hence therefore, thou

nice crutch;

A scary gauntlet now, with joints of steel,

Must *glove* this hand. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The next he preys on is her palm,

That alms-giver of transpiring balm;

So soft, 'tis air but once remov'd;

Tender as 'twere a jelly *glov'd*. *Cleveland.*

GLOVER. n. f. [from *glove*.] One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.

Does he not wear a great round beard like a *glover's* paring knife? *Shakespeare.*

To GLOUT. v. n. [A low word of which I find no etymology.] To pout; to look sullen. It is still used in Scotland.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and streaks

From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks,

Where, *glouting* round her neck, to fish she falls. *Chapman.*

Glouting with sullen spite, the fury shook

Her clotted locks, and blasted with each look. *Garth.*

To GLOW. v. n. [glopan, Saxon; gloeyen, Dutch.]

1. To be heated so as to shine without flame.

But sthence silence lessneth not my fire,

But told it flames, and hid en it does *glow*,

I will reveal what ye so much desire. *Spenser.*

His goodly eyes,

That o'er the files and musters of the war

Have *glow'd* like plated Mars, now bead, now

turn

Their office upon a tawny front. *Shakespeare.*

Kunigund, wife to the emperor Henry II. to

show her innocence, did take seven *glowing* irons,

one after another, in her bare hands, and had

thereby no harm. *Hakewell.*

Not all parts like, but all alike inform'd

With radiant light, as *glowing* iron with fire. *Milton.*

2. To burn with vehement heat.

Nor would you find it easy to compose

The mettled floods, when from their nostrils flows

The scorching fire that in their entrails *glows*. *Addison's Ovid.*

How opening heav'n their happy regions show,

And yawning gulphs with flaming vengeance

glow. *South.*

Fires that glow,
Shrinks of woe.

Pope.

3. To feel heat of body.

Did not his temples glow
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats?

Addison's *Cato*.

The cord slides swiftly through his glowing
hands.

Guy.

4. To exhibit a strong bright colour.

With smile that glow'd
Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue.

Milton.

Clad in a gown that glows with Tyrian rays.

Dryden.

A malicious joy,
Whose red and fiery beams cast through your
visage

A glowing pleasure. Dryden and Lee's *Oedipus*.

From the mingled strength of shade and light,
A new creation rises to my sight;

Such heavenly figures from his pencil flow,
To warm with life his blended colours glow;

Admire the soft variety I'm lost.

Addison.

Like th' ethereal glow'd the green expanse.

Savage.

Fair ideas flow,
Strike in the sketch, or in the picture glow.

Pope.

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows,
With that ripe red th' autumnal sun bestows,

Can move the god.

Pope.

Each pleasing blount shall endless smiles bestow,
And fair Belinda's blush for ever glow.

Pope.

Here clearer stars glow round the frozen pole.

Pope.

5. To feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy.

You strive in vain
To hide your thoughts from him, who knew too
well

The inward glowings of a heart in love.

Addison.

Forc'd compliments and formal bows
Will shew thee just above neglect;

The fire with which thy lover glows,
Will settle into cold respect.

Prior.

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire.

Prior.

Let the gay conscience of a life well spent
Calm ev'ry thought, inspire ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face.

Pope.

With furies surrounded,
Despairing, confounded,
He trembles, he glows,
Amidst Rhodope's fnows.

Pope.

So perish all, whose breasts ne'er learn'd to
glow

For others good, or melt at others woe.

Pope.

To praise is always hard,
When real virtue fires the glowing bard.

Lewis.

6. To rage or burn as a passion.

A fire which every windy passion blows;
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows.

Dryden.

When crept into aged veins,
Love slowly burns, and long remains;
It glows, and with a full heat,
Like fire in logs, it warms us long.

Shadwell.

To GLOW. v. a. To make hot so as to shine. Not in use

On each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool.

Shakespeare.

GLOW. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Shining heat.

2. Vehemence of passion.

3. Brightness or vividness of colour.

The pale complexion of true love,
And the red glow of scorn and proud disdain.

Shakespeare.

A waving glow his bloomy beds display,
Bathing in bright diversities of day.

Pope.

Such as suppose that the great fire might hap-
pily be blended with the ornamental, that the

simple, grave, and majestic dignity of Raffaele
could unite with the glow and buffle of a Fauno,
or Tintoret, are totally mistaken.

Reynolds.

GLOWWORM. n. f. [glow and worm] A small creeping grub with a luminous tail.

The honey lags fiscal from the humble bees,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,
And light them at the fiery glowworm's eyes.

Shakespeare.

The glowworm shews the matten to be near,
And 'gins to pale his ineffectual fire.

A great light drowneeth a smaller that it cannot
be seen; as the sun that of a glowworm. Bacon

The man, who first upon the ground
A glowworm spy'd, supposing he had found

A moving diamond, a breathing stone;
For life it had, and like those jewels shone:

He held it dear, 'till by the springing day
Informed, he threw the worthless worm away.

Wallis

To GLOZE. v. n. [glezan, Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to innuinate; to fawn.

Man will hearken to his glozing lies,
And easily transgress. Milton's *Parad. Lost*
So glaz'd the tempter, and his poem tun'd:
Into the heart of Eve his words made way.

Milton.

A false glozing parasite would call his fool-
hardiness valour, and then he may go on boldly,
because blindly, and by mistaking himself for a
lion, come to perish like an ass.

South.

Now for a glozing speech,
Fair protestations, specious marks of friendship.

Philips.

2. To comment. This should be glose.

Which Salique land the French unjustly gloze
To be the realm of France. Shakespeare's *Henry v.*

GLOZE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Flattery; innuination.

Now to plain dealing; lay these glozes by.

Shakespeare.

2. Specious show; glos. Not used.

Precious couches full oft are shaken with a
fever;

If them a bodily evil in a bodily gloze be not
hidden,

Shall such morning dews be an ease to the heat of
a love's fire?

Sidney.

GLOZEN. n. f. [from gloze.] A flatterer.

GLUE. n. f. [glu, French; gluten, Lat. glud, Welsh.] A viscous body com-

monly made by boiling the skins of ani-
mals to a gelly; any viscous or tenacious
matter by which bodies are held one to
another; a cement.

Water, and all liquors, do hastily receive dry
and more terrestrial bodies proportionable; and
dry bodies, on the other side, drink in waters
and liquors: so that, as it was well said by one
of the ancients of earthly and watery substances,
one is a glue to another. Bacon's *Nat. History*.

The driest and most transparent glue is the best.

Moxon.

To build the earth did chance materials chuse,
And through the parts cementing glue diffuse.

Blackmore.

The flowers of grains, mixed with water,
will make a sort of glue.

Arbuthnot.

To GLUE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To join with a viscous cement.

I fear thy overthrow
More than my body's parting with my soul:
My love and fear glu'd many friends to thee.

Shakespeare's *Henry vi.*

Who teacheth a fool is as one that glueeth a
potthead together.

Eccles.

The custom of crowning the holy Virgin is so
much in vogue among the Italians, that one often
sees in their churches a little tinsel crown, or a
circle of stars, glued to the canvass over the head
of the figure.

Addison on *Italy*.

Mossy wounds, if kept clean, and from the

air, the flesh will glue together with its own na-
tive lamm.

Denham.

2. To hold together.

The parts of all homogenous hard bodies,
which fully touch one another, stick together
very strongly; and for explaining how this may
be, some have invented hooked atoms, which is
begging the question; and others tell us their
bodies are glued together by rest; that is, by an
occult quality, or rather by nothing. Newton.

3. To join; to unite; to inviscate.

Those wasps in a honey-pot are sensul men,
plunged in their lust and pleasures; and when
they are once glued to them, 'tis a very hard
matter to work themselves out. L'Estrange.

Intemperance, sensuality, and fleshy lusts,
do debase mens minds and clog their spirits; stick
us down into sense, and glue us to those low and
inferior things. Tillotson.

She curb'd a groan, that else had come;

And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb:

Then to the heart ador'd devoutly glu'd

Her lips, and, raising it, her speech renew'd.

Dryden.

I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
And round thy phantom give my clasping arms.

Pope.

GLUE-BOILER. n. f. [glue and boil.] One whose trade is to make glue.

GLUE'R. n. f. [from glue.] One who cements with glue.

GLUM. adj. [A low cant word formed by corrupting gloom.] Sullen; stubbornly grave.

Some, when they hear a story, look glum, and
cry, Well what then?

Guardian.

To GLUT. v. a. [engloutir, French; glutio, Latin, to swallow; γλῦσι, Gr.]

1. To swallow; to devour.

'Till cram'd and gorg'd, nigh burst
With suck'd and glutted offal.

Milton.

2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to sate; to disgust.

The ambassador, making his oration, did so
magnify the king and queen, as was enough to
glut the hearers.

Bacon.

Love breaks friendship, whose delights
Feed, but not glut our appetites.

Denham.

What way remove
His settled hate, and reconcile his love,
That he may look propitious on our toils,
And hungry graves no more be glutted with our
spoils.

Dryden.

No more, my friend;
Here let our glutted execution end.

Dryden's *Æn.*

I found
The sickle ear soon glutted with the bound,
Condemn'd eternal changes to pursue,
Tir'd with the last, and eager of the new.

Prior.

3. To feast or delight even to satiety.

With death's carcass glut the grave.
His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,
Torn from his breast, to glut the tyrant's eyes.

Dryden.

A sylvan scene, which, rising by degrees,
Leads up the eye below, nor glut the sight
With one full prospect; but invites by many,
To view at last the whole.

Dryden.

4. To overfill; to load.

He attributes the ill success of either party to
their glutting the market, and retailing too much
of a bad commodity at once.

Arbuthnot.

5. To saturate.

The menstruum, being already glutted, could
not act powerfully enough to dissolve it.

Boyle.

GLUT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. That which is gorged or swallowed.

Disgorged foul
Their devilish glut, clam'd thunderbolts, and
hail

Milton's *Paradise l. 8.*

Of iron globes.

2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety.

5 N 2

So death

Shall be deceiv'd his *glut*; and with us two
Be forc'd to satisfy his rav'nous maw. *Milton.*

Let him but set the one in balance against the
other, and he shall find himself miserable, even in
the very *glut* of his delights. *L'Estrange.*

A *glut* of study and retirement in the first
part of my life, cast me into this; and this will
throw me again into study and retirement. *Pope.*

3. More than enough; overmuch.

If you pour a *glut* of water upon a bottle, it
receives little of it. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

4. Any thing that fills up a passage.

The water some suppose to pass from the bot-
tom of the sea to the heads of springs, through
certain subterranean conduits or channels, until
they were by some *glut*, stop, or other means,
arrested in their passage. *Woodward.*

GLUTINOUS. *adj.* [*glutineux*, French; from *gluten*, Latin.] Gluy; viscous; tenacious.

The cause of all vivification is a gentle and
proportionable heat, working upon a *glutinous*
and yielding substance; for the heat doth bring
forth spirit in that substance, and the substance
being *glutinous*, produceth two effects; the one
that the spirit is detained, and cannot break
forth; the other, that the matter, being gentle
and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion of
the spirits, after some swelling, into shape and
members. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Next this marble venom'd seat,
Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat. *Milton.*

Nourishment too viscid and *glutinous* to be
subdued by the vital force. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

GLUTINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *glutinous*.] Viscosity; tenacity.

There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise
from their elasticity, *glutinousness*, and the fric-
tion of their parts. *Cheyne.*

GLUTTON. *n. f.* [*glouton*, French; from *glutio*, Latin, to swallow.]

1. One who indulges himself too much in eating.

The Chinese eat horseflesh at this day, and
some *gluttons* have used to have castles baked.

Bacon's Natural History.

Through Macer's gullet the tuns down
While the vile *glutton* dines alone;
And, void of modesty and thought,
She follows Bibbo's endless draught. *Prior.*

If a *glutton* was to say in excuse of his gluttony,
that he only eats such things as it is lawful
to eat, he would make as good an excuse for
himself as the greedy, covetous, ambitious trades-
man, that should say, he only deals in lawful
business. *Law.*

2. One eager of any thing to excess.

The rest bring home in state the happy pair
To that last scene of bliss, and leave them there;
All those free joys insatiably to prove,
With which rich beauty feasts the *glutton* love. *Cowley.*

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy,
Their fatal arts so impiously employ. *Granville.*

2b **GLUTTONISE.** *v. n.* [from *glutton*.] To play the glutton; to be luxurious.**GLUTTONOUS.** *adj.* [from *glutton*.] Given to excessive feeding; delighted overmuch with food.

When they would smile and fawn upon his
debts,
And take down th' interest in their *glutinous*
maws. *Shakespeare.*

The exceeding luxuriousness of this *gluttonous*
age, wherein we press nature with overweighty
burdens, and finding her strength defective, we
rake the work out of her hands, and commit it
to the artificial help of strong waters. *Raleigh.*

Well observe

The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
In what thou eat'st and drunk'st; seeking from
thence

Due nourishment, no *glutinous* delight. *Milton.*

GLUTTONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gluttonous*.] With the voracity of a glutton.**GLUTTONY.** *n. f.* [*gluttonie*, French; from *glutton*.] Excess of eating; luxury of the table.

Gluttony, a vice in a great fortune, a curse in a
small. *Holiday.*

Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts,
On citron tables or Atlantick stone. *Milton.*

Well may they fear some miserable end,
Whom *gluttony* and want at once attend. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The inhabitants of cold moist countries are
generally more fat than those of warm and dry;
but the most common cause is too great a quan-
tity of food, and too small a quantity of motion;
in plain English, *gluttony* and laziness. *Arbutnot.*

GLUY. *adj.* [from *glue*.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

It is called balsamick mixture, because it is a
gluy spumous matter. *Harvey on Conf.*

With *gluy* wax some new foundations lay
Of virgin combs. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

Whatever is the composition of the vapour let it
have but one quality of being very *gluy* or viscous,
and it will mechanically solve all the phenom-
ena of the grotto. *Addison.*

GLYN. *n. f.* [Irish; *gleann*, *glyn*, plur. *Erse*; *glenn*, Scottish.] A hollow between two mountains.

Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he
did thrust them up within those narrow corners
and *glyns* under the mountain's foot. *Spenser.*

TO GNAR. } *v. n.* [*gnypnan*, Saxon; *knorren*, Dutch.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

When he 'gan to rear his bristles strong,
And felly *gnar*, until day's enemy
Did him appease. *Spenser.*

Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first. *Shakespeare.*

Gnarling sorrow bath less power to bite
The man that mocks at it, and sets it light. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

The *gnarling* porter durst not whine for doubt;
Still were the furies while their foreigner spoke. *Fairfax.*

GNARLED. *adj.* [*gnar*, *nar*, or *nurr*, is in Staffordshire a hard knot of wood which boys drive with sticks.] Knotty.

Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulphurous bolt
Split'st the unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak,
Than the soft myrtle. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

TO GNASH. *v. a.* [*knaschen*, Dutch.] To strike together; to clash.

The feet, who could not yet this wrath af-
fudge,
Row'd his green eyes, that sparkl'd with his rage,
And *gnash'd* his teeth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

TO GNASH. *v. n.*

1. To grind or collide the teeth.
He shall *gnash* with his teeth, and melt away. *Psalms.*

There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth. *Matthew.*

2. To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.

His great iron teeth he still did grind,
And grimly *gnash'd*, threatening revenge in vain. *Spenser.*

They *gnashed* upon me with their teeth. *Psalms.*

They him laid
Gnashing for anguish, and despite and shame,
To find himself not matchless. *Milton.*

With boiling rage Atreides burn'd,
And foam betwixt his *gnashing* grienders churn'd. *Dryden.*

GNAT. *n. f.* [*gnat*, Saxon.]

1. A small winged stinging insect.

Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of film;
Her *waggoner*, a small grey-coated *gnat*. *Shaksp.*

2. Any thing proverbially small.

Ye blind guides, which strain at a *gnat* and
swallow a camel. *Matthew.*

GNATFLOWER. *n. f.* [*gnat* and *flower*.] A flower, otherwise called the bee-flower.**GNATSNAPPER.** *n. f.* [*gnat* and *snapper*.] A bird so called, because he lives by catching gnats.

They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole,
but only the *gnatsnapper*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

TO GNAW. *v. a.* [*gnagan*, Saxon; *knaghen*, Dutch.]

1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion.

A knowing fellow, that would *gnaw* a man
Like to a vermine, with his hellish braine,
And many an honest soule, even quick had slain. *Chapman.*

To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young soldiers at their exercisings *gnaw*. *Dryd.*

2. To bite in agony or rage.

Alas, why *gnaw* you to your nether lip?
Some bloody passion shakes your very frame. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

They *gnawed* their tongues for pain. *Rom.*

He comely fell, and dying *gnaw'd* the ground. *Dryden.*

3. To wear away by biting.

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds asunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shaksp. Comedy of Errors.*

Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth,
Gnaw'd into rage by the devouring moth. *Sanctus.*

A lion, hampered in a net, called to a mouse
to help him out of the snare: the mouse *gnawed*
the threads to pieces, and set the lion at liberty. *L'Estrange.*

4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.

5. To pick with the teeth.

His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they
gnaw. *Dryden.*

TO GNAW. *v. n.* To exercise the teeth.

It is now used actively.

I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the
chain that ties me; but I should sooner mar my
teeth than procure liberty. *Sidney.*

See the hell of having a false woman: my
bed shall be abused, my cods unslack'd, my
reputation *gnaw'd* at. *Shakespeare.*

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men that fishes *gnaw'd* upon. *Shaksp.*

GNAWER. *n. f.* [from *gnaw*.] One that gnaws.**GNOMON.** *n. f.* [*gnomon*.] The hand or pin of a dial.

The *gnomon* of every dial is supposed to repre-
sent the axis of the world, and therefore the two
ends or extremities thereof must directly answer
to the north and south pole. *Harris.*

There were from great antiquity sun-dials, by
the shadow of a style or *gnomon*, denoting the
hours of the day. *Brown.*

GNOMONICKS. *n. f.* [*gnomonice*.] A science which makes a part of the mathe-
matics: it teaches to find a just
proportion of shadows for the construc-
tion of all kinds of sun and moon dials,
and for knowing what o'clock it is by
means thereof; as also of a *gnomon* or
stile that throws off the shadow for this
purpose. *Trevoux.*

TO GO. *v. n.* pret. I went; I have gone.

[*gan*, Saxon. This was probably
changed to *gone*, or *gang*, then contract-
ed to *go*. *Went* is the preterit of the old
verb *wend*.]

3

1. To walk ; to move step by step.

You know that love

Will creep in service where it cannot go.

Shakespeare.

After some months those muscles become callous ; and having yielded to the extension, the patient makes shift to go upon it, though lamely.

Wife's Surgery.

2. To move, not stand still.

Rise, let us be going.

Matthew.

3. To walk solemnly.

If there be cause for the church to go forth in solemn procession, his whole family have such business come upon them that no one can be spared.

Hooker.

4. To walk leisurely, not run.

And must I go to him ?

—Thou must run to him ; for thou hast staid so long, that going will scarce serve the turn.

Shakespeare.

5. To march or walk afoot.

I will only go through on my feet.

Numbers.

6. To travel ; to journey.

From them I go,

This uncouth errand take.

Milton.

7. To proceed ; to make a progress.

Thus others we with defamation wound, While they stab us ; and so the jest goes round.

Dryden.

8. To remove from place to place.

I am in blood

Stept in so far, that, should I wade no more, Returning were as tedious as go o'er.

Shakespeare.

9. To depart from a place ; to move from a place : the opposite of to come.

I hope it be not gone, to tell my lord

That I kiss aught but him.

Shakespeare.

At once good-night :

Stand not upon the order of your going,

But go at once.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

And when she had so said she went her way.

John.

I will let you go, that ye may sacrifice, only you shall not go very far away.

Exodus.

Colchester oysters are put into pits, where the sea goes and cometh.

Bacon's Natural History.

A young tall squire

Did from the camp at first before him go.

Lowley.

Then I concur to let him go for Greece,

And with our Egypt fairly rid of him.

Dryden.

Go first the matter of thy herds to find,

True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind.

Pope.

10. To move or pass in any manner, or to any end.

Though the vicar be bad, or the parson be evil, Go not for thy tything thyself to the devil.

She may go to bed when she list ; all is as she will.

Shakespeare.

You did wish that I would make her turn ; Sir, she can turn and turn and yet go on.

Shakespeare.

I am glad to see your lordship abroad : I heard say your lordship was sick : I hope your lordship goes abroad by advice.

Shakespeare.

The mourners go about the streets,

The sun shall go down over the prophets, and the day shall be dark over them.

Maccabees.

Put every man his sword by his side, and go in and out from gate to gate throughout the camp.

Exodus.

The sun, which once did shine alone, Hung down his head, and with'd for night,

When he beheld twelve sons for one

Going about the world, and giving light.

Herbert.

This seen, the rest at awful distance stood, As if they had been there as servants set,

To stay, or to go on, as he thought good,

And not pursue, but wait on his retreat.

Dryden.

Turn not children going, till you have given them all the satisfaction they are capable of.

Locke.

History only acquaints us that his fleet went up the Elbe, he having carried his arms as far as that river.

Arbutnot.

The last advice I give you relates to your behaviour when you are going to be hanged,

which, either for robbing your master, for house-breaking, or going upon the highway, may very probably be your lot.

Swift.

Those who come for gold will go off with pewter and beads, rather than return empty.

Swift.

11. To pass in company with others.

Thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and shalt go forth in the dances of them that make merry.

Jeremiah.

Away, and with thee go, the worst of woes, That seek'd my friendship and the gods thy foes.

Chapman.

He goes in company with the workers of iniquity, and walketh with wicked men.

Job.

Whatever remains in story of Atlas, or his kingdom of old, is so obscured with age or fables, that it may go along with those of the Atlantick islands.

Temple.

12. To proceed in any course of life good or bad.

And the Levites that are gone away far from me, when Israel went astray, which went astray away from me after their idols, they shall even bear their iniquity.

Exekiel.

13. To proceed in mental operations.

If I had unwarily too far engaged myself for the present publishing it, truly I should have kept it by me till I had once again gone over it.

Digby on the Soul, Dedication.

Thus I have gone through the speculative consideration of the Divine Providence.

Hale.

I hope by going over all these particulars, you may receive some tolerable satisfaction about this great subject.

South.

If we go over the laws of christianity, we shall find that, excepting a few particulars, they enjoin the same things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain.

Tillotson.

In their primary qualities we can go but a very little way.

Locke.

I go over some parts of this argument again, and enlarge a little more upon them.

Locke.

They are not able all their life-time to reckon, or regularly go over any moderate series of numbers.

Locke.

14. To take any road.

I will go along by the highway ; I will neither turn to the right hand, nor to the left.

Deut.

Who shall bemoan thee ? Or who shall go aside to ask how thou doest ?

Jeremiah.

His horries go about

Almost a mile.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

I have endeavoured to escape into the ease and freedom of a private scene, where a man may go his own way and his own pace.

Temple.

15. To march in a hostile or warlike manner.

You were advis'd his flesh was capable Of wounds and fears, and that his forward spirit Would lift where most trade of danger rang'd ; Yet did you say go forth.

We be not able to go up against the people ; for they are stronger than we.

Numbers.

Let us go down after the philistines by night, and spoil them until the morning light.

Samuel.

Thou art able to go against this philistine to fight with him.

Samuel.

The remnant of Jacob shall be among the gentiles as a lion among the beasts of the forest ; who, if he go through, both treadeth down and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver.

Micah.

16. To change state or opinion for better or worse.

We will not hearken to the king's words to go from our religion.

Maccabees.

The regard of the publick state, in so great a danger, made all those goodly things, which went so to wreck, to be lightly accounted of in comparison of their lives and liberty.

Kneller.

They look upon men and matters with an evil eye ; and are best pleased when things go backward, which is the worst property of a servant of a prince or state.

Bacon.

All goes to ruin, they themselves contrive To rob the honey, and subvert the hive.

Dryden.

Landed men, by their providence and good husbandry, accommodating their expences to their income, keep themselves from going backwards in the world.

Locke.

Cato, we all go into your opinion.

Addison.

17. To apply one's self.

Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood.

Sidney.

Because this atheist goes mechanically to work, he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryo could, according to his explication, be formed at a time.

Bentley.

18. To have recourse to.

Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and not before the saints ?

1 Corinthians.

19. To be about to do.

So extraordinary an example, in so degenerate an age, deserves for the rarity, and, I was going to say, for the incredibility of it, the attestation of all that knew him, and considered his worth.

Locke.

20. To shift ; to pass life not quite well.

Every goldsmith, eager to engross to himself as much as he could, was content to pay high for it, rather than go without.

Locke.

Cloaths they must have ; but if they speak for this stuff, or that colour, they should be sure to go without it.

Locke.

21. To decline ; to tend toward death or ruin. This sense is only in the participles going and gone.

He is far gone, and, truly, in my youth,

I suffer'd much extremity for love,

Very near this.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

22. To be in party or design.

They with the vanquish'd prince and party go, And leave their temples empty to the foe.

Dryden.

23. To escape.

Timotheus himself fell into the hands of Dolitheus and Solipater, whom he besought with much craft to let him go with his life.

Mar.

24. To tend to any act.

There be some women, Silvius, had they mark'd him

In parcels as I did, would have gone near

To fall in love with him.

Shakespeare. As you like it.

25. To be uttered.

His disciples personally appeared among them, and ascertained the report which had gone abroad concerning a life so full of miracles.

Addison.

26. To be talked of ; to be known.

It has the greatest town in the island that goes under the name of Ano-Caprea, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil.

Addison.

27. To pass ; to be received.

Because a fellow of my acquaintance set forth her praises in verse, I will only repeat them, and spare my own tongue, since she goes for a woman.

Sidney.

And the man went among men for an old man in the days of Saul.

Samuel.

A kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprise in his air and motion : it stamps value upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much.

Collier.

Clipping should be finally stopped, and the money which remains, should go according to its true value.

Locke.

28. To move by mechanism.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goes for him.

Bacon.

Clocks will go as they are set ; but man, Irregular man's never constant, never certain.

Orway.

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none Go just alike, yet each believes his own.

Pope.

29. To be in motion from whatever cause.

The weyward fifters, hand in hand,

Poisoners of the sea and land,

Thus do go about, about.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Offet and washed money goes about, when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up. *Waller.*

30. To move in any direction.

Doctor, he is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies: if you should fight, you go against the hair of your professions. *Shakspeare.*

Shall the shadow go forward ten degrees, or go back ten degrees? *2 Kings.*

31. To flow; to pass; to have a course.

The god I am, whose yellow water flows Around these fields, and fattens as it goes, Tyber my name. *Dryden's Æn.*

32. To have any tendency.

Athenians, know Again t'right reason all your counsels go; This is not fair, nor profitable that, Nor t'other question proper for debate. *Dryden.*

33. To be in a state of compact or partnership.

As a lion was bestriding an ox that he had newly plucked down, a robber passing by cried out to him, half shares: you should go your snip, says the lion, if you were not so forward to be your own carver. *L'Estrange.*

There was a hunting match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to go equal shares in the booty. *L'Estrange.*

34. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles.

Where the multitude beareth sway, laws that shall tend to the preservation of that state must make common (smaller offices to go by lot, for fear of strife and divisions likely to arise. *Hooker.*

We are to go by another measure. *Sprat.*

The principles I there went on, I see no reason to alter. *Locke.*

The reasons that they went upon were very specious and probable. *Bentley.*

35. To be pregnant.

Great bellied women, That had not half a week to go. *Shakspeare.*

The fruit she goes with, I pray, that it good time and life may find. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

Of living creatures some are a longer time in the womb, and some shorter: women go commonly nine months, the cow and the ewe about six months. *Rucan.*

Some do go with their young the sixth part of a year, or two over or under, that is, about six or nine weeks: and the whelps of these see not till twelve days. *Brown.*

And now with second hopes she goes, And calls Lucina to her throws. *Milton.*

36. To pass; not to remain.

She began to afflict him, and his strength went from him. *Judges.*

When our merchants have brought them, if our commodities will not be enough, our money must go to pay for them. *Locke.*

37. To pass, or be loosed; not to be retained.

Then he lets me go, And, with his head over his shoulder turn'd, He seem'd to find his way without his eyes. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Let go the hand of that arch heretic. *Shakspeare's King John.*

38. To be expended.

Scholars are close and frugal of their words, and not willing to let any go for ornament, if they will not live for use. *Felton.*

39. To be in order of time or place.

We must enquire further what is the connexion of that sentence with those that go before it, and those which follow it. *Watts.*

40. To reach or be extended to any degree.

Can another man perceive that I am conscious of any thing, when I perceive it not myself? No man's knowledge here can go beyond his experience. *Locke.*

41. To extend to consequences.

It is not our master that either directs or takes

notice of these: it goes a great way barely to permit them. *L'Estrange.*

42. To reach by effects.

Considering the cheapness, so much money might go farther than a sum ten times greater could do now. *Wilkins.*

43. To extend in meaning.

His amorous expressions go no farther than virtue may allow. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*

44. To spread; to be dispersed; to reach.

Whose flesh, torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe

In morsels cut, to make it farther go. *Tate.*

45. To have influence; to be of weight; to be of value.

I had another reason to decline it, that ever uses to go far with me upon all new inventions or experiments; which is, that the best trial of them is by time, and observing whether they live or no. *Temple.*

'Tis a rule that goes a great way in the government of a sober man's life, not to put any thing to hazard that may be secured by industry, consideration, or circumspection. *L'Estrange.*

Whatever appears against their prevailing vice goes for nothing, being either not applied, or passing for libel and slander. *Swift.*

46. To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth.

I think, as the world goes, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbutnot.*

47. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient.

The medicines which go to the ointments are so strong, that, if they were used inwards, they would kill those that use them. *Bacon.*

More parts of the greater wheels go to the making one part of their lines. *Glanville's Scyllis.*

There goes a great many qualifications to the complementing this relation: there is no small share of honour and confidence and sufficiency required. *Collier of Friendship.*

I give the sex their revenge, by laying together the many vicious characters that prevail in the male world, and shewing the different ingredients that go to the making up of such different humours and constitutions. *Adelphon.*

Something better and greater than high birth and quality must go toward acquiring those demonstrations of publick esteem and love. *Swift.*

48. To fall out, or terminate; to succeed.

Your strong possession much more than your right,

Or else it must go wrong with you and me. *Shakspeare's King John.*

Howe'er the business goes, you have made fault i' th' boldness of your speech. *Shakspeare.*

I will send to thy father, and they shall declare unto him how things go with thee. *Tobit.*

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory shall go on the one side; and yet, if it be tried by the gross, it would go on the other side. *Bacon.*

It has been the constant observation of all, that if a minister had a cause depending in the court, it was ten to one but it went against him. *South.*

At the time of the prince's landing, the father, easily foreseeing how things would go, went over, like many others, to the prince. *Swift.*

Whether the cause goes for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts's Logic.*

49. To be in any state. This sense is impersonal.

It shall go ill with him that is left in his tabernacle. *Job.*

He called his name Beriah, because it went evil with his house. *1 Chronicles.*

50. To proceed in train or consequence.

How goes the night, boy? —The moon is down; I have not heard the clock;

And she goes down at twelve. *Shakspeare.*

I had hope,

When violence was ceased, and war on earth, All would have then gone well. *Milton.*

Duration in itself is to be considered as going on in one constant, equal, uniform course. *Locke.*

51. To Go about. To attempt; to endeavour; to set one's self to any business.

O dear father, It is thy business that I go about. *Shakspeare.*

I lost him; but so found, as well I saw He could not lose himself, but went about His father's business. *Milton.*

Which answer exceedingly united the vulgar minds to them, who concurred only with them as they saw them like to prevail in what they went about. *Clarendon.*

Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives, and root out their old vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or go about it. *South.*

Either my book is plainly enough written to be rightly understood by those who peruse it with attention and indifference, or else I have writ mine so obscurely that it is in vain to go about to mend it. *Locke.*

They never go about, as in former times, to hide or palliate their vices; but expose them freely to view. *Swift.*

52. To Go aside. To err; to deviate from the right.

If any man's wife go aside, and commit a trespass against him. *Numbers.*

53. To Go between. To interpose; to moderate between two.

I did go between them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shakspeare.*

54. To Go by. To pass away unnoticed.

Do not you come my tardiness to chide, That laps'd in time and passion, lets go by Th' important acting of your dread command? *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

So much the more our carver's excellent, Which lets go by some sixteen years, and makes her

As the liv'd now. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

What 's that to us? The time goes by; away. *Shakspeare.*

55. To Go by. To find or get in the conclusion.

In argument with men a woman ever Goes by the worse whatever be her cause. *Milton.*

He 's sure to go by the worst that contends with an adversary that is too mighty for him. *L'Estrange.*

56. To Go by. To observe as a rule.

'Tis not to be supposed, that by searching one can positively judge of the size and form of a stone; and indeed the frequency of the fits, and violence of the symptoms, are a better rule to go by. *Sharp's Surgery.*

57. To Go down. To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected.

Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it goes down whole with him for truth and earnest. *L'Estrange.*

Folly will not easily go down in its own natural form with discerning judges. *Dryden.*

If he be hungry, bread will go down. *Locke.*

Ministers are so wise to leave their proceedings to be accounted for by reasoners at a distance, who often mould them into the systems that do not only go down very well in the coffeehouse, but are supplies for pamphlets in the present age. *Swift.*

58. To Go in and out. To do the business of life.

The lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in. *Psalms.*

59. To Go in and out. To be at liberty.

He shall go in and out, and find pasture. *John.*

60. To Go off. To die; to go out of life; to decaise.

I would the friends we miss were safe arrived:
Some must go off; and yet, by these I see,
So great a day as this is cheaply bought. *Shakf.*
In this manner he went off, not like a man
that departed out of life, but one that returned
to his abode. *Tatler.*

61. To Go off. To depart from a post.

The leaders having charge from you to stand,
Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shakf.*

62. To Go on. To make attack.

Bold Cethegus,
Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison,
And prais'd so to daring, as he would
Go on upon the gods. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

63. To Go on. To proceed.

He found it a great war to keep that peace, but
was fain to go on in his story. *Sidney.*

He that desires only that the work of God
and religion shall go on, is pleas'd with it, who-
ever is the instrument. *Taylor.*

I have escap'd many threats of ill fits by these
motions: if they go on, the only police I have
dealt with is wool from the belly of a fat sheep.

To look upon the soul as going on from strength
to strength, to consider that she is to shine for-
ever with new accessions of glory, and brighten
to all eternity, is agreeable. *Addison.*

Go on cheerfully in the glorious course you have
undertaken. *Addison.*

Copious bleeding is the most effectual remedy
in the beginning of the disease; but when the ex-
pectorations go on successfully, not so proper,
because it sometimes suppresses it. *Arbuthnot.*

I have already handled some abuses during the
late management, and in convenient time shall
go on with the rest. *Swift.*

When we had found that design impracticable,
we should not have gone on in to expensive a ma-
nagement of it. *Swift.*

Many clergy men write in so diminutive a man-
ner, with such frequent blots and interlineations,
that they are hardly able to go on without per-
petual hesitations, or extraordinary explications.

I wish you health to go on with that noble work.

64. To Go over. To revolt; to betake himself to another party.

In the change of religion, men of ordinary
understandings don't so much consider the prin-
ciples as the practice of those to whom they go
over. *Addison on Italy.*

Power, which, according to the old maxim,
was used to follow, is now gone over to money.

65. To Go out. To go upon any expedition.

You need not have prick'd me: there are
other men fitter to go out than I. *Shakf.*

66. To Go out. To be extinguished.

Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out,
With titles blown from adulation? *Shakf.*
Spirit of wine burned till it go out of itself,
will burn no more. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The care of a state, or an army, ought to be
as constant as the chymist's fire, to make any
great production; and if it goes out for an hour,
perhaps the whole operation fails. *Temple.*

The morning, as mistaken, turns about;
And all her early fires again go out. *Dryden.*

Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and
the flame rather go out than be smothered. *Collier.*
My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,
And life itself goes out at thy displeasure. *Addison.*

And at her felt approach and secret might,
Art after art goes out, and all is night. *Pope.*

67. To Go through. To perform thoroughly; to execute.

Finding Pyrocles every way able to go through
with that kind of life, he was as desirous for
his sake as for his own to enter into it. *Sidney.*

If you can as well go through with the statute
laws of that land, I will think you have not lost
all your time there. *Spenser.*

Kings ought not to suffer their council to go

through with the resolution and direction, as if
it depended on them, but take the matter back
into their own hands. *Bacon.*

He much feared the earl of Arundel had not
steadiness of mind enough to go through with
such an undertaking. *Clarendon.*

The amazing difficulty and greatness of his
account will rather terrify than inform him, and
keep him from setting heartily about such a task,
as he despairs ever to go through with it. *South.*

The powers in Germany are borrowing money,
in order to go through their part of the expense.

68. To Go through. To suffer; to under-
dergo.

I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the
common good that thou shouldst go through this
operation. *Arbuthnot.*

69. To Go upon. To take as a principle.

This supposition I have gone upon through those
papers. *Addison.*

**70. The senses of this word are very indif-
ferent; its general notion is motion or
progression. It commonly expresses pas-
sage from a place, in opposition to come.
This is often observable even in figurative
expressions. We say, the words that go
before and that come after: to-day goes
away and to-morrow comes.**

Go to. *interj.* Come, come, take the
right course. A scornful exhortation.

Go to then, O thou far renowned son
Of great Apollo; shew thy famous might
In medicine. *Spenser.*

Go to, go to, thou art a foolish fellow:
Let me be clear of thee. *Shakf.*

My favour is not bought with words like these:
Go to; you'll teach your tongue another tale.

GO-BETWEEN. *n. f.* [go and between.] One
that transacts business by running be-
tween two parties. Commonly in an ill
sense.

Even as you came in to me, her assistant, or
go-between, parted from me: I say I shall be
with her between ten and eleven. *Shakf.*

GO-BY. *n. f.* Delusion; artifice; circum-
vention; overreach.

Except an apprentice is instructed how to adul-
terate and varnish, and give you the go-by upon
occasion, his master may be charged with neglect.

GO-CART. *n. f.* [go and cart.] A machine
in which children are enclosed to teach
them to walk, and which they push
forward without danger of falling.

Young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,
When members knit, and legs grow stronger,
Make use of such machine no longer. *Prior.*

GOAD. *n. f.* [gab, Saxon.] A pointed
instrument with which oxen are driven
forward.

Of in his harden'd hand a goad he bears. *Pope.*

TO GOAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick or drive with the goad.

2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate;
to drive forward.

Most dangerous

Is that temptation, that doth goad us on
To sin in loving virtue. *Shakf.*

Goaded with most sharp occasions,
Which lay nice manners by, I put you to
The use of your own virtues. *Shakf.*

Of all that breathes the various progeny,
Stung with delight, is goaded on by thee. *Dryd.*

GOAL. *n. f.* [gaule, French, a long pole,
set up to mark the bounds of the race.]

1. The landmark set up to bound a race;

the point marked out to which racers
run.

As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,
Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
With rapid wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

And the slope fun his upward beam
Shoots against the dusky pole,
Pacing toward the other goal. *Milton.*

2. The starting point.

Hail thou beheld, when from the goal they start,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race? *Dryden's Virgil.*

**3. The final purpose; the end to which a
design tends.**

Our poet has always the goal in his eye, which
directs him in his race: some beautiful design,
which he first establishes, and then contrives the
means, which will naturally conduct him to his
end. *Dryden.*

Each individual seeks a several goal;
But heav'n's great view is one, and that the
whole. *Pope.*

So man, who here seems principal alone,
Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;
Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal;
'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole. *Pope.*

**4. It is sometimes improperly written for
goal, or jail.**

GOAL. *n. f.* [goror, Welsh.] Any edging
sewed upon cloth to strengthen it. *Skinner.*

GOAT. *n. f.* [gat, Saxon and Scottish.]
A ruminant animal that seems a middle
species between deer and sheep.

Gall of goat, and slips of yew. *Shakf.*
We Cyclops care not for your goat-fed love,
Nor other hest ones; we are better fare. *Chapm.*

You may draw naked boys riding and playing
with their papermills uput goats, eagles, or dol-
phins. *Prætorius.*

The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,
The swan whole borrow'd shape conceal'd his
love.

Are grac'd with light; the nursing goat's repaid
With heav'n, and duty rais'd the pious maid.

GOAT'BEARD. *n. f.* [goat and beard; barba
capri.] A plant.

GOAT'CHAFFER. *n. f.* An insect; a kind of
beetle. *Bailey.*

GOAT'HERD. *n. f.* [gat and hyrb, Sax.
a feeder or tender.] One whose em-
ployment is to tend goats.

Is not think I am goatherd proud,
That sits on yonder bank,
Whose straying herd himself doth shroud
Among the bushes rank? *Spenser's Pastoral.*

They first gave the goatherd good contentment,
and the marquis and his servant chased the k d
about the flock. *Watson.*

GOAT'MARJORAM. *n. f.* The same with
GOATBEARD.

GOAT'SMILK. *n. f.* [goat and milk. This
is more properly two words.]

After the fever and such like accidents are dis-
minished, asses and goat's milk may be necessary.

GOAT'MILKER. *n. f.* [goat and milker.]
A kind of owl so called from sucking
goats. *Bailey.*

GOATS'RUE. *n. f.* [galega.] A plant.

Goat's Rue has the reputation of being a great
alexipharmick and sudorifick: the Italians eat it
raw and boiled; with us it is of no esteem. *Hill.*

GOAT'SKIN. *n. f.* [goat and skin.]

Then fill'd two goat'skins, with her hands divine:
With water one, and one with fable wine. *Pope.*

GOATS'THORN. *n. f.* [goat and thorn.]
An herb.

GOAT'TISH. *adj.* [from goat.] Resembling
a goat in any quality: as rankness; lust.

GOB

An admirable evasion of a whoremaster, man, to lay his *goutish* disposition on the change of a star. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The last is notorious for its *goutish* smell, and tastes not unlike the beard of that lecherous animal. *More again! Atkeison.*

GOB. *n. f.* [*gobe*, French.] A small quantity. A low word.

Do'st think I have so little wit as to part with such a *gob* of money? *L'Estrange.*

GOBBET. *n. f.* [*gobe*, French.] A mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once.

Therewith she spew'd, out of her filthy maw, A flood of poison, horrible and black, Full of great lumps of flesh and *goblets* raw. *Spenser.*

By devilish policy art thou grown great, As I like ambitious Sylla, overgorg'd With *goblets* of thy mother's bleeding heart. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

The cooks, slicing it into little *goblets*, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandy's Travels.*

The giant gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood, Lay stretch'd at length, and snoring in his den, Belching raw *goblets* from his maw, o'ercharg'd With purple wine and cruddled gore confus'd. *Addison.*

To GOBBET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow at a mouthful. A low word.

Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *goblets* up both together. *L'Estrange.*

To GOBBLE. *v. a.* [*gobber*, to swallow, old French.] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

The sheep were so keen upon the scorns, that they *gobbled* up now and then a piece of the coat along with them. *L'Estrange.*

Of last year's corn in barn great store; Fat turkeys *gobbling* at the door. *Prior.*

The time too precious now to waste, And supper *gobbled* up in haste, Again aflash to cards they run. *Swift.*

GOBBLER. *n. f.* [from *gobble*.] One that devours in haste; a gormand; a greedy eater.

GOBLET. *n. f.* [*goblet*, French.] A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught.

My figur'd *goblets* for a dish of wood. *Shaksp.*
We love not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd;
But free from surfeits our repose is found. *Donham.*

Crown high the *goblets* with a cheerful draught; Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought. *Dryden.*

GOBLIN. *n. f.* [French; *gobeline*, which *Spenser* has once retained; writing it in three syllables. This word some derive from the *Gibellines*, a faction in Italy; so that *elise* and *goblin* is *Guelph* and *Gibelline*, because the children of either party were terrified by their nurses with the name of the other: but it appears that *elise* is Welsh, and much older than those factions. *Eliff nijbon*, are phantoms of the night, and the Germans likewise have long had spirits among them named *gobolli*, from which *gobeline* might be derived.]

1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.

Angels and ministers of grace defend us! Be thou a spirit of health, or *goblin* damn'd, Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell! *Shakespeare.*

To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, reply'd, Art thou that traitor angel? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

GOD

Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and *goblins*, or any fearful apprehensions in the dark. *Locke.*

2. A fairy; an elf.

His son was Elfinel, who overcame The wicked *gobbelines* in bloody field;
But Elfant was of most renowned fame,
Who of all crystal did Panthea build. *Spenser.*

Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints
With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Mean time the village rouses up the fire,
While well attested, and as well believ'd,
Heard solemn goes the *goblin* story round. *Thomf.*

GOD. *n. f.* [*gob*, Saxon, which likewise signifies *good*. The same word passes in both senses with only accidental variations through all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. The Supreme Being.

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. *John.*

God above
Deal between thee and me. *Shakespeare.*
All the churches of *God* are united into one by the unity of discipline and government, by virtue whereof the same *Christ* ruleth in them all. *Pearson.*

The Supreme Being, whom we call *God*, is necessary, self-existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent, omniscient, and best being; and therefore also a being who is and ought to be esteemed most sacred or holy. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

2. A false god; an idol.

He that sacrificeth unto any *god*, save unto the Lord only, he shall be utterly destroyed. *Exod.*
As flies to wanton boys are we to the *gods*,
They kill us for their sport. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Strong *god* of arms, whose iron sceptre sways
The freezing north, and Hyperborean seas,
And Scythian colds, and Thracian's winter coast,
Where stand thy flocks, and thou art honour'd most. *Dryden.*

3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured.

Whose end is destruction, whose *god* is their belly. *Philippians.*

I am not Licio,
But one that seems to live in this disguise,
For such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a *god* of such a cullion. *Shakespeare.*

To GOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours.

This last old man
Lov'd me above the measure of a father;
Nay *god*-ed me, indeed. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

GO'DCHILD. *n. f.* [*god* and *child*.] A term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to see educated as a christian.

GO'DDAUGHTER. *n. f.* [*god* and *daughter*.] A girl for whom one became sponsor at baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

GO'DDESS. *n. f.* [from *god*.] A female divinity.

Hear, nature, hear; dear *goddess* hear a father's
A woman I forswore; but I will prove;
Thou being a *goddess*, I forswore not thee;
My vow was earthly, thou a heav'nly love. *Shakespeare.*

I long have waited in the temple night,
Built to the gracious *goddess* Clemency;
But reverence thou the power. *Dryden.*

From his feat the *goddess* born arose,
And thus undaunted spoke. *Dryden's Fables.*

When the daughter of *Jupiter* pretended herself among a crowd of *goddesses*, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty. *Chidsey.*

GOD

Modesty with-held the *goddess'* train. *Pope.*
GO'DDESS-LIKE. *adj.* [*goddess* and *like*.] Resembling a *goddess*.

Then female voices from the shore I heard;
A maid amidst them, *goddess-like* appear'd. *Pope.*

GO'DFATHER. *n. f.* [*god* and *father*.] The sponsor at the font.

He had a son by her, and the king did him the honour as to stand *godfather* to his child. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

Confirmation, a profitable usage of the church, transcribed from the apostles, consists in the child's undertaking in his own name the baptismal vow; and, that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some *godfather* with him, not now, as in baptism, as his procurator. *Hammond.*

GO'DHEAD. *n. f.* [from *god*.]

1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature. It is used both of idols and of the true *God*.

Be content:
Your low-laid son our *godhead* will uplift. *Shaksp.*

At the holy mount
Of heav'n's high-located top, the imperial throne
Of *godhead*, fix'd for ever firm and sure,
The fatal power arriv'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

So may thy *godhead* be confess'd,
So the returning year be blest. *Prior.*

2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.

Were your *gods* ads to borrow of men, men would forsake the *gods*. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Adoring first the genius of the place,
The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown. *Dryden's Alexander.*

GO'DLESS. *adj.* [from *god*.] Without sense of duty to *God*; atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious.

Of these two sorts of men, both *godless*, the one has utterly no knowledge of *God*, and the other studies how to persuade themselves that there is no such thing to be known. *Hooker.*

That *godless* crew *Milton.*

Rebellious.
For faults not his, for guilt and crimes
Of *godless* men, and of rebellious times,
Him his ungrateful country sent,
Then best Camillus, into banishment. *Dryden.*

GO'DLIKE. *adj.* [*god* and *like*.] Divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excellent.

Thus Adam his illustrious guest besought,
And thus the *godlike* angels answer'd mild. *Milton.*

Musing and much revolving in his breast,
How best the mighty work he might begin
Of Saviour to mankind, and which way first
Publish his *godlike* office now mature. *Milton.*

That prince shall be so wise and *godlike*, as, by established laws of liberty, to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind. *Locke.*

GO'DLING. *n. f.* [from *god*.] A little divinity; a diminutive *god*.

Thy puny *godlings* of inferior race,
Whose humble statues are content with beads. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

GO'DLINESS. *n. f.* [from *godly*.]

1. Piety to *God*.

2. General observance of all the duties prescribed by religion.

Virtue and *godliness* of life are required as the lands of the minister of *God*. *Howar.*

GO'DLY. *adj.* [from *god*.]

1. Pious toward *God*.

Grant that we may hereafter live a *godly*, righteous, and sober life. *Common Prayer.*

2. Good; righteous; religious.

Help, Lord, for the *godly* man created, for the faithful fast among the children of men. *Psalm.*

The same which is really holy in this world, in relation to all *godly* persons contained in it, by a real infused sanctity. *Thomson.*

Go'DLY. adv. Piously; righteously. By analogy it should be *godly*, but the repetition of the syllable is too harsh.

The apostle St. Paul teacheth, that every one that will live *godly* in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution.

Go'DLYHEAD. n. f. [from *godly*.] Goodness; righteoulness. An old word.

For this, and many more such outrage,
I crave your *godly* heart to assuage
The rancorous rigour of his might. *Spenser*.

Go'DMOTHER. n. f. [god and mother.] A woman who has undertaken sponsorship in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

Go'DSHIP. n. f. [from *god*.] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.

Discouring largely on this theme,
O'er hills and dales their *godship* came. *Prior*.

Go'DSON. n. f. [god and son.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

What, did my father's *godson* seek your life?
He whom my father named? your Edgar? *Shakespeare*.

Go'DWARD. adj. To Godward is toward God. So we read, *Hæc Arethusa tenus, for hæcenus Arethusa*.

And such trust have we through Christ to *Godward*. *Carinthians*.

Go'DWIT. n. f. [god, good, and wit, an animal.] A bird of particular delicacy. Nor ortolans nor *godwits* crown his board.

Cowley.

Go'DYIELD. } adv. [corrupted from God
Go'DYIELD. } shield or protect.] A term of thanks. Not used.

Herein I teach you,
How you should bid *godyield* us for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble. *Shakespeare*.

GOEL. adj. [goelen, Saxon.] Yellow. An old word.

In March at the furthest, dry season or wet,
Hop roots so well chosen let skilful go set;
The *goelen* and younger, the better I love;
Well galled and pared, the better they prove. *Tusser*.

Go'ER. n. f. [from *go*.]

1. One that goes; a runner.

I would they were in Africk both together,
Myself by with a needle, that I might prick
The *goer* back. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

Such a man
Might be a copy to these younger times;
Which, follow'd well, would now demonstrate
them.

But *goers* backward. *Shakespeare*.

Nothing could hurt either of us so much as the
intervening officious impertinence of those *goers*
between us, who in England pretend to intimacies
with you, and in Ireland to intimacies
with me. *Pope to Swift*.

2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad.

The evil was so far from being a good dancer,
that he was no graceful *goer*. *Wotton*.

3. The foot. Obsolete.

A double mantle, cast
A'thwart his shoulders, his faire *goers* grac'd
With fitted shoes. *Chapman*.

To Go'GGLE. v. n. To look askint.

Inflam'd all over with disgrace,
To be seen by her in such a place,
Which made him hang his head, and scowl,
And wink and *goggle* like an owl. *Hudibras*.

Nor sighs, nor groans, nor *goggling* eyes did
want. *Dryden*.

GOGGLE-EYED. adj. [pcegl exen, Sax.] Squint-eyed; not looking straight.

They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and
very unseemly to look upon, except to men
that be *goggle-eyed* themselves. *Astham*.

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Go'ING. n. f. [from *go*.]

1. The act of walking.

When nobles are their tailors tutors,
No hereticks burnt, but wenches suitors,
Then comes the time, who lives to feel't,
That *going* shall be us'd with feet. *Shakespeare*.

2. Pregnancy.

The time of death has a far greater latitude
than that of our birth; most women coming, ac-
cording to their reckoning, within the compass of
a fortnight: that is the twentieth part of their
going. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra*.

3. Departure.

Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy husband; him to follow thou art bound. *Milton*.

Go'LA. n. f. The same with CYMATIUM.
In a cornice the *goles* or cymatium of the co-
rona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make
a noble flow. *Speilator*.

GOLD. n. f. [gold, Saxon; *golud*, riches,
Welsh. It is called *gold* in our English
tongue, either of *geel*, as *Sealiger* says,
which is in Dutch to shine; or of an-
other Dutch word, which is *gelten*, and
signifies in Latin *valere*, in English to
be of price or value: hence cometh
their ordinary word *gelt*, for money.
Peacham on Drawing.]

1. *Gold* is the heaviest, the most dense, the
most simple, the most ductile, and most
fixed of all bodies, not to be injured
either by air, or fire, and seeming in-
corruptible. It is soluble by means of
sea-salt; but is injured by no other salt.
Gold is frequently found native, and very
rarely in a state of ore. Pure *Gold* is
so fixed, that Boerhaave informs us of
an ounce of it set in the eye of a glass
furnace for two months, without losing
a single grain. *Hill on Fossils*.

Gold hath these natures: greatness of weight,
closeness of parts, fixations, phantoms or softness,
immunity from rust, and the colour or tincture
of yellow. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Ah! Buckingham, now do I ply the touch,
To try if thou be current *gold* indeed. *Shaksp*.

We readily say this is *gold*, and that a silver
goblet, only by the different figures and colours
represented to the eye by the pencil. *Locke*.

The *gold*-fringed vessel which mar-tempests bear,
He sees now vainly make to his retreat. *Dryden*.

2. Money.

For me, the *gold* of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit as a motive
The sopper to effect what I intended. *Shaksp*.

Thou that so stoutly had resisted me,
Give me thy *gold*, if thou hast any *gold*;
For I have bought it with an hundred blows.

Shakespeare's Henry vi.

3. It is used for any thing pleasing or
valuable. So among the ancients *χρυσὸν*
ἀγαθόν; and *animamque moremque aureos*
educit in æstra. Horace.

The king's a bawcock, and a heart of *gold*,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakespeare*.

GOLD of Pleasure. n. f. [*myagrum*.] A
plant.

Go'LDBEATER. n. f. [gold and beat.]

One whose occupation is to beat or
foliate gold to gild other matter.

Our *goldbeaters*, though, for their own profit
sake, they are wont to use the finest gold they
can get, yet they scruple not to employ coined
gold; and that the mint-masters are wont to allow
with copper or silver, to make the coin more stiff,
and less subject to be wasted by attrition. *Boyle*.

Go'LDBEATER'S Skin. n. f. The intesti-
num rectum of an ox, which gold-
beaters lay between the leaves of their
metal while they beat it, whereby the
membrane is reduced thin, and made
fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds,
as is now the common practice. *Quincy*.

When your gillyflowers blow, if they break
the pod, open it with a penknife at each division,
as low as the flower has burst it, and bind it
about with a narrow slip of *goldbeater's skin*,
which moisten with your tongue, and it will stick
together. *Mortimer*.

Go'LDBOUND. adj. [gold and bound.]
Encompassed with gold.

Thy air,
Thou other *goldbound* brow is like the first. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

Go'LDEN. adj. [from *gold*.]

1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.
O would to God that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were reulth steel to fear me to the brain. *Shaksp*.
Nine royal knights in equal rank succeed,
Each warrior mounted on a fiery steed,
In golden armour glorious to behold;
The rivets of their arms were nail'd with gold. *Dryden*.

2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplen-
dent.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose;
Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright
Through the transparent bosom of the deep. *Shakespeare*.

'Tis better to be lowly born
Than wear a golden sorrow. *Shakespeare*.

Heaven's golden winged herald late he saw
To a poor Galilean virgin sent. *Crashaw*.

To her hard yoke you must hereafter bow,
How'er she shines all golden to you now. *Dryden*.

And see the guardian angels of the good,
Reclining soft on many a golden cloud. *Rowe*.

3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.

Golden rusteting hath a gold coloured coat under
a russet hair, and its flesh of a yellow colour. *Mortimer*.

4. Excellent; valuable.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sort of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not cast aside so soon. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

That verse which they commonly call *golden*,
has two substantives and two adjectives, with a
verb betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden*.

Thence arises that *golden* rule of dealing with
others as we would have others deal with us. *Martin's Logic*.

5. Happy; resembling the age of gold.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every
day, and flit the time carelessly, as they did in
the *golden* world. *Shakespeare*.

Go'LDEN Saxifrage. n. f. [*chryso-plenum*.]
An herb.

Go'LDENLY. adv. [from *golden*.] De-
lightfully; splendidly.

My brother Jacques he keeps at school, and
report speaks *goldenly* of his profit. *Shakespeare*.

Go'LDFINCH. n. f. [goldfinch, Saxon.]
A singing bird, so named from his
golden colour. This is called in Staf-
fordshire a *proud tailor*.

Of singing birds they have linnets, *goldfinches*,
ruddocks, Canary-birds, blackbirds, thrushes,
and divers others. *Carew*.

A *goldfinch* there I saw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes that hopp'd from side to side. *Dryden*.

Go'LDFINDER. n. f. [gold and find] One
who finds gold. A term ludicrously
applied to those that empty jakes.

His empty paunch that he might fill,
He suck'd his vittels through a quill;
Untouch'd it pass'd between his grinders,
Or 't had been happy for goldfishers. *Swift.*
GO'LDHAMMER. n. f. A kind of bird. *Diſt.*

GO'LDING. n. f. A sort of apple. *Diſt.*

GO'LDNEY. n. f. A sort of fish, otherwise called *gilt-head*. *Diſt.*

GO'LDPLEASURE. n. f. An herb. *Diſt.*

GO'LDSEIZ. n. f. A glue of a golden colour; glue used by gilders.
The gum of ivy is good to put into your gold-seize, and other colours. *Peaſham on Drawing.*

GO'LDSMITH. n. f. [gold and smith, Sax.]

1. One who manufactures gold.
Neither chain nor goldsmith came to me. *Shakſp.*

2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands.
The goldsmith or scrivener, who takes all your fortune to dispose of, when he has beforehand resolved to break the following day, does falsely deserve the gallows. *Swift.*

GO'LDYLOCKS. n. f. [*coma aurea*, Lat.] A plant.

GOLL. n. f. [corrupted, as Skinner thinks, from pal or pol, whence pealdan, to handle or manage.] Hands; paws; claws. Used in contempt, and obsolete.
They set hands, and Mopla put her golden golls among them; and blind fortune, that saw not the colour of them, gave her the pre-eminence. *Sidney.*

GOME. n. f. The black grease of a cart-wheel. *Bailey.*

GOMPHOSIS. n. f. A particular form of articulation.
Gomphosis is the connexion of a tooth to its socket. *Wifeman.*

GONDOLA. n. f. [*gondole*, French.] A boat much used in Venice; a small boat.
He saw did swim
Along the shore, as swift as glance of eye,
A little gondelay bedecked trim
With boughs and arbours woven cunningly. *Spenser.*

In a gondola were seen together Lorenzo and his amorous Jessica. *Shakſpeare.*

As with gondolas and men, his Good-excellence the duke of Venice Sails out, and gives the gallop a ring. *Prior.*

GONDOLIER. n. f. [from gondola.] A boatman; one that rows a gondola.
Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knife of hire, a gondolier,
To the gross clasp of a lascivious Moor. *Shakſp.*

GONE. part. pres. [from go. See TO GO.]

1. Advanced; forward in progress.
I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, only by being put into broomlands. *Milton.*

The observer is much the briffer of the two, and, I think, farther gone of them byes and impudence than his presbyterian brother. *Swift.*

2. Ruined; undone.
He must know 'tis none of your daughter, nor my sister; we are gone else. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Past.
I'd tell the story of my life,
And the pertinent accidents that by,
Since I came to this life. *Shakſpeare's Tempest.*

4. Lost; departed.
When let us then saw that the bone of their pains was gone, they caught Paul and Silas. *Acts.*

Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only those that are in presence, and is transient and gone. *Milton.*

5. Dead; departed from life.
I mourn Adonis dead and gone. *Milton.*

A dog, that has his nose held in the vapour, loses all signs of life; but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, recovers, if not quite gone. *Addison on Italy.*

GO'NFALON. } n. f. [*gonfanon*, French; *Go'NFANON. } gunfana*, Mandick, from gunn, a battle, and fani, a flag. *Lye.*]

An ensign; a standard.
Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanc'd,
Standards and gonfanons, 'twixt van and rear,
Stream in the air. *Milton.*

GONORRHOEA. n. f. [*gonorrhoea*, and *gonorrhoea*.]

A morbid running of venereal hurts.
Rusty mummy or stone mummy grows on the tops of high rocks: they powder and boil it in milk, and then give it to stop gonorrhoeas. *Milton.*

GOOD. adj. comp. better, superl. best. [*god*, Saxon; *goed*, Dutch.]

1. Having, either generally or for any particular end, such physical qualities as are expected or desired; not bad; not evil.
God saw every thing that he had made, and beheld it was very good. *Genesis.*

An universe of death! which God by curse Created evil; for evil only good. *Milton.*

From an ill cause to draw a good effect. *Dryden.*

Notwithstanding this criticism the verses were good. *Spectator.*

A man is no more to be praised upon this account, than because he has a regular pulse and a good digestion. *Addison.*

Ah! ne'er to dire a thirst of glory boast,
Nor in the critic let the man be lost!
Good nature and good sense must ever join;
To err is human, to forgive, divine. *Pope.*

2. Proper; fit; convenient; right; not wrong.
Amongst a man's peers a man shall be sure of familiarity, and therefore it is good a little to keep flate; amongst a man's inferiors one shall be sure of reverence, and therefore it is good a little to be familiar. *Bacon.*

If you think good, give Martius leave. *Bacon.*

It was a good time to comply with the impetuosity of the gentlemen of Suffolk. *Clarendon.*

3. Conducive to happiness.
It is not good that the man should be alone. *Genesis.*

We may as well pretend to obtain the good which we want without God's assistance, as to know what is good for us without his direction. *Smollett's Sermons.*

4. Uncorrupted; undamaged.
He also battered away plumbs, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would last good for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

5. Wholesome; salubrious.
A man first builds a country seat,
Then finds the walls not good to eat. *Prior.*

6. Medicinal; salutary.
The water of Nilus is sweeter than other waters in taste, and it is excellent good for the stone and hypochondriack melancholy. *Bacon.*

7. Pleasant to the taste.
Eat thou honey, because it is good; and the honeycomb, which is sweet. *Proverbs.*

Or herbs and plants some are good to eat raw: as lettuce, endive, and purslane. *Bacon.*

8. Complete; full.
The profane subjects of the abbey make up a good third of its people. *Addison on Italy.*

9. Useful; valuable.
All quality, that is good for any thing, is originally founded upon merit. *Catlin on France.*

We discipline besides those other creatures we would make useful and good for something. *Locke.*

10. Sound; not false; not fallacious.
He is resolved now to shew how slight the propositions were which Luther let go for good. *Atterbury.*

11. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held.
According to military custom the place was good, and the lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainship in the same regiment. *Watson.*

12. Confirmed; attested; valid.
Ha! am I sure she's wrong'd? Perhaps 'tis malice!
Slave, make it clear, make good your accusation. *Smith.*

13. With *as* preceding. It has a kind of negative or inverted sense; *as good as*, no better than.
Therefore spring there even of one, and him as good as dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude. *Urbrew.*

14. With *as* preceding. No worse.
He sharply reprov'd them as men of no courage, which, being many times as good as in possession of the victory, had most cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knodler.*

The master will be as good as his word, for his own business. *L'Estrange.*

15. Well qualified; not deficient.
If they had held their royalties by that title, either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as good a claim to royalty as these. *Locke.*

16. Skilful; ready; dexterous.
Flatter him it may, I confess; as those are generally good at flattering who are good for nothing else. *South.*

I make my way where'er I see my foe;
But you, my lord, are good at a retreat. *Dryden.*

17. Happy; prosperous.
Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. *Psalms.*

Many good morrows to my noble lord!
—Good morrow, Cateby, you are early stirring. *Shakſpeare.*

Good e'en, neighbours;
Good e'en to you all, good e'en to you all. *Shakſp.*

At my window bid good morrow. *Milton.*

Good morrow, Portius! let us once embrace. *Addison.*

18. Honourable.
They call to get themselves a name, regardless whether good or evil fame. *Milton.*

Silence, the knave's repulse, the whore's good name,
The only honour of the wishing game. *Pope.*

19. Cheerful; gay. Joined with any words expressing temper of mind.
They may be of good comfort, and ever go cheerfully about their own affairs. *Alice.*

Quietness improves into cheerfulness, enough to make me just to good humoured as to wish that world well. *Pope.*

20. Considerable; not small though not very great.
A good while ago God made choice that the gentiles by my mouth should hear the word. *Acts.*

The plant, having a great stalk and top, doch prey upon the grass a good way about by drawing the juice of the earth from it. *Bacon.*

Myrtle and pomegranate, if they be planted though a good space one from the other, will mix. *Peaſham on Drawing.*

The king had provided a good fleet, and a body of three thousand foot to be embarked. *Clarendon.*

We may suppose a great many degrees of lightness and heaviness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might float in the air a good while, like exhalations, before they fell down. *Bacon.*

They held a good share of civil and military employments during the whole time of the usurpation. *Swift.*

21. Elegant; decent; delicate: with breeding.

If the critic has published nothing but rules and observations in criticism, I then consider whether there be a propriety and elegance in his thoughts and words, clearness and delicacy in his remarks, wit and good breeding in his rail-
Addison's Guardian.

Mankind have been forced to invent a kind of artificial humanity, which is what we express by the word good breeding.
Addison.

Those among them, who return into their several countries, are sure to be followed and imitated as the greatest patterns of wit and good-breeding.
Swift.

22. Real; serious; not feigned.

Love not in good earnest, nor no farther in sport neither, than with safety of a pure blush thou may'st in honour come off again.
Shakspeare.

23. Rich; of credit; able to fulfil engagements.

Antonio is a good man: my meaning, in saying that he is a good man, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient.
Shakspeare.

24. Having moral qualities, such as are wished; virtuous; pious; religious: applied both to persons and actions. Not bad; not evil.

For a good man some would even dare to die.
Romans.

The woman hath wrought a good work upon me.
Matthew.

All man's works on me,
Good or not good, ingraft my merit, these
Shall perfect, and for these my death shall pay.
Milton.

What reward
Awaits the good, the rest what punishment.
Milton.

The only Son of light
In a dark age against example good,
Against allurement.
Milton.

Such follow him, as shall be registred
Part good, part bad, of bad the larger scroll.
Milton.

Grant the had what happiness they would,
One they must want, which is to pass for good.
Pope.

Why drew Marcellus' good bishop purer breath,
When nature sicken'd, and each gale was death?
Pope.

Such was Reformation, not more learn'd than
good,
With manners generous as his noble blood.
Pope.

No farther intercourse with Heaven had he,
But left good works to men of low degree.
Harte.

25. Kind; soft; benevolent.

Manners being so turned in her, that where at first I king her manners did breed good will, now good will became the chief cause of liking her manners.
Sidney.

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace
and good will towards men.
Luke.

Without good nature man is but a better kind
of vermin.
Bacon.

Here we are lov'd, and there we love;
Good nature now and passion throve
Which of the two should be above,
And laws unto the other give.
Swetling.

'Tis no wonder if that which affords so little
glory to God, hath no more good will for men.
Dancy at Pity.

When you shall see him, sir, to die for pity,
'Twere such a thing, 'twould so deserve the
world,
'Twould make the people think you were good
natur'd.
Donham.

To teach him betimes to love and be good
natur'd to others, is to lay early the true founda-
tion of an honest man.
Locke.

Good sense and good nature are never separated,
though the ignorant world has thought otherwise.
Dryden.

Affability, mildness, tenderness, and a word
which I would fain bring back to its original fig-

nification of virtue, I mean good nature, are of daily use.
Dryden.

This doctrine of God's good will towards men, this command of men's proportionable good will to one another, is not this the very body and substance, this the very spirit and life of our Sa-
vour's whole institution?
Sprat.

It was his greatest pleasure to spread his heal-
ing wings over every place, and to make every
one sensible of his good will to mankind.
Calamy.

How could you guide the young good natur'd
juvener,
And drive him from you with so stern an air.
Addison's Cato.

26. Favourable; loving.

But the men were very good unto us, and we
were not hurt.
Samuel.

Truly God is good to Israel, even to such as
are of a clean heart.
Psalms.

You have good remembrance of us always, de-
siring greatly to see us, as we also to see you.
Theophilus.

This idea must necessarily be adequate, being
referred to nothing else but itself, nor made by
any other original but the good liking and will of
him that first made this combination.
Locke.

27. Companionable; sociable; merry.
Often used ironically.

Though he did not draw the good fellows to
him by drinking, yet he eat well.
Clarendon.

Not being permitted to drink without eating,
will prevent the custom of having the cup often
at his nose; a dangerous beginning and preparation
to good fellowship.
Locke.

It was well known, that sir Roger had been a
good fellow in his youth.
Arbutnot.

28. It is sometimes used as an epithet of
slight contempt, implying a kind of
negative virtue or bare freedom from ill.

My good man, as far from jealousy as I am
from giving him cause.
Shakspeare.

She had left the good man at home, and brought
away her gallant.
Addison's Spectator.

29. In a ludicrous sense.

As for all other good women that love to do
but little work, how handsome it is to loose
themselves in the sunshine, they that have been
but a while in Ireland can well witness.
Spranger.

30. Heartly; earnest; not dubious.

He, that saw the time fit for the delivery he
intended, called unto us to follow him, which we
both, bound by oath, and willing by good will,
obeyed.
Sidney.

The good will of the nation to the present war
has been since but too much experienced by the
successes that have attended it.
Temple.

Good will, the said, my want of strength sup-
plies:
And diligence shall give what age denies.
Dryden.

31. In Good time. Not too fall.

In good time, replies another, you have heard
them dispute against a vacuum in the schools.
Catler on Human Reason.

32. In Good faith. Really; seriously.

What, must I hold a candle to my shame?
They in themselves, good faith are too too light.
Shakspeare.

33. Good. [To make.] To keep; to main-
tain; not to give up; not to abandon.

There died upon the place all the chieftains, all
making good the fight without any ground given.
Bacon's Henry VII.

He forced them to retire in spite of the dan-
gers, which were placed there to make them then
retreat.
Clarendon.

Since we claim a proper interest above all in
the presentment rights of the household of faith,
then to make good that claim, we are obliged above
all to conform to the proper manner and vir-
tues that belong to this household.
Sprat.

He without fear a dangerous war pursued;
As he made him at the danger chase,
So did he make it good a victor's score.
Dryden.

34. Good. [To make.] To confirm; to
establish.

I farther will maintain
Upon his bad life to make all this good.
Shakspeare.

To make good this explication of the article, it
will be necessary to prove that the church, which
our Saviour founded and the apostles gathered,
was to receive a constant and perpetual blessing.
Pearson.

These propositions I shall endeavour to make
good.
Smaiting.

35. Good. [To make.] To perform.

While she so far extends her grace,
She makes but good the promise of her face.
Waller.

36. Good. [To make.] To supply.

Every distinct being has somewhat peculiar to
itself, to make good in one circumstance what it
wants in another.
L'Estrange.

Good. n. f.

1. That which physically contributes to
happiness; benefit; advantage; the
contrary to evil or misery.

I fear the emperor means no good to us.
Shakspeare's Titus Andronicus.

Let me play the lion too: I will roar, that I
will do any man's heart good to hear me. Shakspeare.
He was indifferently 'twixt them, doing nei-
ther good nor harm.
Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

Love with fear the only God,
Merciful over all his works, with good
Still overcoming evil.
Milton.

God is also in sleep, and dreams advise,
Which he hath sent propitious, some great good
Prefaging.
Milton.

Nature in man's heart, her laws doth pen,
Prescribing truth to wit, and good to will.
Davies.

The lessening or escaping of evil is to be re-
ckoned under the notion of good: the lessening or
loss of good is to be reckoned under the notion of
evil.
Wilkins.

This caution will have also this good in it, that
it will put them upon considering, and teach them
the necessity of examining more than they do.
Locke.

Good is what is apt to cause or increase pleasure,
or diminish pain in us; or else to procure or pre-
serve us in the possession of any other good, or ab-
sence of any evil.
Locke.

Refuse to leave thy destin'd charge too soon,
And for the church's good defer thy own.
Prior.

Works may have more wit than does them
good,
As bodies perish through excess of blood.
Pope.

A thirst after truth, and a desire of good, are
principles which still act with a great and univer-
sal force.
Rogers.

2. Prosperity; advancement.

If he had employ'd
Those excellent gifts of fortune and of nature
Unto the good, not ruin of the state.
Ben Jonson.

3. Earnest; not jest.

The good woman never died after this, 'till
she came to die for good and all.
L'Estrange.

4. Moral qualities, such as are desirable;
virtue; righteousness; piety; the con-
trary to wickedness.

Depart from evil and do good.
Psalms.

Not only carnal good from evil does not justify;
but no good, no not a purposed good, can make
evil good.
Holyday.

O turn, like one of us is 'Mon become,
To know both good and evil, since his taste
Of that defended fruit, but let him boast
His knowledge of good, evil, and evil got,
Happened at fall'd him to have known
Good by itself, and evil not at all.
Milton.

Empty of all good, wherein consists
Woman's domestic honour, and chief pride.
Milton.

By good, I question not but good, morally so
called *bonum hominum*, ought, chiefly at least, to
be understood; and that the good of profit or
pleasure the *bonum utile* or *pecuniarium*, hardly come
into any account here.
South.

Nor holds this earth a more deserving knight
For virtue, valour, and for noble blood,
Truth, honour, all that is compriz'd in good.

Dryden.

5. **Good** placed after *bad*, with *as*, seems a substantive; but the expression is, I think, vitious; and *good* is rather an adjective elliptically used, or it may be considered as adverbial. See **Good**, *adv.*

The pilot must intend some port before he steers his course, or he had *as good* leave his vessel to the direction of the winds, and the government of the waves.

South.

Without good nature and gratitude, man had *as good* live in a wilderness as in a society.

L'Estrange.

Good, *adv.*

1. Well; not ill; not amiss.

2. *As Good*. No worse.

Was I to have never parted from thy side,
As good have grown there still a lifeless rib.

Milton.

Says the cuckoo to the hawk, Had you not *as good* have been eating worms now as pigeons?

L'Estrange.

Good, *interjection*. Well! right! It is sometimes used ironically.

GOOD-CONDITIONED, *adj.* Without ill qualities or symptoms. Used both of things and persons, but not elegantly.

No surgeon dilates an abscess of any kind by injections, when the pus is *good-conditioned*.

Sharp's Surgery.

GOOD-NOW, *interjection*.

1. In good time; *a la bonne heure*. A gentle exclamation of entreaty. It is now a low word.

Good-now, sit down, and tell me, 'he that knows,

Why this same watch?

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

2. A soft exclamation of wonder.

Good-now, *good-now*, how your devotions jump with mine!

Dryden.

GOODLINESS, *n. f.* [from *goodly*.] Beauty; grace; elegance.

She sung this song with a voice no less beautiful to his ears, than her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes.

Sidney.

The stateliness of houses, the *goodliness* of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye.

Hosker.

GOODLY, *adj.* [from *good*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. Little in use.

A prince of a *goodly* aspect, and the more *goodly* by a grave majesty, wherewith his mind did deck his outward graces.

Sidney.

A *goodly* city is this Antium.

Shakespeare.

Patience and sorrow drove

Which should express her *goodliness*: you have seen sunshine and rain at once. Her smiles and tears were like a wetter May.

Shakespeare.

Here from gracious England have I offer

Of *goodly* thousands.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Rebeckah took *goodly* raiment of her eldest son Esau, and put them upon Jacob.

Genesis.

There was not among the children of Israel a *goodlier* person than he.

1 Sam.

Both younger than they were; of stature more; And all their formes, much *goodlier* then before.

Chapman.

He had not made them any recompence for their *goodly* houses and olive gardens, destroyed in the former wars.

Kneller.

The *goodliest* man of men since born

His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve.

Milton.

Of the fourth Edward was his noble song;

Three, *goodly*, valiant, beautiful, and young.

Waller.

Not long since, walking in the field,
A, muric and I, we there beheld

A *goodly* fruit, which, tempting me,
I would have pluck'd.

Waller.

How full of ornament is all I view
In all its parts! and seems as beautiful as new:
O *goodly* order'd work! O power divine!
Of thee I am, and what I am is thine!

His eldest born, a *goodly* youth to view,
Excell'd the rest in shape and outward shew;
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd,
But of a heavy, dull, degen'rate mind.

Dryden.

2. **Bulky**; swelling; affectedly turgid.

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he sails behind his link.

Dryd.

3. **Happy**; desirable; gay.

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately inured to the mild and *goodly* government of the Confessor.

Spenser.

We have many *goodly* days to see.

Shakespeare.

GOODLY, *adv.* Excellently. Obsolete.

There Alma, like a virgin queen most bright,
Dost flourish in all beauty excellent;
And to her guests doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attempted *goodly* well for health and for delight.

Spenser.

GOODLYHOOD, *n. f.* [from *goodly*.] Grace; goodness. Obsolete.

But mote thy *goodlyhood* forgive it me,
To meet which of the gods I shall thee name.

Spenser.

GOODMAN, *n. f.* [good and man.]

1. A slight appellation of civility: generally ironical.

How now, what's the matter? part.
—With you, *goodman* boy, if you please: come,

I'll fetch ye.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

2. A rustick term of compliment; gaffer.

Nay, hear you, *goodman* deliver.

Shakespeare.

But see the sun-beams bright to labour warn,

And gild the thatch of *goodman* Hodge's barn.

Gay's Past.

Old *goodman* Dobson of the green,
Remembers he the trees has seen.

Swift.

GOODNESS, *n. f.* [from *good*.] Desirable qualities either moral or physical; kindness; favour.

If for any thing he loved greatness, it was because therein he might exercise his *goodness*.

Sidney.

There is in all things an appetite or desire, whereby they incline to something which they may be; all which perfections are contained under the general name of *goodness*.

Hosker.

All *goodness*
Is poison to thy stomach.

—Yes, that *goodness*
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion:
The *goodness* of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope against the king: your

goodness,
Since you provoke me, shall be most notorious.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

There's no *goodness* in thy race.

Shakespeare.

There is a general, or natural *goodness* in creatures, and a more special or moral *goodness*.

Perkins.

The *goodness* of every thing is measured by its end and use, and that's the best thing which serves the best end and purpose.

Tillotson.

All made very particular relations of the strength of the Scots army, the excellent discipline that was observed in it, and the *goodness* of the men.

Clarendon.

No body can say that tobacco of the same *goodness* is risen in respect of itself; one pound of the same *goodness* will never exchange for a pound and a quarter of the same *goodness*.

Locke.

GOODS, *n. f.* [from *good*.]

1. Moveables in a house.

That giv'd to such a guest
As my poor fellow, of all thy *goods* the best.

Chapman.

2. Personal or moveable estate.

That a writ be su'd against you,
To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,
Castles, and whatsoever.

Shakspeare Henry VIII.

This hinders nothing the proceedings of the civil courts, which respect the temporal punishment upon body and goods.

Lesley.

3. **Wares**; freight; merchandise.

Her majesty, when the goods of our English merchants were attached by the duke of Alva, arrested likewise the goods of the Low Dutch here in England.

Raleigh's Essays.

Salute, that scorn'd all pow'r and laws of men,
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den.

Waller.

GOODY, *n. f.* [corrupted from *good wife*.]

A low term of civility used to mean persons.

Soft, *goody* sheep, then said the fox, not so;
Unto the king so rash you may not go.

Hubbard's Tale.

Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spy'd,
Which erst I saw when *goody* Dobson dy'd.

Gay.

Plain *goody* would no longer down;

'Twas madam in her gingham gown.

Swift.

GOODYSHIP, *n. f.* [from *goody*.] The quality of a *goody*. Ludicrous.

The more shame for her *goodyship*,
To give to near a friend the slip.

Hubbard.

GOOSE, *n. f.* plural *geese*. [gor, Saxon; goes, Dutch; gaww, Erse, ling. gewey, plural.]

1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for foolishness.

Thou cream-faced town,
Where got'st thou that *goose* look?

Since I pluck't *geese*, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten till lately.

Shakespeare.

Birds most easy to be drawn are waterfowl; as the *goose* and swan.

Peckham on Drawing.

Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful *geese*,
Disturb with nightly noise the sacred peace.

Dryden's Fables.

2. A taylor's smoothing iron.

Come in, taylor: here you may roast your *geese*.

Shakespeare.

GOOSEBERRY, *n. f.* [*goose* and *berry*, because eaten with young *geese* as sauce.] A berry and tree.

The species are, 1. The common gooseberry.

2. The large manured gooseberry. 3. The red hairy gooseberry. 4. The large white Dutch gooseberry. 5. The large amber gooseberry.

6. The large green gooseberry. 7. The large red gooseberry. 8. The yellow-leaved gooseberry.

9. The striped-leaved gooseberry.

August has upon his arm a basket of all manner of ripe fruits; as, pears, plums, apples, *gooseberries*.

Peckham.

Upon a *gooseberry* bush a snail I found;

For always snails near sweetest fruit abound.

Gay.

GOOSECAP, *n. f.* [from *goose* and *cap*.]

A silly person.

GOOSEFOOT, *n. f.* [*chenopodium*.] Wild orach.

Miller.

GOOSEGRASS, *n. f.* Clivers; an herb.

Goosegrass, or wild tansey, is a weed that strong clays are very subject to.

Martineau.

GOBBELLED, *adj.* [from *gorbally*.] Fat; bigbellied; having swelling paunches.

Hang ye *gobbelled* knaves, are you undone?
No, ye fat chuffs, I would your store were here.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

GORBELLY, *n. f.* [from *gor*, dung, and *belly*, according to Skinner and Junius.

It may perhaps come from *gor*, Welsh, beyond, too much; or, as seems to me more likely, may be contracted from *gormand*, or *gormand's belly*, the belly of a glutton.] A big paunch;

GOR

a swelling belly. A term of reproach for a fat man.

GORD. *n. f.* An instrument of gaming, as appears from *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
Warburton.

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but gords and minpins.
Beaumont and Fletcher.
Let vultures gripe thy guts; for gords and Fulham holds.
Shakespeare.

GORE. *n. f.* [gore, Saxon; gôr, Welsh, fanious matter.]

1. Blood effused from the body.

A grievous wound,
From which forth gush'd a stream of gore blood thick,
That all her goodly garment stain'd around,
And into a deep sanguine dy'd the grassy ground.
Spenser.
Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guileful gore.
Dryden's Æn.

2. Blood clotted or congealed.

The bloody fact
Will be aveng'd; though here thou see him die,
Rolling in dust and gore. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
His horrid beard and knotted tresses stood
Stiff with his gore, and all his wounds ran blood.
Denham.

To GORE. *v. a.* [xebenian, Saxon.]

1. To stab; to pierce.

Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be gored with Mowbray's spear.
Shakespeare's Richard III.
No weaker lion's by a stronger slain;
Nor from his larger tusks the forest boar
Commission takes his brother swine to gore.
Tate's Juvenal.
For arms his men long pikes and jav'lines bore,
And poles with pointed steel their foes in battle gore.
Dryden.

2. To pierce with a horn.

Some told'd, some gored, some trampling down
he kill'd.
Dryden.
He idly butting, feigns
His rival gored in every knotty trunk.
Thomson.

GORGE. *n. f.* [gorge, French.]

1. The throat; the swallow.

There were birds also made so finely, that they
did not only deceive the fight with their figures,
but the hearing with their songs, which the
watry instruments did make their gorge deliver.
Sidney.
And now how abhorred in my imagination it
is! my gorge rises at it. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused,
begin to heave the gorge, disrelish and abhor the
Moor. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. That which is gorged or swallowed.

Not in use.
And all the way, most like a brutish beast,
He spewed up his gorge, that all did him detest.
Spenser.

To GORGE. *v. n.* [gorger, French.]

1. To fill up the throat; to glut; to satiate.

Being with his presence glutted, gorg'd, and
full. *Shakespeare.*
He that makes his generation messes,
To gorge his appetite. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite.
Dryden.
I desire that they will not gorge the lion either
with nonsense or obscenity. *Addison.*
Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's sands, disfigur'd with their wounds,
To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia.
Addison's Cato.

The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and
blood,
Lay stretch'd at length, and snoring in his den.
Addison.

2. To swallow: as, the fish has gorged the hook.

GOS

GORGED. *adj.* [from gorge.] Having a gorge or throat.

Look up a height, the shrill gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakespeare.*

GORGEOUS. *adj.* [gorgeias, old French. *Skinner.*] Fine; splendid; glittering in various colours; showy; magnificent.

O, that deceit should dwell
In such a gorgeous palace! *Shakespeare.*
As full of spirit as the month of May,
And gorgeous as the sun at midsummer. *Shaksf.*
He had them look upon themselves and upon
their enemies, themselves dreadful, their enemies
gorgeous and brave. *Hayward.*
The gorgeous east, with richest hand,
Pours on her kings barbaric pearl and gold.
Milton.

With gorgeous wings, the marks of foreign
sway,
The two contending princes make their way.
Dryden's Virgil.

GORGEOUSLY. *adv.* [from gorgeous.] Splendidly; magnificently; finely.

The duke, one solemn day, gorgeously clad in
a suit all over spread with diamonds, lost one of
them of good value. *Wotton.*

GORGEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from gorgeous.] Splendour; magnificence; show.

GORGET. *n. f.* [from gorge.] The piece of armour that defends the throat.

He with a pally fumbling on his gorget,
Shakes in and out the rivet. *Shakespeare.*
He did oftentimes spend the night in the
church alone prayin'; his headpiece, gorget, and
gauntlets lying by him. *Knecht.*
See how his gorget peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was.
Ben Jonson.

About his neck a threefold gorget,
As rough as trebled leathern target. *Hudibras.*

GORGON. *n. f.* [gorgon.] A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.

Gorgons and hydras, and chymeras dire.
Milton.

Why did'st thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that gorgon face
To stare me into stature. *Dryden.*

GORMAND. *n. f.* [gourmand, French.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

To GORMANDIZE. *v. n.* [from gormand.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously.

GORMANDIZER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.

GORSE. *n. f.* [gors, Saxon.] Furz; a thick prickly shrub that bears yellow flowers in winter.

GO'RY. *adj.* [from gore.]

1. Covered with congealed blood.

When two hours with rankling malice met,
Their gory sides the fresh wounds fiercely fret.
Spenser.
Why do'st thou shake thy gory locks at me?
Thou can'st not say I did it. *Shaksf. Macbeth.*

2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. Not in use.

The obligation of our blood forbids
A gory emulation 'twixt us twain. *Shakespeare.*

GO'SHAWK. *n. f.* [gor, goose, and hapoc, a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind.

Such dread his awful visage on them cast;
So seem poor doves at gyshawks' sight aghast.
Fairfax.

GO'SLING. *n. f.* [from goose.]

1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown.

Why do you go nodding and wagging so like

GOS

a fool, as if you were hipshot? says the goose to her gosling. *L'Estrange.*

Nature hath intrusted even a brood of goslings to stick together, while the kite is hovering over their heads. *Swift.*

2. A katkin on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL. *n. f.* [godeſ rpe], or God's or good tidings; *1 a. 120. 1; sofel, skal fuach*, happy tidings, Euseb.]

1. God's word; the holy book of the christian revelation.

Thus may the gospel to the rising sun
Be spread, and flourish where it first begun.
Waller.

All the decrees whereof scripture treateth are
conditionate, receiving Christ as the gospel offers
him, as Lord and Saviour; the former, as well
as the latter, being the condition of scripture-
election, and the rejecting, or not receiving him
thus, the condition of the scripture-reprobation.
Hammond.

How is a good christian animated and cheered
by a stedfast belief of the promises of the gospel?
Bentley.

2. Divinity; theology.

To GO'SPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with sentiments of religion. This word in *Shakespeare*, in whom alone I have found it, is used, though so venerable in itself, with some degree of irony: I suppose from the gospellers, who had long been held in contempt.

Are you to gospel'd
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whole heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave?
Shakespeare.

GO'SPELLER. *n. f.* [from gospel.] A name of the followers of *Wickliffe*, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the papists in reproach, from their professing to follow and preach only the gospel.

These gospellers have had their golden days,
Have trodden down our holy Roman faith. *Rowe.*

GO'SSAMER. *n. f.* [gossipium, low Latin.] The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm sunny weather, especially about the time of autumn. *Hammer.*

A lover may bestride the gossamer,
That idles in the wanton summer air,
And yet not fall, so light is vanity. *Shakespeare.*
Four nimble gnats the horses were,
Their harnesses of gossamer. *Drayton's Nymphid;*
The filmy gossamer now sits no more,
Nor halcyons bask on the short sunny thure.
Dryden's Virgil.

GO'SSIP. *n. f.* [from gob and ryb, relation, affinity, Saxon.]

1. One who answers for the child in baptism.

Go to a gossip's feast and gaud with me,
After so long grief such nativity. *Shakespeare.*
At the christening of George duke of Clarence,
who was born in the castle of Dublin, he made
both the earl of Kildare and the earl of Ormond
his gossips. *Darles on Ireland.*

2. A tipping companion.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab,
And when she drinks against her lips I bob.
Shakespeare.

3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.

To do the office of a neighbour,
And be a gossip at his labour. *Hudibras.*
'Tis sung in ev'ry street,
The common chat of gossips when they meet.
Dryden.

To GO'SSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.

Go to a gossip's feast and gaud with me.
—With all my heart, I'll gossip at this feast.

Shakspeare.

His mother was a votress of my order,
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,
Full often hath the *gossipee* by my fire. *Shakspeare.*
The market and exchange must be left to
their own ways of talking; and *gossippings* not be
robbed of their ancient privilege. *Locke.*

He gives himself up to an idle *gossipping* conversation. *Larue.*

2. To be a pot-companion.

Nor met with fortune, other than at feast,
Full warm of blood, of mirth, of *gossipping*. *Shakspeare.*
GOSSIPRED. *n. f.* [*gossipy*, from *gossip*.]
Gossipred or *comperativity*, by the canon law, is
a spiritual affinity; and the juror, that was gossip
to either of the parties, might, in former times,
have been challenged as not indifferent. *Davies.*

GO'STING. *n. f.* [*rubia*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GOT. The preterit of *get*.

Titus Lartius writes, they fought together;
but Aufidius *got* off. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

If you have strength Achilles' arms to bear,
Though foul Thersites *got* thee, thou shalt be
Lov'd and esteem'd. *Dryden's Farnax.*

These regions and this realm my wars have
got. *Dryden.*

This mournful empire is the loser's lot.
When they began to reason about the means
how the sea *got* thither, and away back again,
there they were presently in the dark. *Woodward.*

GOT. The part. pass. of *get*.

Solyman commended them for their valour in
their evil haps, in a plot so well by them laid,
more than he did the victory of others *got* by good
fortune, not grounded upon any good reason. *Kuilen.*

A gentle persuasion in reasoning, when the
first point of submission to your will is *got*, will
most times do. *Locke.*

If he behaves himself so when he depends on
us for his daily bread, can any man say what he
will do when he is *got* above the world? *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Thou wert from *Anna's* burning entrails torn,
Got by fierce whirlwinds, and in thunder borne. *Pope.*

GO'TTEN. The part. pass. of *get*.

Wisdom cannot be *gotten* for gold. *Job.*

Few of them, when they are *gotten* into an
office, apply their thoughts to the execution of it. *Temple.*

GOUD. *n. f.* Wood; a plant. *Dist.***GOVE.** *n. f.* A mow. *Tusser.***TO GOVE.** *v. n.* To mow; to put in a

gove, goff, or mow. An old word.
Load late, carry home, follow time being fair,
Gove just in the barn, it is out of despair. *Tusser.*

TO GOVERN. *v. a.* [*gouverner*, French;

gubernare, Latin.]

1. To rule as a chief magistrate.

This inconvenience is more hard to be redressed
in the governor than the *governed*; as a malady
in a vital part is more incurable than in an ex-
ternal. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Slaves to our passions we become, and then
It grows impossible to *govern* men. *Waller.*

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.

I am at present against war, though it puts the
power into my hands, and though such turbulent
and naughty spirits as you are *govern* all things in
times of peace. *Davenant.*

The chief point, which he is to carry always
in his eye, and by which he is to *govern* all his
counsels, designs, and actions. *Atterbury.*

3. To manage; to restrain.

Counter her, she's desperate; *govern* her. *Shakspeare.*

4. [In grammar.] To have force with

regard to syntax: as, *amo governs* the
accusative case.

Listen, children, unto me,

And let this your lesson be,

In our language evermore

Words that *govern* go before. *Mauger's Fr. Gr.*

5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a

ship.

TO GOVERN. *v. n.* To keep superiority;

to behave with haughtiness.

By that rule,

Your wicked atoms may be working now

To give bad counsel; that you still may *govern*. *Dryden.*

GOVERNABLE. *adj.* [from *govern*.] Sub-

missive to authority; subject to rule;

obedient; manageable.

The flexibility of the former part of a man's
age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it
more *governable* and tame. *Locke.*

GOVERNANCE. *n. f.* [from *govern*.]

1. Government; rule; management.

Jonathan took the *governance* upon him at
that time, and rose up instead of his brother
Judas. *1 Maccabees.*

2. Control, as that of a guardian.

Me he knew not, neither his own ill,
'Till through wife handling, and fair *governance*,
I him recured to a better will. *Spenser.*

What! shall king Henry be a pupil still,
Under the surly *Gloster's governance*? *Shakspeare.*

3. Behaviour; manners. Obsolete.

He liketh it to fall into mischance
That is regardless of his *governance*. *Spenser.*

GOVERNANT. *n. f.* [*gouvernante*, Fr.]

A lady who has the care of young girls
of quality. The more usual and pro-
per word is *governess*.

GOVERNESS. *n. f.* [*gouvernesse*, French,

from *gove*.]

1. A female invested with authority.

The moon, the *governess* of floods,
Pale in her anger, withes all the air,
That rheumatick diseases do abound. *Shakspeare.*

2. A tutress; a woman that has the care

of young ladies.

He presented himself unto her, falling down
upon both his knees, and holding up his hands,
as the old *governess* of *Dance* is painted, when the
suddenly saw the golden shaver. *Sellers.*

His three younger children were taken from
the *governess* in whose hands he put them. *Clarendon.*

3. A tutress; an instructress; a direc-

trix.

Great affliction that severe *governess* of the
life of man brings upon their souls the seizure on
More against *Adrian.*

GOVERNMENT. *n. f.* [*gouvernement*,
French.]

1. Form of a community with respect to

the disposition of the supreme authority.

There seem to be but two general kinds of
government in the world: the one extended ac-
cording to the arbitrary commands and will of
some single person; and the other according to
certain orders or laws introduced by agreement
or custom, and not to be changed without the
consent of many. *Temple.*

No *government* can do any act to limit itself:
the supreme legislative power cannot make itself
not to be absolute. *Locke.*

2. An established state of legal authority.

There they shall found
Their *government*, and their great senate choose
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws or-
dain'd. *Milton.*

While he survives, in concord and content
The common live, by no division rent;
But the great monarch's death dissolves the
government. *Dryden.*

Every one knows, who has considered the

nature of *government*, that there must be in each
particular form of it an absolute unlimited power. *Adison.*

Where any one person or body of men seize
into their hands the power in the last resort,
there is properly no longer a *government*, but
what Aristotle and his followers call the abuse or
corruption of one. *Swift.*

3. Administration of publick affairs.

Safety and equal *government* are things
Which subjects make as happy as their kings. *Waller.*

Those *governments* which curb not evils, cause;
And rich knave's a libel on our laws. *Young.*

4. Regularity of behaviour. Not in use.

You needs must learn, lead, to amend this
fault;
Though sometimes it shews greatness, courage,
blood,
Yet oftentimes it doth present baseness,
Defect of manners, want of *government*,
Pride, haughtiness, opinion, and disdain. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis *government* that makes them seem divine;
The want thereof makes thee abominable. *Shakspeare.*

5. Manageableness; compliance; obsequi-

ousness.

Thy eyes windows fall,
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;
Each part depri'd of supple *government*,
Shall stiff and stark, and cold appear, like death. *Shakspeare.*

6. Management of the limbs or body.

Obsolete.

Their god
Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;
But I them warded all with wary *government*. *Spenser.*

7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard
to construction.

GOVERNOUR. *n. f.* [*gouverneur*, French.]

1. One who has the supreme direction.

It must be confessed, that of Christ, working
as a creator and a *governour* of the world by pro-
videnter, all are partakers. *Hooker.*

They begot in us a great idea and veneration
of the mighty author and *governour* of such sus-
picious horrids, and excite and elevate our minds
to his adoration and praise. *Bentley.*

2. One who is invested with supreme
authority in a state.

For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the
governour among the nations. *Psalms.*

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon
such potent grounds as the minister, if so disposed,
can urge disobedience: as, for instance, if my
governour should command me to do a thing, or
I must die, or forfeit my estate; and the minister
steps in and tells me, that I offend God, and
run my soul, if I obey that command, 'tis easy
to see a greater force in this persuasion. *South.*

3. One who rules any place with delegated
and temporary authority.

To you, lord *governour*
Remains the censure of this belchish villain. *Shakspeare.*

4. A tutor; one who has care of a young
man.

To Estam will I, where the young king is,
Being undrain'd his special *governour*;
And for his safety there I'll best devise. *Shakspeare.*

The great work of a *governour* is to fashion the
carriage, and form the mind; to settle in his
pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and
wisdom. *Locke.*

During the minority of kings, the election of
bishops, and other affairs of the church, must be
left in the hands of their *governours* and counsellors. *Leffley.*

5. Pilot; regulator; manager.

Behold all the ships, which though they be so
great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet they
are turned about with a very small helm, whither-
soever the *governour* listeth. *James.*

GOUGE. *n. f.* [French.] A chisel

having a round edge, for the cutting of such wood as is to be rounded or hollowed.

Maxon.

GOUJERES. *n. f.* [*gouje*, French, a camp trull.] The French diseafe. *Hammer.*

GOURD. *n. f.* [*gourde*, French.]

1. A plant. The fruit of some species are long, of others round, or bottle-shaped.

Miller.

But I will hattle, and from each bough and brake,

Each plant, and juiciest gourd, will pluck such choice

To entertain our angel-guest. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Gourd seeds abound so much in oil, that a sweet and pleasant one may be drawn from thence by expression; they are of the four greater cold seeds, and are used in emulsions. *Hill.*

2. A bottle [from *gourt*, old French. *Skinner.*] The large fruit so called is often scooped hollow, for the purpose of containing and carrying wine, and other liquors: from thence any leathern bottle grew to be called by the same name, and so the word is used by *Chaucer.* *Hammer.*

GOURDINESS. *n. f.* [from *gourd*.] A swelling in a horse's leg after a journey. *Farrier's Dict.*

GOURNET. *n. f.* [*cuculus*.] A fish.

GOUT. *n. f.* [*goutte*, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical diseafe attended with great pain.

The *gout* is a diseafe which may affect any membranous part, but commonly those which are at the greatest distance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the slowest, the resistance, friction, and viscosity of the solid parts the greatest, and the sensation of pain, by the dislocation of the nervous fibres, extreme.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

One that 's sick o' th' *gout*, had rather
Grown so in perplexity, than be cur'd
By th' sure physician death. *Shaksp. Cymbeline*

This very reverend lecher, quite worn out
With rheumatism, and crippled with the *gout*,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And swings his own vices in his son. *Dryden*

2. A drop. [*goutte*, French; *gutta*, Lat.] *Gut* for *drop* is still used in Scotland by physicians.

I see thee still,
And on the blade o' th' dudgeon *gouts* of blood,
Which warred on to before. *Shaksp. Macbeth*

GOUT. *n. f.* [French.] A tallc. An affected cant word.

Catalogues serve for a direction to any one that has a *gout* for the like studies. *Woodward.*

GOUTWORT. *n. f.* [*gout* and *wort*; *podagraria*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GOUTY. *adj.* [from *gout*.]

1. Afflicted or diseased with the gout.

There dies not above one of a thousand of the *gout*, although I believe that more die *gouty*. *Graunt.*

Knots upon his *gouty* joints appear,
And chalk is in his crippled fingers found. *Dryden's Persius*

Most commonly a *gouty* constitution is attended with great acuteness of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the brain and the other extremities, being delicate. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Relating to the gout.

There are likewise other causes of blood spitting; one is the settlement of a *gouty* matter in the substance of the lungs. *Blackmore.*

GOWN. *n. f.* [*gonna*, Italian; *gown*, Welsh and Erse.]

1. A long upper garment.

They make garments either short, as cloaks, or, as *gowns*, long to the ground. *Abbot.*

If ever I said a loose-bodied *gown*, few me up in the skirts of it, and beat me to death with a bottom of brown thread; I said a *gown*. *Shaksp.*
In length of train descends her sweeping *gown*,
And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known. *Dryden.*

2. A woman's upper garment.

I despise your new *gown*, 'till I see you dressed in it. *Pope.*

3. The long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law.

The benefices themselves are so mean in Irish counties, that they will not yield any competent maintenance for any honest minister, scarcely to buy him a *gown*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Girt in his Gabine gown the hero sat. *Dryden.*

Yet not superior to her sex's cares,

The mode she fixes by the *gown* she wears;

Of silks and china she 's the last appeal;

In these great points she leads the common weal. *Young.*

4. The dress of peace.

He Mais depos'd, and arms to *gowns* made yield;

Successful councils did him soon approve
As fit for close intrigues as open field. *Dryden.*

GOWNED. *adj.* [from *gown*.] Dressed in a gown.

A noble crew about them waited round
Of sage and sober peers, all gravely *gown'd*. *Spenser.*

In velvet white as snow the troop was *gown'd*,
The seams with sparkling emeralds set around. *Dryden.*

GOWNMAN. *n. f.* [*gown* and *man*.] A man devoted to the arts of peace; one whose proper habit is a gown,

Let him with pedants

Pore out his life amongst the lazy *gownmen*. *Rowe.*

Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two,
be composed of mean, fawning *gownmen*, dependent upon the court for a morsel of bread. *Swift.*

TO GRABBLE. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *grapple*.] To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands.

My blood chills about my heart at the thought
Of these rogues, with their bloody hands *grabbling*
in my guts, and pulling out my very entrails. *Arbuthnot's John Bull*

TO GRABBLE. *v. a.* To lie prostrate on the ground. *Ainsworth.*

GRACE. *n. f.* [*grace*, French; *gratia*, Latin; *grace*, Erse.]

1. Favour; kindness.

If the highest love in no base person may aspire to *grace*, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity. *Sidney.*

O momentary *grace* of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the *grace* of God! *Shakspere.*

Such as were popular,
And well deserving, were advanc'd by *grace*. *Daniel.*

Is this the reward and thanks I am to have for those many acts of *grace* I have lately pass'd? *King Charles.*

Yet those remov'd,
Such *grace* shall one just man find in his sight,
That he relents, not to blot out mankind. *Milton.*

He receiv'd all the *graces* and degrees, the professorship and the doctorship could be obtained there. *Clarendon.*

Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*;
Then either of you knights may well deserve
A princess' burn. *Dryden's Fables.*

None of us, who now your *grace* implore,
But held the rank of sov'reign queen before. *Dryden.*

Proffer'd service I repaid the fair,
That of her *grace* she gave her maid to know
The secret meaning of this moral show. *Dryden.*

2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind.

The *grace* of God, that passeth understanding, keep your hearts and minds. *Common Prayer.*

The evil of sin is that we are especially to pray against, most earnestly begging of God, that he will, by the power of his *grace*, preserve us from falling into sin. *Duty of Man.*

Prevenient *grace* descending had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton.*

3. Virtue; effect of God's influence.

Within the church, in the publick profession and external communion thereof, are contained persons truly good and sanctified, and hereafter saved; and together with them other persons void of all saving *grace*, and hereafter to be damned. *Pearson.*

How Van wants *grace* who never wanted wit. *Pope.*

4. Pardon; mercy.

Noble pity held
His hand a while, and to their choice gave space
Which they would prove, his valour or his *grace*. *Alston.*

Bow and sue for *grace*
With suppliant knee. *Alston.*

5. Favour conferred.

I should therefore esteem it great favour and *grace*,
Would you be so kind as to go in my place. *Prior.*

6. Privilege.

But to return and view the cheerful skies,
To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace*. *Dryden.*

7. A goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty.

This forehead, where your verse has laid
The loves delighted and the *graces* play'd. *Prior.*

8. Behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming.

The same words in Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there were no other body by, might have had a better *grace*, and perchance have found a gentler receipt. *Sidney.*

Have I reason or good *grace* in what I do? *Temple.*

9. Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleasing appearance.

One lilac only, with a statelier *grace*,
Presum'd to claim the oak's and cedar's place;
And, looking round him with a monarch's care,
Spread his exalted boughs to wave in air. *Haste.*

Her purple habit fits with such a *grace*
On her smooth shoulders, and to suit her face. *Dryden's Amad.*

To write and speak correctly gives a *grace*, and gains a favourable attention to what one has to say. *Locke.*

10. Natural excellence.

It doth grieve me, that things of principal excellency should be thus bitten at by men whom God hath endued with *graces* both of wit and learning, for better purposes. *Hooker.*

To some kind of men,
Their *graces* serve them but as enemies. *Shaksp.*

In his own *grace* he doth exalt himself
More than in your advancement. *Shakspere.*

The charming Lausus, full of youthful fire,
To Turnus only second in the *grace*
Of manly mien, and features of the face. *Dryd.*

11. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty.

Where justice grows, there grows the greater *grace*.
The which doth quench the brand of hellish smart. *Spenser.*

Set all things in their own peculiar place,
And know that order is the greatest *grace*. *Dryd.*

The flow'r which lasts for little space,
A short liv'd good, and an uncertain *grace*. *Dryden.*

12. Single beauty.

I pass their form and every charming *grace*.
Dryden.

13. Ornament; flower; highest perfection.
By their hands this *grace* of kings must die,
If hell and treason hold their promises. *Shaksp.*
14. Single or particular virtue.

The king-becoming *grace*,
As justice, verity, temperance, flableness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
The *graces* of his religion prepare him for the
most useful discharge of every relation of life.
Rogers.

15. Virtue physical.
O, mickle is the pow'rful *grace* that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.
Shaksp.

- 16 The title of a duke or archbishop; formerly of the king, meaning the same as *your goodness*, or *your clemency*.

Here come I from our princely general,
To know your griefs; to tell you from his *grace*,
That he would give you audience. *Shaksp.*
High and mighty king, your *grace*, and those
your nobles here present, may be pleas'd to bow
your ears. *Racine's Henry VII.*

According to the usual proceeding of your
grace, and of the court, with delinquents which
are overtaken with error in simplicity, there was
yielded unto him a deliberate, patient, and full
hearing, together with a satisfactory answer to all
his main objections. *White.*

17. A short prayer said before and after
meat.

Your soldiers use him as the *grace* fore meat,
Their talk at table, and their thanks at end.
Shaksp.

While *grace* is saying after meat, do you and
your brethren take the chairs from behind the
company. *Swift.*

Then cheerful healths, your mistress shall have
place;

And what's more rare; a poet shall say *grace*. *Pope.*

- GRACE-CUP. *n. f.* [*grace* and *cup*.] The
cup or health drank after *grace*.

The *grace-cup* serv'd, the cloth away,
Jove thought it time to throw his play. *Prior.*

- TO GRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish;
to recommend; to decorate.

This they study, this they practise, this they
grace with a wanton superfluity of wit. *Hooker.*

I do not think a braver gentleman,
More daring, or more bold is now alive,
To *grace* this latter age with noble deeds. *Shaksp.*

Little of this great world can I speak,
And therefore little shall I *grace* my cause,
In speaking for myself. *Shaksp.*

There is due from the judge to the advocate
some commendation and *gracing*, where causes
are well handled. *Bacon.*

Rich crowns were on their royal scutcheons
plac'd,

With sapphires, diamonds, and with rubies *grac'd*.
Dryden.

By both his parents of descent divine;
Great Jove and Phœbus *grac'd* his nobler line.
Pope.

Though triumphs were to generals only due,
Crowns were reserv'd to *grace* the soldiers too.
Pope.

2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour.

He writes
How happily he lives, how well belov'd,
And daily *grac'd* by the emperor. *Shaksp.*

He might at his pleasure *grace* or disgrace
whom he would in court. *Kneller.*

Dispos'd all haughty of the sword and gun,
Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown. *Dryden.*

3. To favour.

When the guests withdrew,
Their courteous host saluting all the crew,
Regardless pass'd her o'er, nor *grac'd* with kind
adieu. *Dryden.*

GRACEFUL. *adj.* [from *grace*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful. Not in use.
He saw this gentleman, one of the properest
and best *graced* men that ever I saw, being of a
middle age and a mean stature. *Sidney.*

2. Virtuous; regular; chaste. Not in use.
Epicurism and lust

Make it more like a tavern or a brothel
Than a *grac'd* palace. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

- GRACEFUL. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Beautiful
with dignity.

Amid' the troops, and like the leading god,
High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus
rode. *Dryden.*

Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance;
Bold in the lists, and *graceful* in the dance. *Pope.*

Yet *graceful* ease, and sweetness void of pride,
Might hide her faults, if belles had faults to
hide. *Pope.*

Graceful to fight, and elegant to thought,
The great are vanquish'd, and the wife are taught.
Young.

- GRACEFULLY. *adv.* [from *graceful*.]
Elegantly; with pleasing dignity.

Through nature and through art the rang'd,
And *gracefully* her subject chang'd. *Swift.*

Walking is the mode or manner of man, or of
a beast; but walking *gracefully* implies a manner
or mode superadded to that action. *Watts.*

- GRACEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *graceful*.]
Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty.

His neck, his hands, his shoulders, and his
breast,

Did next in *gracefulness* and beauty stand
To breathing figures. *Dryden's Ovid.*

He executed with so much *gracefulness* and
beauty, that he alone got money and reputation.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

There is a secret *gracefulness* of youth which
accompanies his writings, though the staidness
and sobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

If hearers are amaz'd from whence
Proceeds that fund of wit and sense,
Which, though her modesty would throud,
Breaks like the sun behind a cloud;
While *gracefulness* its art conceals,
And yet through ev'ry motion steals. *Swift.*

- GRACELESS. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Void
of *grace*; wicked; hopelessly corrupt;
abandoned.

This *graceless* man, for furtherance of his guile,
Did court the handmaid of my lady dear.
Spenser.

Whose hap shall be to have her,
Will not so *graceless* be, to be ingrate. *Shaksp.*

In all manner of *graceless* and hopeless charac-
ters, some are lost for want of advice, and others
for want of heed. *L'Estrange.*

Furnish'd for offence, he cross'd the way,
Betwixt the *graceless* villain and his prey. *Dryden.*

- GRACE. *n. f.* Good *graces* for favour is
seldom used in the singular.

Demand delivery of her heart,
Her goods and chattels, and good *graces*,
And person up to his embraces. *Hudibras.*

- GRACILE. *adj.* [*gracilis*, Latin.] Slen-
der; small.

Lean. *DiD.*

- GRACILENT. *adj.* [*gracilentus*, Latin.]
Lean. *DiD.*

- GRACILITY. *n. f.* [*gracilitas*, Latin.]
Slenderness; smallness.

- GRACIOUS. *adj.* [*gracieux*, French.]

1. Merciful; benevolent.

Common sense and reason could not but tell
them, that the good and *gracious* God could not
be pleas'd, nor consequently worshipp'd, with any
thing barbarous or cruel. *South.*

To be good and *gracious*, and a lover of know-
ledge, are two of the most amiable things.
Burnet's Theory.

2. Favourable; kind.

And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and
had compassion on them. *2 Kings.*

Unblam'd Ulysses' house,
In which I finde receipt to *gracious*. *Chapman.*

From now reveal
A *gracious* beam of light; from now inspire
My tongue to sing, my hand to touch the lyre.
Prior.

3. Acceptable; favoured.
Doctrine is much more profitable and *gracious*
by example than by rule. *Spenser.*

He made us *gracious* before the kings of Persia,
So that they gave us food. *Eidras.*

Guing, who was now general of the warre,
was no more *gracious* to prince Rupert than
Wilnot had been. *Clarendon.*

4. Virtuous; good.
Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being
gracious, than they are in losing them when they
have approved their virtues. *Shaksp.*

5. Excellent. Obsolete.
The grievous abuse which hath been of councils,
should rather cause men to study how to *gracious*
a thing may again be reduced to that first per-
fection. *Hobbes.*

6. Graceful; becoming. Obsolete.
Our women's names are more *gracious* than
their Ruthias, that is, red head. *Camden.*

GRACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gracious*.]

1. Kindly; with kind condescension.
His testimony he *graciously* confirm'd, that it
was the best of all my tragedies. *Dryden.*

He heard my vows, and *graciously* decreed
My grounds to be restor'd, my former flocks to
feed. *Dryden.*

If her majesty would but *graciously* be pleas'd
to think a hardship of this nature worthy her
royal consideration. *Swift.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gracious*.]

1. Kind condescension.
The *graciousness* and temper of this answer
made no impression on them. *Clarendon.*

2. Pleasing manner.

GRADATION. *n. f.* [*gradation*, French;
gradus, Latin.]

1. Regular progress from one degree to
another.

The desire of more and more rises by a natural
gradation to moist, and after that to all. *L'Efra.*

2. Regular advance step by step.
From thence,
By cold *gradation*, and well balanc'd form,
We shall proceed with Angelo. *Shaksp.*

The platonist very elegantly expresseth to us the
several *gradations* by which men at last come to
this horrid degree of impiety. *Tillotson.*

3. Order; sequence; series.

'Tis the curse of service;
Preferment goes by letter and affection,
Not, as of old, *gradation*, where each second
Strugl'd heir to th' first. *Shaksp.*

4. Regular process of argument.

Certain it is, by a direct *gradation* of conse-
quences from this principle of merit, that the
obligation to gratitude flows from, and is enjoined
by, the first dictates of nature. *South.*

GRADATORY. *n. f.* [*gradus*, Latin.]
Steps from the cloisters into the church.
Ainsworth.

GRADIENT. *adj.* [*gradiens*, Lat.] Walk-
ing; moving by steps.

Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider
is especially remarkable, which, being but of an
ordinary bigness, did creep up and down as if it
had been alive. *Wilkins.*

GRADUAL. *adj.* [*graduel*, French.]

Proceeding by degrees; advancing step
by step; from one stage to another.

Nobler birth
Of creatures animate with *gradual* life,
Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man.
Milton.

Men still suppose a *gradual* natural progress of things; as that, from great, things and persons should grow greater, till at length, by many steps and ascents they come to be at greatest. *South.*

GRADUAL. *n. f.* [*gradus*, Latin.] An order of steps.

Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,
The pavement kiss'd, and thus the saint implor'd. *Dryden.*

GRADUALITY. *n. f.* [from *gradual*.] Regular progression.

This sonic ascends unto the mixture of the elements, others to the *graduality* of opacity and light. *Brown.*

GRADUALLY. *adv.* [from *gradual*.]

1. By degrees; in regular progression.

When the moon passes over the fixed stars, and eclipses them, your light vanishes; not *gradually*, like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newton.*

The author of our being wants us *gradually* from our fondness of life the nearer we approach towards the end of it. *South.*

Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater density in diving, and of much less upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made *gradually*. *Airbuthnot.*

2. In degree.

Human reason doth not only *gradually*, but specifically differ from the fantastick reason of brutes. *Grew.*

TO GRADUATE. *v. a.* [*graduere*, Fr. *gradus*, Latin.]

1. To dignify with a degree in the university.

John Tregonwel, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight, did good service. *Carew.*

Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make such a noise, as if the terms of architecture, frieze, and cornice, were enough to *graduate* a master of this art. *Watson.*

2. To mark with degrees.

The places were marked where the spirits stood at the severest cold and greatest heat, and according to these observations he *graduates* his thermometers. *Durham.*

3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals: a chymical term.

The fusture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Boyle.*

4. To heighten; to improve.

Not only vitriol is a cause of blackness, but the salts of natural bodies; and driers advance and *graduate* their colours with salts. *Brown.*

GRADUATE. *n. f.* [*graduè*, French; from *gradus*, Latin.] A man dignified with an academical degree.

Of *graduates* I dislike the learned rout,
And chuse a female doctor for the gout. *Burton.*

GRADUATION. *n. f.* [*graduation*, French; from *graduate*.]

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.

The *graduation* of the parts of the universe is likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole. *Grew.*

2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities.

Of greater repugnance unto reason is that which he delivers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often extinguished in oil of mats or iron, the loadstone acquires an ability to extract a soul retained in a wall. *Hutton.*

3. The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF. *n. f.* A ditch; a moat. See GRAVE.

Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls were good, and the *graff* broad and deep. *Clarendon.*

GRAFF. *n. f.* [*greffe*, French.] A small branch inserted into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cion.

God gave unto man all kinds of seeds and *graffs* of life; as the vegetative life of plants, the sensual of beasts, the rational of man, and the intellectual of angels. *Raleigh.*

It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the *graff* maketh a greater fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater leaves. *Bacon.*

'Tis usual now an inmate *graff* to see
With infolence invade a foreign tree. *Dryden.*

If you cover the top with clay and horse-dung, in the same manner as you do a *graff*, it will help to heat the looser. *Mortimer.*

Now the eldest wind inserted *graffs* receives,
And yields an offspring more than nature gives. *Pope.*

TO GRAFF. *v. a.* [*greffer*, French.]

1. To insert a cion or branch of one tree into the stock of another.

His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant;
I'll cut his barren branches to the stock,
And *graff* you on to bear. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

With his pruning hook disjoint
Unbearing branches from their head,
And *graff* more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.

Now let me *graff* my pears, and prune the vine. *Dryden.*

3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong.

And they also, if they lye not still in unbelief, shall be *graffed* in; for God is able to *graff* them in again. *Romans.*

These are th' Italian names which fate will join
With ours, and *graff* upon the Trojan line. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. To impregnate with an adscititious branch.

We've some old crab-trees here at home, that will not
Be *graffed* to your relish. *Shakespeare.*

The noble idle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal stock *graff* with ignoble plants. *Shaks.*

5. To join one thing so as to receive support from another.

This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new incident *graffed* upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a faction among us. *Swift.*

May one kind grave unite each hapless name,
And *graff* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope.*

TO GRAFF. *v. n.* To practise initiation.

In Marcus's good *graffing* the fustidius do know,
So long as the wind in the east do not blow;
From noon being changed, 'tis past the prime,
For *graffing* and cropping is very good time. *Isidor.*

To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to *graff* not only upon young stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit; whereas, if you *graff* but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few. *Bacon.*

GRAFTER. *n. f.* [from *graff* or *graff*.]

One who propagates fruit by *graffing*.
I am informed, by the trials of the most famous *graffers* of these parts, that a man shall seldom find a graft having charms borne by his graft the same year in which the initiation is made. *Evans.*

GRAFF. *n. f.* [from *greffe*, French.] Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this noble knight unwearied was,
And, lying down upon the sandy *graffs*,
Drank of the manna's clear as crystal glass. *Spenser.*

GRAIN. *n. f.* [*graine*, French; *grainum*, Latin; *grano*, Italian, has all the following significations.]

1. A single seed of corn.

Look into the seeds of time,
And say when *grain* will grow, and which will not. *Shakespeare.*

His reasons are as two *grains* of wheat in two bushels of chaff. *Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.*

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond easily, flaying, pent to linger
But with a *grain* a day I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakspeare.*

Many of the ears, being six inches long, had sixty *grains* in them, and none less than forty. *Mortimer.*

2. Corn.

As it ebbs, the seedman
Upon the sime and oze scatters his *grain*,
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shakespeare.*

Pales no longer swell'd the teeming *grain*,
Nor Phœbus fed his oaten on the plain. *Dryden.*

'Tis a rich soil, I grant you; but oftener covered with weeds than *grain*. *Collier on Fame.*

3. The seed of any fruit.

4. Any minute particle; any single body.

Thou exist'st on many thousand *grains*
That issue out of dust. *Shakespeare.*

By intelligence

And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each *grain* of gravel. *Shakespeare.*

5. The smallest weight, of which in physics twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a pennyweight; and so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn.

Unity is a precious diamond, whose *grains* as they double, twice double in their value. *Hobbes.*

They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight whereof is therefore called a *grain*; which arithmetically, being multiplied, to scruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds. *Hobbes.*

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water weighing only four drachms and forty-one *grains*, and abatech of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains*: the balance kept the same depth in the water. *Bacon.*

His brain
Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain*. *Hudibras.*

6. Any thing proverbially small.

For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the balance. *Isidor.*

It is a sincerely pliable, ductile temper, that neglects not to make use of any *grain* of grace. *Hammond.*

The ungrateful person lives to himself, and subsists by the good nature of others, of which he himself has not the least *grain*. *South.*

7. *GRAIN* of allowance. Something indulged or remitted; something above or under the exact weight.

He, whose very best actions must be seen with *grains* of allowance, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving. *Addison.*

I would always give some *grains* of allowance to the sacred science of theology. *Watson.*

8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.

Knobs, by the confus'd meeting sap,
Insert the sound pine, and divert his *grain*
Fortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shakespeare.*

9. The body of the wood as modified by the fibres.

The beech, the swimming alder, and the plane,
Hard box, and hinden of a softer *grain*. *Dryden.*

10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles.

The tooth of a sea-horse, in the midst of the folder parts, contains a curled *grain* not to be found in ivory. *Linnaeus.*

Stones of a constitution so compact, and a grain so fine, that they bear a fine polish.

Woodward.

11. Died or stained substance.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,
And the pure snow with goodly vermilion stain,
Like crimson dy'd in grain. *Spenser.*

Over his lucid arms
A military vest of purple flow'd,
Levelier than melibæan, or the grain
Of tarra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton.*

Come, penfive nun, devout and pure,
All in a robe of darkeſt grain,
Flowing with maieſtick train. *Milton.*

The third, his feet
Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
Sky-tinctur'd grain. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour from the direction of fibres.

Your minds, preoccupied with what
You rather muſt do than with what you ſhould
do,
Made you againſt the grain to voice him conſul.

Shakſpeare.

Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,
I ſee to argue gainſt the grain. *Hudibras.*
Old clients weary'd out with fruitleſs care,
Diſmiſs their hopes of eating, and deſpair;
Though much againſt the grain, forc'd to retire,
Buy roots for ſupper, and provide a fire. *Dryden.*

13. The heart; the bottom.

The one being tractable and mild, the other
ſtiff and impatient of a ſuperior, they lived but in
cunning concord, as brothers glued together,
but not united in grain. *Hayward.*

14. The form of the surface with regard to roughneſs and ſmoothneſs.

The ſmaller the particles of cutting ſubſtances
are, the ſmaller will be the ſcratches by which
they continually fret and wear away the glaſs un-
til it be poliſhed; but be they never ſo ſmall, they
can wear away the glaſs no otherwiſe than by
grating and ſcratching it, and breaking the pro-
tuberances; and therefore poliſh it no otherwiſe
than by breaking its roughneſs to a very fine
grain, ſo that the ſcratches and frettings of the
ſurface become too ſmall to be viſible. *Newton.*

GRAINED. adj. [from grain.] Rough; made leſs ſmooth.

Though now this grained face of mine be hid
In ſap-conſuming winter's drizzled ſnow,
Yet hath my night of life ſome memory. *Shakſp.*

GRAINS. n. ſ. [without a ſingular.] The huſks of malt exhausted in brewing.

Give them grains their fill,
Huſks, draſt, to drink and ſwill. *Ben Jonſon.*

GRAINS of Paradise. n. ſ. [cardamomum, Latin.] An Indian ſpice.

GRAINY. adj. [from grain.]

1. Full of corn.

2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRAME'RCY. interj. [contracted from grant me mercy.] An obſolete expreſſion of ſurpriſe.

Gramercy, fir, ſaith he; but mote I weet
What ſtrange adventure do ye now purſue?

Spencer.

Gramercy, lovely Lucius, what's the news?
Shakſpeare.

GRAMINEOUS. adj. [gramineus, Latin.] Grassy. Gramineous plants are ſuch as have a long leaf without a footſtalk.

GRAMINIVOROUS. adj. [gramen and voro, Latin.] Graſſeating; living upon graſs.

The ancients were verſed chiefly in the diſ-
ſection of brutes, among which the graminivorous
kind have a party-coloured choroides.

Sharp's Surgery.

GRAMMAR. n. ſ. [grammaire, French; grammatica, Latin; γράμματις, Greek.]

1. The ſcience of ſpeaking correſtly; the

art which teaches the relations of words to each other.

To be accurate in the grammar and idioms of the tongues, and then as a rhetorician to make all their graces ſerve his eloquence. *Fell.*

We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow to ſpeak but by the rules of grammar.

Dryden's Duſſeſſoy.

Men ſpeaking language, according to the grammar rules of that language, do yet ſpeak im-
properly of things. *Locke.*

2. Propriety or juſtneſs of ſpeech; ſpeech according to grammar.

Varium & mutabile ſemper feminis, is the ſharpeſt ſatire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and animal muſt be underſtood to make them grammar. *Dryden.*

3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRAMMAR School. n. ſ. A ſchool in which the learned languages are gram-
matically taught.

Thou haſt moſt traiterouſly corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a grammar ſchool. *Shakſp.*
The ordinary way of learning Latin in a gram-
mar ſchool I cannot encourage. *Locke.*

GRAMMARIAN. n. ſ. [grammairien, Fr. from grammar.] One who teaches grammar; a philoſopher.

Many diſputes the ambiguous nature of letters
hath created among the grammarians. *Holder.*

They who have called him the torture of gram-
marians, might alſo have called him the plague
of tranſlators. *Dryden.*

GRAMMATICAL. adj. [grammatical, Fr. grammaticus, Latin.]

1. Belonging to grammar.

The beauty of virtue ſtill being ſet before their eyes, and that taught them with far more dili-
gent care than grammatical rules. *Sidney.*

I ſhall take the number of conſonants, not from the grammatical alphabets of any language, but from the diverſity of ſounds framed by ſingle articulations with appuſe. *Holder.*

2. Taught by grammar.

They ſeldom know more than the grammatical conſtruction, unleſs born with a poetical genius. *Dryden's Duſſeſſoy.*

GRAMMATICALLY. adv. [from grammatical.] According to the rules or ſci-
ence of grammar.

When a ſentence is diſtinguiſhed into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles of ſpeech which compoſe it, then it is ſaid to be analyſed grammatically. *Watts.*

As grammar teacheth us to ſpeak properly, ſo it is the part of rhetorick to inſtruct how to do it elegantly, by adding beauty to that language that before was naked and grammatically true. *Baker.*

GRAMMATICASTER. n. ſ. [Latin.]

A mean verbal pedant; a low gram-
marian.

I have not vexed language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal triflings of the French gram-
maticaſters. *Rymer.*

GRAMPLE. n. ſ. A crabſh. *Ainſworth.*

GRAMPUS. n. ſ. A large fiſh of the cetaceous kind.

GRAMSARY. n. ſ. [granarium, Latin.] A ſtorehouſe for thrashed corn.

Ants by their labour and induſtry, contrive that corn will keep as dry in their neſts as in our granaries. *Addiſon.*

The naked nations cloaths,
And be th' exhausted granary of a world.

Thomſon's Spring

GRANATE. n. ſ. [from granum, Latin.]

A kind of marble ſo called, becauſe it is marked with ſmall variegations like grains. Otherwiſe GRANITE.

GRAND. adj. [grand, French; grandis, Latin.]

1. Great; illuſtrious; high in power or dignity.

God had planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradife and garden of to grand a Lord. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. Great; ſplendid; magnificent.

A voice has ſlow'd

Young.

3. Principal; chief.

What cauſe

Mov'd our grand parents in that happy ſtate,
Favour'd of heav'n ſo highly, to fall off
From their Creator. *Milton.*

4. Eminent; ſuperiour: very frequently in an ill ſenſe.

Our grand foe, Satan. *Milton.*

So climb this firſt grand thief into God's fold.

Milton.

5. Noble; ſublime; lofty; conceiv'd or expreſſed with great dignity.

6. It is uſed to ſignify aſcent or deſcent of conſanguinity.

GRANDAM. n. ſ. [grand and dam or dame.]

1. Grandmother; my father or mother's mother.

I meeting him, will tell him that my lady
Was fairer than his grandam and as chaste

As may be in the world. *Shakſpeare.*

We have our forefathers and great grandames
all before us, as they were in Chaucer's days.

Dryden.

Thy rygiſe heart belies thy angel face:

Too well thou ſhew'ſt thy pedigree from ſtone;

Thy grandame's was the firſt by Pyrrhus thrown.

Dryden.

2. An old withered woman.

The women

Cry'd, one and all, the ſuppliant ſhould have
right,

And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight.

Dryden.

GRANDDAUGHTER. n. ſ. [grand and daughter.] The daughter of a ſon or daughter.

GRANDCHILD. n. ſ. [grand and child.] The ſon or daughter of my ſon or daughter; one in the ſecond degree of deſcent.

Augustus Cæſar, out of indignation againſt his daughters and Agrippa his grandchild, would ſay that they were not his ſeed, but impoſſibilities broken from him. *Bacon.*

Theſe hymns may work on future wits and to
May great grandchildren of thy praifes grow.

Dome.

He hoped his majeſty did believe, that he
would never make the leaſt ſcruple to obey the
grandchild of king James. *Clarendon.*

Fair daughter, and thou ſon and grandchild
both! *Milton.*

He 'ſcaping, with his gods and reliques fled,
And tow'rus the ſhore his little grandchild led.

Dunkens.

GRAND'E. n. ſ. [grand, French; grandis, Latin.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

They had ſome ſharper and ſome milder diſ-
ferences, which might eaſily happen in ſuch an
interview of grantees, both vehement on the
parts which they ſwayed. *Wotton.*

When a prince or grandee maniſeſts a liking
to ſuch a thing, men generally ſet about to make
themſelves conſiderable for ſuch things. *South.*

Some parts of the Spaniſh monarchy are rather
for ornament than ſtrength: they furniſh out
viceroys for the grantees, and poſts of ho-
nour for the noble families. *Addiſon.*

GRANDE'VITY. *n. f.* [from *grandævus*, Lat.] Great age; length of life. *Dict.*

GRANDE'VOUS. *adj.* [*grandævus*, Lat.] Long-lived; of great age. *Dict.*

GRANDEUR. *n. f.* [French.]

1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence.

As a magistrate or great officer, he looks himself from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the distance of ceremony and *grandeur*. *Swift.*

2. Elevation of sentiment, language or mien.

GRANDEFATHER. *n. f.* [*grand* and *father*.]

The father of my father or mother; the next above my father or mother in the scale of ascent.

One was saying that his great grandfather and grandfather, and father died at sea: saw another that heard him, an' I were as you, I would never come at sea. Why, faith he, where did your great grandfather, and grandfather, and father die? He answered, where but in their beds? He answered, an' I were as you, I would never come in bed. *Baron.*

Our grandchildren will see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boast that their grandfathers were rich and great. *Swift.*

GRAND'FICK. *adj.* [*grandis* and *facio*, Latin.] Making great. *Dict.*

GRANDINOUS. *adj.* [*grando*, Lat.] Full of hail; consisting of hail. *Dict.*

GRANDITY. *n. f.* [from *grandis*, Latin.] Greatness; grandeur; magnificence. An old word.

Our poets excel in *grandity* and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and brevity. *Camden's Remains.*

GRANDMOTHER. *n. f.* [*grand* and *mother*.]

The mother of my father or mother. Thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice. *Timothy.*

GRANDSIRE. *n. f.* [*grand* and *fire*.]

1. Grandfather.

Think'st thou that I will leave my kingly throne, Wherein my grandfather and my father sat? *Shaksp.* Thy grandfather, and his brother, to whom same gave, from two conquer'd parts o' th' world their name. *Denham.*

The wreaths his grandfather knew to reap By active toil and military sweat. *Prior.*

2. Any ancestor, poetically.

Why should a man whose blood is warm within, Sit like his grandfather cut in alabaster? *Shaksp.* Above the portal, carved in cedar wood, Plac'd in their ranks, their godlike grandfathers stood. *Dryden.*

So mimic ancient wits at best, As apes our grandfathers in their doublets dress. *Pope.*

GRANDSON. *n. f.* [*grand* and *son*.] The son of a son or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy store, Owe much to you, and to his grandsons more. *Dryden.*

Grandfathers in private families are not much observed to have great influence on their grandsons, and, I believe, they have much less among princes. *Swift.*

GRANGE. *n. f.* [*grange*, French.] A farm: generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old grange, would needs sell it; and, to draw buyers, proclaimed the virtues of it: nothing ever thrived on it, faith he; the trees were all blasted, the swine died of the measles, the cattle

of the murrain, and the sheep of the rot; nothing was ever reared there, not a duckling or a goose. *Ben Jonson's Discreet.*

At the moated grange rides this dejected Mariana. *Shaksp.*

The loose unletter'd hinds, When for their teeming flocks and granges full In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan. *Milton.*

If the church was of their own foundation, they might chide, the incumbent being once dead, whether they would put any other therein; unless, perhaps, the said church had people belonging to it: for then they must still maintain a curate; and of this sort were their granges and priories. *Ayliffe.*

GRANITE. *n. f.* [*granit*, French, from *granum*, Latin; because consisting as it were of grains, or small distinct particles.]

A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together; of great hardness, giving fire with steel; not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire. The hard white granite with black spots, commonly called moorstone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. It is found in immense strata in Ireland, but not used there. In Cornwall it is found in prodigious masses, and brought to London, for the steps of public buildings. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish. *Hill on Fossils.*

Alabaster, marble of divers colours, both simple and mixed, the opulites, porphyry, and the granite. *Woodward.*

There are still great pillars of granite, and other fragments of this ancient temple. *Addison.*

GRANIVOROUS. *adj.* [*granum* and *voro*, Lat.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

Granivorous birds, as a crane, upon the first peck of their bills, can distinguish the qualities of hard bodies, which the sense of men discerns not without mastication. *Brown.*

Panick affords a soft demulcent nourishment, both for *granivorous* birds and mankind. *Arbuth.*

GRANNAM. *n. f.* [for *grandam*.] Grandmother. Only used in burlesque works.

Oft my kind grannam told me, Tim, take warning. *Gay.*

TO GRANT. *v. a.* [from *grantir*, Fr. *Junius* and *Skinner*; perhaps, as *Minshew* thinks, from *gratuito*, or rather from *gratia* or *gratificor*.]

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and so, in effect, they plainly grant that we ourselves may lawfully make laws for the church. *Hooker.*

I take it for granted, that though the Greek word which we translate *saints*, be in itself as applicable to things as persons; yet in this article it signifieth not holy things, but holy ones. *Pewson.* Grant that the fates have firm'd, by their decree,

The Trojan race to reign in Italy. *Dryden.*

Suppose, which yet I grant not, thy desire A moment elder than my rival fire,

Can chance of seeing first thy title prove? *Dryd.* If he be one indifferent as to the present rebellion, they may take it for granted his complaint is the rage of a disappointed man. *Addison.*

2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

The God of Israel grant thee thy petition that thou hast asked of him. *Samuel.*

Then hath God's will to the gentiles granted repentance unto life. *Acts.*

Diddst thou not kill this king?

—I grant ye.

—Dd'st grant me, hedgehog? then grant me too,

Thou may'st be damned for that wicked deed. *Shaksp.*

He heard, and granted half his prayer,

The rest the winds dispers'd. *Pope.*

GRANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or bestowing.

2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.

Courtiers juggle for a grant,

And when they break their friendship plead their want. *Dryden.*

3. In law.

A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; as rent, reversions, services, advowsons in gross, common in gross, tithes, &c. or made by such persons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politic; which differences be often in speech neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatsoever, made of any thing by any person; and he that granteth it is named the grantor, and he to whom it is made the grantee. A thing is said to be in *grant* which cannot be assigned without deed. *Cowell.*

All the land is the queen's, unless there be some grant of any part thereof, to be shewed from her majesty. *Spenser.*

Not only the laws of this kingdom, but of other places, and the Roman laws, provide that the prince should not be deceived in his grants. *Davenant.*

4. Concession; admission of something in dispute.

But of this so large a grant, we are content not to take advantage. *Hooker.*

This grant destroys all you have urg'd before. *Dryden.*

GRANTABLE. *adj.* [from *grant*.] That may be granted.

The office of the bishop's chancellor was grantable for life. *Ayliffe.*

GRANTE'E. *n. f.* [from *grant*.] He to whom any grant is made.

To smoothe the way for popery in Mary's time, the grantees were confirmed by the pope in the possession of the abbey-lands. *Swift.*

GRANTOR. *n. f.* [from *grant*.] He by whom a grant is made.

A duplex querela, shall not be granted under pain of suspension of the grantor from the execution of his office. *Ayliffe.*

GRANULARY. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

Small coal, with sulphur and nitre, proportionally mixed, tempered, and formed into granularies, do make up that powder which is used for guns. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO GRANULATE. *v. n.* [*granuler*, French, from *granum*, Latin.] To be formed into small grains.

The juice of grapes, inspissated by heat, granulates into sugar. *Spratt.*

TO GRANULATE. *v. a.*

1. To break into small masses or granules.

2. To raise into small asperities.

I have observed, in many birds, the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick set, or as it were granulated with a multitude of glandules, each whereof was provided with its excretory vessel. *Key.*

GRANULATION. *n. f.* [*granulation*, Fr. from *granule*.]

1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may granulate or coagulate into small grains; it is generally

done through a colander, or a birchen broom. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain or seed. *Quincy.*

2. The act of shooting or breaking in small masses.

Tents in wounds, by resisting the growth of the little granulations of the flesh, in process of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fistula. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GRANULE. *n. f.* [from *granum*, Lat.]

A small compact particle.

With an excellent microscope, where the naked eye did see but a green powder, the assisted eye could discern particular granules, some blue, and some yellow. *Boyle on Calculus.*

GRANULOUS. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *n. f.* [*grappe*, French; *krappe*, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; the fruit from which wine is expressed.

And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather every grape of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger. *Leviticus.*

Anacreon, for thy sake

I of the grape no mention make;
Ere my Anacreon by thee fell,
Curled plant, I lov'd thee well. *Cowley.*

Here are the vines in early flow'r deserv'd,
Here grapes discolour'd on the sunny side. *Pope.*

GRAPE Hyacinth, or GRAPE Flower. *n. f.*
A flower.

GRAPESTONE. *n. f.* [*grape and stone*.]
The stone or seed contained in the grape.

When obedient nature knows his will,
A fly, a grapplestone, or a hair can kill. *Prior.*

GRAPHICAL. *adj.* [*γραφικος*.] Well delineated.

Write with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young; for as they grow, so the letters will grow more large and graphical. *Bacon's Natural History.*

GRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *graphical*.]
In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

The hyena odorata, or civet cat, is delivered and graphically described by Castells. *Brown.*

GRAPNEL. *n. f.* [*grapin*, French.]

1. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.

2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To GRAPPLE. *v. n.* [*grubbeien*, Dutch; *krappein*, German.]

1. To contend by seizing each other, as wrestlers.

They must be also practised in all the locks and grips of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tussle or grapple, and to close. *Milton.*

Living virtue, all achievements past,

Meets envy, still to grapple with at last. *Waller.*

Does he think that he can grapple with divine vengeance, and endure the everlasting burnings? *South.*

Antrax here and stern Alcides strive,
And both the grappling statues seem to live. *Addison.*

2. To contend in close fight.

I'll in my standard bear the arms of York,

To grapple with the house of Lancaster. *Shakspeare.*

Sometimes, from fighting squadrons of each fleet,

Two grappling Albas on the ocean meet,

And English fires with Belgian flames contend. *Dryden.*

To GRAPPLE. *v. a.*

1. To fasten; to fix; to join indissolubly. Obsolete.

Grapple your minds to sterage of the navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

That business

Grapples you to the heart and love of us. *Shakspeare.*

2. To seize; to lay fast hold of.

For Hippagines, vessels for the transporting of horse, we are indebted to the Salaminians; for grappling hooks to Anacharis. *Heylin.*

GRAPPLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Contest hand to hand, in which the combatants seize each other; the wrestlers hold.

As when earth's son, Antæus strove
With Jove's Alcides, and, off soul'd, still rose
Fresh from his fall, and fiercer grapple join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*

Or did his genius

Know mine the stronger demon, fear'd the grapple,
And, looking round him, found this nook of fate,
To slink behind my sword. *Dryden.*

2. Close fight.

In the grapple I boarded them; on the instant they got clear of our ship, so I alone became their prisoner. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

3. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

But Cymon soon his crooked grapples cast,
Which with tenacious hold his foes embrac'd. *Dryden.*

GRAPPLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *grapple*.]

Close fight; hostile embrace. Not in use.

They catching hold of him, as down he lent,
Him backward overturn'd, and down him flay'd
With their rude hands and grisly grapplement. *Spenser.*

GRASHOPPER. *n. f.* [*gras* and *hop*.] A

small insect that hops in the summer grass. The cicada of the Latins is often by the poets translated *grashopper*, but improperly.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinners legs,
The cover of the wings of grashoppers. *Shakspeare.*
Grashoppers eat up the green of the whole countries. *Bacon.*

Where silver lakes with verdant shadows crown'd,

Disperse a grateful chilness all around;
The grashopper avoids th' untainted air,
Nor in the midst of Summer ventures there. *Addison.*

The women were of such an enormous stature, that we appeared as grashoppers before them. *Addison's Spectator.*

GRASIER. See **GRAZIER**

To GRASP. *v. a.* [*graspere*, Italian.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe.

O fool that I am, that thought I could grasp water and bind the wind.

In his right hand

Grasping ten thousand thunders, which he sent

Before him, such as in their souls infix'd

Plagues. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Kings, by grasping more than they can hold,

First made their subjects, by opposition, hold. *Denham.*

Doom, as they please, my empire not to stand,

I'll grasp my sceptre with my dying hand. *Dryden.*

2. To seize; to catch at.

This grasping of the militia of the kingdom into their own hands, was desired the summer before. *Clarendon.*

For what are men who grasp at praise sublime,
But bubbles on the rapid stream of time? *Young.*

To GRASP. *v. n.*

1. To catch; to endeavour to seize; to try at.

So endless and exorbitant are the desires of men, that they will grasp at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less. *Swift.*

2. To struggle; to strive; to grapple. Not in use.

See, his face is black, and full of blood;
His hands abroad display'd, as one that grasps and tugg'd for life. *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*

3. To gripe; to encroach.

Like a miser 'midst his store,
Who grasps and grasps 'till he can hold no more. *Dryden.*

GRASP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe or seizure of the hand.

Not wanted in his grasp

What seem'd both spear and shield. *Milton.*

This hand and sword have been acquainted well

It would have come before into my grasp,

To kill the ravisher. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

The left arm is a little defaced, though one may see it held some thing in its grasp formerly. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Possession; hold.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st

For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,

And the rich east to boot. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

3. Power of seizing.

Within the direful grasp

Of savage hunger, or of savage heat. *Milton.*

They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their grasp. *Clarendon.*

GRASPER. *n. f.* [from *grasp*.] One that

grasps, seizes, or catches at.

GRASS. *n. f.* [*græs*, Saxon.] The

common herbage of the field on which cattle feed; an herb with long narrow leaves.

Ye are grown fat as the heifer at grass, and bellow as bulls. *Jeremiah.*

The beef being young, and only grass fed, was thin, light, and moist, and not of a substance to endure the salt. *Temple.*

You'll be no more your former you;

But for a blooming nymph will pass,

Just fifteen, coming summer's grass. *Swift.*

GRASS OF PARNASSUS. *n. f.* [*parnassia*, Lat.]

A plant.

This plant is called *parnassia*, from mount Parnassus, where it was supposed to grow; and because the cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of grass, though the plant has no resemblance to the grass kind. *Milton.*

To GRASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To

breed grass; to become pasture.

Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,

With oats you may sow it, the sooner to grass,

More soon to be pasture, to bring it to pass. *Tupper.*

GRASS-PLOT. *n. f.* [*grass* and *plot*.] A

small level covered with short grass.

Here on this grass-plot in this very place,

Come and sport. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

The part of your garden next your house should be a pasture for flowers, or grass-plots bordered with flowers. *Temple.*

They are much valued by our modern planters to adorn their walks and grass-plots. *Mortimer.*

GRASS-POLA. *n. f.* A species of willow-woort.

GRASSINESS. *n. f.* [from *grassy*.] The

state of abounding in grass.

GRASSY. *adj.* [from *grass*.] Covered

with grass; abounding with grass.

Ne did he leave the mountains late unseen,

Nor the rank grassy fen: delights untir'd. *Spenser.*

Rais'd of grassy turf

Their table was, and mossy seats had round. *Milton.*

The most in fields, like herded beasts, lie down,

To dews obnoxious, on the grassy floor. *Dryden.*

GRATE. *n. f.* [*crates*, Latin.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near

to one another, or crossing each other:

such as in cloisters or prisons.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch fellow Nim: or else you had look'd through the *grates*, like a gemmy of balloons.

Out at a little *grate* his eyes he call
Upon those bound'ring hills, and open plain.

A fan has on it a nursery of lively black eyed vernal, who are endeavouring to creep out at the *grates*.

2. The range of bars within which fires are made.

My dear is of opinion that an old fashioned *grate* consumes coals, but gives no heat. *Spektor.*
TO GRATE. *v. a.* [*gratter*, French.]

1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body.

Thereat the fiend his gnashing teeth did *grate*.

'Blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states character'd are *grated*
To dusty nothing.

If the particles of the putty were not made to stick fast in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, *grate* and fret the object metal, and fill it full of little holes.

2. To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious.

Thereat enraged, soon he 'gan upstart,
Grinding his teeth, and *grating* his great heart.

They have been partial in the gospel, culled and chosen out those softer and more gentle dictates which would less *grate* and disturb them.

Just resentment and hard usage coin'd
Th' unwilling word, and *grating* as it is,
Take it, for 'tis thy due.

This habit of writing and discoursing, wherein I unfortunately differ from almost the whole kingdom, and am apt to *grate* the ears of more than I could wish, was acquired during my apprenticeship in London.

3. To form a sound by collision of asperities or hard bodies.

The *grating* shock of wrathful iron arms.

On a sudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring sound,
Th' infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*
Hush thunder, that the lowest bottom shook
Of Erebus.

TO GRATE.

1. To rub hard so as to injure or offend; to offend, as by oppression or impurity.

Wherein have you been galled by the king?
What peer hath been suborn'd to *grate* on you,
That you should feel this lawless bloody book
Of forg'd recension with a seal divine?

I have *grated* upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, or else you had looked through the *grates*.

Paradoxing is of great use; but the faculty must be tenderly managed as not to *grate* upon the truth and reason of things.

This *grated* harrier upon the hearts of men.

I never heard him make the least complaint, in a case that would have *grated* sorely on some men's patience, and have bit their lives with discontent.

2. To make a harsh noise, as that of a rough body drawn over another.

We are not so nice as to cast away a sharp knife because the edge of it may sometimes *grate*.

GRATEFUL.

1. Having a due sense of benefits; willing to acknowledge and to repay benefits.

A *grateful* mind
By owing owes not, but still pays.

When some degree of health was given, he

exerted all his strength in a return of *grateful* recognition to the author of it.

Years of service past,
From *grateful* souls exact reward at last.

2. Pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicious.

Whatsoever is ingrate at first, is made *grateful* by custom; but whatsoever is too pleasing at first, groweth quickly to satiety.

A man will endure the pain of hunger and thirst, and refuse such meats and drinks as are most *grateful* to his appetite, if he be persuaded that they will endanger his health.

This place is the more *grateful* to strangers, in respect that it being a frontier town, and bordering upon divers nations, many languages are understood here.

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And *grateful* clusters swell with floods of wine.

GRATEFULLY.

1. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; with due sense of obligation.

He, as new wak'd, thus *gratefully* reply'd.

Enough remains for household charge beside,
His wife and tender children to sustain,
And *gratefully* to feed his dumb deserving train.

In Cyprus long by men and gods obey'd,
The lover's toil the *gratefully* repaid.

2. In a pleasing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of something new, which may *gratefully* strike the imagination.

GRATEFULNESS.

1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. Now obsolete.

A Lucanian knight having some time served him with more *gratefulness* than good courage defended him.

Blessings beforehand, tithes of *gratefulness*,
The sound of glory ringing in our ears.

2. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.

GRATER.

A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

Tender handed touch a nettle,
And it stings you for your pains,
Grasp it like a man of mettle,
And it soft as silk remains.

GRATIFICATION.

1. The act of pleasing.

They are incapable of any design above the present *gratification* of their palates.

2. Pleasure; delight.

How hardly is his will brought to change all its desires and aversions, and to renounce those *gratifications* in which he has been long us'd to place his happiness.

3. Reward; recompence. A low word.

TO GRATIFY.

1. To indulge; to please by compliance.

You flatter between the country and the court,
Nor *gratify* what'er the great desire,
Nor grudging give what publick needs require.

2. To delight; to please; to humour; to soothe.

But pride flood ready to prevent the blow;
For who would die to *gratify* a foe?
The captive generals to his car are ty'd;
The joyful citizens tumultuous tide
Echoing his glory, *gratify* his pride.

A palled appetite is humorous, and must be *gratified* with sauces rather than food.

At once they *gratify* their scent and taste,
While frequent cups prolong the rich repast.

A thousand little imperfections are very *gratifying* to curiosity, though not improving to the understanding.

3. To requite with a recompence: as, I'll gratify you for this trouble.

GRATINGLY. *adv.* [from *grate*.] Harshly; offensively.

GRATIS. *adv.* [Latin.] For nothing; without a recompence.

The people cry you mock them; and, of late,
When corn was given them *gratis*, you repin'd.

They sold themselves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav'st thyself away *gratis*, and I thank thee for thee.

The taking of use, though he judged lawful, yet never approved by practice, but lent still *gratis* both to friends and strangers.

Kindred are no welcome clients, where relation gives them a title to have advice *gratis*.

I scorned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though offered it *gratis* by those universities.

GRATITUDE.

1. Duty to benefactors.

That our renowned Rome, whose *gratitude* towards her deserving children is enroll'd, Should now eat up her own!

2. Desire to return benefits.

The debt immense of endless *gratitude*. *Gratitude* is properly a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, or the like.

GRATUITOUS.

1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit.

We mistake the *gratuitous* blessings of heaven for the fruits of our own industry.

2. Asserted without proof.

The second motive they had to introduce this *gratuitous* decimation of atoms, the same post gives us.

GRATUITOUSLY.

1. Without claim or merit.

2. Without proof.

I would know whence came this obliquity of direction, which they *gratuitously* tack to matter: this is to ascribe will and choice to these particles.

GRATUITY.

1. A present or acknowledgment; a free gift.

They might have pretended to comply with Ulysses, and dismissed him with a small *gratuity*.

He used every year to present us with his almanack, upon the score of some little *gratuity* we gave him.

TO GRATULATE.

1. To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy.

To gratify the good Andronicus, And *gratulate* his safe return to Rome.

The people will accept whom he admires.

—No farther than the Tower,
To *gratulate* the gentle princes there.
Since nature could behold so dire a crime,
I *gratulate* at least my native clime,
That such a land, which such a monster bore,
So far is distant from our Throned shore.

2. To declare joy for; to mention with expressions of joy.

Yet give thy jealous subjects leave to doubt,
Who this thy 'scape from rumour gratulate,
No less than if from peril; and devout,
Do beg thy ease unto thy after state. *Ben Jonson.*

GRATULATION. *n. f.* [*gratulus*, Latin.]
Salutations made by expressing joy;
expression of joy.

They are the first *gratulations* wherewith our
Lord and Saviour was joyfully received at his en-
trance into the world, by such as in their hearts,
arms, and bowels embraced him. *Hooker.*

The earth
Gave signs of *gratulation*, and each hill. *Milton.*

Your enjoyments, according to the standard of
a christian desire, require no addition: I shall
turn my wishes into *gratulations*, and, congratu-
lating their fulness, only wish their continuance. *South.*

GRATULATORY. *adj.* [from *gratulate*.]
Congratulatory; expressing congratula-
tion.

GRAVE, a final syllable in the names of
places, is from the Saxon *græp*, a grove
or cave. *Gibson's Camden.*

GRAVE. *n. f.* [*græp*, Saxon.] The
place in the ground in which the dead
are repositied.

Now it is the time of night,
That the graves, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his light;
In the church-way paths to glide. *Shakespeare.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome grave. *Milton.*

To walk upon the graves of our dead masters,
Is our own security. *Denham's Sophy.*

A flood of waters would overwhelm all those
fragments which the earth broke into, and bury
in one common grave all the inhabitants of the
earth. *Burnet.*

They were wont once a year to meet at the
graves of the martyrs; there solemnly to recite
their sufferings and triumphs, to praise their
virtues, to bless God for their pious examples,
for their holy lives and their happy deaths. *Nelson.*

GRAVE-CLOTHES. *n. f.* [*grave* and
clothes.] The dress of the dead.

But of such subtle subtilance and unfound,
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose grave-cloaths
were unbound. *Spenser.*

And he that was dead came forth, bound hand
and foot with grave-cloaths. *John.*

GRAVE-STONE. *n. f.* [*grave* and *stone*.]
The stone that is laid over the grave;
the monumental stone.

Timon, presently prepare thy grave;
Lye where the light foam of the sea may beat
Thy grave-stone daily. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

To GRAVE. *v. a.* *preter. grav'd*; *part.*
pass. grav'd. [*graver*, Fr. *graver*.]

1. To insculp; to carve a figure or in-
scription in any hard substance.

Cornice with bossy sculptures *graven*. *Milton.*
Later vows, oaths, or leagues can never blot
out those former *gravings* or characters, which
by just and lawful oaths were made upon their
souls. *King Charles.*

Thy sum of duty let two words contain;
O! may they *graven* in thy heart remain,
Be humble and be just. *Prior.*

2. To carve or form.

What profiteth the *graven* image, that the
maker thereof hath *graven* it? *Hebrews.*

3. To copy paintings upon wood or metal,
in order to be impress'd on paper.

The *gravers* can and ought to imitate the
bodies of the colours by the degrees of the lights
and shadows: 'tis impossible to give much
strength to what they *grave*, after the works of

the schools, without imitating in some sort the
colour of the objects. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

4. [from *grave*.] To entomb. Not in
use.

There's more gold:

Do you damn others, and let this damn you;
And ditches *grave* you all! *Shakespeare's Timon.*

5. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship.

Ainsworth.

To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate
on hard substances.

Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and
grave upon it. *Exodus.*

GRAVE. *adj.* [*grave*, Fr. *gravis*, Lat.]

1. Solemn; serious; sober; not gay; not
light or trifling.

To us more mature,
A glass that featur'd them; and to the *grave*,
A child that guided dotards. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

We should have else desir'd
Your good advice, which still hath been both
grave

And prosperous, in this day's council. *Shakespeare*

That *grave* awfulness, as in your best breed of
matrices, or elegance and pettiness, as in your
lesser dogs, are modes of beauty. *Mare.*

Even the *grave* and serious characters are dis-
tinguished by their several sorts of gravity. *Dryd.*

Youth on silent wings is flown;
Graver years come rolling on. *Prior.*

To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;
And to be *grave*, exceeds all power of face. *Pope.*

Fully-painting humour, *grave* himself,
Calls laughter forth. *Thomson.*

They have as much reason to pretend to, and
as much necessity to aspire after, the highest ac-
complishments of a christian and solid virtue, as
the *gravest* and wisest among christian philoso-
phers. *Law.*

2. Of weight; not futile; credible. Lit-
tle used.

The Roman state was of all others the most
celebrated for their virtue, as the *gravest* of their
own writers, and of strangers, do bear witness.
Grew's Cosmopol.

3. Not showy; not tawdry: as, a *grave*
suit of clothes.

4. Not sharp of sound; not acute.

Accent, in the Greek names and usage, seems
to have regarded the tone of the voice; the acute
accent raising the voice, in some syllables, to a
higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the
grave depressing it lower, and hath having some
emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder.*

GRAVEL. *n. f.* [*gravier*, French;
gravel, Dutch; *gravel*, Armorick.]

1. Hard sand; sand consisting of very
small pebble-stones.

Gravel consists of flints of all the usual sizes
and colours, of the several sorts of pebbles;
sometimes with a few pyrites, and other mineral
bodies, confusedly intermixed, and common
sand. *Woodward.*

His armour, all gilt, was so well handled, that
it shewed like a glittering sand and *gravel*, in-
terlaced with silver rivers. *Sidney.*

Proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each grain of *gravel*. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Providence permitted not the earth to spend
itself in bare *gravels* and pebbles, instead of quar-
ries of stones. *Mare.*

So deep, and yet so clear, we might behold
The *gravel* bottom, and that bottom gold. *Dryd.*

The upper garden at Kensington was at first
nothing but a *gravel* pit. *Spektator.*

Gravel walks are best for fruit-trees. *Mortimer.*

2. [*gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter
concreted in the kidneys.

If the stone is brittle it will often crumble, and
pass in the form of *gravel*: if the stone is too

big to pass, the best method is to come to a sort
of a composition or truce with it. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRAVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pave or cover with gravel.

Moss grown upon alleys, especially such as
be cold, and upon the north, as in divers ter-
races; and again, if they be much trodden, or if
they were at the first *gravelled*. *Bacon.*

2. To tickle in the sand.

William the conqueror, when he invaded this
island, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled*; and
one of his feet stuck to fast in the sand, that he
fell to the ground. *Camden.*

3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand;
to embarrass.

I would kiss before I spoke.

—Nay, you were better speak first, and when
you were *gravelled* for lack of matter you might
take occasion to kiss. *Shakespeare.*

The disease itself will *gravel* him to judge of
it; nor can there be any prediction made of it,
it is so sharp. *Howell.*

What work do our imaginations make with
eternity and immensity? and how are we *gravel-
led* by their cutting dilemmas? *Glanville.*

Mat, who was nere a little *gravelled*,
Took up his nose, and would have cavill'd. *Prior.*

4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot
with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRAVELES. *adj.* [from *grave*.] Want-
ing a tomb; unburied.

My brave Egyptians all,
By the discarding of this pelleted form,
Lie *graveless*. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

GRAVELLY. *adj.* [*graveloux*, French;
from *gravel*.] Full of gravel; abound-
ing with gravel; consisting of gravel.

There are some natural spring waters that will
inapudate wood; so that you shall see one piece
of wood, whereof the part above the water shall
continue wood, and the part under the water
shall be turned into a *gravelly* stone. *Bacon.*

If you live in a consumptive air, make choice
of the more open, high, dry, and *gravelly* part
of it. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

GRAVELY. *adv.* [from *grave*.]

1. Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without
lightness or mirth.

Thou stand'st

Gravelly in doubt when to hold them wife. *Milton.*

A girl longs to tell her confidant that she hopes
to be married in a little time, and asks her very
gravelly what she would have her to do. *Spektator.*

Wisdom's above suspecting wiles;
The queen of learning *gravelly* smiles. *Swift.*

A formal story was very *gravelly* carried to his
excellency, by some zealous members. *Swift.*

Is 't not enough the blockhead scarce can read,
But must he wisely look, and *gravelly* plead? *Young.*

2. Without gaudiness or show.

GRA'VENESE. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] Seri-
ousness; solemnity and sobriety of be-
haviour.

Youth no less becomes

The light and careless livery that it wears,
Than settled age his fables, and his weeds

Importing health and *gravenease*. *Shakespeare.*

But yet beware of counsels when too full;
Number makes long disputes and *gravenease* dull. *Denham.*

GRA'VOLENT. *adj.* [*graveolent*, Latin.]
Strong scented.

GRA'VE. *n. f.* [*graveur*, French; from
grave.]

1. One whose business is to inscribe or
carve upon hard substances; one who
copies pictures upon wood or metal to
be impress'd on paper.

If he makes a design to be graved, he is to remember that the graver disposes not their colours as the painters do; and that, by consequence, he must take occasion to find the reason of his design in the natural shadows of the figures, which he has disposed to cause the effect. *Dryd.*

2. The style or tool used in graving.

With all the care wherewith I tried upon it the known ways of softening gravers, I could not soften this. *Boyle.*

The toilsome hours in different labour slide,
Some work the file, and some the graver guide.

Gay's Fun.

GRAVIDITY. *n. f.* [*gravidus*, Latin.]

Pregnancy; state of being with child.

Women, obstructed, have not always the fore-mentioned symptoms: in those the signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

GRA'VING. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] Carved work.

Skillful to work in gold; also to grave any manner of graving, and to find out every device which shall be put to him. *Chenier.*

To GRAVITATE. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Latin.] To tend to the centre of attraction.

Those who have nature's steps with care pursued,

That matter is with active force endued,
That all its parts magnetick pow'r exert,
And to each other *gravitate*, assert. *Blackmore.*

That subtle matter must be of the same substance with all other matter, and as much as is comprehended within a particular body must *gravitate* jointly with that body. *Bentley.*

GRAVITATION. *n. f.* [from *gravitate*.] Act of tending to the centre.

The most considerable phenomenon belonging to the terrestrial bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and press towards its centre. *Bentley.*

When the loose mountain trembles from on high,

Shall *gravitation* cease, if you go by? *Pope.*

GRA'VITY. *n. f.* [*gravis*, Latin; *gravité*, French.]

1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

That quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre, accelerating their motion the nearer they approach towards it, true philosophy has shewn to be unobscurable by any hypothesis, and resolved it into the immediate will of the Creator. Of all bodies, considered within the confines of any fluid, there is a twofold *gravity*, true and absolute, and vulgar or comparative: absolute *gravity* is the whole force by which any body tends downwards; but the relative or vulgar is the excess of *gravity* in one body above the specifick *gravity* of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards more than the ambient fluid doth. *Quincy.*

Bodies do swim or sink in different liquors, according to the tenacity or *gravity* of those liquors which are to support them. *Brown.*

Though this increase of density may at great distances be exceeding slow, yet if the elastic tone of this medium be exceeding great, it may suffice to impel bodies from the denser parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that power which we call *gravity*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt.

No man could ever have thought this reasonable, that had intended thereby only to punish the injury committed, according to the *gravity* of the fact. *Hooker.*

3. Seriousness; solemnity.

There is not a white hair on your face but should have its effect of *gravity*. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*
Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear,
But all be buried in his *gravity*. *Shakespeare.*

For the advocates and council that plead,
patience and *gravity* of bearing is an essential part of justice. *Bacon.*

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renown'd.

Dryden's Æn.

The emperors often jested on their rivals or predecessors, but their minds still maintained their *gravity*. *Addison.*

He will tell you with great *gravity*, that it is a dangerous thing for a man that has been used to get money, ever to leave it off. *Low.*

GRA'VY. *n. f.* The serous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire.

Meat we love half raw, with the blood trickling down from it, delicately terming it the *gravy*, which in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

There may be stronger broth made of vegetables than of any *gravy* soup. *Arbutnot.*

GRAY. *adj.* [gray, Saxon; grau, Danish; grau, Dutch.]

1. White with a mixture of black.

They left me then, when the gray headed even,
Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed,
Rose from the handmill wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton.*

These gray and dun colours may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks, and by consequence differ from perfect whites, not in species of colours, but only in degree of luminousness. *Newton.*

2. White or hoary with old age.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be gray; as is seen in men, though some earlier and some later; in horses, that are dipped and turn white; in old squirrels that turn grilly, and many others. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thou hast neither forsaken me now I am become gray headed, nor suffered me to forsake thee in the late days of temptation. *Walton.*

Anon.

Gray headed men and grave, with warriours mix'd,

Assenble. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The restoration of gray hairs to juvenility, and renewing the exhausted marrow, may be effected. *Glanville's Scaphis.*

Gray headed infant! and in vain grown old!
Art thou to learn that in another's gold
Lie charms resistless? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

We most of us are grown gray headed in our dear master's service. *Addison's Spectator.*

Her gray hair'd synods damning books unread,
And Bacon trembling for his brazen head. *Pope.*

3. Dark like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes.

Our women's names are more gracious than their Castles, that is, gray eyed. *Camden.*

The gray ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,

Chequ'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shakespeare.*

I'll say you gray is not the morning's eye;

'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shaksp.*

Soon as the gray ey'd morning streaks the skies,

And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies. *Gay's Trivia.*

GRAY. *n. f.* A gray colour.

Down sunk the sun, the closing hour of day
Came onward, mantled o'er with dusky gray. *Parrel.*

GRAY. *n. f.* A badger.

Ainsworth.

GRAYBEARD. *n. f.* [gray and beard.]

An old man: in contempt.

Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I.
—Graybeard, thy love duth freeze. *Shakespeare.*

Have I in conquest stretch mine arm so far,
To be afraid to tell graybeards the truth? *Shaksp.*

GRAYLING. *n. f.* [*thymallus*.] The umber, a fish.

The grayling lives in such rivers as the trout does, and is usually taken with the same baits,

and after the same manner: he is of a fine shape,

his flesh white, and his teeth, those little ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not so general a bith as the trout, nor so good to eat.

Walton's Angler.

GRA'YNESS. *n. f.* [from gray.] The quality of being gray.

To GRAZE. *v. n.* [from *gras*.]

1. To eat grass; to feed on grass.

The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes graze, and my lambs suck. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. *Shakespeare.*

Leaving in the fields his grazing cows,
He fought himself some hospitable house. *Dryd.*

The more ignoble throng

Attend their stately steps, and slowly graze along. *Dryden.*

2. To supply grass.

Physicians advise their patients to remove into airs which are plain champagnes, but grazing, and not overgrown with heath. *Bacon.*

The fowls must be kept so as the water may not stay too long in the spring; for then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never graze to purpose that year. *Bacon.*

A third sort of grazing ground is that near the sea, which is commonly very rich land. *Mortimer.*

3. To move on devouring.

As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually grazed. *Bacon.*

4. [from *razer*, Fr.] To touch lightly.

Mark then abounding valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,
Killing in relapse of mortality. *Shaksp. Henry v.*

To GRAZE. *v. a.*

1. To tend grazing cattle; to set cattle to feed on grass.

Jacob graz'd his uncle Laban's sheep. *Shaksp.*
O happy man, faith he, that, lo! I see
Grazing his cattle in those pleasant fields,
If he but know his good! *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. To feed upon.

I was at first as other beasts, that graze
The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low. *Milton.*

Their steeds around,
Free from their harness, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

Some graze their land 'till christmas, and some longer. *Mortimer.*

This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep
His scaly flocks that graze the wat'ry deep. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The lambs with wolves shall graze the verdant mead. *Pope.*

3. To supply with grass.

He hath a house and barn in repair, and a field or two to graze his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Swift.*

GRA'ZER. *n. f.* [from *graze*.] One that grazes or feeds on grass.

His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the mossy turf
Sufficient: after them the cackling goose,
Close grazer, finds wherewith to ease her want. *Philips.*

GRA'ZIER. *n. f.* [from *graze*.] One who feeds cattle.

All graziers prefer their cattle from meaner pastures to better. *Bacon.*

Gentle peace, which filleth the husbandman's barns, the grazer's folds, and the tradesman's shop. *Howel.*

His confusion increased when he found the alderman's farmer to be a grazer. *Spectator.*

Of agriculture the desolation made in the country by engrossing graziers, and the great yearly importation of corn from England, are lamentable instances under what discountenance it lies. *Swift.*

GREASE. *n. f.* [*graisse*, French.]

GRE

1. The soft part of the fat; the oily or unctuous part of animals.

Grease, that's sweaten
From the murtherer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To take out a spot of *grease* they use a coal
upon brown paper. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thou hop'st, with sacrifice of oxen slain,
To compass wealth, and bribe the god of gain
To give thee flocks and herds, with large en-
crease;

Fool! to expect them from a bullock's *grease*.

A girdle, foul with *grease*, binds his obscene
attire. *Dryden.*

2. [In horsemanship.] A swelling and gourdiness of the legs, which happens to a horse after a journey, or by standing long in the stable.

To GREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear or anoint with grease.

2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents.

Envy not the store
Of the *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor.
Dryden's Persius.

GREASINESS. *n. f.* [from *grease*.] Oiliness; fatness.

Upon the moist of these stones, after they are
cut, there appears always, as it were, a kind of
greasiness or unctuousity. *Boyle.*

GREASY. *adj.* [from *grease*.]

1. Oily; fat; unctuous.

The fragments, scraps, the bits and *greasy* re-
liquies

Of her o'ercreaten faith. *Shakespeare.*

2. Smeared with grease.

Even the lewd rabble
Govern'd their roaring throats, and grumbled
pity:

I could have hugg'd the *greasy* rogues: they
pleased me. *Orway.*

Buy thee, and see that they be big-boned,
and have a lusty, *greasy*, well curled close wool.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

3. Fat of body; bulky: in reproach.

Let 's consult together against this *greasy*
knight. *Shakespeare.*

GREAT. *adj.* [great, Saxon; groot, Dutch.]

1. Large in bulk or number.

Judas one of the twelve came, and with him
a *great* multitude with swords and staves. *Mat.*
All these cities were fenced with high walls,
gates and bars, besides unwalled towns a *great*
many. *Deuteronomy.*

Elemental air diffus'd
In circuit to the uttermost convex
Of this *great* round. *Milton.*

And God created the *great* whales. *Milton.*

A dungeon horrible, on all sides round,
As one *great* furnace flam'd. *Milton.*

The tallest pine

Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some *great* admiral. *Milton.*

2. Having any quality in a high degree.

There were they in *great* fear. *Psalms.*

Their pow'r was *great*. *Milton.*

Great triumph and rejoicing was in heav'n. *Milton.*

Charms such as thine, inimitably *great*

He only could express. *Bacon.*

3. Having number or bulk, relative or comparative.

The idea of so much is positive and clear: the
idea of *greater* is also clear, but it is but a com-
parative idea. *Locke.*

4. Considerable in extent or duration.

Thou hast spoken of thy servants house for a
great while to come. *2 Samuel.*

5. Important; weighty.

GRE

Make sure
Her favours to thee, and the *great* oath take
With which the blest gods assurance make. *Chapman.*

Many
Have broke their backs with laying manors on
them,

For this *great* journey. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

What is low raise and support,

That to the height of this *great* argument

I may assert eternal Providence,

And vindicate the ways of God to men. *Milton.*

On some *great* charge employ'd

He seem'd, or fix'd in cogitation deep. *Milton.*

By experience of this *great* event,

In arms not worse. *Milton.*

After silence then,

And summons read, the *great* consult began. *Milton.*

And though this be a *great* truth, if it be im-
partially confided, yet it is also a *great* paradox

to men of corrupt minds and vicious practices. *Tillotson.*

6. Chief; principal.

Hear the king's pleasure, cardinal, who com-
mands you

To render up the *great* seal presently. *Shakespeare.*

7. Venerable; adorable; awful.

Thou first art wont God's *great* authentick will,

Interpreter, through highest heav'n to bring. *Milton.*

8. Wonderful; marvellous.

Great things, and full of wonder. *Milton.*

9. Of high rank; of large power.

Such men as he be never at heart's ease,

Whilst they behold a *greater* than themselves. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Worthiest by being good,

Far more than *great* or high. *Milton.*

Of all the *great* how few

Are just to heav'n, and to their promise true! *Pope's Odyssey.*

Misfortune made the throne her seat,

And none could be unhappy but the *great*. *Rowe.*

Despise the force of state,

The sober follies of the wife and *great*. *Pope.*

The marble tombs that rise on high,

Whose dead in vaulted arches lie;

These, all the poor remains of state,

Adorn the rich, or praise the *great*. *Parrot.*

10. General; extensive in consequence or influence.

Proflick humour softning all her globe,

Fermented the *great* mother to conceive. *Milton.*

11. Illustrious; eminent; noble; excellent.

O Lord, thou art *great*, and thy name is
great in might. *Jeremiah.*

The *great* Creator thus repl'd.

The *great* Son return'd

Victorious with his taints. *Milton.*

Fair angel, thy desire that tends to know

The work of God, thereby to glorify

The *great* work-master, tends to no excess

That reaches blame. *Milton.*

Great are thy works, Jehovah, infinite

Thy pow'r! what thought can measure thee, or
tongue

Relate thee! *greater* now in thy return,

Than from the giant angels: thee that day

Thy thunders magnified, but to create

Is *greater* than created to destroy. *Milton.*

The *great* luminary,

Above the vulgar constellations thick,

That from his lonely eye keep distance due,

Depends light from far. *Milton.*

Here Cato grac'd with both Minerva's throne,

Cesar, the world's *great* ruler, and his own. *Pope.*

Scipio,

Great in his triumphs, in retirement *great*. *Pope.*

12. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien.

Such Diets was; with such becoming state,

Amidst the crowd, she walks serenely *great*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

GRE

13. Magnanimous; generous; high minded.

In her every thing was goodly and stately: yet
so, that it might seem that *great* mindedness was
but the ancient-leader to the humbleness. *Sidney.*

14. Opulent; sumptuous; magnificent.

Not Babylon,

Nor *great* Alcairo, such magnificence

Equall'd in all then glories. *Milton.*

He diddained not to appear at *great* tables and
festival entertainments. *Stetbury.*

15. Intellectually great; sublime.

This new created world, how good, how fair,

Answering his *great* idea. *Milton.*

16. Swelling; proud.

Solyman perceived that Vienna was not to be
won with words, nor the defendants to be dis-
courage'd with *great* looks; wherefore he began

to batter the walls. *Kneller.*

17. Familiar; much acquainted. A low

word.

Those that would not censure, or speak ill of

a man immediately, will talk more boldly of

those that are *great* with them, and thereby

wound their honour. *Bacon.*

18. Pregnant; teeming.

His eyes sometimes even *great* with tears.

Sidney.

Their bellies *great*

With swelling vanity, bring forth deceit. *Sandys.*

This fly, for most he stings in heat of day,

From cattle *great* with young keep thee away. *May's Virgil.*

19. It is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity: as *great* grandson is the son of my grandson.

I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our

language, that our *great-great* grandfines

tongue came out of Persia. *Camden.*

What we call *great-great* grandfather they called

forthafader. *Camden's Remains.*

Their holyday-cloaths go from father to son,

and are seldom worn out till the second or third

generation; so that 'tis common enough to see a

countryman in the doublet and breeches of his

great grandfather. *Addison.*

20. Hard; difficult; grievous. A pro-

verbial expression.

It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good

natured and meek persons. *Taylor's Devotion.*

- GREAT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump.

To let out thy harvest by *great* or by day,

Let this by experience lead thee the way,

By *great* will deceive thee with ling'ring it out,

By day will dispatch. *Tupper's Husbandry.*

It were behavelful, for the strength of the

navy, that no ships should be build'd by the

great; for by daily experience they are found to

be weak and imperfect. *Railigh's Essay.*

He did at length so many slain forget,

And lost the tale, and took them by the *great*. *Dryd.*

Carpenters build an house by the *great*, and

are agreed for the sum of money. *Morse.*

I set aside one day in a week for lovers, and

interpret by the *great* for any gentlewoman who

is turned of sixty. *Addison.*

- GREATBELLED. *adj.* [great and belly.]

Pregnant; teeming.

Greatbellied women,

That had not half a week to go, like rams

In the old time of war, would shake the press. *Shakespeare.*

A *greatbellied* woman, walking through the

city in the day-time, had her child struck out of

her womb, and carried half a furlong from her. *Wilkins' Math. Magic.*

- To GREATEN. *v. a.* [from *great*.] To

aggrandize; to enlarge; to magnify.

Little used.

After they fought to *greaten* themselves in Italy

itself, using strangers for the commanders of their

armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all

their goodly countries. *Rubigh.*

A favourite's business is to please his king, a minister's to *greaten* and exalt him. *Ken.*
GREATHEARTED. *adj.* [*great* and *heart*.] High-spirited; undejected.
 The earl, as *greathearted* as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred. *Clarendon.*

GRE'ATLY. *adv.* [from *great*.]

1. In a great degree.
 Thy sorrow I will *greatly* multiply. *Milton.*
2. Nobly; illustriously.
 Yet London, empress of the northern clime,
 By as high fate thou *greatly* didst expire. *Dryden.*
3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.
 Where are these bold intrepid sons of war,
 That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe,
 And to their general send a brave defiance? *Addison's Cato.*

GREATNESS. *n. f.* [from *great*.]

1. Largeness of quantity or number.
 We can have no positive idea of any space or duration, which is not made up of and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the *greatness* of these sort of quantities. *Locke.*
2. Comparative quantity.
 All absent good does not, according to the *greatness* it has, or is acknowledged to have, cause pain equal to that *greatness*, as all pain causes desire equal to itself; because the absence of good is not always a pain, as the presence of pain is. *Locke.*

3. High degree of any quality.

Zeal, in duties, should be proportioned to the *greatness* of the reward, and the certainty. *Rogers.*

4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.

The most servile flattery is lodged most easily in the gruffest capacity; for there ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to *greatness*, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty. *Sidney.*

Farewel, a long farewel to all my *greatness*. *Shakespeare.*

So many
 As will to *greatness* dedicate themselves. *Shaksp.*
 I beg your *greatness* not to give the law
 In other realms; but beaten, to withdraw. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Approaching *greatness* met him with her charms
 Of pow'r and future state;
 He took her from his arms. *Dryden.*
 Themistocles raised the Athenians to their *greatness* at sea, which he thought to be the true and constant interest of that commonwealth. *Swift.*

5. Swelling pride; affected state.

My lord would have you know, that it is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon.*

6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.
Greatness of mind and nobleness their feat
 Build in her loveliest. *Milton.*

7. Grandeur; state; magnificence.

Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught,
 As brings all brooding before your thought. *Pope.*

GRAVE. *n. f.* [*græf*, Saxon.] A grove. *Spenser.*

Yet when there haps a honey-fall,
 We'll lick the shrub leaves,
 And tell the bees that theirs is gall
 To that upon the *graves*. *M. Drayton.*

GRAVES. *n. f.* [from *græves*, French.] Armour for the legs; a sort of boots. It wants the singular number.

He had *graves* of brass upon his legs. *1 Sam.*
 A shield make for him, and a helm, fair *graves*, and cures such
 As may renown thy workmanship, and honour him as much. *Chapman's Iliads.*

GRÆCISM. *n. f.* [*græcismus*, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.

GREE. *n. f.* [*gré*, French; probably from *gratia*.] Good-will; favour; good graces.

And falling her before on lowly knee,
 To her makes present of his service teen,
 Which she accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*. *Spenser.*

GREECE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *degrees*.] It is written likewise *greece* or *grice*.
 A sight of steps. Obsolete.

Ev'ry *greece* of fortune
 Is smother'd by that below. *Shakespeare.*
 After the procession, the king himself remaining seated in the quire, the lord archbishop, upon the *greece* of the quire, made a long oration. *Baron's Henry VII.*

GRE'EDILY. *adv.* [from *greedy*.] Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with keen appetite or desire.

Greedy the engorg'd without restraint. *Milton.*
 He swallow'd it as *greedy*
 As parched earth drinks rain. *Denham.*
 Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of poisonous juice,
 Wild hunger seeks; and to prolong our breath,
 We *greedy* devour our certain death. *Dryden.*

GRE'DINESS. *n. f.* [from *greedy*.] Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.

Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*. *Shakespeare.*
 Thither with all *greediness* of affection are they gone, and there they intend to sup. *Shakespeare.*
 If thou wert the wolf, thy *greediness* would afflict thee. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
 I with the same *greediness* did seek,
 As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek. *Denham.*

GRE'EDY. *adj.* [*græbix*, Sax. *grædig*, Danish; *grēig*, Dutch.]

1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.
 As a lion that is *greedy* of his prey. *Psalms.*
 Be not unsatiable in any dainty thing, nor too *greedy* upon meats. *Ecclesi.*

He made the *greedy* ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

2. Eager; vehemently desirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill sense.

Greedy to know, as is the mind of man,
 Their cause of death, swift to the fire the ran. *Fairfax.*
 The ways of every one that is *greedy* of gain. *Proverbs.*

Stern look'd the fiend, as frustrate of his will,
 Not half suffic'd, and *greedy* yet to kill. *Dryden.*
 While the reaper fills his *greedy* hands,
 And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands. *Dryden's Virgil.*

How fearful would he be of all *greedy* and unjust ways of raising their fortune? *Law.*

GREEN. *adj.* [*grun*, German; *groen*, Dutch.]

1. Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is said to be most favourable to the sight.

The general colour of plants is green, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greenish primrose, but it is pale and scarce a green. *Bacon.*
 Groves for ever green. *Pope.*

2. Pale; sickly: from which we call the maid's disease the *green-sickness*, or *chlorosis*. Like it is *Sappho's* *χλωροσίνη νόσος*.

Was the hope drunk
 Wherein you dress'd yourself? Hath it slept since?
 And wakes it now to look so green and pale
 At what it did so freely? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 There's never any of these demure boys come to any proof: they fall into a kind of male *green-sickness*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Till the *green-sickness* and love's force betray'd
 To death's remorseless arms th' unhappy maid. *Garrick.*

3. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed: from trees in spring.

If I have any where said a *green* old age, I have Virgil's authority; *Sed cruda doo viridisque senectus.* *Dryden.*

4. New; fresh: as, a *green* wound.

The door is open, sir; there lies your way:
 You may be jogging while your boots are *green*. *Shakespeare.*

Griefs are *green*;
 And all thy friends, which thou must make thy friends,
 Have but their stings and teeth newly taken out. *Shakespeare.*

In a vault,
 Where bloody Tybalt, yet but *green* in earth,
 Lies festering in his blood. *Shakespeare.*

A man that studieth revenge keepeth his own wounds *green*, which otherwise would heal and do well. *Bacon's Essay.*

I might dilate on the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party, but those are invidious topics, too *green* in our remembrance. *Dryden.*

5. Not dry.

If a spark of error have thus far prevailed falling even where the wood was *green*, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts; must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are of themselves as dry fuel, apt beforehand unto tumults? *Hooker's Dedication.*

Being an olive tree
 Which late he fell'd; and being *green*, must he Made lighter for his manage. *Chapman.*

Of fragility the cause is an impotency to be extended, and therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so dry wood is more fragil than *green*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If you but consider a piece of *green* wood burning in a chimney, you will readily discern, in the disband'd parts of it, the four elements.

The *green* do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, so heated, give fire to the *green*. *Montaigne.*

6. Not roasted; half raw.

Under this head we may rank those words which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable far-fetched analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say the meat is *green* when it is half roasted. *Warburton.*

7. Unripe; immature; young: because fruits are *green* before they are ripe.

My failed days,
 When I was *green* in judgment, cold in blood! *Shakespeare.*

O charming youth, in the first opening page;
 So many graces in to *green* an age. *Dryden.*

You'll find a difference
 Between the promise of his *greenest* days,
 And these he masters now. *Shakespeare.*

If you would fat *green* geese, shut them up when they are about a month old. *Naturalist.*

Stubble geese at Michaelmas are seen
 Upon the spit, neat May produces *green*. *King's Cookery.*

GREEN. *n. f.*

1. The green colour; green colour of different shades.

Her mother hath intended,
 That, quaint in *green*, she shall be lookt on'd. *Shakespeare.*

But with your presence cheer'd, they scale to mount,
 And waiks wear fresher *green* at your return. *Dryden.*

Cinnabar illuminated by this beam, appears of the same red colour as in day light; and as the lens you intercept the *green* making and blue making rays, its redness will become more full and lively. *Newton's Opticks.*

GRE

Let us but consider the two colours of yellow and blue; if they are mingled together in any considerable proportion, they make a green.

Watts's Logic.

2. A gruffly plain.

For this down-trodden equity, we tread
In warlike march these greens before your town

Shakespeare

O'er the smooth enamell'd green,
Where no print of step hath been,
Follow me as I sing

Milton.

The young Lamia, fairer to be seen
Than the fair lily on the flow'ry green.

Dryden.

3. Leaves; branches; wreaths.

With greens and flow'rs recruit their empty
hives,
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives.

Dryden's Virgil.

Ev'ry brow with cheerful green is crown'd;
The feasts are doubled, and the bowls go round.

Dryden.

The fragrant green I seek, my brows to bind.

Dryden.

To GREEN. v. a. [from the noun.] To make green. A low word.

Great spring before
Green'd all the year; and fruits and blossoms
blush'd

In social sweetness on the self-same bough.

Thompson's Spring.

GRE'ENBROOM. n. f. [*cytiso genifera*, Lat.] A shrub.

Miller.

GRE'ENCLOTH. n. f. A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the king's household, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court-royal; and for correcting all the servants that shall offend.

Dict.

For the green cloth law, take it in the largest
sense, I have no opinion of it.

Bacon.

GRE'ENEYED. adj. [green and eye.] Having eyes coloured with green.

Doubtful thoughts, and rath' embac'd despair,
And shudd'ring fear, and greeney'd jealousy.

Shakespeare.

GRE'ENFINCH. n. f. [*chloris*.] A kind of bird.

The chaffinch, greenfinch, dormouse, and other
small birds, are injurious to some fruits.

Mortimer.

GRE'ENFISH. n. f. [*afellus*, Latin.] A kind of fish.

Ainsworth.

GRE'ENGAGE. n. f. A species of plum.

GRE'ENHOUSE. n. f. [green and house.] A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, which
you may know by the freezing of a moistened
cloth set in your greenhouse, kindle some charcoal.

Evelyn's Calendar.

Sometimes our road led us into several hollow
apartments among the rocks and mountains, that
look like so many natural greenhouses, as being
always shaded with a great variety of trees and
shrubs that never lose their verdure.

Addison.

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than
the finest orangery or artificial greenhouse.

Speck.

GRE'ENISH. adj. [from green.] Somewhat green; tending to green.

With gony greenish locks, all loose, unt'y'd,
As each had been a bird.

Spenser.

Of this order the green of all vegetables seems
to be, partly by reason of the intenseness of their
colours, and partly because, when they wither,
some of them turn to a greenish yellow.

Newton.

GRE'ENLY. adv. [from green.]

1. With a greenish colour.
2. Newly; freshly.
3. Immaturely.
4. Wanly; timidly. Not in use.

GRE

Kate, I cannot look greenly, nor gasp out my
eloquence; nor have I cunning in prostitution.

Shakespeare's Henry v.

GRE'ENNESS. n. f. [from green.]

1. The quality of being green; viridity; viridiness.

About it grew such sort of trees, as either ex-
cellency of fruit, stateliness of growth, continual
greenness on poetical fancies have made at any
time famous.

Sidney.

In a meadow, though the meer grass and
greenness delights, yet the variety of flowers doth
heighten and beautify.

Ben Jonson.

My reason, which discourses on what it finds
in my phantasy, can consider greenness by itself,
or mellowness, or sweetness, or coldness, singly
and alone by itself.

Digby on Bodies.

2. Immaturity; unripeness.

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature
were excused by the greenness of his youth, which
took all the fault upon itself, loved a private
man's wife.

Sidney.

3. Freshness; vigour.

Take the picture of a man in the greenness and
vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and
declension of his drooping years, and you will
scarce know it to belong to the same person.

South.

4. Newness.

GRE'ENSICKNESS. n. f. [green and sick-ness.] The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.

Sour cruciations, and a craving appetite, es-
pecially of terrestrial and absorbent substances,
are the case of girls in the greensickness.

Arbutnot.

GRE'ENSWARD. } n. f. [green and sword; GRE'ENSWORD. } of the same original with swarb.] The turf on which grass grows.

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever
ran on the greensward.

Shakespeare.

After break their fast
On greensward ground, a cool and grateful taste.

Dryden.

In shallow soils all is gravel within a few inches;
and sometimes in low ground a thin greensward,
and sloughy underneath; which ball turns all into
bog.

Swift.

GRE'ENWEED. n. f. [green and weed.] Diers weed.

GRE'ENWOOD. n. f. [green and wood.] A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer. It is sometimes used as one word.

Among wild herbs under the greenwood shade.

Fairfax.

It happen'd on a summer's holiday,
That to the greenwood shade he took his way;
For Cymon thung'd the church.

Dryden.

To GREET. v. a. [grator, Latin; gnetan, Saxon.]

1. To address at meeting.

I think if men, which in these places live,
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,
They would like strangers greet themselves.

Donne.

I would gladly go,
To greet my Pallas with such news below.

Dryden's Æneid.

2. To address in whatever manner.

My noble partner
You greet with present grace, and great predi-
cation;

To me you speak not.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,
And mark my greeting well; for what I speak,
My body shall make good.

Shakespeare's Richard II.

3. To salute in kindness or respect.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to greet
you

—God bless your grace with health and happy
days.

Shakespeare.

GRE

Now the herald lark

Left his ground nest, high tower'ing to defery
The morn's approach, and greet her with his song.

Milton.

Once had the early matrons run
To greet her of a lovely son.

Milton.

The sea's our own; and now all nations greet,
With bending sails, each vessel of our fleet.

Waller.

Thus pale they meet, their eyes with fury burn;
None greets; for none the greening will return;
But in dumb furliness, each arm'd with care,
His foe profess, as brother of the war.

Dryden.

4. To congratulate.

His lady, seeing all that channel from far,
Approach in haste to greet his victorie.

Spenser.

5. To pay compliments at a distance.

The king's a-bed,
And sent great largess to your officers:
This diamond he greets your wife withal,
By the name of most kind hostess.

Shakespeare.

6. To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. Not much in use.

Your haste
Is now urg'd on you.

Shakespeare.

To GREET. v. n. To meet and salute.

There greet in silence, as the dead are wont,
And sleep in peace.

Shakespeare.

Such was that face on which I dwell with joy,
Ere Greece assembled them'd the tides to Troy;
But parting then for that detested shore,
Our eyes, unhappy I never greeted more.

Pope.

GRE'ETER. n. f. [from the verb.] He who greets.

GRE'ETING. n. f. [from greet.] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance.

I from him
Give you all greetings, that a king, as friend,
Can send his brother.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

GREEZE. n. f. [Otherwise written grece. See GREECE, or GRIEZE, or GRICE; from degrees.] A flight of steps; a step.

GRE'GAL. adj. [greg, gregis, Latin.] Belonging to a flock.

Dict.

GREGA'RIOUS. adj. [gregarius, Latin.] Going in flocks or herds, like sheep or partridges.

No birds of prey are gregarious.

Ray.

GRE'MIAL. adj. [gremium, Latin.] Pertaining to the lap.

Dict.

GRENADE. n. f. [from pomum granatum, Latin.] A little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, is set on fire by means of a small fuse fastened to the touchhole; as soon as it is kindled, the case flies into many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand near.

Harri.

GRE'NADIER. n. f. [grenadier, French, from grenade.] A tall footsoldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment: such men being employed to throw grenades.

Peace allays the shepherd's fear
Of wearing cap of grenadier.

Gay's Pastoral.

GRENA'DO. n. f. See GRENADE.

Yet to express a Scot, to play that prize,
Not all those mouth grenades can suffice.

Clarendon.

You may as well try to quench a flaming gre-
nade with a shell of fair water as hope to succeed.

Watts.

GRE'UT. n. f. A kind of fossil body.

A sort of tin ore, with its grent; that is, a
congeries of crystals, or spunks of spar, of the

signess of bay salt, and of a brown shining colour immersed therein. *Cress's Museum.*

GREW. The preterit of *grow*.

The pleasing talk he fails not to renew;
Soft and more soft at every touch it grew. *Dryden.*

GREY. *adj.* [*gris*, French. More properly written *gray*.] See **GRAY**.

This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I spar'd at suit of his grey beard. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Our green youth copies what grey sinners act;
When venerable age commends the fact. *Dryden.*

GREYHOUND. *n. f.* [*grühund*, Saxon.] A tall fleet dog that chases in sight.

First may a truly greyhound transfuse himself into a tyger. *Sidney.*

So, on the downs we see, near Wilton fair,
A hail'd hare from greedy greyhounds go. *Sidney.*

Th' impatient greyhound, slips from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe to catch the fearful hare. *Dryden.*

GRICE. *n. f.*

1. A little pig. *Gouldman.*

2. A step or greeze.

No, not a grice;

This a step to love. *Shakspeare. Twelfth Night.*

TO GRIDE. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Italian.] To cut; to make way by cutting. A word elegant, but not in use.

His poignant spear he thrust with puissant sway,
That through his thigh the mortal steel did gride. *Spenser.*

So fore

The griding sword, with discontinuous wound,
Pais'd through him! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

GRIDELIN. *n. f.* A colour mixed of white and red.

The ladies dress'd in rich fymars were seen,
Of Florence fatten, flow'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy gridelin. *Dryden's Fables.*

GRIDIRON. *n. f.* [*grind*, Islandick, a grate, and *iron*.] A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.

He had added two bars to the gridiron. *Spenser.*

GRIEF. *n. f.* [from *grieve*; *griff*, Welsh, probably from the English.]

1. Sorrow; trouble for something past.

I will instruct my sorrows to be proud;
For grief is proud, and makes his owner stout. *Shakspeare.*

Wringing of the hands, knocking the breast, are but the ceremonies of sorrow, the pomp and ostentation of an effeminate grief, which speak not so much the greatness of the misery as the smallness of the mind. *South.*

The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for grief of it. *Addison.*

2. Grievance; harm. [*grief*, French.]

Not in use.

'Be factious for redress of all these griefs,
And I will set this foot of mine as far
As who goes farthest. *Shakspeare.*

The king hath sent to know
The nature of your griefs, and whereupon
You conjure from the breast of civil peace
Such bold hostility? *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

3. Pain; disease. Obsolete.

GRIEVANCE. *n. f.* [from *grief*.]

1. A state of uneasiness. Out of use.

2. The cause of uneasiness. Used of such causes as are the effects of human conduct.

What remedy can be found against grievances, but to bring religion into countenance, and encourage those who, from the hope of future reward, and dread of future punishment, will be moved to justice and integrity? *Swift.*

TO GRIEVE. *v. a.* [*griever*, French; *griever*, Flemish; *gravis*, Latin.]

1. To afflict; to hurt.

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men. *Luke.*

Forty years long was I grieved with this generation. *Psalms.*

It repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it grieved him at his heart. *Gen.*

Grief'd at the thought, he vow'd his whole endeavour

Should be to close those breaches. *Rowe.*

2. To make sorrowful.

When one man kills another, thinking that he killeth a wild beast; if the same man remembereth afterwards what he hath done, and is not grieved for the fact, in this case he hath sinned; because his not grieving is offensive unto God, though the fact were merely besides his will. *Perkins.*

TO GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for something past; to mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends. It has sometimes *at* and sometimes *for* before the cause of grief: perhaps *at* is proper before our misfortunes, and *for* before our faults.

Do not you grieve at this. *Shakspeare.*

How didst thou grieve then, Adam, to behold

The end of all thy offspring and to sad. *Milton.*

With equal mind what happens let us bear;
Nor joy nor grieve too much for things beyond our care. *Dryden.*

GRIEVINGLY. *adv.* [from *grieve*.] In sorrow; sorrowfully.

Grievingly, I think,

The peace between the French and us not values
The cost that did conclude it. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

GRIEVOUS. *adj.* [*gravis*, Latin; or from *To grieve*.]

1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born.

To the death, as the apostle himself granteth, all affliction is naturally grievous. *Hosker.*

Correction is grievous unto him that forsaketh the way, and he that hateth reproof shall die. *Proverbs.*

2. Such as causes sorrow.

To own a great but grievous truth, though they quicken and sharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper. *Watts.*

3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness.

He durst not disclose, but sent grievous complaints to the parliament of the usage he was forced to submit to. *Clarendon.*

4. Atrocious; heavy.

It was a grievous fault,

And grievously both Cæsar answer'd it. *Shakspeare.*

Crying sins I call those, which are so heinous, and in their kind so grievous, that they hasten God's judgments and call down for speedy vengeance upon the sinner. *Perkins.*

5. Sometimes used adverbially in low language.

He cannot come, my lord; he's grievous sick. *Shakspeare.*

GRIEVOUSLY. *adv.* [from *grievous*.]

1. Painfully; with pain.

Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,

Red as the rose, thence gush'd grievously. *Spenser.*

2. With discontent; with ill-will.

Gritus perceiving how grievously the matter was taken, with the danger he was in, began to doubt. *Anstet.*

3. Calamitously; miserably.

I see how a number of souls are, for want of right information, oftentimes grievously vex'd. *Hosker.*

4. Vexatiously; to a great degree of uneasiness.

Houses built in plains are apt to be grievously annoyed with mire and dirt. *Ray on the Creation.*

GRIEVOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *grievous*.]

Sorrow; pain; calamity.

They fled from the sword, from the drawn sword and from the bent bow, and from the grievousness of war. *Iziah.*

GRIFFIN. } *n. f.* [This should rather be

GRIFFON. } written *grifon*, or *gryphon*;

gryps, γρύψ; but it is generally written

griffon.] A fabled animal, said to be

generated between the lion and eagle,

and to have the head and paws of the

lion, and the wings of the eagle.

Of all bearing among these winged creatures, the griffin is the most ancient. *Peacham.*

Aristeus, a poet of Proconesus, affirmed, that near the one-eyed nations griffins defended the mines of gold. *Brown.*

GRIG. *n. f.* [*kricks*, Bavarian, a little duck.]

1. It seems originally to have signified any thing below the natural size.

2. A small eel.

3. A merry creature. [Supposed from Greek; *graculus festivus*, Latin.]

Hard is her heart as flint or stone,

She laughs to see me pale;

And merry as a grig is grown,

And brist as bottle-ale. *Swift.*

TO GRILL. *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, French.]

To broil on a grate or gridiron.

GRILLADE. *n. f.* [from *grill*.] Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

TO GRILLY. *v. a.* [from *grill*.] This word signifies, as it seems, to harass; to hurt: as we now say, *to roast a man, for to tease him.*

For while we wrangle here and jar,
We're grill'd all at Temple-har. *Hudibras.*

GRIM. *adj.* [*grmma*, Saxon.]

1. Having a countenance of terror; horrible; hideous; frightful.

The innocent prey in haste he does forsake,
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every lin b,
With change of fear to see the lion look to grim. *Spenser.*

Grim Saturn yet remains,

Bound in those gloomy caves with adamantine chains. *Deighton.*

Thou hast a grim appearance, and thy face

Bears a command in't. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Their dear causes

Would to the bleeding and the grim alarm

Excite the mortified man. *Shakspeare's Merchant.*

What if the breath that kindled those grim

fires,

Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage? *Alston.*

Expert to turn the fury

Of battle, open when and where to close

The ridges of grim war. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

He that dares to die,

May laugh at the grim face of law, and scorn

The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant brow. *Deighton.*

Their swarthy huffs would darken all our

plains,

Doubling the native horror of the war,

And making death more grim. *Addison.*

2. Ugly; ill-looking.

Strait stood up to him

Divine Ulysses; who with looks exceeding grave

and grim,

This better check gave. *Chapman.*

Grim visag'd war had smother'd his wrinkl'd

front. *Shakspeare.*

Venus was like her mother; for her father is

but grim. *Shakspeare.*

GRIMACE. *n. f.* [French, from *grim*.]

1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence.

He had not spar'd to shew his piques,
Against th' baranger's politicks,
With smart remarks of leering faces,
And annotations of grimaces! *Hud. brat.*

The favourable opinion and good word of men
comes oftentimes at a very easy rate; and by a
few demure looks and affected whims, set off
with some odd devotional postures and grimaces,
and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning
men will do wonders. *South's Sermons.*

The buffoon ape, with grimaces and gambols,
carried it from the whole field. *L'Estrange.*
The French nation is addicted to grimace. *Spectator.*

2. Air of affectation.

Vice in a vizzard, to avoid grimace,
Allows all freedom, but to see the face. *Granville.*

GRIMALKIN. *n. f.* [*gris*, French, gray,
and *malin*, or little *Moll*. Gray little
woman.] The name of an old cat.

Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn
An everlasting foe; with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin. *Philips.*

GRIME. *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Dirt deeply
insinuated; sullying blackness not easily
cleansed.

Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing to
clean kept; for why? She sweats: a man may
go over shoes in the grime of it. *Shakespeare.*
Collow is the word by which they denote black
grime of burnt coals or wood. *Woodward.*

To GRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
dirt; to fully decay.

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots. *Shakespeare.*

GRIMLY. *adv.* [from *grim*.]

1. Horribly; hideously; terribly.

We've landed in ill time: the skies look
grimly,
And threaten present blusters. *Shakespeare.*
So Pluto, seiz'd of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;
There grimly smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous
prize,
Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Sourly; sullenly.

The augurs
Say they know not; they cannot tell; look
grimly,
And dare not speak their knowledge. *Shaksp.*

GRIMNESS. *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Horror;
frightfulness of visage.

To GRIN. *v. n.* [*grinnen*, Saxon; *grin-
nen*, Dutch, undoubtedly of the
same origin with *To grind*, as we now
say to *grind the teeth*; *grincer*, French.]

1. To set the teeth together and with- draw the lips either in anger or in mirth.

Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!
Come grin on me, and I will think thou smil'st. *Shakespeare.*
What valour were it, when a cur doth grin,
For one to trust his hand between his teeth,
When he might spurn him with his foot away. *Shakespeare.*

It was no unpleasant entertainment to me to
see the various methods with which they have
attacked me; some with piteous moans and
outcries, others grinning, and only showing their
teeth. *Stillingfleet.*

A lion's hide he wears:
About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin;
The teeth and gaping jaws severely grin. *Dryden.*
They neither could defend, nor can pursue;
But grin'd their teeth, and cast a helpless view. *Dryden.*

Madness, we fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth
To grinning laughter, and to frantick mirth. *Prior.*

Fools grin on fools, and Stoicklike support,
Without one sigh, the pleasures of a court. *Young.*

2. To fix the teeth as in anguish.

I like not such grinning honour as Sir Walter
bath: give me life, which if I can save, so; if
not, honour comes unlook'd for, and there's an
end. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

GRIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of
closing the teeth and showing them.

He laughs at him: in 's face too.
—O you mistake him; 'twas an humble grin,
The sawning joy of courtiers and of dogs. *Dryd.*
The muscles were so drawn together on each
side of his face, that he shewed twenty teeth at a
grin. *Addison.*

Deists are effectually beaten in all their com-
bats at the weapons of men, that is, reason and
arguments; and they would now attack our reli-
gion with the talents of a vile animal, that is, grin
and grimace. *Watts on the Mind.*

What lords are those saluting with a grin?
One is just out, and one is lately in. *Young.*

GRIN. *n. f.* [*grȳn*, *grȳne*, Saxon.] A
snare; a trap.

Like a bride that hasteth to his grȳn?
Not knowing the perils. *Chaucer.*
The grin shall take him by the heel, and the
robber shall prevail against him. *Job.*

To GRIND. *v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part.
pass. *ground*. [*grindan*, *ge-grunden*,
ground, Saxon.]

1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by attrition.

And whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be
broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will
grind him to powder. *Matthew.*
He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must
needs tarry the grinding. *Shakespeare.*

What relation or affinity is there between a
minute body and cogitation, any more than the
greatest? Is a small drop of rain any wiser than
the ocean? Or do we grind inanimate even into
living and rational meat? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard.

Meeting with time, slack things, said I,
Thy suture is dull; whet it, for shame:
No marvel, sir, he did reply,
If it at length deserve some blame;
But where one man would have me grind it
Twenty to one too sharp to find it. *Herbert.*
Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To rub one against another.

So up he let him rise; who with grim look,
And count'nance stern, upstanding, 'gan to grind
His grated teeth for great disdain. *Spenser.*

Harsh sounds, as of a saw when it is sharpened,
and grinding of one stone against another, make a
shivering or horror in the body, and set the teeth
on edge. *Bacon's Natural History.*

That the stomach in animals grinds the sub-
stances which it receives, is evident from the dis-
section of animals, which have swallowed metals,
which have been found polished on the side next
the stomach. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. To harass; to oppress.

Some merchants and tradersmen, under colour
of furnishing the colony with necessaries, may
not grind them so as shall always keep them in
poverty. *Bacon's Advice to Soldiers.*

Another way the Spaniards have taken to grind
the Neapolitans, and yet to take off the odium
from themselves. *Addison.*

5. In the following lines, I know not whether it be not corruptly used for grinding, cutting.

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of sudden thoutings and of grinding pains,
My throws come thicker; and my cries increase'd. *Dryden.*

To GRIND. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill.

Fetter'd they send thee
Into the common prison, there to grind
Among the slaves and asses. *Milton's Allegro.*

2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.

Shrinking sinews start,
And smeary foam works o'er my grinding jaws. *Rowe.*

GRINDER. *n. f.* [from *grind*.]

1. One that grinds; one that works in a mill.

The instrument of grinding.
His heart a solid rock, to fear unknown,
And harder than the grinder's nether stone. *Sandys.*

Now exhort

Thy hinds to exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected grinder. *Philips.*

3. [*grind* today.] The back teeth; the double teeth.

The teeth are in men of three kinds; sharp, as
the foreteeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which
we call the molar-teeth, or grinders; and pointed
teeth, or canine, which are between both. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He the raging lioness confounds,
The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;
Scatters their whelps, their grinders breaks; so
they
With the old hunter starve for want of prey. *Sanctus.*

The jaw-teeth or grinders, in Latin *molars*,
are made flat and broad a-top, and withal some-
what uneven and rugged, that, by their knobs
and little cavities, they may the better scraim,
grind, and commix the aliments. *Ray.*

Nature is at a great deal of labour to transmute
vegetable into animal substances; therefore heroc-
eating animals, which do not ruminate, have
strong grinders, and chew much. *Arbutnot.*

4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.

One, who at the sight of supper, open'd wide
His jaws before, and whetted grinders try'd. *Dryden.*

Both he brought;
He mouth'd them, and betwixt his grinders
caught. *Dryden.*

GRINDLESTONE. } *n. f.* [from *grind* and
GRINDSTONE. } *stone.*] The stone on
which edged instruments are sharpened.

Such a light and mettall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by the lead-men, for the dance,
That turn round like grindlestones. *Ben Jonson.*
Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the cog-
iters, and to whet their natural faculties. *Harmond on Fundamentals.*

Smiths that make hedges brighten them, yet
seldom file them; but grind them on a grindstone
'till bright. *Mason.*

GRINNER. *n. f.* [from *grim*.] He that
grins.

The frightful grin
Be the winner. *Addison's Spectator.*

GRINNINGLY. *adv.* [from *grim*.] With
a grinning laugh.

GRIP. *n. f.* A small ditch. *Ainsworth.*

To GRIPE. *v. a.* [*gripan*, Gothick;
gripan, Saxon; *gripen*, Dutch; *gripp*,
Scottish.]

1. To hold with the fingers closed; to grasp; to press with the fingers.

He that speaks doth gripe the hearer's wrist,
Would he that hears makes fearful action
With winkl'd brows. *Shaksp. King John.*

2. To hold hard.

He seiz'd the shining bough with gripping hold,
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold. *Dryden's Emili.*

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3. [*gripper*, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize.

You took occasion to be quickly wou'd,
To *gripe* the gen'ral sway into your hands.
Shakespeare's Henry iv.

4. To close; to clutch.

Unlucky Welford! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou ticklest, *gripes* his hand the faster.
Pope.

5. To pitch; to press; to squeeze.

A wond'rous way it for this lady wrought,
From lion's claws to pluck the *griped* prey.
Spenser.

And first the dame came rushing through the
wood;
And next the famili'd hounds that fought their
food,
And *grip'd* her flanks, and oft essay'd their
jaws in blood.
Dryden's Fables.

6. To give a pain in the bowels.

Thus full of counsel to the den she went,
Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent.
Dryden.

7. To *GRIBE*. v. n.

1. To feel the colick, to have the belly-ache.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the
gripping of an hungry belly to those dishes which
are a feast to others.
Locke.

Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture, and
motion of its parts, has a power to produce the
sensations of sickness, and sometimes of acute
pains or *gripings* in us.
Locke.

2. To pinch; to catch at money meanly.

It is mean revenue, by being scattered, in
the worst of times growing upon him, when
others that had great ones, by *gripping*, made
them less, and grew stark beggars.
Fell.

GRIBE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw.

Therefore still on high
He over him did hold his cruel claws,
Threatning with greedy *gripe* to do him dy.
Spenser.

They put a barren scapere in my *gripe*
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the flairs
That mount the Capitol; join *gripes* with hands
Made bawdy with hourly falsehood as with labour.
Shakespeare.

He gave me his hand,
And, with a feeble *gripe*, says, dear, my lord,
Command my service.
Shakspeare's Henry v.
I felt; and with my weight the helm constrain'd,
Was drawn along, which yet my *gripe* retain'd.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. Squeeze; pressure.

Fir'd with this thought, at once he strain'd the
breast;

'Tis true, the harden'd breast resists the *gripe*,
And the cold lips return a kiss unripe.
Dryden.

3. Oppression; crushing power.

I take my course
Out of the *gripes* of cruel men, and give it
To a most noble judge, the King my master.
Shakespeare's Henry viii.

4. Affliction; pinching distress.

Adam, at the news
Heart-struck with chilling *gripes* of sorrow flood,
That all his senses bound!
Milton's Par. Lost.
Canst thou bear cold and hunger? Can these
limbs,

Fram'd for the tender offices of love,
Endure the bitter *gripes* of smarting poverty?
Orway.

5. [In the plural.] Bellyache; colick.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting; and the
icterical have a great sourness and *gripes* with
windiness.
Floyer.

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GRIFPER. n. f. [from *gripe*.] Oppressor; usurer; extortioner.

Others pretend zeal, and yet are profess'd
usurers, *grifpers*, monsters of men, and I repeat.
Burton on Melancholy.

GRIPINGLY. adv. [from *gripping*.] With pain in the guts.

Clysters help, lest the medicine stop in the guts,
and work *grippingly*.
Bacon's Nat. History.

GRIPPLE. n. f. A greedy snatcher; a gripping miser.

GRISAUBER. n. f. Used by *Milieu* for ambergris.

Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,
In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd,
Grisauber steam'd.
Milton's Paradise Reg.

GRISE. n. f. [See *GRACE*, as it should be written.] A step, or scale of steps.

Let me speak like ourself; and lay a sentence,
Which, as a *grise* or step, may help these lovers
Into your favour.
Shakespeare's Othello.

GRISKIN. n. f. [*griffin*, roast meat, Irish.] The vertebrae of a hog broiled.

GRISLY. adj. [*griful*, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful; terrible.

His *grisly* locks, long grown and unbound,
Disordered hung about his shoulders round.
Spenser.

Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
The *grisly* toadstool grown there might I see.
Spenser.

My *grisly* countenance made others fly;
None durst come near, for fear of sudden death.
Shakespeare's Henry vi.

Back step'd those two fair angels, half amaz'd
So sudden to behold the *grisly* king;
Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, accus'd him soon.
Milton.

For that damn'd magician, let him be girt
With all the *grisly* legions that troop
Under the footy flag of Achéron.
Milton.

The beauteous form of fight,
Is chang'd, and war appears a *grisly* fight.
Dryden's Fables.

In vision thou shalt see his *grisly* face,
The king of terrors raging in thy race.
Thus the *grisly* spectre spoke again.
Dryden.

Close by each other laid, they press'd the
ground,
Their manly bosoms pierc'd with many a *grisly*
wound.
Dryden.

So rushes on his foe the *grisly* bear.
Addison.

GRIST. n. f. [*grist*, Saxon.]

1. Corn to be ground.

Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store,
Lest miller lack war.
Tusser's Husbandry.
A mighty trade this lusty miller drove;
Much *grist* from Cambridge to his lot did fall,
And all the corn they us'd at scholar's hall.
Milner of Tromp.

2. Supply; provision.

Matter, as wise logicians say,
Cannot without a form subsist;
And form, say I, as well as they,
Must fail, if matter brings no *grist*.
Swift.

3. *GRIST to Mill*, is profit; gain.

The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial
causes, is wont to be made according to the
rules of that law, because it brings *grist* in the
mill.
Ayliffe's Paragon.

GRISTLE. n. f. [*gristle*, Saxon.]

A cartilage; a part of the body next
in hardness to a bone.

No living creature, that have shells very hard,
as oysters, crabs, lobsters, and especially the ter-
toise, have bones within them, but only little
gristles.
Bacon's Natural History.

Lest the asperity or hardness of cartilages
should hurt the oesophagus or gullet, which is
tender and of a slimy substance, or hinder the
swallowing of our meat, therefore the annular

GRI

gristles of the windpipe are not made round, or
intire circles; but where the gullet touches the
windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a
soft membrane, which may easily give way to
the dilatation of the gullet. *Ray on the Creation.*

GRISTLY. adj. [from *gristle*.] Cartilaginous; made of gristle.

At last they spit out pieces of their lungs; it
may be small *gristly* bits, that are eaten off from
the lung-pipes.
Harvey.

She has made the back-bone of several verte-
brae, as being more fit to bend, more tough, and
less in danger of breaking, than if they were all
one intire bone without these *gristly* junctures.
Nore.

Fins are made of *gristly* spokes, or rays con-
nected by membranes; so that they may be con-
tracted or extended like womens fans.
Ray.

They have a louder and stronger note than
other birds of the same bigness, which have only
a *gristly* windpipe.
Grew.

Each pipe distinguish'd by its *gristly* rings,
To cherish life aerial pasture brings.
Blackmore.

GRIT. n. f. [*grȳta*, *grȳot*, Saxon.]

1. The coarse part of meal.

2. Oats husked, or coarsely ground.

3. Sand; rough hard particles.

Silexian hole, crackling a little betwixt the
teeth, yet without the least particle of *grit*, feels
as smooth as soap.
Grew.

The sturdy pear-tree here
Will rise luxuriant, and with toughed root
Piece the obstructing *grit* and resistive marle.
Philips.

4. *Grits* are fossils found in minute masses,
forming together a kind of powder; the
several particles of which are of no
determinate shape, but seem the rudely
broken fragments of larger masses; not
to be dissolved or disunited by water,
but retaining their figure, and not co-
hering into a mass.

One sort is a fine, dull looking, grey *grit*,
which, if wetted with salt water, into mortar or
paste, dries almost immediately, and coalesces
into a hard stony mass, such as is not easily after-
wards disunited by water. This is the *putris*
petrolanus of the ancients, mixed among their ce-
ments used in buildings sunk into the sea; and
in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder
plasters, under the name of *pozzolane*. It is
common on the sides of hills in Italy. Another
species, which is a coarse, beautifully green, dull
grit, is the *chrysolite* of the ancients, which they
used in soldering gold, long supposed a lost so-
phid. It serves the purpose of soldering metals
better than borax. The ferruginous black glit-
tering *grit*, is the black shining sand employed to
throw over writing, found on the shores of Italy.
Hill on Fossils.

GRITTINESS. n. f. [from *gritty*.] Sandi-
ness; the quality of abounding in grit.

In fuller's-earth he could find no sand by the
microscope, nor any *grittiness*.
Mortimer.

GRITTY. adj. [from *grit*.] Full of hard
particles; consisting of grit.

I could not discern the unevenness of the sur-
face of the powder, nor the little shadows let fall
from the *gritty* particles thereof.
Newton.

GRIZELIN. n. f. [more properly *gridelin*.
See *GRIDELIN*.]

The Burgundy, which is a *grizelin* or pale red,
of all others, is surest to ripen in our climate.
Temple.

GRIZZLE. n. f. [from *gris*, gray; *grisaille*, French.] A mixture of
white and black; gray.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a *grizzle* on thy face?
Shakespeare.

GRIZZLED. adj. [from *grizzle*.] Inter-
spersed with gay.

To the boy Cæsar, send this grizzled head.

Shakspeare.

His beard was grizzled: no.

—It was as I have seen it in his life. *Shakspeare.*

His hair just grizzled,

As in a green old age. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

Those grizzled locks, which nature did provide

In plenteous growth their asses ears to hide. *Dryden.*

GRIZZLY. *adj.* [from *gris*, gray, Fr.]

Somewhat gray.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turned to be gray and white; as is seen in men, though some earlier, some later; in horses that are dappled and turn white; and in old squirrels, that turn grizzly. *Baron.*

To GROAN. *v. n.* [*griānan*, Saxon; *grienen*, Dutch.] To breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony.

Many an heir

Of these fair edifices, for my wars,

Have I heard groan and drop. *Shakspeare. Coriolanus.*

Men groan from out of the city, and the soul of the wounded crieth out. *Job.*

Repenting and groaning for anguish of spirit. *Wisdom.*

So shall the world go on,

To good malignant, to bad men benign,

Under her own weight groaning. *Milton.*

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs and groan his pains. *South.*

On the blazing pile his parent lay,

Or a lov'd brother groan'd his life away. *Pope.*

GROAN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty, from pain, faintness, or weariness.

Alas, poor country,

Where sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the air,

Are made, not mark'd! *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

I led to slaughter, and to slaughter leave;

And ev'n from hence their dying groans receive. *Dryden.*

Hence aching hofoms wear a visage gay,

And list'd groans frequent the ball and play. *Young.*

2. Any hoarse dead sound.

Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,

Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never

Remember to have heard. *King Lear.*

GROANFUL. *adj.* [*groan* and *full*.] Sad; agonizing. Not used.

Adown he left it with so puissant wreat,

That back again it did aloft rebound,

—And gave against his mother earth a groanful sound. *Spenser.*

GROAT. *n. f.* [*groot*, Dut. *grosso*, Ital.]

1. A piece valued at four pence.

2. A proverbial name for a small sum.

My mother was wont

To call them woolen vassals, things created

To buy and sell with groats. *Shakspeare. Coriolanus.*

I dare lay a groat,

A tertian ague is at least your lot. *Dryden's Fables.*

Imagine a person of quality to marry a woman much his inferior, and without a groat to her fortune. *Swift.*

3. GROATS. Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ainsworth.*

GROCER. *n. f.* [This should be written *groffer*, from *grofs*, a large quantity; a *grocer* originally being one who dealt by wholesale; or from *grossus*, a fig, which their present state seems to favour.]

A grocer is a man who buys and sells tea, sugar, and plums and spices for gain. *Watts's Logic.*

But still the offspring of your brain shall prove
The grocer's care, and brave the rage of Jove.

Garth.

GROCERY. *n. f.* [from *grocer*.] Grocers ware, such as tea, sugar, raisins, spice.

His troops being now in a country where they were not expected, met with many cart loads of wine, grocery, and tobacco. *Clarendon.*

GROGERAM. } *n. f.* [*gros*, grain, Fr.

GROGRAM. } *grossogranus*, low Latin.

GROGRAN. } *Ainsworth.*] Stuff woven

with a large woof and a rough pile.

Certes they're neatly cloth'd: I of this mind am,

Your only wearing is your grogram. *Donne.*

Natolia adorns great store of chamelots and grograms. *Saunders.*

Some men will say this habit of John's was

neither of camel's skin nor any coarse feature of its hair, but rather some finer weave of camelot, grogram, or the like. *Brown.*

The natural sweetness and innocence of her

behaviour shot me through and through, and did

more execution upon me in grogram than the

greatest beauty in town had ever done in brocade. *Addison.*

Plain goody would no longer down;

'Twas madam in her grogram gown. *Swift.*

GROIN. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.]

The part next the thigh.

Antiplexus, a sonne of Priam, threw

His lance at Ajax through the preface, which went

by him, and flew,

On Leucus, wife Ulysses' friend: His groin it

smote. *Chapman.*

The fatal dart arrives,

And through the border of his buckler drives;

Pais'd through and pierc'd his groin; the deadly

wound

Cast from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground. *Dryden.*

GROMWELL. *n. f.* [*litb-spermum*, Lat.]

Gromill or graymill. A plant. *Miller.*

GROOM. *n. f.* [*groom*, Dutch.]

1. A boy; a waiter; a servant.

Then called she a groom, that forth him led

Into a goodly lodge. *Spenser.*

From Egypt's kings ambassadors they come;

Them many a squire attends, and many a groom. *Fairfax.*

Think then, my soul! that death is but a groom

Which brings a taper to the outward room. *Donne.*

In the time of Edward vj. lived Sternhold,

whom king Henry his father had made groom of

his chamber, for turning of certain of David's

psalms into verse. *Peacham.*

Would'st thou be touch'd

By the presuming hands of leucy grooms? *Dryden.*

Amid' the fold herages, nor the sheep

Their shepherds, nor the grooms their bulls can

keep. *Dryden.*

2. A young man.

I presume sorto intreat this groom,

And silly maid, from danger to redeem. *Fairfax.*

3. A man newly married.

By this the brides are wak'd, their grooms are

dies'd; *Dryden.*

All Rhodes is summon'd to the nuptial feast.

Dryden.

GROOVE. *n. f.* [from *grave*.]

1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines.

He might, to avoid idleness, work in a groove

or mine-pit thereabouts, which at that time was

little esteemed. *Boyle.*

2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

The screw-plate is a kind of steel well temper-

ed, with several holes in it, each less than other;

and in those holes are threads grooved inwards,

which grooves fit the respective taps that belong

to them. *Newton's Mech. Exerc.*

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

cut hollow.

Of the box every joint was well grooved. *Swift.*

To GROPE. *v. n.* [*grapan*, Saxon.]

To feel where one cannot see.

My sea-gown scarf about me, in the dark

Grop'd, I to find out them. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

We grope for the wall like the blind, and we

grope as if we had no eyes. *Izaak.*

They meet with darkness in the clearest light;

And grope at noon, as if involv'd with night. *Sandys.*

A boy was groping for eels, and laid his hand

upon a snake. *L'Estrange.*

This, no doubt, is better for men than that

they thould in the dark grope after knowledge; as

St. Paul tells us all nations did after God. *Locke.*

He heard us in our course,

And with his outstretch'd arms around him grop'd. *Addison.*

O truth divine! enlighten'd by thy ray,

I grope and guess no more, but see my way. *Arbutnot.*

To GROPE. *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark; to feel without being able to see.

How vigilant to grope mens thoughts, and to

pick out somewhat whereof they might com-

plain. *Hayward.*

They have left our endeavours to grope them

out by twilight, and by darkness almost to dis-

cover that, whose existence is evidenced by light. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

But Strephon, cautious, never meant

The bottom of the pan to grope. *Swift.*

GROPER. *n. f.* [from *grope*.] One that searches in the dark.

GROSS. *adj.* [*gross*, French; *grosso*, Ital. *crassus*, Latin.]

1. Thick; bulky.

The crows and choughs, that wing the midway

air,

Shew scarce so gross as beetles. *Shakspeare.*

There are two gross volumes concerning the

power of popes. *Baker.*

2. Shameful; unseemly; enormous.

He ripely considered how gross a thing it were

for men of his quality, wife and grave men, to

live with such a multitude, and to be tenants at

will under them. *Hecker.*

They can say that in doctrine, in discipline, in

prayers, and in sacraments, the church of Rome

hath very foul and gross corruptions. *Hecker.*

So far hath the natural understanding, even of

fundry whole nations, been darkened, that they

have not discerned, no, not gross iniquity to be

sin. *Hecker.*

There is a vain and imprudent use of their

estates, which, though it does not destroy like

gross sin, yet disorders the heart, and supports it

in sensuality and dulness. *Law.*

3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; im-

pure; unrefined.

To all sense 'tis gross

You love my son: invention is atham'd,

Against the proclamation of thy passion,

To say thou do'st not. *Shakspeare.*

Examples gross as earth exhaust me. *Shakspeare.*

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd

Fell not from heaven, or more gross to love

Vice for itself. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Is not religion so perfectly good in itself,

above all, in its Author, that, without the gross

sensuality, we cannot but admire it? *Spinoza.*

It is a gross mistake of some men, to think

that our want only and imperfections do naturally

induce us to be beneficent. *Smalridge.*

But she darts never boast the present hour,

So gross the cheat, it is beyond her pow'r. *Young.*

4. Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk.

The sun's oppressive ray the roseate bloom

Of beauty blinding, gives the gloomy hue,

And features gross. *Thomson's Summer.*

5. Dense; not refined; not attenuated;

not pure.

It is manifest, that when the eye standeth in the finer medium, and the object is in the *grosser*, thing, shew greater; but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the *grosser* medium, and the object in the finer *Bacon's Natural History.*

Of elements,

The *grosser* feeds the purer; earth the sea,
Earth and the sea feed air. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Light fumes are merry, *grosser* fumes are sad;
Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryden.*

Or suck the mists in *grosser* air below,
Or dip their pinions in the painted bow. *Pope.*

2. Stupid; dull.

If she doth then the subtle sense excel,
How *gross* are they that drown her in her blood? *Davies.*

And in clear dream and solemn vision,
Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear. *Milton.*

Some men give more light and knowledge by
the bare stating of the question with perspicuity
and justness, than others by talking of it in *gross*
confusion for whole hours together. *Watts.*

7. Coarse; rough; not delicate.

Fine and delicate sculptures are helped with
nearness, and *gross* with distance. *Hutton.*

8. Thick; fat; bulky.

His stature was of just height and all propor-
tionate dimensions, avoiding the extremes of *gross*
and meager. *Fell.*

GROSS, n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. The main body; the main force.

The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste
The deep-cut keels upon the sands might run;
Or, it with caution leisurely we pass,
Their numerous *gross* might charge us one by
one. *Dryden.*

Several casuists are of opinion, that, in a battle,
you should discharge upon the *gross* of the
enemy, without levelling your piece at any parti-
cular person. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The *gross* of the people can have no other
prospect in changes and revolutions than of pub-
lic blessings. *Addison.*

2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts.

Certain general inducements are used to make
saleable your cause in *gross*. *Hooker.*

There was an opinion in *gross*, that the soul
was immortal. *Abbott.*

There is confession, that is, the acknowledg-
ing our sins to God; and this may be either gen-
eral or particular: The general is, when we only
confess in *gross* that we are sinful; the particular,
when we mention the several sorts and acts of
our sins. *Duty of Man.*

Remember, son,

You are a general: other wars require you;
For see the Saxon *gross* begins to move. *Dryden.*

Notwithstanding the decay and loss of sundry
trades and manufactures, yet in the *gross*, we
ship off now one third part more of the manufac-
tures, as also lead and tin, than we did twenty
years past. *Child on Trade.*

3. Not individual, but a body together.

He hath ribbons of all the colours! th' rain-
bow; they come to him by the *gross*. *Shaksp.*

I cannot instantly raise up the *gross*
Of full three thousand ducats. *Shaksp.*

You see the united design of many persons to
make up one figure: after they have separated
themselves in many petty divisions, they rejoin
one by one into a *gross*. *Dryden.*

4. The chief part; the main mass.

Comets, out of question, have likewise power
and effect over the *gross* and mass of things. *Bacon.*

The articulate sounds are more confused,
though the *gross* of the sound be greater. *Bacon.*

5. The number of twelve dozen. [*gross*, French.]

It is made up only of that simple idea of an
unit repeated; and repetitions of this kind,
joined together, make those distinct simple modes
of a dozen, a *gross*, and a million. *Luck.*

GROSSLY, adv. [from *gross*.]

1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely: as, *this matter is grossly pulverized.*

2. Without subtilty; without art; with- out delicacy; without refinement; coarsely; palpably.

Such kind of ceremonies as have been so
grossly and shamefully abused in the church of
Rome, where they remain, are scandalous. *Heater.*

Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils sworn to others purpose;
Working to *grossly* in a natural cause,
That admiration did not whoop at them. *Shaksp.*

And thine eyes

See it so *grossly* shown in thy behaviour,
That in their kind they speak it. *Shaksp.*

What! are we cuckolded ere we have desired it?
—Speak not to *grossly*. *Merchant of Venice.*

What I have said has been forced from me, by
seeing a noble sort of poetry so happily restored
by one man, and so *grossly* copied by almost all
the rest. *Dryden.*

If I speak of light and rays as endued with
colours, I would be understood to speak not philo-
sophically and properly, but *grossly*, and accord-
ing to such conceptions as vulgar people would
be apt to frame. *Newton's Opticks.*

While it is so difficult to learn the springs and
motives of some facts, it is no wonder they
should be so *grossly* misrepresented to the publick
by curious inquisitive heads. *Swift.*

GROSSNESS, n. f. [from *gross*.]

1. Coarseness; not subtilty; thickness; spissitude; density; greatness of parts.

The purpose is perspicuous even as substance,
Whole *grossness* little characters sum up. *Shaksp.*

And I will purge that mortal *grossness* so,
That thou shalt like an airy spirit go. *Shaksp.*

The cause of the epilepsy from the stomach is
the *grossness* of the vapours which rise and enter
into the cells of the brain. *Bacon.*

Then all this earthy *grossness* quit;
Att'nd with stars we shall for ever sit,
Triumphing over death. *Milton.*

This being the first colour which vapours begin
to reflect, it ought to be the colour of the finest
and most transparent skies, in which vapours are
not arrived to that *grossness* requisite to reflect
other colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

For envy'd wit, like Sol eclips'd, was known
Th' opposing body's *grossness*, not its own. *Pope.*

2. Inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence.

Wife men, that be over-fat and Aethy, go to
sujourn abroad at the temperate diet of some sober
man; and so, by little and little, eat away the
grossness that is in them. *Afshaw.*

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarseness.

I was three or four times in the thought they
were not fairies; and yet the guiltness of my
mind drove the *grossness* of the suppers into a re-
ceived belief that they were fairies. *Shaksp.*

Whatever beauties it may want, 'tis free at
least from the *grossness* of those faults I mentioned
Dryden.

What a *grossness* is there in the mind of that
man, who thinks to reach a lady's heart by
wounding her ears! *Clarissa.*

GROT, n. f. [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Ital.]

A cave; a cavern for coolness and plea-
sure.

In the remotest wood and lonely *grot*,
Certain to meet that work of evils, thought
Prior.

Awful see the Egerian *grot*. *Pope.*

GROTESQUE, *adj.* [*grotesque*, French;
grottesco, Italian.] Distorted of figure;
unnatural; wildly formed.

The champagne head
Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides
With thickest overgrown, *grotesque* and wild,
Accents deny'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting
which is out of nature; for a farce is that in
poetry which *grotesque* is in a picture: the persons

and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the
manners false, that is, inconsistent with the
characters of mankind: *grotesque* painting is the
just resemblance of this. *Dryden.*

An hideous figure of their fies they drew,
Nurseries, nor looks, nor shades, nor colours true,
And this *grotesque* design expos'd to publick
view. *Dryden.*

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grot-sec roots, and stucco floors. *Pope.*

GROTTO, n. f. [*grotte*, French; *grotta*,
Italian.] A cavern or cave made for
coolness. It is not used properly of a
dark horrid cavern.

Their careless chiefs to the cool *grotto's* run,
The bow'rs of kings, to shade them from the sun.
Dryden.

This was found at the entry of the *grotto* in
the Peak. *Woodward.*

GROVE, n. f. [from *grave*.] A walk
covered by trees meeting above.

I look'd toward Biam, and anon methought
The wood began to move:

Within this three mile may you see it coming;
I say, a moving *grove*. *Shaksp.*

Fortunate fields, and groves, and flow'ry vales;
Thrice happy isles! *Milton.*

She left the flow'ry field, and waving *grove*.
Blackmore.

Ranish'd from courts and love,
Abandon'd truth seeks shelter in the *grove*.
Granville.

Can fierce passions vex his bread,
While every gale is peace, and every *grove*
Is melody? *Thomson's Spring.*

To GROVEL, v. n. [*grusile*, Islandick,
flat on the face. It may perhaps come by
gradual corruption from *ground fell*.]

1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.

The steel-head passage wrought,
And through his shoulder pierc'd; wherewith to
ground

He *groveling* fell, all gored in his gushing
wound. *Spenser.*

What see'st thou there? king Henry's diadem,
Inchas'd with all the honours of the world!

If to, gaze on, and *grovel* on thy face,
Until thy head be circled with the same. *Shaksp.*

Oke malt and beech, and cornell fruit they eat,
Groveling like swine on earth, in sowth'tory.

Now they lie
Groveling and prostrate on yon lake of fire. *Milton.*

Upon thy belly *groveling* thou shalt go. *Milton.*

Let us then conclude that all painters ought to
require this part of excellence: not to do it, is
to want courage, and not dare to shew themselves
'tis to creep and *grovel* on the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation.

I must disclaim what'er he can express;
His *groveling* sense will shew my passion less. *Dryden.*

Several thoughts may be natural which are low
and *groveling*. *Addison's Spectator.*

GROUND, n. f. [*grund*, Saxon; *grundt*, Danish.]

1. The earth, considered as superficially
extended, and therefore related to tillage,
travel, habitation, or almost any action.

The main mass of terrene matter is never
called the *ground*. We never distinguish
the terraqueous globe into *ground* and
water, but into *earth*, or land, and water;

again, we never lay under *earth*, but
under *ground*.

Israel shall go on dry *ground* through the sea.
Isaiah.

Man to till the *ground*
None was, and from the earth a dewy mist
Went up, and water'd all the *ground*. *Milton.*

- From the other hill
To their fix'd station, all in bright array,
The cherubim descended, on the ground
Gilding meteorous. *Milton.*
- A black bituminous gurge
Boils up from under ground. *Milton.*
- And yet so nimbly he would bound,
As if he scorn'd to touch the ground. *Hudibras.*
2. The earth as distinguished from air or water.
I have made man and beast upon the ground. *Jeremiah.*
- There was a dew upon all the ground. *Judges.*
- They summ'd their wings, and soaring th' air
sublime; *Milton.*
- With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton.*
- Too late young Turnus the delusion found;
Far on the sea, still making from the ground. *Dryden's Æneid.*
3. Land; country.
The water breaks its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds. *Hudibras.*
4. Region; territory.
On heavenly ground they stood, and from the
shore
They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss. *Milton.*
- With these came they, who from the bordering
flood
Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts
Egypt from Syrian ground, had general names
Of Baalim and Ashtaroth. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
5. Estate; possession.
Uncasy still within these narrow bounds,
Thy next design is on thy neighbour's grounds:
His crop invites, to full perfection grown;
Thy own seems thin, because it is thy own. *Dry.*
6. Land occupied.
The sea o'erflow'd my ground,
And my best Flanders mare was drown'd. *Mil.*
7. The floor or level of the place.
Wherefore should I smite thee to the ground? *2 Samuel.*
- Dagon was fallen on his face to the ground. *1 Samuel.*
- A multitude sit on the ground. *Matthew.*
- Some part of the month of June, the water of
this lake defends under ground, through many
great holes at the bottom. *Brown.*
8. Dregs; lees; feces; that which settles
at the bottom of liquors.
Set by them cyder, verjuice, sour drink, or
grounds. *Mortimer.*
- Some insist upon having had particular success
in stopping gangrenes, from the use of the grounds
of strong beer, mixed up with bread or oatmeal. *Sharp's Surgery.*
9. The first stratum of paint upon which
the figures are afterward painted.
We see the limner to begin with a rude draught,
and the painter to lay his grounds with darklone
colours. *Hakerwill.*
- When solid bodies, sensible to the feeling and
dark, are placed on light and transparent grounds,
as, for example, the heavens, the clouds and
waters, and every other thing which is in motion,
and void of different objects; they ought to be
more rough, and more distinguishable, than that
with which they are encompassed. *Dryden.*
10. The fundamental substance; that by
which the additional or accidental parts
are supported.
O'er his head
A well-wrought heaven of silk and gold was
spread,
Azure the ground, the sun in gold shone bright. *Corwall.*
- Indeed it was but just that the finest lines in
nature should be drawn upon the most durable
ground. *Pope.*
- Then, wrought into the soul, let virtues shine,
The ground eternal, as the work divine. *Young.*
11. The plain song; the tune on which
decants are raised.

- Get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll build a holy decant. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
12. First hint; first traces of an invention;
that which gives occasion to the rest.
Though jealousy of state th' invention found,
Yet love refin'd upon the former ground;
That way the tyrant had reserv'd to fly,
Pursuing hate, now serv'd to bring two lovers
nigh. *Dryden.*
13. The first principles of knowledge.
The concords will easily be known, if the fore-
grounds be thoroughly beaten in. *Prof. to Acad.*
- Here statesmen, or of them they which can
read,
May of their occupation find the grounds. *Dante.*
- The grounds are already laid whereby that is un-
questionably refuted; for having granted that
God gives sufficient grace, yet when he co-ope-
rates most effectually, he doth it not irresistibly. *Hammond.*
- After evening repasts, 'till bed-time, their
thoughts will be best taken up in the easy
grounds of religion, and the story of scripture. *Milton on Education.*
14. The fundamental cause; the true rea-
son; original principle.
He desired the steward to tell him particularly
the ground and event of this accident. *Sidney.*
- Making happiness the ground of his unhappiness,
and good news the argument of his sorrow. *Sid.*
- The use and benefit of good laws all that live
under them may enjoy with delight and comfort,
albeit the grounds and first original causes from
whence they have sprung be unknown. *Hooker.*
- In the solution of the Sabbatizer's objection,
my method shall be, to examine, in the first
place, the main grounds and principles upon
which he builds. *White.*
- Thou could'st not have discern'd
Fraud in the serpent, speaking as he spake,
No ground of enmity between us known. *Milton.*
- Not did either of them ever think fit to make
any particular relation of the grounds of their
proceedings, or the causes of their misadventures. *Clarendon.*
- Sound judgment is the ground of writing well. *Roscommon.*
- Love once given from her, and plac'd in you,
Would leave no ground I ever would be true. *Dryden.*
- It is not easy to imagine how any such tradition
could arise so early, and spread so universally, if
there were not a real ground for it. *Wilkins.*
- If it be natural, ought we not to conclude that
there is some ground and reason for these fears,
and that nature hath not planted them in us to no
purpose. *Tillotson.*
- Thus it appears, that suits at law are not sinful
in themselves, but may lawfully be used, if there
is no unlawfulness in the ground and way of ma-
nagement. *Kettwell.*
- Upon that prince's death, although the grounds
of our quarrel with France had received no man-
ner of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter
his sentiments. *Swift.*
- The miraculous increase of the professors of
christianity was without any visible grounds and
causes, and contrary to all human probability and
appearance. *Atterbury.*
15. The field or place of action.
Here was thy end decreed, when these men rose;
And ev'n with theirs this act thy death did bring,
Or batten'd at the least upon this ground. *Dan.*
16. The space occupied by an army as they
fight, advance, or retire.
At length the left wing of the Arcadians be-
gan to lose ground. *Sidney.*
- Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their
ground,
While ours with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryden.*
- He has lost ground at the latter end of the day,
by pursuing his point too far, like the prince of
Conde at the battle of Benefic. *Dryden.*

17. The intervening space between the
flyer and pursuer.
Evening mist,
Ris'n from a river, o'er the marsh glides,
And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heels,
Homeward returning. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
- Superiors think it a detraction from their merit
to see another get ground upon them, and overtake
them in the pursuits of glory. *Addison's Spect.*
- Even whilst we speak our conqueror comes on,
And gathers ground upon us every moment. *Addison.*
18. The state in which one is with respect
to opponents or competitors.
Hast thou sway'd as kings should do,
Giving no ground unto the house of York,
They never then had sprung. *Shakespeare.*
- If they get ground and vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of steel,
To make them stronger. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
- He will stand his ground against all the attacks
that can be made upon his probity. *Atterbury.*
- Whatever ground we may have gotten upon
our enemies, we have gotten none upon our vices,
the worst enemies of the two; but are even sub-
dued and led captive by the one, while we tri-
umph so gloriously over the other. *Atterbury.*
19. State of progress or recession.
I have known too many great examples of this
cure, and heard of its being so familiar in Austria,
that I wonder it has gained no more ground in
other places. *Temple.*
- The quirell is perpetually turning the wheel in
her cage: she runs apace, and wears herself
with her continual motion, and gets no ground. *Dryden's Desiresing.*
20. The soil to set a thing off.
Like bright metal on a sullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall show more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no soil to set it off. *Shaksp.*
- To GROUND. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To fix on the ground.
2. To found, as upon cause, reason, or
principle.
Wisdom groundeth her laws upon an infallible
rule of comparison. *Hooker.*
- The church of England, walking in the good
and old way of the orthodoxal primitive fathers,
groundeth the religious observation of the Lord's-
day, and of other christian holidays, upon the
natural equity, and not upon the letter of the
fourth commandment. *White.*
- It may serve us to ground conjectures more ap-
proaching to the truth than we have hitherto met
with. *Boyle.*
- If your own actions on your will you ground,
Mine shall hereafter know no other bound. *Dry.*
- Some eminent spirit, having signalized his
valour, becomes to have influence on the people,
to grow their leader in warlike expeditions; and
this is grounded upon the principles of nature and
common reason, which, where prudence and
courage are required, rather incite us to fly to a
single person than a multitude. *Swift.*
3. To settle in first principles or rudiments
of knowledge.
Being rooted and grounded in love. *Eph.*
- GROUND. The pret. and part. pass. of
grind.
How dull and rugged, ere 'tis ground
And polish'd, looks a diamond. *Hudibras.*
- GROUND is much used in composition for
that which is next the ground, or near
the ground.
- GRO'UND-ASH. n. f. A saplin of ash taken
from the ground; not a branch cut from
a tree.
A lance of tough ground-ash the Trojan threw,
Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew. *Dry.*
- Some cut the young ashes off about an inch
above the ground, which causes them to make

very large straight shoots, which they call *ground-ash*.

GRO'UND-BAIT. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *bait*.] A bait made of barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place where you design to angle, sinks to the bottom, and draws the fish to it.

Take the depth of the place where you mean after to cast your *ground-bait*, and to fish. *Wal.*

GRO'UND-FLOOR. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *floor*.] The lower part of a house.

GRO'UND-IVY. *n. f.* [*bedera terrestris*, Latin.] Alehoof, or tuinhoof.

Alehoof or *ground-ivy* is, in my opinion, of the most excellent use and virtue of any plants among us. *Temple.*

GRO'UND-OAK. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *oak*.]

If the planting of oaks were more in use for underwoods, it would spoil the cooper's trade for the making of hoops, either of hael or ash; because one hoop made of the young shoots of a *ground-oak*, would outlast six of the best ash.

GRO'UND-PINE. *n. f.* [*chamapitys*, Latin.] A plant.

The whole plant has a very singular smell, resembling that of resin; whence its name *ground-pine*. It grows on dry and barren hills, and in some places on the ditch banks by road sides. *Hill.*

GRO'UND-PLATE. *n. f.* [In architecture.]

The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons. In these also are mortises made to receive the tenons of the joists, the summer and girders; and sometimes the trimmers for the stair-case and chimney-way, and the binding joist. *Harris.*

In the orthographical schemes there should be a true delineation, if it be a timber-building, of the several sizes of the *ground plates*, breast turners, and beams. *Mortimer.*

GRO'UND-PILOT. *n. f.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed.

Wretched Gynecia, where can'st thou find any small *ground-pile* for hope to dwell upon? *Sidney.*

A *ground-pile* square five hives of bees contains; Emblems of industry and virtuous gains. *Harte.*

2. The ichnography of a building

GRO'UND-RENT. *n. f.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

A foot in front, and thirty-three five sevenths deep, would bring in a *ground-rent* of five pounds. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

The site was neither granted him, nor giv'n; 'Twas nature's, and the *ground-rent* due to Heaven. *Harte.*

GRO'UND-ROOM. *n. f.* A room on the level with the ground.

I beseeched him hereafter to meditate in a *ground-room*; for that otherwise it would be impossible for an artist of any other kind to live near him. *Tatler.*

GRO'UNDELY. *adv.* [from *grounded*.] Upon firm principles.

He hath given the first hint of speaking *ground-ely*, and to the purpose, upon this subject. *Glanv.*

GRO'UNDLESS. *adj.* [from *ground*.] Void of reason; wanting ground.

But when vain doubt and *groundless* fear Do that dear foolish bosom tear. *Prior.*

We have great reason to look upon the high pretensions which the Roman church makes to miracles as *groundless*, and to reject her vain and fabulous accounts of them. *Atterbury.*

The party who distinguish themselves by their zeal for the present establishment, should be careful to discover such a reverence for religion, as may show how *groundless* that reproach is which

is cast upon them, of being averse to our national worship. *Frechehold.*

GRO'UNDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *groundless*.] Without reason; without cause; without just reason.

Divers persons have produced the like by spirit of vitriol, or juice of lemons; but have *groundlessly* ascribed the effect to some peculiar quality of those two liquors. *Boyle on Colours.*

GRO'UNDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *groundless*.] Want of just reason.

He dares not cite the words either of my book or sermons, lest the reader should have discovered the notorious falshood and *groundlessness* of his calumny. *Tillotson.*

GRO'UNDLING. *n. f.* [from *ground*.] A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water; hence one of the low vulgar.

It offends me to the soul, to hear a robustious perriwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rage, to split the ears of the *groundling*. *Hammer.*

GRO'UNDLY. *adv.* [from *ground*.] Upon principles; solidly; not superficially.

Not in use. A man, *groundly* learned already, may take much profit himself, in using by epitome to draw other men's works, for his own memory sake, into shorter toom. *Ascham.*

GRO'UNDESEL. *n. f.* [*grund* and *pule*, the basis, Saxon, perhaps from *fella*, Latin.] The timber or raised pavement next the ground.

The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outside about half an inch into the frame; and all these rabbets, but that on the *groundsel*, are grooved square; but the rabbet on the *groundsel* is levelled downwards, that rain or snow may the freelier fall off. *Moxon.*

GRO'UNDESEL. *n. f.* [*senecio*, Latin.] A plant.

GRO'UNDWORK. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *work*.]

1. The ground; the first stratum; the first part of the whole; that to which the rest is additional.

A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain, Which, when the skies are clear, is seen below, And mortals by the name of milky know; The *groundwork* is of Raus. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.

The main skill and *groundwork* will be to temper them such lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience. *Milton.*

3. First principle; original reason.

The *groundwork* thereof is nevertheless true and certain, however they through ignorance disguise the same, or through vanity. *Somerset.*

The moral is the first business of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his instruction. *Dryden.*

GROUPE. *n. f.* [*groupe*, French; *gropo*, Italian.] A crowd; a cluster; a huddle; a number thronged together.

In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less groups or knots of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*

I cannot doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of Zetus, in the famous group of figures which represents the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull. *Addison.*

You should try your graving tools On this odious group of fools. *Swift.*

TO GROUPE. *v. a.* [*grouper*, French.] To put into a crowd; to huddle together.

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a mul-

titude of different objects, preserving still the justice and conformity of style and colouring. *Prior.*

GROUSE. *n. f.* A kind of fowl; a heath-cock.

The 'squires in scorn will fly the house For better game, and look for *grouse*. *Swift.*

GROUT. *n. f.* [*grut*, Saxon. In Scotland they call it *grouts*.]

1. Coarse meal; pollard.

King Hardicnut, 'midst Danes and Saxons flout, Carous'd in nut-brown ale, and din'd on *grout*; Which dith its pristine honour still retains, And when each prince is crown'd in splendour reigns. *King.*

2. That which purges off.

Sweet honey some condense, some purge the *grout*; The rest, in cells apart, the liquid nectar thow. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of wild apple. [*agriomelum*, Latin.]

TO GROW. *v. n.* pret. *grew*; part. pass. *grown*. [*giupan*, Sax. *groyen*, Dut.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increase by vegetation.

It is not the *growing* of fruit that manifesteth man; but it is thy word which preserveth them. *Wisdome.*

He causeth the grass to *grow* for the cattle, and herb for the service of man. *Psalms.*

2. To be produced by vegetation.

In this country *growth* abundance of that wood, which since is brought into Europe to dye red colours. *Abbot.*

A bag, that *groweth* in the fields, at the first is hard like a tennis-ball, and white; and after growth of a mushroom-colour, and full of light dust. *Bacon's Natural History.*

But say, where *grows* the tree? from hence how far? *Milton.*

In colder regions men compose Poison with art; but here it *grows*. *Waller.*

Those tow'ns of oak o'er fertile plains might go, And visit mountains where they once did *grow*. *Waller.*

3. To shoot in any particular form.

Children, like tender oaks, take the bow; And as they first are fashion'd, always *grow*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. To increase in stature.

I long with all my heart to see the prince; I hope he is much *grown* since last I saw him. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

The poor man had nothing, save one little ewe-lamb, which he had bought and rear'd up; and it *grew* up together with him and with his children. *2 Samuel.*

5. To come to manhood from infancy; commonly followed by *up*.

Now the prince *grew* up fast to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition. *Bacon's Advice to Fillets.*

The main thing to be considered, in every action of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whither it will lead him when he is *grown* up. *Locke.*

We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent; and we *grow* up in vanity and folly. *Walter.*

6. To issue, as plants from a soil, or as branches from the main trunk.

They will seem not stuck into him, but *growing* out of him. *Dryden's An. Dedication.*

7. To increase in bulk; to become greater, or more numerous.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a stay: as for nails they *grow* continually. *Bacon.*

Then their numbers swell, And *grow* upon us. *Drake.*

Divisions *grow* upon us, by neglect of practical duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice enquiries.

Dray of Piety.

8. To improve; to make progress.

Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. *2 Peter.*

He then dispensed his best of legacies, his blessings; most passionately exhorting the young *growing* hopes of the family. *Fell.*

As he *grew* forward in years he was trained up to learning, under one Pronapides, who taught the Pelasgick letter invented by Linus. *Pope.*

9. To advance to any state.

Nature, as it *grows* again towards earth, is fashion'd for the journey dull and heavy. *Shak.*
They doubted whereunto this *would grow*. *Atti.*

The king, by this time, was *grown* to such an height of reputation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was laid and imputed to his foresight. *Bacon.*

But when to ripen'd manhood he shall *grow*, The greedy sailor shall the seas forego. *Dryden.*

10. To come by degrees; to reach any state gradually.

After they *grow* to rest upon number, rather competent than vast, they *grow* to advantages of place, cunning diversions, and the like; and they *grow* more skilful in the ordering of their battles. *Bacon's Essays.*

Versé, or the other harmony of prose, I have so long studied and practised, that they are *grown* into a habit, and become familiar to me. *Dryden.*

The *re-passes* of people are *grown* up to heaven, and their fins are got beyond all restraints of law and authority. *Rogers.*

11. To come forward; to gather ground.

Some seeing the end of their government nigh, and troublous practice *growing* up, which may work trouble to the next governor, will not attempt redress. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It was now the beginning of October, and winter began to *grow* fast on: great rain, with terrible thunder and lightning, and mighty tempests, then fell abundantly. *Knotter.*

12. To be changed from one state to another; to become either better or worse; to turn.

A good man's fortune may *grow* out at heels. *Shakespeare.*

Scipio Nasica feared lest, if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the Romans would *grow* either to idleness or civil dissension. *Abbat.*

Hence, hence, and to some barbarous climate fly,

Which only brutes in human form does yield,
And man *grows* wild in nature's common field. *Dryden.*

The nymph *grew* pale, and in a mortal fright,
Spent with the labour of so long a sight. *Dryden.*

Patient of command
In time he *grew*; and *growing* us'd to hand,
He waited at his master's board for food. *Dryden.*

We may trade and be busy, and *grow* poor by it, unless we regulate our expences. *Locke.*

You will *grow* a thing contemptible, unless you can supply the loss of beauty with more durable qualities. *Swift.*

Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, *grew* to be a free port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country. *Arbutnot.*

By degrees the vain, deluded elf,
Grew out of humour with his former self. *Harte.*

13. To proceed as from a cause or reason.

What will *grow* out of such errors, as masked under the cloak of divine authority, impossible it is that ever the wit of man should imagine, 'till time have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hooker.*

Shall we set light by that custom of reading, from whence so precious a benefit hath *grown*? *Hooker.*

Take heed now that ye fail not to do this: why should damage *grow* to the hurt of the king. *Excheq.*

Hence *grow*: that necessary distinction of the saints on earth and the saints in heaven; the first belonging to the militant, the second to the triumphant church. *Pearson.*

The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of people; and this is not *grown* from any ill qualities of the climate or air, but chiefly from so many wars. *Temple.*

14. To accrue; to be forthcoming.

Ev'n just the sum that I do owe to you,
Is *growing* to me by Antipholis. *Shakespeare.*

15. To adhere; to stick together.

Honour and policy, like unsever'd friends,
I th' war do *grow* together. *Shakespeare.*

The frog's mouth *grows* up, and he continues so for at least six months without eating. *Walton's Angler.*

In burnings and scaldings the fingers would many times *grow* together: the chin would *grow* to the breast, and the arms to the sides, were they not hindered. *Wise man's Surgery.*

16. To swell: a sea term.

Mariners are used to the tumbling and rolling of ships from side to side, when the sea is never so little *grown*. *Raleigh.*

The general idea given by this word is procession or passage from one state to another. It is always change, but not always increase; for a thing may *grow* less, as well as *grow* greater.

GROWER. n. s. [from *grow*.] An increaser.

It will *grow* to a great bigness, being the quickest *grower* of any kind of elm. *Mortimer.*

To GROWL. v. n. [*grollen*, Flemish.]

1. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur. They roam amid' the fury of their heart,
And *growl* their horrid loves. *Thomson's Spring.*

Dogs in this country are of the size of common mastiffs, and by nature never bark, but *growl* when they are provoked. *Ellis.*

2. To murmur; to grumble. Othello, neighbour—how he would roar
about a foolish handkerchief! and then he would *growl* so manfully. *Gas.*

GROWN. The participle passive of *grow*.

1. Advanced in growth.

2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing.

I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all *grown* over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof. *Proverbs.*

3. Arrived at full growth or stature. I saw lately a pair of China shoes, which I was told were for a *grown* woman, that would scarce have been big enough for one of our little girls. *Locke.*

GROWTH. n. s. [from *grown*.]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life; increase of vegetation.

Deep in the palace of long *growth* there stood
A laurel's trunk of venerable wood. *Dryden.*

Those trees that have the slowest *growth*, are, for that reason, of the longest continuance. *Atterbury.*

2. Product; production; thing produced; act of producing.

Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous *growth* of this tall wood. *Milton.*

Our little world the image of the great,
Of her own *growth* hath all that nature craves,
And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves. *Waller.*

The trade of a country arises from the native *growths* of the soil or seas. *Temple.*

I had thought, for the honour of our nation, that the knight's tale was of English *growth*, and Chaucer's own. *Dryden.*

3. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency.

What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon this subject, may go a great way in preventing the *growth* of this disease, where it is but new. *Temple.*

4. Increase of stature; advance to maturity.

They say my son of York
Has almost overtaken him in his *growth*. *Shaksp.*

The stag, now conscious of his fatal *growth*,
To some dark covert his retreat had made. *Danham.*

Though an animal arrives at its full *growth* at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk 'till the last period of life. *Arbutnot.*

If parents should be daily calling upon God in a solemn, deliberate manner, altering and extending their intercessions, as the state and *growth* of their children required, such devotion would have a mighty influence upon the rest of their lives. *Low.*

5. Improvement; advancement.

It grieved David's religious mind to consider the *growth* of his own estate and dignity, the affairs of religion continuing still in the former manner. *Hooker.*

GROWTHHEAD. } n. s. [from *grow* or *great*
GROWTNOL. } head; caput, Latin.]

1. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

2. An idle lazy fellow. Obsolete. Though sleeping one hour refresheth his song,
Yet trust not Hob *growthhead* for sleeping too long. *Tusser.*

To GRUB. v. a. [*graban*, preter. *grôb*, to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to destroy by digging; to root out of the ground; to eradicate by throwing up out of the soil.

A foolish heir caused all the bushes and hedges about his vineyard to be *grubbed* up. *L'Estrange.*

Forest land,
From whence the furly ploughman *grabs* the wood. *Dryden.*

The *grubbing* up of woods and trees may be very needful, upon the account of their unfruitfulness. *Mortimer.*

As for the thick woods, which not only Virgil but Homer mentions, they are most of them *grubbed* up, since the promontory has been cultivated and inhabited. *Addison on Italy.*

GRUB. n. s. [from *grubbing*, or mining.]

1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies. There is a difference between a *grub* and a butterfly, and yet your butterfly was a *grub*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
'Till shooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,
The *grubs* proceed to bees with pointed stings. *Dryden.*

The *grub*
Oft unobserv'd, invades the vital core;
Pernicious tenant! and her secret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp
Of the brain. *Philips.*

2. A short thick man; a dwarf. In contempt.

John Romane, a short clownish *grub*, would bear the whole carcass of an ox, yet never tugged with him. *Carew.*

To GRUBBLE. v. n. [*grubben*, German, from *grub*.] To feel in the dark.

Thou hast a colour;
Now let me rowl and *grubble* thee:
Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough:
Though hast a rugged skin; I do not like thee. *Dryden.*

GRUBSTREET. n. s. Originally the name of a street near Moorfields in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems;

whence any mean production is called *grubfreet*.

Καὶ ἰδαναι μὴ εἶδαν, μὴ ἄλγισ πικρὰ
Ἀσπασίας τὴν Ἰδαν ἰκάνομαι.

The first part, though calculated only for the meridian of *grubfreet*, was yet taken notice of by the better sort.

I'd sooner ballads write, and *grubfreet* lays.

Gay.

To GRUDGE. v. a. [from *gruger*, according to *Skinner*, which in French is to grind or eat. In this sense we say of one who refents any thing secretly *be-chews it*. *Grugnach*, in Welsh, is to murmur; to grumble. *Grunigh*, in Scotland, denotes a grumbling morose countenance.]

1. To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent.

What means this banishing me from your counsels? Do you love your sorrow so well, as to *grudge* me part of it?

Sidney.

'Tis not in thee

To *grudge* my pleasures, to cut off my train.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

He struggles into birth, and cries for aid;

Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid;

He creeps, he walks; and, issuing into man,

Grudges their life from whence his own began.

Dryden.

These clamours with disdain he heard,
Much *grudg'd* the praise, but more the rob'd reward.

Dryden.

Do not, as foms men, run upon the till, and take of the sediments of a *grudging* uncommunicative disposition.

Spectator.

Let us consider the inexhausted treasures of the ocean; and though some have *grudged* the great share that it takes of the surface of the earth, yet we shall propose this too, as a conspicuous mark and character of the wisdom of God.

Bentley.

I have often heard the presbyterians say they did not *grudge* us our employments.

Swift.

2. To give or take unwillingly.

Let me at least a funeral marriage crave,
Nor *grudge* my cold embraces in the grave.

Dryden's Aurengzebe.

They have *grudged* those contributions, which have let our country at the head of all the governments of Europe.

Addison.

To GRUDGE. v. n.

1. To murmur; to repine.

They knew the force of that dreadful curse, whereunto idolatry maketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty sustaining the same should *grudge* or complain of injustice.

Hosker.

We do not *grudge* or repine at our portion, but are contented with those circumstances which the providence of God hath made to be our lot.

Nelson.

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.

Many times they go with as great *grudging* to serve in his majesty's ships, as if it were to be slaves in the galleys.

Raleigh.

You steer betwixt the country and the court, Nor gratify what'er the great desire,
Nor *grudging* give what publick needs require.

Dryden's Fables.

3. To be envious.

Grudge not one against another, brethren, lest ye be condemned.

James.

4. To wish in secret. A low word.

Even in the most sincere advice he gave,
He had a *grudging* still to be a knave.

Dryden.

5. To give or have any uneasy remains. I know not whether the word in this sense be not rather *grugeons*, or remains; *grugeons* being the part of corn that remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve.

My Dolabella,

Hast thou not still some *grudgings* of thy fever?

Dryden.

GRUDGE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; sullen malice.

Many countries about her were full of wars, which, for old *grudges* to Corinth, were thought still would conclude there.

Sidney.

Two households, both alike in dignity,
From ancient *grudge* break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean.

Shakespeare.

Let me go in to see the generals:
There is some *grudge* between 'em; 'tis not meet
They be alone.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

Deep fester'd hate:
A *grudge* in both, time out of mind, begun,
And mutually bequeath'd from fire to son.

Tate's Juvenal.

2. Anger; ill-will.

The god of wit, to shew his *grudge*,
Clapt his ears upon the judge.

Swift.

3. Unwillingness to benefit.

Those to whom you have
With *grudge* prefer'd me.

Ben Jonson.

4. Envy; odium; invidious censure.

5. Remorse of conscience.

Ainsworth.

6. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease.

Ainsworth.

GRUDGINGLY. adv. [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly.

Like harpies they could scent a plenteous

board;

Then to be sure they never fail'd their lord:

The rest was form, and bare attendance paid;

Then drank and eat, and *grudgingly* obey'd.

Dryden.

GRUEL. n. f. [*gruan, gruella*, French.]

Food made by boiling oatmeal and water; any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water.

Finger of birth-brand'd babe,

Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;

Make the *gruel* thick and slab.

Shakespeare.

Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel

Upon the strength of water *gruel*?

Prior.

Gruel made of grain, broths, malt drink not much hopped, posset-drinks, and in general whatever relaxeth.

Arbutnot.

GRUFF. adj. [*groff, Dutch*.] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners.

Around the fiend in hideous order, sat
Foul bawling infamy and bold debate,
Gruff discontent, through ignorance misled.

Garth.

The appellation of honour was such an one the *gruff*, such an one the stouky.

Addison.

GRUFFLY. adv. [from *gruff*.] Harshly; ruggedly; roughly.

The form of Mars high on a chariot flood,

All sheath'd in arms, and *gruffly* look'd the god.

Dryden.

GRUFFNESS. n. f. [from *gruff*.] Ruggedness of mien; harshness of look or voice.

GRUM. adj. [contracted from *grumble*.]

Sour; furly; severe. A low word.

Nic looked sour and *grum*, and would not open

his mouth.

Arbutnot.

To GRUMBLE. v. n. [*grommelen, grommen*, Dutch.]

1. To murmur with discontent.

A bridegroom,

A *grumbling* groom, and that the girl shall find.

Shakespeare.

Thou *grumblest* and rail'st every hour on
Achilles, and thou art as full of envy at his
greatness as Cerberus is at Proserpina's beauty.

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

Th' accurs'd Philistian stands on th' other side,
Grumbling aloud, and smiles 'twixt rage and
pride.

Crowley.

Suitors, all but one, will depart *grumbling*, because they miss of what they think their due.

South.

Providence has allotted man a competency; all beyond it is superfluous; and there will be *grumbling* without end, if we reckon that we want this, because we have it not.

L'Estrange.

L'Avare, not using half his store,

Still *grumbles* that he has no more.

Prior.

2. To growl; to gnarl.

The lion, though he sees the toils are set,

Yet, pinch'd with raging hunger, scours away;

Hunts in the face of danger all the day;

At night, with sullen pleasure, *grumbles* o'er his

prey.

Dryden.

3. To make a hoarse rattle.

Thou *grumbling* thunder join thy voice.

Motaceux.

Like a storm

That gathers black upon the frowning sky,
And *grumbles* in the wind.

Rowe.

Vapours soul

Dash on the mountains brow, and shake the

woods

That *grumbling* wave below.

Thomson's Winter.

GRUMBLER. n. f. [from *grumble*.] One that grumbles; a murmurer; a discontented man.

The half-pence are good half-pence, and I

will stand by it: if I made them of silver, it

would be the same thing to the *grumbler*.

Swift.

GRUMBLING. n. f. [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through discontent; a grudge.

I have serv'd

Without or *grudge* or *grumbings*.

Shakespeare.

GRUME. n. f. [*grumeau*, Fr. *grumus*, Latin.] A thick viscid consistence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood.

Quincy.

GRU'MLY. adv. [from *grum*.] Sullenly; morosely.

GRU'MOUS. adj. [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted.

The blood, when let, was black, *grumous*, the red part without a due consistence, the serum saline, and of a yellowish green.

Arbutnot.

GRU'MOUSNESS. n. f. [from *grumous*.] Thickness of a coagulated liquor.

The cause may be referred either to the coagulation of the serum, or *grumousness* of the blood.

Wiseeman's Surgery.

GRU'NSEL. n. f. [More usually *grungsel*, unless *Milton* intended to preserve the Saxon *grunb*.] The groundsel; the lower part of the building.

Next came one

Who mourn'd in earnest, when the captive ark

Maim'd his brute image, heads and hands lopp'd

off

In his own temple, on the *grunsel* edge,

Where he fell flat, and sham'd his worshippers.

Milton.

To GRUNT. } v. n. [*grunio*, Lat.]

To GRUNTLE. } To murmur like a hog.

And neigh, and bark, and *grunt*, and roar and

burn,

Like horse, bound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn.

Shakespeare.

Lament, ye swine! in *gruntings* spend your

grief;

For you, like me, have lost your sole relief.

Thy brinded boars may slumber undisturb'd,

Or *grunt* secure beneath the chestnut shade.

Tickel.

The scolding quean to louder notes doth rise,

To her full pipes the *grunting* hog replies;

The *grunting* hogs alarm the neighbours round.

Swift.

GRUNT. n. f. [from the verb.] The noise of a hog.

Swine's snouts, swine's bodies, took they,
bristles, *grunts*. *Chapman.*
Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horror of pursuing dogs;
With many a deadly grunt and doleful squeak,
Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break.

From hence were heard
The grunts of bristled boars, and groans of bears,
And herds of howling wolves. *Dryden's Æn.*

GRUNTER. *n. f.* [from *grunt*.]

1. He that grunts.
2. A kind of fish. [*χρυσός*.]

GRUNTLING. *n. f.* [from *grunt*.] A young hog.

To GRUTCH. *v. n.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *grudge*.] To envy; to repine; to be discontented. Not used.

The poor at the enclosure doth grutch,
Because of abuses that fall.
Left some men should have but too much,
And some again nothing at all. *Tupper.*
But what we're born for we must bear,
Our frail condition it is such,
That what to all may happen here,
If't chance to me, I must not grutch.

GRUTCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will.

In it be melted leaden bullets,
To shoot at foes, and sometimes pullets;
To whom be bore so fell a grutch,
He ne'er gave quarter t'any such. *Hudibras.*

GRY. *n. f.* [*γρύ*.] Any thing of little value; as, the paring of the nails. *DiD.*

GUAIA'CUM. *n. f.* A physical wood. *Guaiaicum* is attenuant and aperient. It is excellent in many chronick cases, and was once famous for curing the venereal disease, which it still does singly in warmer climates, but with us we find it insufficient. We have a resin of it, improperly called gum *guaiaicum*. *Hill.*

GUARANTEE. *n. f.* [*garantir*, French.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it, may think it the concern of his providence. *South.*

A prince distinguished by being a patron of protestants, and *guarantee* of the Westphalian treaty. *Addison on the War.*

An oath is a promise made to God, and God is our superior, superior to kings. And he is also the *guarantee* and avenger of all breach of faith and injustice. *Lestry.*

To GUA'RANTY. *v. a.* [*garantir*, French.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles.

To GUARD. *v. a.* [*garder*, French; from our word *ward*, the *w* being changed by the French into *g*; as *Galles* for *Wales*.]

1. To watch by way of defence and security.
2. To protect; to defend.

Naked the graces *guarded* you from all
Dangers abroad, and now your thunder shall.

Your pow'rs you never use, but for defence,
To guard your own or others innocence. *Dryden.*
Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not slow
To guard the shore from an expected foe. *Dryd.*
The post of Genoa is very ill guarded against the
Norms. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To preserve by caution.
One would take care to guard one's self against this particular imperfection, because it is that which our nature very strongly inclines us to. *Addison's Spectator.*
4. To provide against objections.

Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection. *Broom on Odyssey.*

5. To adorn with lists, fences, or ornamental borders. Obsolete.

Give him a livery
More guarded than his fellows. *Shakspeare.*
See a fellow

In a long motley, guarded with yellow. *Shakspeare.*
To GUARD. *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence.

There are cases, in which a man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*

To guard against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words. *Watts.*

GUARD. *n. f.* [*garde*, French; *ward*, Teutonic.]

1. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The guard bore them, and brought them back into the guard chamber. *1 Kings.*

Up into heav'n, from paradise, in haste
Th' angelick guards ascended, mute, and sad,
For man. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They mis'd courts, guards, a gay and numerous train,

Our judges like our laws were rude and plain

With lifted hands, and gazing eyes,
His guards behold him tearing through the skies. *Dryden.*

He must be trusted to his own conduct, since there cannot always be a guard upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles. *Locke.*

They, usurping arbitrary power, had their guards and spies, after the practice of tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A state of caution; a state of vigilance.

The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical, caused him to stand upon his guard at home. *Davies.*

Temerity puts a man off his guard. *L'Estrange.*

It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon a guard. *L'Estrange.*

Now he stood collected and prepar'd;
For malice and revenge had put him on his guard. *Dryden.*

Others are cooped in close by the strict guards of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

Men are always upon their guard against an appearance of design. *Swalbridge.*

3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few guards and restrictions as I. *Atterbury.*

4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border. Obsolete.

5. Part of the hilt of a sword.

GUA'RDAGE. *n. f.* [from *guard*.] State of wardship. Obsolete.

A maid so tender, fair and happy,
Run from her *guardage* to the footy bosom
Of such a thing as thou. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

GUA'RDER. *n. f.* One who guards. *Ains.*

GUA'RDIAN. *n. f.* [*gardien*, French, from *guard*.]

1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to supply the want of parents.

I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her guardian. *Shakspeare.*

When perjur'd guardians, proud with impious gains,

Choke up the streets, too narrow for their trains!

Hocus, with two other of the guardians, thought it their duty to take care of the interest of the three girls. *Arcthot.*

2. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed.

I gave you all,

Made you my guardians, my depositaries;
But kept a reservation to be follow'd
With such a number. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

It then becomes the common concern of all that have truth at heart, and more especially of those who are the appointed guardians of the christian faith, to be upon the watch against seducers. *Wattland.*

3. A repository or storehouse. Not used.

Where is Duncan's body?

—Carried to Colmekill,
The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,
And guardian of their bones. *Shakspeare.*

GUARDIAN of the Spiritualities. He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. He may be either guardian in law, or *jure magistratus*, as the archbishop is of any diocese within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute. *Cowell.*

GUA'RDIAN. *adj.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent.

My charming patroness protects me unseen, like my guardian angel; and thuns my gratitude like a fairy, who is bountiful by stealth, and conceals the giver when she bestows the gift. *Dryden.*

Thus shall mankind his guardian care engage,
The promis'd father of a future age. *Pope.*

Mean while Minerva, in her guardian care,
Shoots from the starry vaults through fields of air. *Pope.*

GUA'RDIANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *guardian*.]

The office of a guardian.

The curate stretched his patent for the cure of souls, to a kind of tutelary guardianship over goods and chattels. *L'Estrange.*

This holds true, not only in losses and indignities offered to ourselves, but also in the case of trust, when they are offered to others who are committed to our care and guardianship. *Kerthwell.*

Theseus is the first who established the popular state in Athens, assigning to himself the guardianship of the laws, and chief commands in war. *Swift.*

GUA'RDLESS. *adj.* [from *guard*.] Without defence.

So on the *guardless* herd, their keeper slain,
Rushes a tyger in the Libyan plain. *Waller.*

A rich land, *guardless* and undefended, must needs have been a double incitement. *South.*

GUA'RDSHIP. *n. f.* [from *guard*.]

1. Care; protection.

How bleis'd am I, by such a man led I
Under whose wide and careful *guardship*
I now despise fatigue and hardship. *Swift.*

2. [*guard and ship*.] A king's ship to guard the coast.

GUAIA'VA. } *n. f.* An American fruit.

GUA'VA. } The fruit, says sir Hans Sloane, is extremely delicious and wholesome. They have only this inconvenience, that being very astringent, they stop up the belly, if taken in great quantities. *Miller.*

GUBERNA'TION. *n. f.* [*gubernatio*, Lat.] Government; superintendency; superior direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is transacted by the man Jesus, inhabited by the divine power and wisdom, and employed as a medium or conscious instrument of this extensive *gubernation*. *Watts.*

GU'DGEON. *n. f.* [*gonjon*, French.]

1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers, easily caught, and therefore made a proverbial name for a man easily cheated.

'Tis true, no turbans dignify my boards;
But gudgeons, flounders, what my Thames affords.
Pope.

2. A man easily cheated.

This he did to draw you in, like to many
gudgeons, to swallow his false arguments. *Swift.*

3. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage; a bait; an allure-ment; gudgeons being commonly used as baits for pike.

But hit not with this melancholy bait,
For this fool's gudgeon, this opinion. *Shakespeare.*

GUE'DON. n. f. [guerdon, gardon, Fr.] A reward; a recompense, in a good and bad sense. Not in use.

But to the virgin comes, who all this while
Amaz'd stands herself to mock'd to see,
By him who has the guerdon of his guile,
For to misguiding her true knight to be. *Spenser.*
He that, by the revenging hand, at once re-
ceive the just guerdon of all his former villainies.
Knell's.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
To scorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with the' abhorred sheers,
And fits the thin-spun life. *Milton.*

TO GUESS. v. a. [ghiffen, Dutch.]

1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment.

Incapable and shallow innocents!
You cannot guess who caus'd your father's death.
Shakespeare.

Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard.
—Hum! I guess at it. *Shakespeare.*

He that, by reason of his swift motions, can in-
form himself of all places and preparations, should
be not very often guess rightly of things to come,
where God pleaseth not to give impediment?
Raleigh.

There issue swarming hands
Of ambush'd men, whom, by their arms and drets,
To be Taxallan enemies I guess. *Dryden.*
The same author ventures to guess at the particu-
lar fate which would attend the Roman gov-
ernment. *Swift.*

Nor can imagination guess,
How that ungrateful charming maid
My purest passion has betray'd. *Swift.*

2. To conjecture rightly, or upon some just reason.

One may guess by Plato's writings, that his
meaning, as to the inferior deities, was, that
they who would have them might, and they who
would not, might let them alone; but that him-
self had a right opinion concerning the true God.
Stillington.

TO GUESS. v. a. To hit upon by acci- dent; to determine rightly of any thing without certain direction of the judg- ment.

If Xerxes was able to call every common sol-
dier by his name in his army, it may be guessed
he got not this wonderful ability by learning his
lessons by heart. *Locke.*

GUESS. n. f. [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any positive or certain grounds.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers:
Hard is the guess of their true strength and forces.
Shakespeare.

His guess was usually as near to prophecy as
any man's. *Fell.*

A poet must confess
His art's like physick, but a happy guess. *Dryd.*
It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a
greater good for a less, upon uncertain guesses, be-
fore a due examination. *Locke.*

We may make some guess at the distinction of
things, into those that are according to, above,
and contrary to reason. *Locke.*

This problem yet, this offspring of a guess,
Let us for once a child of truth confess. *Prior.*
No man is blest by accident, or guess,
True wisdom is the price of happiness. *Young.*

GUESSER. n. f. [from guess.] Conjectur- er; one who judges without certain knowledge.

It is the opinion of divers good guessers, that
the last hit will not be more violent than advan-
tageous. *Pope.*

If fortune should please but to take such a
crotchety,
To thee I apply, great Smedley's successor,
To give thee lawn sleeves, a mitre and rochet,
Whom wouldst thou resemble? I leave thee a
guesser. *Swift.*

GUESSINGLY. adv. [from guessing.] Con- jecturally; uncertainly. Not in use.

I have a letter guessingly set down. *Shakespeare.*

GUEST. n. f. [gæst, gæst, Saxon; gæst, Welsh.]

1. One entertained in the house or at the table of another.

They all murmured, saying, that he was gone
to be guest with a man that is a sinner. *Luke.*
Methinks a father
Is, at the nuptial of his son, a guest
That best becomes the table. *Shakespeare.*

Tell my royal guest
I add to his commands my own request. *Dryden.*

2. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside.

O defaults, defaults! how fit a guest am I for
you, since my heart can people you with wild
ravenous beasts, which in you are wanting?
Sidney.

Those happiest smiles
That play'd on her ripe lip, seem'd not to know
What guests were in her eyes; which parted thence
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakespeare.*

GUEST-RITE. n. f. [from guest and rite.]

Offices due to a guest.
Ulysses so dear
A gift esteem'd it, that he would not bear
In his black steets that guest-rite to the war.
Chapman.

GUEST-CHAMBER. n. f. [guest and cham- ber.] Chamber of entertainment.

Where is the guest-chamber, where I shall eat
the passover with my disciples? *Mark.*

TO GUGGLE. v. n. [gorgolaire, Italian.]

To found as water running with inter-
missions out of a narrow-mouthed vessel.

GUIDAGE. n. f. [from guide.] The re- ward given to a guide.

GUIDANCE. n. f. [from guide.] Direc- tion; government.

They charge me with neglecting the guidance
of wiser men. *Spenser.*

As to those who lived under the guidance of
reason alone, without the assistance of supernatu-
ral light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a
message from the dead, would persuade them.

Particular application must be left to christi-
an prudence, under the guidance of God's holy spi-
rit, who knows our necessity before we ask, and
our ignorance in asking. *Rogers.*

This to the young—but thy experienc'd age
Wants not the guidance of a baron's sage. *Scwell.*

A prince ought not to be under the guidance or
influence of either faction, because he declines
from his office of presiding over the whole to be
the head of a party. *Swift.*

TO GUIDE. v. a. [guider, French.]

1. To direct in a way.

When the spirit of truth is come, he will guide
you into all truth. *John.*

The new light served to guide them to their
neighbours' coffers. *Decay of Piety.*

Whoever has a faithful friend to guide him

in the dark passages of life, may carry his eyes in
another man's head, and yet see never the worse.
South.

2. To influence.

Upon these, or such like secular maxims,
when nothing but the interest of this world guides
men, they many times conclude that the slightest
wrongs are not to be put up. *Kettwell.*

3. To govern by counsel; to instruct.

For thy name's sake lead me and guide me.
Psalms.

4. To regulate; to superintend.

Women neglect that which St. Paul assigns
them as their proper business, the guiding of the
house. *Decay of Piety.*

GUIDE. n. f. [guide, Fr. from the verb.]

1. One who directs another in his way.

Thou gavest them a burning pillar of fire to be
a guide of the unknown journey. *Wisdom.*
Can knowledge have no bound, but must ad-
vance
So far to make us with for ignorance?
And rather in the dark to grope our way,
Than, led by a false guide, to err by day?
Denham.

2. One who directs another in his conduct.

While yet but young, his father dy'd,
And left him to an happy guide. *Waller.*

They have all the same pastoral guides ap-
pointed, authorised, sanctified, and set apart by
the appointment of God by the direction of the
spirit, to direct and lead the people of God in
the same way of eternal salvation. *Pearson.*

3. Director; regulator.

Who the guide of nature, but only the God of
nature? In him we live, move, and are. Those
things which nature is said to do, are by divine
art performed, using nature as an instrument:
nor is there any such knowledge divine in nature
herself working, but in the guide of nature's
work. *Hooker.*

Some truths are not by reason to be tried,
But we have sure experience for our guide.
Dryden's Fables.

GUIDELSS. adj. [from guide.] Having no guide; wanting a governor or su- perintendent.

Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows tost,
Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,
To his now guidelss kingdom peace bequeath'd.
Dryden.

There fierce winds o'er dusky valleys blow,
Whence every puff bears empty shades away,
Which guidelss in those dark dominions stray.
Dryden.

GUIDER. n. f. [from guide.] Director; regulator; guide. Obsolete.

Our guider come! to the Roman camp con-
duct us. *Shakespeare.*

That person, that being provoked by excessive
pain, thrust his dagger into his body, and thereby,
instead of reaching his vitals, opened an impost-
hume, the unknown cause of all his pain, and so
slabbed himself into perfect health and ease,
surely had great reason to acknowledge chance
for his surgeon, and providence for the guider
of his hand. *South.*

GUIDON. n. f. [French.] A standard- bearer; a standard. Obsolete.

GUILD. n. f. [gildscip, Saxon, a fel- lowship, a corporation.] A society; a corporation; a fraternity or company, combined together by orders and laws made among themselves by their prince's licence. Hence the common word gild or guildhall proceeds, being a fraternity or commonalty of men gathered into one combination, supporting their com- mon charge by mutual contribution. *Cowell.*

Towards three or four o'clock
Look for the news that the guild hall affords.
Shakespeare's Richard III.
 In woolen cloth it appears, by those ancient
 guilds that were settled in England for this manu-
 facture, that this kingdom greatly flourished in
 that art.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

As when the long-eared milky mothers wait
 At some sick miser's triple bolted gate,
 For their defrauded absent souls they make
 A moan so loud, that all the guild awake. *Pope.*
GUILE. *n. f.* [*guille, gulle*, old French,
 the same with *wile*.] Deceitful cun-
 ning; insidious artifice; mischievous
 subtilty.

With sawning words he courted her awhile,
 And looking lovely, and oft sighing sore,
 Her constant heart did court with divers guile;
 But words and looks, and signs she did abhor. *Spenser.*

When I have most need to employ a friend,
 Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
 Be he to me! This do I beg of heav'n,
 When I am cold in zeal to you or yours. *Shaks.*
 We may, with more successful hope, resolve
 To wage by force or guile eternal war. *Milton.*
 Nor thou his malice and false guile condemn:
 Subtle he needs must be who could seduce
 Angels. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

GUILEFUL. *adj.* [*guile and full*.]

1. Wily; insidious; mischievously artful.
 The way not to be inveigled by them that are
 so guileful through skill, is thoroughly to be in-
 structed in that which maketh skilful against
 guile. *Hooker.*

Without expence at all,
 By guileful fair words, peace may be obtain'd.
Shakespeare's Henry vi.

He saw his guileful act
 By eve, though all unweeting, seconded
 Upon her husband. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 The guileful phantom now forsook the throwd,
 And flew sublime, and vanish'd in a cloud. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Treacherous; secretly mischievous.
 I train'd thy brethren to that guileful hole,
 Where the dead corps of Bassianus lay. *Shaks.*
GUILEFULLY. *adv.* [*from guileful*.] In-
 sidiously; treacherously.

To whom the tempter guilefully reply'd. *Milt.*
GUILEFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from guileful*.]
 Secret treachery; tricking cunning.
GUILELESS. *adj.* [*from guile*.] Free
 from deceit; void of insidiousness;
 simply honest.

GUI'LER. *n. f.* [*from guile*. See *Be-
 guile*.] One that betrays into danger
 by insidious practices.

But he was wary wife in all his way,
 And well perceived his deceitful sleight;
 He suffered lust his safety to betray;
 So goodly did beguile the guiler of the prey. *Spenser.*

GUILT. *n. f.* [*gilt*, Saxon, originally
 signified the fine or mulct paid for an
 offence, and afterward the offence itself.]

1. The state of a man justly charged with
 a crime; the contrary to innocence.

It was neither guilt of crime, nor reason of
 state, that could quench the envy that was upon
 the king for this execution. *Shakspeare's Henry vii.*
 When these two are taken away, the possibi-
 lity of guilt, and the possibility of innocence,
 what restraint can the belief of the creed lay upon
 any man? *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

2. A crime; an offence.

Clofe pent up guilts
 Rive your concealing continents, and ask
 These dreadful summoners grace. *Shakspeare.*

GUILTY. *adv.* [*from guilty*.] With-
 out innocence; without clearness of
 conscience.

Bloody and guilty; guiltily awake,
 And in a bloody battle end thy days:
 Think on lord Hastings, and despair, and die.
Shakspeare's Richard III.

GUILTINESS. *n. f.* [*from guilty*.] The
 state of being guilty; wickedness; con-
 sciousness of crime.

He thought his sight rather to proceed of a
 fearful guiltiness than of an humble faithfulness.
Sidney.

The last was I that felt thy tyranny:
 O, in the battle think on Buckingham,
 And die in terror of thy guiltiness. *Shakspeare.*
 I should be guiltier than my guiltiness. *Shaks.*

GUILTLESS. *adj.* [*from guilt*.] Inno-
 cent; free from crime.

I am in this commanded to deliver
 The noble duke of Clarence to your hands:
 I will not reason what is meant hereby,
 Because I will be guiltless of the meaning. *Shaks.*

Many worthy and chaste dames thus,
 All guiltless, meet reproach. *Shakspeare's Othello.*
 Then shall the man be guiltless from iniquity,
 and this woman shall bear her iniquity. *Numbers.*
 Thou, who do'st all thou wishest at thy will,
 And never wilted aught but what is right,
 Preserve this guiltless blood they seek to spill;
 Thine be my kingdom. *Fairfax.*

Guiltless of greatness, thus he always pray'd,
 Nor knew nor wish'd he that those vows he made
 On his own head should be at last repaid. *Dryden.*
 The teeming earth yet guiltless of the plough,
 And unprovok'd did fruitful stores allow. *Dryd.*
 Thou know'st how guiltless first I met thy
 flame,

When love approach'd me under friendship's
 name. *Pope.*

GUILTLESSLY. *adv.* [*from guiltless*.]
 Without guilt; innocently.

GUILTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [*from guiltless*.]
 Innocence; freedom from crime.

A good number, trusting to their number
 more than to their value, and valuing money
 higher than equity, felt that guiltlessness is not
 always with ease oppressed. *Sidney.*

I would not have had any hand in his death,
 of whose guiltlessness I was better assured than
 any man living could be. *King Charles.*

GUILTY. *adj.* [*giltig*, Saxon, one con-
 demned to pay a fine for an offence.]

1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not in-
 nocent.

Is there not a ballad of the king and the beg-
 gar?

—The world was guilty of such a ballad some
 three ages since. *Shakspeare.*

Mark'd you not
 How that the guilty kindred of the queen
 Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence
 death? *Shakspeare.*

We are verily guilty concerning our brother,
 in that we saw the anguish of his soul when he
 besought us, and we would not hear. *Genesis.*

With mortal hatred I pursu'd his life,
 Nor he, nor you, were guilty of the strife;
 Nor I, but as I lov'd; yet all combin'd,
 Your beauty and my impotence of mind. *Dryd.*
 Farewel the stones
 And threshold, guilty of my midnight moans. *Dryden.*

There is no man, that is knowingly wicked,
 but is guilty to himself; and there is no man, that
 carries guilt about him, but he receives a sting
 into his soul. *Tillotson.*

2. Wicked; corrupt.

All the tumult of a guilty world,
 Tost by ungenerous passion, sinks away. *Thomson.*

GUINEA. *n. f.* [*from Guinea*, a country
 in Africa abounding with gold.] A
 gold coin valued at one and twenty
 shillings.

By the word gold I must be understood to de-
 sign a particular piece of matter; that is, the last
 guinea that was coined. *Locke.*

Ladies, whose love is constant as the wind:
 Cits, who prefer a guinea to mankind. *Young.*
GUINEADROPPER. *n. f.* [*guinea and
 drop*.] One who cheats by dropping
 guineas.

Who now the guineadropper's bait regards,
 Trick'd by the sharper's dice, or juggler's cards.
Gay.

GU'NEAWEN. *n. f.* A fowl, supposed to
 be of Guinea.

GU'NEAPEPPER. *n. f.* [*capsicum*, Latin.]
 A plant. *Miller.*

GU'NEAPIG. *n. f.* A small animal with
 a pig's snout, brought, I believe, from
 Africa.

GUISE. *n. f.* [The same with *wife*, *guise*,
 French; *pira*, Saxon, the *p* or *w* being
 changed, as is common, into *g*.]

1. Manner; mien; habit; cast of beha-
 viour.

His own fix, and master of his guise,
 Did often tremble at his horrid view. *Spenser.*

Thus women know, and thus they use the
 guise,

T' enchant the valiant and beguile the wife.
Fairfax.

Lo you! here she comes: this is her very
 guise; and, upon my life, fast asleep: observe
 her, stand close. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

They stand a horrid front
 Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms in guise
 Of warriors old, with order'd spear and shield,
 Awaiting what command their mighty chief
 Had to impose. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By their guise
 Just men they seem, and all their study bent
 To worship God a-right. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Back, shepherds, back:
 Here be without duck or nod,
 Other trippings to be trod,
 Of lighter toes and such court guise
 As mercury did first devise. *Milton.*

Their external shapes are notoriously accom-
 modated to that law or guise of life that nature
 has designed them. *Mare.*

2. Practice; custom; property.

I have drunk wine past my usual guise;
 Strong wine commands the fool, and moves the
 wife. *Chapman.*

This would not be slept;
 Old guise must be kept. *Ben Jonson.*

The swain reply'd, it never was our guise
 To slight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*

3. External appearance; dress.

When I was very young, nothing was so much
 talked of as rickets among children, and con-
 sumptions among young people: after these the
 spleen came in play, and then the scurvy, which
 was the general complaint, and both were
 thought to appear in many various guises. *Temple.*

The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war, by
 the specious pretences of some, who, under the
 guise of religion, sacrificed so many thousands to
 their own ambition. *Swift.*

GUITA'. *n. f.* [*ghitarra*, Italian; *guitarre*,
 Fr.] A stringed instrument of musick.

Sallads and eggs, and lighter fare,
 Tune the Italian spark's guitar. *Prior.*

GULCH. } *n. f.* [*from gulo*, Latin.] A
GU'LCHEIN. } little glutton. *Skinner.*

GULES. *adj.* [perhaps from *gouls*, the
 throat.] Red; a barbarous term of
 heraldry.

Follow thy drum;
 With man's blood paint the ground: gules, gules;
 Religious canons, civil laws are cruel;
 Then what should war be? *Shakspeare.*

He whose sable arms,
 Black as his purpose, did the knight resemble,
 When he laid couched in the ominous horse,
 Hath now his dread and black complexion
 Smear'd

GUL

GUM

GUN

With heraldry more dismal; head to foot,
Now he is total gulf. *Shakspere.*

GULF. *n. f.* [*golfo*, Italian.]

1. A bay; an opening into land.

The Venetian admiral withdrew himself farther
off from the island Cursu, into the gulf of the
Adriatick. *Knales.*

2. An abyss; an unmeasurable depth.

Thence turning back, in silence soft they stole,
And brought the heavy corse with easy pace
To yawning gulph of deep Avernus' hole. *Spenser.*

I know thou'dst rather
Follow thine enemy in a fiery gulph,
Than flatter him in a bower. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
This is the gulf through which Virgil's Alecto
shoots herself into hell: the fall of waters, the
woods that encompass it, are all in the descrip-
tion. *Addison on Italy.*

The sea could not be much narrower than it
is, without a great loss to the world; and must
we now have an ocean of mere flats and shallows,
to the utter ruin of navigation, for fear our heads
should turn giddy at the imagination of gaping
abysses and unfathomable gulfs? *Beaumont.*

3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy.

England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a gulf. *Shakspere.*

4. Any thing insatiable, as the mouth or
stomach.

Scull of dragon, tooth of wolf,
Witches mummy; maw and gulf
Of the ravening salt sea thrush;
Root of hemlock, digg'd i' th' dark. *Shakspere.*

GULFY. *adj.* [from *gulf*.] Full of gulfs
or whirlpools; *vorticosus*.

Rivers arise; whether thou be the son
Of utmost Tweed, or Ouse, or gulfy Dun. *Milton.*
At their native realms the Greeks arriv'd,
All who the war of ten long years surviv'd,
And scap'd the perils of the gulfy main. *Pope.*
High o'er a gulfy sea the Pharian isle
Fronts the deep roar of disemboguing Nile. *Pope.*

TO GULL. *v. a.* [*guiller*, to cheat, old
French.] To trick; to cheat; to de-
fraud; to deceive.

If I do not gull him into a nay word, and make
him a common recreation, do not think I have
wit enough to lie straight in my bed. *Shakspere.*
Yet love these forc'd riles did remove, and move
Thee to gull thine own mother for my love. *Donne.*

He would have gull'd him with a trick,
But Mart was too too politic. *Hudibras.*
They are not to be gull'd twice with the same
trick. *L'Estrange.*

The Roman people were grossly gull'd twice
or thrice over, and as often enslaved in one cen-
tury, and under the same pretence of reformation. *Dryden.*

By their designing leaders taught,
The vulgar, gull'd into rebellion, arm'd. *Dryden.*
For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be out-riden, though out-run;
By fortune he was now to Venus trin'd,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd;
Of him disposing in his own abode,
He tooth'd the goddess, while he gull'd the god. *Dryden.*

GULL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. [*mergus*.] A sea bird.

2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick.

I should think this a gull, but that the white-
bearded fellow speaks it. *Shakspere's Much Ado.*
Either they have these excellencies they are
praised for, or they have not; if they have not,
tis an apparent cheat and gull. *Gov. of Tongue.*

3. A stupid animal; one easily cheated.

Being fed by us you us'd us so,
As that ungentle gull, the cuckoo bird,
Useth the sparrow. *Shakspere's Henry IV.*
Why gave you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,
Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,

And made the most notorious geck and gull
That e'er invention plaid on. *Shakspere.*

That paltry story is untrue,
And forg'd to cheat such gulls as you. *Hudibras.*

GULLCATCHER. *n. f.* [*gull* and *catch*.]

A cheat; a man of trick; one who
catches filly people.

Here comes my noble gullcatcher. *Shakspere.*

GULLER. *n. f.* [from *gull*.] A cheat;
an impostor.

GULLERY. *n. f.* [from *gull*.] Cheat;
imposture. *Amfworth.*

GULLET. *n. f.* [*goulet*, Fr. *gula*, Lat.]

1. The throat; the passage through
which the food passes; the meat-pipe;
the oesophagus.

It might be his doom,
One day to sing
With gullet in string. *Dryden.*

Many have the gullet or feeding channel which
have no lungs or windpipes; as fishes which
have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated;
for such thereof as have lungs and respiration are
not without whizzon, as whales and cetaceous
animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. A small stream or lake. Not in use.

Nature has various tender muscles plac'd,
By which the artful gullet is embrac'd. *Blackmore.*
The liquor in the stomach is a compound of
that which is separated from its inward coat, the
spittle which is swallowed, and the liquor which
diffils from the gullet. *Arbutnot.*

The Buxine sea and the Mediterranean, small
gullets, if compared with the ocean. *Heylin.*

TO GULLY. *v. n.* [corrupted from *gur-
gle*.] To run with noise.

GULLYHOLE. *n. f.* [from *gully* and *hole*.]
The hole where the gutters empty them-
selves in the subterraneous sewer.

GULO'SITY. *n. f.* [*gulosus*, Lat.] Greedi-
ness; gluttony; voracity.

They are very temperate, seldom offending
in ebriety, not erring in gulosity, or superfluity of
meats. *Brown.*

TO GULP. *v. a.* [*golpen*, Dutch.] To
swallow eagerly; to suck down without
intermission.

He loosens the fish, gulps it down, and so soon
as ever the morfel was gone wipes his mouth. *L'Estrange.*

I see the double flaggon charge their band;
See them puff off the froth, and gulp amain,
While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. *Gay.*

GULP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] As much
as can be swallowed at once.

In deep suspirations we take more large gulps
of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love
and sorrow. *More.*

As oft as he can catch a gulp of air,
And peep above the seas, he names the fair. *Dryden's Fables.*

GUM. *n. f.* [*gummi*, Latin.]

1. A vegetable substance differing from a
resin, in being more viscid and less fri-
able, and generally dissolving in aqueous
menstruums; whereas resins, being more
sulphurous, require a spirituous dissol-
vent. *Quincy.*

One whole eyes,
Albeit unused to the melting mood,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakspere's Othello.*

He ripens spices, fruit, and precious gum,
Which from remotest regions hither come. *Waller.*

Her maiden train,
Who bore the vests that holy rites require,
Incense, and od'rous gums, and cover'd fire. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. [*xoma*, Saxon; *gumm*, Dutch.] The
fleshy covering that invests and contains
the teeth.

The babe that milks me,
I'd pluck my nipple from his boneless gums. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

Sh' untwists a wire, and from her gums
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

TO GUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
close with gum; to smear with gum.

The eyelids are apt to be gummed together
with a viscous humour. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

GUMMINESS. *n. f.* [from *gummy*.] The
state of being gummy; accumulation of
gum.

The tendons are involved with a great gum-
miness and collection of matter. *Wifeman.*

GUMMOSITY. *n. f.* [from *gummosus*.]
The nature of gum; gumminess.

Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and
the elastic fermenting particles are detained by
their innate gummosity. *Floyer.*

GUMMOUS. *adj.* [from *gum*.] Of the
nature of gum.

Observations concerning English amber, and
relations about the amber of Prussia, prove that
amber is not a gummous or resinous substance
drawn out of trees by the sun's heat, but a natural
fossil. *Woodward's Natural History.*

GUMMY. *adj.* [from *gum*.]

1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of
gum.

From the utmost end of the head branches
there issueth out a gummy juice, which hangerh
downward like a cord. *Raleigh.*

Nor all the gummy stores Arabia yields. *Dryden's Virgil.*

How each arising slder now appears,
And o'er the Po diffils her gummy tears. *Dryden.*

2. Productive of gum.

The clouds
Tine the slant light'ning; whose thwart flame
driv'n down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine. *Milton.*

3. Overgrown with gum.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise;
Then rubs his gummy eyes, and scrubs his pate. *Dryden.*

GUN. *n. f.* [Of this word there is no
satisfactory etymology. *Lye* observes
that *gun* in Iceland signifies *battle*; but
when *guns* came into use we had no
commerce with Iceland. May not *gun*
come by gradual corruption from *canne*,
ganne, *gunne*? *Canne* is the original of
cannon.] The general name for fire-
arms; the instrument from which shot
is discharged by fire.

These dread curses, like the sun 'gainst glass,
Or like an overcharged gun, recoil
And turn upon thyself. *Shakspere's Henry VI.*

The emperor, smiling, said that never emperor
was yet slain with a gun. *Knales' History.*

The bullet flying, makes the gun recoil. *Cleaveland.*

In vain the dart or glittering sword we shun,
Condemn'd to perish by the slaughter'ing gun. *Granville.*

GUNNEL. *n. f.* [corrupted from *GUN-
WALE*.]

GUNNER. *n. f.* [from *gun*.] Canno-
nier; he whose employment is to ma-
nage the artillery in a ship.

The humble gunner
With lynxlock now the devilish cannon touches,
Aft' down goes all before him. *Shakspere's Henry V.*

They flew the principal gunners, and carried
away their artillery. *Hayward.*

GU'NNERY. *n. f.* [from *gunner*.] The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

GU'NPOWDER. *n. f.* [*gun* and *powder*.] The powder put into guns to be fired. It consists of about fifteen parts of nitre, three parts of sulphur, and two of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly kept.

Gunpowder consisteth of three ingredients, saltpetre, smaltcoal, and brimstone. *Brown.*

Burning by *gunpowder* frequently happens at sea. *Hijman.*

GU'NSHOT. *n. f.* [*gun* and *shot*.] The reach or range of a gun; the space to which a shot can be thrown.

Those who are come over to the royal party are supposed to be out of *gunshot*. *Dryden.*

GU'NSHOT. *adj.* Made by the shot of a gun.

The symptoms I have translated to *gunshot* wounds. *Hijman.*

GU'NSMITH. *n. f.* [*gun* and *smith*.] A man whose trade is to make guns.

It is of particular esteem with the *gunsmiths* for rocks. *Mortimer.*

GU'NSTICK. *n. f.* [*gun* and *stick*.] The rammer, or stick, with which the charge is driven into a gun.

Ev'n a *gunstick* flying into fame. *Stewart.*

GU'NSTOCK. *n. f.* [*gun* and *stock*.] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

The timber is used for bows, pulleys, screws, mills, and *gunstocks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GU'NSTONE. *n. f.* [*gun* and *stone*.] The shot of cannon. They used formerly to shoot stones from artillery.

Tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his Hath turn'd his ball to *gunstones*, and his soul Shall stand fore charged for the wasteful vengeance.

That shall fly with them. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

GU'NWALE, or GUNNEL, of a Ship. *n. f.* That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half deck to the fore-castle, being the uppermost bend which finisheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the stanchions which support the waste tree; and this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no; and the lower part of any post, where any ordnance are, is also termed the *gunwale*. *Harris.*

GURGE. *n. f.* [*gorges*, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf.

Marching from Eden he shall find The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gorge* Boils out from under ground. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

GU'RGION. *n. f.* The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran.

To GU'RGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Ital.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.

Then when a fountain's *gurgling* waters play, They rush to land, and end in seals the day. *Pope.*

Pure *gurgling* fills the lonely desert trace, And waste their musick on the savage race. *Young.*

GU'RNARD. } *n. f.* [*journal*, French.]

GU'RNET. } A kind of sea fish.

If I be not ashamed of my soldiers I am a fow'd *gurnet*: I have misus'd the king's profits damnably. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

To GUSH. *v. n.* [*gushelen*, Dutch.]

1. To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream but in a larger body.

A icen of blood *gush'd* from the gaping wound, That her gay garments stain'd with filthy gore. *Spenser.*

The covering of this abyss was broken in under, and the water *gush'd* out that made the deluge. *Barnet.*

Incessant streams of thin magnetic rays *Gush* from their fountains with impetuous force, In either pole, then take an adverse course. *Blackm.*

On either hand the *gushing* waters play, And down the rough cascade white dashing fall. *Thomson.*

2. To emit in a copious effluxion.

The gaping wound *gush'd* out a crimson flood. *Dryden.*

Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow, Led through a sad variety of woe. *Pope.*

GUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor so emitted.

If a lung-vein be hurried, generally at the first cough a great *gush* of blood is cough'd up. *Harvey.*

GU'SSET. *n. f.* [*gouffet*, Fr.] Any piece sewed on cloth, in order to strengthen it.

GUST. *n. f.* [*gust*, French; *gustus*, Lat.]

1. Sense of tasting.

Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*, Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjust. *Pope.*

2. Height of perception; height of sensual enjoyment.

They fondly thinking to allay Their appetite with *gust*, instead of fruit Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste

With spattering noise rejected. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Where love is duty on the female side, On theirs meer sensual *gust*, and fought with fury

pride. *Dryden's Fables.*

My sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd, And all three senses in full *gust* enjoy'd. *Dryden.*

3. Love; liking.

To kill, I grant, is sin's extremest *gust*; But, in defence, by mercy 'tis made just. *Shaksp.*

Old age shall do the work of taking away both the *gust* and comfort of them. *L'Estrange.*

We have lost, in a great measure, the *gust* and relish of true happiness. *Tillotson.*

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made most proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

5. [from *guster*, Islandick.] A sudden violent blast of wind.

She led calm Henry, though he were a king, As doth a sail, fill'd with a fretting *gust*, Command an argosie to stem the waves. *Shaksp.*

You may as well forbid the mountain pines To wag their high tops, and to make a noise, When they are scitted with the *gusts* of heav'n. *Shakspere.*

Presently come forth swarms and volleys of libels, which are the *gusts* of liberty of speech restrained. *Bacon's Henry vi.*

As when fierce northern blasts from th' Alps descend,

From his firm roots with struggling *gusts* to rend An aged sturdy oak. *Denham.*

Part stay for passage, 'till a *gust* of wind Ships o'er their forces in a shining sheet. *Dryden.*

Pardon a weak dissembler'd foal that swells With sudden *gusts*, and hinks as soon in calms, The sport of passions. *Addison's Cato.*

6. It is written in *Spenser* vitiously for *just*, sports.

For jolly knight he seem'd, and fair did fit, As one for knightly *gusts* and fierce encounters fit. *Spenser.*

GU'STABLE. *adj.* [*gusto*, Latin.]

1. To be tasted.

This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing *gustible* sweeter. *Harvey.*

2. Pleasant to the taste.

A *gustible* thing, seen or smelt, excites the appetite, and affects the glands and parts of the mouth. *Derham.*

GUSTATION. *n. f.* [*gusto*, Latin.] The act of tasting.

The gullet and conveying parts partake of the nerves of *gustation*, or appertaining unto *sapor*. *Brown.*

GU'STUL. *adj.* [*gust* and *full*.] Tasteful; well-tasted.

What he defaults from some dry insipid fin, is but to make up for some other more *gustful*. *Decay of Piety.*

GU'STO. *n. f.* [Italian.]

1. The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate.

Pleasant *gustos* gratify the appetite of the luxurious. *Derham.*

2. Intellectual taste; liking.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular *gusto* along with them. *Dryden.*

GU'STRY. *adj.* [from *gust*.] Stormy; tempestuous.

Once upon a raw and *gusty* day, The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores.

Or whirl'd tempestuous by the *gusty* wind. *Thomson.*

GUT. *n. f.* [*kutteln*, German.]

1. The long pipe reaching, with many convolutions, from the stomach to the vent.

This lord wears his wit in his belly, and his *guts* in his head. *Shaksp. Troil. and Cress.*

A vial should have a lay of wire-strings below, close to the belly, and then the strings of *guts* mounted upon a bridge, that by this means the upper strings stricken should make the lower rebound. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The intestines or *guts* may be inflamed by any acrid or poisonous substance taken inwardly.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. The stomach; the receptacle of food: proverbially.

And cram'm'd them 'till their *guts* did ache, With cawdle, custard, and plum-cake. *Hudib.*

With false weights their servants *guts* they cheat, And pinch their own to cover the deceit. *Dryd.*

3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing.

Apicius, thou did'st on thy *guts* bestow Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent, Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,

Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment, In poison'd potion drank't. *Hakewill.*

To Gut. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate.

The fishermen save the most part of their fish: some are *gutted*, splitted, powdered, and dried. *Carew's Cornwall.*

2. To plunder of contents.

In Nero's arbitrary, When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime, A troop of cut-throat guards were sent to seize The rich man's goods, and *gut* their palaces. *Dryden.*

Tom Brown of facetious memory, having *gutted* a proper name of its vowels, used it as freely as he pleased. *Addison.*

GU'TTATED. *adj.* [from *gutta*, Latin, a drop.] Besprinkled with drops; be-dropped.

GU'TTER. *n. f.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Latin.]

1. A passage for water; a passage made by water.

G U Y

These gutter tiles are in length ten inches and a half. *Mason.*
Rocks rise one above another, and have deep gutters worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain. *Ardisson.*

2. A small longitudinal hollow.

To GU'TTER. v. a. [from the noun.]

To cut in small hollows.

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,

The gutter'd rocks, and congregated sands,

Traitors ensteep'd to clog the guiltless keels,

As having sense of beauty, do omit

Their mortal natures, letting safe go by

The divine Desdemona. *Shaksp. Othello.*

My cheeks are gutter'd with my fretting tears. *Sandys.*

First in a place, by nature close, they build

A narrow flooring, gutter'd, wall'd, and til'd. *Dryden.*

To GU'TTLE. v. n. [from gut.] To feed

luxuriously; to gormandize. A low word.

His jolly brother, opposite in sense,

Laughs at his thirst; and, lavish of expence,

Quaffs, crams, and guttles in his own defence. *Dryden.*

To GU'TTLE. v. a. [from gut.] To swal-

low. A low word.

The fool spit in his porridge, to try if they'd

hiss: they did not hiss, and so he guttled them up,

and scalded his chops. *L'Estrange.*

GU'TTLER. n. f. [from guttle.] A greedy

eater.

GU'TTULOUS. adj. [from guttula, Latin.]

In the form of a small drop.

Ice is plain upon the surface of the water, but

round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and

figured in its guttulous descent from the air. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GUTTURAL. adj. [gutturialis, Latin.]

Pronounced in the throat; belonging to

the throat.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are

labial, which dental, and which guttural *Bacon.*

In attempting to pronounce the nasals, and

some of the vowels spirally, the throat is

brought to labour, and makes that which we call

a guttural pronunciation. *Holder.*

GU'TTURALNESS. n. f. [from guttural.]

The quality of being guttural. *DiB.*

GU'TWORT. n. f. [gut and wort.] An

herb.

GUY. n. f. [from guide.] A rope used to

lift any thing into the ship. *Skinner.*

G Y N

To GU'ZZLE. v. n. [from gut, or gus, to guttle, or guffle.] To gormandize; to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily.

Well season'd bowls the gossip's spirits raise,

Who while the guzzles chafe the doctor's praise. *Rescramen.*

They fell to lapping and guzzling, till they

burst themselves. *L'Estrange.*

No more her care shall fill the hollow tray,

To fat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

To GU'ZZLE. v. a. To swallow with immoderate gust.

The Pylian king

Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,

Still guzzling must of wine. *Dryden.*

GU'ZZLER. n. f. [from guzzle.] A gorman-

dizer; an immoderate eater or drinker.

GYBE. n. f. [See GIBE.] A sneer; a taunt;

a sarcasm.

Ready in gybe, quick answer'd, saucy, and as

quarrelous as the weasel. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

To GYBE. v. n. To sneer; to taunt.

The vulgar yield an open ear,

And common courtiers love to gibe and sneer. *Spenser.*

GYMNASTICALLY. adv. [from gymnastick.]

Athletically; fitly for strong exercise.

Such as with agility and vigour are not gymnastically composed, nor actively use those parts. *Brown.*

GYMNASTICK. adj. [gymnastick; gymnastique, French.] Pertaining to athletick

exercise; consisting of leaping, wrestling,

tunning, throwing the dart, or quoit.

The Cretans wisely forbid their servants gymnasticks as well as arms; and yet your modern

foolmen exercise themselves daily, whilst their

enervated lords are softly loling in their chariots. *Arbutnot.*

GYMNICK. adj. [gymnick; gymnique, Fr.]

Such as practise the athletick or gymnastick exercises.

Have they not sword-players, and ev'ry sort

Of gymnick artists, wrestlers, riders, runners? *Milton.*

GYMNOSEPMOUS. adj. [gymnos and sepmos.] Having the seeds naked.

GYNECOCRACY. n. f. [gynocratia; gynecocratie, French.] Petticoat govern-

ment; female power.

G Y V

GYR'ATION. n. f. [gyro, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about.

This effluviu attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour air, which, returning home, in a gyration carrieth with it the obvious bodies into the electrick. *Brown.*

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with gyrations, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire; the reason of which is, that the sensation of the coal in the several places of that circle remains impressed on the sensorium, until the coal return again to the same place. *Newton.*

GYRE. n. f. [gyrus, Latin.] A circle described by any thing moving in an orbit.

No thenceforth his approved skill to ward,

Or strike, or huzen round in warlike gyre,

Remember'd he; ne car'd for his safe guard,

But rudely rag'd. *Spenser.*

Does the wild haggard tow'r into the sky,

And to the south by thy direction fly?

Or eagle in her gyres the clouds embrace? *Sandys.*

He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that roll

In wrestles gyres about the arctic pole. *Sandys.*

Quick and more quick he spins in giddy gyres,

Then falls, and in much foam his foul expires. *Dryden.*

GYRED. adj. Falling in rings.

Hamlet, with his doublet all unbrac'd,

No hat upon his head, his stockings loose

Ungarter'd, and down gyred to his ankle. *Shakspere.*

GYVES. n. f. [gyvys, Welsh.] Fetters;

chains for the legs.

The villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if

they had gyves on. *Shakspere.*

And knowing this, should I yet stay,

Like such as blow away their lives,

And never will redeem a day,

Enamour'd of their golden gyves? *Ben Jonson.*

The poor prisoners, boldly starting up, break

off their chains and gyves. *Kneller.*

Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton.*

But Telamon rush'd in, and hap'd to meet

A rising root, that held his fasten'd feet;

So down he fell, whom sprawling on the ground,

His brother from the wooden gyves unbound. *Dryden.*

To GYVE. v. a. [from the noun.] To

fetter; to shackle; to enchain; to ensnare.

With as little a web as this, will I ensnare

as great a fly as Cassio. Ay, smite upon her,

do. I will gyve thee in thine own courtship. *Shakspere's Othello.*

H

H

H Is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, founded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The h in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel; as *house, behaviour*: where it is followed by a

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consonant it has no sound, according to the present pronunciation: but anciently, as now in Scotland, it made the syllable guttural; as *right, bought*.

HA. interject. [ha, Latin.]

1. An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion.

You shall look fairer ere I give or hazard:

What says the golden chest? *ha!* let me see. *Shakspere.*

H A

Ha! what art thou! thou horrid headless trunk!

It is my Hastings! *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. An expression of laughter. Used with reduplication.

He saith among the trumpets ha, ha, and he smelleth the battle afar off. *Job.*

Ha, ha, 'tis what so long I wish'd and row'd;

Our plots and delusions

Have wrought such confusions,

That the monarch's a slave to the crown. *Dryden.*

HAAK. n. f. *A fish.* *Ansforth.*
HABEAS CORPUS. [Latin.] A writ, the which, a man indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own cost, and to answer the cause there.

Cowell.

HABERDASHER. n. f. [This word is ingeniously deduced by *Minsbew* from *habt ibr dafs*, German, *have you this*, the expression of a shopkeeper offering his wares to sale.] One who sells small wares; a pedlar.

Because these cunning men are like *haberdashers* of small wares, it is not amiss to set forth their shop.

Bacon.

A *haberdasher* who was the oracle of the coffee house, declared his opinion.

Addison.

HABERDINE. n. f. A dried salt cod.

Ansforth.

HABERGEON. n. f. [*baubergeon*, French; *balbergium*, low Lat.] Armour to cover the neck and breast; breastplate; neck-piece; gorget.

And habert some, and some a *habergeon*:
 So every one in arms was quickly dight. *Fairfax.*
 The shot let fly, and graving

Upon his shoulder, in the passing,
 Lodg'd in Magnano's bras *habergeon.* *Hudib.*

HABILIMENT. n. f. [*habiliment*, French.] Dress; clothes; garment.

He the fairest *Una* found,
 Strange lady, in so strange *habiliment*,
 Teaching the satyres.

Fairy Queen.

My riches are these poor *habilliments*,
 Of which if you should here disfigure me,
 You take the sum and substance that I have.

Shakspeare.

The clergy should content themselves with wearing gowns and other *habilliments* of Irish drapery.

Swift.

TO HABILITATE. v. n. [*habilitar*, Fr.] To qualify; to entitle. Not in use.

Divers persons in the house of commons were attained, and thereby not legal, nor *habilitate* to serve in parliament, being disabled in the highest degree.

Bacon.

HABILITATION. n. f. [from *habilitate*.] Qualification.

The things are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation*, without intention and act?

Bacon.

HABILITY. n. f. [*habilité*, French.] Faculty; power: now *ability*.

HABIT. n. f. [*habitus*, Latin.]

1. State of any thing: as, *habit* of body.
2. Dress; accoutrement; garment.

I shifted

Into a madman's rags, t'assume a semblance
 The very dogs disdain'd; and in this *habit*
 Met I my father.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

If you have any justice, any pity;
 If ye be any thing but churchmen's *habits*.

Shakspeare.

Both the poets being dressed in the same English *habit*, story compared with story, judgment may be made betwixt them.

Dryden.

The scenes are old, the *habits* are the same
 We wore last year.

Dryden.

Changes there are in veins of wit, like those of *habits*, or other modes.

Temple.

There are among the statues several of *Venus*, in different *habits*.

Addison on Italy.

The clergy are the only set of men who wear a distinct *habit* from others.

Swift.

3. *Habit* is a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing.

Locke.

He hath a better bad *habit* of frowning than the count palatine.

Shakspeare.

Custom; inveterate use.

The last fatal step is, by frequent repetition of the sinful act, to continue and persist in it, 'till at length it settles into a fixed confirmed *habit* of sin; which being that which the apostle calls the finishing of sin, ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual infliction.

South.

No civil broils have since his death arose,
 But faction now by *habit* does obey;

And wars have that respect for his repose,
 As winds for hakeys when they breed at sea.

Dryden.

The force of education is so great, that we may mould the minds and manners of the young into what shape we please, and give the impressions of such *habits*, as shall ever afterwards remain.

Addison.

TO HABIT. v. a. [from the noun.] To dress; to accoutre; to array.

Present yourself and your fair person
 Before *Leontes*:

She shall be *habited* as it becomes
 The partner of your bed.

Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.

Having called to his memory Sir *George Villiers*, and the cloaths he used to wear, in which at that time he seemed to be *habited*, he thought him to be that person.

Glenden.

They *habited* themselves like those rural deities, and imitated them in their rustic dances.

Dryden.

HABITABLE. adj. [*habitable*, French; *habitabilis*, Latin.] Capable of being dwelt in; capable of sustaining human creatures.

By means of our solitary situation, we know well most part of the *habitable* world, and are ourselves unknown.

Bacon.

That was her torrid and inflaming time;
 This is her *habitable* tropique climate.

Dante.

The torrid zone is now found *habitable*.
 Look round the *habitable* world, how few
 Know their own good, or knowing it pursue.

Dryden.

HABITABLENESS. n. f. [from *habitable*.] Capacity of being dwelt in.

The cutting of the equinoctial line decides that controversy of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone.

Morr.

Those ancient problems of the spherical roundness of the earth, the being of antipodes, and of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone, are abundantly demonstrated.

Ray.

HABITANCE. n. f. [*habitatio*, Latin.] Dwelling; abode.

What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
 That here in desert hast thine *habitation*?

And these rich heaps of wealth do't hide apart
 From the world's eye, and from her sight of face.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

HABITANT. n. f. [*habitant*, French; *habitans*, Latin.] Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.

Not to earth are those bright luminaries
 Officious; but to the earth's *habitant*.

Milton.

Powers celestial to each other's view
 Stand still confess, though distant far they lie,
 Or *habitants* of earth, or sea, or sky.

Pope.

HABITATION. n. f. [*habitation*, French; *habitatio*, Latin.]

1. The state of a place receiving dwellers.

Amplitude almost immense, with stars
 Numerous, and every star perhaps a world
 Of destin'd *habitation*.

Milton.

2. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling.

Palaces,

For want of *habitation* and repair,
 Dissolve to heaps of ruins.

Denham.

Rocks and mountains, which in the first ages were high and craggy, and consequently then inconvenient for *habitation*, were by continual deterioration brought to a lower pitch.

Hoodward.

3. Place of abode; dwelling.

Wisdom, to the end she might save many,
 built her house of that nature which is common
 unto all; she made not this or that man her *habitation*, but dwelt in us.

Hooker.

God oft descends to visit men

Unseen, and through their *habitations* walks
 To mark their doings.

Milton.

HABITATOR. n. f. [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant.

The sun's presence is more continued unto the northern inhabitants; and the longest day in *Canter* is longer unto us than that in *Capricorn* unto the southern *habitators*.

Brown.

HABITUAL. adj. [*habituél*, from *habit*, French.] Customary; accustomed; inveterate; established by frequent repetition. It is used for both good and ill.

Sin, there in power before

Once actual; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant.

Milton.

Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims.

South.

By length of time

The scurf is worn away of each committed
 crime:

No speck is left of their *habitual* stains;
 But the pure ether of the soul remains.

Dryden.

'Tis impossible to become an able artist, without making your art *habitual* to you.

Dryden.

HABITUALLY. adv. [from *habitual*.] Customarily; by habit.

Internal graces and qualities of mind sanctify our natures, and render us *habitually* holy.

Asterbury.

TO HABITUATE. v. a. [*habituat*, Fr.]

To accustom; to use one's self by frequent repetition: with *to*.

Men are first corrupted by bad counsel and company, and next they *habituat* themselves to their vicious practices.

Tilley.

Such as live in a rarer air are *habituat*ed to the exercise of a greater muscular strength.

Arbuthnot.

HABITUDE. n. f. [*habitudo*, Latin; *habitude*, French.]

1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else.

We cannot conclude this complexion of nations from the vicinity or *habitude* they hold unto the sun.

Brown.

The will of God is like a freight unalterable rule, but the various comportments of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occasions several *habitudes* of this rule unto it.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

It results from the very nature of things, as they stand in such a certain *habitude*, or relation to one another.

South.

As by the objective part of perfect happiness we understand that which is best and last, and to which all other things are to be referred, so by the formal part must be understood the best and last *habitude* of man toward that best object.

Norris.

In all the *habitudes* of life,
 The friend, the mistress, and the wife,
 Variety we still pursue.

Swift.

2. Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse.

His knowledge in the noblest useful arts,
 Was such dead authors could not give;
 But *habitudes* with those who live.

Dryden.

To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company.

3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use.

This is more properly *habit*.

Mankind is willing to continue in a pleasing error, strengthened by a long *habitude*.

Dryden.

Thy ear, inur'd to charitable sounds,
 And pitying love, must feel the hateful wounds
 Of jest obscene, and vulgar illadry,
 The ill-bred question, and the loud reply,
 Brought by long *habitude* from bad to worse:
 Must hear the frequent oath, the direful curse.

Prior.

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

It is impossible to gain an exact *habitude* without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice. *Dryden.*

HACANAR. *adv.* [*hap ne hap*, or *nap*; as *would nould*, or *ne would*; *will nill*, or *ne will*; that is, *let it happen or not*.] At random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.

He circles draws, and squares,
With cyphers, ulral characters,
Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Although set down *habnab* at random. *Hudib.*

To HACK. *v. a.* [*haecan*, Saxon; *hacken*, Dutch; *baeber*, French; from *acape*, an axe, Saxon.]

1. To cut into small pieces; to chop; to cut slightly with frequent blows; to mangle with unskilful blows. It bears commonly some notion of contempt or malignity.

He put on that armour, whereof there was no one piece wanting, though *hacked* in some places, betraying some light not long since passed.

What a slave art thou, to *hack* thy sword as thou hast done, and say it was in fight! *Shaksp.*
Richard the second here was *hack'd* to death.

I'll fight 'till from my bones my flesh be *hacked*.
Shaksp.

One flourishing branch of his most royal root
Is *hack'd* down, and his summer leaves all faded,
By envy's hand, and murder's bloody axe.

Burn me, *hack* me, hew me into pieces.
Dryden.

Not the *hack'd* helmet, not the dusty field,
But purple vetts, and dowy garlands please.

But fare with butchers plac'd thy priestly stall,
Neck modern faith to murder, *hack*, and mawl.

2. To speak unreadily, or with hesitation. Disarm them, and let them question; let them keep their limbs whole, and *hack* our English.

To HACK. *v. n.* To hackney; to turn hackney or prostitute.

HACKLE. *n. f.* Raw silk; any flimsy substance unipun.

Take the *hackle* of a cock, or capon's neck, or a plover's top: take off one side of the feather, and then take the *hackle* silk, gold or silver thread, and make these fast at the butt of the hook.

To HACKLE. *v. a.* To dress flax.

HACKNEY. *n. f.* [*hacknai*, Welsh; *hackeneye*, Teutonic; *haquenee*, French.]

1. A pacing horse.
2. A hired horse; hired horses being usually taught to pace, or recommended as good pacers.

Light and lewd persons were as easily suborned to make an affidavit for money, as post-horses and *hackneys* are taken to hire.

Who, mounted on a hoom, the nag
And *hackney* of a Lapland hag,
In quest of you came hither post.

3. A hireling; a prostitute.

Three kingdoms rung
With his accumulative and *hackney* tongue.

That is no more than every lover
Does for his *hackney* lady suffer.

Shall each spurgall'd *hackney* of the day,
Or each new pension'd cyclophant, pretend
To break new windows.

4. Any thing let out for hire.

A wit can study in the streets;
Not quite so well, however, as one ought;
A *hackney* coach may chance to spoil a thought.

5. Much used; common.

These notions young students in physick derive from their *hackney* authors.

To HACKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To practise in one thing; to accustom, as to the road.

He is long *hackney'd* in the ways of men.

HACQUETON. *n. f.* [*haquet*, old French, a little horse.] Some piece of armour.

You may see the very fashion of the Irish horseman in his long boots, riding shoes or costly cordwain, his *haqueton*, and his habergeon.

HAD. The preterit and part. pass. of *have*.

I *had* better, you *had* better, &c. means the same as, *it would be better for me or you; or, it would be more eligible*: it is always used potentially, not indicatively: nor is *have* ever used to that import. We say likewise, *it had been better or worse*.

I *had* rather be a country servant maid,
Than a great queen with this condition.

Had we not better leave this Utica,
To arm Numidia in our cause?

HADDOCK. *n. f.* [*badot*, French.] A sea fish of the cod kind, but small.

The coast is plentifully stored with pilchards, herrings, and *haddock*.

HAFT. *n. f.* [*haeft*, Saxon; *heft*, Dutch; from *To have* or *hold*.] A handle; that part of any instrument that is taken into the hand.

This brandish'd dagger
I'll bury to the *haste* in her fair breast.

These extremities of the joints are the *hasts* and handles of the members.

A needle is a simple body, being only made of steel; but a sword is a compound, because its *haste* or handle is made of materials different from the blade.

To HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set in a haft.

HAG. *n. f.* [*haegerre*, a goblin, Saxon; *beckle*, a witch, Dutch.]

1. A fury; a she-monster.

Thus spoke th' impatient pince, and made a pause:
His foul *hags* rais'd their heads, and clapt their bands;

And all the powers of hell, in full applause,
Flourish'd their snakes, and toa their flaming brands.

2. A witch; an enchantress.

Out of my dows, you witch! you *hag*, you baggage, you poultar, you rannion.

3. An old ugly woman.

Such afflictions may become the young;
But thou old *hag* of threescore years and three,
Is shewing of thy parts in Greece for thee?

To HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to harass with vain terror.

That makes them in the dark see visions,
And *hag* themselves with apparitions.

How are superstitious men *hagg'd* out of their wits with the fancy of omens, tales, and visions!

HAGARD. *adj.* [*hagard*, French.]

1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable.

As *hagard* hawk, presuming to contend
With hardy fowl above his able might,

His weary pounces all in vain doth spend,
To trust the prey too heavy for his flight.

She's too disdainful;
I know her spirits are as coy and wild,
As *hagard* as the rock.

2. [*bager*, German.] Lean; rugged; perhaps, ugly. To this sense I have put the following passage; for the author ought to have written *bagard*.

A *hagg'd* caison of a wolf, and a jolly sort of dog, with good flesh upon 's back, fell into company together.

3. Deformed with passion; wildly disordered.

Fearful besides of what in fight had pass'd,
His hands and *hagard* eyes to heav'n he cast.

Where are the conscious looks, the face now pale,

Now flushing red, the down-cast *hagard* eyes,
Or fix on earth, or slowly rais'd!

HAGGARD. *n. f.*

1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable.

I will be married to a wealthy widow,
Ere three days pass, which has as long lov'd me
As I have lov'd this proud disdainful *haggard*.

2. A species of hawk.

Does the wild *haggard* tow'r into the sky,
And to the south by thy direction fly?

I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the aires, the brancher, the ramish hawk, and the *haggard*.

3. A hag. So Garth has used it for want of understanding it.

Beneath the gloomy cover of an yew,
In a dark grove, the baleful *haggard* lay,
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day.

HAGGARDLY. *adv.* [from *haggard*.] Deformedly; uglily.

For her the rich Arabia sweats her gum;
And precious oils from distant Indies come,
How *haggardly* for'er she looks at home.

HAGGESS. *n. f.* [from *bag* or *back*.] A mass of meat, generally pork chopped, and enclosed in a membrane. In Scotland it is commonly made in a sheep's maw of the entrails of the same animal, cut small, with suet and spices.

HAGGISH. *adj.* [from *bag*.] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid.

But on us both did *haggish* age steal on,
And wore us out of act.

To HAGGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *back*.] To cut; to chop; to mangle: always in a bad sense.

Suffolk first died, and York all *haggled* o'er,
Comes to him where in gore he lay interred.

To HAGGLE. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HAGGLER. *n. f.* [from *haggle*.]

1. One that cuts.

2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HAGIOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*ay, io* and *grapho*.] A holy writer.

The Jews divide the holy scriptures of the old testament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers*.

HAM. *interj.* An expression of sudden effort.

Her coats tuck'd up, and all her motions just,

She stamps, and then cries *hak!* at every touch.

HAIL. *n. f.* [*hazel*, Saxon.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling.

Thunder mix'd with hail, must rend the Egyptian sky.

H A I

To HAIL. v. n. To pour down hail.
My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation
when it shall hail, coming down on the forest.
Isaiah.

HAIL. interj. [hæl, health, Saxon: *bail*, therefore, is the same as *salve* of the Latins, or *ὑγιαίνω* of the Greeks, health be to you.] A term of salutation now used only in poetry; health be to you. It is used likewise to things inanimate.
Hail, hail, brave friend!
Say to the king the knowledge of the broil.
Shakespeare.

Her sick head is bound about with clouds:
It does not look as it would have a *hail*,
Or health with'd in it, as on other morns.
Ben Jonson.

The angel *hail*
Bestow'd, the holy salutation us'd
Long after to blest Mary, second Eve.
Milton.

Farewell, happy felix,
Where joy for ever dwells! *hail* horns! *hail*
Infernal world! and thou profoundest hell
Receive thy new possessor!
Milton.

All *hail*, he cry'd, thy country's grace and love.
Once first of men below, now first of birds above.
Dryden.

Hail to the sun! from whose returning light
The cheerful soldier's arms new lustre take.
Rowe.

To HAIL. v. a. [from the noun.] To salute; to call to.
A galley drawing near unto the shore, was
hail'd by a Turk, accompanied with a troop of
horsemen.
Knollys.

Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your
breast,
And *hail* me thrice to everlasting rest.
Dryden.

HA'ILSHOT. n. f. [*bail* and *shot*.] Small shot scattered like hail.
The master of the artillery did visit them
sharply with murdering *hailshots*, from the pieces
mounted towards the top of the hill.
Hayward.

HA'ILSTONE. n. f. [*bail* and *stone*.] A particle or single ball of hail.
You are no surer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or *hailstone* in the sun.
Shakespeare.

Hard *hailstones* lie not thicker on the plain,
Nor shaken oaks such showers of acorns rain.
Dryden.

HA'ILY. adj. [from *bail*.] Consisting of hail.
From whose dark womb a rattling tempest
pours,
Which the cold north congeals to *haily* showers.
Pope.

HAIR. n. f. [hæp, Saxon.]

1. One of the common teguments of the body. It is to be found upon all the parts of the body, except the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the hairs with a microscope, we find that they have each a round bulbous root, which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which draws their nourishment from the surrounding humours: that each hair consists of five or six others, wrapt up in a common tegument or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near the root thrulling forward that which is immediately above it, and not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as plants grow.
Quincy.

My fleece of woolly hair uncurls.
Shakespeare.

Shall the difference of hair only, on the skin,
be a mark of a different internal constitution between a changeling and a duil?
Locke.

2. A single hair.

H A L

Naughty lady,
These hairs which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee.
Shakespeare.

Much is breeding;
Which, like the courter's hair, hath yet but life,
And not a serpent's poison.
Shakespeare.

3. Any thing proverbially small.
If thou tak'st more
Or less than just a pound; if the scale turn
But in the estimation of a hair,
Thou dost it.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.

He judges to a hair of little indecencies, and
knows better than any man what is not to
be written.
Dryden.

4. Course; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction.
He is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies:
if you should fight, you go against the hair
of your profession.
Shakespeare.

HAIRBEL. n. f. A flower; the hyacinth.

HAIRBRAINED. adj. [This should rather be written *hairsbrained*, unconstant, unsettled, wild as a *bare*.] Wild; irregular; unsteady.
Let's leave this town; for they are *hairbrain'd*
slaves,
And hunger will enforce them be more eager.
Shakespeare.

HAIRBREADTH. n. f. [*hair* and *breath*.] A very small distance; the diameter of a hair.
Seven hundred chosen men left-handed could
sling stones at an *hairbreadth*, and not miss.
Judges.

I spoke of most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field;
Of *hairbreadth* 'scapes in th' imminent deadly
breach.
Shakespeare.

HAIRCLOTH. n. f. [*hair* and *cloth*.] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.
It is composed of reeds and parts of plants
woven together, like a piece of *haircloth*.
Grew.

HAIRLACE. n. f. [*hair* and *lace*.] The fillet with which women tie up their hair.
Some worms are commonly resembled to a woman's
hairlace or fillet, thence called *tenia*.
Harvey.

If Molly happens to be careless,
And but neglects to warm her *hairlace*,
She gets a cold as sure as death.
Swift.

HAIRLESS. adj. [from *hair*.] Wanting hair.
Whitebeards have arm'd their thin and *hairless*
scalps
Against thy majesty.
Shakespeare.

HAIRINESS. n. f. [from *hair*.] The state of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair.

HA'IRY. adj. [from *hair*.]

1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair.
She has *hairy* temples then had rounded
With coronet of flowers.
Shakespeare.

Children are not *hairy*, for that their skins are
more perspirable.
Bacon.

2. Consisting of hair.
Storms have shed
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head.
Dryden.

HAKE. n. f. A kind of fish.
The coast is stored with mackerel and *hake*.
Carew.

HA'KOT. n. f. [from *bake*.] A kind of fish.
Ainsworth.

HAL, in local names, is derived like al from the Saxon *healle*, i. e. a hall, a palace. In Gothic *alb* signifies a temple, or any other famous building.
Gibson's Camden.

HALBERD. n. f. [*halebarde*, French; *halletarde*, Dutch, from *barde*, an axe,

H A L

and *bale*, a court, halberds being the common weapons of guards.] A battle-axe fixed to a long pole.
Advance thy *halberd* higher than my lance.
Shakespeare.

Our *halberds* did shut up his passage.
Shakespeare.

Four knives in garbs succinct, a trusty band,
Caps on their heads, and *halberds* in their hand,
Drew forth to combat on the velvet plain.
Pope.

HA'LBERTIER. n. f. [*halberdier*, French, from *halberd*.] One who is armed with a halberd.
The dukes appointed him a guard of thirty
halberdiers, in a livery of murrey and blue, to attend his person.
Bacon.

The king had only his *halberdiers*, and fewer of them than used to go with him.
Clarendon.

HA'LCYON. n. f. [*halcyo*, Latin.] A bird, of which it is said that she breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.
Such smiling rogues, as these, forth every
pathos,
Bring oil to fire, snow to their colder moods;
Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks
With every gale and vary of the masters.
Shakespeare.

Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be,
As *halcyons* brooding on a winter sea.
Dryden.

HA'LCYON. adj. [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; still; peaceful.
When great Augustus made war's tempest
cease,
His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace.
Denham.

No man can expect eternal serenity and *halcyon* days from so incompetent and partial a cause, as the constant course of the sun in the equinoctial circle.
Bentley.

HALE. adj. [This should rather be written *bail*, from *bel*, health.] Healthy; sound; hearty; well complexioned.
My teety sheep like well below,
For they been *hale* enough I trow,
And liken their abode.
Spenser.

Some of these wise partizans concluded the government had hired two or three hundred *hale* men, to be pinioned, if not executed, as the pretended captives.
Addison.

His stomach too begins to fail;
Last year we thought him strong and *hale*,
But now he's quite another thing:
I wish he may hold out 'till spring.
Swift.

To HALE. v. a. [*halen*, Dutch; *haler*, French.] To drag by force; to pull violently and rudely.
Fly to your house;
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,
And *hale* him up and down.
Shakespeare.

My third comfort,
Stand'st most unluckily, is from my breast
Haled out to murder.
Shakespeare.

Give diligence that thou mayest be delivered from him, lest he *hale* thee to the judge.
Luke.

He by the neck hath *hal'd*, in pieces cut,
And set me as a mark on every butt.
Sandys.

Thither by happy-footed furies *hal'd*,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought.
Milton.

This finitious gravity is drawn that way by the great artery, which then subsideth, and *haleth* the heart unto it.
Bacon.

Who would not be disgusted with any recreation, in itself indifferent, if he should with blows be *hal'd* to it when he had no mind?
Locke.

In all the tumults at Rome, though the people proceeded sometimes to pull and *hale* one another about, yet no blood was drawn, 'till the time of the Gracii.
Swift.

HA'LER. n. f. [from *bale*.] He who pulls and haies.

HALF. n. f. plural *halves*. [healf, Sax.; and all the Teutonic dialects. The *h* is often not sounded.]

2. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part.

An *half* acre of land.

Many might go to heaven with *half* the labour they go to hell, if they would venture their industry the right way.

Well chosen friendship, the most noble Of virtues all our joys makes double, And into halves divides our trouble.

Or what but riches is there known Which man can solely call his own; In which no creature goes his *half*, Unless it be to squint and frown?

No mortal tongue can *half* the beauty tell; For none but hands divine could work so well.

Of our manufacture foreign markets took out one *half*, and the other *half* were consumed amongst ourselves.

The council is made up *half* out of the noble families, and *half* out of the piebald.

Half the misery of life might be extinguished, would men alleviate the general curse by mutual compassion.

Her beauty in thy foster *half* Bury'd and lost, the ought to grieve.

Natural was it for a prince, who had proposed to himself the empire of the world, not to neglect the sea, the *half* of his dominions.

2. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

Had the land selected of the best, *Half* had come hence, and let the world provide the rest.

HALF. *adv.*

1. In part; equally.

I go with love and fortune, two blind guides, To lead my way; *half* loth, and *half* consenting.

2. It is much used in composition to signify a thing imperfect, as the following examples will show.

HALF-BLOOD. *n. f.* One not born of the same father and mother.

Which shall be heir of the two male twins, who by the dissection of the mother, were laid open to the world? Whether a sister by the *half-blood* shall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole-blood?

HALF-BLOODED. *adj.* [*half* and *blood*.] Mean; degenerate.

The let alone lies not in your good will. —Not in thine, lord. —*Half-blooded* fellow, yes.

HALF-CAP. *n. f.* Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved.

With certain *half-caps* and cold moving nods, They froze me into silence.

HALF-PENDEAL. *n. f.* [*half* and *pæl*, Sax.] Part.

HALF-FACED. *adj.* [*half* and *faced*.] Showing only part of the face; small faced: in contempt.

Proud increasing tyranny Burns with revenging fire, whose hopeful colour Advance a *half-faced* sun striving to shine.

This same *half-faced* fellow, Shadow; give me this man: he presents no mark to the enemy; the foe may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife.

HALF-HATCHED. *adj.* [*half* and *hatch*.] Imperfectly hatched.

Here, thick as hailstones pour, Turnips, and *half-hatched* eggs, a mingled shower, Among the rabble rain.

HALF-HEARD. *adj.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to an end.

Not added years on years my task could close; Back to thy native islands might'st thou sail, And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale.

HALF-MOON. *n. f.*

1. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.

See how in warlike mullets they appear, In thombs and wedges, and *half-moons* and wings.

HALF-PENNY. *n. f.* plural *half-pence*. [*half* and *penny*.]

1. A copper coin, of which two make a penny.

Bardolph stole a lute-case, bore it twelve leagues, and sold it for three *half-pence*.

I thank you; and sure, dear friend, my thanks are too dear of a *half-penny*.

Heavenas for *half-pence*, and he duffs his coat To save a farthing in a ferryboat.

Never admit this pernicious coin, no not to much as one single *half-penny*.

2. It has the force of an adjective conjoined with any thing of which it denotes the price.

There shall be in England seven *half-penny* loaves sold for a penny.

You will wonder how Wood could get his majesty's broad seal for so great a sum of bad money, and that the nobility here could not obtain the same favour, and make our own *half-pence* as we used to do.

HALF-PIKE. *n. f.* [*half* and *pike*.] The small pike carried by officers.

The various ways of paying the salute with the *half-pike*.

HALF-PINT. *n. f.* [*half* and *pint*.] The fourth part of a quart.

One *half-pint* bottle serves them both to dine; And is at once their vinegar and wine.

HALF-SCHOLAR. *n. f.* One imperfectly learned.

We have many *half-scholars* now-a-days, and there is much confusion and inconsistency in the notions and opinions of some persons.

HALF-SEAS OVER. A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.

I am *half-seas over* to death; And since I must die once, I would be loth To make a double work of what's half finish'd.

HALF-SIGHTED. *adj.* [*half* and *sight*.] Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

The officers of the king's household had need be provident, both for his honour and thrift: they must look both ways, else they are but *half-sighted*.

HALF SPHERE. *n. f.* [*half* and *sphere*.] Hemisphere.

Let night grow blacker with thy plots: and day, At shewing but thy head forth, start away From this *half-sphere*.

HALF-STRAINED. *adj.* [*half* and *strain*.] Half-bred; imperfect.

I find I'm but a *half-strain'd* villain yet, But mungrel-mischievous; for my blood boil'd To view this brutal act.

HALF-SWORD. *n. f.* Close fight; within half the length of a sword.

I am a rogue, if I were not at *half-sword* with a dozen of them two hours together.

HALF-WAY. *adv.* [*half* and *way*.] In the middle.

Foreris he sees, who is with virtue crown'd, The tempest rage, and hears the thunder sound; Ever the same, let fortune smile or frown: Serenely as he liv'd relights his breath; Meets belching *half-way*, nor shrinks at death.

HALF-WIT. *n. f.* [*half* and *wit*.] A blockhead; a foolish fellow.

Half-wits are fleas, so little and so light, We scarce could know they live, but that they bite.

HALF-WITTED. *adj.* [*from half-wit*.] Imperfectly furnished with understanding.

I would rather have trusted the refinement of our language, as to found, to the judgment of the women than of *half-witted* poets.

Jack had passed for a poor, well-meaning, *half-witted*, crack-brained fellow: people were strangely surprised to find him in such a rogue.

When *half* is added to any word noting personal qualities, it commonly notes contempt.

HALIBUT. *n. f.* A sort of fish.

HALIDOM. *n. f.* [*halig* bom, holy judgment, or *halig* and *dame*, for lady.] Our blessed lady. In this it should be *halidam*.

By my *halidom*, quoth he, Ye a great matter are in your degree.

HALIMASS. *n. f.* [*halig* and *mass*.] The feast of All-souls.

She came adorned hither like sweet May; Sent back like *halimass*, or shortest day.

HALITUOUS. *adj.* [*halitus*, Lat.] Vaporous; fumous.

We speak of the atmosphere as of a peculiar thin and *halitus* liquor, much lighter than spirit of wine.

HALL. *n. f.* [*hal*, Saxon; *halle*, Dutch.]

1. A court of justice; as Westminster Hall.

O lost too soon in yonder house or *hall*.

2. A manor-house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants.

Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the *hall* house, and the whole estate.

3. The public room of a corporation.

With expedition on the beadle call, To summon all the company to the *hall*.

4. The first large room of a house.

That light we see is burning in my *hall*. Courtesy is sooner found in lowly sheds With smoky rafters, than in tap'ry *halls* And courts of princes.

HALLELU'JAH. *n. f.* [*הללויה*.] Praise ye the Lord. A song of thanksgiving.

Then shall thy faints Unsung *hallelujahs* to thee sing, Hymns of high praise.

Singing thine devout hymns and heavenly anthems, in which the church militant seems ambitious to emulate the triumphant, and echo back the solemn praises and *hallelujahs* of the celestial choirs.

HALLOO. *interj.* [The original of this word is controverted: some imagine it corrupted from a *lui*, to him! others from *allons*, let us go! and *Skinner* from *haller*, to draw.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.

Some popular chief, More noisy than the rest, but cries *halloo*, And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out.

To HALLOO. *v. n.* [*haler*, French.]

1. To cry as after the dogs. A cry more tunable Was never *halloo'd* to, nor cheer'd with horn.

2. To treat as in contempt. Country folks *halloed* and houted after me, as

HAL

the avenger toward that ever showed his shoulders to his enemy. *Sidney.*

To HAL'LOO. v. a.

1. To encourage with shouts.

If, whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his hunting-horn and pole,
Though gout and age his speed detain,
Old John halloo his bounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chafe with shouts.

If I fly, Marcian,
Halloo me like a hare. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. To call or shout to.

When we have found the king, he that first
lights on him
Halloo the other. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To HAL'LOW. v. a. [halgrian, halig, Saxon, holy.]

1. To consecrate; to make holy.

When we sanctify or hallow churches, it is only to testify that we make them places of publick resort; that we invest God himself with them, and that we sever them from common uses. *Hooker.*

It cannot be endured to hear a man profess that he putteth fire to his neighbour's house, but yet to halloweth the same with prayer that he hopeth it shall not burn. *Hooker.*

Is't Cade that I have slain, that monstrous traitor?

Sword, I will hallow thee for this thy deed,
And hang thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead. *Shakespeare.*

My prayers
Are not words duly hallow'd, nor my wishes
More worth than vanities; yet pray'rs and wishes
Are all I can return. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

God from work
Now resting, blest'd and hallow'd the seventh day,

As resting on that day from all his works,
But not in silence holy kept. *Milton.*

Then banish'd faith shall once again return,
And vestal fires in hallow'd temples burn. *Dryd.*
No fatter lurks within this hallow'd ground;
But nymphs and heroines, kings and gods abound. *Granville.*

2. To reverence as holy: hallowed be thy name.

HALLUCINATION. n. f. [hallucinatio, Latin.] Errour; blunder; mistake; folly.

A wasting of flesh, without cause, is frequently termed a bewitched disease; but questionable a mere hallucination of the vulgar. *Harvey.*

This must have been the hallucination of the transcriber, who probably mistook the dash of the I for a T. *Addison.*

HALM. n. f. [healm, Saxon.] Straw: pronounced *hawm*: which see.

HA'LO. n. f. A red circle round the sun or moon.

If the hail be a little flatted, the light transmitted may grow so strong, at a little less distance than that of twenty-six degrees, as to form a halo about the sun or moon; which halo, as often as the hailstones are duly figured, may be coloured. *Newton.*

I saw by reflexion, in a vessel of stagnating water, three halos, crowns or rings of colours about the sun, like three little rainbows concentrated to his body. *Newton.*

HAL'LENNING. adj. [hals, German; hals, Scottish, the neck.] Sounding harshly: inharmonious in the throat or tongue.

Not in use.

This hal'fening horny name hath, as Corauro in Italy, opened a gap to the skulls of many. *Carew.*

HAL'BER. n. f. [from half, neck, and peel, a rope. It is now in marine pronunciation corrupted to *hawser*.] A rope less than a cable.

HAL

A beechen mast then in the hollow bafe
They hoisted, and with well-wreath'd halfers
hoite

Their white sails. *Chapman.*

No halfers need to bind these vessels here,
Nor bearded anchors; for no storms they fear. *Dryden.*

To HALT. v. n. [healt, Saxon, lame; healtan, to limp.]

1. To limp; to be lame.

And will she yet debate her eyes
On me, that halt and am indispenthus? *Shakespeare.*

Thus inborn broils the factions would engage,
Or wars of civil'd heirs, or foreign rage,
'Till halting vengeance overtook our age. *Dryd.*
Spenser himself affects the obsolete,
And Sidney's verse halts still on Roman feet. *Pope.*

2. To stop in a march.

I was forced to halt in this perpendicular march *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to stand dubious.

How long halt ye between two opinions? *Kings.*

4. To fail; to falter.

Here 's a paper written in his hand;
A halting sonnet of his own pure brain,
Fashion'd to Beatrice. *Shakespeare.*
All my familiars watched for my halting, say-
ing, peradventure he will be enticed, and we
shall prevail against him. *Jeremiah.*

HALT. adj. [from the verb.] Lame; crippled.

Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the
halt, and the blind. *Luke.*

HALT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.

2. [alt, French.] A stop in a march.

The heav'nly bands
Down from a sky of jasper lighted now
In Paradise, and on a hill made halt. *Milton.*
Scouts each coast light armed scout
Each quarter to defy the distant foe,
Where lodg'd, or whither fled, or if for fight
In motion, or in halt. *Milton.*

Without any halt they marched between the
two armies. *Clarendon.*

He might have made a halt 'till his foot and
artillery came up to him. *Clarendon.*

HAL'TER. n. f. [from halt.] He who limps.

HAL'TER. n. f. [healtre, Saxon, from halt, the neck.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do
yield;
And humbly thus, with halters on their necks,
Expect your highness' doom of life or death. *Shakespeare.*

They were to die by the sword if they stood
upon defence, and by the halter if they yielded;
wherefore they made choice to die rather as
soldiers than as dogs. *Hayward.*

Where I a drowsy judge, whose dismal note
Disgorgeth halter, as a juggler's throat
Doth ribbands. *Cleaveland.*

He gets renown, who, to the halter near,
But narrowly escapes, and buys it dear. *Dryden.*

2. A cord; a strong string.

Whom neither halter binds nor burthens charge. *Sandys.*

To HAL'TER. v. a. [from the noun.]

To bind with a cord; to catch in a noose.

He might have employed his time in the friv-
olous delights of catching moles and haltering
frogs. *Atterbury.*

To HALVE. v. a. [from half, halves.]

To divide into two parts.

HALVES. interj. [from half, halves being

HAM

the plural.] An expression by which
any one lays claim to an equal share.

Have you not seen how the divided dam
Runs to the summons of her hungry lamb?
But when the twin cries *ham*, the quill the brat. *Cleaveland.*

HAM, whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon ham, a house, farm, or village. Gibson's Camden.

HAM. n. f. [ham, Saxon; *hamme*, Dutch.]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee.

The *ham* was much relaxed; but there was
some contraction remaining. *Wijeman.*

2. The thigh of a hog falted.

Who has not learn'd, flesh surgeon and *ham*
pye
Are no rewards for want and infamy? *Pope.*

HAMATED. adj. [hamatus, Lat.] Hooked; fet with hooks.

To HAMMIE. v. a. [from *ham*.] To cut the sinews of the thigh; to hamstring.

HAME. n. f. [hama, Saxon.] The collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.

HAMLET. n. f. [ham, Saxon, and *let*, the diminutive termination.] A small village.

Within the self-same lordship, parish, or *ham-*
let, lands have divers degrees of value. *Baron.*

He pitch'd upon the plain
His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd,
The country waited and the *hamlets* burn'd. *Dryden.*

HAMMER. n. f. [hamep, Saxon; *ham-*
mer, Danish.]

1. The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forged or driven.

The armourers,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakespeare.*
The stuff will not work well with a hammer. *Baron.*

It is broken npt without many blows, and will
break the best anvils and hammers of iron. *Baron.*

Every morning he rises fresh to his hammer and
his anvil. *South.*

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke.
Dryden's Juvenal.

2. Any thing destructive.

That renowned pillar of truth and hammer of
heresies, St. Augustine *Hakewill on Providence.*

To HAMMER. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a hammer.

His honest the hammer'd steel in strength surpasses. *Sandys.*

2. To forge or form with a hammer.

Some hammer helmets for the fighting field. *Dryden.*

Drudg'd like a smith, and on the anvil beat,
'Till he had hammer'd out a vast estate. *Dryden.*

I must pay with hammered money instead of
milled. *Dryden.*

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour: used commonly in contempt.

Wilt thou still be hammering treachery,
To humble down thy husband and thyself? *Shakespeare.*

He was nobody that could not hammer out of
his name an invention by this witchcraft, and
picture it accordingly. *Camden.*

Some spirits, by whom they were stirred and
guided in the name of the people, hammer'd up
the articles. *Hayward.*

To HAMMER. v. n.

1. To work; to be busy: in contempt.

H A M

For need'st thou much importune me to that,
Whereon this month I have been *hammering*.

Shakespeare.

I have been studying how to compare
This prison where I live unto the world;
And, for because the world is populous,
And here is not a creature but myself,
I cannot do it; yet I'll *hammer* on't.

Shakespeare.

2. To be in agitation.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;
Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head.

Shakespeare.

HAMMERER. *n. f.* [from *hammer*.] He
who works with a hammer.

HAMMERHEAD. *n. f.* [*hammer* and
head.]

Hammerhead is when you harden iron or steel
with much hammering on it.

Moxon.

HAMMOCK. *n. f.* [*hamaca*, Saxon.] A
swinging bed.

Prince Maurice of Nassau, who had been ac-
customed to *hammocks*, used them all his life.

Temple.

HAMPER. *n. f.* [Supposed by *Minshew*
to be contracted from *hand panier*; but
hanaperium appears to have been a word
long in use, whence *banaper*, *hamper*.]
A large basket for carriage.

What powder'd wigs! what flames and darts!
What *hampers* full of bleeding hearts!

Swift.

TO HAMPER. *v. a.* [The original of
this word, in its present meaning, is un-
certain: *Junius* observes that *hamplyns*
in Teutonic is a quarrel; others ima-
gine that *hamper* or *banaper*, being the
treasury to which fines are paid, to
hamper, which is commonly applied to
the law, means originally to fine.]

1. To shackle; to entangle, as in chains or nets.

O loose this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free soul may use her wing,
Which now is pinion'd with mortality,
As an entangl'd, *hamper'd* thing.

Herbert.

We shall find such engines to assail,
And *hamper* thee, as thou shalt come of force.

Milton.

What was it but a lion *hampered* in a net!

L'Estrange.

Wear under vizard-masks their talents,
And mother wits before their gallants;
Until they're *hamper'd* in the noose,
Too fast to dream of breaking loose.

Hudibras.

They *hamper* and entangle our souls,
And hinder their flight upwards.

Tillotson.

2. To ensnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements.

She'll *hamper* thee, and dandle thee like a baby.

Shakespeare.

3. To complicate; to tangle.

Engend'ring heats, these one by one unbind,
Stretch their small tubes, and *hamper'd* nerves
unwind.

Blackmore.

4. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles.

And when th' are *hamper'd* by the laws,
Release the lab'ers for the cause.

Hudibras.

HAMSTRING. *n. f.* [*ham* and *string*.]
The tendon of the ham.

A player, whose conceit
Lies in his *hamstring*, doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue, and sound
'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage.

Shakespeare.

On the hinder side it is guarded with the two
hamstrings.

Wise man.

TO HAMSTRING. *v. a.* pret. and part.
pass. *hamstrung*. [from the noun.] To
lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

Hamstring'd behind, unhappy Gyges dy'd;
Then Phalaris is added to his side.

Dryden.

H A N

HAN for *have*, in the plural. Obsolete.
Spenser.

HANAPER. *n. f.* [*hanaperium*, low Lat.]
A treasury; an exchequer. The clerk
of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to
the king for the seal of charters and
patents.

The fines for all original writs were wont to be
immediately paid into the *hanaper* of the chan-
cery.

Bacon.

HANCES. *n. f.* [In a ship.] Falls of the
fife-rails placed on bannisters on the poop
and quarterdeck down to the gangway.

Harris.

HANCES. [In architecture.] The ends
of elliptical arches; and these are the
arches of smaller circles than the scheme,
or middle part of the arch.

Harris.

The sweep of the arch will not contain above
fourteen inches, and perhaps you must cement
pieces to many of the courses in the *hance*, to
make them long enough to contain fourteen
inches.

Moxon.

HAND. *n. f.* [*hand*, *hond*, Saxon, and
in all the Teutonic dialects.]

1. The palm with the fingers; the mem- ber with which we hold or use any in- strument.

They laid *hands* upon him, and bound him
hand and foot.

Knolles' History of the Turks.

They *hand* in *hand*, with wandering steps and
slow,
Through Eden took their solitary way.

Milton.

That wonderful instrument the *hand*, was it
made to be idle?

Berkley.

2. Measure of four inches; a measure used in the matches of horses; a palm.

3. Side, right or left.

For the other side of the court-gate on this
hand, and that *hand*, were hangings of fifteen
cubits.

Exodus.

4. Part; quarter; side.

It is allowed on all *hands*, that the people of
England are more corrupt in their morals than
any other nation this day under the sun.

Swift.

5. Ready payment with respect to the re- ceiver.

Of which offer the *bassa* accepted, receiving in
hand one year's tribute.

Knolles' History.

6. Ready payment with regard to the payer.

Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee,
but give it him out of *hand*.

Tabit.

7. Rate; price.

Time is the measure of business; money of
wares; business is bought at a dear *hand*, where
there is small dispatch.

Bacon.

8. Terms; conditions; rate.

With simplicity admire and accept the mys-
tery; but at no *hand* by pride, ignorance, in-
terest, or vanity wrest it to ignoble senses.

Taylor.

9. Act; deed; external action.

Thou saw'st the contradiction between my
heart and *hand*.

King Charles.

10. Labour; act of the hand.

Alnafehar was a very idle fellow, that never
would set his *hand* to any business during his
father's life.

Addison.

I rather suspect my own judgment than I can
believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so
long under Virgil's correction, and had his last
hand put to it.

Addison.

11. Performance.

H A N

Where are these porters,
These lazy knaves? Y'ave made a fine *hand*!
fellow,

Shakespeare.

There 's a trim rabble let in.

12. Power of performance.

He had a great mind to try his *hand* at a Spec-
tator, and would fain have one of his writing in
my works.

Addison.

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the
violin.

Addison.

13. Attempt; undertaking.

Out of them you dare take in *hand* to lay open
the original of such a nation.

Spenser on Ireland.

14. Manner of gathering or taking.

As her majesty hath received great profit, so
may she, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time
reap the like.

Bacon.

15. Workmanship; power or act of ma- nufacturing or making.

An intelligent being, coming out of the *hands*
of infinite perfection, with an aversion or even
indifference to be reunited with its Author, the
source of its utmost felicity, is such a shock and
defect in the beautiful analogy of things, as is
not consistent with finite wisdom and perfection.

Chrys.

16. Manner of acting or performing.

The master saw the madnets rise;
His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;
And while he heav'n and earth dicy'd,
Chang'd his *hand*, and check'd his pride.

Dryd.

17. Agency; part in action.

God must have set a more than ordinary
esteem upon that which David was not thought
fit to have an *hand* in.

South.

18. The act of giving or presenting.

Let Tamar dress the meat in my fight, that I
may eat it at her *hand*.

Samuel.

To-night the poet's advocate I stand,
And he deserves the favour at my *hand*.

Addison.

19. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand, when it only waits to be taken.

His power reaches no farther than to com-
pound and divide the materials that are made to
his *hand*; but can do nothing towards the
making or destroying one atom of what is al-
ready in being.

Locke.

Many, whose greatness and fortune were not
made to their *hands*, had sufficient qualifications
and opportunities of rising to these high posts.

Child.

20. Care; necessity of managing.

Jupiter had a farm a long time upon his *hands*,
for want of a tenant to come up to his price.

L'Estrange.

When a Statesman wants a day's defence,
Or envy holds a whole week's war with sense,
Or simple pride for datt'sy makes demands,
May duncy by duncy be whittied off my *hands*.

Pope.

21. Discharge of duty.

Let it therefore be required, on both parts, at
the *hands* of the clergy, to be in manners of
estate like the apostles; at the *hand* of the laity,
to be as they who lived under the apostles.

Hosker.

22. Reach; nearness: as, at *hand*, with- in reach, near, approaching.

Your husband is at *hand*, I hear his trumpet.

Shakespeare.

Cousins, I hope the days are near at *hand*,
That chambers will be safe.

Shakespeare.

He sat *hand*, and Pindarus is come
To do you salutation.

Shakespeare.

The fight of his mind was like some lights of
eyes; rather strung at *hand* than to carry afar off.

Bacon.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no
wind, sheweth a wind at *hand*.

Bacon.

A very great sound near *hand* hath strucken
many deaf.

Bacon.

It is not probable that any body should effect
that at a distance, which, nearer *hand*, it cannot
perform.

Brown.

When mineral or metal is to be generated, nature needs not to have at hand salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Boyle.*

23. Manual management.

Nor swords at hand, nor hissing darts afar,
Are doom'd t' avenge the tedious bloody war. *Dryden.*

24. State of being in preparation.

Where is our usual manager of mirth?
What revels are in hand? Is there no play,
To ease the anguish of a torturing hour? *Shaksp.*

25. State of being in present agitation.

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;
That lik'd, but had a rougher talk in hand
Than to drive liking to the name of war. *Shaksp.*
It is indifferent to the matter in hand which
way the learned shall determine of it. *Locke.*

26. Cards held at a game.

There was never a hand drawn, that did double
the rest of the habitable world, before this. *Bacon.*

27. That which is used in opposition to another.

He would dispute,
Confute, change hands, and still confute. *Hudibras.*
28. Scheme of action.

Consult of your own ways, and think which
hand *Ben Jonson.*

Is best to take.
They who thought they could never be secure,
except the king were first at their mercy, were
willing to change the hand in carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*

29. Advantage; gain; superiority.

The French king, supposing to make his hand
by those rude ravages in England, broke off his
treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility. *Hayward.*

30. Competition; contest.

She in beauty, education, blood,
Holds hand with any prince in the world. *Shaksp.*

31. Transmission; conveyance; agency of conveyance.

The salutation by the hand of me Paul. *Col.*

32. Possession; power.

Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of
God to that purpose; the use whereof is in our
hands, the effect in his. *Hooker.*

And though you war, like petty wrangling
states,

You're in my hand; and when I bid you cease,
You shall be crush'd together into peace. *Dryden.*

Between the landlord and tenant there must be
a quarter of the revenue of the land constantly
in their hands. *Locke.*

It is fruitless pains to learn a language, which
one may guess by his temper he will wholly
neglect, as soon as an approach to manhood, set-
ting him free from a governor, shall put him
into the hands of his own inclination. *Locke.*

Vedigales Agri were lands taken from the
enemy, and distributed amongst the soldiers, or
left in the hands of the proprietors under the con-
dition of certain duties. *Arbutnot.*

33. Pressure of the bridle.

Hollow men, like horses, hot at hand,
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle. *Shakspere.*

34. Method of government; discipline; restraint.

Menelaus bare an heavy hand over the citi-
zens, having a malicious mind against his coun-
trymen. *2 Maccabees.*

He kept a strict hand on his nobility, and
chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

However strict a hand is to be kept upon all
desires of fancy, yet in recreation fancy must be
permitted to speak. *Locke.*

35. Influence; management.

Flattery, the dang'rous nurse of vice,
Got hand upon his youth, to pleasures bent. *Daniel.*

36. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing.

The body, though it moves, yet not changing
perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as
the ideas of our own minds do naturally follow
one another, the thing seems to stand still; as is
evident in the hands of clocks and shadows of
sun-dials. *Locke.*

37. Agent; person employed; a manager.

The wisest prince, if he can save himself and
his people from ruin, under the worst administra-
tion, what may not his subjects hope for when he
changeth hands, and maketh use of the best? *Swift.*

38. Giver and receiver.

This tradition is more like to be a notion bred
in the mind of man, than transmitted from hand
to hand through all generations. *Tillotson.*

39. An actor; a workman; a soldier.

Your wrongs are known: impose but your
commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands. *Dryden.*

Demetrius appointed the painter guards,
pleased that he could preserve that hand from the
barbarity and insulgence of soldiers. *Dryden.*

A dictionary containing a natural history re-
quires too many hands, as well as too much time,
ever to be hoped for. *Locke.*

40. Catch or reach without choice.

The men of Israel smote as well the men of
every city as the beast, and all that came to hand. *Judges.*

A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Uncull'd as came to hand. *Milton.*

41. Form or cast of writing.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hal-
tings,

Which in a set hand fairly is engros'd;
Eleven hours I've spent to write it over. *Shaksp.*

Solyman shewed him his own letters inter-
cepted, asking him if he knew not that hand, if
he knew not that seal? *Kneller.*

Being discovered by their knowledge of Mr
Cowley's hand, I happily escaped. *Denham.*

If my debtors do not keep their day,
Deny their hands, and then refuse to pay,
I must attend. *Dryden.*

Whether men write court or Roman hand, or
any other, there is something peculiar in every
one's writing. *Cockburn.*

The way to teach to write, is to get a plate
graved with the characters of such hand you like
Locke.

Constantia saw that the hand writing agreed
with the contents of the letter. *Addison.*

I present these thoughts in an ill hand; but
scholars are bad penmen, we seldom regard the
mechanick part of writing. *Felton.*

They were wrote on both sides, and in a small
hand. *Arbutnot.*

42. HAND over head. Negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does.

So many strokes of the alarm bell of fear and
awaking to other notions, and the facility of the
titles, which hand over head, have served their
turn, doth ring the peal so much the louder. *Bacon.*

A country fellow got an unlucky tumble from
a tree: Thus 'tis, says a passenger, when people
will be doing things hand over head, without
either fear or wit. *L'Estrange.*

43. HAND to HAND. Close fight.

In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour. *Shaksp.*

He issues, ere the fight, his dread command,
That flings afar, and poinards hand to hand,
He banish'd from the field. *Dryden.*

44. HAND in HAND. In union; con-jointly.

Had the sea been Marlborough's element, the
war had been bestowed there, to the advantage of
the country, which would then have gone hand
in hand with his gun. *Swift.*

45. HAND in HAND. Fit; pat.

As fair and as good, a kind of hand in hand

comparison, had been something too fair and too
good for any lady in Brittany. *Shakspere.*

46. HAND to mouth. As want requires.

I can get bread from hand to mouth, and make
even at the year's end. *L'Estrange.*

47. To bear in HAND. To keep in ex-pectation; to elude.

A rascally yea forsooth knave, to bear in hand,
and then stand upon security. *Shakspere.*

48. To be HAND and GLOVE. To be in-timate and familiar; to suit one another.

To HAND. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To give or transmit with the hand.

Judas was not far off, not only because he
dipped in the same dish, but because he was so
near that our Saviour could hand the sop unto
him. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I have been shewn a written prophecy that is
handed among them with great secrecy. *Addison.*

2. To guide or lead by the hand.

Angels did hand her up, who next God dwell.
Dante.

By safe and insensible degrees he will pass
from a boy to a man, which is the most hazard-
ous step in life: this therefore should be careful-
ly watched, and a young man with great dili-
gence handed over it. *Locke.*

3. To seize; to lay hands on.

Let him, that makes but trifles of his eyes,
First hand me: on mine own accord, I'll off.
Shakspere.

4. To manage; to move with the hand.

'Tis then that with delight I love,
Upon the boundless depth of love:
I bless my chains, I hand my oar,
Nor think on all I left on shore. *Prior.*

5. To transmit in succession, with down; to deliver from one to another.

They had not only a tradition of it in general,
but even of several the most remarkable particular
accidents of it likewise, which they handed down
to the succeeding ages. *Woodward.*

I know no other way of securing these monu-
ments, and making them numerous enough to be
handed down to future ages. *Addison.*

Arts and sciences consist of scattered theorems
and practices, which are handed about amongst
the masters, and only revealed to the filii artis,
'till some great genius appears, who collects these
disjointed propositions, and reduces them into a
regular system. *Arbutnot.*

One would think a story so fit for age to talk of,
and infancy to hear, were incapable of being
handed down to us. *Pope.*

HAND is much used in composition for that
which is manageable by the hand, as a
hand-saw; or born in the hand, as a
handbarrow.

HANDBARROW. n. f. A frame on which
any thing is carried by the hands of two
men, without wheeling on the ground.

A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, shovel, and spade.
Taffier.

Set the board whereon the hive standeth on a
handbarrow, and carry them to the place you
intend. *Mortimer.*

HANDBASKET. n. f. A portable basket.

You must have woulen yarn to the grafts with,
and a small handbasket to carry them in. *Mortimer.*

HAND BELL. n. f. A bell rung by the
hand.

The strength of the percussion is the principal
cause of the loudness or softness of sounds; as
in ringing of a hand-bell harder or softer. *Bacon.*

HANDBREADTH. n. f. A space equal to
the breadth of the hand; a palm.

A border of an handbreadth round about. *Evod.*
The eastern people determined their handbreadth
by the breadth of barley-corn, six making a
digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth. *Arbutnot.*

HANDED. adj. [from hand.]

1. Having the use of the hand left or right.

Many are right handed, whole livers are weakly constituted; and many use the left, in whom that part is strongest. *Brown.*

2. With hands joined.

Into their utmost bow'r

Handed they went. *Milton.*

HANDER. *n. f.* [from *band*.] Transmitter; conveyer in succession.

They would assume with wondrous art,
Themselves to be the whole who are but part
Of that vast frame the church; yet grant they were

The *handlers* down, can they from thence infer
A right t' interpret? Or would they alone,
Who brought the present, claim it for their own? *Dryden.*

HANDFAST. *n. f.* [*band* and *fast*.] Hold; custody. Obsolete.

If that shepherd be not in *handfast*, let him fly. *Shakespeare.*

HANDFUL. *n. f.* [*band* and *full*.]

1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain.

I saw a country gentleman at the side of Rosamond's pond, pulling a *handful* of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him. *Atkisson's Freholder.*

2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.

Take one vessel of silver and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an *handful* from the bottom, and the sound will be more resounding from the vessel of silver than that of wood. *Bacon.*

The peaceful sculthard where it dwelt,
The rancour of its edge had felt;
For of the lower end two *handful*
It had devour'd, it was so manful. *Hudibras.*

3. A small number or quantity.

He could not, with such a *handful* of men, and without cannon, propose reasonably to fight a battle. *Clarendon.*

4. As much as can be done.

Being in possession of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themselves from firing. *Raleigh.*

HAND-GALLOP. *n. f.* A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Ovid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and sounds as he: he is always upon a *hand-gallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground. *Dryden.*

HAND-GUN. *n. f.* A gun wielded by the hand.

Guns have names given them, some from serpents or ravenous birds, as culverines or colubines; others in other respects, as cannons, demicannons, *hand-guns*, and muskets. *C Camden.*

HANDICRAFT. *n. f.* [*band* and *craft*.]

1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

Particular members of convents have excellent mechanical geniuses, and divert themselves with painting, sculpture, architecture, gardening, and several kinds of *handicrafts*. *Addison.*

2. A man who lives by manual labour.

The cov'nants thou shalt teach by candle-light,
When pulling flint, and ev'ry painful trade
Of *handicrafts*, in peaceful beds are laid. *Dryd.*
The nurseries for children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts* are managed after the same manner. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HANDICRAFTSMAN. *n. f.* [*handicraft* and *man*.] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.

O miserable age! virtue is not regarded in *handicraftsmen*. *Shakespeare.*

He has simply the best wit of any *handicraftsman* in Athens. *Shakespeare.*

The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are tillers of the ground, free servants, and *handicraftsmen*; as smiths, masons, and carpenters. *Bacon.*

The profaneness and ignorance of *handicraftsmen*, (small traders, servants, and the like, are to a degree very hard to be imagined greater. *Swift.*
It is the landed man that maintains the merchant and shopkeeper, and *handicraftsmen*. *Swift.*

HANDILY. *adv.* [from *bandily*.] With skill; with dexterity.

HANDINESS. *n. f.* [from *bandy*.] Readiness; dexterity.

HANDIWORK. *n. f.* [*bandy* and *work*.] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

In general they are not repugnant unto the natural will of God, which wisheth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own *handiwork*, all happiness; although perhaps, for some special cause in our own particular, a contrary determination have seemed more convenient. *Hooker.*

As proper men as ever trod upon seats-leather have gone upon my *handiwork*. *Shakespeare.*

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his *handiwork*. *Psalms.*
He parted with the greatest blessing of human nature for the *handiwork* of a tailor. *L'Estrange.*

HANDKERCHIEF. *n. f.* [*band* and *kerchief*.]

A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

She found her sitting in a chair, in one hand holding a letter, in the other her *handkerchief*, which had lately drunk up the tears of her eyes. *Sidney.*

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the shepherd's son, who has not only his innocence, but a *handkerchief* and rings of his, that Paulina knows. *Shakespeare.*

The Romans did not make use of *handkerchiefs*, but of the lacinia or border of the garment, to wipe their face. *Arbutnot.*

HANDLE. *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch, from *band*.]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand.

The bodies which we daily *handle* make us perceive, that whilst they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the part of our hands that press them. *Locke.*

2. To manage; to wield.

That fellow *handles* his bow like a crowkeeper. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.

An incurable thyness is the general vice of the Irish houses, and is barely ever seen in Flanders, because the hardness of the winters forces the breeders there to house and *handle* their colts six months every year. *Temple.*

4. To treat; to mention in writing or talk.

He left nothing fitting for the purpose
Untouch'd, or slightly *handled* in discourse. *Shakespeare.*

Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice,
Thou *handlest* in thy discourse. *Shakespeare.*

Leaving to the author the exact *handling* of every particular, and labouring to follow the rules of abridgment. *Adae.*

Of a number of other like instances we shall speak more, when we *handle* the communication of sounds. *Bacon.*

By Guidus Ubaldus, in his treatise, for the explication of this instrument, the subtleties of it are largely and excellently *handled*. *Wilkins.*

In an argument, *handled* thus briefly, every thing cannot be said. *Atterbury.*

5. To deal with; to practise.

They that *handle* the law know me not. *Jer.*

6. To treat well or ill.

Tellur, my life, my joy, again return'd!
How wert thou *handled*, being prisoner? *Shaksp.*

They were well enough pleased to be rid of an enemy that had *handled* them so ill. *Clarendon.*

7. To practise upon; to transact with.

Pray you, my lord, give me leave to question; you shall see how I'll *handle* her. *Shakespeare.*

HANDLE. *n. f.* [*handle*, Saxon.]

1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; a haft.

No hand of blood and bone

Can gripe the sacred *handle* of our sceptre,
Unless he do profane, steal, or usurp. *Shakespeare.*

Fortune turneth the *handle* of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and after the belly, which is hard to grasp. *Bacon.*

There is nothing but hath a double *handle*, or at least we have two hands to apprehend it. *Taylor.*

A carpenter that had got the iron work of an axe, begged only so much wood as would make a *handle* to it. *L'Estrange.*

Of bone the *handles* of any knives are made, Yet no ill taste from thence affective blade,
Or what I carve; nor is there ever lett

Any unfav'ry haud gush from the haud. *Dryden.*

A beam there was, on which a beechen paul
Hung by the *handle* on a driven nail. *Dryden.*

2. That of which use is made.

They overturned him in all his interests by the sure but fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South.*

HANDLELESS. *adj.* [*band* and *less*.] Without a hand.

Speak, my Lavinia, what accursed hand
Hath made thee *handleless*? *Shakespeare.*

His mangled myrmidons,
Noseless, *handleless*, hackt and clipt, come to him,
Crying on Hector. *Shakespeare.*

HANDMAID. *n. f.* A maid that waits at hand.

Brave Burgundy, undoubted hope of France!
Stay, let thy humble *handmaid* speak to thee. *Shakespeare.*

She gave the knight great thanks in little speech,
And said the woud his *handmaid* poor remain. *Fairfax.*

I will never set politicks against ethics; especially for that true ethics, are but as a *handmaid* to divinity and religion. *Bacon.*

Heav'n's youngest teamed star
Hath fix'd her polish'd ear,
Her sleeping Lord with *handmaid* lamp attending. *Milton.*

Love led them on; and faith, who knew them best
Thy *handmaid*, clad them o'er with purple beams
And azure wings, that up they flew so drest,
And speak the truth of thee on glorious themes
Before the judge. *Milton.*

Those of my family their master slight,
Grown despicable in my *handmaid*'s sight. *Sanctus.*

By viewing nature, nature's *handmaid*, art,
Makes mighty things from small beginnings great;
Thus fishes hrit to shipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

Since he had placed his heart upon wisdom,
health, wealth, victory and honour should always
wait on her as her *handmaid*. *Addison.*

Then criticism the muse's *handmaid* prov'd,
To dress her charms and make her more belov'd. *Pope.*

HANDMILL. *n. f.* [*band* and *mill*.] A

mill moved by the hand.

On the drudging *as* is driv'n with toil;
Returning late, and laden home with gain
Of water'd pitch, and *handmills* for the grain. *Dryden.*

HANDS OFF. A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear.

They cut a flag into party; but as they were entering upon the divorce, *hands off*, says the lion. *L'Estrange.*

HANDSAILS. *n. f.* Sails managed by the hand.

The seamen will neither stand to their *handsails*, nor suffer the pilot to steer. *Temple.*

HANDSAW. *n. f.* A saw manageable by the hand.

My buckler cut through and through, and my sword hack'd like a *handsaw*. *Shakespeare.*

To perform this work, it is necessary to be provided with a strong knife and a small *handsaw*. *Mottingham.*

HANDSEL. *n. f.* [*hanfel*, a first gift, Dut.]

The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale. Not used, except in the dialect of trade.

The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the *hanfel* or earnest of that which is to come.

Thou art joy's *handfel*; heav'n lies flat in thee, Subject to every mounter's bended knee. *Herbert.*

To HANDSEL. *v. a.* To use or do any thing the first time.

In timorous deer he *handfels* his young paws, And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*

I'd show you
How easy 'tis to die, by my example,
And *handfel* fate before you. *Dryden.*

HANDSOME. *adj.* [*bandsaem*, Dutch, ready, dexterous.]

1. Ready; gainly; convenient.

For a thief it is so *handsome*, as it may seem it was first invented for him. *Spenser.*

2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful.

A great man entered by force into a peasant's house, and, finding his wife very *handsome*, turned the good man out of his dwelling. *Addison.*

3. Elegant; graceful.

That easiness and *handsome* address in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way. *Felton.*

4. Ample; liberal: as, a *handsome* fortune.

5. Generous; noble: as, a *handsome* action.

To HANDSOME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat.

Him all repute
For his device in *handsome* a suit;
To judge of lace he hath the best conceit. *Donne.*

HANDSOMELY. *adv.* [from *handsome*.]

1. Conveniently; dexterously.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage that cometh *handsomely* in his way. *Spenser.*
When the kind nymph, changing her faultless shape,
Becomes un*handsome*, *handsomely* to 'scape. *Waller.*

2. Beautifully; gracefully.

3. Elegantly; neatly.

A carpenter, after he hath sawn down a tree, hath wrought it *handsomely*, and made a vessel thereof. *Wylliam.*

4. Liberally; generously.

I am finding out a convenient place for an *arms-house*, which I intend to endow very *handsomely* for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. *Addison.*

HANDSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *handsome*.]

Beauty; grace; elegance.

Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful countenance, yet neither forgetting *handsomeness* in her mourning garments, nor carelessness in her doleful countenance. *Sidney.*

For *handsomeness* sake, it were good you hang the upper glass upon a nail.

In cloths, cheap *handsomeness* doth bear the bell. *Herbert.*

Persons of the fairer sex like that *handsomeness* for which they find themselves to be the most loved. *Boyle.*

HANDVICE. *n. f.* [*hand* and *vice*.]

A vice to hold small work in. *Moxon.*

HANDWRITING. *n. f.* [*hand* and *writing*.]

A call or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

That you beat me at the mart, I have your hand to show;
If the skin were parchment, and the blows you gave me ink,

Your own *handwriting* would tell you what I think. *Shakespeare.*

To no other cause than the wife providence of God can be referred the diversity of *handwritings*. *Goldburn.*

HANDY. *adj.* [from *hand*.]

1. Executed or performed by the hand.

They were but few, yet they would easily overthrow the great numbers of them, if ever they came to *handy* blows. *Knodden.*

Both parties now were drawn so close,
Almost to come to *handy* blows. *Hudibras.*

2. Ready; dexterous; skillful.

She stript the stalks of all their leaves; the best she cull'd, and them with *handy* care she dress'd. *Dryden.*

The servants wash the platter, scour the plate; And each is *handy* in his way. *Dryden.*

3. Convenient; ready to the hand.

The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, and is more *handy* than the longer jointer. *Moxon.*

HANDYDANDY. *n. f.* A play in which children change hands and places.

See how yond justice sails upon yond simple thief! Hark in thine ears: change places; and, *handydandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief? *Shakespeare.*

Neither cross and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite so ancient as *handy-dandy*. *Albushut.*

To HANG. *v. a.* *preter.* and *part. pass.*

hanged or *hung*, anciently *hong*. [*hangan*, Saxon.]

1. To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained, not below, but above.

Strangely visited people he cures;
Hanging a golden snuff about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakespeare.*

His great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and *hung* up before Jerusalem. *South.*

2. To place without any solid support.

Thou art things' haff of nothing made,
That *hang'st* the solid earth in seeming air,
Vould with clear springs, which ambient fens repair. *Saunders.*

3. To choke and kill by suspending by the neck, so as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.

He hath commission from thy wife and me
To *hang* Cordelia in the prison. *Shakespeare.*

Hanging supposes him in soul and reason;
This animal, below committing treason:
Shall he be *hang'd*, who never could rebel?
That's a preference for Achitophel. *Dryden.*

4. To display; to show aloft.

This unlucky-mole mistook several cucumbers and, like the *hanging* out of false colours, made some of them converse with Rotunditas in what they thought the spirit of her party. *Addison.*

5. To let fall below the proper situation; to decline.

There is a wicked man that *hangeth* down his head sadly; but inwardly he is full of deceit. *Kelch.*

The beauties of this place should mourn;
Th' immortal fruits and dowers at my return
Should *hang* their wither'd head; for sure my breast

Is now more pois'nous. *Dryden.*

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time;
The violet sweet, but quickly pass the prime;
Whites lilies *hang* their heads, and soon decay;
And whites snow in minutes melts away. *Dryden.*

The cheerful birds no longer sing;
Each drops his head, and *hangs* his wing. *Prior.*

6. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable.

The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them. *Mur.*

7. To cover or charge by any thing suspended.

Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night!
The pavement ever foul with human gore;
Heads and their mangled members *hang* the door. *Dryden.*

8. To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

Musick is better in chambers wainscotted than *hanged*. *Bacon.*

It e'er my pious father for my sake
Did grateful off'rings on thy altars make,
Or I increas'd them with my sylvan toils,
And *hang* thy holy roofs with savage spoils,
Give me to scatter these. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger has *hung* several parts of his house with the trophies of his labours. *Addison.*

To HANG. *v. n.*

1. To be suspended; to be supported above, not below.

Over it a fair portcullis *hangs*,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compass and compacture strong. *Spenser.*

2. To depend; to fall loosely on the lower part; to dangle.

Upon her shoulders wings she wears,
Like *hanging* sleeves, lin'd through with ears. *Hudibras.*

If gaming does an aged fire entice,
Then my young master twitly learns the vice,
And shakes in *hanging* sleeves the little box and dice. *Dryden.*

3. To bend forward.

By *hanging* is only meant a posture of bending forward to strike the enemy. *Addison.*

4. To float; to play.

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where civil speech and soft persuasion *hang*. *Prior.*

5. To be supported by something raised above the ground.

Whatever is placed on the head may be said to *hang*; as we call *hanging* gardens such as are planted on the top of the house. *Addison.*

6. To rest upon by embracing.

She *hang* about my neck, and kiss on kiss
She vied. *Shakespeare.*

To-day might I, *hanging* on Hotspur's neck,
Have talk'd of Monmouth's grave. *Shakespeare.*

Faulstich is described in the form of a lady sitting upon a bed, and two little infants *hanging* about her neck. *Pearson.*

7. To hover; to suspend.

He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy;
And fancy hissing *hang* about his throne,
That speak a full of grace. *Shakespeare.*

Odious names of dissimulation, which have slept while the dread of popery *hang* over us, were revived. *Atterbury.*

8. To be loosely joined.

Whither go you?
—To see your wife; is she at home?
—Ay, and as idle as the may *hang* together. *Shakespeare.*

9. To drag; to be incommoiously joined.

In my Lucia's absence
Life *hang* upon me, and becomes a burden. *Addison.*

10. To be compact or united: with together.

In the common cause we are all of a piece; we *hang* together. *Dryden.*

Your device *hangs* very well together; but is it not liable to exceptions? *Addison.*

11. To adhere, unwelcomely or incommoiously.

A cheerful temper shines out in all her conversation, and dissipates those apprehensions which *hang* on the timorous or the modest, when admitted to her pretence. *Addison.*

Shining landscapes, gilded triumphs, and beautiful faces, disperse that gloominess which is apt to *hang* upon the mind in those dark disconsolate seasons. *Addison.*

12. To rest; to reside.

Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouse lid. *Shakespeare.*

13. To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty.

Thy life shall hang in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life. *Deuteronomy.*

14. To be delayed; to linger.

A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which hung not, but so swift with tempest fell
On the proud crest of Saran. *Milton.*
She thrice essay'd to speak: her accents hung,
And fault'ring dy'd unfinish'd on her tongue. *Dryden.*

15. To be dependant on.

Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favours! *Shakespeare.*
Great queen! whose name strikes haughty monarchs pale,
On whose just sceptre hangs Europa's scale. *Prior.*

16. To be fixed or suspended with attention.

Though wond'ring senators hung on all he spoke,
The club must hail him master of the joke. *Pope.*

17. To have a sleep declivity.

Suffer must shew itself on the middle of the
Sides of hanging grounds. *Mortimer.*

18. To be executed by the halter.

The court forsakes him, and Sir Balaam hangs. *Pope.*

19. To decline; to tend down.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders hung,
Pret'd with the weight of sleep that tames the
Awake. *Pope.*

HAN'GER. n. f. [from hang.] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot hangers.

HAN'GER. n. f. [from hang.] A short broad sword.

HAN'GER-ON. n. f. [from hang.] A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.

If the wife or children were absent, their room
were supplied by the umbræ, or hanger-on
Brown's *Peigal Errors.*

They all excused themselves save two, which
two he reckoned his friends, and all the rest
hanger-on. *L'Estrange.*

He is a perpetual hanger-on, yet nobody knows
how to be without him. *Swift.*

HAN'GING. n. f. [from hang him]

1. Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms by way of ornament.

Like rich hangings in an homely house,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakespeare.*
Being informed that his breakfast was ready,
He drew towards the door, where the hangings
were held up. *Clarendon.*
Now purple hangings cloath the palace walls,
And sumptuous seats are made in splendid halls. *Dryden.*

Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe
with his designs for tapestry, which, by the ig-
norant, are called ancient hangings. *Dryden.*

Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,
With prompting priest behind the hanging. *Prior.*

2. Any thing that hangs to another. Not in use.

A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my meadow hangings; nay, my leaves,
And left me bare to winter. *Shakespeare.*

HAN'GING. participial adj. [from hang.]

1. Forbidding death by the halter.

Surely, Sir, a good favour you have; but that
you have a hanging look. *Shakespeare.*
What Ethiops lips he has!
How full a mouth, and what a hanging face! *Dryden.*

2. Requiring to be punished by the halter: a hanging matter.

HAN'GMAN. n. f. [hang and man.]

1. The publick executioner.

This monster sat like a hangman upon a pair of
gallows; in his right hand he was painted hold-

ing a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purse
of money. *Sidney.*

Who makes that noise there? who are you?
—Your friend, Sir, the hangman: you must be so
good, Sir, to stand and be put to death. *Shakespeare.*
Men do not stand

In so ill case, that God hath with his hand
Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they
hate;

Nor are they vicars, but hangmen to fate. *Donne.*

I never knew a crick, who made it his bu-
siness to lash the faults of other writers, that was
not guilty of greater himself; as the hangman is
generally a worse manufacturer than the criminal
that suffers by his hand. *Addison.*

2. A term of reproach, either serious or ludicrous.

One cried, God bless us! and Amen! the
other;

As they had seen me with these hangmen's hands:
Listening their fear, I could not say Amen,
When they did say God bless us. *Shakespeare.*

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring,
and the little hangman dare not shoot at him
Shakespeare.

HANK. n. f. [bank, Islandick, a chain or coil of rope.]

1. A strain of thread.

2. A tie; a check; an influence. A low word.

Do we think we have the hank that some gallants
have on their trusting merchants, that, upon peril
of losing all former scores, he must still go on to
supply? *Decay of Pity.*

TO HAN'KER. v. n. [hankeren, Dutch.]

To long importunately; to have an in-
cessant wish: it has commonly after be-
fore the thing desired. It is scarcely
used but in familiar language.

And now the saints began then reign,
For which th' had yearn'd so long in vain,
And felt such bowels hankering,
To see an empire all of kings. *Hudibras.*

Among women and children, care is to be
taken that they get not a hankering after their
juggling attolers and fortune-tellers. *L'Estrange.*

The shepherd would be a merchant, and the
merchant hanker after something else. *L'Estrange.*

Do'st thou not hanker after a greater liberty in
some things? If not, there's no better sign of a
good resolution. *Calamy.*

The wife is an old coquette, that is always
hankering after the diversion of the town. *Addison.*
The republic that fell under the subjection of
the duke of Florence, still retains many hankering
after its ancient liberty. *Addison.*

HAN'T, for has not, or have not.

That requish I'er of your's makes a pretty
woman's heart ache: you han't that finger about
the mouth for nothing. *Idiot.*

**HAP. n. f. [anap, in Welsh, is misfor-
tune.]**

1. Chance; fortune.

Whether art it were, or heedless hap,
As through the flowing forth with the flood,
In her rude hands sweet flowers themselves did
fly,
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did en-
wrap. *Spenser.*

2. That which happens by chance or fortune.

Could be good haps, and could be they that
build
Their hopes on haps, and do not in like despair
For all their certain laws the truth thereof. *Sidney.*

To have effected whatsoever that church doth
make account of, without any other crime than
that it has been the hap-treaver to be used by
the church of Rome, and not to be commanded
in the word of God, might haply have pleased
some few men, who, having seen a course

themselves, must be glad to see their example fol-
lowed. *Hooker.*

Things casual do vary, and that which a man
doth but chance to think well of cannot still have
the like hap. *Hooker.*

Solyman commended them for their valour in
their evil haps, more than the victory of others
got by good fortune. *Knutles.*

A fox had the hap to fall into the walk of a
lion. *L'Estrange.*

3. Accident; casual event; misfortune.

Nor feared she among the bands to stray
Of armed men; for often had the seen
The tragick end of many a bloody fray:
Her life had full of haps and hazards been. *Rainfore.*

HAP-HAZARD. n. f. Chance; accident; perhaps originally hap hazard.

The former of these is the most sure and in-
fallible way; but to hard that all shun it, and had
rather walk as men do in the dark by hap-
hazard, than tread so long and intricate mazes
for knowledge's sake. *Hooker.*

We live at hap-hazard, and without any in-
sight into causes and effects. *L'Estrange.*

We take our principles at hap-hazard upon trust,
and then believe a whole system, upon a presump-
tion that they are true. *Locke.*

TO HAP. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To happen; to have the casual con-
sequence.

It will be too late to gather ships or soldiers,
which may need to be presently employed, and
whose want may hap to hazard a kingdom. *Spenser.*

2. To come by chance; to befall casually.

Run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd
Shakespeare.

In destructions by deluge, the remnant which
hap to be reserved are ignorant people. *Bacon.*

HAP'LESS. adj. [from hap.] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless; unlucky.

Hapless Egeon, whom the fates have mark'd
To bear th' extremity of dire mishap! *Shaks.*
Here hapless Icarus had found his part,
Had not the father's grief restrain'd his art. *Dryd.*
Did his hapless passion equal mine,
I would refuse the bliss. *Smith.*

HAP'LY. adv. [from hap.]

1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.

This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me fast asleep. *Shakespeare.*

To warn

Us, haply too secure, of our discharge
From penalty, because from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton.*

Then haply yet your breast remains untouched,
Though that seems strange. *Rome.*

Let us now see what conclusions may be found
for introduction of any other state, that may haply
labour under the like circumstances. *Swift.*

2. By chance; by accident.

Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest, that swim the ocean stream,
Him haply thund'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Dreaming of some island left, as seamen tell,
Who fix'd anchor in his rocky rind,
Moors by his side. *Milton.*

TO HAP'PEN. v. n. [from hap.]

1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass.

Bring forth your strong reasons, and show us
what shall happen. *Isidore.*
Say not I have sinned, and what has hap-
pened unto me. *Lucas.*

If it so fall out that thou art miserable for ever,
thou hast no reason to be surpris'd, as it is one
unexpected thing had happen'd to thee. *Tillotson.*

2. To light; to fall by chance.

I have happen'd on some other accounts re-
lating to moralities. *Granger.*

HAP'PLY. adv. [from happy.]

1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully.
I come to wive it wealthily in Padua:
If wealthily, then *happily* in Padua. *Shakspere.*
Preston'd by conquest, *happily* o'erthrown,
Falling they rise to be with us made one. *Waller.*
Neither is it so trivial an undertaking to make
a tragedy end *happily*; for 'tis more difficult to
save than kill. *Dryden.*
2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour.
Form'd by thy converse, *happily* to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*
3. In a state of felicity: as he lives *happily*.
4. By chance; peradventure. In this
sense *happily* is written erroneously for
haply.
One thing more I shall wish you to desire of
them, who *happily* may peruse these two treatises. *Digby.*

HAPPINESS. *n. f.* [from *happy*.]

1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied.
Happiness is that estate whereby we attain, so
far as possibly may be attained, the full possession
of that which simply for itself is to be desired,
and containeth in it after an eminent sort the con-
tentation of our desires, the highest degree of all
our perfection. *Hobbes.*
Oh! *happiness* of sweet retir'd content,
To be at once secure and innocent. *Denham.*
Philosophers differ about the chief good or
happiness of man. *Temple.*
The various and contrary choices that men
make in the world, argue that the same thing is
not good to every man alike: this variety of
pursuits shews, that every one does not place his
happiness in the same thing. *Locke.*
2. Good luck; good fortune.
3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.
Certain graces and *happinesses*, peculiar to
every language, give life and energy to the words.
Denham.
Some beauties yet no precepts can declare;
For there's a *happiness* as well as care. *Pope.*
Form'd by some rule that guides but not con-
strains,
And finish'd more through *happiness* than pains. *Pope.*

HAPPY. *adj.* [from *hap*; as *lucky* for *luck*.]

1. In a state of felicity; in a state where
the desire is satisfied.
At other end Uran did Strephon lend
Her *happy* making hand. *Sidney.*
Am I *happy* in thy news?
—If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget your *happiness*, be *happy* then;
For it is done. *Shakspere.*
Truth and peace, and love, shall ever thine
About the supreme throne
Of him, t' whose *happy* making sight alone,
Our heav'nly guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*
Though the presence of imaginary good cannot
make us *happy*, the absence of it may make us
miserable. *Addison.*
 2. Lucky; successful; fortunate.
Chymists have been more *happy* in finding ex-
periments than the causes of them. *Boyle.*
Yet in this agony his fancy wrought,
And fear supply'd him with this *happy* thought. *Dryden.*
 3. Addressful; ready.
One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, and another
raves in a rejoinder. *Swift.*
- HARQUETON. *n. f.* A coat of mail.** *Spenser.*
- HARA'NGUE. *n. f.* [*harangue*, French.
The original of the French word is
much questioned: *Mirabeau* thinks it a
corruption of *bearng*, English; *Junius*
imagines it to be *discours au rang*, to a**

circle, which the Italian *arringo* seems
to favour. Perhaps it may be from
orare, or *orationare*, *orationer*, *orater*,
oranger, *haranguer*.] A speech; a
popular oration.

Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriors
mix'd,
Assemble, and *harangues* are heard, but soon
In factious opposition. *Milton.*

Nothing can better improve political schoolboys
than the art of making plausible or implausible
harangues, against the very opinion for which
they resolve to determine. *Swift.*

Many preachers neglect method in their
harangues. *Watts.*

**TO HARA'NGUE. *v. n.* [*haranguer*, Fr.]
To make a speech; to pronounce an
oration.**

**TO HARA'NGUE. *v. a.* To address by
an oration: as, he *harangued* the troops.**

**HARA'NGUER. *n. f.* [from *harangue*.]
An orator; a public speaker: generally
with some mixture of contempt.**

**TO HARASS. *v. a.* [*barasser*, French, from
durasse, a heavy buckler, according to
Du Cange.] To weary; to fatigue;
to tire with labour and unceasingness.**

These troops came to the army but the day be-
fore, *harassed* with a long and wearisome march. *Bacon.*

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watch-
ing.

And *harass'd* out with duty. *Dryden.*
Nature oppress'd, and *harass'd* out with care,
Sinks down to rest. *Addison.*

Out increases the force of the verb.

**HARASS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Waste;
distrurbance.**

The men of Judah, to prevent
The *harass* of their land, betel me round. *Milton.*

**HAR'BINGER. *n. f.* [*herberger*, Dutch,
one who goes to provide lodgings or an
harbour for those that follow.] A fore-
runner; a precursor.**

Make all our trumpets speak, give them all
breath,

Those clam'rous *harbingers* of blood and death. *Shakspere.*

I'll be myself the *harbinger*, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach. *Shak.*
Sin, and her shadow death, and misery,
Death's *harbinger*.

And now of love they treat, 'till th' evening
star,

Love's *harbinger*, appear'd. *Milton.*

Before him a great prophet, to proclaim
His coming, is sent *harbinger*, who all
Invites. *Milton.*

As Ormond's *harbinger* to you they run;
For Venus is the promise of the Sun. *Dryden.*

**HARBOUR. *n. f.* [*herberge*, French;
herberg, Dutch; *albergo*, Italian.]**

1. A lodging; a place of entertainment.
For *harbour* at a thousand doors they knock'd;
Not one of all the thousand but was look'd.

Dryden.

Doubly curs'd
Be all those easy souls who give it *harbour*. *Rowe.*

2. A port or haven for shipping.

Three of your arguies
Are richly come to *harbour* suddenly. *Shaksp.*

They leave the mouths of Po,
That all the borders of the town o'erflow;
And spreading round in one continu'd lake,
A spacious hospitable *harbour* make. *Addison.*

3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of
shelter and security.

TO HARBOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To receive entertainment; to sojourn;
to take shelter.

This night let's *harbour* here in York. *Shaksp.*

They are sent by me,
That they should *harbour* where their lord would
be. *Shakspere.*

Southwards they bent their flight,
And *harbour'd* in a hollow rock at night:
Next morn they rose, and set up ev'ry sail;
The wind was fair, but blew a mackerel gale. *Dryden.*

Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning cringe, and false dissembling look,
And servile flattery, that *harbours* oft
In courts and gilded roofs. *Philips.*

TO HARBOUR. *v. a.*

1. To entertain; to permit to reside.

My lady bids me tell you, that though the *har-
bour* you as her uncle, she's nothing allied to your
disorders. *Shakspere.*

Knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silky ducking observants. *Shaksp.*

Let not your gentle breast *harbour* one thought
Of outrage from the king. *Rowe.*

We owe this old house the same kind of gra-
titude that we do to an old friend who *harbours*
us in his declining condition, nay even in his last
extremities. *Pope.*

How people, so greatly warmed with a sense of
liberty, should be capable of *harbouring* such
weak superstition; and that so much bravery and
so much fully can inhabit the same breasts. *Pope.*

2. To shelter; to secure.

Harbour yourself this night in this castle: this
country is very dangerous for murdering thieves
to trust a sleeping life among them. *Sidney.*

**HARBOURAGE. *n. f.* [*berbergerage*, French,
from *harbour*.] Shelter; entertainment.**

Let us us, your king, whose labour'd spirits,
Foreworn in this action of swift speed,
Crave *harbourage* within your city walls. *Shaksp.*

**HARBOURER. *n. f.* [from *harbour*.] One
that entertains another.**

**HARBOURLESS. *adj.* [from *harbour*.]
Wanting harbour; being without lodg-
ing; without shelter.**

HARBROUGH, for *harbour*. *Spenser.*

HARD. *adj.* [hearb, Sax. *hard*, Dut.]

1. Firm; resisting penetration or separa-
tion; not soft; not easy to be pierced
or broken.

Repose you there, while I to the hard house,
More *hard* than is the stone whereof 'tis rais'd;
Which even but now, demanding after you,
Denied me to come in. *Shakspere.*

2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.

Some diseases, when they are easy to be cured,
are *hard* to be known. *Sidney.*

The *hard* causes they brought unto Males; but
very small matter they judged themselves. *Essay.*
When *hard* words, jealousies, and fears,
Set folks together by the ears. *Hudibras.*

'Tis *hard* to say if Clytemnestra were mov'd
More by his pray'r, whom she so dearly lov'd,
Or more with fury fix'd. *Dryden.*

As for the *hard* words, which I was obliged to
use, they are either terms of art, or such as I
substituted in place of others that were too
low. *Arbutnot.*

3. Difficult of accomplishment; full of
difficulties.

Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord? *George.*

As lords a spacious world, t' our native heav'n
Little inferior, by my adventure *hard*
With peril great achiev'd. *Milton.*

Long is the way
And *hard*, that out of hell leads up to light:
Our poison thus. *Milton.*

He now discern'd he was wholly to be on the
defensive, and that was like to be a very *hard*
part too. *Chaucer.*

Nervous and tendinous parts have worse symp-
toms, and are *harder* of cure, than fleshy ones. *Jessey.*

The love and pious duty which you pay
Have pass'd the perils of so hard a way. *Dryden.*

4. Painful; distressful; laborious action
or suffering.

Rachael travailed, and she had *hard* labour. *Genesi.*

Worcester's horse came but to-day:
And now their pride and mettle is asleep,
Their courage with *hard* labour tame and dull,
That not a horse is half of himself. *Shakspeare.*

Continual *hard* duty, with little fighting,
lessened and diminished his army. *Clarendon.*

When Sebastian weeps, his tears
Come *harder* than his blood. *Dryden.*

A man obliged to *hard* labour is not reduced to
the necessity of having twice as much victuals as
one under no necessity to work. *Cheyne.*

5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous: as, a
hard heart.

The bargain of Julius III. may be accounted
a very *hard* one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Whom scarce my sheep, and scarce my pain-
ful plough,

The needful aids of human life allow;
So wretched is thy son, so *hard* a mother thou. *Dryden.*

If you thought that *hard* upon you, we would
not refuse you half your time. *Dryden.*

A loss of one third of their estates will be a
very *hard* case upon a great number of people. *Locke.*

No people live with more ease and prosperity
than the subjects of little commonwealths; as,
on the contrary, there are none who suffer more
under the grievances of a *hard* government than
the subjects of little principalities. *Addison.*

To find a bill that may bring punishment upon
the innocent, will appear very *hard*. *Swift.*

6. Sour; rough; severe.

What, have you given him any *hard* words of
late? *Shakspeare.*

Rough ungovernable passions hurry men on to
say or do very *hard* or offensive things. *Atterb.*

7. Unfavourable; unkind.

As thou lov'st me, do him not that wrong,
To bear a *hard* opinion of his truth. *Shakspeare.*

Abimael and Achitophel he thinks is a little
hard on his fanatick patrons. *Dryden.*

Some *hard* rumours have been transmitted from
the other side the water, and rumours of the severest
kind. *Swift.*

8. Insensible; inflexible.

If I by chance succeed
In what I write, and that's a chance indeed,
Know I am not so stupid, or so *hard*,
Not to feel praise, or lame's deserv'd reward. *Dryden.*

9. Unhappy; vexatious.

It is a very *hard* quality upon our soil or cli-
mate, that so excellent a fruit, which prospers
among all our neighbours, will not grow here. *Temple.*

10. Vehement; keen; severe: as, a *hard*
winter; *hard* weather.

11. Unreasonable; unjust.

It is a little *hard*, that in an affair of the last
consequence to the very being of the clergy, this
whole reverend body should be the sole persons
not consulted. *Swift.*

It is the *hardest* case in the word, that Steele
should take up the reports of his faction, and put
them off as additional fears. *Swift.*

12. Forced; not easily granted.

If we allow the first couple, at the end of one
hundred years, to have left ten pair of breeders,
which is no *hard* supposition; there would arise
from thence, in fifteen hundred years, a greater
number than the earth was capable of. *Burnet.*

13. Powerful; forcible.

The flag was too *hard* for the horse, and the
horse flies for succour to the man that's too *hard*
for him, and rides the one to death, and outright
kills the other. *L'Estrange.*

Let them consider the vexation they are trea-
suring up for themselves, by struggling with a
power which will be always too *hard* for them. *Addison.*

A disputant, when he finds that his adversary
is too *hard* for him, with himself turns the dis-
course. *Watts.*

14. Austere; rough, as liquids.

In making of vinegar, let vessels of wine over-
against the noon sun, which calleth out the more
oily spirits, and leaveth the spirit more four and
hard. *Bacon.*

15. Harsh; stiff; constrained.

Others, scrupulously tied to the practice of the
ancients, make their figures *harder* than even the
marble itself. *Dryden.*

His direction is *hard*, his figures too bold, and
his tropes, particularly his metaphors, insufferably
strained. *Dryden.*

16. Not plentiful; not prosperous.

There are business decreed; and, if the times
had not been *hard*, my billet should have burnt
too. *Dryden.*

17. Avaricious; faultily sparing.

H A R U. adv. [harde, very old German.]

1. Close; near: often with *by*.

Hard by was a house of pleasure, built for a
summer retiring place. *Sidney.*

They doubted a while what it should be, 'till
it was call'd up even *hard* before them; at which
time they fully saw it was a man. *Sidney.*

A little lowly hermitage it was,
Down in a dale *hard* by a forest's side,
Far from resort of people that did pass
In travel to and fro. *Spenser.*

Scarce had he said, when *hard* at hand they spie
That quicksand nigh, with water covered. *Spenser.*

When these marshal the way, *hard* at hand
comes the master and main exercise. *Shakspeare.*

Abimelech went *hard* unto the door of the
tower, to burn it with fire. *Judges.*

The Philistines followed *hard* upon Saul.
a Samuel.

Hard by a cottage chimney smokes,
From her seat too aged oaks. *Milton.*

2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly;
vehemently; earnestly; importunately.

Genevra rose in his defence,
And pray'd to *hard* for mercy from the prince,
That to his queen the king th' offender gave. *Dryden.*

An ant works as *hard* as a man who should
carry a very heavy load every day four leagues. *Addison.*

Whoever my unknown correspondent be, he
puzzles *hard* for an answer, and is earnest in that
point. *Atterbury.*

3. Uneasily; vexatiously.

When a man's servant shall play the cur with
him, look you it goes *hard*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Distressfully; so as to raise difficulties.

The question is *hard* set, and we have reason to
doubt. *Brown.*

A flag, that was *hard* set by the huntmen,
betook himself to a stall for sanctuary. *L'Estrange.*

5. Fast; nimbly; vehemently.

The wolves scamper'd away as *hard* as they
could drive. *L'Estrange.*

6. With difficulty; in a manner requiring
labour.

Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs
of wood when they draw and wind *hard*. *Bacon.*

7. Tempestuously; boisterously.

When the north wind blows *hard*, and it rains
sadly, none but fools sit down in it and cry; wise
people defend themselves against it. *Taylor.*

H A R D B O U N D. adj. [hard and bound.]

Collive.
Just writes to make his barrenness appear,
And drains from *hardbound* brains eight lines
a-year. *Pope.*

T O H A ' R D E N. v. a. [from hard.]

1. To make hard; to indurate.

Sure he, who first the passage try'd,

In *harden'd* oak his heart did hide,

And ribs of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden.*

A piece of the *hardened* marl. *Woodward.*

2. To confirm in effrontery; to make
impudent.

3. To confirm in wickedness; to make
obdurate.

But exhort one another daily, lest any of you
be *hardened* through the deceitfulness of sin. *Hebrews.*

He stiffen'd his neck, and *hardened* his heart
from turning unto the Lord. *a Chron.*

It is a melancholy consideration, that there
should be several among us so *hardened* and de-
luded as to think an oath a proper subject for a
jest. *Addison.*

4. To make insensible; to stupify.

Religion sets before us not the example of a
stupid stoick, who had by obstinate principles
hardened himself against all sense of pain; but an
example of a man like ourselves, that had a ten-
der sense of the least suffering, and yet patiently
endured the greatest. *Tillotson.*

Years have not yet *hardened* me, and I have an
addition of weight on my spirits since we lost
him. *Swift to Pope.*

5. To make firm; to endure with con-
stancy.

Then should I have comfort? yes, I would
harden myself in sorrow. *Job.*

One raises the soul, and *hardens* it to virtue;
the other softens it again, and unbends it into
vice. *Dryden.*

T O H A ' R D E N. v. n. To grow hard.

The powder of loadstone and flint, by the ad-
dition of whites of eggs and gum-dragon, made
into paste, will in a few days *harden* to the
hardness of a stone. *Bacon.*

H A ' R D E N E R. n. f. [from harden.] One
that makes any thing hard.

*H A R D E A ' V O U R E D. adj. [hard and fa-
vour.]* Coarse of feature; harsh of
countenance.

When the blast of war blows in your ears,
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair nature with *hardfavoured* looks,
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect. *Shakspeare.*

The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister
hardfavoured. *L'Estrange.*

When Vulcan came into the world, he was so
hardfavoured that both his parents frowned on
him. *Dryden.*

H A R D H A ' R D E D. adj. [hard and hand.]
Coarse; mechanick; that has hands
hard with labour.

—*Hardhanded* men that work in Athens here,
Which never labour'd in their minds 'till now. *Shakspeare.*

H A ' R D H E A D. n. f. [hard and head.]
Clash of heads; manner of fighting in
which the combatants dash their heads
together.

I have been at *hardhead* with your butting
citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dis-
pers'd them. *Dryden.*

H A R D H E ' A R T E D. adj. [hard and heart.]
Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless;
barbarous; inhuman; savage; uncom-
passionate.

Hardhearted Clifford, take me from the world;
My soul to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Can you be so *hardhearted* to destroy
My ripening hopes, that are so near to joy? *Dryden.*

John Rull, otherwise a good-natured man, was
very *hardhearted* to his sister Peg. *Arbuthnot.*

*H A R D H E ' A R T E D N E S S. n. f. [from hard-
hearted.]* Cruelty; want of tender-
ness; want of compassion.

Hardheartedness and cruelty is not only an inhuman vice, but worse than brutal. *L'Estrange*.
How black and base a vice ingratitude is, may be seen in those vices which it is always in combination with, pride and *hardheartedness*, or want of compassion. *South*.

Hardheartedness is an essential in the character of a libertine. *Clarissa*.

HARDHEAD. *n. f.* [from *hardy*.]
HARDHOOD. } Stoutness; bravery.
Obsolete.

Enflam'd with fury and fierce *hardyhead*,
He seem'd in heart to harbour thoughts unkind,
And nourish bloody vengeance in his bitter mind. *Spenser*.

Boldly assault the necromancer's hall,
Where if he be, with dauntless *hardhead*. *Milt.*
HARDIMENT. *n. f.* [from *hardy*, *hardiment*, adv. French.] Courage; stoutness; bravery. Not in use.

But full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthful knight could not for ought be slaid. *Spenser*.

On the gentle Severn's sedge bank,
In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour
In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower. *Shakspeare*.

Zeal was the spring whence flowed her *hardiment*. *Fairfax*.

HARDINESS. *n. f.* [*hardiesse*, French; from *hardy*.]

1. Hardship; fatigue.

They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardiesse*. *Spenser*.

2. Stoutness; courage; bravery.

If we, with thine such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be worried; and our nation lose
The name of *hardiesse* and policy. *Shakspeare*.

Perkin had gathered together a power of all nations, neither in numbers, nor in the *hardiesse* and courage of their persons contemptible. *Huon*.

He has the courage of a rational creature, and such an *hardiesse* we should endeavour by custom and use to bring children to.

Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against the *hardiesse* of one that should tell you of it. *Locke*.

3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDLABOURED. *adj.* [*hard* and *labour*.] Elaborate; studied; diligently wrought.

How cheerfully the hawkers cry
A fitter, and the gentry buy!
While my *hardlaboured* poem pines,
Unloved upon the printer's lines. *Swift*.

HARDLY. *adv.* [from *hard*.]

1. With difficulty; not easily.

Touching things which generally are received, although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are *hardly* able to bring such proof of their certainty as may satisfy gainfayers, when suddenly and besides expectation they require the same at our hands. *Hobbes*.

There are but a few, and they endued with great ripeness of wit and judgment, free from all such affairs as might trouble their meditations, instructed in the deepest and fullest points of learning; who have, and that very rarely, been able to find out but only the immortality of the soul. *Hobbes*.

God hath delivered a law as sharp as the two-edged sword, piercing the very cloud and most obscure chambers of the heart, which the law of nature can hardly human laws by no means possibly reach unto. *Hobbes*.

There are in living creatures parts that nourish and repair easily, and parts that nourish and repair hardly. *Bacon*.

The barks of those trees are more close and soft than those of oaks and albes, whereby the moists can the *hardlier* issue out. *Bacon*.

The father, mother, daughter, they invite;
Hardly the dame was drawn to this repast. *Dryden*.

Recov'ring *hardly* what he lost before,
His right endears it much, his purchase more. *Dryden*.

False confidence is easily taken up, and *hardly* laid down. *South*.

2. Scarcely; scant; not lightly; with no likelihood.

The fish that once was caught, new bait will *hardly* bite. *Fairy Queen*.

They are worn, lord consul, so
That we shall *hardly* in our ages see
Their banners wave again. *Shakspeare*.

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South*.

3. Almost not; barely.

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,
Weak was the pulse, and *hardly* heav'd the heart. *Dryden*.

There is *hardly* a gentleman in the nation who hath not a near alliance with some of that body. *Swift*.

4. Grudgingly, as an injury.

If I unwittingly
Have aught committed that is *hardly* borne
By any in this presence, I desire
To reconcile me. *Shakspeare*.

5. Severely; unfavourably.

If there are some reasons inducing you to think
hardly of our laws, are these reasons demonstrative,
are they necessary, or mere possibilities only? *Hobbes*.

6. Rigorously; oppressively.

Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt with. *Clarendon*.

They are now in prison, and treated *hardly* enough; for there are fifteen dead within two years. *Aldrich*.

They have begun to say, and to fetch instances, where he has in many things been *hardly* used. *Swift*.

7. Unwelcomely; harshly.

Such information comes very *hardly* and harshly to a grown man; and however softened goes but ill down. *Locke*.

8. Not softly; not tenderly; not delicately.

Heav'n was her canopy; bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* long'd. *Dryden*.

HARDMOUTHED. *adj.* [*hard* and *mouth*.] Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit.

'Tis time my *hardmouth'd* couriers to controul,
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal. *Dryden*.

But who can youth, let loose to vice restrain?
When once the *hardmouth'd* horse has got the rein,
He's past thy power to stop. *Dryden*.

HARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *hard*.]

1. Durity; power of resistance in bodies.

Hardness is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter that make up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure. *Locke*.

From the various combinations of these compounds happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them, in colour, taste, smell, *hardness*, and specific gravity. *Woodward*.

2. Difficulty to be understood.

This tibel on my husband
Is so from sense in *hardness*, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakspeare*.

3. Difficulty to be accomplished.

It was time now or never to sharpen my intention to pierce through the *hardness* of this enterprise. *Nature*.

Concerning the duty itself, the *hardness* thereof is not such as needeth much art. *Hobbes*.

4. Scarcity; penury.

The tenth year, the *hardness* of the times,
Are all excuses for a servant's crimes. *Swift*.

5. Obduracy; profligateness.

Every commission of sin introduces unto the soul a certain degree of *hardness*, and an aptness to continue in that sin. *South*.

6. Coarseness; harshness of look.

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the *hardness* of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Rae*.

7. Keenness; vehemence of weather or seasons.

If the *hardness* of the winter should spoil them, neither the lots of seed nor labour will be much. *Martineau*.

8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness; barbarity.

We will ask,
That if we fail in our request, the blame
May hang upon our *hardness*. *Shakspeare*.
They quicken flesh, perplexities untie,
Make roughness smooth, and *hardness* mollify. *Dominicus*.

9. Stiffness; harshness.

Sculptors are obliged to follow the manners of the painters, and to make many ample folds, which are insufferable *hardnesses*, and more like a cloak than a natural garment. *Dryden*.

10. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.

HARDOCK. *n. f.* I suppose the same with *burdock*.

Why he was met ev'n now,
Crown'd with rank sumpter and furrow-weeds,
With *hardocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers. *Shakspeare*.

HARDS. *n. f.* The refuse or coarser part of flax.

HARDSHIP. *n. f.* [from *hard*.]

1. Injury; oppression.

They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their *hardships* upon us. *Swift*.

2. Inconvenience; fatigue.

They were exposed to *hardship* and penury. *Spence*.

You could not undergo the toils of war,
Nor bear the *hardships* that your leaders bore. *Addison*.

In journeys or at home, in war or peace,
By *hardships* many, many fall by ease. *Prior*.

HARDWARE. *n. f.* [*hard* and *ware*.]

Manufactures of metal.

HARDWAREMAN. *n. f.* [*hardware* and *man*.] A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.

One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin copper to pass in Ireland. *Swift*.

HARDY. *adj.* [*hardi*, French.]

1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute.

Try the imagination of some in cock-fights, to make one cock more *hardy*, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon*.

Recite

The feats of Amadis, the fatal fight
Between the *hardy* queen and her knight. *Dryden*.

Who is there *hardy* enough to contend with the reproach which is prepared for those, who dare venture to dissent from the received opinions of their country? *Locke*.

Could thirst of vengeance, and desire of fame,
Excite the tempest-breath with martial flame?
And shall not some's *hardy* power inspire
More *hardy* virtues, and more generous fire? *Prior*.

2. Strong; hard; firm.

Is a man confident of his present strength?
An unwholesome blade may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabric. *South*.

3. Confident; impudent; vitiously stubborn.

HARD and HERE, differing in pronoun-

HAR

HAR

HAR

elation only, signify both an army and a lord. So *Harold* is a general of an army; *Hareman*, a chief man in the army; *Herwin*, a victorious army; which are much like *Siratoles*, *Polemarchus*, and *Hegeffistratus* among the Greeks.

Gibson's Camden.

HARE. *n. f.* [*hapa*, Saxon; *karb*, Erse.]

1. A small quadruped, with long ears and short tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters.

Dimmay'd not this

Our captains Macbeth and Banquo!

At sparrows, eagles; or the hare, the lion.

Shakespeare.

We view in the open campaign a brace of swift greyhounds coursing a good stout and well-breathed hare.

Mare.

Your cuttings must be with hare's fur.

Wifeman.

Poor is the triumph o'er the timid hare.

Thomson.

2. A constellation.

The hare appears, whose active rays supply

A nimble force, and hardly wings deny.

To **HARR.** *v. n.* [*barier*, French.] To

fright; to hurry with terror.

To hare and rate them, is not to teach but vex them.

Locke.

HAREBELL. *n. f.* [*hare* and *bell*.] A

blue flower campaniform.

Thomson: not lack

The flower that's like thy face, pale primrose;

The azure'd harebell, like thy veins.

Shakespeare.

HAREBRAINED. *adj.* [*trou* hare, the

verb, and *brain*.] Volatile; unfettered; wild; fluttering; hurried.

That harebrained wild fellow begins to play

the fool, when others are weary of it.

Bacon.

HAREFOOT. *n. f.* [*hare* and *foot*.]

1. A bird.

Ainsworth.

2. An herb.

Ainsworth.

HARELIP. *n. f.* A fissure in the upper

lip with want of substance, a natural

defect.

The blots of nature's hand

Shall not in their issue stand;

Never mole, harelip, nor scar,

Shall upon their children be.

Shakespeare.

The third stitch is performed with pins or

needles, as in harelips.

Wifeman.

HARESEAR. *n. f.* [*hupleurum*, Lat.] A

plant.

Miller.

HARRIER. *n. f.* [*from* hare.] A dog for

hunting hares.

Ainsworth.

To **HARK.** *v. n.* [*contracted* from *hearken*.] To listen.

The king,

To me inveterate, hark! my brother's suit.

Pricking up his ears, to hark

If he could hear too in the dark.

Hudibras.

HARK. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *bark*.] Listen!

What harmony is this? My good friends,

hark!

Shakespeare.

The butcher saw him upon the gallop with a

piece of flesh, and called out, Hark ye, friend,

you may make the best of your purchase.

L'Estrange.

Hark! methinks the roar that late pursu'd me,

Sinks like the murmurs of a falling wind.

Hark how loud the woods

Invite you forth!

Thomson.

HARK. *n. f.*

1. The filaments of flax.

2. Any filamentous substance.

The general sort are wicker hives, made of
privet, willow, or *hark*, daubed with cow-dung.

Mortimer.

HARLEQUIN. *n. f.* [This name is said

to have been given by *Francis* of France

to a busy buffoon, in ridicule of his

enemy *Charles le quint*. *Menage* derives

it more probably from a famous com-

edian that frequented Mr. *Harley's* house,

whom his friends called *Harlequino*, little

Harley. *Trev.*] A buffoon who

plays tricks to divert the populace; a

Jack-pudding; a zani.

The joy of a king for a victory must not be

like that of a *harlequin* upon a letter from his

mistress.

Dryden.

The man in graver tragic known,

Though his best part long since was done,

Still on the stage desires to tarry;

And he who play'd the *harlequin*,

After the jest still leads the scene,

Unwilling to retire, though weary.

Prior.

HARLOT. *n. f.* [*berlodes*, Welsh, a

girl. Others for *bordelet*, a little whore.

Others from the name of the mother of

William the Conqueror. *Hurlet* is used

in *Chaucer* for a low male drudge.] A

whore; a strumpet.

Away, my disposition, and possess me with

Some *harlot's* spirit.

Shakespeare.

They help thee by such aids as geese and

harlots.

Ben Jonson.

The luscious *harlots* crowd the pulchick place;

Go, fools, and purchase an unclean embrace.

Dryden.

HARLOTRY. *n. f.* [*from* harlot.]

1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.

Not shall,

From Rome's tribunals, thy harangues prevail

'Gainst *harlotry*, while thou art clad so thin.

Dryden.

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

A peevish fell-will'd *harlotry*,

That no persuasion can do good upon.

Shakespeare.

HARM. *n. f.* [*hearm*, Saxon.]

1. Injury; crime; wickedness.

2. Mischief; detriment; hurt.

We, ignorant of ourselves,

Regotten our own *harm*, which the wise Powers

Deny us for our good.

Shakespeare.

How are we happy still in fear of *harm*?

But *harm* proceeds not sin.

Milton.

They should be suffered to write on: it would

keep them out of *harm's* way, and prevent them

from evil courses.

Swift.

To **HARM.** *v. n.* To hurt; to injure.

What sense had I of her sin hours or lust?

I saw 't not, thought it not, it *harm'd* not me.

Shakespeare's Othello.

Passions ne'er could grow

To *harm* another, or impeach your rest.

After their young are hatched, they brood

them under their wings, lest the cold, and some-

times the heat, should *harm* them.

Ray.

HARMFUL. *adj.* [*harm* and *full*.] Hurt-

ful; mischievous; noxious; injurious;

detrimental.

His dearly loved squire

His spear of heben-wood behind him bare,

Whose *harmful* head, thrice heard in the fire,

Had given many a breach with pike-head

square.

Spenser.

Let no man fear that *harmful* creature less, be

cause he sees the apostle safe from that poison.

Hall.

The earth brought forth fruit and food for

man, without any mixture of *harmful* quality.

Raleigh.

For flax and oats will burn the tender field,

And sleepy poppies *harmful* harvests yield.

Dryden.

HARMFULLY. *adv.* [*from* harmful.]

Hurtfully; noxiously; detrimentally.

A scholar is better occupied in playing or

sleeping, than spending his time not only usefully,

but *harmfully* in such kind of exercise.

Johnson.

HARMFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from* harmful.]

Hurtfulness; mischievousness; noxious-

ness.

HARMLESS. *adj.* [*from* harm.]

1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful.

Touching ceremonies *harmless* in themselves,

and hurtful only in respect of number, was it

amiss to decree that those things that were least

needful, and newliest come, should be the first

that were taken away?

Hooker.

She, like *harmless* lightning, throws her eye

On him, her brothers, me, her master; hitting

Each object with a joy.

Shakespeare.

2. Unhurt; undamaged.

The shipwright will be careful to gain by his

labour, or at least to save himself *harmless*, and

therefore suit his work lightly, according to a

slight price.

Raleigh.

HARMLESSLY. *adv.* [*from* harmless.]

Innocently; without hurt; without

crime.

He spent that day free from worldly trouble,

harmless, and in a recreation that became a

churchman.

Walton.

Bullets batter the walls which stand inaccessible,

but sail *harmlessly* into wood or feathers.

Deacy of Piety.

HARMLESSNESS. *n. f.* [*from* harmless.]

Innocence; freedom from tendency to

injury or hurt.

When, through tasteless flat humility,

In dough-bak'd men some *harmless* we see,

'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he.

Deane.

Compare the *harmlessness*, the credulity, the

tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenious ph-

rases to virtuous counsels, which is in youth

untainted, with the mischievousness, the syn-

crisis, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the

confirmed obstinacy in an aged long-practised

finer.

South.

HARMONICAL. *adj.* [*harmonios*; *harmoni-*

cal.] [*harmoni*, French.]

1. Relating to music; susceptible of

musical proportion to each other.

After every three whole notes, nature requir-

eth, for all *harmonical* use, one half note to be in-

terpreted.

Bacon.

2. Concordant; musical; proportioned to

each other: less properly.

Harmonical sounds, and discordant sounds, are

both active and positive; but blackness and

darkness are, indeed, but privatives.

Bacon.

So swell each wind-pipe; all intones to all,

Harmonick twang of leather, horn and brass.

Pope.

HARMONIOUS. *adj.* [*harmonieux*, French,

from *harmony*.]

1. Adapted to each other; having the parts

proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

All the wide-extended sky,

And all the *harmonious* worlds on high,

And Virgil's sacred work shall dye.

Corley.

God has made the intellectual world *harmonious*

and beautiful without us; but it will never come

into our heads all at once; we must bring it home

piece-meal.

Locke.

2. Having sounds concordant to each other;

musical; symphonious.

Thoughts that voluntary move *harmonious* num-

bers.

Milton.

The verse of Chaucer is not *harmonious* to us:

they who lived with him, thought it musical.

Not chaos-like, together crush'd and bruish'd;
But as the world, *harmoniously* confus'd:
Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, they agree.

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter should be so accurately and *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom.

2. Musically; with concord of sounds.

If we look upon the world as a musical instrument, well-tuned, and *harmoniously* struck, we ought not to worship the instrument, but him that makes the music.

HARMONIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *harmonious*.] Proportion; musicalness.

TO HARMONIZE. *v. a.* [from *harmony*.] To adjust in fit proportions; to make musical.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,
The motion measur'd, *harmoniz'd* the chime.

HARMONY. *n. f.* [*ἁρμονία*; *harmonie*, French.]

1. The just adaptation of one part to another.

The pleasures of the eye and ear are but the effects of equality, good proportion, or correspondence; so that equality and correspondence are the causes of *harmony*.

The *harmony* of things,
As well as that of sounds, from discord springs.

Sure infinite wisdom must accomplish all its works with consummate *harmony*, proportion, and regularity.

2. Just proportion of sound; musical concord.

The sound
Symphonious, of ten thousand harps that tun'd
Angelic *harmonies*.
Harmony is a compound idea, made up of different sounds united.

3. Concord; correspondent sentiment.

In us both one soul,
Harmony to behold in wedded pair!
More grateful than harmonious sounds to th' ear.

I no sooner in my heart divin'd,
My heart, which by a secret *harmony*
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet!

HARNESS. *n. f.* [*harnois*, French; supposed from *iern* or *biern*, Runick; *biarn*, Welsh and Erse, iron.]

1. Armour; defensive furniture of war. Somewhat antiquated.

A goodly knight, all dress'd in *harness* meet,
That from his head no place appeared to his feet.

Of no right, nor colour like to right,
He doth fill fields with *harness*.
Were I a great man, I should fear to drink:
Great men should drink with *harness* on their throats.

2. The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state; of other carriages we say *gear*.

Or wilt thou ride? Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their *harness* studded all with gold and pearl.

Their steeds around,
Free from their *harness*, graze the flow'ry ground.

TO HARNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in armour.
He was *harnest* light, and to the field goes he.

Full fifty years, *harnest*'d in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the biting winter's blast.

2. To fix horses in their traces.
Before the dust her iron chariot flood,
All ready *harnest* for journey new.

Harnest the horses, and get up the horsemen,
and stand forth with your hamlets.
When I plough my ground, my horse is *harnest*
and chained to my plough.
To the *harnest* yoke
They lend their shoulder, and begin their toil.

HARP. *n. f.* [heapp, Saxon; *harpe*, Fr.] It is used through both the Teutonick and Roman dialects, and has been long in use.

Romansq; lyrâ plaudat tibi, Barbarus harpa.
Ven. Forc.]

1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire and commonly struck with the finger.

Arion, when through tempest's cruel wreck
He forth was thrown into the greedy seas,
Through the sweet music which his *harp* did make,
Allur'd a dolphin him from death to ease.

They touch'd their golden *harps*, and hymning
prais'd
God and his works.

Nor wanted tuneful *harp*, nor vocal quire;
The muses sung, Apollo touch'd the lyre.

2. A constellation.

Next shines the *harp*, and through the liquid
skies

The shell, as lightest, first begins to rise;
Thus when sweet Orpheus struck, to lift'ning rocks
He sentes gave, and ears to wither'd oaks.

TO HARP. *v. n.* [*harper*, French, from the noun.]

1. To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their harps.

Things without life giving sound, whether pipe or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is piped or *harp'd*?

The helmeted cherubim,
And sworded seraphim,
Are seen in glitt'ring ranks with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With unexpressive notes to heav'n's new-born
beir.

You *harp* a little too much upon one string.

2. To touch any passion, as the harper touches a string; to dwell on a subject.

Gracious duke,
Harp not on that, nor do not banish reason
For inequality; but let your reason serve
To make the truth appear.

For thy good caution, thanks:
Thou'rt *harp'd* my fear aright.

Proud and disdainful, *harping* on what I am,
Not what he knew I was.

HARPER. *n. f.* [from *harp*.] A player on the harp.

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd,
Nor to the motion of a schoolboy's tongue;
Nor woe in rhyme, like a blind *harper's* song.

I'm the god of the harp: stop my fairest—in
vain;
Nor the harp, nor the *harper*, could fetch her
again.

HARPING IRON. *n. f.* [from *harpago*, Latin.] A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.

The boat which on the first assault did go,
Struck with a *harping iron* the younger son:
Who, when he felt his side so rudely gaur'd,
Loud as the sea that nourish'd him he roar'd.

HARPONEER. *n. f.* [*harponeur*, French, from *harpoon*.] He that throws the harpoon in whalefishing.

HARPOON. *n. f.* [*harpon*, French.] A harping iron.

HARPISCHORD. *n. f.* A musical instrument, strung with wire, and played by striking keys.

HARPY. *n. f.* [*harpyia*, Latin; *harpie*, *harpie*, French.]

1. The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures, which, when the table was furnished for Phineus, came flying in, and devouring or carrying away the greater part of the victuals, did so defile the rest that they could not be endured.

That an *harpy* is not a centaur is by this way as much a truth, as that a square is not a circle.

2. A ravenous wretch; an extortioner.

I will do you any ambassage to the pigmies, rather than hold three words conference with this *harpy*.

HARQUEBUSS. *n. f.* [See *ARQUEBUSE*.] A hand-gun.

HARQUEBUSSIER. *n. f.* [from *harquebuss*.] One armed with a *harquebuss*.

Twenty thousand nimble *harquebussiers* were ranged in length, and but five in a rank.

HARRIDAN. *n. f.* [corrupted from *harridelle*, Fr. a worn-out worthless horse.] A decayed trumpet.

See just endur'd the winter she began,
And in four months a better'd *harridan*;
Now nothing's left, but wether'd, pale, and
shrank:

To bawd for others, and go shares with punk.

HARROW. *n. f.* [*charroue*, French; *harken*, German, a rake.] A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth, drawn over sowed ground to break the clods, and throw the earth over the seed.

The land with daily care
Is exercis'd, and with an iron war
Of rakes and *harrows*.

Two small *harrows*, that clap on each side of the ridge, harrow it right up and down.

TO HARROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with earth by the harrow.

Friend, *harrow* in time, by some manner of means,
Not only thy person, but also thy beans.

2. To break with the harrow.

Can't thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow? or will he *harrow* the valleys after thee?

Let the Volscians
Plow Rome, and *harrow* Italy.

3. To tear up; to rip up.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would *harrow* up thy soul, freeze thy young
blood,

Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their
spheres.

Imagine you behold me bound and scourg'd,
My aged muscles *harrow'd* up with whips;
Or hear me groaning on the rending rack.

4. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. See **HARRY**, which in Scottish is the same thing.

As the king did excel in good commonwealth laws, so he had in secret a design to make use of them, as well for collecting of treasure as for correcting of manners: and so meaning thereby to *harrow* his people, did accumulate them the rather.

5. To invade; to harass with incursions. [from *herygian*, Saxon.] Obsolete.

And he that *harrow'd* hell with heavy frowe,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his hea-
venly bourne. *Butter Queen.*

Most glorious Lord of life, that on this day
Did'st make thy triumph over death and sin;
And having *harrow'd* hell, did'st bring away
Captivity thence captive, us to win. *Spenser.*

6. To disturb; to put into commotion.
[This should rather be written *barry*,
harer, French.]

Must like; it *harrows* me with fear and wonder.
Shakespeare.

Amaz'd I stood, *harrow'd* with grief and care.
Milton.

HARROW. *interj.* An exclamation of sud-
den distress. Now out of use.

Harrow now out and weal away, he cried;
What dismal day hath sent this cursed light,
To see my lad so deadly damnify'd? *Spenser.*

HARROWER. *n. f.* [from *harrow*.]

1. He who harrows.

2. A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

TO HARRY. *v. a.* [*harer*, French.]

1. To tease; to hare; to ruffle.
Thou must not take my former sharpness ill.
—I repent me much

That I to *harry'd* him. *Shakespeare.*

2. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder,
or oppress: as, *one harried a nest*; that
is, he took the young away: as also,
he harried me out of house and home; that
is, he robbed me of my goods, and
turned me out of doors. See **TO HAR-**
ROW.

HARSH. *adj.* [*herfische*, Germ. *Skinner.*]

1. Austere; roughly four.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
Some sorts, when old, continue brisk and fine:
So age's gravity may seem severe,
But nothing *harsh* or bitter ought to appear. *Denb.*
Sweet, bitter, sour, *harsh* and salt, are all the
epithets we have to denominate that numberless
variety of relishes. *Locke.*

The same defect of heat which gives a fierce-
ness to our natures, may contribute to that rough-
ness of our language, which bears some analogy
to the *harsh* fruit of colder countries. *Swift.*

2. Rough to the ear.

A name unmusical to Volscian ears,
And *harsh* in sound to thine. *Shakespeare.*
Age might, what nature never gives the young,
Have taught the smoothness of thy native tongue;
But satire needs not that, and wit will shine
Through the *harsh* cadence of a rugged line. *Dryden.*

The unnecessary consonants made their spelling
tedious, and their pronunciation *harsh*. *Dryden.*

Thy lord commands thee now
With a *harsh* voice, and supercilious brow,
To servile duties. *Dryden.*

3. Crabbed; morose; peevish.

He was a wise man and an eloquent; but in
his nature *harsh* and haughty. *Bacon.*
Bear patiently the *harsh* words of thy enemies,
as knowing that the anger of an enemy admonishes
us of our duty. *Taylor.*

No *harsh* reflection let remembrance raise;
Forbear to mention what thou can'st not praise.

A certain quickness of apprehension inclined
him to kindle into the first motions of anger; but,
for a long time before he died, no one heard an
intemperate or *harsh* word proceed from him.

Atterbury.

4. Rugged to the touch; rough.

Black feels as if you were feeling needles points,
or some *harsh* sand; and red feels very smooth.

Boyle.

5. Unpleasing; rigorous.

With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;
Though *harsh* the precept, yet the preacher
charm'd. *Dryden.*

HARSHLY. *adv.* [from *harsh*.]

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1. Sourly; austere to the palate, as un-
ripe fruit.

2. With violence; in opposition to gentle-
ness, unless in the following passage it
rather signifies unripe.

'Tis, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease
Gather'd, not *harshly* pluck'd. *Milton.*

3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly.
I would rather be a man of a rough tem-
per, that would treat me *harshly*, than of an ef-
feminate nature. *Addison.*

4. Unpleasantly to the ear.

My wife is in a wayward mood to-day;
I tell you, 'twould sound *harshly* in her ears.

Get from him why he puts on this confusion,
Grating so *harshly* all his days of quiet
With turbulent and dangerous lunacy. *Shakspeare.*

The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring sound, and *harshly* rung. *Dryden.*

HARSHNESS. *n. f.* [from *harsh*.]

1. Sourness; austere taste.
Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard:
the rolling doth soften and sweeten the fruit,
which is nothing but the smooth distribution of
the spirits into the parts; for the unequal distri-
bution of the spirits maketh the *harshness*. *Bacon.*

2. Roughness to the ear.
Neither can the natural *harshness* of the French,
or the perpetual ill accent, be ever refined into
perfect harmony like the Italian. *Dryden.*
Cannot I admire the height of Milton's inven-
tion, and the strength of his expression, without
defending his antiquated words, and the perpetu-
al *harshness* of their found. *Dryden.*

'Tis not enough no *harshness* gives offence;
The found must seem an echo to the sense. *Pope.*

3. Ruggedness to the touch.
Harshness and ruggedness of bodies is unplea-
sant to the touch. *Bacon.*

4. Crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness.
Thy tender hefted nature shall not give
Thee o'er to *harshness*: her eyes are fierce, but
thine
Do comfort and not burn. *Shakespeare.*

HART. *n. f.* [heort, Saxon.] A he deer;
the male of the roe.

That instant was I turn'd into a *hart*,
And my desires, like fell and cruel hounds,
E'er since pursue me. *Shakespeare.*

The deer
And fearful *harts* do wander every where
Amidst the dogs. *May's Virgil.*

HART-ROYAL. *n. f.* A plant. A species
of buckthorn plantain.

HARTSHORN. *n. f.* A drug.

Hartshorn is a drug that comes into use many
ways, and under many forms. What is used
here are the whole horns of the common male
deer, which fall off every year. This species is
the fallow deer; but some tell us, that the medi-
cinal *hartshorn* should be that of the true hart or
stag. The salt of *hartshorn* is a great sudorific,
and the spirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalies:
It is used to bring people out of faintings by its
pungency, holding it under the nose, and pouring
down some drops of it in water. *Hill.*

Ramose concretions of the volatile salts are ob-
servable upon the glass of the receiver, whilst the
spirits of vipers and *hartshorn* are drawn. *Woodw.*

HARTSHORN. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsw.*

HARTSTONGUE. *n. f.* [*lingua cervina*,
Latin.] A plant.

It commonly grows out from the joints of old
walls and buildings, where they are moist and
shady. There are very few of them in Europe.

Hartstongue is propagated by parting the roots,
and also by seed. *Martimer.*

HARTWORT. *n. f.* [*tordylium*, Latin.]

An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

HARVEST. *n. f.* [hærfest, Saxon.]

1. The season of reaping and gathering
the corn.

As it ebbs, the seedman
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to *harvest*. *Shakespeare.*
With *harvest* work he is worse than in spring.
L'Estrange.

2. The corn ripened, gathered, and inned.
From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the *harvest* which that rascal sow'd.

Shakespeare.

When the father is too fondly kind,
Such seed he sows, such *harvest* shall he find.
Dryden.

3. The product of labour.

Let us the *harvest* of our labour eat;
'Tis labour makes the coarsest diet sweet. *Dryden.*

HARVEST-HOME. *n. f.*

1. The song which the reapers sing at the
feast made for having inned the harvest.

Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn is reap'd;
Your barns will be full, and your hovels reap'd;
Come, my boys, come,
Come, my boys, come,
And merrily roar out *harvest-home*. *Dryden.*

2. The time of gathering harvest.

At *harvest-home*, and on the shearing day,
When he should thanks to Pan and Pales pay.
Dryden.

3. The opportunity of gathering treasure.
His wife I will use as the key of the cuckoldly
rogue's coffer; and there's my *harvest-home*. *Shakspeare.*

HARVEST-LORD. *n. f.* The head reaper
at the harvest.

Grant *harvest-lord* more by a penny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to do. *Tupper.*

HARVESTER. *n. f.* [from *harvest*.] One
who works at the harvest.

HARVESTMAN. *n. f.* [*harvest* and *man*.]

A labourer in harvest.
Like to a *harvest-man* that's task'd to mow
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespeare.*

TO HASH. *v. n.* [*bacher*, French.] To
mince; to chop into small pieces and
mingle.

He rais'd his arm
Above his head, and rain'd a storm
Of blows so terrible and thick,
As if he meant to *hash* her quick. *Hudibras.*

What have they to complain of but too great
variety, though some of the dishes be not served
in the exactest order and politeness; but *hashed*
up in haste? *Guth.*

HASK. *n. f.* This seems to signify a case or
habitation made of rushes or flags. Ob-
solete.

Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,
Establish'd bath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fishes *hask*. *Spenser.*

HASLET. } *n. f.* [*hasla*, Islandick, a
HARSLET. } bundle; *basterel*, *bastereau*,
bastier, French.] The heart, liver, and
lights, of a hog, with the windpipe,
and part of the throat to it.

HASP. *n. f.* [hæpp, Saxon, whence in some
provinces it is yet called *haspe*.] A clasp
folded over a staple, and fastened on
with a padlock.

Have doors to open and shut at pleasure, with
hasps to them. *Martimer.*

TO HASP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
shut with a hasp.

HAS-SOCK. *n. f.* [*hassek*, Oerpp.] *Skinner.*

1. A thick mat on which men kneel at
church.

He found his parishioners very irregular: and
in order to make them kneel, and join in the
responses, he gave every one of them a *hassek*
and common prayer book. *Addison.*

2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of rushes or privet, on which a person may sit: it is therefore probable that *hassock* and *hask* are the same.

HAST. The second person singular of *have*.

HASTE. *n. f.* [*haste*, Fr. *haste*, Dut.]

1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation.

Spare him, death!
But O, thou wilt not, can'st not spare!
Haste hath never time to hear. *Grasshu.*
Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in *haste*,
Polish'd like marble, would like marble last;
But as the present, so the last age writ;
In both we find like negligence and wit.

In as much *haste*, as I am, I cannot forbear
giving an example. *Dryden.*
The wretched father running to their aid
With pious *haste*, but vain, they next invade. *Dryden.*

2. Passion; vehemence.

I said in my *haste* all men are liars. *Psalms.*

To HASTE. } *v. n.* [*haster*, French;

To HA'STEN. } *hasten*, Dutch.]

1. To make haste; to be in a hurry; to be busy; to be speedy.

I have not *hastened* from being a pastor to follow thee. *Jeremiah.*

2. To move with swiftness, eagerness, or hurry.

'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait;
He is a friend. Cinna, where *haste* you to? *Shakespeare.*

They were troubled and *hasted* away. *Psalms.*
All those things are pass'd away like a shadow,
and as a post that *hasted* by. *Wisdom.*

Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity. *Denham.*
These rites perform'd, the prince, without delay,
Hastes to the nether world, his destin'd way. *Dryden.*

To distant Sparta, and the spacious waste
Of sandy Pyle, the royal youth shall *haste*. *Pope.*
Soon as the sun awakes, the sprightly court
Leave their repose, and *hasten* to the sport. *Prior.*

- To HASTE.** } *v. a.* To push forward;
To HA'STEN. } to urge on; to precipitate; to drive a swifter pace.

Let it be so *hastid*, that supper be ready at the farthest by five of the clock. *Shakespeare.*
All hopes of succour from your arms are past;
To save us now, you must our ruin *haste*. *Dryd.*
Each sees his lamp with diff'rent lustre crown'd;
Each knows his course with diff'rent periods bound;
And in his passage through the liquid space,
Nor *hasten* nor retards his neighbour's race. *Prior.*

- HA'STENER.** *n. f.* [from *hasten*.] One that hastens or hurries.

HA'STILY. *adv.* [from *hasty*.]

1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly.

A voice that called loud and clear,
Come hither, hither, O come *hastily*! *Spenser.*
If your grace incline that we should live,
You must not, sir, too *hastily* forgive. *Waller.*
The next to danger hot pursu'd by fate,
Half cloth'd, half naked, *hastily* retire. *Dryden.*

2. Rashly; precipitately.

Without considering consequences, we *hastily*
engaged in a war which hath cost us sixty millions. *Swift.*

3. Passionately; with vehemence.

HA'STING. *n. f.* [from *hasty*.]

1. Haste; speed.

2. Hurry; precipitation.

A fellow being out of breath, or seeming to be for haste, with humble *hastings* told Basilus. *Sidney.*

3. Rash eagerness.

The turns of his verse, his breakings, his propriety, his numbers, and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the poverty of our language, and the *hastings* of my performance, would allow. *Dryden.*

There is most just cause to fear, lest our *hastiness* to embrace a thing of so perilous consequence, should cause posterity to feel those evils. *Hooker.*

4. Angry tellings; passionate vehemence.
HA'STINGS. *n. f.* [from *hasty*.] Peas that come early.

The large white and green *hastings* are not to be set till the cold is over. *Mortimer.*

HA'STY. *adj.* [*hastif*, French, from *haste*; *hastig*, Dutch.]

1. Quick; speedy.

It is this counsel that we two have shar'd,
The sisters vows, the hours that we have spent,
When we have chid the *hasty* footed time
For parting us! *Shakespeare.*

2. Passionate; vehement.

He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding; but he that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly. *Proverbs.*

3. Rash; precipitate.

Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words?
There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov.*
Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be *hasty* to utter any thing before God. *Eccles.*

4. Early ripe.

Beauty shall be a fading flower, and as the *hasty* fruit before the summer. *Isaiah.*

HA'STY-PUDDING. *n. f.* A pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together; as also of oatmeal and water boiled together.

Sure *hasty*-pudding is thy chiefest dish,
With bullock's liver or some stinking fish. *Dorset.*

HAT. *n. f.* [*hætt*, Saxon; *hatt*, Germ.]

A cover for the head.

She's as big as he is; and there's her thrum hat, and her muffler too. *Shakespeare.*

Out of mere ambition you have made
Your holy hat be stamp on the king's coin. *Shak.*
His hat was like a helmet, or Spanish morion. *Bacon.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
And with soft words his drooping spirits cheer'd;
His hat adorn'd with wings disclos'd the god,
And in his hand he bore the sleep-compelling rod. *Dryden.*

HA'TBAND. *n. f.* [*hat* and *band*.] A string tied round the hat.

They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plumes of divers colours, set round like *hatbands*. *Bacon.*
Room for the noble gladiator! see
His coat and *hatband* shew his quality. *Dryden.*

HA'TCASE. *n. f.* [*hat* and *case*.] A slight box for a hat.

I might mention a *hatecase*, which I would not exchange for all the beavers in Great Britain. *Addison.*

To HATCH. *v. a.* [*hecken*, German, as *Skinner* thinks, from *begben*, *egben*, *æg*, egg, Saxon.]

1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.

He kindly spreads his spacious wing,
And *hatches* plenty for th' ensuing spring. *Denham.*

The tepid caves, and fens and shores,
Their brood as numerous *hatch* from th' eggs,
that soon
Burstling with kindly rapture, forth disclos'd
Their callow young. *Milton.*

2. To quicken the egg by incubation.

When they have laid such a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and *hatch*, they give over, and begin to sit.
Others *hatch* their eggs, and tend the birth, 'till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison.*

3. To produce by precedent action.

Which thing they very well know, and, I doubt not, will easily confess, who live to their great both toil and grief, where the blasphemies of Arians are renewed by them; who, to *hatch* their heresy, have chosen those churches as fittest nests, where Athanasius's creed is not heard. *Hooker.*

4. To form by meditation; to contrive.

He was a man harmless and faithful, and one who never *hatched* any hopes prejudicial to the king, but always intended his safety and honour. *Hayward.*

5. [from *hacher*, French, to cut.] To shade by lines in drawing or graving.

Who first shall wound, through others arms,
his blood appearing fresh,
Shall win this sword, silver'd and *hatched*. *Chapman.*
Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece
Should hold up high in brass; and such again
As venerable Nestor, *hatch'd* in silver,
Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakespeare.*
Those tender hairs, and those *hatching* strokes
of the pencil, which make a kind of minced
meat in painting, are never able to deceive the
fight. *Dryden.*

To HATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of growing quick.

He observed circumstances in eggs, whilst they were *hatching*, which varied. *Boyle.*

2. To be in a state of advance toward effect.

HATCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A brood excluded from the egg.
2. The act of exclusion from the egg.
3. Disclosure; discovery.

Something 's in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy fits on brood:
And, I do doubt, the *hatch* and the disclosure
Will be some danger. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

4. [*hæca*, Saxon; *hecke*, Dutch, a bolt.] A half door; a door with opening over it; perhaps from *hacher*, to cut, as a *hatch* is part of a door cut in two.

Something about, a little from the right,
In at the window, or else o'er the *hatch*. *Shaksp.*

5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another.

To the king's ship, invisible as thou art,
There shalt thou find the mariners asleep
Under the *hatches*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

There the 's hid;
The mariners all under *hatches* stow'd. *Shaksp.*
So seas, impell'd by winds with added pow'r,
Assault the sides, and o'er the *hatches* pour. *Dryden.*

A ship was fasten'd to the shore;
The plank was ready laid for safe ascent,
For shelter there the trembling shadow bent,
And kipp'd and skulk'd, and under *hatches* went. *Dryden.*

6. To be under HATCHES. To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

He assures us how this fatherhood continued its course, 'till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was under *hatches*. *Locke.*

7. *Hatches.* Floodgates. *Ainsworth.*

To HATCHEL. *v. a.* [*hachelen*, Germ.]

To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

The asbestos mentioned by Kircher, in his description of China, put into water, moulders like clay, and is a fibrous small excrescence, like hairs growing upon the stones; and for the *hatchelling*, spinning, and weaving it, he refers to his *monstrum subterraneum*. *Woodward.*

HA'TCHEL *n. f.* [from the verb; *hacheb*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten.

HA'TCHELLER *n. f.* [from *hatchel*.] A beater of flax.

HA'TCHET *n. f.* [*hache*, *hachette*, Fr. *ascia*, Latin.] A small axe.

The *hatchet* is to hew the irregularities of stuff.

His harmful *hatchet* he bent in his hand,
And to the field he speedeth.
Ye shall have a hempen caudle then, and the
help of a *hatchet*.
Nails, hammers, *hatchets* sharp, and hammers
strong.

Tyrrius, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a *hatchet* in his horny fist.
Our countryman presented him with a curious
hatchet, and asking him whether it had a good
edge, tried it upon the donor.

HA'TCHET-FACE *n. f.* An ugly face;
such, I suppose, as might be hewn out
of a block by a *hatchet*.

An ape his own dear image will embrace:
An ugly beau adores a *hatchet-face*.

HA'TCHMENT *n. f.* [corrupted from
achievement. See **ACHIEVEMENT**.] Ar-
morial escutcheon placed over a door at
a funeral.

His means of death, his obscure funeral,
No trophy, sword, nor *hatchment* o'er his bones,
No noble rites nor formal ostentation,
Cry to be heard.

HA'TCHWAY *n. f.* [*hatches* and *way*.]
The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE *v. a.* [bazian, Saxon.] To
detest; to abhor; to abominate; to
regard with the passion contrary to love.
You are, I think, assur'd I love you not.
—Your majesty hath no just cause to *hate* me.

Do all men kill the thing they do not love?
—*Hates* any man the thing he would not kill?
—Every offence is not a *hate* at first.
Those old inhabitants of thy holy land thou
hatest for doing most odious works.
But whatsoever our jarring fortunes prove,
Though our lords *hate*, methinks we two may
love.

HATE *n. f.* [*hate*, Saxon.] Malignity;
detestation; the contrary to love.
Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear
Your favours nor your *hate*.
Hate to Mezentius, arm'd five hundred more.

Naucius teaches, that the afflicted are not ai-
ways the objects of divine *hate*.

HA'TEFUL *adj.* [*bate* and *full*.]

1. That causes abhorrence; odious; abo-
minable; detestable.

My name's Macbeth.
—The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More *hateful* to mine ear.
There is no vice more *hateful* to God and man
than ingratitude.

What owe I to his commands
Who bates me, and hath hitherto thrust me down,
To sit in *hateful* office here confin'd,
Inhabitant of heav'n, and heav'nly born?
I hear the tread
Of *hateful* steps; I must be viewless now.
But Umbriel, *hateful* gnome! I sue bears not so;
He breaks the phial whence the sorrows flow.

2. That feels abhorrence; abhorrent; de-
testing; malignant; malevolent.

Palamon, compell'd
No more to try the fortune of the field;
And, worse than death, to view with *hateful* eyes
His rival's conquest.

HA'TEFULLY *adv.* [from *hateful*.]

1. Odiously; abominably.

3. Malignantly; maliciously.

All their hearts stood *hatefully* appal'd
Long since.
They shall deal with thee *hatefully*, take away
all thy labour, and leave thee naked and bare.

HA'TEFULNESS *n. f.* [from *hateful*.]
Odiousness.

HA'TER *n. f.* [from *bate*.] One that
hates; an abhorrer; a detester.

I of her underload of that most noble con-
fiancy, which whosoever loves not, shews him-
self to be a *hater* of virtue, and unworthy to live
in the society of mankind.
Whilst he stood up and spoke,
He was my master, and I wore my life
To spend upon his *haters*.
An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good.

They never wanted so much knowledge as to
inform and convince them of the unlawfulness of
a man's being a murderer, an *hater* of God, and
a covenant-breaker.

HA'TRED *n. f.* [from *bate*.] Hate; ill-
will; malignity; malevolence; dislike;
abhorrence; detestation; abomination;
the passion contrary to love.

Hatred is the thought of the pain which any
thing present or absent is apt to produce in us.

I wish I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his *hated* folly.

Hatred is the passion of defiance, and there is
a kind of averation and hostility included in its
very essence; but then, if there could have been
hatred in the world when there was scarce any
thing odious, it would have acted within the com-
pacts of its proper object.

Hatreds are often begotten from slight and al-
most innocent occasions, and quarrels propagated
in the world.

Retain no malice nor *hatred* against any: be
ready to do them all the kindness you are able.

She is a presbyterian of the most rank and
violent kind, and consequently has an inveterate
hatred to the church.
Hatred has in it the guilt of murder, and lust
the guilt of adultery.

To HA'TTER *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted
from *batter*.] To harass; to weary;
to wear out with fatigue.

He's *hatter'd* out with penance.

HA'TTER *n. f.* [from *bat*.] A maker
of hats.

A *hatter* sells a dozen of hats for five shillings
a-piece.

HA'TTOCK *n. f.* [*attock*, Erse.] A shock
of corn.

HAU'BERK *n. f.* [*hauberg*, old French.]
A coat of mail; a breastplate.

Him on the *hauberk* struck the prince's fore,
That quite disparted all the linked frame,
And pierced to the skin.
Hauberks and helms are hew'd with many a
wound;

The mighty maces with such haste descend,
They break the bones, and make the solid ar-
mour bend.

To HAVE *v. a.* in the present I *have*;
thou *hast*, he *hath*; we, ye, they *have*;
pret. and part. pass. *had*. [*haban*,
Gothick; *habban*, Saxon; *hebben*,
Dutch; *avoir*, French; *avere*, Italian.]

1. Not to be without.

I have brought him before you, that after exa-
mination had, I might *have* something to write.

2. To carry; to wear.

Upon the mast they saw a young man, who sat
as on horseback, *having* nothing upon him.

3. To make use of.

I *have* no Levite to my priest.

4. To possess.

He that gathered much *had* nothing over, and
he that gathered little *had* no lack.

5. To obtain; to enjoy; to possess.

Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own
self, with the glory which I *had* with thee before
the world was.

6. To take; to receive.

A secret happiness in Petronius is called *curiosa
felicitas*, and which I suppose he *had* from the *fel-
liciter* and *vera* of Horace.

7. To be in any state; to be attended
with or united to as accident or com-
comitant.

Have I need of madmen, that ye have brought
this fellow?

8. To put; to take.

That done, go and cart it, and *have* it away.

9. To procure; to find.

I would *have* any one name to me that tongue,
that one can speak as he should do, by the rules
of grammar.

10. Not to neglect; not to omit.

I cannot speak; if my heart be not ready to
burst! Well, sweet Jack, *have* a care of thyself.

Your plea is good; but still I say beware:
Laws are explain'd by men; so *have* a care.

11. To hold; to regard.

Of the maid servants shall I be *had* in honour;

The proud *have had* me greatly in derision.

12. To maintain; to hold opinion.

Sometimes they will *have* them to be natural
heat, whereas some of them are crude and cold;
and sometimes they will *have* them to be the qua-
lities of the tangible parts, whereas they are
things by themselves.

13. To contain.

You have of these pedlars that *have* more in
'em than you'd think, sister.
I will never trust a man again for keeping his
sword clean; nor believe he can *have* every thing
in him by wearing his apparel neatly.

14. To require; to claim.

What would these madmen *have*?
First they would bribe us without pence,
Deceive us without common sense,
And without pow'r enslave.

15. To be a husband or wife to another.

If I had been married to him, for all he was
in woman's apparel, I would not *have had* him.

16. To be engaged, as in a talk or em-
ployment.

If we maintain things that are established, we
have to strive with a number of heavy prejudices,
deeply rooted in the hearts of men.

The Spaniard's captain never *hath* to meddle
with his soldiers pay.
Of the evils which hindered the peace and good
ordering of that land, the inconvenience of the
laws was the first which you *had* in hand.

Kings *have* to deal with their neighbours, their
wives, their children, their prelates or clergy, their
nobles, their merchants, and their common.

17. To wish; to desire; in a lax sense.

I *had* rather be a door-keeper in the house of
my God, than to dwell in the tents of wicked-
ness.

I would *have* no man discouraged with that
kind of life or series of actions, in which the
choice of others, or his own necessities, may have
engaged him.

18. To buy.

If these trifles were rated only by art and art-
fulness, we should *have* them much cheaper.

19. It is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses; *have*, *hast*, and *hath*, or *has*, the preterperfect; and *had*, and *hadst*, the preterpluperfect.

If there *had* been words *enow* between them to *have* exprest provocation, they *had* gone together by the ears. *Congreve*.

I have heard one of the greatest geniuses this age has produced, who *had* been trained up in all the polite studies of antiquity, assure me, upon his being obliged to search into records, that he at last took an incredible pleasure in it. *Addison*.

I *have* not here considered custom as it makes things easy, but as it renders them delightful; and though others *have* made the same reflections, it is possible they may not *have* drawn those uses from it. *Addison*.

That admirable precept which Pythagoras is said to *have* given to his disciples, and which that philosopher must *have* drawn from the observation I *have* enlarged upon. *Addison*.

The gods *have* placed labour before virtue. *Addison*.

This observation we *have* made on man. *Addison*.

Evil spirits *have* contracted in the body habits of evil and sensuality, malice and revenge. *Addison*.

There torments *have* already taken root in them. *Addison*.

That excellent author *has* shewn how every particular custom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or a state of happiness, in him who shall hereafter practice it. *Addison*.

20. HAVE *at*, or *with*, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt. They seem to be imperative expressions; *have this at you*; *let this reach you*, or *take this*; *have with you*; *take this with you*; but this will not explain *have at it*, or *have at him*, which must be considered as mere elliptical; as, we will *have a trial at it*, or *at him*.

He that will caper with me for a thousand shanks, let him lend me the money, and *have at him*. *Shakespeare*.

I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation: *have at it* with you. *Shakespeare*.

I never was out at a mad frolic, though this is the maddest I ever undertook: *have with you*, lady mine; I take you at your word. *Dryden*.

HA'VEN. *n. f.* [*haven*, Dutch; *havre*, French.]

1. A port; a harbour; a station for ships. Love was threatened and promised to him, and his cousin, as both the tempest and *haven* of their best years. *Sidney*.

Order for sea is given:

They have put forth the *haven*. *Shakespeare*.
After an hour and a half sailing, we entered into a good *haven*, being the port of a fair city. *Bacon*.

The queen beheld, as soon as day appear'd, The navy under sail, the *haven* clear'd. *Denham*.

We may be shipwreck'd by her breath: Love, favour'd once with that sweet gale, Doubles his haste, and sits his sail, 'Till he arrive, where the must prove The *haven*, or the rock of love. *Waller*.

2. A shelter; an asylum.

All places, that the eye of heaven visits, Are to a wife man ports and happy *havens*. *Shakspeare*.

HA'VENER. *n. f.* [from *haven*.] An overseer of a port.

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers, as receiver, *havener*, and customier. *Carew*.

HA'VER. *n. f.* [from *have*.] Possessor; holder. Valour is the chiefest virtue, and Most dignifies the *have*. *Shakspeare*.

HA'VER is a common word in the northern counties for oats: as, *have* bread for oaten bread; perhaps properly *aven*, from *avena*, Latin.

When you would anneal, take a blue stone, such as they make *have* or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacham*.

HAUGHT. *adj.* [*haut*, French.]

1. Haughty; insolent; proud; contemptuous; arrogant. Obsolete.

The proud insulting queen, With Clifford and the *haught* Northumberland, Have wrought the easy melting king, like wax. *Shakspeare*.

No lord of thine, thou *haught* insulting man; Nor no man's lord. *Shakspeare*.

2. High; proudly magnanimous.

His courage *haught*, Desir'd of foreign foemen to be known, And far abroad for strange adventures sought. *Spenser*.

HAUGHTILY. *adv.* [from *haughtily*.] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously.

Her heavenly form too *haughtily* she priz'd; His person hated, and his gifts despis'd. *Dryden*.

HAUGHTINESS. *n. f.* [from *haughtily*.] Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

By the head we make known our supplications, our threatenings, our mildness, our *haughtiness*, our love, and our hatred. *Dryden*.

HAUGHTY. *adj.* [*hautaine*, French.]

1. Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous.

His wife being a woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature, and of a wit superior to his, quickly resented the disrespect she received from him. *Clarendon*.

I shall sing of battles, blood and rage, And *haughty* souls, that mov'd with mutual hate, In fighting fields puri'd and found their fate. *Dryden*.

2. Proudly great.

Our vanquish'd wills that pleasing force obey: Her goodness takes our liberty away; And *haughty* Britain yields to arbitrary sway. *Prior*.

3. Bold; adventurous; of high hazard. Obsolete.

Who now shall give me words and sound Equal unto this *haughty* enterprise? Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground

My lowly verse may loftily arise? *Fairy Queen*.

HA'VING. *n. f.* [from *have*.]

1. Possession; estate; fortune.

My *having* is not much; I'll make division of my present with you? Hold, there's half my coffer. *Shakspeare*.

2. The act or state of possessing.

Of the one side was alledged the *having* a picture, which the other wanted; of the other side, the first striking the shield. *Sidney*.

Thou art not for the fashion of these times, Where none will sweat but for promotion; And having that do choke their service up, Even with the *having*. *Shakspeare*. *As you like it*.

3. Behaviour; regularity. This is still retained in the Scottish dialect. It may possibly be the meaning here.

The gentleman is of no *having*: he kept company with the wild prince and Poinz: he is of too high a region; he knows too much. *Shakspeare*.

HA'VIOUR. *n. f.* [for *behaviour*.] Conduct; manners. Not used.

Their ill *havio*ur garres men mistily Both of their doctrines and their lay. *Spenser*.

TO HAUL. *v. a.* [*laler*, French, to draw.]

To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and, to persons, awk-

wardness or rudeness. This word is liberally exemplified in *bale*; etymology is regarded in *bale*, and pronunciation in *haul*.

Thy Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts, Is in bale durance and contagious prison, *Haul'd* thither by mechanick dirty hands. *Shakspeare*.

The youth with songs and rhimes, Some dance, some *haul* the rope. *Denham*.

Som' the wheels prepare, And fasten to the horses feet; the rest With cables *haul* along th' unwieldy beast. *Dryden*.

In his grandeur he naturally chies to *haul* up others after him whose accomplishments most resemble his own. *Swift*.

Thither they bent, and *haul'd* their ships to land;

The crooked keel divides the yellow sand. *Pope*.

Romp-loving mist Is *haul'd* about in gallantry robust. *Thomson*.

HAUL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging.

The leap, the flap, the *haul*. *Thomson*.

HAUM. *n. f.* [or *hame*, or *balm*; healm, Sax. *balm*, Dutch and Danish.] Straw.

In champion countie a pleasure they take To mow up their *haume* for to brew and to bake: The *haume* is the straw of the wheat or the rie, Which once being reaped, they mow by and by. *Tupper*.

Having stripped off the *haum* or binds from the poles, as you pick the hops, slack them up. *Mortimer*.

HAUNCH. *n. f.* [*hancke*, Dutch; *hanche*, French; *anea*, Italian.]

1. The thigh; the hip.

Hail, groom! didst thou not see a bleeding hind,

Whose right *haunch* carst my redfast arrow strike? *Spenser*.

To make a man able to teach his horse to stop and turn quick, and to rest on his *haunches*, is of use to a gentleman both in peace and war. *Locks*.

2. The rear; the hind part.

Thou art a summer bird, Which ever in the *haunch* of winter sings The lifting up of day. *Shakspeare*.

TO HAUNT. *v. a.* [*hanter*, French.]

1. To frequent; to be much about any place or person.

A man who for his hospitality is so much *haunted*, that no news stir but come to his ears. *Sidney*.

Now we being brought known unto her, after once we were acquainted, and acquainted, we were sooner than ourselves expected, she continually almost *haunted* us. *Sidney*.

I do *haunt* thee in the battle thus, Because some tell me that thou art a king. *Shakspeare*.

She this dangerous forest *haunts*, And in sad accents utters her complaints. *Waller*.

Earth now Secur'd like to heav'n, a seat where gods might dwell,

Or wander with delight, and love to *haunt* Her sacred shades. *Milnes*.

Celestial Venus *haunts* Idalia's groves; Diana Cynthus, Ceres Hybla loves. *Pope*.

2. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to *haunt* my house;

I told you, sir, my daughter is dispos'd of. *Shakspeare*.

Oh, could I see my country-*feat*! There leaning near a gentle brook,

Sleep, or peruse some ancient book; And there in sweet oblivion drown Those cares that *haunt* the court and town. *Swift*.

3. It is eminently used of apparitions or spectres that appear in a particular place.

H A U

Foul spirits *haunt* my resting place,
And ghastly visions break my sleep by night.

Fairfax.

All these the woes of Oedipus have known,
Your fates, your furies, and your haunted town.

Pope.

TO HAUNT. v. n. To be much about;
to appear frequently.

I've charg'd thee not to *haunt* about my doors:
In honest plainness thou hast heard me say,
My daughter's not for thee.

Shakespeare.

Where they most breed and *haunt*, I have ob-
serv'd
The air is delicate.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

HAUNT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Place in which one is frequently found.
We set toils, nets, gins, snares and traps for
beasts and birds in their own *haunts* and walks.

L'Estrange.

To me pertains not, she replies,
To know or care where Cupid flies;
What are his *haunts*, or which his way,
Where he would dwell, or whither stray.

Prior.

A scene where, if a god should call his fight,
A god might gaze and wonder with delight!
Joy touch'd the messenger of heav'n; he stay'd
Entranc'd, and all the blissful *haunts* survey'd.

Pope.

2. Habit of being in a certain place.

The *haunt* you have got about the courts will
one day or another bring your family to beggary.

Arbutnot.

HA'UNTER. n. f. [from *haunt*.] Fre-
quenter; one that is often found in any
place.

The ancient Grecians were an ingenious peo-
ple, of whom the vulgar sort, such as were *haunt-
ers* of theatres, took pleasure in the conceits of
Aristophanes.

Wotton on Education.

O goulds, *haunter* of the woodland green,
Queen of the nether skies!

Dryden.

HA'VOCK. n. f. [*hafeg*, Welsh, devasta-
tion.] Waste; wide and general de-
vastation; merciless destruction.

Having been never used to have any thing of
their own, they make no spare of any thing, but
havock and confusion of all they meet with.

Spenser on Ireland.

Saul made *havock* of the church.
Ye gods! what *havock* does ambition make
Among your works!

Addison's Cato.

The rabbins, to express the great *havock*
which has been made of the Jews, tell us, that
there were such torrents of holy blood shed, as
carried rocks of a hundred yards in circumfe-
rence above three miles into the sea.

Addison.

If it had either air or fuel, it must make a
greater *havock* than any history mentions.

Cheyne.

HA'VOCK. interj. [from the noun.] A
word of encouragement to slaughter.

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry *havock*, kings!

Shakespeare.

At by his side,
Cries *havock*! and lets loose the dogs of war.

Shakespeare.

TO HA'VOCK. v. a. [from the noun.] To
waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

Whatsoever they leave, the foldier spoileth and
havocketh; so that, between both, nothing is left.

Spenser.

See, with what heat these dogs of hell advance,
To waste and *havock* yonder world, which I
So fair and good created!

Milton.

HA'UTBOY. n. f. [*haut* and *bois*, French.]
A wind instrument.

I told John of Gaunt he beat his own name;
for you might have trufs'd him and all his appa-
rel into an eel-skin: the case of a treble *hautboy*
was a mansion for him.

Shakespeare.

Now give the *hautboys* breath; he comes, he
comes,

Dryden.

H A W

HA'UTBOY Strawberry. See **STRAW-
BERRY.**

HAW. n. f. [haz, Saxon.]

1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn.

The seed of the bramble with kernel and *haw*.

Tupper.

Store of *haws* and hips portend cold winters.

Baron's Natural History.

His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns
and his brambles did not bring forth raisins, ra-
ther than *haws* and blackberries.

L'Estrange.

2. An excrescence in the eye.

3. [haz, Saxon; *haw*, a garden, Dan.]

A small piece of ground adjoining to a
house. In Scotland they call it *haugh*.

Upon the *haw* at Plymouth is cut out in the
ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs
in their hands, whom they term *Gog* and *Magog*.

Cowley.

TO HAW. v. n. [perhaps corrupted from
hawk or *back*.] To speak slowly with
frequent intermission and hesitation.

'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little haw-
ming and *hawing* upon't, he agreed to under-
take the job.

L'Estrange.

HAWK. n. f. [*habeg*, Welsh; *hayoc*,
Saxon; *accipiter*, Latin.]

1. A bird of prey, used much anciently
in sport to catch other birds.

Do'st thou love *hawking*? Thou hast *haws*:
will four

Above the morning lark.

Shakespeare.

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to
draw a fair picture, than to cut his *hawk's* meat.

Peckham.

Whence borne on liquid wing
The sounding culver shoots; or where the *hawk*,
High in the beetling cliffs, his airy builds.

Thomson.

2. [*hoch*, Welsh.] An effort to force
phlegm up the throat.

TO HAWK. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds
by means of a hawk.

Ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to *hawk*.

Shakespeare.

One followed study and knowledge, and ano-
ther *hawking* and hunting.

Locke.

He that *haws* at larks and sparrows has no
less sport, though a much less considerable quar-
ry, than he that flies at nobler game.

Locke.

A false Henry is, when Emma *haws*;
With her of tartsels and of lures he talks.

Prior.

2. To fly at; to attack on the wing.

A falcon tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl *haw'd* at and kill'd.

Shakespeare.

Whether upward to the moon they go,
Or dream the winter out in caves below,
Or *hawk* at flies elsewhere, concerns us not to
know.

Dryden.

3. To force up phlegm with a noise.

Come, fit, fit, and a song.—Shall we clap
into't roundly, without *hawking* or spitting, or
saying we are hoarse, which are the only pro-
logues to a bad voice?

Shakespeare.

She complained of a stinking tough phlegm
which she *hawked* up in the mornings.

Wifeman.

Blood, cast out of the throat or windpipe, is
spit out with a *hawking* or small cough; that out
of the gums is spit out without *hawking*, cough-
ing, or vomiting.

Harvey.

4. To sell by proclaiming it in the streets.
[from *beck*, German, a salesman.]

His works were *haw'd* in every street;
But seldom rose above a street.

Swift.

HA'WKED. adj. [from *hawk*.] Formed
like a hawk's bill.

But notes seem comely unto the Moor, an
aquiline or *hawked* one unto the Persian, a large
and prominent nose unto the Roman.

Brown.

H A Y

HA'WKEER. n. f. [from *beck*, German.]

One who sells his wares by proclaim-
ing them in the street.

I saw my labours, which had cost me so much
thought, bawled about by common *hawkeers*,
which I once intended for the consideration of
the greatest person.

Swift.

To grace this honour'd day, the queen pro-
claims,

By herald *hawkeers*, high hercock games:
She summons all her sons; an endless band
Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land.

Pope.

HA'WKWEED. n. f. A plant.

Ox tongue is a species of this plant.

Miller.

HA'WSES. n. f. [of a ship.] Two round
holes under the ship's head or beak,
through which the cables pass when
she is at anchor.

Harris.

HA'WTHORN. n. f. [hæððorn, Saxon.]
A species of medlar; the thorn that
bears haws; the white thorn.

The use to which it is applied in England is to
make hedges: there are two or three varieties of
it about London; but that sort which produces
the smallest leaves is preferable, because its
branches always grow close together.

Miller.

There is a man *haunts* the forest, that abuses
our young plants with carving Rosalind on their
barks; hangs odes upon *hawthorns*, and elegies
on brambles.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

Some in their hands, beside the lance and shield,
The boughs of woodbine or of *hawthorn* beld.

Dryden.

Now *hawthorns* blossom, now the daisies
spring.

Pope.

The *hawthorn* whitens.

Thomson.

HA'WTHORN FLY. n. f. An insect.

The *hawthorn fly* is all black, and not big.

Walters.

HAY. n. f. [hæz, hîz, Sax. *hey*, Dut.]

Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter.

Make *hay* while the sun shines.

Camden.

Make poor men's cattle break their necks;

Set fire on barns and *hay* stacks in the night,

And bid the owners quench them with their
tears.

Shakespeare.

We have heats of dung, and of *hays* and herbs
laid up moist.

Baron.

Or if the earlier season lead
To the tan'd *hay* cock in the mead.

Milton.

Bring them for food sweet boughs and others
cut,

Nor all the winter long thy *hay* rick shut.

May's Virgil.

Some turners turn long and slender sprigs of
ivory, as small as an *hay* stalk.

Alcum.

By some *hay* cock, or some shady thorn,
He bids his beads both even long and moon.

Dryden.

The best manure for meadows is the bottom of
hay mows and *hay* stacks.

Mortimer.

Hay and oats, in the management of a groom,
will make all.

Swift.

TO DANCE THE HAY. To dance in a ring;
probably from dancing round a *hay*
cock.

I will play on the tabor to the worthies,
And let them *dance the hay*.

Shakespeare.

This made think on the hearth they see,
When fires well nigh consumed be,

There dancing *hays* by two and three,
Just as your fancy casts them.

Drayton.

The gum and glass'ning, which with set
And study'd method, in each part

Hangs down,
Looks just as if that day

Snails there had crawl'd the *hay*.

Swetling.

HAY. n. f. [from *baie*, French, a hedge.]
A net which encloses the haunt of an
animal.

Coneys are destroyed by *hays*, curs, spaniels,
or tumblers, bred up for that purpose.

Mortimer.

HA'YMAKER. *n. f.* [*hay* and *make*.]

One employed in drying grafs for hay.

As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here, you might enquire of his hay-maker. *Pope to Swift.*

HAZARD. *n. f.* [*bazard*, Fr. *azar*, Spanish; *bafki*, Runick, danger.]

1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die. *Shaksp.*
I will upon all hazards well believe

Thou art my friend, that know'st my tongue to well. *Shaksp.*

Where the mind does not perceive connection, there men's opinions are not the product of judgment, but the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

2. Danger; chance of danger.

We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the Father of all mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath delivered his law unto the world; a law wherein so many things are laid upon, as a light which otherwise would have been buried in darkness, not without the hazard, or rather not with the hazard, but with the certain loss of thousands of souls, most undoubtedly now saved. *Hootkr.*

The hazard I have run to see you here, should inform you that I love not at a common rate. *Dryden.*

Men are led on from one stage of life to another in a condition of the utmost hazard, and yet without the least apprehension of their danger. *Rogers.*

3. A game at dice.

The duke playing at hazard, held in a great many hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold. *Swift.*

HA'ZARD. *v. a.* [*bazarder*, French.]

To expose to chance; to put into danger.

They might, by persisting in the extremity of that opinion, hazard greatly their own estates, and so weaken that part which their places now give. *Hooker.*

It was not in his power to adventure upon his own fortune, or bearing a publick charge to hazard himself against a man of private condition. *Hayward.*

By dealing indifferently mercies to all, you may hazard your own share. *Shaksp.*

TO HA'ZARD. *v. n.*

1. To try the chance.

I pray you tarry; pause a day or two,
Before you hazard; for in chusing wrong,
I lose your company. *Shaksp.*

2. To adventure; to run the danger.

She from her fellow-provinces would go,
Rather than hazard to have you her foe. *Waller.*

HA'ZARDABLE. *adj.* [from *bazard*.]

Venturous; liable to chance.

An *hazardable* determination is, unto fluctuating and indifferent effects, to assign a positive type or period. *Brown.*

HA'ZARDER. *n. f.* [from *bazard*.] He who hazards.

HA'ZARDRY. *n. f.* [from *bazard*.] Temerity; precipitation; rash adventurousness. Obsolete.

Hasty wrath, and headle's hazardry,
Do breed repentance late, and lasting infamy. *Spenser.*

HA'ZARDOUS. *adj.* [*bazardeux*, French, from *bazard*.] Dangerous; exposed to chance.

Grant that our hazardous attempt prove vain,
We feel the worst, secur'd from greater pain. *Dryden.*

HA'ZARDOUSLY. *adv.* [from *bazardeux*.]

With danger or chance.

HAZE. *n. f.* [The etymology unknown.]

Fog; mist.

TO HAZE. *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.

TO HAZE. *v. a.* To fright one. *Ains.*

HAZEL. *n. f.* [*hæpel*, Saxon; *corylus*, Latin.] Nut tree.

The nuts grow in clusters, and are closely joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an outward husk or cup, which opens at the top, and when the fruit is ripe it falls out. The species are hazelnut, cobnut, and filbert. The red and white filberts are mostly esteemed for their fruit. *Miller.*

Kate, like the hazel twig,
Is straight and slender, and as brown in hue
As hazel nuts, and sweeter than the kernels. *Shaksp.*

Her chariot is an empty hazel nut. *Shaksp.*
Why sit we not beneath the grateful shade,
Which hazels, intermix'd with elms, have made? *Dryden.*

There are some from the size of a hazel nut to that of a man's fist. *Woodward.*

HA'ZEL. *adj.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel.

Chuse a warm dry soil, that has a good depth of light hazel mould. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZELLY. *adj.* Of the colour of hazel; of a light brown.

Uplands consist either of sand, gravel, chalk, rock or stone, hazelly loam, clay, or black mould. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZY. *adj.* [from *baze*.] Dark; foggy; misty.

Our clearest day here is misty and hazy; we see not far, and what we do see is in a bad light. *Burner's Theory.*

Oft engender'd by the hazy north,
Myriads on myriads, insect armies wait. *Thomson.*

HE. *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them*. [*hy*, Dutch; *he*, Saxon. It seems to have borrowed the plural from *hir*, plural *dar*, dative *dirum*.]

1. The man that was named before.

All the conspirators, save only *he*,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar. *Shaksp.*
It much you note *him*,

You shall offend *him*, and increase his passion;
Feed and regard *him* not. *Shaksp.*

I am weary of this moon; would *he* would change. *Shaksp.*

Adam spoke;

So cheer'd *he* his fair spouse, and she was cheer'd. *Milton.*

When Adam wak'd, *he* on his side
Leaning half rais'd hung over her. *Milton.*
Thus talking, hand in hand along *they* pass'd
On to their blissful bow'rs. *Milton.*

Him first, *him* last, *him* midst. *Milton.*

2. The man; the person. It sometimes stands without reference to any foregoing word.

He is never poor
That little hath, but *he* that much desires. *Daniel.*

3. Man, or male being.

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any *he* that utters them. *Shaksp.*
I stand to answer thee, or any *he* the proudeth
of thy sort. *Shaksp.*

Tros and his race the sculptor shall employ,
And *he* the god who built the walls of Troy. *Dryden.*

4. Male: as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat. It is used where the male and female have not different denominations.

The *he's* in birds have the fairest feathers. *Bacon.*

5. In the last two senses *he* is rather a noun than pronoun.

HEAD. *n. f.* [*heapob*, *heapb*, Saxon; *hoofd*, Dutch; *beved*, old English, whence by contraction *head*.]

1. The part of the animal that contains

the brain, or the organ of sensation and seat of thought.

Vein healing vesper, and head purging dill. *Spenser.*

Over head up-grew

Insufferable height of lustiest shade. *Milton.*

The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy head. *Dryden.*

I could still have offers, that some who held their heads higher, would be glad to accept. *Swift.*

2. Person as exposed to any danger or penalty.

What he gets more of her than sharp words,
let it lie on my head. *Shaksp.*

Who of all ages to succeed, but feeling
The evil on him brought by me, will curse
My head? ill fare our ancestor impure. *Milton.*

3. **HEAD and Ears.** The whole person.

In jingling times well fortified and strong,
He fights intrench'd o'er head and ears in song. *Granville.*

4. Denomination of any animals.

When Innocent desired the marquis of Carpio to furnish thirty thousand head of swine, he could not spare them; but thirty thousand lawyers he had at his service. *Adison.*

The tax upon pasturage was raised according to a certain rate per head upon cattle. *Arbutnot.*

5. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate; leader; commander.

For their commons, there is little danger from them, except it be where they have great and potent heads. *Bacon.*

Your head I him appoint;
And by myself have sworn, to him shall bow
All knees in heav'n, and shall confess him lord. *Milton.*

The heads of the chief sects of philosophy, as Thales, Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did consent to this tradition. *Tillotson.*

6. Place of honour; the first place.

Notwithstanding all the justices had taken their places upon the bench, they made room for the old knight at the head of them. *Adison.*

7. Place of command.

An army of fourscore thousand troops, with the duke of Marlborough at the head of them, could do nothing. *Adison on the War.*

8. Countenance; presence.

Richard not far from hence hath hid his head. *Shaksp.*

With Cain go wander through the shade of night,
And never shew thy head by day or light. *Shaksp.*

Ere to-morrow's sun shall shew his head. *Dryden.*

9. Understanding; faculties of the mind; commonly in a ludicrous sense.

The wenches laid their heads together. *L'Estrange.*

A fox and a goat went down a well to drink; the goat fell to hunting which way to get back; Oh, says Reynard, never trouble your head, but leave that to me. *L'Estrange.*

Work with all the ease and speed you can, without breaking your head, and being to very industrious in hasting scurples. *Dryden.*

The lazy and inconsiderate took up their notions by chance, without much bearing their heads about them. *Locke.*

If a man shews that he has no religion, why should we think that he beats his head, and troubles himself to examine the grounds of this or that doctrine? *Locke.*

When in ordinary discourse we say a man has a fine head, we express ourselves metaphorically, and speak in relation to his understanding; and when we say of a woman she has a fine head, we speak only in relation to her comode. *Adison.*

We laid our heads together, to consider what grievances the nation had suffered under king George. *Adison.*

10. Face; front; forepart.

The gathering croud pursues;
The ravishers turn *head*, the fight renews. *Dryd.*

11. Resistance; hostile opposition.

Then made he *head* against his enemies,
And Hymner flew. *Fairy Queen.*
Sometimes hath Henry Bolingbroke made
head against my power. *Shakspeare.*

Two valiant gentlemen making *head* against
them, seconded by half a dozen more, made
forty run away. *Raleigh.*

Sin having depraved his judgement, and got
possession of his will, there is no other principle
left him naturally, by which he can make *head*
against it. *South.*

12. Spontaneous resolution.

The bordering wars in this kingdom were
made altogether by voluntaries, upon their own
head, without any pay or commission from the
state. *Druides.*

13. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known.

It was a buck of the first *head*. *Shakspeare.*
The buck is called the fifth year a buck of
the first *head*. *Shakspeare.*

14. Individual. It is used in numbers or computation.

If there be six millions of people, then there
is about four acres for every *head*. *Gravett.*

15. The top of any thing bigger than the rest.

His spear's *head* weighed six hundred shekels
of iron. *1 Samuel.*

As high
As his proud *head* is rais'd towards the sky,
So low tow'rd's hell his roots descend. *Denham.*
Trees, which have large and spreading *heads*,
would lie with their branches up in the water.
Woodward.

If the buds are made our food, they are
called *heads* or tops; so *heads* of asparagus or
artichokes. *Watts.*

Head is an equivocal term; for it signifies the
head of a nail, or of a pin, as well as of an ani-
mal. *Watts.*

16. The forepart of any thing, as of a ship.

By galleys with brazen *heads* the might trans-
port over Indus at once three hundred thousand
soldiers. *Raleigh.*

His galleys moor;
Their *heads* are turn'd to sea, their stems to shore.
Dryden.

17. That which rises on the top.

Let it stand in a tub four or five days before
it be put into the cask, stirring it twice a-day,
and beating down the *head* or yeast into it.
Mortimer.

18. The blade of an axe.

A man fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut
down the tree, and the *head* slippeth from the
belve. *Deuteronomy.*

19. Upper part of a bed.

Israel bowed upon the bed's *head*. *Genesis.*

20. The brain.

As eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And turn their *heads* to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

21. Dress of the head.

Ladies think they gain a point when they
have teased their husbands to buy them a laced
head, or a fine petticoat. *Swift.*

22. Principal topick of discourse.

These *heads* are of a mixed order, and we
propose only such as belong to the natural world.
Burnet's Theory.

'Tis our great interest, and duty, to satisfy
ourselves on this *head*, upon which our whole
conduct depends. *Atterbury.*

23. Source of a stream.

It is the glory of God to give; his very na-
ture delighteth in it: his mercies in the current,
through which they would pass, may be dried
up, but at the *head* they never fail. *Hosier.*

The current by Gaza is but a small stream,
rising between it and the Red Sea, whose *head*
from Gaza is little more than twenty English
miles. *Raleigh's History.*

Some did the song, and some the choir main-
tain,
Beneath a laurel shade, where mighty Po
Mounts up to woods above, and hides his *head*
below. *Dryden.*

24. Crisis; pitch.

The indisposition which has long hung upon
me, is at last grown to such a *head*, that it must
quickly make an end of me, or of itself. *Addis.*

25. Power; influence; force; strength; dominion.

Within her breast though calm, her breast
though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got *head*, and rais'd
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

26. Body; conflux.

People under command chuse to consult, and
after to march in order; and rebels, contrariwise,
run upon an *head* together in confusion. *Bacon.*
A mighty and a fearful *head* they are,
As ever offer'd fool play in a state. *Shakspeare.*

Far in the marches here we heard you were,
Making another *head* to fight again. *Shakspeare.*
Let all this wicked crew gather
Their forces to one *head*. *Ben Jonson.*

27. Power; armed force.

My lord, my lord, the French have gather'd
head. *Shakspeare.*
At sixteen years,
When Tarquin made a *head* for Rome, he fought
Beyond the mark of others. *Shakspeare.*

28. Liberty in running a horse.

He gave his able horse the *head*,
And bounding forward struck his agile heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel-head. *Shakspeare.*

29. Licence; freedom from restraint; a metaphor from horsemanship.

God will not admit of the passionate man's
apology, that he has so long given his unruly
passions their *head*, that he cannot now govern
nor controul them. *South.*

30. It is very improperly applied to roots.

How turneps hide their swelling *heads* below,
And how the cloving coleworts upwards grow.
Gay.

31. HEAD and Shoulders. By force; violently.

People that hit upon a thought that tickles
them, will be still bringing it in by *head* and
shoulders, over and over, in several companies.
L'Estrange.

They bring in every figure of speech, *head*
and *shoulders*, by main force, in spite of nature
and their subject. *Felton.*

HEAD. adj. Chief; principal: as, the head workman; the head inn.

The horse made their escape to Winchester,
the *head* quarters. *Clarendon.*

To HEAD. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern.

Abas, who seem'd our friend, is either fled,
Or, what we fear, our enemies does *head*. *Dryd.*
Nor is what has been said of princes less true
of all other governors, from him that *heads* an
army to him that is master of a family, or of
one single servant. *South.*

This lord had *headed* his appointed hands,
In firm allegiance to his king's commands.
Prior.

2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head.

If you *head* and hang all that offend that way
but for ten years together, you'll be glad to give
out a commission for more *heads*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part.

Headed with slits and feathers bloody dy'd,
Arrows the Indians in their quivers hide. *Fairy Queen.*

Of cornel-wood a spear upright,
Headed with piercing steel, and polish'd bright.
Dryden.

4. To lop trees.

You must disbranch them, leaving only the
summit entire: it may be necessary to *head* them
too. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADACH. n. f. [head and ach.] Pain in the head.

From the cruel *headach*
Riches do not preserve. *Sidney.*
Nothing more exposes to *headachs*, colds,
catarrhs, and coughs, than keeping the head
warm. *Locke.*
In the *headach* he orders the opening of the
vein of the forehead. *Arbutnot.*
At some dear idle time,
Not plagu'd with *headachs*, or the want of rhyme.
Pope.

HE'AD BAND. n. f. [head and band.]

1. A fillet for the head; a topknot.

The Lord will take away the bonnets, and
the *headbands*. *Isaiah.*

2. The band at each end of a book.

HE'AD BOROUGH. n. f. [head and borough.] A constable; a subordinate constable.

Here lies John Dod, a servant of God, to whom
he is gone,
Father or mother, sister or brother, he never
knew none;
A *headborough* and a constable, a man of fame,
The gift of his house, and last of his name.
Camden.

This none are able to break thorough,
Until they're freed by *head* of borough. *Hudibras.*

HE'ADDRESS. n. f. [head and dress.]

1. The covering of a woman's head.

There is not so variable a thing in nature as a
lady's *headdress*: I have known it rise and fall.
Addison.

If ere with airy horns I planted *heads*,
Or discompos'd the *headdresses* of a pride. *Pope.*

2. Anything resembling a headdress, and prominent on the head.

Among birds the males very often appear in
a most beautiful *headdress*, whether it be a crest,
a comb, a tuft of feathers, or a natural little
plume, crested like a kind of pinnacle on the
very top of the head. *Shakspeare.*

HE'ADER. n. f. [from head.]

1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.

2. The first brick in the angle.

If the *header* of one side of the wall is toothed
as much as the stretcher on the outside, it would
be a stronger toothing, and the joints of the
headers of one side would be in the middle of
the *headers* of the course they lie upon of the
other side. *Mason.*

HE'ADGARGLE. n. f. [head and gargle.]

A disease, I suppose, in cattle.
For the *headgargle* give powder of fenugreek.
Mortimer.

HE'ADINESS. n. f. [from heady.] Hurry; rashness; stubbornness; precipitation; obstinacy.

If any will rashly *blame* such his choice of
old and unwonted words, him may I more justly
blame and condemn, either of witless *headiness*
in judging, or of headless *headiness* in condemn-
ing. *Spenser.*

HE'ADLAND. n. f. [head and land.]

1. Promontory; cape.

An heroic play ought to be an imitation of
an heroic poem, and consequently love and
valour ought to be the subject of it: both these
sir William Davenant began to shadow; but it
was so as discoverers draw their maps with
headlands and promontories. *Dryden.*

2. Ground under hedges.

Now down with the grafts upon *headlands* about,
That groweth in shadow to rank and to rout.

Tupper.

HE'ADLESS. *adj.* [from *head*.]

1. Without a head; beheaded.

His shining helmet he 'gan soon unlace,
And left his *headless* body bleeding at the place.

Spenser.

Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood,
I would remove these tedious stumbling blocks,
And smooth my way upon their *headless* necks.

Shakespeare.

On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A *headless* carcase, and a nameless thing. *Denham.*
Prickly stubs, instead of trees, are found;
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

2. Without a chief.

They rested not until they had made the em-
pire stand *headless* about seventeen years.

Raleigh.

3. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant;
wanting intellects: perhaps for *headless*.

Him may I more justly blame and condemn,
either of witless headiness in judging, or of *head-*
less hardness in condemning. *Spenser.*

HE'ADLONG. *adj.*

1. Steep; precipitous.

2. Rash; thoughtless.

3. Sudden; precipitate.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour,
which many examples having taught them, never
lost his place, 'till it came to a *headlong* over-
throw. *Sidney.*

HE'ADLONG. *adv.* [from *head* and *long*.]1. With the head foremost. It is often
doubtful whether this word be adjective
or adverb.

I'll look no more,
Left my brain turn, and the deficient sight
Topple down *headlong*. *Shakespeare.*

Who, while he steering view'd the stars, and
bore

His course from Africk to the Luthish shore,
Fell *headlong* down. *Dryden.*

Headlong from thence the glowing fury springs,
And o'er the Theban palace spreads her wings.

Pope.

2. Rashly; without thought; precipi-
tately.

To give Ahab such warning as might infalli-
bly have prevented his destruction, was esteemed
by him evil; and to push him on *headlong* into
it, because he was fond of it, was accounted good.

South.

Some ask for envi'd pow'r, which publick hate
Pursues, and hurries *headlong* to their fate,
Down go the titles. *Dryden.*

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

Unhappy offspring of my teeming womb!
Dragg'd *headlong* from thy cradle to thy tomb.

Dryden.

4. It is very negligently used by *Shak-*
spears.

Hence will I drag thee *headlong* by the heels,
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave. *Shaksp.*

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT. *n. f.* [from *head*, *mould*,
and *shot*.] This is when the sutures of
the skull, generally the coronal, ride;
that is, have their edges shot over one
another; which is frequent in infants,
and occasions convulsions and death.

Quincy.

HE'ADPIECE. *n. f.* [from *head* and *piece*.]

1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion.

I pulled off my *headpiece*, and humbly en-
treated her pardon, or knowledge why she was
cruel. *Sidney.*

The word is giv'n; with eager speed they lace
The shining *headpiece*, and the shield embrace.

Dryden.

A reason for this fiction of the one-eyed

Cyclops, was their wearing a *headpiece*, or martial
visor, that had but one sight. *Brown.*

This champion will not come into the field,
before his great blunderbuss can be got ready,
his old rusty breakfast scoured, and his cracked
headpiece mended. *Swift.*

2. Understanding; force of mind.

'Tis done by some severals
Of *headpiece* extraordinary, lower messes
Perchance are to this business purblind. *Shaksp.*

Eumenes had the best *headpiece* of all Alexan-
der's captains. *Prideaux.*

HE'ADQUARTERS. *n. f.* [from *head* and *quar-*
ters.] The place of general rendezvous,
or lodgment for soldiers. This is pro-
perly two words.

Those spirits, posted upon the out-guards, im-
mediately scour off to the brain, which is the
headquarters, or office of intelligence, and there
they make their report. *Collier.*

HE'ADSHIP. *n. f.* [from *head*.] Dignity;
authority; chief place.HE'ADSMAN. *n. f.* [from *head* and *man*.] Exe-
cutioner; one that cuts off heads.

Rods broke on our associates bleeding backs,
And *headsmen* lab'ring 'till they blunt their ax?

Dryden.

HE'ADSTALL. *n. f.* [from *head* and *stall*.] Part
of the bridle that covers the head.

His horse, with a half-cheek'd bit, and a
headstall of sheep's leather, which being restrain-
ed to keep him from stumbling, hath been often
built, and now repaired with knots. *Shaksp.*

HE'ADSTONE. *n. f.* [from *head* and *stone*.]
The first or capital stone.

The stone, which the builders refused, is be-
come the *headstone*. *Psalms.*

HE'ADSTRONG. *adj.* [from *head* and *strong*.]
Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable;

resolute to run his own way; as a horse
whose head cannot be held in.

An example, for *headstrong* and inconsiderate
zeal, no less fearful than Achitophel for proud
and irreligious wisdom. *Hooker.*

How now, my *headstrong*! where have you
been gadding?

—Where I have learnt me to repent the sin
Of disobedient opposition. *Shaksp.*

But such a *headstrong* potent fault it is,
That it but mocks reproach. *Shaksp.*

He ill aspires to rule
Cities of men or *headstrong* multitudes,

Subject himself to anarchy within. *Milton.*

There's no opposing the torrent of a *headstrong*
multitude. *L'Estrange.*

Now let the *headstrong* boy my will controul:
Virtue's no slave of man; no sex confines the
soul.

I, for myself, th' imperial seat will gain,
And he shall wait my leisure for his reign. *Dryd.*

Your father's folly took a *headstrong* course;
But I'll rule yours, and teach you love by force.

Dryden.

Can we forget how the mad *headstrong* rout
Defy'd their prince to arms, nor made account

Of faith or duty, or allegiance sworn? *Philips.*

I'll try if yet I can reduce to reason
This *headstrong* youth, and make him spurn at
Cato. *Addison.*

You'll be both judge and party: I am sorry
thou discover'st so much of thy *headstrong*
humour. *Arbutnot.*

HE'ADWORKMAN. *n. f.* [from *head*, *work*, and
man.] The foreman, or chief servant
over the rest. Properly two words.

Can Wood be otherwise regarded than as the
mechanick, the *headworkman*, to prepare furnace
and stamps? *Swift.*

HE'ADY. *adj.* [from *head*.]1. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent;
ungovernable; hurried on with passion.

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet the cool and temperate wind of grace

O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds
Of heady murther, spoil, and villany. *Shaksp.*

I am advised what I say:
Neither disturb'd with the effect of wine,
Nor, *heady* rash, provok'd with raging ire;
Albeit my wrongs might make one wiser mad.

Shaksp.

I'll forbear,
And am fall'n out with my more *heady* will,
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit
For the sound man. *Shaksp.*

Wives, the readiest helps
To betray *heady* husbands, rob the easy.

Ben Jonson.

Those only are regarded who are true to their
party; and all the talent required is to be hot,
to be *heady*, to be violent on one side or other.

Temple.

Men, naturally warm and *heady*, are trans-
ported with the greatest flush of good-nature.

Addison.

2. Apt to affect the head.

I was entertained with a sort of wine which
was very *heady*, but otherwise seem'd to be sack.

Boyle.

Since hearty beef and mutton will not do,
Here 's julep-dance, pifan of song and show:
Give you strong sense, the liquor is too *heady*;
You're come to farce, that 's asses milk, already.

Dryden.

Flow, Wellst! flow, like thine inspirer, hee;
Heady, not strong; and foaming, though not full.

Pope.

3. Violent; impetuous.

Never came reformation in a flood
With such a *heady* current scow'ring faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed witfulness
So soon did lose his seat. *Shaksp.*

To HEAL. *v. a.* [from *hælan*, Gothick;
hælan, Saxon; *heelen*, Dutch.]1. To cure a person; to restore from hurt
or sickness.

I will restore health, and *heal* thee of thy
wounds. *Jeremiah.*

Who would not believe that our Saviour *healed*
the sick, and raised the dead, when it was
published by those who themselves often did the
same miracles? *Addison.*

Physicians, by just observations, grow up to an
honourable degree of skill in the art of *healing*.

Harris.

2. To cure a wound or distemper.

Thou hast no *healing* medicines. *Jeremiah.*
A fontanel had been made in the same leg,
which he was forced to *heal* up, by reason of the
pain. *Histories.*

3. To perform the act of making a sore
to cicatrize, after it is cleaned.

After separation of the eschar, I deterged and
healed. *Histories.*

4. To reconcile: as, he *healed* all dissen-
sions.To HEAL. *v. n.* To grow well. Used
of wounds or sores.

Those wounds heal that men do give them-
selves. *Shaksp.*

Abscesses will have a greater or less tendency
to *heal*, as they are higher or lower in the body.

Sharp.

HE'ALER. *n. f.* [from *heal*.] One who
cures or heals.

I will not be an *healer*. *Isaiah.*

HE'ALING. *participial adj.* [from *heal*.]
Mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive;
as, he is of a *healing*, pacifick temper.HEALTH. *n. f.* [from *heal*, Saxon.]

1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness.

Health is the faculty of performing all actions
proper to a human body, in the most perfect
manner. *Quincy.*

Our father is in good *health*, he is yet alive.

Gentili.

- May be he is not well?
Infirmity doth still neglect all office,
Whereto our *Health* is bound. *Shakspeare.*
2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodness;
principle of salvation.
There is no *health* in us. *Common Prayer.*
The best preservative to keep the mind in
Health is the faithful admonition of a friend. *Bacon.*
3. Salvation spiritual and temporal.
My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me,
and art so far from my *health*, and from the
words of my complaint? *Psalms.*
4. Wish of happiness used in drinking.
Come, love and *Health* to all;
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table.
Shakspeare.
He asked leave to begin two *Healths*: the first
was to the king's mistress, and the second to
his wife. *Howell.*
For peace at home, and for the public wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl to Caesar's *health*. *Dryd.*
- HEALTHFUL. *adj.* [*health* and *full*.]
1. Free from sickness.
Adam knew no disease, so long as temperance
from the forbidden fruit secured him: Nature
was his physician, and innocence and abstinence
would have kept him *healthful* to immortality.
South.
2. Well disposed.
Such an exploit have I in hand,
Had you an *healthful* ear to hear it. *Shakspeare.*
3. Wholesome; salubrious.
Many good and *healthful* sites do appear by
habitation and proud, that differ not in soil
from other airs. *Bacon.*
While they pervert pure nature's *healthful* rules
To loathsome sickness; worthily since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves.
Milton.
Our *healthful* food the stomach labours thus,
At first embracing what it straight doth crush.
Dryden.
4. Salutary; productive of salvation.
Pour upon them the *healthful* spirit of thy
grace. *Common Prayer.*
- HEALTHFULLY. *adv.* [*from healthful*.]
1. In health.
2. Wholesomely.
- HEALTHFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from healthful*.]
1. State of being well.
2. Wholesomeness; salubrious qualities.
You have tasted of that cup whereof I have
liberally drank, which I took upon as God's
physick, having that in *healthfulness* which it
wants in pleasure. *King Charles.*
We ventured to make a standard of the *health-*
fulness of the air from the proportion of acute
and epidemical diseases. *Grann.*
To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva ascribe
the *healthfulness* of their air; for as the Alps
surround them on all sides, there would be a
constant stagnation of vapours, did not the north
wind put them in motion. *Addison on Italy.*
- HEALTHILY. *adv.* [*from healthy*.] With-
out sickness or pain.
- HEALTHINESS. *n. f.* [*from healthy*.]
The state of health.
- HEALTHLESS. *adj.* [*from healthy*.]
1. Weak; sickly; infirm.
2. Not conducive to health.
He that spends his time in sports, is like him
whose garment is all made of fringes, and his meat
nothing but sauces; they are *healthless*, change-
able, and useless. *Taylor.*
- HEALTHSOME. *adj.* [*from healthy*.]
Wholesome; salutary. Not used.
Shall I not then be trifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no *healthsome* air breathes in,
And there be strang'd ere my Romeo comes?
Shakspeare.
- HEALTHY. *adj.* [*from healthy*.]
VOL. I.

1. Enjoying health; free from sickness; hale; sound.

The husbandman returns from the field, and
from manuring his ground, strong and *healthy*,
because innocent and laborious. *South.*

Temperance, industry, and a publick spirit,
running through the whole body of the people
in Holland, hath preferred an infant common-
wealth of a sickly constitution, through so many
dangers, as a much more *healthy* one could never
have struggled against without those advantages.
Swift.

Air and exercise contribute to make the animal
healthy. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Conducive to health; wholesome.

Gardening or husbandry, and working in
wood, are fit and *healthy* recreations for a man
of study or business. *Locke.*

HEAM. *n. f.* In beasts, the same as the
afterbirth in women.

HEAP. *n. f.* [*heap*, Saxon; *hoop*, Dutch
and Scottish.]

1. Many single things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation.

The way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges,
In *heaps* and piles of ruin. *Shakspeare.*

The dead were fallen down by *heaps*, one upon
another. *Wisd.*

Huge *heaps* of slain around the body rise. *Dryd.*
Venice in its first beginnings had only a
few *heaps* of earth for its dominions. *Addison.*

'Tis one thing, only as a *heap* is one. *Blackmore.*

2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble.

A cruel tyranny; a *heap* of vassals and slaves,
no freemen, no inheritance, no ship or ancient
families. *Bacon.*

3. Clutter; number driven together.

An universal cry resounds aloud;
The sailors run in *heaps*, a helpless crowd. *Dryd.*

20 HEAP. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together.

Heap on wood, kindle the fire. *Ezekiel.*

2. To accumulate; to lay up.

Though the wicked *heap* up silver as the dust,
and timent as the clay; but the just shall put it
on, and the innocent shall divide the silver. *Job.*

How great the credit was, wherein that oracle
was preserved, may be gathered from the vast
riches which were there *heaped* up from the
offerings of all the Grecian nations. *Temple.*

They who will make profession of painting,
must *heap* up treasures out of their reading, and
there will find many wonderful means of raising
themselves above others. *Dryden.*

3. To add to something else.

For those of old,
And the late dignities *heap'd* up to them,
We rest your hermits. *Shakspeare.*

HEAPER. *n. f.* [*from heap*.] One that
makes piles or heaps.

HEAPY. *adj.* [*from heap*.] Lying in
heaps.

Where a dim gleam the paly lantern throws
O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbish grows.
Gay.

Scarce his head
Rais'd o'er the *heapy* wreath, the branching elk
Lies dumb'ring fullen in the white abyss.
Thomson.

TO HEAR. *v. n.* [*hýpan*, Saxon; *hooren*,
Dutch.]

1. To enjoy the sense by which sounds are distinguished.

Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of
the external air, which, being gathered by the
external ear, beats, as is supposed, upon the
membrana tympani, which moves the four little
bones in the tympanum: in like manner as it
is beat by the external air, these little bones
move the internal air which is in the tympanum

and vestibulum; which internal air makes an
impression upon the auditory nerve in the laby-
rinth and cochlea, according as it is moved by
the little bones in the tympanum: so that, ac-
cording to the various reflexions of the external
air, the internal air makes various impressions
upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of
hearing; and these different impressions repre-
sent different sounds. *Quincy.*

The object of *hearing* is sound, whose variety
is so great, that it brings in admirable store of
intelligence. *Holder.*

Princes cannot see far with their own eyes,
nor *hear* with their own ears. *Temple.*

2. To listen; to hearken: as, he heard with great attention.

So spake our mother Eve, and Adam *heard*,
Well-pleas'd, but answer'd not. *Milton.*

Great laughter was in *heav'n*,
And looking down, to see the hubbub *strange*,
And *hear* the din. *Milton.*

3. To be told; to have an account: with of.

I have *heard* by many of this man. *Acts.*
I was bowed down at the *hearing* of it; I was
dismayed at the feeling of it. *Hofea.*

Hear of such a crime
As tragick poets, since the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd. *Pope's Juvenal.*

This, of eldest parents, leaves us more in the
dark, who, by divine institution, has a right to
civil power, than those who never *heard* any
thing at all of heir or descent. *Locke.*

TO HEAR. *v. n.*

1. To perceive by the ear.

The trumpeters and fingers were as one sound
to be *heard* in praising the Lord. *2 Chronicles.*
And sure he *heard* me, but he would not *hear*.
Dryden.

2. To give an audience, or allowance to speak.

He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning
the faith in Christ. *Acts.*
I must beg the forbearance of censure, 'till I
have been *heard* out in the sequel of this dis-
course. *Locke.*

3. To attend; to listen to; to obey.

A scurrilous *hearth* not rebuke. *Proverbs.*
Hear the word at my mouth, and give them
warning from me. *Ezekiel.*

To-day if ye will *hear* his voice, harden not
your hearts. *Hebrews.*

4. To attend favourably.

They think they shall be *heard* for their much
speaking. *Matthew.*
Since 'tis your command, what you so well
Are pleas'd to *hear*, I cannot grieve to tell. *Dunk.*

The goddess *heard*. *Pope.*

5. To try; to attend judiciously.

Hear the causes, and judge righteously. *Deut.*

6. To attend, as to one speaking.

On earth
Who against faith or conscience can be *heard*?
Infallible? *Milton.*

7. To acknowledge a title. A Latin phrase.

Or *hear'st* thou rather pure ethereal stream,
Whose fountain who shall tell? *Milton.*
Hear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth? *Prior.*

HEARD signifies a keeper, and is some-
times initial; as *beard-beart*, a glorious
keeper: sometimes final, as *cynheard*,
a royal keeper. *Gibson's Camden.* It
is now written *berd*: as, *cowheard*, a cow-
keeper; *hýnd*, Saxon.

HEARER. *n. f.* [*from hear*.]

1. One who hears.

And to was the dulled withal, that we could
come so near as to hear her speeches, and yet she
not perceive the *hearers* of her lamentation. *Silvius.*

St. John and St. Matthew, which have re-
corded these sermons, *heard* them; and being

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hearers, did think themselves as well respected as the pharisees. *Hooker.*

Words, be they never so few, are too many, when they benefit not the *hearer*. *Hooker.*

The *hearers* will shed tears

And say, Alas! it was a piteous deed! *Shaksp.*

Tell thou the lamentable fall of me,

And send the *hearers* weeping to their beds. *Shaksp.*

2. One who attends to any doctrine or discourse orally delivered by another: as, the *hearers* of the gospel.

3. One of a collected audience.

Plays in themselves have neither hopes nor fears;

Their fate is only in their *hearers* ears. *Ben Jonson.*

Her *hearers* had no share
In all she spoke, except to stare. *Swift.*

HE'ARING. *n. f.* [from *hear*.]

1. The sense by which sounds are perceived.

Bees are called with sound upon brass, and therefore they have *hearing*. *Baron's Nat. Hist.*

2. Audience.

The French ambassador upon that instant
Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come
To give him *hearing*. *Shaksp.*

3. Judicial trial.

Agrippa and Bernice entered into the place
of *hearing*. *Acts.*

The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits of the cause, or to bring it to another *hearing* before some other court. *Dryden.*

Those of different principles may be betrayed to give you a fair *hearing*, and to know what you have to say for yourself. *Addison.*

4. Note by the ear; reach of the ear.

If we profess as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and profess it in the *hearing* of men; charity is prone to hear all things, and therefore charitable men are likely to think we do so. *Hooker.*

In our *hearing* the king charged thee, beware that none touch Absalom. *2 Sam.*

You have been talked of since your travels much,

And that in Hamlet's *hearing*, for a quality
Wherein they say you shine. *Shaksp.*

The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*. *L'Estrange.*

TO HE'ARKEN. *v. n.* [hearkenian, Sax.]

1. To listen; to listen eagerly or curiously.

The youngest daughter, whom you *hearken* for,
Her father keeps from excess of suitors. *Shaksp.*
He *hearkens* after prophecies and dreams. *Shaksp.*

They do me too much injury,
That ever said I *hearken'd* for your death:

If it were so, I might have let alone
Th' insulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shaksp.*

The gaping three-mouth'd dog forgets to snarl,
The furies *hearken* and their snakes uncurl. *Dryden.*

Louder and yet more loud I hear the alarms
Of human cries:

I mount the terras, thence the town survey,
And *hearken* what the fruitful fountains convey. *Dryden.*

He who makes much necessary, will want much; and, wearied with the difficulty of the attainment, will *hearken* after any expedient that offers to shorten his way to it. *Rogers.*

2. To attend; to pay regard.

Hearken unto me thou son of Zippor. *Numb.*
Those who put passion in the place of reason, neither use their own, nor *hearken* to other people's reason; any farther than it suits their humour. *Locke.*

There's not a blessing individuals find,
But some way leads and *hearken* to the kind. *Pope.*

HE'ARKENER. *n. f.* [from *hearken*.]

Listener; one that *hearkens*.

HE'ARSAY. *n. f.* [*hear* and *say*.] Report; rumour; what is not known otherwise than by account from others.

For prey these shepherds two he took,
Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend
With *hearsay* pictures, or a window look. *Shaksp.*
He affirms by *hearsay*, that some giants saved themselves upon the mountain Bavis in Armenia. *Raleigh's History.*

All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him, publish every blot in his life, and depend upon *hearsay* to defame him. *Addison.*

HEARSE. *n. f.* [Of unknown etymology.] See HERSE.

1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.

2. A temporary monument set over a grave.

To add to your laments
Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's *hearse*,
I must inform you of a dismal sight. *Shaksp.*

HEART. *n. f.* [heorte, Saxon; hertz, German.]

1. The muscle which, by its contraction and dilatation, propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion.

2. It is supposed in popular language to be the seat sometimes of courage, sometimes of affection, sometimes of honesty, or baseness.

He with providence and courage so pass'd over all, that the mother took such spiteful grief at it, that her *heart* brake withal, and she died. *Sidney.*

Thou would'st have left thy dearest *heart* blood there,

Rather than made that savage duke thine heir,
And disinherited thine only son. *Shaksp.*

Snakes in my *heart* blood warm'd, that sting my *heart*. *Shaksp.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the use of arms,
Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;
Then reason wills our *hearts* should be as good. *Shaksp.*

I thank you for my venison, master Shallow.
—Master Page, much good do it your good *heart*. *Shaksp.*

But sense the brain doth lodge the powers of sense,

How makes it in the *heart* those passions spring?

The mutual love, the kind intelligence
'Twixt *heart* and brain, this sympathy doth bring. *Davies.*

We all set our *hearts* at rest, since whatever comes from above is for the best. *L'Estrange.*

The only true zeal is that which is guided by a good light in the head, and that which consists of good and innocent affections in the *heart*. *Spence.*

Prest with *heart* corroding grief and years,
To the gay court a rural shed prefers. *Pope.*

3. The chief part; the vital part; the vigorous or efficacious part.

Barley being steeped in water, and turned upon a dry floor, will sprout half an inch; and if it be let alone, much more, until the *heart* be out. *Bacon.*

4. The inner part of any thing.

Some Englishmen did with great danger pass by water into the *heart* of the country. *Aker.*

The king's forces are employed in appeasing disorders more near the *heart* of the kingdom. *Hayward.*

Generally the inside or *heart* of trees is harder than the outward parts. *Boyle.*

Here in the *heart* of all the town I'll stay,
And timely succour where it wants convey. *Dryden.*

If the foundation be bad, provide good piles made of *heart* of oak, such as will reach ground. *Addison.*

5. Person; character. Used with respect to courage or kindness.

The king's a bawcock, and a *heart* of gold,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shaksp.*

Hey, my *hearts*; cheerly my *hearts*. *Shaksp.*
What says my *heart* of elder? Ha! is he dead? *Shaksp.*

6. Courage; spirit.

If it please you to make his fortune known, I will after take *heart* again to go on with his falsehood. *Sidney.*

There did other like unhappy accidents happen out of England, which gave *heart* and good opportunity to them to regain their old possessions. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Wide was the wound; and a large lukewarm blood,

Red as the rose, thence gushed grievously,
That when the pannon spy'd the streaming blood,
Gave him great *heart* and hope of victory. *Fairy Queen.*

Eve, recover *heart*, reply'd. *Milton.*

Having left that city well provided, and in good *heart*, his majesty removed with his little army to Bewdley. *Clarendon.*

Finding that it did them no hurt, they took *heart* upon 't, went up to 't, and viewed it. *L'Estrange.*

The expelled nations take *heart*, and when they fly from one country invade another. *Temple.*

7. Seat of love.

Ah! what awaits it me the flocks to keep,
Who lost my *heart*, while I prefer'd my sheep! *Pope.*

8. Affection; inclination.

Josh perceived that the king's *heart* was towards Absalom. *2 Sam.*

Means how to feel, and learn each other's *hearts*,
By th' about's Bill of Westminster is found. *Daniel.*

Nor set thy *heart*,
Thus over-fond, on that which is not thine. *Milton.*

'Tis well to be tender; but to set the *heart* too much upon any thing is what we cannot justify. *L'Estrange.*

A friend makes me a feast, and sets all before me; but I set my *heart* upon one dish alone, and if that happen to be thrown down, I turn all the rest. *Temple.*

Then mixing powerful herbs with magic art,
She chang'd his form who could not change his *heart*. *Dryden.*

What did I not, her stubborn *heart* to gain?
But all my vows were answer'd with disdain. *Dryden.*

9. Memory: though *South* seems to distinguish.

Whoever was attained to, concerning God and his working in nature, the same was delivered over by *heart* and tradition from wise men to a posterity equally zealous. *Raleigh.*

We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting it by *heart*; for it is the memory that must transmit it to the *heart*; and it is in vain to expect that the *heart* should keep its hold of any truth, when the memory has let it go. *South.*

Shall I in London act this idle part?
Compulsing fangs for fools to get by *heart*. *Pope.*

10. Good-will; ardour of zeal. To take to *heart* any thing, is to be zealous or solicitous or ardent about it.

If he take not their causes to *heart*, how should there be but in them frozen coldness, when his affections seem benumbed, from whom theirs should take fire? *Hooker.*

If he would take the business to *heart*, and deal in it effectually, it would succeed well. *Bacon.*

The lady marchioness of Heisterd engaged her husband to take this business to *heart*. *Clarendon.*

Amongst those, who took it most to *heart*, for John Stowell was the chief. *Clarendon.*

Every prudent and honest man would join himself to that side which had the good of their country most at heart. *Addison.*

Learned men have been now a long time searching after the happy country from which our first parents were exiled: if they can find it, with all my heart. *Woodward.*

I would not be sorry to find the presbyterians mistaken in this point, which they have most at heart. *Swift.*

What I have most at heart is, that some method should be thought on for ascertaining and fixing our language. *Swift.*

11. Passions; anxiety; concern.

Set your heart at rest;

The fairy land buys not the child of me. *Shaksp.*

12. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.

Michal saw king David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and she despised him in her heart. *2 Sam.*

The next generation will in tongue and heart, and every way else, become English; so as there will be no difference or distinction, but the Irish sea, betwixt us. *Davies.*

Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and hand. *King Charles.*

Would you have him open his heart to you, and ask your advice, you must begin to do so with him first. *Locke.*

Men, some to pleasure, some to business take: But every woman is, at heart, a rake. *Pope.*

13. Disposition of mind.

Doing all things with so pretty a grace, that it seemed ignorance could not make him do amiss, because he had a heart to do well. *Sidney.*

14. The heart is considered as the seat of tenderness: a hard heart therefore is cruelty.

I've seen thee stern, and thou hast oft beheld Heart hardening spectacles. *Shaksp.*

Such iron hearts we are, and such The base barbarity of human kind. *Rowe.*

15. To find in the HEART. To be not wholly averse.

For my breaking the laws of friendship with you, I could find in my heart to ask you pardon for it, but that your now handling of me gives me reason to confirm my former dealing. *Sidney.*

16. Secret meaning; hidden intention.

I will on with my speech in your praise, And then shew you the heart of my message. *Shaksp.*

17. Conscience; sense of good or ill.

Every man's heart and conscience doth in good or evil, even secretly committed, and known to none but itself, either like or disallow itself. *Hobbes.*

18. Strength; power; vigour; efficacy.

Try whether leaves of trees, swept together, with some chalk and dung mixed, to give them more heart, would not make a good compult. *Bacon.*

That the spent earth may gather heart again, And, better'd by cessation, bear the grain. *Dryd.*

Care must be taken not to plow ground out of heart, because if 'tis in heart, it may be improved by man again. *Mortimer.*

19. Unmoll degree.

This gay charm, Like a right gipsy, hath, at last and loose, Beguill'd me to the very heart of love. *Shaksp.*

20. Life. For my heart seems sometimes to signify, if life was at stake; and sometimes for tenderness.

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate, And could not get him for my heart to do it. *Shaksp.*

I gave it to a youth, A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee: I could not for my heart deny it him. *Shaksp.*

Profoundly still'd in the black art, As English Merin for his heart. *Hudibras.*

21. It is much used in composition for mind, or affection.

HEART-ACH. n. f. [heart and ach.] Sor- row; pang; anguish of mind.

To die—to sleep—

No more; and, by a sleep, to say we end The heart-ach, and the thousand natural shocks That flesh is heir to. *Shaksp.*

HEART-BREAK. n. f. [heart and break.] Overpowering sorrow.

Better a little chiding than a great deal of heart-break. *Shaksp.*

HEART-BREAKER. n. f. A cant name for a woman's curls, supposed to break the heart of all her lovers.

Like Samson's heartbreaker, it grew In time to make a nation rue. *Hudibras.*

HEART-BREAKING. adj. Overpowering with sorrow.

Those piteous plaints and sorrowful sad time, Which late you pour'd forth, as ye did sit Beside the silver springs of Helicon, Making your musick of heart-breaking more. *Spenser.*

HEART-BREAKING. n. f. Overpowering grief.

What greater heart-breaking and confusion can there be to one, than to have all his secret faults laid open, and the sentence of condemnation pass'd upon him? *Hakewill.*

HEART-BURNED. adj. [heart and burn.] Having the heart inflamed.

How tartly that gentleman looks! I never can see him but I am heart-burn'd an hour after. *Shaksp.*

HEART-BURNING. n. f. [heart and burn.]

1. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour.

Fine clean chalk is one of the most noble absorbents, and powerfully corrects and subdues the acrid humours in the stomach: this property renders it very serviceable in the cardialgia, or heart-burning. *Woodward.*

2. Discontent; secret enmity.

In great changes, when right of inheritance is broke, there will remain much heart-burning and discontent among the meaner people. *Swift.*

HEART-DEAR. adj. Sincerely beloved.

The time was, father, that you broke your word,

When you were more endear'd to it than now, When your own Percy, when my heart-dear Harry,

Threw many a northward look to see his father Bring up his powers; but he did long in vain! *Shaksp.*

HEART-EASE. n. f. Quiet; tranquillity.

What infinite heart-ease must kings neglect, That private men enjoy? *Shaksp.*

HEART-EASING. adj. Giving quiet.

But come, thou goddess, fair and free, In heav'n's yelp'd Euphrosyne, And by men heart-easing mirth. *Milton.*

HEART-FELT. adj. Felt in the conscience.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy, The soul's calm sun-shine, and the heart-felt joy, Is virtue's prize. *Pope.*

HEART-FEAS. n. f. A plant with round seeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of a heart of a white colour upon each. *Miller.*

HEART-QUELLING. adj. Conquering the affection.

And let fair Venus, that is queen of love, With her heart-questing son, upon you smile. *Spenser.*

HEART-RENDING. adj. Killing with an- guish.

Heart-rending news, and dreadful to those few Who her resemble, and her steps pursue; That death should licence have to rage among The fair, the wife, the virtuous, and the young! *Waller.*

HEART-ROBBING. adj. Ecclatick; de- priving of thought. Obsolete.

Sweet is thy virtue, as thyself sweet art; For when on me thou thinkest, late in sadness, A melting pleasure ran through every part, And me revived with heart-robbing gladness. *Spenser.*

HEART-SICK. adj.

1. Pained in mind.

If we be heart-sick or afflicted with an uncertain soul, then we are true desiers of relief and mercy. *Taylor.*

2. Mortally ill; hurt in the heart.

Good Romeo hide thyself. —Not I, unless the breach of heart-sick groans Mist like, infold me from the search of eyes. *Shaksp.*

HEARTS-EASE. n. f. A plant.

Hearts-ease is a sort of violet that blows all summer, and often in winter: it sows itself. *Mort.*

HEART-SORE. n. f. That which pains the mind.

Wherever he that godly knight may find, His only heart-sore and his only foe. *Fairy Queen.*

HEART-STRING. n. f. [string and heart.] The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

He was by Jove deprived Of life himself, and heart-strings of an eagle rived. *Spenser.*

How, out of tune on the strings? —Not so; but yet so false, that he grieves my very heart-strings. *Shaksp.*

That grates my heart-strings: what should discontent him! Except he thinks I live too long. *Dentham.*

If thou thinkest thou shalt perish, I cannot blame thee to be sad 'till thy heart-strings crack. *Taylor.*

There 's the fatal wound That tears my heart-strings; but he shall be found, My arms shall hold him. *Granville.*

HEART-STUCK. adj.

1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind.

Who is with him? —None but the soul who labours to out-jeft His heart-stuck injuries. *Shaksp.*

2. Shocked with fear or dismay.

He added not; for Adam, at the news Heart-struck, with chilling gripe of sorrow flood, That all his senses bound! *Milton.*

HEART-SWELLING. adj. Rankling in the mind.

Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight, Through proud ambition and heart-swelling hate. *Spenser.*

HEART-WHOLE. adj.

1. With the affections yet unfixed.

You have not seen me yet, and therefore I am confident you are heart-whole. *Dryden.* Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder; but I'll warrant him heart-whole. *Shaksp.*

2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED. adj. Filled with passion of love or grief.

Mean time the queen, without reflection due, Heart-wounded, to the bed of state withdrew. *Pope.*

HEART-WOUNDING. adj. Filling with grief.

With a shriek heart-wounding loud the cry'd, While down her cheeks the gushing torrents ran, Fast falling on her hands. *Rowe.*

HE'ARTED. adj. It is only used in com- position: as, hard hearted.

He neler like bullies coward hearted, Attacks in publick to be parted. *Guy.*

TO HE'ARTEN. v. a. [from heart.]

1. To encourage; to animate; to stir up.

HEA

Palladius blaming those that were slow, *heartening* them that were forward, but especially with his own example leading them, made an impression into the squadron. *Sidney.*

My royal father, cheer these noble lords, And *hearten* those that fight in your defence: Unhath your sword, good father; cry, St. George. *Shakespeare.*

This rare man, Tydides, would prepare; That he might conquer, *hearten'd* him. *Chapman.* Thus *hearten'd* well, and *flesh'd* upon his prey. The youth may prove a man another day. *Dryd.*

2. To meliorate or renovate with manure. The ground one year at rest; forget not then With richest dung to *hearten* it again. *May.*

HEARTH. n. f. The pavement of a room on which a fire is made; the ground under the chimney.

Hoop'd out of Rome: now this extremity Hath brought me to this *hearth*. *Shakespeare.* Cricket, to Windor chimneys shalt thou leap, Where thou find'st fires unak'd, and *hearth* unswept.

There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry. *Shakf.* Good luck betriend thee, son; for at thy birth The fairy ladies *danc'd* upon the *hearth*. *Milton.* The vanquish'd fires withdraw from every place;

Or, full with feeding, sink into a sleep: Each household genius shews again its face, And from the *hearth* the little lutes creep. *Dryd.*

HEARTILY. adv. [from *heart*.]

1. From the heart; fully. I bear no malice for my death; But those that fought it, I could wish more christians; Be what they will, I *heartily* forgive them. *Shakespeare.*

If to be sad is to be wise, I do most *heartily* despise Whatever Socrates has said, Or Tully wit, or Wanley read. *Prior.*

2. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously.

Where his judgment led him to oppose men on a public account, he would do it vigorously and *heartily*; yet the opposition ended there. *Atterb.*

3. Eagerly; with desire.

As for my eating *heartily* of the food, know that anxiety has hindered my eating 'till this moment. *Addison.*

HEARTINESS. n. f. [from *heart*.]

1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy. This entertainment may a free face put on; derive a liberty from *heartiness*, and well become the agent. *Shakespeare.*

2. Vigour; eagerness.

The anger of an enemy represents our faults, or admonishes us of our duty, with more *heartiness* than the kindness of a friend. *Taylor.*

HEARTLESS. adj. [from *heart*.] Without courage; spiritless.

I joyed oft to chase the trembling pricket, Or hunt the *heartless* hare 'till she were tame. *Spenser.*

Then hopeless, *heartless* 'gan the cunning thief, Persuade us die, to hint all further strife. *Fairy Queen.*

What, art thou drawn among these *heartless* binds? Turn thee, Benvolio; look upon thy death. *Shakespeare.*

Thousands besides stood mute and *heartless* there, Men valiant all; nor was I us'd to fear. *Cowley.*

The peasants were accus'd next to payments, and grew *heartless* as they grew poor. *Temple.*

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground, While our's with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryden.*

HEARTLESSLY. adv. [from *heartless*.] Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HEA

HEARTLESSNESS. n. f. [from *heartless*.] Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

HEARTY. adj. [from *heart*.]

1. Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous. They did not bring that *heart*y inclination to peace, which they hoped they would have done. *Clarendon.*

But the kind hosts their entertainment grace With *heart*y welcome and an open face; In all they did, you might discern with ease

A willing mind, and a desire to please. *Dryden.* Every man may pretend to any employment; provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himself *heart*y for the government. *Swiss.*

2. In full health.

3. Vigorous; strong. Whole laughs are *heart*y, though his jests are coarle, And loves you best of all things but his horse. *Pope.*

4. Strong; hard; durable.

Oak, and the like true *heart*y timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and transverse work. *Wotton.*

HEARTY-HEAL. adj. [*heart* and *hale*.] Good for the heart.

Vain-healing verben, and head-purging dill, Sound savory, and basil *heart*y hale. *Spenser.*

HEAT. n. f. [*heat*, *hæ*t, Saxon; *hæte*, Danish.]

1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire.

Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot; so what in our sensation is *heat*, in the object is nothing but motion. *Locke.*

The word *heat* is used to signify the sensation we have when we are near the fire, as well as the cause of that sensation, which is in the fire itself; and thence we conclude, that there is a sort of *heat* in the fire resembling our own sensation: whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of matter, of such particular shapes as are fitted to impress such motions on our flesh as excite the sense of *heat*. *Watts.*

2. The cause of the sensation of burning.

The sword which is made fiery doth not only cut by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burns by means of that *heat* which it hath from fire. *Hucker.*

3. Hot weather.

After they came down into the valley, and found the intolerable *heats* there, and knew no means of lighter apparel, they were forced to go naked. *Bacon.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the woods; The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign; Great *heats* will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

The pope would not comply with the proposal, as fearing the *heats* might advance too far before they had finished their work, and produce a pestilence among the people. *Addison.*

4. State of any body under the action of the fire.

The *heats* smiths take of their iron are a blood-red *heat*, a white flame *heat*, and a sparkling or welding *heat*. *Morson.*

5. Fermentation; effervescence.

6. One violent action unintermitted.

The continual agitations of the spirits must needs be a weakening of any constitution, especially in age: and many causes are required for refreshment betwixt the *heats*. *Dryden.*

7. The state of being once hot; a single effort.

I'll strike my fortune with him at a *heat*, And give him not the leisure to forget. *Dryden.* They the turn'd lines on golden anvils beat, Which look as if they struck them at a *heat*. *Tate.*

HEA

8. A course at a race, between each of which courses there is an intermission.

Feign'd zeal, you saw, set out the speedier pace; But the last *heat*, plain dealing won the race. *Dryden.*

9. Pimples in the face; flush.

It has raised animosities in their hearts, and *heats* in their faces, and broke out in their ribbons. *Addison.*

10. Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action.

They seeing what forces were in the city with them, issued against the tyrant while they were in this *heat*, before practices might be used to dissuade them. *Sidney.*

The friend hath lost his friend; And the best quarrels, in the *heat* are cur'd By those that feel their sharpness. *Shakespeare.*

It might have pleased in the *heat* and hurry of his rage, but must have displeased in cool sedate reflection. *South.*

We have spilt no blood but in the *heat* of the battle or the chase. *Atterbury.*

One playing at hazard, drew a huge heap of gold; but in the *heat* of play, never observed a sharper, who swept it into his hat. *Swift.*

11. Faction; contest; party rage.

They are in a most warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the *heat* of their division. *Shakespeare.*

I was sorry to hear with what partiality and popular *heat* elections were carried. *King Charles.* What can more gratify the Phrygian loe Than those dissemper'd *heats*? *Dryden.*

12. Ardour of thought or elocution.

Plead it to her With all the strength and *heat* of eloquence, Fraternal love and friendship can inspire. *Addison.*

TO HEAT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning.

He commanded that they should *heat* the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be *heated*. *Daniel.*

2. To cause to ferment.

Hops lying undried *heats* them, and changes their colour. *Martimer.*

3. To make the constitution feverish.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feast. —Ay, to see meat fill knaves and wine *heat* fools. *Shakespeare.*

Whatever increaseth the density of the blood, even without increasing its celerity, *heats*, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire.

A noble emulation *heats* your breast, And your own fame now robs you of your rest. *Dryden.*

5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action.

When he was well *heated* the younger champion could not stand before him; and we find the elder contended not for the gift, but for the honour. *Dryden.*

HEATER. n. f. [from *heat*.] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen.

HEATH. n. f. [*eric*a, Latin.]

1. A shrub of low stature: the leaves are small, and abide green all the year.

In Kent they cut up the *heath* in May, burn it, and spread the ashes. *Martimer's Husbandry.* O'er with bolder wing they soaring dare The purple *heath*. *Thomson.*

2. A place overgrown with heath.

Say from whence You owe this strange intelligence? or why, Upon this blasted *heath*, you stop our way, With such prophetick greeting. *Shakespeare.*

HEA

Wealth and long life have been found rather on the peak of Derbyshire, and the *heaths* of Staffordshire, than fertile soils. *Temple.*

5. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

Some woods of oranges, and *heaths* of rosemary, will smell a great way into the sea. *Bacon.*

HEATH-COCK. *n. f.* [*beath* and *cock.*] A large fowl that frequents *heaths*.

Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheasant, *heath-cock*, and *powte*. *Garcus's Survey.*

HEATH-POUT. *n. f.* [*beath* and *pout.*] A bird.

Not *heath-pout*, or the rarer bird Which Phœbus or Luna yields, More pleasing moscets would afford Than the fat olives of my fields. *Dryden.*

HEATH-PEAS. *n. f.* A species of bitter VETCH, which see.

HEATH-ROSE. *n. f.* [*beath* and *rose.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HEATHEN. *n. f.* [*heyden*, German.]

The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

Deliver us from the *heathen*, that we may give thanks to thy holy name. *1 Chronicles.*

If the opinions of others whom we think well of, be a ground of assent, men have reason to be *heathen* in Japan, mahometans in Turkey, papists in Spain, and protestants in England. *Lodge.*

In a paper of morality, I consider how I may recommend the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples of the ancient *heathens*. *Addison.*

HEATHEN. *adj.* Gentile; pagan.

It was impossible for a *heathen* author to relate these things, because, if he had believed them, he would no longer have been a *heathen*. *Addison.*

HEATHENISH. *adj.* [from *heathen*.]

1. Belonging to the gentiles.

When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of *heathenish* religion, chosen they were, St. Paul excepted; the rest unschooled altogether, and unlettered men. *Hooker.*

2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

The Moors did tread under their *heathenish* feet whatever little they found yet there standing. *Spenser.*

That execrable Cromwell made a *heathenish* or rather inhuman edict against the episcopal clergy, that they should neither preach, pray in public, baptize, marry, bury, nor teach school. *South.*

HEATHENISHLY. *adv.* [from *heathenish*.] After the manner of *heathens*.

HEATHENISM. *n. f.* [from *heathen*.] Gentilism; paganism.

It signifies the acknowledgment of the true God, in opposition to *heathenism*. *Hammond.*

HEATHY. *adj.* [from *beath*.] Full of *beath*.

This sort of land they order the same way with the *heathy* land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO HEAVE. *v. a. pret.* *heaved*, anciently *bove*; part. *heaved*, or *boven*.

1. To lift; to raise from the ground.

So stretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay,

Chain'd on the burning lake; nor ever hence Had rais'd, or *heav'd* his head, but that the will And high permission of all-ruling heaven Left him at large. *Milton.*

2. To carry.

Now we hear the king Tow'rd Calais: grant him there; and there being seen, *Heave* him away upon your winged thoughts

Away the sea. *Shakespeare.*

3. To raise; to lift.

HEA

So daunted, when the giant saw the knight, His heavy hand he *heaved* up on high, And him to dust thought to have batter'd quite. *Spenser.*

I cannot *heave* My heart into my mouth. *Shakespeare.*

He dy'd in fight; Fought next my person, as in comfort fought, Save when he *heav'd* his shield in my defence, And on his naked side receiv'd my wound. *Dryden.*

4. To cause to swell.

The groans of ghosts, that cleave the earth with pain, And *heave* it up: they pant and sick half way. *Dryden.*

The glittering finny swarms, That *heave* our firths and crowd upon our shores. *Thomson.*

5. To force up from the breast.

Made she no verbal quest? —Yes, once or twice she *heav'd* the name of father Panting forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shaksp.* The wretched animal *heav'd* forth such groans, That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat Almost to bursting. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

6. To exalt; to elevate.

Poor shadow, painted queen; One *heav'd* on high, to be hurl'd down below. *Shakespeare.*

7. To puff; to clate.

The Scots, *heaved* up into high hope of victory, took the English for foolish birds fallen into their net, forsook their hill, and marched into the plain. *Hayward.*

TO HEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To pant; to breathe with pain.

'Tis such as you, That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh At each his needful *heaving*; such as you Nourish the cause of his awaking. *Shaksp.* He *heaves* for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side. *Dryden.*

2. To labour.

The church of England had struggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever since Wickliff's days. *Atterbury.*

3. To rise with pain; to swell and fall.

Thou hast made my curdled blood run back, My heart *heave* up, my hair to rise in bristles. *Dryden.*

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part; Weak was the pulse, and hardly *heav'd* the heart. *Dryden.*

No object affects my imagination so much as the sea or ocean: I cannot see the *heaving* of this prodigious bulk of waters, even in a calm, without a very pleasing astonishment. *Addison.* Frequent for breath his panting bosom *heaves*. *Prior.*

The *heaving* tide In widen'd circles beats on either side. *Gay.*

4. To heave; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Lift; exertion or effort upward.

None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would stirle them on the first foundation, or swallow them. *Dryden.*

2. Rising of the breast.

There's matter in these sighs; these profound *heaves*

You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them. *Shakespeare.*

3. Effort to vomit.

4. Struggle to rise.

But after many strains and *heaves*, He got up to his saddle eaves. *Hudibras.*

HEAVE OFFERING. *n. f.* An offering among the Jews.

Ye shall offer a cake of the first of your dough for an *heave offering*, as ye do the *heave offering* of the threshing floor. *Numbers.*

HEA

HEAVEN. *n. f.* [*heopon*, which seems to be derived from *heopb*, the places overhead, Saxon.]

1. The regions above; the expanse of the sky.

A station like the herald Mercury, New lighted on a *heaven* kissing hill. *Shakespeare.* Tiny race in time to come

Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome; Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall *heav'n* invade, Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden.*

The words are taken more properly for the air and ether than for the *heavens*. *Raleigh.*

This act, with shouts *heav'n* high, the friendly band

Applaud. *Dryden.* Some fires may fall from *heaven*. *Temple.*

2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed.

It is a knell That summons thee to *heaven* or to hell. *Shaksp.*

These, the late *Heav'n* banish'd host, left desert utmost hell. *Milton.*

All yet left of that revolted rout, *Heav'n* fall'n, in station stood, or just array, Sublime with expectation. *Milton.*

3. The supreme power; the sovereign of heaven.

Now *heav'n* help him! *Shakespeare.* The will

And high permission of all-ruling *heav'n* Left him at large. *Milton.*

The prophets were taught to know the will of God, and thereby instruct the people, and enabled to prophesy, as a testimony of their being sent by *heaven*. *Temple.*

4. The pagan gods; the celestials.

Take physick, pump; Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel, That thou may'st shake the superfluous to them, And show the *heavens* more just. *Shaksp.*

They can judge as fully of his worth, As I can of those mysteries which *heaven* Will not have earth to know. *Shakespeare.*

Heav'n! what a spring was in his arm, to throw!

How high he held his shield, and rose at every blow. *Dryden.*

5. Elevation; sublimity.

O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend The brightest *heav'n* of invention. *Shakespeare.*

6. It is often used in composition.

HEAVEN-BEGOT. Begot by a celestial power.

If I am *heav'n-begot*, assert your son By some sure sign. *Dryden.*

HEAVEN-BORN. Descended from the celestial regions; native of heaven.

If once a fever fires his sulphurous blood, In every fit he feels the hand of God, And *heav'n-born* flame. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Oh *heav'n-born* sitters! source of art! Who charm the sense, or mend the heart; Who lead fair virtue's train along; Moral truth, and mystick song! *Pope.*

HEAVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven.

Much is the force of *heav'n-bred* poetry. *Shak.*

HEAVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods.

His arms had wrought the destin'd fall Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her *heav'n-built* wall. *Pope.*

HEAVEN-DIRECTED.

1. Raised toward the sky.

Who taught that *heav'n-directed* spire to rise? *Pope.*

2. Taught by the powers of heaven.

O sacred weapon; left for truth's defence; To all but *heaven-directed* hands deny'd; The muse may give it, but the gods must guide. *Pope.*

H E A

HEAVENLY. adj. [from *heaven*.]

1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent.

As the love of heaven makes one heavenly, the love of virtue virtuous, so doth the love of the world make one become worldly. *Sidney.*

Not Maro's muse, who sung the mighty man; Nor Pindar's heav'nly lyre, nor Horace when a swan. *Dryden.*

2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven.

Adoring first the genius of the place, Then earth, the mother of the heav'nly race. *Dryden.*

HEAVENLY. adv.

1. In a manner resembling that of heaven.

In these deep solitudes and awful cells, Where heav'nly penitive contemplation dwells, And ever-melting melancholy reigns, What means this tumult in a veil'd veins? *Pope.*

2. By the agency or influence of heaven.

Truth and peace and love shall ever shine About the supreme throne Of him, whose happy making sight alone, Our heav'nly guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*

HEAVENWARD. adv. [*heaven* and *peard*, Saxon.] Toward heaven.

I prostrate lay, By various doubts impell'd, or to obey, Or to object; at length, my mournful look Heav'nward erect, determin'd, thus I spoke. *Prior.*

HEAVILY. adv. [from *heavy*.]

1. With great ponderousness.

2. Grievedly; afflictively.

Ease must be impracticable to the envious; they lie under a double misfortune; common calamities and common blessings fall heavily upon them. *Collier.*

3. Sorrowfully; with grief.

I came hither to transport the tydings, Which I have heavily borne. *Shakespeare.*
This O'Neil took very heavily, because his condition in the army was less pleasant to him. *Clarendon.*

4. With an air of dejection.

Why looks your grace so heavily to day? —O, I have pass'd a miserable night. *Shakespeare.*

HEAVINESS. n. f. [from *heavy*.]

1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight.

The subject is concerning the heaviness of several bodies, or the proportion that is required betwixt any weight and the power which may move it. *Wilkins.*

2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.

We are, at the hearing of some, more inclined unto sorrow and heaviness; of some more multiplied, and softened in mind. *Hobbes.*
Against ill chances men are ever merry; But heaviness foretells the good event. *Shakespeare.*
Let us not burden our remembrance with An heaviness that's gone. *Shakespeare.*
Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it sloop; but a good word maketh it glad. *Proverbs.*
Ye greatly rejoice; though now for a season ye are in heaviness, through manifold temptations. *1 Peter.*

3. Inaptitude to motion or thought; sluggishness; torpidness; dulness of spirit; languidness; languor.

Our strength is all gone into heaviness, That makes the weight. *Shakespeare.*
What means this heaviness that hangs upon me? This lethargy that creeps through all my senses? *Shakespeare.*

He would not violate that sweet recess, And found besides a welcome heaviness, Which seiz'd his eyes. *Dryden.*

A sensation of drowsiness, oppression, heaviness, and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbutnot.*

H E A

4. Oppression; crush; affliction: as, the heaviness of taxes.

5. Deepness or richness of soil.

As Alexandria exported many commodities, so it received some, which, by reason of the fatness and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce; such as metals, wood, and pitch. *Arbutnot.*

HEAVY. adj. [*heafiz*, Saxon.]

1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the centre; contrary to light.

Mercennus tells us, that a little child, with an engine of an hundred double pulleys, might move this earth, though it were much heavier than it is. *Wilkins.*

2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed.

Let me not be light; For a light wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shakespeare.*

3. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive.

Mercennus bore an heavy hand over the citizens, having a malicious mind. *Mac.*
Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever, Which shall possess them with the heaviness found That ever yet they heard. *Shakespeare.*

If the cause be not good, the king himself hath a heavy reckoning to make. *Shakespeare.*
Pray for this good man, and for his issue, Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave, And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakespeare.*

Chartres, at the levee, Tells with a sneer the tyding heavy. *Swift.*

4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance.

My heavy eyes, you say, confess A heart to love and grief inclin'd. *Prior.*

5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated.

A work was to be done, a heavy writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoke. *Swift.*

6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.

Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd; But of a heavy, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden.*

7. Drowsy; dull; torpid.

Peter and they that were with him were heavy with sleep. *Luke.*

8. Slow; sluggish.

But let thy spiders that suck up thy venom, And heavy gaited toads lie in their way. *Shakespeare.*

9. Stupid; foolish.

This heavy headed revel, east and west Makes us traduc'd, and tax'd of other nations. *Shakespeare.*

I would not be accounted so base minded, or heavy headed, that I will confess that any of them is for valour, power, or fortune better than myself. *Kestler.*

10. Burdensome; troublesome; tedious.

I put into thy hands what has been the diversion of some of my idle and heavy hours. *Lodge.*
When alone, your time will not lie heavy upon your hands for want of some trifling amusement. *Swift.*

11. Loaded; incumbered; burdened.

Hearing that there were forces coming against him, and not willing that they should find his men heavy and laden with booty, he returned unto Scotland. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

12. Not easily digested; not light to the stomach.

Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are most heavy to the stomach, which makes baked meat hard of digestion. *Arbutnot.*

13. Rich in soil; fertile: as, heavy lands.

14. Deep; cumbersome: as, heavy roads.

HEAVY. adv. As an adverb it is only used in composition; heavily.

Your carriages were heavy laden; they are a burden to the weary beast. *Isaiah.*
Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavily laden, and I will give you rest. *Matthew.*

H E C

HEBDOMAD. n. f. [*hebdomas*, Latin.]

A week; a space of seven days.

Computing by the medical month, the first hebdomad or septenary consists of six days, seven hours and a half. *Brown.*

HEBDOMADAL. } adj. [from *hebdomas*,

HEBDOMADARY. } Latin.] Weekly; consisting of seven days.

As for hebdomadal periods, or weeks, in regard of their sabbaths, they were observed by the Hebrews. *Brown.*

TO HEBETATE. v. a. [*hebetas*, Latin; *hebetar*, French.] To dull; to blunt; to stupify.

The eye, especially if hebetated, might cause the same perception. *Hurley on Consumption.*
Beef may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will hebetate and clog his intellects. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

HEBETATION. n. f. [from *hebetate*.]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The state of being dulled.

HEBETUDE. n. f. [*hebetudo*, Latin.]

Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness.

The peltient seminare, according to their grossness or subtilty, activity or hebetude, cause more or less truculent plagues. *Hurley.*

HEBRAISM. n. f. [*hebraisme*, French; *hebraismus*, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom.

Milton has infused a great many latinisms, as well as grecisms, and sometimes hebraisms, into his poem. *Spenser.*

HEBRAIST. n. f. [*hebraus*, Latin.] A

man skilled in Hebrew.

HEBRICIAN. n. f. [from *Hebrew*.] One

skilful in Hebrew.

The words are more properly taken for the air or ether than the heavens, as the best hebraists understand them. *Railign.*

The nature of the hebrew verse, as the meanest hebraist knoweth, consists of uneven feet. *Prachin.*

HECATOMB. n. f. [*hecatombe*, French; *hecatōmē*, Gr.] A sacrifice of a hundred

cattle.

In rich mens homes

I hid kill some beasts, but no hecatombs; Nor slaves, none furs for. *Donne.*

One of these three is a whole hecatomb; And therefore only one of them shall me. *Dryden.*
Her triumphant sons in war succeed, And slaughter'd hecatombs around him bleed. *Adison.*

HECTICAL. } adj. [*hectique*, French,

HECTICK. } from *hectis*.]

1. Habitual; constitutional.

This word is joined only to that kind of fever which is slow and continual, and ending in a consumption, is the contrary to those fevers which arise from a putrid, or too great fullness from obstruction. It is attended with too lax a state of the excretory passages, and generally those of the skin; whereby too much runs off as braces not itself enough in the contractile vessels to keep them sufficiently distended, so that they vacate oftener, agitate the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot. *Quercy.*

A hectic fever hath got hold Of the whole substance, not to be controul'd. *Donne.*

2. Troubled with a morbid heat.

No hectick student tears the gentle maid. *Taylor.*

HECTICK. n. f. A hectic fever.

Like the hectic in my blood he rages, And thou must cure me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

HECTOR. n. f. [from the name of *Hector*, the great Homeric warrior.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, perivacious, noisy fellow.

H E D

Those usurping *hedgers*, who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a lye a blot not to be washed out but by blood. *South.*

We'll take one cooling cup of nectar,
And drink to this celestial *hedger*. *Prior.*

TO HEDTOR. v. a. [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent authoritative terms.

They reckon they must part with honour together with their opinion, if they suffer themselves to be *hedged* out of it. *Gov. of Tongue.*

The weak low spirit fortune makes her slave;
But she's a drudge, when *hedged* by the brave. *Dryden.*

An honest man, when he came home at night,
found another fellow domineering in his family,
hedging his servants, and calling for supper. *Arbutnot.*

TO HEDTOR. v. n. To play the bully; to bluster.

They have attacked me, some with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others ranting and *hedging*, others scolding and reviling. *Stillingfleet.*

One would think the *hedging*, the storming, the fustian, and all the different species of the angry, should be cured. *Spectator.*

Don Carlos made her chief director,
That the misbehaviour the servants *hedged*. *Swift.*

HEDERA'CEOUS. adj. [*hederaceus*, Latin.] Producing ivy. *Dict.*

HEDGE. n. f. [*hegge*, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes, or woven twigs.

It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry; and is very useful for stakes in *hedges*. *Mistimer.*

The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the *hedges* breath is beyond all perfume. *Pope.*

Through the verdant maze
Of sweet-brim *hedges* I pursue my walk. *Thomp.*

HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class; perhaps from a *hedge*, or *hedge-born man*, a man without any known place of birth.

There are five in the first shew: the pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-priest*, the fool, and the boy. *Shakspeare.*

The clergy do much better than a little *hedge*, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be presumed to do. *Swift.*

A person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-priest* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift.*

TO HEDGE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To enclose with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing.

Hedge thy position about with thorns. *Feud.*

Those alleys must be *hedged* at both ends, to keep out the wind. *Bacon.*

2. To obstruct.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. *Heser.*

3. To encircle for defence.

England, *hedged* in with the main,
That water-walled bulwark, still secure
And confident from foreign purposes. *Shakspeare.*

There's such divinity doth *hedge* a king,

That treason can but peep to what it would. *Shakspeare.*

4. To shut up within an enclosure.

It must not be paid and exported in ready money; so says our law; but that is a law to *hedge* in the cuckoo, and serves for no purpose: for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange? *Locke.*

5. To force into a place already full. This seems to be mistaken for *edge*. To *edge in*, is to put in by the way that requires least room; but *hedge* may signify to thrust in with difficulty, as into a *hedge*.

H E D

You forget yourself.

To *hedge* me in. *Shakspeare. Jul. Cas.*

When I was hasty, thou delay'd'st me longer:
I pray thee, let me *hedge* one moment more
Into thy promise; for thy life preserv'd. *Dryden.*

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *hedge* in some business of your own. *Swift.*

TO HEDGE. v. n. To shift; to hide the head.

I myself sometimes, biding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to *hedge*, and to lurch. *Shakspeare.*

HEDGE-BORN. adj. [*hedge and born*.] Of no known birth; meanly born.

He then, that is not furnish'd in this sort,
Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight,
And should, if I were worthy to be judge,
Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* swain,
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. *Shakspeare.*

HEDGE-CREEPER. n. f. [*hedge and creep*.]

One that skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

HEDGE-PUMITORY. n. f. A plant; *sumaria sepium*. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-HOG. n. f. [*hedge and hog; erinaceus*.]

1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in a hedge.

Like *hedge-hogs*, which
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount
Their backs at my foot-fall. *Shakspeare.*

Few have belief to swallow, or hope enough to experience, the collyrium of Albertus; that is to make one see in the dark: yet thus much, according unto his receipt, will the right eye of an *hedge-hog*, boiled in oil, and preserved in a brass vessel, effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The *hedge-hog* hath his backside and flanks thick set with strong and sharp prickles; and besides, by the help of a muscle, can contract himself into a globular figure, and so withdraw his whole under part, head, belly and legs, within his thickest of prickles. *Ray.*

2. A term of reproach.

Didst thou not kill this king?
—I grant ye.
—It'll grant me, *hedge-hog*? *Shakspeare.*

3. A plant; trefoil; *medica echinata*. *Ainsworth.*

4. The globe-fish; *orbis echinatus*. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-HYSSOP. n. f. [*hedge and hyssop*.]

A species of willowwort; *gratiola*.

Hedge-hyssop is a purging medicine, and a very rough one: externally it is said to be a vulnerary. *Halt's Mat. Medica.*

HEDGE-MUSTARD. n. f. A plant.

HEDGE-NETTLE. n. f. A plant; *galeotfia*. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-NOTE. n. f. [*hedge and note*.] A

word of contempt for low writing.

When they began to be somewhat better bred, they left these *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem, which was also full of pleasant railery. *Dryden.*

HEDGE-PIG. n. f. [*hedge and pig*.] A

young hedge-hog.

Thrice the blinded cat hath mew'd,

Thrice and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd. *Shakspeare.*

HEDGE-ROW. n. f. [*hedge and row*.]

The series of trees or bushes planted for enclosure.

Sometime walking not unseen

By *hedge-rows* elms, on hillocks green. *Milton.*

The fields in the northern side are divided by *hedge-rows* of myrtle. *Berkley to Pope.*

HEDGE-SPARROW. n. f. [*hedge and sparrow*; *curruca*.] A sparrow that lives

in bushes, distinguished from a sparrow that builds in thatch.

H E E

The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had it's head bit off by its young. *Shakspeare.*

HE'DGING-BILL. n. f. [*hedge and bill*.]

A cutting-hook used in making hedges.

Comes master Dametas with a *hedging-bill* in his hand, chaffing and swearing. *Sidney.*

HE'DGER. n. f. [from *hedge*.] One who makes hedges.

The labour'd ox

In his loose traces from the furrow came,

And the twink'd *hedger* at his supper sat. *Milton.*

He would be laughed at, that should go about

to make a fine dancer out of a country *hedger* of past fifty. *Locke.*

TO HEED. v. a. [*heban*, Saxon.] To

mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*;

But wonders more at those new vocal reeds. *Dry.*

He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular ideas of any landscape or clock, who will not turn his eyes to it, and with attention *heed* all the parts of it. *Locke.*

HEED. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Care; attention.

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning,

The melting voice through mazes running. *Milton.*

Take *heed* that, in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural cohesion, come not to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

Thou must take *heed*, my Portius;

The world has all its eyes on Cato's son. *Addis.*

2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious

watch.

Either wife bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch diseases, one of another; therefore, let men take *heed* of their company. *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*

Take *heed*; have open eye; for thieves do

foot by night:

Take *heed* ere summer comes, or cuckoo birds

alight. *Shakspeare.*

3. Care to avoid.

We should take *heed* of the neglect or contempt

of his worthip. *Tillotson.*

4. Notice; observation.

Speech must come by hearing and learning; and birds give more *heed*, and mark words more than beasts. *Bacon.*

5. Seriousness; staidness.

He did unseal them; and the first he view'd,

He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*

Was in his countenance. *Shakspeare.*

6. Regard; respectful notice.

It is a way of calling a man a fool, when no *heed* is given to what he says. *L'Estrange.*

HE'DFUL. adj. [from *heed*.]

1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious.

Give him *heedful* note;

For I mine eyes will rivet to his face;

And, after, we will both our judgments join,

In censure of his seeming. *Shakspeare.*

2. Attentive; careful; observing; with of.

I am commanded

To tell the passion of my sovereign's heart;

Where fame, late ent'ring at his *heedful* ears,

Hath plac'd thy beauty's image and thy virtue. *Shakspeare.*

To him one of the other twins was bound,

Whilst I had been like *heedful* of the other. *Shakspeare.*

Thou, *heedful* of advice, secure proceed;

My praise the precept is, be thine the deed. *Pope.*

HE'DFULLY. adv. [from *heedful*.] Atten-

tively; carefully; cautiously.

Let the learner maintain an honourable opinion of his instructor, and *heedfuly* listen to his instructions, as one willing to be led. *Passie.*

HE'DFULNESS. n. f. [from *heedful*.]

Caution; vigilance; attention.

HE'DFULLY. adv. Cautiously; vigilantly. *Dict.*

HEE

HE'EDINESS. *n. f.* Caution; vigilance. *DiA*

HE'EDLESS. *adj.* [from *heed*.] Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving; with *of*.

The *heedless* lover does not know
Whose eyes they are that wound him so. *Waller.*
Heedless of voice, and hopeless of the crown,
Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown. *Dryden*

Some ideas which have more than once offered themselves to the senses, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either *heedless*, as in children, or otherwise employed, as in men. *Locke*

Surprises are often fatal to *heedless* unguarded innocence. *Sherlock.*

HE'EDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

While ye discharge the duties of matrimony, ye *heedlessly* slide into sin. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

HE'EDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention.

In the little harms they suffer from knocks and falls, they should not be pitied, but bid do so again; which is a better way to cure their *heedlessness*. *Locke.*

HEEL. *n. f.* [hele, Saxon.]

1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind.

If the luxated bone be distorted backward, it lieth over the *heel* bone. *Wissman's Surgery.*

2. The whole foot of animals.

The stag recalls his strength, his speed,
His winged *heels*, and then his armed head;
With tincter avoid, with that his fate to meet;
But fear prevails, and bids him trust his feet. *Denham*

Pegasus appeared hanging off the side of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heel*. *Addis.*

3. The feet, as employed in flight.

Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their masters to bears and tigers, and throw them a fair pair of *heels* for 't. *L'Estrange.*

4. To be at the *HEELS*. To pursue closely; to follow hard.

Sir, when comes your book forth?
—Upon the *heels* of my presentment. *Shakspeare.*
But is there no sequel at the *heels* of this
Mother's admiration? *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

5. To attend closely.

Could we break our way
By force, and at our *heels* all hell should rise
With blackest insurrection, to confound
Heav'n's purest light. *Milton.*

6. To pursue as an enemy.

The Spaniards fled on towards the north to seek their fortunes, being still chased by the English navy at their *heels*, until they were fain to give them over for want of powder. *Baron.*

Want! hungry want! that hungry meagre fiend,
Is at my *heels*, and chases me in view. *Otway.*

7. To follow close as a dependant.

Through proud London he came fighting on,
After th' admired *heels* of Bolingbroke. *Shaksp.*

8. To lay by the *HEELS*. To fetter; to shackle; to put in gyves.

If the king blame me for 't, I'll lay ye all
By th' *heels*, and suddenly; and on your heads
Clap round fines for neglect. *Shakspeare.*

One half of man, his mind,
Is *sui juris*, unconfin'd,
And cannot be laid by the *heels*. *Huicbrar.*

I began to smoke that they were a parcel of mummies; and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the *heels*. *Addison.*

9. Any thing shaped like a heel.

At the other side is a kind of *heel* or knob, to cross clots with. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HEI

10. The back part of a stocking: whence the phrase to be out at *heels*, to be worn out.

A good man's fortune may grow out at *heels*. *Shakspeare.*

To *HEEL*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance.

I cannot sing,
Nor *heel* the high laven, nor sweeten talk. *Shaksp.*

2. To lean on one side: as, the ship *heels*.

To *HEEL*. *v. a.* To arm a cock.

HEELER. *n. f.* [from *heel*.] A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEEL-PIECE. *n. f.* [*heel* and *piece*.] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe, to supply what is worn away.

To *HEEL-PIECE.* *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece*.] To put a piece of leather on a shoe heel.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piercing* her shoes. *Arbutnot.*

HEFT. *n. f.* [from *heave*.]

1. Heaving; effort.

May be in the cup
A spider sleep'd, and one may drink; depart,
And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge
Is not infected; but if one present
Th' abhorrent ingredient to his eye, make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides
With violent *hefts*. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. [for *heft*.] Handle.

His oily side devours both blade and *heft*. *Waller.*

HE'GIRA. *n. f.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his escape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday, July 16, A. D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heraclius. *Harris.*

HEIFER. *n. f.* [heafone, Saxon.] A young cow

Who finds the *heifer* dead and bleeding fresh,
And sees fast by a butcher with an axe,
But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter? *Shakspeare.*

A *heifer* will put up her nose, and snuff in the air, against the rain. *Bacon.*
For her the flocks refuse their verdant food,
Nor thinsy *heifer* seek the gliding flood. *Pope*

HEIGH HO. *interj.*

1. An expression of slight languor and uncasiness.

Heigh ho! an't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is used by Dryden, contrarily to custom, as a voice of exultation.

We'll toff off our ale 'till we cannot stand,
And *heigh-ho* for the honour of Old England. *Dryden.*

HEIGHT. *n. f.* [from *high*.]

1. Elevation above the ground: indefinite.

Into what pit thou seest,
From what *height* fall'st! *Milton*

An amphitheatre's amazing *height*
Here fills the eye with terror and delight. *Addis.*

2. Altitude; definite space measured upward.

Abroad I'll study thee,
As he removes far off, that great *heights* takes. *Doane.*

There is in Titinius a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in *height* near fifty. *Bacon.*

An amphitheatre appear'd
Rais'd in degrees, to sixty paces rear'd;
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryden.*

HEI

3. Degree of latitude. Latitudes are higher as they approach the pole.

Guinea hath to the north sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the south. *Abbot.*

4. Summit; ascent; towering eminence; high place.

From Alpine *heights* the father first descends;
His daughter's husband in the plain attends. *Dry.*

5. Elevation of rank; station of dignity; great degree of excellence.

By him that rais'd me to this careful *height*,
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd. *Shaksp.*
Ten kings had from the Norman conqueror reign'd,
When England to her greatest *height* attain'd,
Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth, and share. *Daniel.*

Every man of learning need not enter into their difficulties, nor climb the *heights* to which some others have arriv'd. *Watts.*

6. The utmost degree; full completion.

Purification doth not rise to its *height* at once. *Bacon.*

Did not she
Of Timna first betray me, and reveal
The secret, writted from me in the *height*
Of nuptial love profess'd? *Milton.*

Hide me from the face
Of God, whom to behold was then my *height*
Of happiness! *Milton.*
Despair is the *height* of madness. *Sherlock.*

7. Utmost exertion.

Come on, fir; I shall now put you to the *height*
of your breeding. *Shakspeare.*

8. State of excellence; advance toward perfection.

Social duties are carried to greater *heights*, and enforced with stronger motives, by the principles of our religion. *Addison.*

To *HE'IGHTEN.* *v. a.* [from *bright*.]

1. To raise higher.

2. To improve; to meliorate.

3. To aggravate.

Foreign States used their endeavours to *heighten* our confusions, and plunge us into all the evils of a civil war. *Addison.*

4. To improve by decorations.

As in a room, contriv'd for state, the height of the roof should bear a proportion to the axes; so in the *heightenings* of poetry, the strength and vehemence of figures should be suited to the occasion. *Dryden.*

HE'INOUS. *adj.* [*haineux*, French, from *banc*, hate; or from the Teutonick, *boen*, shame.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

To abrogate or innovate the gospel of Christ, if men or angels should attempt, it were most *heinous* and accursed sacrilege. *Hooker.*

This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The image of a wicked *heinous* fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakspeare.*

As it is a most *heinous*, so it is a most dangerous impiety to despise him that can destroy us. *Tillotson.*

HE'INOUSLY. *adv.* [from *heinous*.] Atrociously; wickedly.

HE'INOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *heinous*.] Atrociousness; wickedness.

He who can treat offences, provoking God, as jests and trifles, must have little sense of the *heinousness* of them. *Rogers.*

HEIR. *n. f.* [*heire*, old French; *heres*, Latin.]

1. One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.

An *heir* signifies the eldest, who is, by the laws of England, to have all his father's land. *Locke.*

What lady is that?
—The *heir* of Alanfon, Rosaline her name. *Shaksp.*

HEL

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That I'll give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my master's heirs in true descent,
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakespeare.*
Being *here* together of the grace of life. *Pet.*
Sunk is the hero, and his glory lost,
And I his heir in misery alone. *Pope.*
The heirs to titles and large estates have a
weakness in their eyes, and a tenderness in their
constitutions. *Swift.*

1. The newly inheriting an estate.

The young extravagant heir had got a new
reward, and was refused to look into his estate.
Swift.

To HEIR. v. a. [from the noun.] To inherit.

His son in blooming youth was snatch'd by fate,
One only daughter he'd the royal state. *Dryden.*

HEIRESS. n. f. [from heir.] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits.

An *heiress* she, while yet alive;
All that was her's to him did give. *Waller.*

Reas, though he married the *heiress* of the
crown, yet claimed no title to it during the life
of his father-in-law. *Dryden.*

HEIRLESS. adj. [from heir.] Without an heir; wanting one to inherit after him.

I still think of
The wrong I did myself; which was so much,
That *heirless* it hath made my kingdom. *Shaksp.*

HEIRLOOM. n. f. [heir and teloma, goods, Saxon.] Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.

Achilles' sceptre was of wood,
Transmitted to the hero's line;
Thence through a long descent of kings
Came an *heirloom*, as Homer sings. *Swift.*

HEIRSHIP. n. f. [from heir.] The state, character, or privileges of an heir.

A layman appoints an heir or an executor in
his will, to build an hospital within a year, under
pain of being deprived of his *heirship*. *Ayliffe.*

HELD. The preterit and part. pass. of hold.

A rich man beginning to fall, is *held* up of
friends. *Ecclesiastes.*

If Minerva had not appeared and *held* his
hand, he had executed his design. *Dryden.*

HELIAL. adj. [belique, Fr. from helios.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

Had they ascribed the heat of the season to
this star, they would not have computed from
its *helial* ascent. *Brown.*

HELIACALLY. adv. [from heliacal.]

From the rising of this star, not cosmically,
that is, with the sun, but *heliacally*, that is, its
emergence from the rays of the sun, the an-
cients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

He is tempestuous in the summer, when he
rises *heliacally*; and rainy in the winter, when
he rises achronically. *Dryden.*

HELICAL. adj. [belice, Fr. from helix.] Spiral; with many circumvolutions.

The screw is a kind of wedge, multiplied or
continued by a *helical* revolution about a cy-
linder, receiving its motion not from any stroke,
but from a velocity at one end of it. *Wilkins.*

HELIOCENTRIC. adj. [heliocentrique, French; helios and centre.]

The *heliocentric* place of a planet is said to
be such as it would appear to us from the sun,
if our eye were fixed in its centre. *Harris.*

HELIOD Parabola in mathematicks, or the parabolick spiral, is a curve which arises from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the

extremities of the ordinates, which do
now converge toward the centre of the
said circle. *Harris.*

HELIOSCOPE. n. f. [helioscope, Fr. helios and scope.] A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes. *Harris.*

HELIOTROPE. n. f. [helios and tropos; heliotrope, Fr. heliotropium, Lat.] A plant that turns toward the sun; but more particularly the turnfol, or sunflower.

'Tis an observation of flatterers, that they are
like the *heliotrope*; they open only towards the
sun, but shut and contract themselves at night,
and in cloudy weather. *Gou. of the Tongue.*

HELISPHERICAL. adj. [helix and sphere.]

The *helihspherical* line is the rhomb line in
navigation, and is so called because on the globe
it winds round the pole spirally, and still comes
nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it.
Harris.

HELIX. n. f. [belice, Fr. helix.] Part of a spiral line; a circumvolution.

Find the true inclination of the screw, together
with the quantity of water which every *helix*
does contain. *Wilkins.*

HELL. n. f. [helle, Saxon.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked souls.

For it is a knell
That summons thee to heaven, or to *hell*. *Shaksp.*
If a man were a porter of *hell* gates, he should
have old turning the key. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Let none admire
That riches grow in *hell*; that soil may best
Deserve the precious bane. *Milton.*

His black tyrant trembled to behold
The glorious light he suspected of old. *Cowley.*

2. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad.

I will go down to my son mourning to *hell*.
Genesis.

3. Temporal death.

The pains of *hell* came about me; the snares
of death overtook me. *Psalms.*

4. The place at a running play to which those who are caught are carried.

Then couples three be straight allotted there;
They of both ends the middle two do try;
The two that in mid-place, *hell* called were,
Must strive with waiting foot and watching eye,
To catch of them, and them to *hell* to hear,
That they, as well as they, *hell* may supply. *Sidney.*

5. The place into which the tailor throws his shreds.

This truly squire, he had as well
As the bold Trojan knight seen *hell*;
Not with a counterfeited pass
Of golden bough, but true gold-face. *Hudibras.*
In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,
Who might deserve a place in his own *hell*.
King's Cookery.

6. The infernal-powers.

Much danger first, much toil did he sustain,
While Saul and *hell* cross'd his strong fate in vain.
Cowley.

7. It is used in composition by the old writers more than by the modern.

HELL-BLACK. adj. Black as hell.

The sea, with such a storm as his bare head
In *hell-black* night endur'd, would have boil'd up,
And quench'd the stelled fires. *Shakespeare.*

HELL-BRED. adj. [hell and bred.] Produced in hell.

Heart cannot think what courage and what
cries,
With foul enfolded smother and flashing fire,
The *hell-bred* beast threw forth into the skies.
Spenser.

HELL-BROTH. n. f. [hell and broth.] A composition boiled up for infernal purposes.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owl's wing;
For a charm of powerful trouble,
Like a *hell-broth* lick and bubble. *Shakespeare.*

HELL-DOOMED. adj. [hell and doom.] Consigned to hell.

And reckon'st thou thyself with spirits of
heaven,
Hell-doom'd! and breath'st defiance here and
scorn,
Where I reign'd king? *Milton.*

HELL-GOVERNED. adj. Directed by hell.

Earth gape open wide and ate him quick,
As thou dost swallow up this good king's blood,
Which his *hell-govern'd* arm hath butcher'd. *Shakespeare.*

HELL-HATED. adj. Abhorred like hell.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head,
With the *hell-hated* lie o'erwhelm thy heart.
Shakespeare.

HELL-HAUNTED. adj. [hell and haunt.] Haunted by the devil.

Fierce Omond clos'd me in the bleeding bark,
And bid me stand exposed to the bleak winds,
Bound to the fate of this *hell-haunted* grove. *Dry.*

HELL-HOUND. n. f. [helle hund, Sax.]

1. Dog of hell.
From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept
A *hell-hound* that doth hunt us all to death. *Shaksp.*
Now the *hell-hounds* with superior speed
Had reach'd the dame, and, fasting on her side,
The ground with issuing streams of purple dy'd. *Dryden.*

2. Agent of hell.

I call'd
My *hell-hounds* to lick up the druff, and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed
On what was pure. *Milton.*

HELL-KITE. n. f. [hell and kite.] Kite of infernal breed. The term hell prefixed to any word notes detestation.

Did you say all? What all? Oh, *hell-kite*! all!
What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell swoop? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

HELLEBORE. n. f. [bellebore, Latin.] Christmas flower.

HELLEBORE White. n. f. [veratrum, Latin.] A plant.

There are great doubts whether any of its
species be the true *hellebore* of the ancients. *Miller.*

HELLENISM. n. f. [hellenismos.] A Greek idiom. *Ainsworth.*

HELLISH. adj. [from hell.]

1. Sent from hell; belonging to hell.

O thou celestial or infernal spirit of love, or
what other heavenly or *hellish* title thou list to
have, for effects of both I find in myself, have
compassion of me. *Sidney.*

Victory and triumph to the Son of God,
Now entering his great duel, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom *hellish* wiles. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; detestable.

No benefits shall ever allay that diabolical ran-
cor that ferments in some *hellish* breaths, but that
it will foam out at its foul mouth in slander. *Spark.*

HELLISHLY. adv. [from hellish.] Infernally; wickedly; detestably.

HELLISHNESS. n. f. [from hellish.] Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HELLWARD. adv. [from hell.] Toward hell.

Be next thy care the sable sheep to place
Full o'er the pit, and *hellward* turn thou face. *Pope.*

HELM denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy
defence; *Sighelm*, victorious defence;

Berthelm, eminent defence: like *Amyntas* and *Bortius* among the Greeks.

Gibson's Camden.

HELM. *n. f.* [helm, Saxon, from *helan*, to cover, to protect.]

1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morion; a headpiece.

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land!
With plumed *helm* the slayer begins his threats.

Shakespeare.

Mæstheus lays hard load upon his *helm*. *Dryd.*

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.

More might be added of *helms*, crests, mantles, and supporters.

Camden's Remains.

3. The upper part of the retort.

The vulgar chymists themselves pretend to be able, by repeated cobobations, and other fit operations, to make the distilled parts of a concrete bring its own *caput mortuum* over the *helm*.

Boyle.

4. [*helma*, Saxon.] The steerage; the rudder.

They did not leave the *helm* in storms;
And such they are make happy states. *B. Jonson.*
More in prosperity is reason lost
Than ships in storms, their *helms* and anchors lost.

Denham.

Fair occasion shows the springing gale,
And int'rest guides the *helm*, and honour swells the sail.

Prior.

5. The station of government.

I may be wrong in the means: but that is no objection against the design: let those at the *helm* contrive it better.

Swift.

6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether *steersman* or *defender* is intended: I think *steersman*.

— You slander
The *helms* o' th' state, who care for you like fathers,

When you curse them as enemies. *Shakespeare.*

- To **HELM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct.

Hanmer.

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath *helmed*, must give him a better proclamation.

Shakespeare.

- HELMED.** *adj.* [from *helm*.] Furnished with a headpiece.

The *helmed* cherubim
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd.

Milton.

- HELMET.** *n. f.* [Probably a diminutive of *helm*.] A helm; a headpiece; armour for the head.

I saw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;
From *helmet* to the spur all bleeding o'er. *Shaksp.*
Sev'n darts are thrown at once, and some rebound

From his bright shield, some on his *helmet* sound.

Dryden.

- HELMINTHICK.** *adj.* [from *helminth*.] Relating to worms.

Ditt.

- To **HELP.** *v. a.* pret. *helped* or *holp*; part. *helped* or *holpen*. [*hilpan*, Gothick; *helpan*, Saxon.]

1. To assist; to support; to aid.

Let us work as valiant men behave;
For boldest hearts good fortune *helpeth* out.

Fairfax.

O Lord, make haste to *help* me.
— God *helped* him against the philistines. *2 Chron.*
They *helped* them in all things with silver and gold.

1 Esdras.

A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to *help* his understanding and direct his expressions.

Stilling fleet.

2. It has, in familiar language, the particle *out*, which seems to have meant, originally, *out of a difficulty*.

This he conceives not hard to bring about,
If all of you should join to *help* him out. *Dryden.*
What I offer is so far from doing any diskindness to the cause these gentlemen are engaged in, that it does them a real service, and *helps* them out with the main thing wherewith they stuck.

Woodward.

The God of learning and of light,
Would want a god himself to *help* him out.

Swift.

3. To raise by help: with *up*.

Woe to him that is alone when he falleth;
For he hath not another to *help* him up. *Eccles.*

4. To enable to surmount: with *over*.

Wherever they are at a stand, *help* them presently over the difficulty without any rebuke.

Locke.

5. To remove by help: with *off*.

Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use, to *help off* their time.

Locke.

6. To free from pain or vexation.

Help and ease them, but by no means bemoan them.

Locke.

7. To cure; to heal: with *of*. Obsolete.

Love doth to her eyes repair,
To *help* him of his blindness. *Shakespeare.*

8. It is used commonly before the disease.

The true calamus *helps* coughs.

Gerard.

9. To remedy; to change for the better.

Cease to lament for that thou canst not *help*;
And study *help* for that which thou lament'st it.

Shakespeare.

10. To prevent; to hinder.

Those few who reside among us, only because they cannot *help* it.

Swift.

If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we cannot *help*, and therefore the whole blame must lie upon them.

Sanderson.

It is a high point of ill nature to make sport with any man's imperfections that he cannot *help*.

L'Estrange.

Those closing skies may still continue bright;
But who can *help* it, if you'll make it night.

Dryden.

She, betwixt her modesty and pride,
Her wishes, which she could not *help*, would hide.

Dryden.

It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon difference in opinion, because that is a thing which no man can *help* in himself.

Swift.

11. To forbear; to avoid.

He cannot *help* believing, that such things he saw and heard.

Atterbury.

I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune.

Pope.

12. To promote; to forward.

And they *helped* forward the afflictive. *Zech.*
If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the top, in fashion of a sugar-loaf reversed, it will *help* the experiment.

Bacon.

13. To **HELP** *to*. To supply with; to furnish with.

Whom they would *help* to a kingdom, those reign; and whom again they would, they displace.

1 Maccabees.

The man that is now with Tiresias can *help* him to his oxen again.

L'Estrange.

14. To present at table.

In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,
And complacently *help'd* to all I hate;
Treated, carous'd, and tir'd, I take my leave.

Pope.

- To **HELP.** *v. n.*

1. To contribute assistance.

Sir, how come it you
Have *help* to make this rescue?
Differet followers and servants *help* much to reputation.

Shakespeare.

Bacon.

Bennet's grave look was a pretence,
And Danby's matchless impudence
Help'd to support the knave.

Dryden.

A generous present *helps* to persuade as well as an agreeable person.

Garrick.

2. To bring a supply.

Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors should *help* out where the muses failed.

Rymer.

HELPER. *n. f.* [from the verb; *bulpe*, Dutch.]

1. Assistance; aid; support; succour.

Muleasses, despairing to recover the city, hardly escaped his enemies hands by the good *help* of his uncle.

Kmilas.

He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the least *help* from them.

Locke.

So great is the stupidity of some of those, that they may have no sense of the *help* administered to them.

Smalridge.

2. That which gives help.

Though these contrivances increase the power, yet they proportionably protract the time; that which by such *helps* one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate strength of a hundred men in one day.

Wilkins.

Virtue is a friend and an *help* to nature; but it is vice and luxury that destroys it, and the diseases of intemperance are the natural product of the sins of intemperance.

South.

Another *help* St. Paul himself affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epistles.

Locke.

3. That which forwards or promotes.

Coral is in use as an *help* to the teeth of children.

Bacon.

4. Remedy.

There is no *help* for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with the faulty way of writing.

Haiden on Speech.

HELPER. *n. f.* [from *help*.]

1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.

There was not any levi, nor any *helper* for Israel.

2 Kings.

We ought to receive such, that we might be fellow *helpers* to the truth.

3 John.

It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his *helper* is omnipotent.

Taylor.

2. One that administers remedy.

Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an *helper* oftentimes of evils.

Merc.

3. One that supplies with any thing wanted: with *so*.

Heaven

Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dowry,
As hath rated her to be my motive,
And *helper* to a husband.

Shakespeare.

4. A supernumerary servant.

I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house: my family consists of a steward, a groom, a *helper* in the stable, a footman, and an old maid.

Swift to Pope.

HELPLESS. *adj.* [*help* and *fail*.]

1. Useful; that gives assistance.

Let's fight with gentle words,
'Till time lend friends, and friends their *helpful* swords.

Shakespeare.

He orders all the succours which they bring;
The *helpful* and the good about him run,
And form an army.

Dryden.

2. Wholesome; salutary.

A useful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison, as poison out of the most healthful herbs.

Relaigh's History.

HELPLESS. *adj.* [from *help*.]

1. Wanting power to succour one's self.

One dire shot
Close by the board the prince's main-mast bore;
All three now *helpless* by each other lie. *Dryden.*
Let our enemies rage and persecute the poor and the *helpless*; but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable.

Rogers.

2. Wanting support or assistance.

How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend?
'Twill then be infamy to seem your friend. *Pope.*

3. Irremediable; admitting no help.

HEM

Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep,
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail.

4. Unsupplied; void: with *of*. This is unusual, perhaps improper.

Naked he lies, and ready to expire,
Helpless of all that human wants require. *Dryden*.

HELPLESSLY: *adv.* [from *helpless*.] Without ability; without succour.

HELPLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *helpless*.] Want of ability; want of succour.

HELTER-SKELTER. *adv.* [As *Skinner* fancies, from *heolten* *pesado*, the darkness of hell; hell, says he, being a place of confusion.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.

Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend;
And *helter skelter* have I rode to England,
And tidings do I bring. *Shakespeare*.

He had no sooner turned his back but they were at it *helter-skelter*, throwing books at one another's heads. *L'Estrange*.

HELVE. *n. f.* [*helpe*, Saxon.] The handle of an axe.

The slipping of an axe from the *helve*, whereby another is slain, was the work of God himself. *Raleigh's History*.

TO HELVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.

HEM. *n. f.* [*hem*, Saxon.]

1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.

Rowers must be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without *hem*, seam, or thread hanging by. *Wise-man*.

2. [*hemmen*, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.

I would try if I could cry *hem*, and have him. *Shakespeare*.

He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning *hems*. *Addison*.

3. *Interject.* Hem! [Latin.]

TO HEM. *v. a.*

1. To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together.

2. To border; to edge.

All the skirt about
Was *hem'd* with golden fringe. *Fairy Queen*.

Along the shore of silver streaming Thames,
White ruddy bank, the which his river *hems*. *Spenser*.

3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut: perhaps always with a particle; as, *in*, *about*, *round*.

So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow length, was it *hemmed in* by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders. *Stany*.

What lets us then the great Jerusalem
With variant squadrons round about to hem? *Fairfax*.

Why, Neptune, hast thou made us stand alone,
Divided from the world for this, say they;
Hemmed in to be a spoil to tyranny,
Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel*.

I hurry me in haste away,
Ann find his honour in a pound,
Hemmed by a triple circle round,
Compe'd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pope*.

TO HEM. *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

HEMICRANY. *n. f.* [*hemi*, half, and *crany*, the skull, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy*.

HEM

HEMICYCLE. *n. f.* [*hemi*, half, and *kyklos*, round.] A half round.

HEMINA. *n. f.* An ancient measure; now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure. *Quincy*.

HEMIPLEGY. *n. f.* [*hemi*, half, and *plegia*, to strike or seize.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereto, that seizes one side at a time; some partial disorder of the nervous system.

HEMISPHERE. *n. f.* [*hemi*, half, and *sphaire*, sphere, French.] The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

That place is earth, the seat of man, that light
His day, which else, as th' other hemisphere,
Night would invade. *Milton*.

A hill
Of Paradise, the highest from whose top
The hemisphere of earth, in clearest ken
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay. *Milton*.

The sun is more powerful in the northern hemisphere, and in the apogee; for therein his motion is slower. *Brown*.

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky;
So in this hemisphere our utmost view
Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden*.

HEMISPHERICAL. } *adi.* [from *hemi*-
HEMISPHERICK. } *sphere*] Half round; containing half a globe.

The thin film of water swells above the surface of the water it swims on, and commonly constitutes hemispherical bodies with it. *Boyle*.

A pyramid, placed in the cavity of another of an hemispherical figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward*.

HEMISTICK. *n. f.* [*hemi*, half, and *stichos*, French.] Half a verse.

He broke off in the hemistick, or midst of the verse; but seized, as it were, with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the hemistick. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

HEMLOCK. *n. f.* [*hemloc*, Saxon.] An herb.

The leaves are cut into many minute segments: the petals of the flower are lifted, heart-shaped, and unequal: the flower is succeeded by two short channelled seeds. One sort is sometimes used in medicine, though it is noxious; but the hemlock of the ancients, which was such deadly poison, is generally supposed different. *Miller*.

He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumifer and fursow-weeds,
With barbedocks, hemlock. *Shakespeare*.

We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be nourished by wood or stones, or that all men will be poisoned by hemlock. *Locke*.

HEMORRHAGE. } *n. f.* [*hemi*, half, and *rrhage*, French.] A violent flux of blood.

Great hemorrhages succeed the separation. Ray.
Twenty days raining will not diminish its quantity so much as one great hemorrhage. *Airbuthnot*.

HEMORRHOIDS. *n. f.* [*hemi*, half, and *rrhoides*, French.] The piles; the emroids.

I got the hemorrhoids. *Swift*.

HEMORRHOIDAL. *adi.* [*hemorrhoidal*, French, from *hemorrhoids*.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Besides there are hemorrhages from the nose and hemorrhoidal veins, and fluxes of them. *Ray on the Creation*.

Emboss upon the field, a battle flood
Of leeches, spouting hemorrhoidal blood. *Garg*.

HEMP. *n. f.* [*hemp*, Saxon; *hampes*

HEN

Dutch; *cannabis*.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

It hath digitated leaves opposite to one another: the flowers have no visible petals; it is male and female in different plants. Its bark is useful for cordage and cloth. *Miller*.

Let gallows go for dog; let man go free,
And let not *hemp* his windpipe suffocate. *Shakspeare*.
Hemp and flax are commodities that deserve encouragement, both for their usefulness and profit. *Martineau*.

HEMP Agrimony. *n. f.* A plant.

The common *hemp agrimony* is found wild by ditches and sides of rivers. *Miller*.

HEMPEN. *adj.* [from *hemp*.] Made of hemp.

In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,
About his neck a *hempen* rope he wears. *Fairy Queen*.

Behold
Upon the *hempen* tackle ship-boys climbing. *Shakspeare*.

Ye shall have a *hempen* caudle then, and the help of a hatcher. *Shakspeare*.

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee;
He will not when the *hempen* string I drew. *Gay*.

HEN. *n. f.* [*henne*, Saxon; *han*, German, a cock.]

1. The female of a house-cock.

2. The female of any land fowl.

The peacock, pheasant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious colours; the *hens* have not. *Bacon*.

Whilst the *hen* bird is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. *Addison*.

O'er the trackless waste
The heath *hen* dusters. *Thomson*.

HEN-DRIVER. *n. f.* [*hen* and *driver*.] A kind of hawk.

The *hen-driver* I forbear to name. *Walton*.

HEN-HARM. } *n. f.* [*pygargus*.] A

HEN-HARRIER. } kind of kite. *Ainslie*.

So called probably from destroying chickens.

HEN-WEARTE. *adj.* [*hen* and *heart*.] Dastardly; cowardly; like a hen. A low word.

HEN-PECKED. *adj.* [*hen* and *pecked*.] Governed by the wife.

A steedman too I have, a cursed she,
Whom rules my *hen-peck'd* fire, and orders me. *Dry*.
The neighbours reported that he was *hen-peck'd*, which was impossible, by such a maid spirited woman as his wife. *Airbuthnot*.

HEN-ROOST. *n. f.* [*hen* and *roost*.] The place where the poultry rest.

Many a poor devil stands to a whipping post for the pilfering of a silver spoon, or the robbing of a *hen-roost*. *L'Estrange*.

Her house is frequented by a company of rogues, whom she encourageth to rob his *hen-roosts*. *Swift*.

If a man prosecutes gipsies with severity, his *hen-roost* is sure to pay for it. *Addison*.

They off have tally'd out to pillage
The *hen-roosts* of some peaceful village. *Tickel*.

HEPHEANE. *n. f.* [*hyofeyamus*, Latin.] A plant.

It is very often found growing upon the sides of banks and old dunghills. This is a very poisonous plant. *Miller*.

That to which old Socrates was cur'd,
Or *hebane* juice, to swell 'em 'till they burst. *Dryden*.

HE'NBIT. *n. f.* [*alfine solis bederacis*.] A plant.

In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-feed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small *hebit*. *Durham's Phys. Theolog.*

HEN

HENCE. *adv.* or *interj.* [heonan, Sax. *benner*, old English.]

1. From this place to another.

Discharge my follow'rs; let them *hence* away,
From Richard's night to Bolingbroke's fair day.
Shakespeare.

Th' Almighty hath not built
Here for his envy; will not drive us *hence*. *Milton.*
A fallen prudence drew thee *hence*
From noise, fraud, and impertinence. *Reform.*

2. Away; to a distance. A word of command.

Be not found here: *hence* with your little ones.
Shakespeare.

Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse. *Milton.*

3. At a distance; in another place. Not in use.

Why should I then be false, since it is true
That I must die here, and live *hence* by truth?
Shakespeare.

All members of our cause, both here and *hence*,
That are infixed to this action. *Shakespeare.*

4. From this time; in the future.

He who can reason well to-day about one sort
of matters, cannot at all reason to-day about
others, though perhaps a year *hence* he may. *Locke.*
Let not posterity a thousand years *hence* look
for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants.
Arbutnot.

5. For this reason; in consequence of this.

Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the
fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom.
Tillotson.

6. From this cause; from this ground.

By too strong a projectile motion the aliment
tends to putrefaction; *hence* may be deduced the
force of exercise in helping digestion. *Arbutnot.*

7. From this source; from this original; from this store.

My Flora was my sun; for as
One sun, so but one Flora was;
All other faces borrowed *hence*
Their light and grace as stars do thence. *Suckling.*

8. From *hence* is a vitious expression, which crept into use even among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence* was gradually forgotten. *Hence* signifies from this.

An ancient author prophesied from *hence*,
Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince! *Dryden.*

To HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]

To send off; to dispatch to a distance.
Obsolete.

So, bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me;
With that his dog he *hence'd*, his flock he curs'd.
Sidney.

HENCEFORTH. *adv.* [henonponð, Sax.]

From this time forward.

Thanes and knifemen,
Henceforth be carls. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Never *henceforth* shall I joy again;
Never, oh never, shall I see more joy. *Shakespeare.*
Happier thou may'st be, worthier can'st not be;
Taste this, and be *henceforth* among the gods,
Thyself a goddess. *Milton.*

I never from thy side *henceforth* will stray,
Till day droop. *Milton.*

If we treat gallant soldiers in this sort,
Who then *henceforth* to our defence will come?
Dryden.

HENCEFORWARD. *adv.* [*hence* and *for-ward*.] From this time to futurity.

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my target three fair shining suns. *Shakespeare.*

Pardon, I beseech you;
Henceforward I am ever rul'd by you. *Shakespeare.*

The royal academy will admit *henceforward*
only such who are endued with good qualities.
Dryden.

HER

HERCHMAN. *n. f.* [hync, a servant, and *man*, *Skinner*; henzr, a horse, and *man*, *Spelman*.] A page; an attendant. Obsolete.

Why should Titania cross her Oberon:
I do but beg a little changeling boy,
To be my *herchman*. *Shakespeare.*

Three *herchmen* were for ev'ry knight allign'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind. *Dryden.*

To HEND. *v. a.* [henban, Saxon, from *hendo*, low Latin, which seems borrowed from *band* or *bond*, Teutonic.]

1. To seize; to lay hold on.

With that the sergeants *hent* the young man stout,
And bound him likewise in a worthless chain.
Fairfax.

2. To crowd; to surround. Perhaps the following passage is corrupt, and should be read *hemmed*; or it may mean to take possession.

The generous and gravest citizens
Have *hent* the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Shakespeare.*

HENDE'CAGON. *n. f.* [indica and *gamma*.]

A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HENS-FEET. *n. f.* [*fumaria sepium*.]

Hedge fumitory.

HEPA'TICAL. } *adj.* [hepaticus, Lat. *hepa-*

HEPA'TICK. } *lique*, Fr. from *ήπαρ*.]

Belonging to the liver.

If the evacuated blood be florid, it is stomach
blood; if red and copious, it is *hepatick*. *Harvey.*

The cystick gall is thick, and intensely bitter;
the *hepatick* gall is more fluid, and not so bitter.
Arbutnot on Aliments.

HERBS. *n. f.* The berries of the brier or
dogrose, commonly written *hips*. *Ainsw.*
In hard winters there is observed great plenty
of *heps* and *haws*, which preserve the small birds
from starving. *Bacon.*

HEPTACA'PSULAR. *adj.* [*ήπτα* and *capsu-*
la.] Having seven cavities or cells.

HEPTAGON. *n. f.* [heptagone, French;
ήπτα and *γωνία*.] A figure with seven
sides or angles.

HEPTA'GONAL. *adj.* [from *heptagon*.]
Having seven angles or sides.

HEPTARCHY. *n. f.* [heptarchie, French;
ήπτα and *αρχή*.] A sevenfold govern-

ment.

In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little noted of
arms, albeit the Germans, of whom they de-

scended, used shields. *Camden.*

England began not to be a people, when Al-

fred reduced it into a monarchy; for the mate-

rials thereof were extant before, namely, under

the *heptarchy*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The next returning planetary hour

Of Mars, who shar'd the *heptarchy* of pow'r,

His steps bold Arcite to the temple bent. *Dryden.*

HER. *pron.* [hepa, hep, in Saxon, stood
for *their*, or of *them*, which at length

became the female possessive.]

1. Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who with *her* head, nimble in the ears, approach'd
The opening of his mouth. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

Still new favourites the chafe,
'Till up in arms my passion rose,

And call away *her* yoke. *Cowley.*

One month, three days, and half an hour,
Judith held the sov'reign pow'r;

Wood'rous beautiful *her* face;
But to weak and small *her* wit,

That she to govern were unfit,
And so Susanna took *her* place. *Cowley.*

HER

2. The oblique case of *she*.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear attends *her* not. *Shakespeare. Henry v.*
She cannot seem deform'd to me,
And I would have *her* seem to others so. *Cowley.*
The moon arose clad o'er in light,
With thousand stars attending on *her* train;
With *her* they rise, with *her* they set again.
Cowley.

Should I be left, and thou be lost, the sea,
That bury'd *her* I lov'd, should bury me. *Dryden.*

HERS. *pronoun.* This is used when it re-
fers to a substantive going before: as,
such are *her* charms, such charms as *hers*.

This pride of *hers*,
Upon advice, hath drawn my love from *her*.
Shakespeare.

Thine own unworthiness,
Will still that thou art mine not *hers* confess.
Cowley.

Some secret charm did all *her* acts attend,
And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend.
Dryden.

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Indeed to save a crown, not *hers* but yours. *Dryden.*

HERALD. *n. f.* [herault, Fr. *herald*,
German.]

1. An officer whose business it is to regis-
ter genealogies, adjust ensigns armori-
al, regulate funerals, and anciently to
carry messages between princes, and
proclaim war and peace.

May none, whose scatter'd names honour my
look,
For strict degrees of rank or title look;
'Tis 'gainst the manners of an epigram,
And I a poet here, no *herald* am. *Ben Jonson.*

When time shall serve let but the *herald* cry,
And I'll appear again. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Embassador of peace, if peace you chuse;
Or *herald* of a war, if you refuse. *Dryden.*

Please thy pride and search the *herald's* roll,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree.
Dryden.

2. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful *heralds* to astonish us. *Shakespeare.*

It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn.
Shakespeare.

3. A proclaimer; a publisher.

After my death I wish no other *herald*,
No other speaker of my living actions,
But such an honest chronicler as Grimb. *Shakespeare.*

To HERALD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To introduce as by a herald. Not
used.

We are sent from our royal master,
Only to *herald* thee into his fight,
Not pay thee. *Shakespeare.*

HERALDRY. *n. f.* [heraulderie, Fr. from
herald.]

1. The art or office of a herald.

I am writing of *heraldry*. *Peacham.*

Grant *her*, besides, of noble blood that ran
In ancient veins, ere *heraldry* began. *Dryden.*

2. Registry of genealogies.

'Twas no false *heraldry* when madness drew
Her pedigree from those who too much knew.
Danham.

3. Blazonry.

Metals may blazon common beauties; she
Makes pearls and planets humble *heraldry*.
Beaumont.

HERB. *n. f.* [*herbe*, Fr. *herba*, Latin.]

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft,
and have nothing woody in them; as grass and
hemlock. *Locke.*

In such a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted *herbs*
That aid reaw old *Æson*. *Shakespeare.*

HER

HER

HER

With sweet-smelling *herbs*
 Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed. *Milt.*
 Unhappy, from whom still conceal'd does lie
 Of *herbs*, and roots the harmless luxury. *Cowley.*
 If the leaves are of chief use to us, then we
 call them *herbs*; as sage and mint. *Watts.*
 Herb-eating animals, which don't ruminate,
 have strong grinders, and chew much. *Arbuthnot.*
HERB *Christopher*, or *bane-berries*. *n. f.*
 A plant.
HERBACEOUS. *adj.* [from *herba*, Lat.]
 1. Belonging to herbs.
 Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk;
 but an *herbaceous* plant, resembling the water
 flower-de-luce. *Brown.*
 2. Feeding on vegetables: perhaps not
 properly.
 Their teeth are fitted to their food, the rapa-
 cious to catching, holding, and tearing their
 prey; the *herbaceous* to gathering and comminution
 of vegetables. *Derham.*
HERBAGE. *n. f.* [*herbage*, French.]
 1. Herbs collectively; grafs; pasture.
 Rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow;
 Thin *herbage* in the plains, and fruitless fields.
Dryden.
 At the time the deluge came, the earth was
 loaded with *herbage*, and thronged with ani-
 mals. *Woolward.*
 2. The tithe and the right of pasture.
Ainsworth.
HERBAL. *n. f.* [from *herb*.] A book
 containing the names and descriptions
 of plants.
 We leave the description of plants to *herbals*,
 and other like books of natural history. *Bacon.*
 Such a plant will not be found in the *herbal* of
 nature. *Brown.*
 As for the medicinal uses of plants, the large
herbals are ample testimonies thereof. *Moore.*
 Our *herbals* are sufficiently stored with plants.
Baker.
HERBALIST. *n. f.* [from *herbal*.] A man
 skilled in herbs.
Herbalists have distinguished them, naming
 that the male whose leaves are lighter, and fruit
 rounder. *Brown.*
HERBAR. *n. f.* [A word, I believe,
 only to be found in *Spenser*.] Herb;
 plant.
 The roof hereof was arch'd over head,
 And deck'd with flowers and *herbars* daintly.
Fairy Queen
HERBARIST. *n. f.* [*herbarius*, from *her-
 ba*, Latin.] One skilled in herbs.
Herbarists have exercised a commendable
 curiosity in subdividing plants of the same de-
 nomination. *Earle.*
 He was too much sway'd by the opinions then
 current amongst *herbarists*, that different colours,
 or multiplicity of leaves in the flower, were
 sufficient to constitute a specific difference. *Roy.*
 As to the fuci, their seed hath been discovered
 and shew'd me first by an ingenious *herbarist*.
Derham.
HERBELET. *n. f.* [diminutive of *herb*,
 or of *herbula*, Latin.] A small herb.
 These *herbelets*, which we upon you strow.
Shakespeare.
HERBESCENT. *adj.* [*herbescens*, Latin.]
 Growing into herbs.
HERBID. *adj.* [*herbidus*, Latin.] Cover-
 ed with herbs.
HERBORIST. *n. f.* [from *herb*.] One
 curious in herbs. This seems a mistake
 for *herbarist*.
 A curious *herborist* has a plant, whose flower
 perishes in about an hour. *Roy.*
HERBOROUGH. *n. f.* [*herberg*, German.]
 Place of temporary residence. Now
 written *harbours*.

The German lord, when he went out of New-
 gate into the east, took order to have his arms
 set up in his last *herborough*. *Ben Jonson.*
HERBOUS. *adj.* [*herbosus*, Lat.] Abound-
 ing with herbs.
HERBULENT. *adj.* [from *herbula*, Lat.]
 Containing herbs. *Diët.*
HERBWOMAN. *n. f.* [*herb* and *woman*.]
 A woman that sells herbs.
 I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer,
 butcher, and baker; even my *herbwoman* dunn'd
 me as I went along. *Arbuthnot.*
HERBY. *adj.* [from *herb*.] Having the
 nature of herbs.
 No substance but earth, and the procedures of
 earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any morsel of
 herby substance. *Bacon.*
HERD. *n. f.* [*heorð*, Saxon.]
 1. A number of beasts together. It
 is peculiarly applied to black-cattle.
*Flocks and herds are sheep and oxen or
 kine.*
 Note a wild and wanton *herd*,
 Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
 Fetching mad bounds. *Shakespeare.*
 There find a *herd* of heifers, wand'ring o'er
 The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the shore.
Addison.
 2. A company of men, in contempt or
 detestation.
 Survey the world, and where one Cato shines,
 Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden.*
 I do not remember where ever God deliver'd
 His oracles by the multitude, or nature truth by
 the *herd*. *Locke.*
 3. It antiently signified a keeper of cattle,
 and in Scotland it is still used. [*hyrd*,
 Saxon.] A sense still retained in com-
 position: as, *goat-herd*.
TO HERD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To run in herds or companies.
 Weak women should, in danger, *herd* like deer.
Dryden.
 It is the nature of indigency, like common
 danger, to endear men to one another, and make
 them *herd* together, like fellow-sailors in a storm.
Norris.
 2. To associate; to become one of any
 number or party.
 I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem
 One of the number. *Addison's Cato*
 Run to towns, to *herd* with knaves and fools,
 And undistinguish'd pass among the crowd.
Walf.
TO HERD. *v. a.* To throw or put into
 a herd.
 The rest,
 However great we are, honest and valiant,
 Are *herd* with the vulgar. *Ben Jonson.*
HERDGROOM. *n. f.* [*herd* and *groom*.]
 A keeper of herds. Not in use.
 But who shall judge the wager won or lost?
 That shall yonder *herdgroom*, and none other.
Spenser.
HERDMAN. } *n. f.* [*herd* and *man*.]
HERDSMAN. } One employed in tend-
 ing herds: formerly, an owner of herds.
 A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he,
 In whom no evil did reign, or good appear.
Sidney.
 And you, enchantment,
 Worthy enough a *herdsman*, if e'er thou
 These rural latches to his entrance open,
 I will devise a cruel death for thee. *Shakespeare.*
 Scarce themselves know how to hold
 A sheephook, or have learn'd ought else the least
 That to the faithful *herdsman's* art belongs.
Milton.
 There oft the Indian *herdsman*, shunning heat,
 Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
 As loop-holes cut through thickest shade. *Milt.*

So stands a Thracian *herdsman* with his spear
 Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear.
Dryden.
 The *herdsman*, round
 The cheerful fire, provoke his health in goblets
 crown'd. *Dryden.*
 When their *herdsman* could not agree, they
 parted by consent. *Locke.*
HERE. *adv.* [*hest*, Saxon; *hier*, Dutch.]
 1. In this place.
 Before they *here* approach,
 Old Siward, with ten thousand warlike men,
 All ready at a point, was setting forth. *Shaksp.*
 I, upon my frontiers *here*,
 Keep residence. *Milton.*
Here nature first begins
 Her farthest verge. *Milton.*
 How wretched does Prometheus' state appear,
 While he his second misery suffers *here*! *Cowley.*
 To day *here* ours, we have it *here*. *Cowley.*
 2. In the present state.
 Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy
 hereafter. *Baron.*
 3. It is used in making an offer or at-
 tempt.
 Then *here* 's for earnest:
 'Tis finish'd. *Dryden.*
 4. In drinking a health.
Here 's to thee, Dick.
 However, friend, *here* 's to the king, one cries;
 To him who was the king, the friend replied.
Prior.
 5. It is often oppos'd to *there*; in one
 place, distinguished from another.
 Good-night, mine eyes do itch;
 Doth that bode weeping?
 —'Tis neither *here* nor *there*. *Shaksp.*
 We are come to see thee fight, to see thee
 foigne, to see thee traverse, to see thee *here*, to
 see thee *there*. *Shaksp.*
 Then this, then that man's aid, they crave,
 implore;
 Post *here* for help, seek *there* their followers.
Daniel.
 I would have in the heath some thickets made
 only of sweet-briar, and honey-suckle, and some
 wild vine amongst; and the ground set with
 violets; for these are sweet, and prosper in the
 shade; and these to be in the heath *here* and
there, not in order. *Bacon.*
 The devil might perhaps, by inward sugges-
 tions, have drawn in *here* and *there* a single
 profelyte.
 Your city, after the dreadful fire, was rebuilt,
 not presently, by raising continued streets; but
 at first *here* a house, and *there* a house, to which
 others by degrees were joined. *Speat's Sermons.*
 He that rides post through a country may be
 able to give some loose description of *here* a
 mountain and *there* a plain, *here* a moor and
there a river, woodland in one part, and savannas
 in another. *Locke.*
 6. *Here* seems, in the following passage,
 to mean *this place*.
 Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;
 Thou lovest *here*, a better where to find. *Shaksp.*
HEREABOUTS. *adv.* [*here* and *about*.]
 About this place.
 I saw *hereabouts* nothing remarkable, except
 Agastus's bridge. *Addison on Italy.*
HEREAFTER. *adv.* [*here* and *after*.]
 1. In time to come; in futurity.
 How worthy he is, I will leave to appear
hereafter, rather than story him in his own hear-
 ing. *Shaksp.*
 The grand-child, with twelve sons increas'd,
 departs
 From Canaan, to a land *hereafter* call'd
 Egypt. *Milton.*
Hereafter he from war shall come,
 And bring his Trojans peace. *Dryden.*
 2. In a future state.
 You shall be happy *here*, and more happy
hereafter. *Bacon.*

HEREAFTER. n. f. A future state. This is a figurative noun, not to be used but in poetry.

'Tis the divinity that first within us;
'Tis heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. *Adelphi's Care.*
I still shall wait

Some new hereafter, and a future state. *Prior.*

HERET. adv. [here and at.] At this. One man coming to the tribune, to receive his denative, with a garland in his hand, the tribune, offended heret, demanded what this singularity could mean? *Hooker.*

HEREBY. adv. [here and by.] By this. In what estate the fathers rested, which were dead before, it is not hereby either one way or other determined. *Hooker.*

Herby the Moors are not excluded by beauty, there being in this description no consideration of colours. *Brown.*

The acquisition of truth is of infinite concernment: hereby we become acquainted with the nature of things. *Watts.*

HEREDITABLE. adj. [heres, Lat.] What-ever may be occupied as inheritance.

Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy hereditary, the power which is now in the world is not that which was Adam's. *Locke.*

HEREDITAMENT. n. f. [hereditum, Lat.] A law term denoting inheritance, or hereditary estate.

HEREDITARILY. adv. [from hereditary.] By inheritance.

Here is another, who thinks one of the greatest glories of his father was to have distinguished and loved you, and who loves you hereditary. *Pope to Swift.*

HEREDITARY. adj. [hereditaire, Fr. hereditarius, Lat.] Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance.

To thee and thine, hereditary ever,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom. *Shakespeare.*

These old fellows
Have their ingratitude in them hereditary. *Shakespeare.*

He shall ascend
The throne hereditary, and bound his reign
With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the heavens. *Milton.*

Thus while the mute creation downward bend
Their sight, and to their earthly mother tend,
Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes
Beholds his own hereditary skies. *Dryden's Ovid.*
When heroick verse his youth shall raise,
And form it to hereditary praise. *Dryden's Virgil.*

HEREIN. adv. [here and in.] In this. How highly fewer it may please them with words of oath to extol sermons, they that not herein offend us. *Hooker.*

My best endeavours shall be done herein. *Shakespeare.*

Since truths, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly revealed that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves, herein the fault of the judgment is resolved into a precedent default in the will. *South.*

HEREINTO. adv. [here and into.] Into this.

Because the point about which we strive is the quality of our laws, our first entrance herein cannot better be made than with consideration of the nature of law in general. *Hooker.*

HERETO. adv. [here and of.] From this; of this.

Heret comes it that prince Harry is valiant. *Shakespeare.*

HERETO. adv. [here and on.] Upon this. If we should strictly insist herein, the possibility might fall into question. *Brown's Eng. Err.*

HERETO. adv. [here and out.]

1. Out of this place.

A bird all white, well feather'd on each wing,
Heret-out up to the throne of God did fly. *Spenser.*

2. All the words compounded of here and a preposition, except hereafter, are obsolete, or obsolescent; never used in poetry, and seldom in prose, by elegant writers, though perhaps not unworthy to be retained.

HERMITICAL. adj. [It should be written heremital, from heremite, of *herem*, a desert; heremique, French.] Solitary; suitable to a hermit.

You describe so well your heremital state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you for a cave in a rock. *Pope.*

HERESARCH. n. f. [heresiarque, French; *ἡρῆσαρχος*, Greek.] A leader in heresy; the head of a herd of heretics.

The pope declared him not only an heretic, but an heresarch. *Stirlingfleet.*

HERESY. n. f. [heresie, French; heresis, Latin; *ἡρῆσις*, Greek.] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholic and orthodox church.

Heresy prevails only by a counterfeit shew of reason, whereby notwithstanding it becometh invincible, unless it be convicted of fraud by manifest remembrance clearly true, and unable to be withstood. *Hooker.*

As for speculative heresies, they work mightily upon men's wits; yet do not produce great alterations in states. *Bacon.*

Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to her judgment, not in the odious disguises of levity, schism, heresy, novelty, cruelty, and dissuality. *King Charles.*

HERETICK. n. f. [heretique, French; *ἡρῆτικὸς*, Greek.]

1. One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholic church.

These things would be prevented, if no known heretic or schismatic be suffered to go into those countries. *Bacon.*

No heretick desire to spread
Their wild opinions like these Epicures. *Davies.*
Bellarmine owns, that he has quoted a heretic instead of a father. *Baker on Learning.*

When a papist uses the word heretic, he generally means protestants; when a protestant uses the word, he means any persons wilfully and contentiously obstinate in fundamental errors. *Watts.*

2. It is or has been used ludicrously for any one whose opinion is erroneous.

I rather will suspect the sun with cold
Than thee with wantonness; thy honour stands,
In him that was of late an heretic,
As firm as faith. *Shakespeare.*

HERETICAL. adj. [from heretic.] Containing heresy.

How exclude they us from being any part of the church of Christ under the colour of heresy, when they cannot but grant it possible even for him to be, as teaching his own personal persuasion, heretical, who, in their opinion, not only is of the church, but holdeth the chiefest place of authority over the same? *Hooker.*

Constantinople was in an uproar, upon an ignorant jealousy that those words had some heretical meaning. *Ducy of Pitty.*

HERETICALLY. adv. [from heretical.] With heresy.

HERETO. adv. [here and to.] To this; add to this.

HERETOFORE. adv. [hereto and fore.] Formerly; anciently.

I have long desired to know you heretofore, with honouring your virtue, though I love not your person. *Sidney.*

So near is the connection between the civil state and religious, that heretofore you will find the government and the priesthood united in the same person. *South.*

We now can form no more
Long schemes of life, as heretofore. *Swift.*

HEREUNTO. adv. [here and unto.] To this.

They which rightly consider after what sort the heart of man heretofore is framed, must of necessity acknowledge, that whose affinity to the words of eternal life, doth it in regard of his authority whose words they are. *Hooker.*

Agreeable heretofore might not be amiss to make children often to tell a story of any thing they know. *Locke.*

HEREWITH. adv. [here and with.] With this.

You, fair sir, be not herewith dismay'd,
But constant keep the way in which ye stand. *Spenser.*

Herewith the castle of Hame was suddenly surprised by the Scots. *Hayward.*

HERIOT. n. f. [herexilo, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, commonly the best thing in the landholder's possession.

This he derives from the ivy; for he should be the true possessor lord thereof, but the olive dispossesseth with his conscience to pass it over with a compliment and an heriot every year. *Howell.*

Though thou consume but to renew,
Yet love, as lord, doth claim a heriot due. *Cleveland.*

I took him up, as your heriot, with intention to have made the best of him, and then have brought the whole produce of him in a purse to you. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

HERITABLE. adj. [heres, Lat.] Capable to inherit whatever may be inherited.

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and heritable, according to the laws of England. *Hale's Common Laws.*

HERITAGE. n. f. [heritage, French.]

1. Inheritance; estate devolved by succession; estate in general.

Let us our father's heritage divide. *Hub. Tale.*
He considers that his proper home and heriotage is in another world, and therefore regards the events of this with the indifference of a guest that carries but a day. *Rogers.*

2. [In divinity.] The people of God.

O Lord, save thy people, and bless thine heriotage. *Common Prayer.*

HERMAPHRODITE. n. f. [hermaphrodite, Fr. from *hermas*, and *aphrodite*.] An animal uniting two sexes.

Man and wife make but one right
Canonical hermaphrodite. *Cleveland.*

Monstrosity could not incapacitate from marriage, witness hermaphrodites. *Arbuth. & Pope.*

HERMAPHRODITICAL. adj. [from hermaphrodite.] Partaking of both sexes.

There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphroditical principles, that contain the radically of different forms. *Brown.*

HERMETICAL. } adj. [from *Hermes*,
**HERMETICK. } or *Mercury*, the
imagined inventor of chymistry; hermetique, French.] Chymical.**

An hermetical seal, or to seal any thing hermetically, is to heat the neck of a glass 'till it is just ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to twist it close together. *Quincy.*

The tube was closed at one end with diaphylon, instead of an hermetical seal. *Park.*

HERMETICALLY. adv. [from hermetical.] According to the hermetical or chymical art.

He suffered those things to putrefy in hermetically sealed glasses, and vessels close covered with paper; and not only so, but in vessels covered

HER

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HER

the lawn, so as to admit the air, and keep out the insects; no living thing was ever produced there. *Bentley.*

HERMIT. *n. f.* [*hermite*, French; contracted from *eremite*, *eremite*.]

1. A solitary; an anchorite; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion.

A wither'd *hermit*, fiftyscore winters worn,
Might shake off fifty looking in her eye. *Shaksp.*
You lay this command upon me, to give you
my poor advice for your carriage in so eminent a
place: I humbly return you mine opinion, such
as an *hermit* rather than a courtier can tender.

He had been duke of Savoy, and, after a very
glorious reign, took on him the habit of a *hermit*,
and retired into this solitary spot. *Addison.*

2. A headman; one bound to pray for another. Improper.

For those of old,
And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
We rest your *hermits*. *Shaksp.*

HERMITAGE. *n. f.* [*hermitage*, French.]

The cell or habitation of a hermit.
By that painful way they pass
Forth to an hill, that was both steep and high;
On top whereof a sacred chapel was,
And like a little *hermitage* thereby. *Fairy Queen.*
Go with speed
To some forlorn and naked *hermitage*,
Remote from all the pleasures of the world.

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful *hermitage*,
The hazy gown and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and rightly tell
Of ev'ry thing that heav'n doth do,
And ev'ry herb that sips the dew. *Milton.*

About two leagues from Fishbourg we went to
see a *hermitage*: it lies in the prettiest solitude
imaginable, among woods and rocks. *Addison.*

HERMITESS. *n. f.* [*from hermit*.] A woman retired to devotion.

HERMITICAL. *adj.* [*from hermit*.] Suitable to a hermit.

HERMODACTYL. *n. f.* [*ἡρμώδης*, and *δάκτυλος*.]

Hermodactyl is a root of a determinate and regular figure, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length. This drug was first brought into medicinal use by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people use them, while fresh, as a vomit or purge; and have a way of roasting them for food, which they eat in order to make themselves fat. The dried roots are a gentle purge, now little used. *Hill.*

HERN. *n. f.* [contracted from *HERON*, which see.]

Birds that are most easy to be drawn are the mallard, swan, *hern*, and bittern. *Pearson.*

HERNHILL. *n. f.* [*hern* and *hill*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HERNIA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Any kind of rupture, diversified by the name of the part affected.

A *hernia* would certainly succeed. *Wifeman.*

HERO. *n. f.* [*heros*, Latin; *ἥρως*.]

1. A man eminent for bravery.

King of *heros* and of kings,
In mighty numbers mighty things. *Cowley.*
Heros in animated marble frown.
In this view he ceases to be an *hero*, and his
return is no longer a virtue. *Pope's Odyssey.*
These are thy honours, not that here thy bust
Is mix'd with *heros*, or with kings thy dust. *Pope.*

2. A man of the highest class in any respect; as, a *hero* in learning.

HEROESS. *n. f.* [*from hero*; *heroies*, Lat.] A heroine; a female hero. Not in use.

In which were held, by sad disease,

Heroes and heroiss.

HEROICAL. *adj.* [*from hero*.] Besitting a hero; noble; illustrious; heroic.

Masurius was famous over all Asia for his *heroical* enterprises. *Sidney.*

Though you have courage in an *heroical* degree, I ascribe it to you as your second attribute. *Dryden.*

HEROICALLY. *adv.* [*from heroical*.] After the way of a hero; suitably to a hero.

Not *heroically* in killing his tyrannical cousin. *Sidney.*

Free from all meaning, whether good or bad; And, in one word, *heroically* mad. *Dryden.*

HEROICK. *adj.* [*from hero*; *heroique*, Fr.]

1. Productive of heroes.

From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
Being but the fourth of that *heroick* line. *Shaksp.*

2. Noble; suitable to a hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterprising; illustrious.

Not that which justly gives *heroick* name
To person, or to poem. *Milton.*

Virtue makes *heroick* virtue live,
But you can life to virtues give. *Waller.*

3. Reciting the acts of heroes. Used of poetry.

Metnicks *heroick* poetry, 'till now,
Like some tantalluck fairy land did show.

I have chosen the most *heroick* subject which
any poet could desire: I have taken upon me to
describe the manes, the beginning, progress and
successes of a most just and necessary war. *Dryden.*

An *heroick* poem is the greatest work which the
foul of man is capable to perform: the design of
it is to form the mind to *heroick* virtue by exam-
ple. *Dryden.*

HEROICKLY. *adv.* [*from heroick*.] Suitably to a hero. *Heroically* is more frequent, and more analogical.

Samson hath quit himself
Like Samson, and *heroickly* hath finish'd
A life *heroick*. *Milton.*

HEROINE. *n. f.* [*from hero*; *heroine*, French.] A female hero. Anciently, according to English analogy, *heroess*.

But inlorn worth, that fortune can controul,
New-strang, and stiffer bent her softer soul;
The *heroine* assum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and fortify'd her face. *Dryden.*

Then shall the British stage
More noble characters expose to view,
And draw her finish'd *heroines* from you. *Addison.*

HEROISM. *n. f.* [*heroisme*, French.] The qualities or character of a hero.

If the *Odyssey* be less noble than the *Iliad*, it
is more instructive: the *Iliad* abounds with more
heroism, this with more morality. *Broom.*

HERON. *n. f.* [*heron*, French.]

1. A bird that feeds upon fish.

So lords, with sport of flag and *heron* full,
Sometimes we see small birds from nests do pull. *Sidney.*

The *heron*, when she soareth high, sheweth
winds. *Bacon.*

2. It is now commonly pronounced *hern*.

The tow'ring hawk let future poets sing,
Who terror bears upon his forring wing;
Let them on high the frighted *hern* survey,
And lofty numbers paint their airy fray. *Gay.*

HERONRY. } *n. f.* [*from heron*, com-

HERONSHAW. } monly pronounced *hern-*
ry.] A place where herons breed.

They carry their load to a large *heronry* above
three miles. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

HERPES. *n. f.* [*ἑρπης*.] A cutaneous inflammation of two kinds: *miliaris*, or *pustularis*, which is like millet-seed upon

the skin; and *exedens*, which is more
corrosive and penetrating, so as to form
little ulcers. *Quincy.*

A farther progress towards acrimony maketh a
herpes; and, if the access of acrimony be very
great, it maketh an *herpes exedens*. *Wifeman.*

HERRING. *n. f.* [*hareng*, Fr. *hering*, Saxon.] A small sea fish.

The coast is plentifully stored with round fish,
pilchard, *hering*, mackerel, and cod. *Carew.*
Buy my *hering* fresh. *Swift.*

HERS. *pron.* The female possessive used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, this is *her* house, this house is *hers*. See *HER*.

How came her eyes so bright? not with salt
tears;

If so, my eyes are oftner wash'd than *hers*. *Shaksp.*

Whom ill fate would ruin, it prefers;
For all the miserable are made *hers*. *Waller.*

I see her rowling eyes;
And panting, lo! the god, the god, she cries;
With words not *hers*, and more than human sound,
She makes th' obedient gho's peep trembling
through the ground. *Reverend.*

HERSE. *n. f.* [*herf*, low Latin; supposed to come from *herman*, to praise.] This is likewise written *herse*; see *HEARSE*.

1. A temporary monument raised over a grave.

2. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.

When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis' *herse*,
Who does not weep that reads the moving verse? *Rowson.*

On all the line a sudden vengeance waits,
And frequent *herfes* shall besiege your gates. *Pope.*

TO HERSE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To put into a herse.

I would my daughter were dead at my foot,
and the jewels in her ear. O, would she were
her'd at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin.

Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.
The Grecians spitefully drew from the darts
the curse,

And *her'd* it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman.*
The house is *her'd* about with a black wood,
Which nods with many a heavy-headed tree. *Crafter.*

HERSELF. *pronoun.*

1. A female individual, as distinguished from others.

The jealous o'er-worn widow and *herself*,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shaksp.*

2. Being in her own power; mistress of her own thoughts.

The more she looks, the more her fears in-
crease,
At nearer sight; and she's *herself* the less. *Dryden.*

3. The oblique case of the reciprocal pronoun: as, she hurt *herself*.

The daughter of Pharaoh came down wash
herself. *Exodus.*
She returned answer to *herself*. *Judges.*

HERSELIKE. *adj.* [*herse* and *like*.] Funereal; suitable to funerals.

Even in the Old Testament, if you listen to
David's harp, you shall hear as many *herse-like*
airs as carols. *Bacon.*

TO HERV. *v. a.* [*herman*, Saxon, to praise, to celebrate.] To hallow; to regard as holy. Now no longer in use.

Thenot, now his the time of merry make,
Nor Pan to *herve*, nor with love to play;
Like mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or summer shade, under the cocked bay. *Spenser.*

Not were thy years green as now be mine,
Then wouldst thou learn to carol of love,
And *hew* with hymns thy last's glove. *Spenser.*
HE'SITANCY. *n. f.* [from *hesitate*.] Dubi-
ousness; uncertainty; suspense.

The reason of my *hesitancy* about the air is,
that I forgot to try whether that liquor, which
shot into crystals, exposed to the air, would not
have done the like in a vessel accurately stopped.
Boyle.

Some of them reasoned without doubt of *hesi-
tancy*, and lived and died in such a manner as to
show that they believed their own reasonings.

To HE'SITATE. *v. a.* [*hesito*, Latin;
hesiter, French.] To be doubtful; to
delay; to pause; to make difficulty.

A spirit of revenge makes him curse the Gre-
cians in the seventh book, when they *hesitate* to
accept Hector's challenge. *Pope.*

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike;
Alike reserv'd to blame or to commend,
A tim'rous foe, and a suspicious friend. *Pope.*

HE'SITATION. *n. f.* [from *hesitate*.]

1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.
I cannot foresee the difficulties and *hesitation*
of every one: they will be more or fewer, ac-
cording to the capacity of each peniter. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. Intermision of speech; want of volu-
bility.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a man-
ner, with such frequent blots and interlineations,
that they are hardly able to go on without perpet-
ual *hesitations*. *Swift.*

HEST. *n. f.* [*hæst*, Saxon.] Command;
precept; injunction. Obsolete, or
written *behest*.

Thou dost assist the not deserver,
As him that doth thy lovely *hefts* despise. *Spenser.*
Thou wait a spirit too delicate
To act her earthy and abhor'd commands,
Refusing her grand *hefts*. *Shakspeare.*

HETEROCLITE. *n. f.* [*heteroclite*, Fr.
heteroclitum, Latin; *ἑτεροκλίτης* and *κλίμα*.]

1. Such nouns as vary from the common
forms of declension, by any redundancy,
defect, or otherwise. *Clarke.*

The *heteroclitic* nouns of the Latin should not
be touched in the first learning of the rudiments
of the tongue. *Watts.*

2. Any thing or person deviating from the
common rule.

HETEROCLITICAL. *adj.* [from *heteroclitic*.]
Deviating from the common rule.

In the mention of sins *heteroclitical*, and such
as want either name or precedent, there is oft
times a sin, even in their histories. *Brown.*

HETERODOX. *adj.* [*heterodoxe*, French;
ἑτεροδοξ and *δόξα*.] Deviating from the
established opinion; not orthodox.

Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar,
in others to *heterodox* tenets. *Locke.*

HETERODOX. *n. f.* An opinion peculiar.

Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard
paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, if
we say attraction is unjustly appropriated into the
loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HETEROGENEAL. *adj.* [*heterogene*, Fr.
ἑτερογενής and *γενος*.] Not of the same na-
ture; not kindred.

Let the body adjacent and ambient be not
commaterial, but merely *heterogeneous* towards the
body that is to be preserved: such are quicksilver
and white amber to herbs and flies. *Bacon.*

The light whose rays are all alike refrangible,
I call simple, homogeneous, and similar; and
that whose rays are some more refrangible than
others, I call compound, *heterogeneous*, and dissi-
milar. *Newton.*

HETEROGENEITY. *n. f.* [*heterogenéité*,
French, from *heterogeneous*.]

1. Opposition of nature; contrariety or
dissimilitude of qualities.

2. Opposite or dissimilar part.

Guatatum, burnt with an open fire in a chim-
ney, is sequestered into ashes and soot; whereas
the same wood, distilled into a retort, does yield
for other *heterogeneities*, and is resolved into oil,
spirit, vinegar, water, and charcoal. *Boyle.*

HETEROGENEOUS. *adj.* [*ἑτερογενής* and
γενος.] Not kindred; opposite or dis-
similar in nature.

I have observed such *heterogeneous* bodies,
which I found included in the mails of this sand-
stone. *Woodward.*

HETEROSCIANS. *n. f.* [*ἑτεροσκοῖα* and *σκία*.]

Those whose shadows fall only one way,
as the shadows of us who live north of
the tropic fall at noon always to the
north.

To HEW. *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *bewed*.
[*heapan*, Saxon; *hauwen*, Dutch.]

1. To cut by blows with an edged in-
strument; to hack.

Upon the joint the lucky steel did light,
And made such way that *hew'd* it quite in twain
Spenser.

I had purpose
Once more to *hew* thy target from thy brow,
Or lose my arm for't. *Shakspeare.*
He was *hewn* in pieces by Hamilton's friends.
Hayward.

One Vane was so grievously *hewn*, that many
thousands have died of less than half his hurts,
whereof he was cured. *Hayward.*

2. To chop; to cut.

He from deep wells with engines water drew,
And us'd his noble hands the wood to *hew*.
Dryden.

3. To cut, as with an axe: with the par-
ticles *down*, when it signifies to fell;
up, to excavate from below; *off*, to se-
parate.

He thit depends
Upon your favours, swims with fins of lead,
And *hew'd* down oaks with rushes. *Shakspeare.*
Brave followers, yonder stands the thorny
wood,
Which, by the heav'n's assistance and your
strength,
Must by the roots be *hewn up* yet ere night.
Shakspeare.

Scarcely can I speak, my choler is so great:
Oh! I could *hew up* rocks, and fight with flint.
Shakspeare.

Yet shall the axe of justice *hew* him down,
And level with the root his lofty crown. *Sandys.*
He from the mountain *hewing* timber tall,
Began to build a vessel of a huge bulk. *Milton.*
We'll force the gate where Marcus keeps his
guard,
And *hew* down all that would oppose our passage.
Addison.

4. To form or shape with an axe: with *out*.

Thou hast *hewed* thee out a sepulchre here, as
he that *hewed* him out a sepulchre on high. *Israh.*
Nor is it so proper to *hew out* religious refor-
mations by the sword, as to polish them by fair
and equal disputations. *King Charles.*
This river rises in the very heart of the Alps,
and has a long valley that seems *hewn out* on pur-
pose to give its waters a passage amidst so many
rocks. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To form laboriously.

The gate was adamant; eternal frame;
Which, *hew'd* by Mars himself, from Indian
quarries came,
The labour of a god. *Dryden's Fables.*
Next unto bricks are prefer'd the square *hewn*
stone. *Mortimer.*

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, ra-
ther polishing old works than *hewing out* new.

Pope to Swift.

HE'WER. *n. f.* [from *hew*.] One whose
employment is to cut wood or stone.

At the building of Solomon's temple there
were fourscore thousand *hewers* in the mountains.

Brown.

HEXAGON. *n. f.* [*hexagone*, French;
ἑξάγων and *γωνία*.] A figure of six sides or
angles: the most capacious of all the
figures that can be added to each other
without any interstice; and therefore
the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXAGONAL. *adj.* [from *hexagon*.] Hav-
ing six sides or corners.

As for the figures of crystal, it is for the most
part *hexagonal*, or six-cornered. *Brown.*

Many of them shoot into regular figures; as
crystal and bastard diamonds into *hexagonal*. *Ray.*

HEXAGONY. *n. f.* [from *hexagon*.] A
figure of six angles.

When I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagonies*, or
sexangular cellars of bees, did I therefore con-
clude that they were mathematicians?

Bramhall against Hobbes.

HEXAMETER. *n. f.* [*ἑξάμετρον* and *μετρον*.] A
verse of six feet.

The Latin *hexameter* has more feet than the
English heroick. *Dryden.*

HEXANGULAR. *adj.* [*ἑξάγωνος* and *angulus*,
Latin.] Having six corners.

Hexangular sprigs or shoots of crystal. *Woodw.*

HE'XAPOD. *n. f.* [*ἑξάποδος* and *πῶς*.] An ani-
mal with six feet.

I take those to have been the *hexapodi*, from
which the greater sort of beetles come, for that
sort of *hexapodi* are eaten in America. *Ray.*

HEXASTICK. *n. f.* [*ἑξάστιχον* and *στιχον*.] A
poem of six lines.

HEY. *interj.* [from *high*.] An expression
of joy, or mutual exhortation: the
contrary to the Latin *hei*.

Shadwell from the town retires,
To bless the town with peaceful lyric;
Then *hey* for praise and panegyrick. *Prior.*

HEY'DAY. *interj.* [for *high day*.] An ex-
pression of frolic and exultation, and
sometimes of wonder.

Thou'lt say anon he is some kin to thee,
Thou spend'st such *heyday* wit in praising him.
Shakspeare.

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady,
Not love, if any lov'd her, *heyday*! *Hudibras.*

HEY'DAY. *n. f.* A frolic; wildness.

At your age
The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble,
And waits upon the judgment. *Shakspeare.*

HEYDEGIVES. *n. f.* A wild frolic
dance. Obsolete.

But friendly fairies met with many graces,
And light-foot nymphs can chase the ling'ring
night
With *heydegives*, and trimly trodden traces.
Spenser.

HIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *hio*, Latin.] The
act of gaping.

Men observing the continual *hiation*, or holding
open the camelion's mouth, conceive the inten-
tion thereof to receive the aliment of air; but
this is also occasioned by the greatness of the
lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HIA'TUS. *n. f.* [*hiatus*, Latin.]

1. An aperture; a gaping breach.

Those *hiatus's* are at the bottom of the sea,
wherby the abyss below opens into and commu-
nicates with it. *Woodward.*

2. The opening of the mouth by the suc-
cession of an initial to a final vowel.

HID

The *hiatus* should be avoided with more care in poetry than in oratory; and I would try to prevent it, unless where the cutting it off is more prejudicial to the sound than the *hiatus* itself. *Pope.*

HIBERNAL. *adj.* [*hibernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

This star should rather manifest its warming power in the winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in its *hibernal* conjunction. *Brown.*

HICCIUS DOCCIUS. *n. f.* [Corrupted, I fancy, from *hic est doctus*, *this, or here* is the learned man. Used by jugglers of themselves.] A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose.

An old dull sot, who told the clock
For many years at Bridewell dock,
At Westminster and Hick's hall;
And *hiccus doccus* play'd in all;
Where, in all governments and times,
H' had been both friend and foe to crimes. *Hudibras.*

HICCO'UM. *n. f.* [*bicken*, Danish.] A convulsion of the stomach producing fobs.

So by an abbey's skeleton of late
I heard an echo supererogate
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,
As if he had the *hiccough* o'er and o'er. *Clarend.*
Sneezing cures the *hiccough*, and is profitable
Unto women in hard labour. *Brown.*
If the stomach be hurt, singultus or *hiccough*
follows. *Wifeman.*

To HICCOUGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fob with convulsion of the stomach.

To HIC'UP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough*.] To fob with a convulsed stomach.

Quoth he, to bid me not to love,
Is to forbid my pulse to move,
My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or, when I'm in a fit, to *hiccup*. *Hudibras.*

HICKWALL. } *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

HICKWAY. } *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

HID. } The part. pass. of *hide*.

Thus fame shall be achiev'd, renown on earth;
And what most merits fame, in silence *hid*. *Milton.*

Other *hidden* cause
Left them superior. *Milton.*
Nature and nature's laws lay *hid* in night;
God said, Let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope.*

To HIDE. *v. a.* pret. *hid*; part. pass. *hid* or *hidden*. [*hiban*, Sax.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

Avant, and quit my fight; let the earth *hide*
thee! *Shaksp.*

His reasons are as two grains of wheat *hid*
in two bushels of chaff. *Shaksp.*

Nile hears him knocking at his sev'nfold gates,
And seeks his *hidden* spring, and fears his ne-
pew's fates. *Dryden.*

Thus the fire of gods and men below;
What I have *hidden*, hope not thou to know. *Dryden.*

The sev'n parts lay *hidden* in the piece;
Th' occasion but extorted that, or this. *Dryden.*

Then for my cups a homely grave provide,
Which love and me from publick scorn may *hide*. *Dryden.*

Seas *hid* with navies, chariots passing o'er
The channel, on a bridge from shore to shore. *Dryden.*

With what astonishment and veneration may
we look into our own souls, where there are
such *hidden* stores of virtue and knowledge, such
unexhausted sources of perfection? *Adelphi.*

The crazy being makes a much longer voyage
than Ulysses, puts in practice many more wiles,
and *hides* himself under a greater variety of
shapes. *Adelphi.*

HID

Hell trembles at the sight, and *hides* its head
In utmost darkness, while on earth each heart
Is fill'd with peace. *Roscoe's Royal Convert.*

To HIDE. *v. n.* To lie *hid*; to be con-
cealed.

A fox, hard run, begged of a countryman to
help him to some *hiding* place. *L'Estrange.*

Our bolder talents in full view display'd;
Your virtues open fairest in the shade:

Beed to disguise, in publick 'tis you *hide*,
Where none distinguish 'twixt your shame and
pride, *Pope.*

HIDE and SEEK. *n. f.* A play in which
some hide themselves, and another seeks
them.

The boys and girls would venture to come and
play at *hide and seek* in ray hair. *Gulliver.*

HIDE. *n. f.* [*hyde*, Sax. *baude*, Dut.]

1. The skin of any animal, either raw or
dressed.

The trembling weapon pit
Through nine bull *hides* each under other plac'd
On his broad shield. *Dryden.*

Pitistratus was first to grasp their hands,
And spread soft *hides* upon the yellow sands. *Pope.*

2. The human skin: in contempt.

Oh, tiger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide*!
How could'st thou drain the life-blood of the
child? *Shaksp.*

His mantle, now his *hide*, with rugged hairs
Cleaves to his back; a famish'd face he bears. *Dryden.*

3. A certain quantity of land. [*Hide*,
byde, French; *bida*, barbarous Latin,
as much as one plough can till.] *Ainsw.*

One of the first things was a more particular
inquisition than had been before of every *hide* of
land within the precincts of his conquest, and
how they were holden. *Watson.*

HIDEBOUND. *adj.* [*hide* and *bound*.]

1. A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his
skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back,
that you cannot with your hand pull up
or loosen the one from the other. It
sometimes comes by poverty and bad
keeping; at other times from over-
riding, or a surfeit. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. [In trees.] Being in the state in which
the bark will not give way to the growth.

A root of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will
not keep open without somewhat put into it.
Bacon's Natural History.

Like fainted *hidebound* trees, that just have got
sufficient sap at once to beat and rot. *Swift.*

3. Harsh; untractable.

And still the harther and *hidebound*
The damfels prove, become the fonder. *Hadib.*

4. Niggardly; penurious; parsimonious.

HIDE'OUS. *adj.* [*bideus*, French.]

1. Horrible; dreadful; shocking.

If he could have turned himself to as many
forms as Proteus, every form should have been
made *hideous*. *Sidney.*

Some monster in thy thoughts,
Too *hideous* to be shown. *Shaksp.*

I fled, and cry'd out death!
Hell trembled at the *hideous* name, and sigh'd
From all her caves, and back rebounded death. *Milton.*

Her eyes grew stiffen'd, and with sulphur burn;
Her *hideous* looks and hellish form return;
Her curling snakes with hissing fill the place,
And open all the furies of her face. *Dryden.*

2. It is commonly used of risible objects:

the following use is less authorized.

'Tis forced through the hiatuses at the bottom
of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the
sea into the most horrible disorder, making it

HIE

rage and roar with a most *hi*rious and amazing
noise. *Woodward's Natural Hist.*

3. It is used by *Spenser* in a sense not now
retained; detestable.

O *hideous* hanger of dominion! *Spenser.*

HIDE'OUSLY. *adv.* [from *bideous*.] Hor-
ribly; dreadfully; in a manner that
shocks.

I arm myself
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more *hideously* on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shaksp.*

This, in the present application, is *hideously*
profane; but the sense is intelligible. *Collier.*

HIDE'OUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *bideous*.]
Horribleness; dreadfulness; terror.

HIDE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He that
hides.

To HIE. *v. n.* [*hiegan*, Saxon.]

1. To hasten; to go in haste.

When they had mark'd the changed skies,
They wist their hour was spent; then each to rest
him *hies*. *Fairy Queen.*

My will is even this,
That presently you *hie* you home to bed. *Shak.*

Well, I will *hie*,
And to bestow these papers as you bade me. *Shaksp.*

Some to the shores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;
But running from, all to destruction *hie*. *Daniel.*

The snake no sooner hiss'd,
But virtue heard it, and away she *hied*. *Croshaw.*

Thither, full fraught with mischievous revenge,
Accurs'd, and in a cur'd hour, he *hies*. *Milton.*

Thus he advis'd me, on yon aged tree
Hang up thy lute, and *hie* thee to the sea. *Waller.*

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies*. *Dryden.*

2. It was anciently used with or without
the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almost
obsolete in all its uses.

Auster spy'd him;
Cruel Auster, thither *hy'd* him. *Croshaw.*

HIERARCH. *n. f.* [*hieros* and *arche*; *hie-*
rarche, French.] The chief of a sacred
order.

Angels, by imperial summons call'd,
Forthwith from all the ends of heav'n appear'd,
Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright. *Milton.*

HIERARCHICAL. *adj.* [*hierarchie*, Fr.]
Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical
government.

HIERARCHY. *n. f.* [*hierarchie*, French.]

1. A sacred government; rank or subor-
dination of holy beings.

Out of the *hierarchies* of angels chosen,
The gentle Gabriel call'd be from the rest. *Fairfax.*

He sounds the air, and breaks the hymnick
notes
In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly *hierarchy*. *Denne.*

Jehovah, from the summit of the sky,
Environ'd with his winged *hierarchs*,
The world survey'd. *Sandys.*

These the supreme king
Enal'd to such pow'r, and gave to rule,
Each in his *hierarchy*, the orders bright. *Milton.*

The blessedlest of mortal wights, now ques-
tionless the highest saint in the celestial *hierarchy*,
began to be so importunately that a great part of
the divine liturgy was adduced solely to her. *Howel.*

2. Ecclesiastical establishment.

The presbytery had more sympathy with the
discipline of Scotland than the *hierarchy* of
England. *Bacon.*

While the old Levitical *hierarchy* continued, it was part of the ministerial office to flay the sacrifices.

Consider what I have written, from regard for the church established under the *hierarchy* of bishops.

HIEROGLYPH. } *n. f.* [*hieroglyph*, French; *ἱερός*, sacred, and *γράφω*, to carve.]

1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Hieroglyphicks* were used before the alphabet was invented. *Hieroglyph* seems to be the proper substantive, and *hieroglyphick* the adjective.

This *hieroglyphick* of the Egyptians was erected for parental affection, manifested in the protection of her young ones, when her nest was set on fire.

A lamp amongst the Egyptians is the *hieroglyphick* of life.

The first writing men used was only the single pictures and gravings of the things they would represent, which way of expression was afterwards called *hieroglyphick*.

Between the statues obelisks were plac'd, And the leav'd walls with *hieroglyphicks* grac'd.

2. The art of writing in picture.

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and consequently it is against all the rules of *hieroglyph* to assign any animals as patrons of punch.

HIEROGLYPHICAL. } *adj.* [*hieroglyphique*, French; from the noun.] Emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

In this place stands a stately *hieroglyphical* obelisk of Theban marble.

The Egyptian serpent figures time, And stripp'd, returns into his prime; If my affection, thou would'st win, First eat thy *hieroglyphick* skin.

The original of the conceit was probably *hieroglyphical*, which after became mythological, and, by a process of tradition, stole into a total vesity, which was but partly true in its morality.

HIEROGLYPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *hieroglyphical*.] Emblematically.

Others have spoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically* as the Egyptians, and the phoenix was the *hieroglyphick* of the sun.

HIEROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*ἱερός*, and *γράφω*.] Holy writing.

HIEROPHANT. *n. f.* [*ἱερόφαντος*.] One who teaches rules of religion; a priest.

Herein the wantonness of poets, and the crafts of their heathenish priests and *hierophants*, abundantly gratified the fancies of the people.

TO HIGGLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology, probably corrupted from *haggle*.]

1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain. In good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to *higgle* and elude in the amends.

To *higgle* thus for a few blows, To gain thy knight an op'ient spouse.

Why all this *higgling* with thy friend about such a paltry sum? Does this become the generosity of the noble and rich John Bull?

2. To go selling provisions from door to door. This seems the original meaning, such provisions being cut into small quantities.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. *adv.* A cant word; corrupted from *higgle*, which de-

notes any confused mass, as higglers carry a huddle of provisions together.

HIGGLER. *n. f.* [from *higgle*.] One who sells provisions by retail.

HIGH. *adj.* [heah, Saxon; *hoog*, Dut.]

1. Long upward; rising above from the surface, or from the centre: opposed to deep, or long downward.

Their Andes, or mountains, were far higher than those with us; whereby the remnants of the generation of men were, in such a particular deluge, saved.

The higher parts of the earth being continually spending, and the lower continually gaining they must of necessity at length come to an equality.

2. Elevated in place; raised aloft: opposed to low.

They that stand high have many blasts to shake them, And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces.

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd, That promises a fall, and shakes at every blast.

Reason elevates our thoughts as high as the stars, and leads us through the vast spaces of this mighty fabric; yet it comes far short of the real extent of even corporeal being.

3. Exalted in nature.

The highest faculty of the soul.

4. Elevated in rank or condition: as, high priest.

He woos both high and low, both rich and poor.

O mortals! blind in fate, who never know To bear high fortune, or endure the low.

5. Exalted in sentiment.

Solomon liv'd at ease, nor aim'd beyond Higher design than to enjoy his state.

6. Difficult; abstruse.

They meet to hear, and answer such high things.

7. Boastful; ostentatious.

His forces, after all the high discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot.

8. Arrogant; proud; lofty.

The governor made himself merry with his high and threatening language, and sent him word he would neither give nor receive quarter.

9. Severe; oppressive.

When there appeareth on either side an high hand, violent persecution, cunning advantages taken, and combination, then is the virtue of a judge seen.

10. Noble; illustrious.

Trust me, I am exceeding weary. —I had thought weariness durst not have attacked to high blood—it doth me, though it discolours the complexion of my greatness to acknowledge it.

11. Violent; tempestuous; loud. Applied to the wind.

More ships in calms on a deceitful coast, Or unseen rocks, than in high storms are lost.

Spiders cannot weave their nets in a high wind.

At length the winds are rais'd, the storm blows high;

Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up In its full fury.

12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable.

Not only tears Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds worse within, Began to rise; high passions, anger, Mistrust, suspicion, discord, hate, shook fire Their inward state of mind.

Can heav'nly minds such high resentment show,

Or exercise their spite in human woe? Dryden.

13. Full; complete: applied to time; now used only in cursory speech.

High time now 'gan it was for Una fair, To think of those her captive parents dear.

Sweet warrior, when shall I have peace with you?

High time it is this war now ended were, Spenser.

It was high time to do so, for it was now certain that forces were already upon their march towards the west.

14. Raised to any great degree: as, high pleasure; high luxury; a high performance; a high colour.

Solomon liv'd at ease, and full Of honour, wealth, high fare.

High sauces and spices are fetch'd from the Indies.

15. Advancing in latitude from the line.

They are forced to take their course either high to the north, or low to the south.

16. At the most perfect state; in the meridian: as, by the sun it is high noon: whence probably the foregoing expression, high time.

It is yet high day, neither is it time that the cattle should be gathered.

17. Far advanced into antiquity.

The nominal observation of the several days of the week is very high, and as old as the ancient Egyptians, who named the same according to the seven planets.

18. Dear; exorbitant in price.

If they must be good at so high a rate, they know they may be safe at a cheaper.

19. Capital; great; opposed to little: as, high treason, in opposition to petty.

HIGH. *n. f.* High place; elevation; superior region: only used with *from* and *on*.

Which when the king of gods beheld from high,

He sigh'd.

ON HIGH. *adv.* Aloft; above; into superior regions.

Wide is the fronting gate, and raised on high, With adamantine columns threat the sky.

HIGH is much used in composition with variety of meaning.

HIGH-BL'EST. *adj.* Supremely happy.

The good which we enjoy from heav'n descends; But that from us ought should ascend to heav'n.

So prevalent, as to concern the mind Of God high-bless'd, or to incline his will, Hard to belief may seem.

HIGH-BLOWN. Swelled much with wind; much inflated.

I have ventur'd, Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders, These many summers on a sea of glory;

But far beyond my depth: my high-blown pride

At length broke under me, and now has left me, Weary, and old with service, to the mercy Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me.

HIGH-BORN. Of noble extraction.

Call round your eyes Upon the high-born beauties of the court;

There chafe some worthy partner of your heart

HIGH-BUILT. *adj.*

1. Of lofty structure.

I know him by his stride, The giant Harapha of Gath; his look

Naughty as is his pile, high-built and proud.

6. Covered with lofty buildings.

In dreadful wars

The *high-built* elephant his cattle rears,
Looks down on man below, and strikes the stars.
Crescent.

HIGH-COLOURED. Having a deep or glaring colour.

A fever in a rancid oily blood produces a scorbutic fever, with *high-coloured* urine, and spots in the skin.
Flyer.

HIGH-DESIGNING. Having great schemes.

His warlike mind, his soul devoid of fear,
His *high-designing* thoughts were figur'd there.
Dryden.

HIGH-FED. Pampered.

A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of flesh and mettle, would still be dragging of his family.
L'Estrange.

HIGH-FLAMING. Throwing the flame to a great height.

Hecatombs of bulls to Neptune slain,
High-flaming, please the monarch of the main.
Pope.

HIGH-FLIER. *n. f.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance.

She openly professeth herself to be a *high-flier*; and it is not improbable she may also be a papist at heart.
Swift.

HIGH-FLOWN. *adj.* [*high* and *flown*, from *fly*.]

1. Elevated; proud.

This stiff neck'd pride nor art nor force can bend,
Nor *high-flown* hopes to reason's lure descend.
Denham.

2. Turgid; extravagant.

This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the miseries of marriage.
L'Estrange.

HIGH-FLYING. Extravagant in claims or opinions.

Clip the wings
Of their *high-flying* arbitrary kings.
Dryden.

HIGH-HEAP'ED. *adj.*

1. Covered with high piles.

The plenteous board *high-heap'd* with cakes divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine.
Pope.

2. Raised into high piles.

I saw myself the vast unnumber'd store
Of brast, *high-heap'd* amidst the regal dome.
Pope.

HIGH-HEEL'ED. Having the heel of the shoe much raised.

By these embroider'd *high-heel'd* shoes,
She shall be caught as in a snare.
Swift.

HIGH-HUNG. Hung aloft.

By the *high-hung* taper's light,
I could discern his cheeks were glowing red.
Dryden.

HIGH-METTLED. Proud or ardent of spirit.

He fails not in these to keep a stiff rein on a *high-mettled* Pegasus; and takes care not to surfeit here, as he has done on other heads, by an erroneous abundance.
Garrick.

HIGH-MINDED. Proud; arrogant.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,
But I will chastise this *high-minded* strumpet.
Shakspeare.

Because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by faith: be not *high-minded*, but fear.
Romans.

HIGH-PRINCIPLED. Extravagant in notions of politicks.

This seems to be the political creed of all the *high-principled* men I have met with.
Swift.

HIGH-RED. Deeply red.

Oil of turpentine, though clear as water, being digested upon the purely white sugar of lead, has in a short time afforded a *high-red* tincture.
Boyle.

HIGH-SEASONED. Piquant to the palate.

Be sparing also of salt in the seasoning of all his victuals, and use him not to *high-seasoned* meats.
Locke.

HIGH-SIGHTED. Always looking upward.

Let *high-sighted* tyranny rage on,
'Till each man drop by lottery.
Shakspeare.

HIGH-SPIRITED. Bold; daring; insolent.

HIGH-STOMACHED. Obstinate; lofty.

High-stomach'd are they both, and full of ire;
In rage, deaf as the sea, hasty as fire.
Shakspeare.

HIGH-TASTED. Gussful; piquant.

Flattery still in sugar'd words betrays,
And poison in *high-tasted* meats conveys.
Denham.

HIGH-VICED. Enormously wicked.

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some *high-vice'd* city hang his poison
In the sick air.
Shakspeare.

HIGH-WROUGHT. Accurately finished; nobly laboured.

Thou triumph'st, victor of the *high-wrought* day,
And the pleas'd dame, soft smiling, lead'st away.
Pope.

HIGHLAND. *n. f.* [*high* and *land*.] Mountainous region.

The wood'ring moon
Beholds her brother's steeds beneath her own;
The *highlands* smok'd, cleft by the piercing rays.
Addison.

Ladies in the *highlands* of Scotland use this discipline to their children in the midst of winter, and find that cold water does them no harm.
Locke.

HIGHLANDER. *n. f.* [from *highland*.]

An inhabitant of mountains; mountaineer.

His cabinet council of *highlanders*.
Addison.

HIGHLY. *adv.* [from *high*.]

1. With elevation as to place and situation; aloft.

2. In a great degree.

Whatever expedients can allay those heats, which break us into different factions, cannot but be useful to the publick, and *highly* tend to its safety.
Addison.

It cannot but be *highly* requisite for us to enlighten our faith, by dwelling often on the same considerations.
Atterbury.

3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously.

What thou wouldst *highly*,
That thou wouldst holily; wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win.
Shakspeare.

4. With esteem; with estimation.

Every man that is among you, not to think of himself more *highly* than he ought to think.
Romans.

HIGHMOST. *adj.* [an irregular word.]

Highest; topmost.

Now is the sun upon the *highmost* hill
Of this day's journey.
Shakspeare.

HIGHNESS. *n. f.* [from *high*.]

1. Elevation above the surface; altitude; loftiness.

2. The title of princes; anciently of kings.

Most royal majesty,
I crave no more than that your *highness* offer'd.
Shakspeare.

How long in vain had nature striv'd to frame
A perfect prince, ere her *highness* came? *Wallter.*
Beauty and greatness are eminently joined in your royal *highness*.
Dryden.

3. Dignity of nature; supremacy.

Destruction from God was a terror to me, and by reason of his *highness* I could not endure.
Job.

HIGHT. [This is an imperfect verb, used only in the preterit tense with a passive signification; hatan, to call, Saxon; beffen, to be called, German.]

1. Was named; was called.

The city of the great king *hight* it well,
Wherein eternal peace and happiness doth dwell.
Spenser.

Within this homestead liv'd without a peer
For crowing loud, the noble chauceleer;
So *hight* her cock.
Dryden's Nun's Priest.

2. It is sometimes used as a participle passive; called; named. It is now obsolete, except in burlesque writings.

Amongst the rest a good old woman was,
High mother Hubbard.
Hubbard's Tale.
Hearn he *hight*.
Pope.

HIGHWATER. *n. f.* [*high* and *water*.]

The utmost flow of the tide.
They have a way of draining lands that lie below the *high-water*, and are something above the low-water mark.
Mortimer.

HIGHWAY. *n. f.* [*high* and *way*.]

1. Great road; public path.

So few there be
That chuse the narrow path, or seek the right;
All keep the broad *highway*, and take delight
With many rather for to go astray. *Fairy Queen.*
Two inscriptions give a great light to the histories of Appian, who made the *highway*, and of Fabius the dictator.
Addison.

Entering on a broad *highway*,
Where power and titles scatter'd lay,
He strove to pick up all he found.
Swift.

2. Figuratively a train of action, with apparent consequence.

I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the *highway* to lose.
Child on Trade.

HIGHWAYMAN. *n. f.* [*highway* and *man*.]

A robber that plunders on the publick roads.

'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and *highwaymen*, that observe strict justice among themselves.
Bentley.

A remedy like that of giving my money to an *highwayman*, before he attempts to take it by force, to prevent the sin of robbery.
Swift.

HIGHWATER. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HILARITY. *n. f.* [*hilaritas*, Latin.] Merriment; gayety.

Averroes restrained his *hilarity*, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober incalence for wine.
Brown.

HILD, in *Elrick's* grammar, is interpreted a lord or lady: so *Hilbert* is a noble lord; *Matilda*, an heroic lady. *Gibson.*

HIL'DING. *n. f.* [*hild*, Saxon, signifies a lord; perhaps *hilding* means originally a little lord in contempt, for a man that has only the delicacy or bad qualities of high rank: or a term of reproach abbreviated from *hinderling*, degenerate. *Hughes' Spenser.*]

1. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow.

He was some *hilding* fellow, that had stol'n
The horse he rode on.
Shakspeare.
If your lordship find him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in your respect.
Shakspeare.

A base slave,
A *hilding* for a livery, a squire's cloth. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is used likewise for a mean woman.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench;
Helen and Hero, *hildings* and harlots. *Shakspeare.*
This idle toy, this *hilding* from my power,
And sets us all at naught. *Romeo's Jane Shore.*

HILL. *n. f.* [*hil*, Saxon.] An elevation of ground less than a mountain.

My sheep are thoughts, which I both guide and serve;

Their pasture is fair *hills* of fruitless love. *Sidney.*
Jerusalem is seated on two *hills*,
Of height unlike, and turned side to side. *Swift.*

HIM

Three sides are sure imbar'd with craggs and hills,
The rest is easy, scant to rise espy'd;
But mighty bulwarks fence the plainer part:
So art helps nature, nature strengtheneth art.

When our eye some prospect would pursue,
Descending from a hill, looks round to view.

A hill is nothing but the nest of some metal or mineral which, by a plastick virtue, and the efficacy of subterranean fires, converting the adjacent earths into their substance, do increase and grow.

HILLLOCK. *n. f.* [from *hill*.] A little hill.

Yet weigh this, alas! great is not great to the greater:

What, judge ye, doth a hilllock show by the lofty Olympus.

Sometime walking not unseen,
By hedge-row elms, on hilllocks green,

This mountain, and a few neighbouring hilllocks that lie scattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of these dominions.

HILLY. *adj.* [from *hill*.] Full of hills; unequal in the surface.

Towards the hilly corners of Druias remain her very yet aboriginers, thrust amongst an assembly of mountains.

Climbing to a hilly steep,
He views his herds in vales afar.

Lo! how the Norrick plains
Rise hilly, with large piles of slaughter'd knights.

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, though a man would chuse to travel through a plain one.

HILT. *n. f.* [hilt, Saxon, from *healban*, to hold.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.

Now sits expectation in the air,
And hides a sword from hilt unto the point,
With crowns imperial; crowns and coronets.

Take thou the hilt,
And when my face is cover'd as 'tis now,

Guide thou the sword.

He has this sword, whose blade of brass displays
A ruddy gleam; whose hilt, a silver blaze.

HIM. [him, Saxon.]

1. The oblique case of *he*.
Me he restored unto my office, and *him* he hanged.

2. *Him* was anciently used for *it* in a neutral sense.

The subjunctive mood hath evermore some conjunction joined with *him*.

HIMSELF. *pron.* [him and self.]

1. In the nominative the same as *he*, only more emphatical, and more expressive of individual personality.

It was a sparing speech of the ancients to say, that a friend is another *himself*; for that a friend is far more than *himself*.

With thame remembers, while *himself* was one
Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done.

2. It is added to a personal pronoun or noun, by way of emphatical discrimination.

He *himself* returned again.

God *himself* is with us for our captain.

3. In ancient authors it is used neutrally for *itself*.

She is advanc'd
Above the clouds as high as heav'n *himself*.

4. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification.

David had *himself* in the field.

HIN

5. It is sometimes not reciprocal.

I perceive it was not altogether your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit set a work by a reprovable badness in *himself*.

Nothing in nature can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much *himself* as to fight his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy.

By HIMSELF. Alone; unaccompanied.

Ahab went one way by *himself*, and Obadiah went another way by *himself*.

HIN. *n. f.* [הין, Saxon.] A measure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints.

With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour,
mingled with the fourth part of an *hin* of beaten oil.

HIND. *adj. compar. binder*; superl. *bind-moff*. [hynban, Saxon.] Backward; contrary in position to the face: as, bind legs. See **HINDER** and **HINDMOST**.

Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back so far till its head comes to touch its *hind* part, and so with its armour gathers itself into a ball.

The flag
Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,

And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore.

HIND. *n. f.* [hinde, Saxon, from *hinnaus*, Latin.]

1. The she to a stag; the female of red deer.

How he flew, with glancing dart amiss,
A gentle *hind*, the which the lovely boy
Did love as life.

Can'st thou mark when the *hinds* do calve?

Nor Hercules more lands or labours knew,
Not though the brazen-footed *hind* he flew.

2. [hine, Saxon.] A servant.

A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*, were called forth by their mistress, to carry me in the name of foul cloaths to Datchet-lane.

3. [hineman, Saxon.] A peasant; a boor; a mean rustick.

The Dutch, who came like greedy *hinds* before,

To reap the harvest their ripe years did yield,
Now look like thole, when rolling taunders roar,

And sheets of lightning blast the standing field.

He cloath'd himself in coarse array,
A lab'ring *hind* in shew.

HINDBERRIES. *n. f.* The same as raspberries.

To HINDER. *v. a.* [hindyran, Saxon.] To obstruct; to stop; to lord; to impede.

Hinder me not, seeing the Lord hath prospered my way.

The whole world shined with clear light, and none were *hindered* in their labours.

If the alms were *hindered* only by entreaty, the hinderer is not tied to restitution, because entreaty took not liberty away from the giver.

Solitude clamps thought and wit; too much company dissipates and *hinders* it from fixing.

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right.

To HINDER. *v. n.* To raise hinderances; to cause impediment.

You minims of *hinder*ing knot-grass made!

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of some commander, enterprised for the christian cause, and executed happily, may be written.

HINDER. *adj.* [from *hind*.] That is in

HIN

a position contrary to that of the face: opposed to *fore*.

Bears, fighting with any man, stand upon their *hinder* feet; and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd embracement.

As the *hinder* feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back.

HINDERANCE. *n. f.* [from *binder*.] Impediment; let; stop; obstruction: with *of*, sometimes with *to*, before the thing hindered; with *to* before the person.

False opinions, touching the will of God to have things done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent practices against the *hinderances* of them, and those practices new opinions, more pernicious than the first: yea, most extremely sometimes opposite to the first.

They must be in every christian church the same, except mere impossibility of so having it be the *hinderance*.

What *hinderance* have they been to the knowledge of what is well done?

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove
His fellow's *hinderance* in pursuit of love?

He must conquer all these difficulties, and remove all these *hinderances* out of the way that leads to justice.

HINDERER. *n. f.* [from *binder*.] He or that which hinders or obstructs.

Brakes, great *hinderers* of all plowing, grow.

HINDERLING. *n. f.* [from *binder* or *binder*.] A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST. *adj.* [This word seems to be less proper than *hindmost*.] Hindmost; last; in the rear.

He put the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph *hindermost*.

Like to an enter'd tide they all rush by,
And leave you *hindermost*.

HINDMOST. *adj.* [Hind and most.] The last; the lag; that comes in the rear.

'Tis not his wont to be the *hindmost* man,
Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now.

He met thee by the way, and smote the *hindmost* of thee, even all that were feeble behind.

Let him retire, betwixt two ages cast,
The first of this, and *hindmost* of the last,
A losing gambler.

The race by vigour, not by vaunts is won;
So take the *hindmost*, hell—he said, and run.

HINGE. *n. f.* [or *hingle*, from *hangle* or *hang*.]

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.

Of heav'n arriv'd, the gate self-open'd wide,
On golden *hinges* turning.

Then from the *hinge* their strokes the gates divorce,
And where the way they cannot find, they force.

Heav'n's imperious queen shot down from high;

At her approach the brazen *hinges* fly,
The gates are forc'd.

2. The cardinal points of the world, east, west, north, and south.

If when the moon is in the *hinge* at east,
The birth breaks forward from its native rest;
Full eighty years, if you two years abate,
This station gives.

3. A governing rule or principle.

The other *hinge* of punishment might turn upon a law, whereby all men, who did not marry

HIP

by the age of five and twenty, should pay the third part of their revenue. *Temple.*

4. To be off the HINGES. To be in a state of irregularity and disorder.

The man's spirit is out of order, and off the hinges; and till that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually disquieted. *Tillotson.*

Metaphorically we stand on ruins, nature shakes about us, and this universal frame so loose, that it but wants another push to leap from off its hinges. *Dryden.*

To HINGE v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with hinges.

2. To bend as a hinge.

Be thou a flatterer now, and hinge the knee, And let his very breath, whom thou'lt observe, Blow off thy cap. *Shakespeare.*

To HINT v. a. [enter, French, Skinner.]

To bring to mind by a slight mention, or remote allusion; to mention imperfectly.

With a wound, and yet afraid to strike, Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike. *Pope.*

In waking whispers, and repeated dreams, To hint pure thought, and warn the favour'd soul. *Thomson.*

To HINT at. To allude to; to touch slightly upon.

Speaking of Augustus's actions, he all remembers that agriculture ought to be some way hinted at throughout the whole poem. *Arbuthnot.*

HINT n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion; distant insinuation.

Let him silently observe the first stirrings and intimations, the first hints and whispers of good and evil, that pass in his heart. *South.*

2. Suggestion; intimation.

On this hint I spoke, She lov'd me for the dangers I had pass'd. *Shakespeare.*
Actions are so full of circumstances, that, as men observe some parts more than others, they take different hints, and put different interpretations on them. *Addison.*

HIP n. f. [from heops, Saxon.] The fruit of the brier or the dogrose.

Eating hips, and drinking wat'ry foam. *Hulstet's Tale.*

Why should you want? Behold, the earth hath roots;
The oaks bear masts, the briars scarlet hips. *Shakespeare.*

Years of store of haws and hips do commonly portend cold winters. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HIP n. f. [hype, Saxon.]

1. The joint of the thigh.

How now, which of your hips has the most profound sciatica? *Shakespeare.*

Hippocrates affirmeth of the Scythians, that, using continual riding, they were generally mottled with the sciatica or hip gout. *Brown.*

2. The haunch; the flesh of the thigh.

So shepherds use To set the same mark on the hip Both of their found and gotten sheep. *Hudibras.*
Against a stump his tusks the monster grinds, And ranch'd his hips with one continu'd wound. *Dryden.*

3. To have on the HIP. [A low phrase.]

To have an advantage over another. It seems to be taken from hunting, the hip or haunch of a deer being the part commonly seized by the dogs.

If this poor brach of Venice, whom I cherish For his quick hunting, stand the putting on, I'll have our Michael Cassio on the hip. *Shakespeare.*

To HIP v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To sprain or shoot the hip.

His horse was hipp'd. *Shakespeare.*

2. HIP-HOP. A cant word formed by the reduplication of hop.

HIR

Your different tastes divide our poet's cares;
One foot the sock, t'other the buskin wears:
Thus, while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do't.

Like Volscian hip-hip in a single boot. *Congreve.*

HIP. interj. An exclamation, or calling to one; the same as the Latin *eho, heu!*

Ainsworth.

HIP. } adj. A corruption of hypo-

HIP-PISH. } chondriack. *Ainsworth.*

HIPPOCENTAUR n. f. [ἵππος and κένταυρος; *bippocentaure*, Fr.] A fabulous monster, half horse, and half man.

How are poetical fictions, how are *hippocentaur* and chimeras to be imagined, which are things quite out of nature, and whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*

HIPPOCRAS n. f. [*bypocras*, Fr. quasi *vinum Hippocratis*.] A medicated wine.

Suck and the well-spiced *hippocras*, the wine, Waffail the bowl, with ancient ribbands fine. *King.*

HIPPOCRATES' Sleeve n. f. A woollen bag, made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarification.

Quincy.

HIPPOGRIF n. f. [ἵππος and γρύξ; *bippogriffe*, French.] A winged horse; a being imagined by Aristotle.

He caught him up, and without wing Of *hippogriff*, bore through the air sublime. *Milton.*

HIPPOFOTANUS n. f. [ἵππος and ποταμός.] The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT adj. [*hip* and *shot*.] Sprained or dislocated in the hip.

Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a fool, as if you were *hipshot*; says the goose to the gosling. *L'Estrange.*

HIPSWORT n. f. [*hip* and *wort*.] A plant.

Ainsworth.

To HIRE v. a. [hýran, Saxon.]

1. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price.

His lordly avarice takes In excrements, and hires the jakes. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. To engage a man in temporary service for wages.

They weigh silver in the balance, and hire a goldsmith, and he maketh it a god. *Isaiah.*

I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms Are hire'd to bear their slaves. *Shakespeare.*

3. To bribe.

Themetes first, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd*, Or to the Trojan destiny requir'd, Mow'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryden.*

4. To engage for pay: with the reciprocal word.

They that were full, *hir'd* out themselves for bread; and they that were hungry, ceased. *1 Sam.*

5. To let; to set for a time at a certain price. This, to prevent ambiguity, has sometimes the particle out: as, he *hir'd* out his house to strangers.

HIRE n. f. [hýre, Saxon.]

1. Reward or recompence paid for the use of any thing.

Great thanks and goodly meed to that good fire; He thence departing gave for his pains *hire*. *Spenser.*

2. Wages paid for service.

I have five hundred crowns, The thrifty *hire* I sav'd under your father. *Shakespeare.*

HIS

Though little was their *hire*, and light their gain,
Yet somewhat to their share he threw. *Dryden.*

All arts and artists Theseus could command,
Who told for *hire*, or wrought for better fame. *Dryden.*

HIRLING n. f. [from *hire*.]

1. One who serves for wages.

The *hirling* longs to see the shades descend,
That with the tedious day his toil might end,
And he his pay receive. *Sanby.*

In the framing of Hiero's ship there were three hundred carpenters employed for a year, besides many other *hirlings* for carriages. *Wilkins.*

'Tis frequent here to see a freeborn son On the left hand of a rich *hirling* run. *Dryden.*

2. A mercenary; a prostitute.

Now the shades thy evening walk with bays,
No *hirling* the, no prostitute to praise. *Pope.*

HIRLING adj. Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money.

Then trumpets, torches, and a tedious crew Of *hirling* mourners for his funeral due. *Dryden.*

HIRER n. f. [from *hire*.]

1. One who uses any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others paying wages.

2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps small horses to let.

HIRSUTE adj. [*hirsutus*, Lat.] Rough; rugged.

There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirsute* roots: the *hirsute* is a middle sort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, besides the putting forth sap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in round. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HIS pronoun possessive. [hýr, Saxon.]

1. The masculine possessive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned.

England *his* approaches makes as fierce As waters to the sucking of a gulph. *Shakespeare.*

If much you note him, and extend *his* passion, You shall offend him, and extend *his* passion. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Heav'n and yourself Had part in this fair maid; now heav'n hath all, And all the better is it for the maid:

Your part in her you could not keep from death; But heav'n keeps *his* part in eternal life. *Shakespeare.*

If our father carry authority with such disposition as he bears this last surrender of *his*, it will but offend us. *Shakespeare.*

He that is nourished by the acorns he picked up under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himself: nobody can deny but the nourishment is *his*. *Locke.*

Where'er I loop, he offers at a kiss; And when my arms I stretch, he stretches *his*. *Addison.*

2. It was anciently used in a neutral sense, where we now say *its*.

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree Unfix *his* earth-bound root? *Shakespeare.*

Not the dreadful spout, Shall day with more clamour Neptune's ear In his descent. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

There's not the smallest orb, which thou behold'st, But in *his* motion like an angel tings, Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shakespeare.*

This rule is not so general, but that it admitteth exceptions. *Carrus's Survey of Cornwall.*

Opium loseth some of *his* poisonous quality if it be vapoured out, mingled with spirit of wine. *Bacon.*

3. It is sometimes used as a sign of the genitive case: as, *the man his ground*, for *the man's ground*. It is now rarely thus used, as its use proceeded probably from a false opinion that the *s* formative of the genitive was *his* contracted.

Where is this mankind now? who lives tange
Fit to be made Methusalem his page? *Donne.*
By thy food comfort, by thy father's cares,
By young Telemachus his blooming years. *Pope.*
4. It is sometimes used in opposition to
this man's.

Were I kings,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands,
Defire his jewels, and this other's house. *Shaksp.*
5. Anciently before self.
Every of us, each for his self, laboured how
to recover him. *Sidney.*

To Hiss. v. n. [*hissen*, Dutch.]

1. To utter a noise like that of a serpent
and some other animals. It is remarka-
ble, that this word cannot be pronounced
without making the noise which it sig-
nifies.

In the height of this bath to be thrown into
the Thames and cooled glowing hot, in that
furge, like a horseshoe; think of that; *hissing*
hot. *Shaksp.*

The merchants shall hiss at thee,
See the furies arise;
See the snakes that they rear,
How they hiss in their hair. *Dryden.*

Against the steed he threw
His forceful spear, which, *hissing* as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*

2. To condemn at a publick exhibition;
which is sometimes done by *hissing*.
Men shall pursue with merited disgrace!
Hiss, clap their hands, and from his country
chase. *Sandys.*

To Hiss. v. a. [*hissean*, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by *hissing*; to explode.
Every one will hiss him out to his disgrace.
Eccles.

She would so shamefully fail in the last act,
that, instead of a plaudite, she would deserve to
be *hiss'd* off the stage. *More.*

I have seen many successions of men, who
have shot themselves into the world, some
bursting out upon the stage with vast applause,
and others *hiss'd* off, and quitting it with dis-
grace. *Dryden.*

Will you venture your all upon a cause, which
would be *hiss'd* out of all the courts as ridiculous?
Collier on Duelling.

2. To procure hisses or disgrace.

Thy mother plays, and I
Play too; but so disgrac'd a part, whose issue
Will hiss me to my grave. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
What's the newest grief?

—That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker,
Each minute teems a new one. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Hiss. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a serpent, and of some
other animals.

He *hiss'd* for hiss return'd, with forked tongue.
To forked tongue. *Milton.*

2. Censure; expression of contempt used
in theatres.

He heard
On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
A dismal universal hiss, the sound
Of publick scorn! *Milton.*

Fierce champion fortitude, that knows no
fears
Of *hisses*, blows, or want, or loss of ears. *Pope.*

Hiss. interj. [Of this word I know not
the original: some thought it a cor-
ruption of *hubb*, *hubb* it, *hubb*, *hiss*; but
I have heard that it is an Irish verb
commanding silence.] An exclamation
commanding silence.

Mute silence *hiss'd* along!
'Lest philomel will deign a song,
In her sweetest saddest plight,
Smoother the rugged brow of night. *Milton.*
Mid, hiss, says another that stood by, away,

doctor; for here's a whole pack of dismal
coming. *Swift.*

HISTORIAN. n. f. [*historicus*, Lat. *histo-
rius*, Fr.] A writer of facts and events;
a writer of history.

What thanks sufficient, or what recompence
Equal, have I to render thee, divine
Historian! *Milton.*

Our country, which has produced writers of
the first figure in every other kind of work, has
been very barren in good *historians*. *Addison.*

Not added years on years my task could close,
The long *historian* of my country's woes. *Pope.*

HISTORICAL. } adj. [*historique*, Fr.
HISTORICK. } *historicus*, Latin.]

1. Containing or giving an account of
facts and events.

Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs
that you know the occasion of these several ad-
ventures; for the method of a poet *historical* is
not such as of an *historiographer*. *Spenser.*

In an *historical* relation we use terms that are
most proper and best known. *Burnet's Theory.*
Here rising bold the patriot's honest face;
There warriors frowning in *historick* brass. *Pope.*

2. Suitable or pertaining to history or
narrative.

With equal justice and *historick* care,
Their laws, their toils, their arms with his com-
pare. *Prior.*

HISTORICALLY. adv. [from *historical*.]

In the manner of history; by way of
narration.

The gospels, which are weekly read, do all
historically declare something which our Lord
Jesus Christ himself either spake, did, or suf-
fered in his own person. *Hooker.*

When that which the word of God doth but
deliver *historically*, we construe as if it were
legally meant, and so urge it further than we can
prove it was intended, do we not add to the laws
of God? *Hooker.*

After his life has been rather invented than
written, I shall consider him *historically* as an
author, with regard to those works he has left
behind him. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

To HISTORIFY. v. a. [from *history*.]

To relate; to record in history.

O, muse, *historify*
Her praise, whose praise to learn your skill hath
framed me. *Sidney.*

The third age they term *historicon*; that is,
such wherein matters have been more truly
historified, and therefore may be believed. *Brown.*

HISTORIOGRAPHER. n. f. [*irogia* and
γρῑφω; *historiographie*, French.] A
historian; a writer of history.

The method of a poet *historical* is not such as
of an *historiographer*. *Spenser.*

What poor ideas must strangers conceive of
persons famous among us, should they form
their notions of them from the writings of those
our *historiographers*. *Addison.*

I put the journals into a strong box, after the
manner of the *historiographers* of some eastern
monarchs. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

HISTORIOGRAPHY. n. f. [*irogia* and
γρῑφω.] The art or employment of a
historian.

HISTORY. n. f. [*irogia*; *historia*, Lat.
histoire, French.]

1. A narration of events and facts deliver-
ed with dignity.

Justly Cæsar scorns the poet's lays;
It is to *history* he trusts for praise. *Pope.*

2. Narration; relation.

The *history* part lay within a little room. *Wifeman.*
What *histories* of toil could I declare?

But still long-weary'd nature wants repair. *Pope.*

3. The knowledge of facts and events.
History, so far as it relates to the affairs of the
bible, is necessary to divines. *It outs.*

HISTORY Piece. n. f. A picture represent-
ing some memorable event.

His works resemble a large *history piece*, where
even the less important figures have some con-
venient place. *Pope.*

HISTRIONICAL. } adj. [from *histrion*,
HISTRIONICK. } Latin; *histrion*,
French.] Besitting the stage; suitable
to a player; becoming a buffoon;
theatrical.

HISTRIONICALLY. adv. [from *histrion-
ical*.] Theatrically; in the manner of
a buffoon.

To HIT. v. a. [from *idus*, Latin, *Min-
shew*; from *hitto* Danish, to throw at
random, *Junius*.]

1. To strike; to touch with a blow.

When I first saw her I was presently stricken;
and I, like a foolish child, that when any thing
hits him will strike himself again upon it, would
needs look again, as though I would persuade
mine eyes that they were deceived. *Sidney.*

His conscience shall *hit* him in the teeth, and
tell him his sin and folly. *Saunders.*

2. To touch the mark; not to miss.

Is he a god that ever flies the light?
Or naked he, disguis'd in all untruth?
If he be blind, how *hit*eth he so right? *Sidney.*
So hard it is to tremble, and not to err, and
to *hit* the mark with a shaking hand. *Saunders.*

3. To attain; to reach; not to fail:
used of tentative experiments.

Were I but twenty-one,
Your father's image is to *hit* in you,
His very air, that I should call you brother,
As I did him. *Shaksp.*

Search every comment that your care can find,
Some here, some there, may *hit* the poet's mind.
Rowe.

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to
hit the notes right, put it past doubt that they
have perception, and retain ideas, and use them
for patterns. *Locke.*

Here's an opportunity to shew how great a
bungler my author is in *hitting* features. *Atterbury.*

4. To suit; to be conformable to.

Hail, divincell melancholy!
Whose saintly visage is too bright
To hit the sense of human fight. *Milton.*

5. To strike; to catch by the right bait;
to touch properly.

There you *hit* him: St. Dominick loves
charity exceedingly: that argument never fails
with him. *Dryden.*

6. To HIT off. To strike out; to fix or
determine luckily.

What prince soever can *hit off* this great
secret, need know no more either for his own
safety, or that of the people he governs. *Temple.*

7. To HIT out. To perform by good
luck.

Having the sound of ancient poets ringing in
his ears, he mought needs in *hitting out* some
of their tunes. *Spenser.*

To HIT. v. n.

1. To clash; to collide.

If bodies be extension alone, how can they
move and *hit* one against another? or what can
make distinct surfaces in an uniform extension?
Locke.

Bones, teeth, and shells, being sustained in the
water with metellick corpuscles, and the said
corpuscles meeting with and *hitting* upon those
bodies, become enjoin'd with them. *Woodward.*

2. To chance luckily; to succeed by ac-
cident; not to miss.

Of expectation fails, and most oft there
Where most it promises; and oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldest and despair most fits.
Shaksp.

HIT

3. To succeed; not to miscarry.

The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diversified, and you are to note whether it *hits* for the most part. *Bacon's Natural History.*

But thou bring'st valour too and wit,
Two things that seldom fail to *hit*. *Hudibras.*

This may *hit*, 'tis more than barely possible. *Dryden.*

All human race would fain be wits,
And millions miss for one that *hits*. *Swift.*

4. To light on.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting passages amongst compliments, which is of singular use, if a man can *hit* upon it. *Bacon.*

You've *hit* upon the very string, which touch'd,
Echoes the sound, and jars within my soul;
There lies my grief. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

It is much, if men were from eternity, that they should not find out the way of writing sooner: sure he was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally so dull as not to find it out, had the luck at last to *hit* upon it. *Tillotson.*

There's a just medium betwixt eating too much and too little; and this dame had *hit* upon 't, when the matter was so ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg. *L'Estrange.*

None of them *hit* upon the art. *Addison.*

There's but a true and a false prediction in any telling of fortune; and a man that never *hits* on the right side, cannot be called a bad guesser, but must miss out of design. *Bentley.*

HIT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A stroke.

The king hath laid, that in a dozen passes between you and him, he shall not exceed you three *hits*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

So he the fam'd Cilician fenceer prais'd
And at each *hit* with wonder seem amaz'd. *Dryden.*

2. A chance; a fortuitous event.

To suppose a watch, by the blind *hits* of chance, to perform diversity of orderly motions, without the regulation of art, this were the more pardonable absurdity. *Gramscille.*

If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we shall judge wrong; and if we should judge right, yet it is not properly skill, but chance; not a true judgment, but a lucky *hit*. *South.*

But with more lucky *hits* than those
That use to make the stars depose. *Hudibras.*

The fisherman's waiting, and the lucky *hit* it had in the conclusion, tells us, that honest endeavours will not fail. *L'Estrange.*

If casual concurrence did the world compute,
And things and *hits* fortuitous arise,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can constant order spring? *Blackmore.*

3. A lucky chance.

Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one *hit*? *Shakespeare.*

These *hits* of words a true poet often finds,
Without seeking. *Dryden.*

If at first he minds his *hits*,
And drinks champagne among the wits,
Five deep he toasts the tow'ring lasses. *Prior.*

TO HITCH. v. n. [*hregan*, Saxon, or *bocher*, French. *Skinner.*] To catch; to move by jerks. I know not where it is used but in the following passage; nor here know well what it means.

Whoe'er offends at some unlucky time
Slides in a verse, or *hitches* in a rhyme;
Soured to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad burden of some merry song. *Pope.*

TO HITCHEL. v. n. [See **HATCHEL.**]

To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HITCHEL. n. f. [*heckel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE. n. f. [*hyðe*, Saxon.] A small

HIV

haven to land wares out of vessels or boats: as *Queenhithe*, and *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth*.

HI'THER. adv. [*hrðen*, Saxon.]

1. To this place from some other.

Cæsar, tempted with the fame
Of this sweet island, never conquered,
And envying the Britons blazed name,
O hideous hunger of dominion! *hither* came. *Spenser.*

Men must endure
Their going hence, even as their coming *hither*. *Shakespeare.*

Who brought me *hither*
Will bring me hence, no other guide I seek. *Milton.*

2. It is used in opposition: *hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.

3. To this end; to this design; to this topick of argument: [*huc*, Latin. *Huc* refer exitum.] Not much used.

Hereupon dependeth whatsoever difference there is between the states of saints in glory; *hither* we refer whatsoever belongeth unto the highest perfection of man, by way of service towards God. *Hooker.*

Hither belong all those texts, which require of us that we should not walk after the flesh, but after the spirit. *Tillotson.*

HI'THER. adj. superl. *hithermoſt*. Nearer; toward this part.

After these,
But on the *hither* side, a different sort,
From the high neighb'ring hills descended. *Milt.*

An eternal duration may be shorter or longer upon the *hither* end, namely that extreme whereon it is finite. *Hale.*

HI'THERMOST. adj. [of *hither*, adv.] Nearest on this side.

That which is external can be extended to a greater extent at the *hithermoſt* extreme. *Hale.*

HI'THERTO. adv. [from *hither*.]

1. To this time; yet.

Hitherto I have only told the reader what ought not to be the subject of a picture or of a poem. *Dryden.*

2. In any time till now.

More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont,
Here needs me, whilst the famous ancestries
Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount. *Fairy Queen.*

3. At every time till now.

In this we are not their adversaries, tho' they in the other *hitherto* have been ours. *Hooker.*

Hitherto, lords, what your commands imposed
I have perform'd, as reason was, obeying. *Milt.*

Hitherto she kept her love conceal'd,
And with those graces ev'ry day beheld
The graceful youth. *Dryden.*

He could not have failed to add the opposition of ill spirits to the good: this alone has *hitherto* been the practice of the moderns. *Dryd.*
To correct them, is a work that has *hitherto* been assumed by the least qualified hands. *Swift.*

HI'THERWARD. } adv. [*hyðenweard*, HI'THERWARDS. } Sax.] This way; toward this place.

Some parcels of their power are forth already,
And only *hitherward*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
The king himself in person hath set forth,
Or *hitherwards* intended speedily. *Shakespeare.*

A puissant and mighty pow'r
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shaksp.*
Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honey'd words; a rougher tongue
Draws *hitherward*. *Milton.*

HIVE. n. f. [*hyfe*, Saxon.]

1. The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees.

HOA

So bees with smoke, and doves with noise
Hence,
Are from their *hives* and houses driv'n away. *Shakespeare.*

So wand'ring bees would perish in the air,
Did not a sound, proportion'd to their ear,
Appease their rage, invite them to the *hive*. *Waller.*

Bees have each of them a hole in their *hives*;
their honey is their own, and every bee minds
her own concerns. *Addison.*

2. The bees inhabiting a hive.

The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down. *Shakespeare.*

3. A company being together.

What modern masons call a lodge, was by antiquity called a *hive* of free masons; and therefore, when a dissention happens, the going off is to this day called *swarming*. *Swift.*

TO HIVE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To put into hives; to harbour.

Mr. Addison of Oxford has been troublesome to me: after his bees, my latter swarm is scarcely worth *hiving*. *Dryden.*

When bees are fully settled, and the cluster at the biggest, *hive* them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To contain, as in hives; to receive, as to a habitation.

Ambitious now to take excise
Of a more fragrant paradise,
He at Fuscara's sleeve arriv'd,
Where all delicious sweets are *hiv'd*. *Chapelau.*

TO HIVE. v. n. To take shelter together; to reside collectively.

He *hives* by day
More than the wild cat: drones *hive* not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shakespeare.*

In summer we wander in a paradisaical scene,
among groves and gardens; but at this season
we get into warmer houses, and *hive* together in cities. *Pope's Letters.*

HI'VER. n. f. [from *hive*.] One who puts bees in hives.

Let the *hiver* drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands and face therewith. *Mortimer.*

HO. } interj. [*eho*! Latin.] A call; HOA. } a sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else.

What noise there, ho? *Shakespeare.*

Here dwells my father Jew: *ho*, who's within? *Shakespeare.*

Stand, ho! speak the word along. *Shakespeare.*

When I cried *ho*!
Like boys, kings would start forth, and cry,
Your will. *Shakespeare.*

Ho, ho, come forth and see. *Zachariah.*

Ho, swain, what shepherd owns that ragged sheep? *Dryden.*

HOAR. adj. [*hasp*, Saxon.]

1. White.

A people,
Whom Ireland sent from bogs and forests *hoar*. *Fairfax.*

Islands of bliss, all assaults
Baffling, like thy *hoar* cliffs the loud sea wave. *Thomson.*

2. Gray with age.

It govern'd was and guided evermore
Through wisdom of a matron grave and *hoar*. *Spenser.*

Now swarms the popelace, a countless throng,
Youth and *hoar* age, and man drives man along. *Pope.*

3. White with frost.

HOAR-FROST. n. f. [*hoar* and *frost*.]

The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass.

When the dew was gone up, behold upon the face of the wilderness there lay a small round thing, as small as the *hoar-frost* on the ground. *Erasmus.*

In Fahrenheit's thermometer, at thirty-two

degrees, the water in the air begins to freeze, which is known by *hoar-frosts*. *Arbutnot.*

HOARD. *n. f.* [*hopd*, Sax.] A store laid up in secret; a hidden stock; a treasure.

I have a venturous fairy, that shall seek
The squirrel's *hoard*, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shakespeare.*

They might have even starved, had it not been for this providential reserve, this *hoard*, that was stowed in the strata underneath, and now seasonably disclosed. *Woodward.*

To HOARD. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up store.

He fear'd not once himself to be in need,
Nor car'd to *hoard* for those whom he did breed. *Spenser.*

Happy always was it for that son,
Whose father for his *hoarding* went to hell? *Shakespeare.*

To HOARD. *v. a.*

1. To lay in hoards; to husband privily; to store secretly.

The *hoarded* plague of the gods requite your love? *Shakespeare.*

You *hoard* not health for your own private use,
But on the publick spend the rich produce. *Dryden.*

You will be unsuccessful, if you give out of a great man, who is remarkable for his frugality for the publick, that he squanders away the nation's money; but you may safely relate that he *hoards* it. *Arbutnot. Art of political Lying.*

A superfluous abundance tempts us to forget God, when it is *hoarded* in our treasures, or considered as a safe, independent provision laid up for many years. *Rogers.*

2. It is sometimes enforced by the participle *up*.

I have just occasion to complain of them, who, because they understand Chaucer, would *hoard* him up as misers do their grandam gold, only to look on it themselves, and hinder others from making use of it. *Dryden.*

The base wretch who *hoards* up all he can,
Is prais'd and call'd a careful thrifty man. *Dryd.*

HO'ARDER. *n. f.* [from *board*.] One that stores up in secret.

Since commodities will be raised, this alteration will be an advantage to nobody but *hoarders* of money. *Lodge.*

HO'AROUND. *n. f.* [*marrubium*, Lat.] A plant.

Hoarhound has its leaves and flower-cup covered very thick with a white hoariness: it is famous for the relief it gives in moist asthma, of which a thick and viscous matter is the cause; but it is now little used. *Hill.*

HO'ARINESS. *n. f.* [from *hoary*.] The state of being whitish; the colour of old men's hair.

He grows a wolf, his *hoariness* remains,
And the same rage in other members reigns. *Dryden.*

HOARSE. *adj.* [*har*, Saxon; *hoarsch*, Dutch.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.
Come, sit, sit, and a long.

—Clap into 't roundly, without hawking or spitting, or saying we are *hoarse*. *Shakespeare.*

The raven himself is *hoarse*,
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

He sped his steps along the *hoarse* resounding shore. *Dryden.*

The flock-dove only through the forest caves,
Mournfully *hoarse*. *Thomson.*

HO'ARSELY. *adv.* [from *hoarse*.] With a rough harsh voice.

The hounds at nearer distance *hoarsely* bay'd;
The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid. *Dryden.*

HO'ARSENESS. *n. f.* [from *hoarse*.] Roughness of voice.

The voice is sometimes intercluded by an *hoarseness*, or viscous phlegm. *Hollier.*

I had a voice in heav'n, ere sulph'rous steams
Had damp'd it to a *hoarseness*. *Dryden.*

The want of it in the wind-pipe occasions *hoarseness* in the gullet, and difficulty of swallowing. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

HO'ARY. *adj.* [*hap*, *hapund*, Saxon.] See **HOAR.**

1. White; whitish.

Thus she rested on her arm reclin'd,
The *hoary* willows waving with the wind. *Addison.*

2. White or gray with age.

A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripest years, and hairs all *hoary* grey. *Spenser.*
Solyman, marvelling at the courage and majesty of the *hoary* old prince in his so great extremity, dismissed him, and sent him again into the city. *Knellet's History.*

Has then my *hoary* head deserv'd no better? *Rowe.*

Then in full age, and *hoary* holiness,
Retire, great preacher, to thy promis'd bliss. *Prior.*

3. White with frost.

The seasons alter; *hoary* headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shakspeare.*

4. Mouldy; mossy; rusty.

There was brought out of the city into the camp very coarse, *hoary*, moulded bread. *Knellet.*

To HO'BBLE. *v. n.* [to *hop*, to *happle*, to *hobble*.]

1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch; to walk with unequal and encumbered steps.

The friar was *hobbling* the same way too. *Dryden.*

Some persons continued a kind of *hobbling* march on the broken arches, but fell through. *Addison.*

Was he ever able to walk without leading strings, without being discovered by his *hobbling*? *Swift.*

2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being ascribed to verses, whatever is done with feet is likewise ascribed to them.

Those ancient Romans had a sort of extempore poetry, or untunable *hobbling* verse. *Dryd.*
While you Pindarick truths rehearse,
She *hobbles* in alternate verse. *Prior.*

HO'BBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Uneven awkward gait.

One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a *hobble* in his gait. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HO'BBLER. *n. f.* [from *hobby*.]

For twenty *hobblers* armed, Irishmen so called, because they served on hobbies, he paid sixpence a-piece *per diem*. *Davies.*

HO'BBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *hobble*.] Clumsily; awkwardly; with a halting gait.

HO'BBSY. *n. f.* [*bobereau*, French.]

1. A species of hawk.

They have such a hovering possession of the Valtoine, as an *hobby* bath over a lark. *Baron.*
The people will clap like trout at an artificial fly, and dare like larks under the awe of a painted *hobby*. *L'Estrange.*

Larks lie dar'd to than the *hobby's* flight. *Dryden.*

2. [*hoppe*, Gothic, a horse; *bobin*, Fr. a pacing horse.] An Irish or Scottish horse; a pacing horse; a garra. See **HOBBLER**.

3. A stick on which boys get astride and ride.

Those grave contenders about opinionative trifles look like aged Socrates upon his boy's *hobby* horse. *Glennville.*

As young children, who are try'd in Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding, When members knit, and legs grow stronger, Make use of such machine no longer; But leap *pro libitu*, and scout On horse call'd *hobby*, or without. *Prior.*

No *hobby* horse, with gorgeous top,
Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*

4. A stupid fellow.

I have studied eight or nine wise words to speak to you, which these *hobby* horses must not learn. *Shakspeare.*

HOBGO'BLIN. *n. f.* [according to *Skinner*, for *robgooblins*, from *Robin Goodfellow*, *Hob* being the nickname of *Robin*: but more probably, according to *Wallis* and *Junius*, *hobgooblins* *emphise*, because they do not move their feet: whence, says *Wallis*, came the boys play of *fox in the hole*, the fox always hopping on one leg.] A frightful fairy.

Fairies, black, grey, green and white,
Attend your office and your quality:
Crier *hobgoblin*, make the fairy o-yes. *Shakspeare.*

HO'BIT. *n. f.* A small mortar to shoot little bombs.

HO'BNAIL. *n. f.* [from *hobby* and *nail*.] A nail used in shoeing a hobby or little horse; a nail with a thick strong head. Steel, if thou turn thine edge, I beseech Jove on my knees thou may'st be turn'd into *hobnails*. *Shakspeare.*

We shall buy maidens as they buy *hobnails*, by the hundred. *Shakspeare.*

HO'BNAIL'D. *adj.* [from *hobnail*.] Set with hobnails.

Would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,
Would'st thou, to run the gantlet, these expose
To a whole company of *hobnail'd* shoes? *Dryd.*

HO'BNOB. This is probably corrupted from *babnab* by a coarse pronunciation. See **HABNAB**.

His incoherence at this moment is to implacable, that satisfaction can be none, but pangs of death and sepulchre: *hobnob* is his word; give 't, or take 't. *Shakspeare.*

HOCK. *n. f.* [the same with *hough*.] The joint between the knee and the fetlock.

To HOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disfigure in the hock.

HOCK. } *n. f.* [from *Hockbeim*
HO'CKAMORE. } on the *Maine*.] Old strong Rhenish.

Reck'd the fainting high and mighty,
With brandy, wine, and *agau vitæ*;
And made 'em stoutly overcome
With hachrach, *hockamore* and mum. *Hudibras.*
Wine becomes sharp, as *hock*, like vitriolick acerbity. *Flyger.*

If cyder-royal should become unpleasant, and as unfit to bottle as old *hockamore*, mix one hogthead of that and one of tart new cyder together. *Mortimer.*

HO'CKHERB. *n. f.* [*hock* and *herb*.] A plant; the same with mallows. *Sinclair.*

To HO'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *hock*.] To hamstring; to cut the sinews about the ham or hough. *Hammer.*

HOCUS POCUS. [The original of this word is referred by *Tilloston* to a form of the Romish church. *Junius* derives it from *boccel*, Welsh, a cheat, and *poke* or *pocus*, a bag, jugglers using a bag for conveyance. It is corrupted from some words that had once a meaning,

and which perhaps cannot be discovered.] A juggle; a cheat.

This gift of *hecus pectungis*, and of disguising matters, is surprising. *L'Estrange.*

HOD. *n. f.* [Corrupted perhaps in contempt from *hood*, a hod being carried on the head.] A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons.

A fork and a hook to be tampering in clay, A lath, hammer, trowel, a hod or a tray. *Tusser.*

HODGE-PODGE. *n. f.* [*bachè potché, hoche-pot*, quasi *bachis en pot*, French.] A medley of ingredients boiled together.

They have made our English tongue a gallimaufrey, or hodge-podge of all other speeches. *Spenser.*

It produces excellent corn, whereof the Turks make their *tachana* and *bouhourt*, a certain *hodge-podge* of sundry ingredients. *Sandys.*

HODIERNAL. *adj.* [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of to-day.

HO'DMAN. *n. f.* [*hod* and *man*.] A labourer that carries mortar.

HODMANDO'D. *n. f.* A fish.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the craw-fish, and the *hodmandod* or *dodman*. *Bacon.*

Hoe. *n. f.* [*houe*, French; *houwe*, Dutch.] An instrument to cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle.

They should be thinned with a hoe. *Mortimer.*

To Hoe. *v. a.* [*houer*, French; *houwen*, Dutch.] To cut or dig with a hoe.

They must be continually kept with weeding and hoeing. *Mortimer.*

HOG. *n. f.* [*hauch*, Welsh.]

1. The general name of swine.

This will raise the price of hogs, if we grow all to be pork-eaters. *Shakspeare.*

The hog that plows not, nor obeys thy call, Lives on the labours of this lord of all. *Pope.*

2. A castrated boar.

3. To bring Hogs to a fine market. To fail of one's design.

You have brought your hogs to a fine market. *Spektator.*

4. Hog is used in Lincolnshire for a sheep of a certain age, I think of two years. *Skinner.*

HOGGOTE. *n. f.* [*hog* and *cote*.] A house for hogs; a hogsty.

Out of a small *hoggote* sixty or eighty load of dung hath been raised. *Mortimer.*

HOGGEREL. *n. f.* A two year old ewe. *Ainsworth.*

HOGH. *n. f.* [otherwise written *ho*, *how*, or *hough*, from *hoogb*, Dutch.] A hill; rising ground; a cliff. Obsolete.

That well can witness yet unto this day, The western *hogb*, besprinkled with the gore Of mighty Goemot. *Fairy Queen.*

HO'GHERD. *n. f.* [*hog* and *hynb*, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs.

The terms *hgherd* and *cowkeeper* are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek. *Boomer.*

HO'GISH. *adj.* [from *hog*.] Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; greedy; selfish.

Suspicion Miso had, for the *hogish* shrewdness of her brain, and Mopsa, for a very unlikely one. *Stoney.*

HO'GISHLY. *adv.* [from *hogish*.] Greedily; selfishly.

HO'GISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *hogish*.] Brutality; greediness; selfishness.

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HO'GSBEANS.

HO'GSBEAD.

HO'GSMUSHROOMS.

HO'GSPENNEL.

HO'GSHEAD. *n. f.* [*hog* and *head*.]

1. A measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons.

Vairo tells, that every jugerum of vines yielded six hundred urns of wine: according to this proportion, our acre should yield fifty-five *hogheads*, and a little more. *Arbutnot.*

2. Any large barrel.

Blow strongly with a pair of bellows into a *hoghead*, putting into it before that which you would have preserved; and in the instant that you withdraw the bellows, stop the hole. *Bacon.*

They flung up one of their largest *hogheads*: I drank it off; for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HO'GSTY. *n. f.* [*hog* and *sty*.] The place in which swine are shut to be fed.

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a shoe or stocking to their feet, or a house so convenient as an English *hogsty*. *Swift.*

HO'GWASH. *n. f.* [*hog* and *wash*.] The draff which is given to swine.

Your butter purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells you *hogwash*. *Arbutnot.*

HO'IDEN. *n. f.* [*hoeden*, Welsh; *famina levioris fame*, Latin.] An ill-taught awkward country girl.

To HO'IDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently.

Some of them would get a scratch; but we always discovered, upon examining, that they had been *hoiden*ing with the young apprentices. *Swift.*

To HOISE. *v. a.* [*hauffer*, French.] To raise up on high.

'Tis the sport to have the engineer *hoist* up with his own petar. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Join you with me: We'll quickly *hoist* duke Humphrey from his seat. *Shakspeare.*

Hoise fail, and fly:

And in thy flight aloud on Cæsar's cry. *Chapman.*

Austria had *hoised* sail, and was on his way toward the bay of Naupactus. *Knight's History.*

They looted the rudders-bands, and *hoised* up the mainmast to the wind, and made toward thence. *Idem.*

That man which prizeth virtue for itself, and cannot endure to *hoise* and strike his sails, as the divers natures of calms and storms require, must cut his sails of mean length and breadth, and content himself with a slow and sure navigation. *Raleigh.*

What made Absalom kick at all the kindresses of his father, but because his ambition would needs be fingering the sceptre, and *hoisting* him into his father's throne? *South.*

We thought for Greece

The sails were *hoisted*, and our fears release. *Dryden's Æneid.*

They *hoist* him on the bier, and deal the dose, And there's an end. *Dryden's Persius.*

What haste the made to *hoist* her purple sails! And to appear magnificent in flight, Drew half our strength away. *Dryden.*

Their navy swarms upon the coasts: they cry To *hoist* their anchors, but the gods deny. *Dryd.*

Seize him, take, *hoist* him up, break off his hold, And toss him headlong from the temple's wall. *Southey.*

If 'twas an island where they found the shells, they straightways concluded that the whole island lay originally at the bottom of the sea, and that it was *hoisted* up by some vapour from beneath. *Hoodward's Natural History.*

HOLD, in the old glossaries, is mentioned in the same sense with *cold*, i. e. a go-

vernour or chief officer; but in some other places for love, as *holdie*, lovely.

Gibson's Camden.

To HOLD. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. pass. *held* or *holden*. [*holdan*, Gothick; *haban*, Saxon; *houden*, Dutch.]

1. To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch.

Lift up the lad, *hold* him in thy hand. *Genesis.*

France, thou may'st *hold* a serpent by the tongue, A fasting tyger safer by the tooth, Than keep in peace that hand which thou do'st *hold*. *Shakspeare.*

2. To keep; to retain; to gripe fast; not to let go.

Too late it was for satyr to be told, Or ever hope recover her again; In vain he seeks, that having cannot *hold*. *Fairy Queen.*

Prove all things: *hold* fast that which is good. *Theophilus.*

3. To connect; to keep from separation. The loops *hold* one curtain to another. *Exodus.*

4. To maintain as an opinion. Thou hast there them that *hold* the doctrine of Balaam. *Revelation.*

5. To consider; to regard. I as a stranger to my heart and me *Hold* thee from this for ever. *Shakspeare.*

6. To think of; to judge with regard to praise or blame.

I *hold* him but a fool, that will endanger His body for a girl that loves him not. *Shakspeare.*

One amongst the fairest of Greece, That *holds* his honour higher than his ease. *Shak.*

This makes thee blessed peace so light to *hold*, Like summer's flies that fear not winter's cold. *Fairfax.*

Hold such in reputation. *Philippians.*

He would make us amends, and spend some time with us, if we *held* his company and conference agreeable. *Bacon.*

As Chaucer is the father of English poetry, so I *hold* him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *hold* Homer, or the Romans Virgil. *Dryden.*

Ye Lutan dames, if any here *Hold* your unhappy queen Amata dear! *Dryd.*

7. To receive, and keep in a vessel. She tempers dulcet creams, nor these to *hold* Wants her by vessels pure. *Milton.*

8. To contain; to receive into its capacity: as, a hoghead *holds* sixty-three gallons; the sack is too little to *hold* the grain.

9. To keep; not to spill. Broken casks that can *hold* no water. *Jer.*

10. To keep; to hinder from escape. For this infernal pit shall never *hold* Celestial spirits in bondage. *Milton.*

11. To keep from spoil; to defend. With what arms We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim Of empire. *Milton.*

12. To keep from loss. Men should better *hold* his place By wisdom. *Athen.*

13. To have any station. The star *holds* the shepherd's fold; Now the top of heaven doth *hold*. *Milton.*

And now the strand, and now the plain they *held*; Their ardent eyes with bloody streaks were fill'd. *Dryden.*

Observe the youth who first appears in fight, And *holds* the nearest station to the light. *Thyld.*

14. To possess; to have. *Hold*ing Custard in the name of Rome, Even like a fawning greyhound in the leash, To let him slip at will. *Shakspeare.*

The castle, *held* by a garrison of Germans, he commanded to be besieged. *Kneller's Hist.*
Assuredly it is more thame for a man to lose that which he *held*, than to fail in getting that which he never had. *Hayward.*

15. To possess in subordination.

He was willing to yield himself unto Solyman as his vassal, and of him to *hold* his feignory for a yearly tribute. *Kneller.*

The terms too hard by which I was to *hold* the good. *Milton.*

16. To suspend; to refrain.

Men in the midst of their own blood, and so furiously assailed, *held* their hands, contrary to the laws of nature and necessity. *Bacon.*

Death! what do'st! O *hold* thy blow! What thou do'st, thou do'st not know. *Crawshaw.*

17. To stop; to restrain.

We cannot *hold* mortality's strong hand. *Shak.*
Fell, banning hag! inchantress, *hold* thy tongue. *Shakespeare.*

When straight the people, by no force compell'd,
Nor longer from their inclination *held*,

Break forth at once. *Waller.*
Unless thou find occasion, *hold* thy tongue;

Thyself or others, careless talk may wrong. *Deham.*

Hold your laughter, then divert your fellow-servants. *Swift.*

18. To fix to any condition.

His gracious promise you might,
As cause had call'd you up, have *held* him to. *Shakespeare.*

19. To keep; to save.

Stay but a little; for my cloud of dignity
Is *held* from falling with so weak a wind,
That it will quickly drop: my day is dim. *Shak.*

20. To confine to a certain state.

The Most High then shewed signs for them,
and *held* still the flood, 'till they were passed over. *Estrin.*

21. To detain; to keep in confinement or subjection.

Him God hath raised up, having loosed the
pains of death, because it was not possible that he
should be *held* of it. *Acts.*

22. To retain; to continue.

These reasons mov'd her star-like husband's
heart;

But still he *held* his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*

23. To practise with continuance.

And chaos, successors of nature, *held*
Eternal anarchy. *Milton.*

24. Not to intermit.

Seed-time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall *hold* their course. *Milton.*

25. To solemnize; to celebrate.

The queen this day here *holds* her parliament,
But little thinks we shall be of her council. *Shakespeare.*

He *held* a feast in his house, like the feast of
a king. *Samuel.*

26. To conserve; not to infringe.

Her husband heard it, and *held* his peace. *Numbers.*

She said, and *held* her peace: Aeneas went,
Unknowing whom the sacred sybil meant. *Dryden.*

27. To manage; to handle intellectually.

Some in their discourse desire rather commen-
dation of wit, in being able to *hold* all argu-
ments, than of judgment in discerning what is true. *Bacon.*

28. To maintain.

Whereupon they also made engines against their
engines, and *held* them battle a long season. *Mae.*

29. To carry on conjunctively.

The pharisees *held* a council against him. *Macchreu.*

A while discourse they *held*. *Milton.*

30. To prosecute; to continue.

A while discourse they *held*. *Milton.*

He came to the land's end, where he *holding*
his course towards the west, did at length peace-
ably pass through the straits. *Abbot.*

31. To hold forth. To offer to exhibit; to propose.

Christianity came into the world with the
greatest simplicity of thought and language, as
well as life and manners, *holding* forth nothing
but piety, charity, and humility, with the belief
of the Messiah and of his kingdom. *Temple.*

Observe the connection of ideas in the propo-
sitions, which books *hold* forth and pretend to
teach as truths. *Locke.*

My account is so far from interfering with
Moses, that it *holds* forth a natural interpretation
of his sense. *Woodward.*

32. To hold forth. To pretend; to put forward to view.

How joyful and pleasant a thing is it to have
a light *held* us forth from heaven to direct our
steps! *Chayne.*

33. To hold in. To restrain; to govern by the bridle.

I have lately sold my nag, and honestly told
his greatest fault, which is, that he became such
a lover of liberty, that I could scarce *hold* him in. *Swift.*

34. To hold in. To restrain in general.

These men's hastiness the wiser sort of you
doth not commend; ye wish they had *held* them-
selves longer in, and not so dangerously flown
abroad. *Hooker.*

35. To hold off. To keep at a distance.

Although 'tis fit that Cassio have his place;
Yet if you please to *hold* him off a while,
You shall by that perceive him. *Shakespeare.*

The object of fight doth strike upon the pupil
of the eye directly without any interception;
whereas the cave of the ear doth *hold* off the
sound a little from the organ. *Bacon.*

I am the better acquainted with you for ab-
sence, as men are with themselves for affliction:
absence does but *hold* off a friend, to make a
friend, to make one see him truly. *Pope.*

36. To hold on. To continue; to protract; to push forward.

They took Barbarossa, *holding* on his course to
Africk, who brought great fear upon the country. *Kneller's History.*

If the obedience challenged were indeed due,
then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and
hold it on. *Saunderson.*

37. To hold out. To extend; to stretch forth.

The king *held* out to Esther the golden sceptre
that was in his hand. *Ezra.*

38. To hold out. To offer; to propose.

Fortune *holds* out these to you, as rewards. *Ben Jonson.*

39. To hold out. To continue to do or suffer.

He cannot long *hold* out these pangs,
Th' incessant care and labour of his mind. *Shakespeare.*

40. To hold up. To raise aloft.

I should remember him: does he not *hold* up
his head, as it were, and strut in his gait? *Shak.*

The hand of the Almighty visibly *held* up, and
prepared to take vengeance. *Locke.*

41. To hold up. To sustain; to support by influence or contrivance.

There is no man at once either excellently good
or extremely evil, but grows either as he *holds*
himself up in virtue, or lets himself slide to vi-
ciousness. *Sidney.*

It followeth, that all which they do in this sort
proceedeth originally from some such agent as
knoweth, appointeth, *holdeth* up, and actually
transmits the line. *Hooker.*

The time misforter'd doth in common sense
Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,
To *hold* our safety up. *Shakespeare.*

And so success of mischief shall be borne,
And heir from heir shall *hold* his quarrel up. *Shakespeare.*

Those princes have *held* up their sovereignty
best, which have been sparing in those grants. *Darwin on Ireland.*

Then do not strike him dead with a denial,
But *hold* him up in life, and cheer his soul
With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope. *Addison's Cato.*

42. To keep from falling; materially.

We have often made one considerably thick
piece of marble take and *hold* up another, having
purposely caused their flat surfaces to be carefully
ground and polished. *Boyle.*

To hold. v. n.

1. To stand; to be right; to be without exception.

To say that simply an argument, taken from
man's authority, doth *hold* no way, neither affir-
matively nor negatively, is hard. *Hooker.*

This *holdeth* not in the sea-coasts. *Bacon.*

The lasting of plants is most in those that are
largest of bony; as oak, elm, and chestnut, and
this *holdeth* in trees; but in herbs it is often con-
trary. *Bacon.*

When the religion formerly received is rent by
dissords, and when the holiness of the professors
of religion is decayed, and full of scandal, and
withal the times be stupid, ignorant, and barba-
rous, you may doubt the springing up of a new
sect; if then also these should arise any extrava-
gant and strange spirit, to make himself author
thereof; all which points *held* when Mahomet
published his law. *Bacon.*

Nothing can be of greater use and defence to
the mind than the discovering of the colours of
good and evil, shewing in what cases they *hold*,
and in what they deceive. *Bacon.*

Where outward force constrains, the sentence
holds;

But who constrains me? *Milton.*

None of his solutions will *hold* by mere me-
chanicks. *Merr.*

This unseen agitation of the minute parts will
hold in light and spirituous liquors. *Boyle.*

The drift of this figure *holds* good in all the
parts of the creation. *L'Estrange.*

The reasons given by them against the worship
of images, will equally *hold* against the worship
of images amongst christians. *Stillingfleet.*

It *holds* in all operative principles whatsoever,
but especially in such as relate to morality; in
which not to proceed, is certainly to go back-
ward. *Smith.*

The proverb *holds*, that to be wife and love,
Is hardly granted to the gods above. *Dryden.*

As if th' experiment were made to *hold*
For base production, and reject the gold. *Dryden.*

This remark, I must acknowledge, is not so
proper for the colouring as the design; but it will
hold for both. *Dryden.*

Our author offers no reason; and when any
body does, we shall see whether it will *hold* or
no. *Locke.*

The rule *holds* in land as well as all other com-
modities. *Locke.*

This seems to *hold* in most cases. *Addison.*

The analogy *holds* good, and precisely keeps to
the same properties in the planets and comets. *Chayne.*

Sanctorius's experiment of perspiration, being
to the other secretion as five to three, does not
hold in this country, except in the hottest time of
summer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

In words, as fashions, the same rule will *hold*;
Alike fantastick, if too new or old. *Pope.*

2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued.

Our force by land hath nobly *held*. *Shaksp.*

3. To last; to endure.

We see, by the peeling of onions, what a
holding substance the skin is. *Bacon.*

Never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one winter more might *hold*. *Deham.*

4. To continue without variation.

HOL

We our state

Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds. Milton.

He did not *hold* in this mind long. *L'Estrange.*

5. To refrain.

His dauntless heart would fain have *held*
From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. *Dryden.*

6. To stand up for; to adhere.

Through envy of the devil came death into
the world, and they that do *hold* of his side do
find it. *Wisdom.*

They must, if they *hold* to their principles,
agree that things had their production always as
now they have. *Hale.*

When Granada for your uncle *held*
You was by us restor'd, and he expell'd. *Dryden.*

Numbers *hold*
With the fair freckled king and beard of gold:
So vigorous are his eyes, such rays they cast,
So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd. *Dryden.*

7. To be dependent on.

The other two were great princes, though
holding of him; men both of giant-like huger-
nets and force. *Sidney.*

The mother, if the house *holds* of the lady,
had rather, yea and will, have her son cunning
and bold. *Ascham.*

The great barons had not only great numbers
of knights; but even petty barons *holding* under
them. *Temple.*

My crown is absolute, and *holds* of none. *Dryd.*

8. To derive right.

'Tis true, from force the noblest title springs;
I therefore *hold* from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*

9. To maintain an opinion.

Men *hold* and profess without ever having ex-
amined. *Locke.*

10. To HOLD forth. To harangue; to speak in publick; to set forth publicly.

A petty conjuror, telling fortunes, *held forth*
in the market-place. *L'Estrange.*

11. To HOLD in. To restrain one's self.

I am full of the fury of the Lord: I am weary
with *holding in*. *Jeremiah.*

12. To HOLD in. To continue in luck.

A duke, playing at hazard, *held in* a great
many hands together. *Swift.*

13. To HOLD off. To keep at a distance without closing with offers.

These are interests important enough, and yet
we must be wooed to consider them; nay, that
does not prevail neither, but with a perverse coy-
ness we *hold off*. *Decay of Piety.*

14. To HOLD on. To continue; not to be interrupted.

The trade *held on* for many years after the bi-
shops became protestants; and some of their
names are still remembered with infamy, on ac-
count of enriching their families by such sacri-
legious alienations. *Swift.*

15. To HOLD on. To proceed.

He *held on*, however, 'till he was upon the
very point of breaking. *L'Estrange.*

16. To HOLD out. To last; to endure.

Before those dews that form manna come upon
trees in the valleys, they dissipate, and cannot
hold out. *Bacon.*

As there are mountebanks for the natural bo-
dy, so are there mountebanks for the politick
body; men that perhaps have been lucky in two
or three experiments, but want the grounds of
science, and therefore cannot *hold out*. *Brown.*

Truth, fidelity, and justice, are a sure way of
thriving, and will *hold out*, when all fraudulent
arts and devices will fail. *Tillotson.*

By an extremely exact regimen a consumptive
person may *hold out* for years, if the symptoms
are not violent. *Arbuthnot.*

17. To HOLD out. Not to yield; not to be subdued.

The great master went with his company to a
place where the Spaniards, sore charged by
Archimedes, had much ado to *hold out*. *Knolles.*

HOL

You think it strange a person, obsequious to
those he loves, should *hold out* so long against
impunity. *Boyle.*

Nor could the hardest it's *hold out*
Against his blows. *Hudibras.*

I would cry now, my eyes grow womanish;
But yet my heart *holds out*. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

The citadel of Milan has *held out* formerly,
after the conquest of the rest of the dutchy. *Addison on Italy.*

Pronounce your thoughts; are they still fixt
To *hold it out*, and fight it to the last?
Or are your hearts subdu'd at length, and wrought,
By time and ill success, to a submission? *Addis.*

As to the *holding out* against so many altera-
tions of state, it sometimes proceeds from prin-
ciples. *Collier on Pride.*

18. To HOLD together. To be joined.

Those old Gothick castles made at several
times, *hold together* only, as it were, by rags and
patches. *Dryden.*

19. To HOLD together. To remain in union.

Even outlaws and robbers, who break with
all the world besides, must keep faith amongst
themselves, or else they cannot *hold together*. *Locke.*

20. To HOLD up. To support himself.

All the wise sayings which philosophers could
muster up, have helped only to support some few
stout and obstinate minds, which, without the as-
sistance of philosophy, could have *held up* pretty
well of themselves. *Tillotson.*

21. To HOLD up. Not to be foul weather.

Though nice and dark the point appear,
Quoth Ralph, it may *hold up* and clear. *Hudib.*

22. To HOLD up. To continue the same speed.

When two start into the world together, the
success of the first seems to press upon the repu-
tation of the latter; for why could not he *hold up*? *Collier of Envy.*

23. To HOLD with. To adhere to; to co-operate with.

There is none that *holdeth with* me in these
things but Michael. *Daniel.*

HOLD has the appearance of an interjec- tion; but is the imperative mood. For- bear; stop; be still.

Hold, ho! lieutenant—fir—Montano! Gentle-
men,
Have you forgot all sense of place and duty?
The general speaks to you—*hold, hold*, for shame! *Shakspeare.*

Hold, hold! are all thy empty wishes such!
A good old woman would have said as much. *Dryden.*

HOLD. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure. It is us'd with great frequency, both literally and figuratively, both for manual and intellectual agency. The verbs with which it is ofteneft united, are *take, lay, have*.

Those hands delivered no certain truth of any
thing; neither is there any certain *hold* to be taken
of any antiquity which is received by tradition. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The wits of the multitude are such, that many
things they cannot *lay hold* on at once. *Hooker.*

Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God,
and *took hold* of it; for the oxen shook it. 2 Sam.

This is to give him liberty and power:
Rather thou should'st *lay hold* upon him, send him
To serv'd death, and a just punishment. *Ben Jonson.*

Let but them
Find courage to *lay hold* on this occasion. *Milton.*

The devil himself, when let loose upon Joh,
could not transport that patient good man beyond
his temper, or *make* him quit his *hold*. *L'Estrange.*

HOL

He seiz'd the shining bough with gripping *hold*
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold. *Dryden.*

The hand is divided into four fingers bending
forwards, and one opposite to them bending
backwards, and of greater strength than any of
them singly, which we call the thumb, to join
with them severally or united, whereby it is fitted
to *lay hold* of objects of any size or quantity. *Ray on the Creation.*

Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,
Thy mercy set me free,
Whilst in the confidence of pay'r,
My soul *rest hold* on thee. *Addison.*

We are strangely backward to *lay hold* of this
safe, this only method of cure. *Atterbury.*

He kept his *hold*,
Nor lost 'till beauty was decay'd and old,
And love was by possession pall'd and cold. *Granville.*

2. Something to be held; support.

If a man be upon an high place, without rails
or good *hold*, he is ready to fall. *Bacon.*

3. Power of keeping.

On your vigour now,
My *hold* of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*

4. Catch; power of seizing.

The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Shakspeare.*

5. Prison; place of custody.

They *lay* him in *hold*, because it was not de-
clared what was to be done with him. *Hooker.*

The prisoner to his *hold* retir'd. *Dryden.*

They *laid* hands on them, and put them in
hold unto the next day. *Act.*

6. Custody.

King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold*
Of Bolingbroke. *Shakspeare.*

7. Power; influence operating on the mind.

Rural recreations abroad, and books at home,
are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early
wise; and give fortune no more *hold* of him than
of necessity he must. *Dryden.*

Fear is that passion which hath the greatest
power over us, and by which God and his laws
take the surest *hold* of us. *Tillotson.*

Let it consist with an unbeliever's interest and
safety to wrong you, and then it will be impos-
sible you can *have* any *hold* upon him, because
there is nothing left to give him a check, or to put
in the balance against his profit. *Swift.*

8. HOLD of a ship. All that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck.

Now a sea into the *hold* was got,
Wave upon wave another sea had wrought. *Dryden.*

9. A lurking place: as the hold of a wild beast or deer.

10. A fortified place; a fort; a safe refuge.

It was his policy to leave no *hold* behind him;
but make all plain and waste. *Spenser.*

These separated themselves unto David, into
the *hold* to the wilderness, men of might. *Cham.*

He shall destroy the strong *holds*. *Jeremiah.*

HO'LDER. n. f. [from hold.]

1. One that holds or grips any thing in
his hand.

The makers and *holders* of plows are wedded
to their own particular way. *Mortimer.*

2. A tenant; one that holds land under another.

In times past holdings were so plentiful, and
holders so scarce, as well was the landlord, who
could not get one to be his tenant. *Carew.*

HOLDERFORTH. n. f. [bold and forth.]

An haranguer; one who speaks in
publick.

Whence some tub *holderforth* have made
In pow'd'ring tubs the richest trade. *Hudibras.*

He was confirm'd in this opinion upon seeing
the *holderforth*. *Addison.*

HOL

HO'DFAST. *n. f.* [*bold and fast.*] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.

The several teeth are furnished with *holdfasts* suitable to the things that they are put to. *Ray.*

HO'L'DING. *n. f.* [*from bold.*]

1. Tenure; farm.

Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as well was the landlord, who could not get a tenant. *Carew.*

2. It sometimes signifies the burden or chorus of a song. *Hammer.*

The *hold-up* every man shall beat as loud As his strong sides can volly. *Shakespeare.*

HOLE. *n. f.* [*bol, Dutch; hole, Saxon.*]

1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.

The earth had not a *hole* to hide this deed.

Shakespeare.
A loadstone is so disposed, that it shall draw unto it, on a reclined plane, a bullet of steel, which, as it ascends near to the loadstone, may fall down through some *hole*, and so return to the plane whence it began to move. *Wilkins.*

There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in *holes* and caverns the air is often detained. *Burnet.*

2. A perforation; a small interstitial vacancy.

Look upon linen that has small *holes* in it: those *holes* appear black, men are often deceived in taking *holes* for spots of ink; and painters, to represent *holes*, make use of black. *Boyle.*

3. A cave; a hollow place.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear A precious ring, that lightens all the *hole*. *Shaks.*

4. A cell of an animal.

A tortoise spends all his days in a *hole*, with a house upon his head. *L'Estrange.*

I have frightened ants with my fingers, and pursued them as far as another *hole*; stopping all passages to their own nest, and it was natural for them to fly into the next *hole*. *Addison.*

5. A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally used, unless in speaking of manual works, with some degree of dislike.

When Alexander first beheld the face Of the great cynick, thus he did lament: How much more happy thou, that art content To live within this little *hole*, than I Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden.*

6. Some subterfuge or shift. *Ainsworth.*

7. *Arm-hole.* The cavity under the shoulder. Ticking is mott in the holes, and under the arm-holes and sides. *Bacon.*

HO'LIDAM. *n. f.* [*holy dame.*] Blessed lady.

By my *holidam*, here comes Catharine. *Shaks.*

HO'LILY. *adv.* [*from holy.*]

1. Piously; with sanctity.

Thou would'st be great, Art not without ambition; but without The illness should attend it: what thou would'st highly, That would'st it then *holily*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Inviolably; without breach.

Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that to *holily* was observed to the last of those two excellent men. *Sidney.*

HO'LINESS. *n. f.* [*from holy.*]

1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness.

Ill it doth becom your *holiness* To separate the husband and the wife. *Shaks.*
Religion is rent by discords, and the *holiness* of the professors is decayed, and full of scandal. *Bacon.*

Then in full age, and hoary *holiness*, Retire, great teacher, to thy promise'd bliss. *Prior.*

We see piety and *holiness* ridiculed as morose Angularities. *Rogers.*

HOL

2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.

3. The title of the pope.

I here appeal unto the pope, To bring my whole cause fore his *holiness*. *Shaks.*
His *holiness* has told some English gentlemen, that those of our nation should have the privileges. *Addison on Italy.*

HO'LLA. *interj.* [*hola, French.*] A word used in calling to any one at a distance.

Listen, list! I hear

Some far off *holla* break the silent air. *Milton.*

To HO'LLA. *v. n.* [*from the interjection.*]

This word is now vitiously written *hollo* by the best authors: sometimes *halloo*. To cry out loudly.

But I will find him when he lies asleep, And in his ear I'll *holla* Mortimer! *Shakespeare.*
What *hollong* and what stir is this to-day. *Shakespeare.*

HO'LLAND. *n. f.* Fine linen made in Holland.

Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd For folded turbans finest *holland* bear. *Dryden.*

HO'LLOW. *adj.* [*from hole.*]

1. Excavated; having a void space within; not solid.

It is fortune's use To let the wretched man outlive his wealth, To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow An age of poverty. *Shaks. Merchant of Venice.*
Some search for *hollow* trees, and sell the woods. *Dryden.*
He frets, he fumes, he flares, he stamps the ground; The *hollow* towers with clamours ring around. *Dryden.*

2. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity.

The southern wind, Now by his *hollow* whistling in the leaves, Foretels a tempest. *Shakespeare.*
Thence issu'd such a blast and *hollow* roar, As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door. *Dryden.*

3. Not faithful; not sound; not what one appears.

Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try, Directly seasons him his enemy. *Shakespeare.*
Hollow church papists are like the roots of nettles, which themselves sting not; but bear all the stinging leaves. *Bacon.*
He seem'd But all was false and *hollow*. *Milton.*

HO'LLOW. *n. f.*

1. Cavity; concavity.

I've heard myself proclaim'd, And by the happy *hollow* of a tree Escap'd the hunt. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
I suppose there is some vault or *hollow*, or illc, behind the wall, and some passage to it. *Bacon.*
Against the horse's side his spear He throws, which trembles with enfolded fear; Whilst from the *hollows* of his womb proceed Groans, not his own. *Denham.*

2. Cavern; den; hole.

Who art thou, that lately did'st descend Into this gaping *hollow* of the earth? *Shakespeare.*
Forests grew Upon the barren *hollows*, high o'er-shading The haunts of savage beasts. *Prior.*

3. Pit.

A fine genius for gardening thought of forming such an unsightly *hollow* into so uncommon and agreeable a focus. *Addison.*

4. Any opening or vacancy.

He touched the *hollow* of his thigh. *Genesis.*

5. Passage; canal.

HOL

The little springs and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct. *Addison on Italy.*

To HO'LLOW. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

To make hollow; to excavate.

Trees rudely *hollow'd*, did the waves sustain, 'Ere ships in triumph plow'd the watry plain. *Dryden.*

Multitudes were employed in the sinking of wells, and the *hollowing* of trees. *Speclator.*

To HO'LLOW. *v. n.* [*This is written by neglect of etymology for holla. See HOLLA.*] To shout; to hoot.

This unfeeling judge will wait, and in your ear Will *hollow*, rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden.*
I pass for a disaffected person and a murderer, because I do not hoot and *hollow*, and make a noise. *Addison.*

He with his hounds comes *hollowing* from the stable, Makes love with nods, and kneels beneath a table. *Pope.*

HO'LLOWHEARTED. *adj.* [*hollow and heart.*] Dishonest; insincere; of practice or sentiment differing from profession.

What could be expected from him, but knotty and crooked *hollowhearted* dealings? *Hewel.*
The *hollowhearted* disaffected, And close malignants are detected. *Hudibras.*

HO'LLOWLY. *adv.* [*from hollow.*]

1. With cavities.

2. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly.
O earth bear witness, And crown what I profess with kind event, If I speak true; if *hollowly*, invert What best is boaded me, to mischief! *Shaks.*
You shall arraign your conscience And try your penitence, if it be found, Or *hollowly* put on. *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

HO'LLOWNESS. *n. f.* [*from hollow.*]

1. Cavity; state of being hollow.

If you throw a stone or a dart, they give no sound; no more do bullets, except they happen to be a little *hollowed* in the casting, which *hollowness* penneth the air. *Bacon.*
I have seen earth taken up by a strong wind, so that there remained great empty *hollowness* in the place. *Hakewell.*
An heap of sand or fine powder will suffer no *hollowness* within them, though they be dry substances. *Bacon.*

2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery.

Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least; For are those empty-hearted, whose low sound Reverts no *hollowness*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
People, young and raw, and soft-natured, think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure price of any man's: but when experience shall have shown them the hardness of most hearts, the *hollowness* of others, and the baseness and ingratitude of almost all, they will then find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made hearts can unite them. *South.*

HO'LLOWROOT. *n. f.* [*hollow and root.*]

A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HO'LLY. *n. f.* [*holeyn, Saxon.*] A tree.

The leaves are set about the edges with long, sharp, stiff prickles: the berries are small, round, and generally of a red colour, containing four triangular striated seeds in each. Of this tree there are several species; some variegated in the leaves, some with yellow berries, and some with white. *Milner.*

Fairest blossoms drop with every blast; But the brown beauty will like *hollys* last. *Gay.*

Some to the *holly* hedge Nestling repair, and to the thicket some; Some to the rude protection of the thorn. *Thomson.*

HO'LLYHOCK. *n. f.* [*holhee, Saxon;* commonly called *holypot.*] Rose-mallow.

H O L

It is in every respect larger than the common mallow.

Hollyhock far exceed poppies for their durability, and are very ornamental.

HOLLYROSE. } *n. f.* Plants. *Ainslv.*
HOLLYTREE. }
HOLME. *n. f.*

1. *Holme* or *bowme*, whether jointly or singly, comes from the Saxon *holme*, a river island; or if the place be not such, the same word signifies also a hill, or mountain.

2. The *ilex*; the evergreen oak.
Under what tree didst thou take them accompanying together? who answered, under a *holm* tree.

The carver *holme*, the maple seldom inward found.

HOLCAUST. *n. f.* [*hol* and *caust*.] A burnt sacrifice; a sacrifice of which the whole was consumed by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.

Isaac carried the wood for the sacrifice, which being an *holocaust*, or burnt-offering, to be consumed unto ashes, we cannot well conceive a burthen for a boy.

Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made a sacrifice; let the tongue speak no filthy word, and it becomes an oblation; let the hand do no unlawful action, and you render it a *holocaust*.

Esau cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it an *holocaust*, or an entire sacrifice.

HOLOGRAPH. *n. f.* [*hol* and *graph*.] This word is used in the Scottish law to denote a deed written altogether by the granter's own hand.

HOLP. The old pret. and part. pass. of *help*.
His great love, sharp as his spur, hath *holp* him To's home before us.

HOLPEN. The old participle passive of *help*.
In a long trunk the sound is *holpen*, though both the mouth and the ear be a handfull from the trunk; and somewhat more *holpen* when the hearer is near, than when the speaker.

HOLSTER. *n. f.* [*heolster*, Saxon, a hiding-place.] A case for a horseman's pistol.

In his rusty *holster*, put what meat Into his hose he could not get.

HOLT, whether at the beginning or ending of the name of any place, signifies that it is or hath been woody, from the Saxon *holt*, a wood; or sometimes possibly from the Saxon *hol*, *i. e.* hollow, especially when the name ends in *tun* or *dan*.

HOLY. *adj.* [*halig*, Saxon; *bryht*, Dutch; from *hal*, healthy, or in a state of salvation.]

1. Good; pious; religious.
See where his grace stands 'tween two clergymen!

And see a book of prayer in his hand; True ornaments to know a *holy* man.

With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,
And, doubling that, most *holy*.

2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use.
Stare, *holy* or unhallow'd, what of that? *Shaksp.*
Bare was his hoary head; one *holy* hand Held forth his laurel crown, and one his sceptre.

3. Pure; immaculate.
Common sense could tell them, that the good God could not be pleased with any thing cruel; nor the most *holy* God with any thing filthy and unclean.

H O M

4. Sacred.

An evil soul producing *holy* witness, Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shaksp.*
He has deserv'd it, were he carbuncled Like *holy* Phœbus' car. *Shaksp. Ant. & Cleop.*

HOLY-GHOST. *n. f.* [*halig* and *gast*, Saxon.] The third person of the adorable Trinity.

If strength of persuasion be the light which must guide us, I ask, how shall any one distinguish the inspirations of the *Holy-ghost*? *Locke.*

HOLY-THURSDAY. *n. f.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whit-suntide.

HOLY-WEEK. *n. f.* The week before Easter, in which the passion of our Redeemer is commemorated.

HOLYDAY. *n. f.* [*holy* and *day*.]

1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival.

2. Anniversary feast.

This victory was so welcome unto the Persians, that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their solemn *holy-days* for many years after.

Rome's *holidays* you tell, as if a guest With the old Romans you were went to feast.

3. A day of gayety and joy.

What, have I 'scap'd love-letters in the *holy-day* time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them?

+ A time that comes seldom.

Courage is but a *holyday* kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised.

HOMAGE. *n. f.* [*homage*, French; *homagium*, low Latin.]

1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superiour lord.

Call my sovereign yours, And do him *homage* as obedient subjects.

The chiefs, in a solemn manner, did their *homages*, and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marshal.

2. Obedience; respect paid by external action.

The gods great mother, when her heav'nly race Do *homage* to her.

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay They saw, and thitherward they bent their way; To this both knights and dames their *homage* made,

And due obedience to the daisy paid.

Go, go, with *homage* you proud victors meet! Go, lie like dog beneath your masters' feet.

To **HOMAGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.

HOMAGER. *n. f.* [*homager*, Fr. from *homage*.] One who holds by homage of a superiour lord.

Thou blindest Antony; and that blood of thine Is Caesar's *homager*.

His subjects, traitors, are received by the duke of Bretagne, his *homager*.

HOME. *n. f.* [*ham*, Saxon.]

1. His own house; the private dwelling.

I'm now from *home*, and out of that provision Which shall be needful for your entertainment.

Something like *home* that is not *home* is to be desired; it is found in the house of a friend.

Home is the sacred refuge of our life, Secur'd from all approaches but a wife.

When Hector went to see His virtuous wife, the fair Andromache, He found her not at *home*; for she was gone.

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Those who have *homes*, when *home* they do so.

To a last lodging call their wand'ring friends.

2. His own country.

How can tyrants safely govern *home*, Unless abroad they purchase great alliance?

Their determination is to return to their *homes*, and to trouble you no more.

With honour to his *home* let Theseus ride, With love to friend.

At *home* the hateful names of parties cease, And factious souls are weary'd into peace.

They who pass through a foreign country, towards their native *home*, do not usually give up themselves to the pleasures of the place.

3. The place of constant residence.

Flandria, by plenty made the *home* of war, Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles restor'd.

4. *Home* united to a substantive, signifies domestic, or of the same country.

Let the exportation of *home* commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign.

HOME. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To one's own habitation.

One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a glittering substance; *home* he carries it to Adam, who finds it to be hard, to have a bright yellow colour, and exceeding great weight.

2. To one's own country.

3. Close to one's own breast or affairs.

He that encourages treason lays the foundation of a doctrine, that will come *home* to himself.

This is a consideration that comes *home* to our interest.

These considerations, proposed in general terms, you will, by particular application, bring *home* to your own concern.

4. To the point designed; to the utmost; closely; fully.

Crafty enough either to hide his faults, or never to shew them, but when they might pay *home*.

With his prepared sword he charges *home* My unprovided body.

A loyal sir To him thou follow'st: I will pay thy graces *Home* both in word and deed.

Accuse him *home* and *home*. Men of age object too much, adventure too little, and seldom drive *business* home to the full period; but content themselves with a mediocrity of success.

That cometh up *home* to the business, and taketh off the objection clearly.

Break through the thick array Of his thrond legions, and charge *home* upon him.

He makes choice of some piece of morality; and, in order to press this *home*, he makes it his use of reasoning.

I can only refer the reader to the authors themselves, who speak very *home* to the point.

5. United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.

Poison may be false; The *home* thrust of a friendly sword is sure.

I am sorry to give him such *home* thrusts; for he lays himself so open, and uses so little art to avoid them, that I must either do nothing, or expose his weakness.

HOMEBO'RN. *adj.* [*home* and *born*.]

1. Native; natural.

Though to be thus elemented, arm These creatures from *homeborn* intrinsic harm.

2. Domestick; not foreign.

Num'rous bands
With homeborn lyes, or tales from foreign lands.
Pope.

HO'MEBRED. *adj.* [*home* and *bred.*]

1. Native; natural.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man,
to draw him early into his church, before other
competitors, *homebred* lusts, or vicious customs of
the world, should be able to pretend to him.
Hammond.

2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude;
artless; uncultivated.

Only to me two *homebred* youths belong.
Dryden.

3. Domestick; not foreign.

But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell
And *homebred* evil, ye desire to hear,
I can you tydings tell.
Fairly Queen.

This once happy hand,
By *homebred* fury rent, long groan'd.
Philips.

HO'MEFELT. *adj.* [*home* and *felt.*] In-
ward; private.

Yet they in pleasing slumber lull'd the sense,
And in sweet madness robb'd it of itself;
But such a sacred and *homefelt* delight,
Such sober certainty of waking bliss,
I never heard till now.
Milton.

Happy next him who to these shades retires,
Whom nature charms, and whom the muse in-
spires,
Whom humbler joys of *homefelt* quiet please,
Successive study, exercise, and ease.
Pope.

HO'MELIY. *adv.* [*from homely.*] Rudely;
inelegantly.HO'MELINESS. *n. f.* [*from homely.*] Plain-
ness; rudeness; coarseness.

Homer has opened a great field of railery to
men of more delicacy than greatness of genius,
by the *homeliness* of some of his sentiments.
Addison.

HO'MELY. *adj.* [*from home.*] Plain;
homely; not elegant; not beautiful;
not fine; coarse; rude. It is used
both of persons and things.

Each place handsome without curiosity, and
homely without loathsomeness.
Sidney.
Within this wood, out of a rock did rise
A spring of water, merrily tumbling down;
Whereto approached not in any wife
The *homely* shepherd, nor the ruder clown.
Spenser.

Like rich hangings in an *homely* house,
So was his will in his old feeble body.
Shakspeare.
Be plain, good son, and *homely* in thy drift;
Riddling confession binds but riddling shift.
Shakspeare.

Home-keeping youth have ever *homely* wits.
Shakspeare.

Our stomachs will make what 's *homely* sa-
voury.
Shakspeare.

It is for *homely* features to keep home;
They had their name thence.
Milton.

It is observed by some, that there is none so
homely but loves a looking-glass.
South.

Their *homely* fare dispatch'd, the hungry band
Invade their trenchers next.
Dryden.

Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloe in the *homeliest* strains.
Swift.

Homely persons, the more they endeavour
to adorn themselves, the more they expose the
defects they want to hide.
Clarendon.

HO'MELY. *adv.* Plainly; coarsely; rudely.

Thus like the god his father, *homely* dress'd,
He strides into the hall a horrid guest.
Dryden.

HO'MELYN. *n. f.* A kind of fish. Ainsw.HOMENADE. *adj.* [*home* and *made.*] Made at home; not manufactured in foreign parts.

A tax laid on your native products, and *home-*
made commodities, makes them yield less to the
first seller.
Locke.

HO'MER. *n. f.* A Hebrew measure of
about three pints.

An *homer* of barley seed shall be valued at fifty
shekels of silver.
Leviticus.

HO'MESPUN. *adj.* [*home* and *spun.*]1. Spun or wrought at home; not made
by regular manufacturers.

Instead of *homespun* coils were seen
Good pinners, edg'd with colberteen.
Swift.

2. Not made in foreign countries.

He appeared in a suit of English broad-cloth,
very plain, but rich: every thing he wore was
substantial, honest, *homespun* ware.
Addison.

3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; ineleg-
gant.

They sometimes put on when they go ashore,
long sleeveless coats of *homespun* cotton.
Sandys' Travels.

We say, in our *homespun* English proverb, He
killed two birds with one stone.
Dryden.

Our *homespun* authors must forsake the field,
And Shakspeare to the soft Searlatti yield.
Addison.

HOMESPU'N. *n. f.* A coarse, inelegant,
rude, untaught, rustick man. Not in use.

What hempen *homespuns* have we swaggering
here,
So near the cradle of the fairy queen? Shakspeare.

HO'MESTALL. } *n. f.* [*ham* and *steebe*,
HO'MESTEAD. } Saxon.] The place of
the house.

Both house and *homestead* into seas are borne,
And rocks are from their own foundations torn.
Dryden.

HO'MEWARD. } *adv.* [*ham* and *pearb*,
HO'MEWARDS. } Saxon.] Toward home;
toward the native place; toward the
place of residence.

Then Urania *homeward* did arise,
Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes.
Sidney.

My affairs
Do even drag me *homeward*.
Shakspeare.

Since such love's natural station is, may still
My love descend, and journey down the hill,
Not panting after growing beauties; so
I shall ebb on with them who *homeward* go. Donne.

Look *homeward*, angel now, and melt with
ruth;
And, O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth!
Milton.

Like a long team of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky,
Which *homeward* from their wat'ry pastures
borne,
They sing, and Asia's lakes their notes return.
Dryden.

What now remains,
But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plains,
And wand'ring *homewards*, seek our safety hence.
Dryden.

HO'MICIDE. *n. f.* [*homicide*, Fr. *bomici-*
dium, Latin.]

1. Murder; manquelling.

The apostles command to abstain from blood;
construe this according to the law of nature, and
it will seem, that *homicide* only is forbidden;
but construe it in reference to the law of the
Jews, about which the question was, and it shall
easily appear to have a clean other sense, and a
truer, when we expound it of eating, and not of
shedding blood.
Haller.

2. Destruction. In the following lines it
is not proper.

What wonder is't that black detraction thrives!
The *homicide* of names is less than lives.
Dryden.

3. [*bomicide*, Fr. *bomicida*, Lat.] A mur-
derer; a man-slayer.

I'd undertake the death of all the world,
So might I live one hour in your sweet bosom.
—If I thought that, I tell thee, *homicide*;
Quincy.

These nails should rend that beauty from my
cheeks.
Shakspeare.

He'll come, the *homicide*, to wield
His conqu'ring arms, with corps to strew the field.
Dryden.

HOMICIDAL. *adj.* [*from homicide.*] Mur-
derous; bloody.

The troop forth issuing from the dark recess,
With *homicidal* rage, the king opprest.
Pope.

HOMILETICAL. *adj.* [*ὁμιλετικός.*] Social;
conversable.

His life was holy, and when he had leisure for
retirements, severe: his virtues active chiefly,
and *homiletical*; not those lazy sullen ones of the
cloyster.
Atterbury.

HO'MILY. *n. f.* [*homilie*, French; *ὁμιλία.*]
A discourse read to a congregation.

Homilies were a third kind of readings usual in
former times; a most commendable institution,
as well then to supply the casual, as now the ne-
cessary defect of sermons.
Hooker.

What tedious *homily* of love have you wearied
your parishioners withal, and never cried have
patience, good people! Shakspeare. *As you like it.*

If we survey the *homilies* of the ancient church
we shall discern that, upon festival days, the
subject of the *homily* was constantly the bu-
siness of the day.
Hammond's Fundamentals.

HOMOGE'NEAL. } *adj.* [*homogene*,
HOMOGE'NEOUS. } Fr. *ὁμογενής.*]

Having the same nature or principles;
suitable to each other.

The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by
congregation of *homogeneous* parts.
Bacon.

Ice is a similiary body, and *homogeneous* con-
cretion, whose material is properly water.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

An *homogeneous* mass of one kind is easily dis-
tinguishable from any other; gold from iron,
sulphur from allum, and so of the rest.
Woodward's Natural History.

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible,
I call simple, *homogeneous*, and similar: and that,
whose rays are some more refrangible than
others, I call compound, heterogeneous, and dis-
similar.
Newton.

HOMOGE'NEALNESS. } *n. f.* [*from homo-*
HOMOGE'NEITY. } *geneous*, or *homo-*
HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS. } *geneal.*] Partici-
pation of the same principles or nature;
similitude of kind.

The mixtures acquire a greater degree of fluid-
ity and similarity, or *homogeneity* of parts.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Upon this supposition of only different diamet-
ters, it is impossible to account for the *homogeneity*
or similarity of the fermented liquors.
Cuvier.

HO'MOGENY. *n. f.* [*ὁμογενία.*] Joint na-
ture. Not used.

By the driving back of the principal spirits,
which preserve the confidence of the body, their
government is dissolved, and every part re-
turneth to his nature or *homogeneity*.
Bacon.

HOMO'LOGOUS. *adj.* [*homologue*, French;
ὁμολόγος.] Having the same manner or
proportions.HOMO'NYMOUS. *adj.* [*homonyme*, French;
ὁμωνύμος.] Denominating different
things; equivocal; ambiguous.

As words signifying the same thing are called
synonymous, so equivocal words, or those which
signify several things, are called *homonymous*, or
ambiguous; and when persons use such ambi-
guous words, with a design to deceive, it is
called equivocation.
Watts.

HOMO'NYMY. *n. f.* [*homonymie*, French;
ὁμωνυμία.] Equivocation; ambiguity.HOMO'TANOUS. *adj.* [*μοτάνος.*] Equable:
said of such distempers as keep a con-
stant tenour of rise, state, and declension.
Quincy.

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HON. *n. f.* [This word *M. Casaubon* derives from *hōn*; *Junius* from *hogsaen*, Welsh; *Skinner*, who is always rational, from *hæn*, a stone; *hænan*, to stone.] A whetstone for a razor.

A *hone* and a pater to pare away grafts. *Tusser.*
TO HON. *v. n.* [hongian, Saxon.] To pine; to long for any thing.

HONEST. *adj.* [*honeste*, Fr. *honestus*, Lat.]

1. Upright; true; sincere.

What art thou?

—A very *honest* hearted fellow, and as poor as a king. *Shakspeare.*

An *honest* physician leaves his patient, when he can contribute no further to his health. *Temple.*

The way to relieve ourselves from those imposthumes, is an *honest* and diligent enquiry into the real nature and causes of things. *Watts.*

2. Chaste.

Wives may be merry and yet *honest* too.

Shakspeare.

3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.

Tate will subscribe, but fix no certain day,
He's *honest*, and as wit comes in, will pay. *Tate.*

HONESTLY. *adv.* [from *honest*.]

1. Uprightly; justly.

It doth make me tremble,

There should those spirits yet breathe, that when they cannot

Live *honestly*, would rather perish basely.

Ben Jonson.

For some time past all proposals from private persons to advance the publick service, however *honestly* and innocently designed, have been called lying in the king's face. *Swift*

2. With chastity; modestly.

HONESTY. *n. f.* [*honesté*, Fr. *honestus*, Lat.] Justice; truth; virtue; purity.

Thou shalt not have thy husband's lands.

—Why, then mine honesty shall be my dower.

Shakspeare.

Goodness, as that which makes men prefer their duty and their promise before their passions or their interest, and is properly the object of trust, in our language goes rather by the name of *honesty*; though what we call an honest man, the Romans called a good man; and *honesty*, in their language, as well as in French, rather signifies a composition of those qualities which generally acquire honour and esteem. *Temple.*

HONEY. *n. f.* [hunig, Saxon; *honig*, Dutch; *honey*, German.]

1. A thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant smell. *Hill.*

Of *honey*, the first and finest kind is virgin honey, not very firm, and of a fragrant smell: it is the first produce of the swarm, obtained by draining the combs without pressing. The second is often almost solid, procured by pressure: and the work is the common yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs, and then pressing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain glands near the basis in the petals, is secreted a sweet juice, which the bee by means of its proboscis or trunk, sucks up, and discharges again from the stomach through the mouth into the comb. The *honey* deposited in the comb, is destined for the young offspring: but in hard seasons the bees are reduced to the necessity of feeding on it themselves. *Hill*

So work the *honey* bees,
Creatures that by a ruling nature teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shaksp.*
Touching his education and first fostering,
Some affirm, that he was fed by *honey* bees. *Keligh's History.*

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In ancient time there was a kind of *honey*, which, either of its own nature, or by art, would grow as hard as sugar, and was not so luscious as ours. *Bacon.*

When the patient is rich, there's no fear of physicians about him, as thick as wailes to a *honey* pot. *L'Estrange.*

Honey is the most elaborate production of the vegetable kind, being a most exquisite vegetable sopo, solvent of the bile, balsamick and pectoral: *honey* contains no inflammable spirit before it has felt the force of fermentation; for by distillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire. *Arbuthnot.*

New wine, with *honey* temper'd milk we bring;
Then living waters from the crystal spring. *Pope.*

2. Sweetness; lusciousness.

The king hath found

Matter against him, that for ever mars
The *honey* of his language. *Shakspeare.*

A *honey* tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shakspeare.*

3. Sweet; sweetness: a name of tenderness. [*Mel*; *corculum*.]

Honey, you shall be well desir'd in Cyprus;
I've found great love amongst them. Oh, my sweet,

I prattle out of fashion, and I dote. *Shakspeare.*
Why, *honey* bird, I bought him on purpose for thee. *Dryden*

TO HONEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly.

Nay, but to live

In the rank sweat of an incestuous bed,
Stew'd in corruption, *honeying* and making love
Over the nasty fly. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

HONEY-BAG. *n. f.* [*honey* and *bag*.]

The *honey-bag* is the stomach, which bees always fill to satisfy, and to spare, vomiting up the greater part of the *honey* to be kept against winter. *Grew's Museum.*

HONEY-COMB. *n. f.* [*honey* and *comb*.]

The cells of wax in which the bee stores her *honey*.

All these a milk-white *honey-comb* surround,
Which in the midst the country banquet crown'd. *Dryden.*

HONEY-COMBED. *adj.* [*honey* and *comb*.]

Spoken of a piece of ordnance flawed with little cavities by being ill cast.

A mariner having discharged his gun which was *honey-combed*, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire. *Wifeman.*

HONEY-DEW. *n. f.* [*honey* and *dew*.] Sweet dew.

There is a *honey-dew* which hangs upon their leaves, and breeds insects. *Mortimer.*

How *honey-dews* embalm the fragrant morn,
And the fair oak with luscious sweets adorn. *Garth.*

HONEY-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*melanthus*, Latin.]

A plant.

It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a shrub. This plant produces large spikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black sweet liquor, from whence it is supposed to derive its name. *Miller.*

HONEY-GNAT. *n. f.* [*mellio*, Latin; *honey* and *gnat*.] An insect. *Ainsworth.*

HONEY-MOON. *n. f.* [*honey* and *moon*.]

The first month after marriage when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure.

A man should keep his finery for the latter season of marriage, and not begin to dress till the *honey-moon* is over. *Addison.*

HONEY-SUCKLE. *n. f.* [*caprifolium*, Lat.]

Woodbine.

It hath a climbing stalk, which twists itself about whatsoever tree stands near it: the flowers are tubulous and oblong, consisting of one leaf, which opens towards the top, and is divided into

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two lips; the uppermost of which is subdivided into two, and the lowermost is cut into many segments: the tube of the flowers is bent, somewhat resembling a huntsman's horn. They are produced in clusters, and are very sweet. *Miller* enumerates ten species, of which three grow wild in our hedges.

Bid her steal into the pleached bower,
Where *honey-suckles*, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter; like to favourites,
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Against the power that bred it. *Shakspeare.*

Watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting *honey-suckle*. *Milton.*

Then melloil beat and *honey-suckles* pound;
With these alluring favours threw the ground. *Dryden.*

HO'NEY-WORT. *n. f.* [*cerintbe*, Lat.] A plant.

HO'NEYLESS. *adj.* [from *honey*.] Being without *honey*.

But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them *honeyless*. *Shakspeare.*

HO'NIED. *adj.* [from *honey*.]

1. Covered with *honey*.

The bee with *honeyed* thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth sing. *Milton.*

2. Sweet; luscious.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and *honeyed* sentences. *Shakspeare.*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of *honey'd* words; a rougher tongue
Draws hitherward. *Milton.*

HO'NORARY. *adj.* [*honorarius*, Latin.]

1. Done in honour; made in honour.

There was probably some distinction made among the Romans between such *honorary* arches erected to emperors, and those that were raised to them on the account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches. *Addison.*

This monument is only *honorary*, for the ashes of the emperor lie elsewhere. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Conferring honour without gain.

The Romans shouled with little *honorary* rewards, that, without conferring wealth and riches, gave only place and distinction to the person who received them. *Addison.*

HO'NOUR. *n. f.* [*honneur*, French; *honor*, Latin.]

1. Dignity; high rank.

2. Reputation; fame.

A man is an ill husband of his *honor*, that entereth into any action, the failing wherein may disgrace him more than the carrying of it through can honour him. *Bacon.*

3. The title of a man of rank. Not used.

Return unto thy lord,
Bid him not fear the separated councils;
His *honor* and myself are at the one;
And at the other is my good friend Catesby. *Shakspeare.*

4. Subject of praise.

Thou happy father,
Think that the clearest gods, who make them *honor*
Of man's impossibilities, have prefer'd thee. *Shakspeare.*

5. Nobleness of mind; scorn of meanness; magnanimity.

Now shall I see thy love; what motive may
Be stronger with thee than the name of wife?
—That which upholdeth him; that thee upholds.
His *honor*. Ouz, thine *honor*, Lewis: thine *honor*. *Shakspeare.*

If by *honor* is meant any thing distinct from conscience, 'tis no more than a regard to the censure and esteem of the world. *Rogers.*

6. Reverence; due veneration. To do *honor* is to treat with reverence.

They take thee for their mother,
And every day do honour to thy grave. *Shaksp.*

His grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his state at court, amongst pursuivants.
—Ha! 'tis he, indeed!

Is this the honour they do one another? *Shaksp.*
This is a duty in the fifth commandment, required towards our prince and our parents, under the name of honour; a respect, which, in the notion of it implies a mixture of love and fear, and, in the object, equally supposes goodness and power. *Rogers.*

7. Chastity.

Be the honour flow'd,
I have three daughters, the eldest is eleven;
If this prove true, they'll pay for't. *Shakspere.*
She dwells so securely on the excellency of her honour, that the folly of my soul dares not present itself: she is too bright to be looked against. *Shakspere.*

8. Dignity of mien.

Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall,
Godlike erect! with native honour clad,
In naked majesty, seem'd lords of all. *Milton.*

9. Glory; boast.

A late eminent person, the honour of his profession for integrity and learning. *Burnet's Theory.*

10. Publick mark of respect.

He saw his friends, who whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their fun'ral honours claim'd, and ask'd their quiet graves. *Dryden.*

Such discourses, on such mournful occasions as these, were instituted not so much in honour of the dead, as for the use of the living. *Atterbury.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours, some to heap together a little dirt that shall bury them in the end; others to gain an honour, that, at best, can be celebrated but by an inconsiderable part of the world, and is envied and calumniated by more than 'tis truly given. *Wate's Prep. for Death.*

11. Privileges of rank or birth.

Henry the seventh, truly pitying
My father's loss, like a most royal prince,
Restor'd to me my honours; and, from ruins,
Made my name once more noble. *Shakspere.*
Honours were conferred upon Antoine by Hadrian in his infancy. *Watson's Rom. Hist.*

12. Civilities paid.

Then here a slave, or if you will, a lord,
To do the honours, and to give the word. *Pope.*

13. Ornament; decoration.

The fire then shook the honours of his head,
And from his brows damps of oblivion shed. *Dryden.*

14. Honour, or on my honour, is a form of protestation used by the lords in judicial decisions.

My hand to thee, my honour on my promise. *Shakspere.*

To HO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*honorer*, French; *honoro*, Latin.]

1. To reverence; to regard with veneration.

He was called our father, and was continually honoured of all men, as the next person unto the king. *Ephes.*

The poor man is honoured for his skill, and the rich man is honoured for his riches. *Ecclesi.*

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches. *Ecclesi.*

How lov'd, how honour'd once, avails thee not. *Pope.*

2. To dignify; to raise to greatness.

We nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition,
Which we ourselves have plow'd for, sow'd, and scatter'd,
By mingling them with us, the honour'd number. *Shakspere.*

3. To glorify

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he shall follow after them, and I will be honoured upon

Pharaoh, and upon all his host, that the Egyptians may know that I am the Lord. *Exodus.*

HO'NOURABLE. *adj.* [*honorable*, French.]

1. Illustrious; noble.

Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre, the crowning city, whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the honourable of the earth? *Isaiah.*

2. Great; magnanimous; generous.

Sir, I'll tell you,
Since I am charg'd in honour, and by him
That I think honourable. *Shakspere.*

3. Conferring honour.

Think't thou it honourable for a nobleman
Still to remember wrongs? *Shakspere.*
Then warlike kings, who for their country
fought,
And honourable wounds from battle brought. *Dryden.*

Many of those persons, who put this honourable task on me, were more able to perform it themselves. *Dryden.*

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.

Sith this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguish, rather than of crime hath been,
Preserve her cause to her eternal doom;
And in the mean, vouchsafe her honourable tomb. *Spenser.*

5. Not to be disgraced.

Here's a Bohemian Tartar carries the coming down of thy fat woman:—let her descend, my chambers are honourable. *Shakspere.*

6. Free from taint; free from reproach.

As he was honourable in all his acts, so in this, that he took Joppe for an haven. *Mac.*
Methinks I could not die any where so contented as in the king's company, his cause being just and his quarrel honourable. *Shakspere.*

7. Honest; without intention of deceit.

The earl sent again to know if they would entertain their pardon, in case he should come in person, and assure it: they answered, they did conceive him to be so honourable, that from him self they would most thankfully embrace it. *Huyot.*

If that thy bent of love be honourable,
Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow. *Shakspere.*

8. Equitable

HO'NOURABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from honourable*.] Eminence; magnificence; generosity.

HO'NOURABLY. *adv.* [*from honourable*.]

1. With tokens of honour.

The rev'rend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him. *Shakspere.*

2. Magnanimously; generously.

After some six weeks, which the king did honourably interpose, to give space to his brother's intercession, he was arraigned of high treason and condemned. *Racan.*

3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach.

'Tis just, ye gods! and what I well deserve:
Why did I not more honourably starve! *Dryden.*

HO'NOURER. *n. f.* [*from honour*.] One that honours; one that regards with veneration.

I must not omit Mr. Gay, whose zeal in your concern is worthy a friend and honourer. *Pope.*

HOOD, in composition, is derived from the Saxon *had*, in German *keil*, in Dutch *heid*. It denotes quality; character; condition: as, *knighthood*; *childhood*; *fatherhood*. Sometimes it is written after the Dutch, as *maidenhead*. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity; *sisterhood*, a company of sisters.

HOOD. *n. f.* [*hod*, Saxon, probably from *hepod*, head.]

1. The upper covering of a woman's head.

In velvet, white as snow, the troop was gown'd:

Their hoods and sleeves the same. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it.

He undertook so to muffle up himself in his hood, that none should discern him. *Watson.*

The lacerna came, from being a military habit, to be a common dress: it had a hood, which could be separated from and joined to it. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly.

4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

To HOOD. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To dress in a hood.

The cobbler apron'd, and the parson gown'd,
The friar hooded, and the monarch crown'd. *Pope.*

2. To blind, as with a hood.

While grace is saying, I'll hood mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say, Amen. *Shakspere.*

3. To cover.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dip't above;
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes
And hoods the flames that to their quarry strive. *Dryden.*

HO'ODMAN BLIND. *n. f.* A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name; *blindman's buff*.

What devil was't,
That thus hath cozen'd you at hoodman blind? *Shakspere.*

To HO'ON-WINK. *v. a.* [*hood and wink*.]

1. To blind with something bound over the eyes.

They willingly hood-winking themselves from seeing his faults, he often abused the virtue of courage to defend his foul vice of injustice. *Sidney.*

We will bind and hood-wink him so, that he shall suppose he is carried into the league of the adversaries. *Shakspere.*

Then she who hath been hood-wink'd from her birth,

Doth first herself within death's mirror see. *Davies.*

So have I seen, at Christmas sports, one loil,
And, hood-wink'd, for a man embrace a post. *Ben Jonson.*

Satan is said to hood-wink those that flatter.

Prejudice so dexterously hood-winks men's minds as to keep them in the dark, with a belief that they are more in the light. *Locke.*

Must I wed Roderigo?

Fantastick cruelty of hood-wink'd chance! *Romeo.*

On high, where no base winds or clouds
recess,

The hood-wink'd goddess keeps her partial court. *Garth.*

2. To cover; to hide.

Be patient; for the prize, I'll bring thee to,
Shall hood-wink this mischance. *Shakspere.*

3. To deceive; to impose upon.

She delighted in infamy, which often she had used to her husband's shame, filling all men's ears, but his, with reproach; while he, hood-wink'd with kindness, least of all men knew who struck him. *Sidney.*

HOOF. *n. f.* [*hop*, Saxon; *boef*, Dutch.]

The hard horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals.

With the hoofs of his horses shall he tread down all thy treets. *Ezekiel.*

The bull and ram know the use of their horns as well as the horse of his hoofs. *Morgan.*

HOOF-BOUND. *adj.* [*hoof and bound*.]

A horse is said to be hoof-bound when he has a pain in the fore feet, occasioned by the dryness

and contraction or narrowness of the horns of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. A hoof-bound horse has a narrow heel, the sides of which come too near one another, inasmuch that the flesh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent. *Farrist's Dict.*

HOOFED. *adj.* [from *hoof*.] Furnished with hoofs.

Among quadrupeds, the roe-deer is the swiftest; of all the hoofed, the horse is the most beautiful; of all the clawed, the lion is the strongest. *Grew.*

HOOK. *n. f.* [hoce, Saxon; *hoec*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing bent so as to catch hold: as, a shepherd's hook and pot hooks.

This falling not, for that they had not far enough undermined it, they assayed with great hooks and strong ropes to have pulled it down. *Kneller.*

2. The curved wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced.

Like unto golden hooks,
That from the foolish fish their baits do hide. *Spenser.*

My bended hook shall pierce
Their slimy jaws. *Shakespeare.*
Though divine Plato thus of pleasures thought,
They us with hooks and baits, like fishes, caught. *Denham.*

3. A snare; a trap.

A shop of all the qualities that man
Loves woman for, besides that hook of wiving,
Fairest, which strikes the eye. *Shakespeare.*

4. An iron to seize the meat in the caldron.
About the caldron many cooks accoil'd,
With hooks and ladders, as used did require;
The while the viands in the vessel boil'd. *Fairy Queen.*

5. A sickle to reap corn.

Pease are commonly reaped with a hook at the end of a long stick. *Mortimer.*

6. Any instrument to cut or lop with.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like flashing Bently with his desperate hook. *Pope.*

7. The part of the hinge fixed to the post: whence the proverb, *off the hooks, for in disorder.*

My doublet looks,
Like him that wears it, quite off o' the hooks. *Cleaveland.*

She was horribly bold, meddling and expensive,
eating out of the hooks, and monstrous hard to be pleased again. *L'Estrange.*

While Sheridan is off the hooks,
And friend Delany at his books. *Swift.*

8. Hook. [In husbandry.] A field sown two years running. *Ainsworth.*

9. Hook or Crook. One way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct or oblique. Ludicrous.

Which be by hook or crook had gather'd,
And for his own inventions further'd. *Hudib.*
He would bring him by hook or crook into his quarrel. *Dryden.*

To Hook. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch with a hook.

The huge jack he had caught was served up for the first dish; upon our sitting down to it, he gave us a long account how he had hooked it, and loosed it, and at length drew it out upon the bank. *Madison.*

2. To entrap; to ensnare.

3. To draw as with a hook.

But she
I can hook to me. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

4. To fasten as with a hook.

5. To draw by force or artifice.

VOL. I.

There are many branches of the natural law no way reducible to the two tables, unless looked in by tedious consequences. *Norris.*

HOOKED. *adj.* [from *hook*.] Bent; curved.

Gryps signifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *gryps*, for an hooked or aquiline nose. *Brown.*

Now thou threaten'st, with unjust decree,
To seize the prize which I so dearly bought:
Mean match to thine; for still above the rest,
Thy hook'd rapacious hands usurp the best. *Dryd.*
Caterpillars have claws and feet: the claws are hooked, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backlides of leaves. *Grew.*

HOOKEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *hooked*.] State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNOSED. *adj.* [hook and nose.] Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.

I may justly say with the hooknosed fellow of Rome there, Caesar, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

HOOP. *n. f.* [hoop, Dutch.]

1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels.

Thou shalt prove a shelter to thy friends,
A hoop of gold to bind thy brothers in,
That the united vessel of their blood
Shall never leak. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

If I knew
What hoop would hold us staunch, from edge to edge
O' th' world, I would pursue it. *Shakespeare.*

A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?
—About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring. *Shaksp.*
To view so lewd a town, and to refrain,
What hoops of iron could my spleen contain! *Dryden's Juvenal.*

And learned Athens to our art must stoop,
Could she behold us tumbling through a hoop. *Pope.*

2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale.

At coming in you saw her stoop:
The entry breath'd again 't her hoop. *Swift.*
All that hoops are good for is to clean dirty sties, and to keep fellows at a distance. *Clarissa.*

3. Any thing circular.

I have seen at Rome an antique statue of Time,
with a wheel or hoop of marble in his hand. *Addis.*

To Hoop. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind or enclose with hoops.

The three hoop'd pot shall have ten hoops, and
I will make it felony to drink small beer. *Shaksp.*
The casks for his majesty's shipping were
hoop'd as a wine-cask, or hoop'd with iron. *Kaleigh.*

2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround.

If ever henceforth thou
Shalt hoop his body more with thy embraces,
I will devise a death. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
I hoop the firmament, and inake
This my embrace the zodiac. *Cleaveland.*
That shelly guard, which hoops in the eye, and
hides the greater part of it, might occasion his mistake. *Grew.*

To Hoop. *v. n.* [from *croop* or *croop*, Gothic; or *houpper*, French, derived from the Gothic. This word is generally written *woop*, which is more proper if we deduce it from the Gothic; and *hoop* if we derive it from the French.] To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

To Hoop. *v. a.*

1. To drive with a shout.

Daffard nobles
Suffer'd me, by the voice of slaves, to be
Hoop'd out of Rome. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To call by a shout.

HOOPER. *n. f.* [from *hoop*, to inclose with hoops.] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

HOOPING-COUGH. *n. f.* [or *whooping-cough*, from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise; the chincough.

To Hoop. *v. n.* [hoop, Welsh; *huor*, Fr.]

1. To shout in contempt.

A number of country folks happened to pass thereby, who insulted and hooped after me as at the arrantest coward. *Sidney.*

Matrons and girls shall hoop at thee no more. *Dryden.*

2. To cry as an owl.

Some keep back

The clamorous owl, that nightly hoops, and wenders
At our quaint sports. *Shakespeare.*

To Hoop. *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts.

We lov'd him; but, like beasts,
Our coward nobles gave way to your clustlers,
Who did hoop him out o' th' city. *Shakespeare.*

The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will
hoop!

That were I set up for that wooden god
That keeps our gardens, could not fright the
crows,
Or the least bird from musing on my head. *Ben Jonson.*

Partridge and his clan may hoop me for a cheat
and impostor, if I fail in any particular of moment. *Swift.*

HOOT. *n. f.* [hoote, French, from the verb.] Clamour; shout; noise.

Its attention would be entertained with the
hoot of the rabble. *Glanville's Scaphis.*

To HOP. *v. n.* [hoppa, Saxon; *hopper*, Dutch.]

1. To jump; to skip lightly.

I would have thee gone,
And yet no further than a wanton's bird,
That lets it hop a little from her hand,
And with a silk thread plucks it back again. *Shakespeare.*

Go, hop me over every kennel home;
For you shall hop without my custom, sir. *Shaksp.*
Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,
Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes. *Shakespeare.*

The painted birds, companions of the spring,
Hopping from spray to spray were heard. *Dryden.*
Your Ben and Fletcher, in their first young
flight,

Did no Vulpene, nor no Arbaces write;
But hoop'd about, and short excursions made.
From bough to bough, as if they were afraid. *Dryden.*

Why don't we vindicate ourselves by trial or
deal, and hop over heated ploughshares blindfold?
Collier on Duelling.

I am highly delighted to see the jay or the
thrush hopping about my walks. *Spenser.*

2. To leap on one leg.

Men with heads like dogs, and others with
one huge foot alone, whereupon they did hop
from place to place. *Abbot.*

3. To walk lamely, or with one leg less
nimble or strong than the other; to
limp; to halt.

The limping smith observ'd the sudden'd least,
And hopping here and there, himself a jest,
Put in his word. *Dryden's Homer.*

4. To move; to play.

Sottily feel
Her feeble pulse, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did hop. *Fairy Queen.*

HOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A jump; a light leap.

2. A jump on one leg.

When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a hop, step, and jump. *Addison.*

3. A place where meaner people dance.

Ainsworth.

HOP. *n. f.* [*hop*, Dutch; *lupulus*, Latin.]

A plant.

It has a creeping root: the leaves are tough, angular, and conjugated; the stalks climb and twist about whatever is near them; the flowers are male and female on different plants: the male flower consists of a calyx divided into five parts, which surrounds the stamina, but has no petals to the flower; the female plants have their flowers collected into squamose heads, which grow in bunches: from each leafy scale is produced an horny ovary, which becomes a single roundish seed. *Mittler.*

If hop yard or orchard ye mind to have,
For hop poles and crutches in hopping to save.

Tusser.

The planting of hop yards is profitable for the planters, and consequently for the kingdom.

Bacon.

Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the hop. *Bacon.*

Next to thistles are hop strings, cut after the flowers are gathered. *Derham.*

Have the poles without forks, otherwise it will be troublesome to part the hop vines and the poles. *Mortimer.*

When your water hops, on the top of every hill put dissolved dung, which will enrich your hop hills. *Mortimer.*

In Kent they plant their hop gardens with apple-trees and cherry-trees between. *Mortimer.*

The price of hosing of hop ground is forty shillings an acre. *Mortimer.*

Hop poles, the largest sort, should be about twenty foot long, and about nine inches in compass. *Mortimer.*

To HOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate with hops.

Brew in October, and hop it for long keeping. *Mortimer.*

To increase the milk, diminished by steth meat, take malt-drink but much hopped. *Arbuth.*

HOPE. *n. f.* [*hops*, Saxon; *hope*, Dutch.]

1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure.

Hope is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing which is apt to delight him. *Locke.*

There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again. *Job.*

When in heav'n the shall his essence see,
This is her foreign good, and perfect bliss;
Her longing, withing, hopes, all finish'd be;
Her joys are full, her motions rest in this. *Davies.*

Sweet hope! kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee
We are not where or what we be;
But what and where we would be: thus art thou
Our absent presence, and our future now. *Cresswell.*

Faith is opposed to infidelity, and hope to despair. *Taylor.*

He taught them both, but wish'd his hap might find,

Eve separate: he wish'd, but not with hope
Of what he seldom chanc'd; when to his wish,
Beyond his hope, Eve separate he spies. *Milton.*

The Trojan dames

To Pallas' face in long procession go,
In hopes to recover their heavenly foe. *Dryden.*

Why not comfort myself with the hope of what may be, as I comfort myself with the fear of it. *L'Estrange.*

To encourage our hopes, it gives us the highest assurance of most lasting happiness, in case of obstacles. *Liliason.*

The deceased really lived like one that had his hope in another life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having exchanged hope for fight, desire for enjoyment. *Atterbury.*

Young men look rather to the past age than the present, and therefore the future may have some hopes of them. *Swift.*

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person.

It is good, being put to death by men, to look for hope from God, to be raised up again by him. *2 Maccabees.*

Blessed is he who is not fallen from his hope in the Lord. *Eccles.*

3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which something desired may be effected.

I might see from far some forty truncheoners draw to her succour, which were the hope of the Strand, where the war quarter'd. *Shakespeare.*

4. The object of hope.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth less than a mother's hope;
To wit, an indigested deform'd lump. *Shakespeare.*

She was his care, his hope, and his delight,
Most in his thought, and ever in his fight. *Dryden.*

HOPE. *n. f.* Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains. *Ainsworth.*To HOPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in expectation of some good.
Hope for good success, according to the efficacy of the causes and the instrument; and let the husbandman hope for a good harvest. *Taylor.*

My muse, by dreams long tost,
Is thrown upon your hospitable coast;
And finds more favour by her ill success,
Than the could hope for by her happiness. *Dryden.*

Who knows what adverse fortune may befall?
Arm well your mind, hope little, and fear all. *Dryden.*

2. To place confidence in another.
He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that hope in the Lord. *Psalms.*

To HOPE. *v. a.* To expect with desire.
The sun shines hot; and if we use delay,
Cold-biting winter mars our hop'd-for hay. *Shakespeare.*

So stands the Thracian herdman with his spear
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear. *Dryden.*

HO'PEFUL. *adj.* [*hope* and *full*.]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to obtain success; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify desire, or answer expectation.

He will advance thee:
I know his noble nature, not to let
Thy hopeful service perish. *Shakespeare.*

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince whom you must not desert. *Bacon.*

What to the old can greater pleasure be,
Than hopeful and ingenious youth to see? *Denham.*

They take up a book in their declining years,
and grow very hop-ful scholars by that time they are three-score. *Addison.*

2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. This sense is now almost confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in good writers.

Men of their own natural inclination hopeful and strongly conceited, whatsoever they took in hand. *Hucker.*

I was hopeful the success of your first attempts would encourage you to make trial also of more nice and difficult experiments. *Boyle.*

Whatever ills the friendless orphan bears,
Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,
Still must the wrong'd Telemachus sustain,
If hopeful of your aid, he hopes in vain. *Pope.*

HO'PEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hopeful*.]

1. In such manner as to raise hope; in a promising way.

He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or hopefully with earls' sons and heirs. *Watson.*

They were ready to renew the war, and to prosecute it hopefully, to the reduction or suppression of the Irish. *Clarendon.*

2. With hope; without despair. This sense is rare.

From your promising and generous endeavours we may hopefully expect a considerable enlargement of the history of nature. *Glanville.*

HO'PEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *hopeful*.]

Promise of good; likelihood to succeed.

Set down beforehand certain signatures of hopefulness, or characters, whereby may be timely discerned what the child will prove in probability. *Watson.*

HO'PELESS. *adj.* [from *hope*.]

1. Wanting hope; being without pleasing expectation; despairing.

Are they indifferent, being used as signs of immoderate and hopeless lamentation for the dead? *Hooker.*

Alas! I am a woman, friendless, hopeless! *Shakespeare.*

He watches with greedy hope to find
His wish, and best advantage, as a sander;
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd, where each
To other speedy aid might lend at need. *Milton.*

The fall'n archangel, envious of our state,
And hopeless to prevail by open force,
Seeks hid advantage. *Dryden.*

Hopeless of ransom, and condemn'd to lie
In durance, doom'd a lingering death to die. *Dryden.*

2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing.

The hopeless word of never to return,
Breathe I against thee upon pain of life. *Shakespeare.*

HO'PER. *n. f.* [from *hope*.] One that has pleasing expectations.

I except all hopes, who turn the scale, because the strong expectation of a good certain salary will outweigh the loss by bad rents. *Swift.*

HO'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *hoping*.] With hope; with expectation of good.

One sign of despair is the presumptuous contempt of the condition which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in terrours and amazement of conscience, but also boldly, hopelessly, and confidently in wilful habits of sin. *Hammond.*

HO'PPER. *n. f.* [from *hop*.] He who hops or jumps on one leg. *Ainsworth.*

HO'PPERS. *n. f.* [commonly called *Scotch hoppers*.] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HO'PPER. *n. f.* [so called because it is always hopping, or in agitation. It is called in French, for the same reason, *tremie* or *tremue*.]

1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground.

The Galt of the lake Asphaltites consisteth into perfect cubes. Sometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the *Hoppers* of a mill. *Grew.*

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill: their maw is the hopper which holds and softens the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the stomach. *Archibute on Aliments.*

Just at the hopper will I stand,
In my whole life I never saw grief ground,
And mark the clack how justly it will found. *Betterton.*

2. A basket for carrying seed. *Ainsworth.*

HO'RAL. *adj.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour.

How'er reduc'd and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the *horol* orbit ceases,
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prim.*
HO'RARY. adj. [*horairs*, French; *horarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to an hour.
I'll draw a figure that shall tell you
What you perhaps forgot befell you,
By way of *horary* inspection,
Which some account our work erection. *Hudibras.*

In his answer to an *horary* question, as what
hour of the night to set a fox-trap, he has dis-
cussed, under the character of reynard, the man-
ner of surprising all sharpers. *Tuttle.*

2. Continuing for an hour.
When, from a basket of summer-fruit, God
by Amos foretold the destruction of his people,
thereby was declared the propinquity of their
desolation, and that their tranquillity was of no
longer duration than those *horary* or soon decay-
ing fruits of summer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HORDE. n. f. A clan; a migratory
crew of people. It is applied only to
the Tartars.

Of lost mankind, in polish'd slavery sunk,
Drove martial *hordes* on *hords* with dreadful sweep,
And gave the vanquish'd world another form. *Thomson.*

HORIZON. n. f. [*ῥιζών*] The line
that terminates the view. The *horizon*
is distinguished into sensible and real:
the sensible horizon is the circular line
which limits the view; the real is that
which would bound it, if it could take
in the hemisphere. It is falsely pro-
nounced by *Shakspeare* *horizon*.

When the morning sun shall raise his ear
Above the border of this *horizon*,
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates. *Shakspeare.*

She began to cast with herself from what coast
this blazing star should first appear, and at what
time it must be upon the *horizon* of Ireland. *Bacon.*

In his east the glorious lamp was seen,
Regent of day; and all th' *horizon* round
Inverted with bright rays. *Milton.*

The morning lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her song the morning gray;
And soon the sun arose with beams so bright,
That all th' *horizon* laugh'd to see the joyous
light. *Dryden.*

When the sea is worked up in a tempest, so
that the *horizon* on every side is nothing but
foaming billows and floating mountains, it is
impossible to describe the agreeable horror that
rises from such a prospect. *Addison.*

HORIZONTAL. adj. [*horizontal*, French,
from *horizon*.]

1. Near the horizon.
As when the sun, new risen,
Looks through the *horizontal* misty air,
Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations. *Milton.*

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.
An obelisk erected, and golden figures placed
horizontal about it, was brought out of Egypt
by Augustus. *Brown.*

The problem is reduced to this; what perpen-
dicular height is necessary to place several ranks
of rowers in a plane inclined to a *horizontal* line
in a given angle? *Arbutnot on Corns.*

HORIZONTALLY. adv. [from *horizontal*.]

In a direction parallel to the horizon.
As it will not sink into the bottom, so will it
neither float above, like lighter bodies; but,
being near in weight, lie superficially; or almost
horizontal unto it. *Brown.*
The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to
impel them *horizontally* with celerity. *Bentley.*

HORN. n. f. [*hauru*, Gothick; *horn*,
Saxon; *born*, Dutch.]

1. The hard bodies which grow on the
heads of some graminivorous quadru-
peds, and serve them for weapons.
No beast that hath *horns* hath upper teeth. *Bacon.*

Zelus rises through the ground,
Bending the bull's tough neck with pain,
That tosses back his *horns* in vain. *Addison.*

All that process is no more surprising than the
eruption of *horns* in some brutes, or of teeth and
beard in men at certain periods of age. *Bentley.*

2. An instrument of wind-musick made of
horn.

The squire 'gan nigher to approach,
And wind his *horn* under the cattle-wall,
That with the noise it thook as it would fall. *Fairy Queen.*

There 's a post come from my matter, with
his *horn* full of good news. *Shakspeare.*

The goddess to her crooked *horn*
Adds all her breath: the rocks and woods around,
And mountains, tremble at th' infernal sound. *Dryden.*

Fair Ascanius, and his youthful train,
With *horns* and hounds a hunting match ordain. *Dryden.*

3. The extremity of the waxing or wain-
ing moon, as mentioned by poets.

She blest 'd the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either *horn*,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden.*

The moon
Wears a wan circle round her blunted *horns*. *Thomson.*

4. The feelers of a snail. Whence the
proverb, *To pull in the horns*, to repress
one's ardour.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,
Than are the tender *horns* of cockled snails. *Shakspeare.*

Audius,
Hearing of our Marcius's banishment,
Thrust forth his *horns* again into the world,
Which were inshell'd when Marcius stood for
Rome,
And durst not once peep out. *Shakspeare.*

5. A drinking cup made of horn.

6. Antler of a cuckold.
If I have *horns* to make one mad,
Let the proverb go with me, I'll be horn mad. *Shakspeare.*

Merchants, vent'ring through the main,
Slight pyrates, rocks, and *horns* for gain. *Hudibras.*

7. **HORN mad.** Perhaps mad as a cuck-
old.

I am glad he went not in himself: if he had,
he would have been *horn mad*. *Shakspeare.*

HORNBEAK. n. f. A kind of fish.

HORNPI'SH. n. f. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HORNBEAM. n. f. [*born* and *beam*, Dut.
for tree, from the hardness of the timber.]

It hath leaves like the elm or beech-tree
The timber is very tough and inflexible, and of
excellent use. *Miller.*

HORNBOOK. n. f. [*born* and *book*.] The
first book of children, covered with horn
to keep it unsoiled.

He teaches boys the *hornbook*. *Shakspeare.*
Nothing has been considered of this kind out
of the ordinary road of the *hornbook* and primer. *Locke.*

To master John the English maid
A *hornbook* gives of ginger-bread;
And that the child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the letter. *Prior.*

HORNED. adj. [from *born*.] Furnished
with horns.

As when two rams, stir'd with ambitious
pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock;
Their *horned* fronts so fierce on either side
Do meet, that, with the terror of the shock,
Astonish'd both stand senseless as a block. *Fairy Queen.*

Thither all the *horned* host resorts,
To graze the ranker mead. *Danfam.*
Thou king of *horned* floods, whose piteous
urn
Suffices fatness to the fruitful corn. *Dryden.*

HO'RNER. n. f. [from *born*.] One that
works in horn, and sella horns.

The skin of a bull's forehead is the part of the
hide made use of by *horners*, whereupon they
shave their horns. *Grew.*

HO'RNET. n. f. [*hynnette*, Saxon, from
its horns.] A very large strong sting-
ing fly, which makes its nest in hollow
trees.

Silence, in times of suffering, is the best;
'Tis dangerous to disturb a *hornet's* nest. *Dryd.*
Hornets do mischief to trees by breeding in
them. *Mortimer.*

I have often admired how *hornets*, that gather
dry materials for building their nests, have found
a proper matter to glue their combs. *Derham.*

HO'RNFOT. n. f. [*born* and *foot*.] Hoof-
ed.

Mad frantick men, that did not inty quake!
With *hornfoot* horses, and brass wheels, Juve's
flurms to emulate. *Hakewill.*

HO'RNOWL. n. f. A kind of horned owl.
Ainsworth.

HO'RNPIFE. n. f. [*born* and *pipe*.] A
country dance, danced commonly to a
horn.

A lusty tablere,
That to thee many a *hornpipe* play'd,
Whereto they daunce each one with his maid. *Spenser.*

There many a *hornpipe* he tun'd to his Phyllis. *Raleigh.*

Let all the quicksilver i' the mine
Run to the feet veins, and refine
Your firkhum jerkum to a dance
Shall fetch the fiddlers out of France,
To wonder at the *hornpipes* here
Of Nottingham and Derbyshire. *Ben Jonson.*
Florida danced the Derbyshire *hornpipe* in
the presence of several friends. *Tuttle.*

HO'RNSTONE. n. f. A kind of blue stone.
Ainsworth.

HO'RNWORK. n. f. A kind of angular
fortification.

HO'RNy. adj. [from *born*.]

1. Made of horn.

2. Resembling horn.
He thought he by the brook of Clerith stood;
And saw the ravens with their *horny* beaks
Food to Elijah bringing even and morn. *Milton.*
The *horny* or pellucid coat of the eye duth net
lie in the same superficies with the white of the
eye, but riseth up above its convexity, and is of
an hyperbolic figure. *Ray on the Creation.*
Rough are her ears, and broad her *horny* feet. *Dryden.*

The pineal gland was encompassed with a
kind of *horny* substance. *Addison.*

As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a
small heat, a greater heat coagulates it to as to
turn it *horny*, like parchment; but when it is
thoroughly putrified, it will no longer concrete. *Arbutnot.*

3. Hard as horn; callous.
Tyrrhus, the suffer-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his *horny* fist. *Dryd.*

HORO'GRAPHY. n. f. [*horographic*, Fr.
ῥογ, and *γρᾶφω*.] An account of the
hours.

HO'ROLOGE. } *n. f.* [*horologium*, Lat.]
HO'ROLOGY. } Any instrument that
 tells the hour: as a clock; a watch; an
 hour glass.

He'll watch the *horologe* a double set,
 If drink rock not his cradle. *Shakspeare.*

Before the days of Jerome there were *horologes*,
 that measured the hours not only by drops
 of water in glasses, called *clepsydra*, but also by
 sand in glasses, called *clepsammia*. *Brown.*

HORO'METRY. *n. f.* [*horometrie*, French;
μετρον and *μετρον*.] The art of measuring
 hours.

It is no easy wonder how the *horometry* of
 antiquity discovered not this artifice. *Brown.*

HORO'SCOPE. *n. f.* [*horoscope*, French;
αποσκοπος.] The configuration of the
 planets at the hour of birth.

How unlikely is it, that the many almost
 numberless conjunctions of stars, which occur in
 the progress of a man's life, should not match
 and countervail that one *horoscope* or conjunction
 which is found at his birth? *Drammond.*

A proportion of the *horoscope* unto the seventh
 hour, or opposite signs every seventh year,
 opposeth living creatures. *Brown.*

Him born beneath a boding *horoscope*,
 His fire, the blazey'd Vulcan of a shop,
 From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's school. *Dryden.*

The Greek names this the *horoscope*,
 This governs life, and this marks out our parts,
 Our humours, manners, qualities and arts. *Creech.*

They understood the planets and the zodiac
 by instinct, and fell to drawing schemes of their
 own *horoscopes* in the same dust the spring out of. *Bentley.*

HORRENT. *adj.* [*horrens*, Latin. *Hor-*
rentia pilis agmina.] Pointed outward;
 bristled with points: a word perhaps
 introduced by Milton.

Him a globe
 Of fiery seraphim incircled round
 With bright emblazonry and horrid arms. *Milt.*

HORRIBLE. *adj.* [*horrible*, French;
horribilis, Latin.] Dreadful; terrible;
 shocking; hideous; enormous.

No colour affecteth the eye much with dis-
 pleasure: there be fights that are *horrible*, be-
 cause they excite the memory of things that are
 odious or fearful. *Bacon.*

A dungeon *horrible* on all sides round,
 As one great furnace flamed. *Milton.*

O fight
 Of terror, foul and ugly to behold,
 Horrid to think, how *horrible* to feel! *Milton.*

Eternal happiness and eternal misery, meeting
 with a persuasion that the soul is immortal, are,
 of all others, the first the most desirable, and
 the latter the most *horrible* to human apprehen-
 sion. *Saut.*

HORRIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *horrible*.]
 Dreadfulness; hideousness; terrible-
 ness; fearfulness.

HORRIBLY. *adv.* [from *horrible*.]

1. Dreadfully; hideously.

What hideous noise was that!

Horribly loud. *Milton.*

2. To a dreadful degree.

The contagion of these ill precedents, both in
 civility and virtue, *horribly* infects children. *Locke.*

HORRID. *adj.* [*horridus*, Latin.]

1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking.

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
 That we the *horrid* may seem to those
 Which chance to find us. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

Not in the legions
 Of *horrid* hell can come a devil more damn'd,
 In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakspeare.*

Horror on them fell,
 And *horrid* sympathy. *Milton.*

2. Shocking; offensive: unpleasing: in
 women's cant.

Already I your tears survey,
 Already hear the *horrid* things they say. *Pope.*

3. Rough; rugged.

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,
 Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts
 were worn. *Dryden.*

HORRIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *horrid*.] Hide-
 ousness; enormity.

A bloody designer suborns his instrument to
 take away such a man's life, and the confessor
 represents the *horridness* of the fact, and brings
 him to repentance. *Hammond.*

HORRIFICK. *adj.* [*horrificus*, Latin.]
 Causing horror.

His jaws *horrifick*, arm'd with three-fold fate,
 Here dwells the diabolical mark. *Thomson.*

HORRISONOUS. *adj.* [*horrifonus*, Latin.]
 Sounding dreadfully.

HORROR. *n. f.* [*horror*, Lat. *horreor*,
 French.]

1. Terror mixed with detestation; a
 passion compounded of fear and hate,
 both strong.

Over them sad *horreor*, with grim hue,
 Did always soar, beating his iron wings;
 And after him owls and night ravens flew,
 The hateful messengers of heavy things. *F. Queen.*
 Doubtless all souls have a surviving thought,
 Therefore of death we think with quiet mind;
 But if we think of being turn'd to nought,
 A trembling *horreor* in our souls we find. *Davies.*
 Me damp *horreor* chill'd
 At such bold words, vouch'd with a deed so bold. *Milton.*

Deep *horreor* seizes ev'ry human breast;
 Their pride is humbled, and their fear confest. *Dryden.*

2. Dreadful thoughts.

I have sapt full with *horreors*;
 Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
 Cannot once flatter me. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

3. Gloom; dreariness.

Her gloomy preference faddens all the scene,
 Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;
 Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
 And breathes a brownest *horreor* on the woods. *Pope.*

4. [In medicine.] Such a shuddering or
 quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a sense
 of shuddering or shrinking. *Quincy.*

All objects of the senses, which are very offen-
 sive, do cause the spirits to retire; and, upon
 their flight, the parts are in some degree destitute,
 and so there is induced in them a trepidation and
horreor. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HORSE. *n. f.* [*horr*, Saxon.]

1. A neighing quadruped, used in war,
 and draught and carriage.

Duncan's *horses*, the minions of the race,
 Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls. *Shaksp.*
 A *horse*! a *horse*! my kingdom for a *horse*. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

We call a little *horse*, such a one as comes not
 up to the size of that idea which we have in our
 minds to belong ordinarily to *horses*. *Locke.*

2. A constellation.

Thy face, bright centaur, autumn's heats re-
 tain,
 The softer season suiting to the man;
 Whil' it winter's shivering goat afflicts the *horse*
 With frost, and makes him an uneasy course. *Creech.*

3. To take *horse*; to set out to ride.

I took *horse* to the lake of Constance, which
 is formed by the entry of the Rhine. *Addison.*

4. It is used in the plural sense, but with
 a singular termination, for *horses*, *horse-*
men, or *cavalry*.

I did hear

The galloping of *horse*: who was 't exte by?

Shakspeare's Macbeth.
 The armies were appointed, consisting of
 twenty-five thousand *horse* and foot, for the re-
 pulsing of the enemy at their landing. *Bacon.*

If they had known that all the king's *horse*
 were quartered behind them, their foot might
 very well have marched away with their *horse*. *Clarendon.*

Th' Arcadian *horse*

With ill-success engage the Latin force. *Dryden.*

5. Something on which any thing is sup-
 ported: as, a *horse* to dry linen on.

6. A wooden machine which soldiers ride
 by way of punishment. It is some-
 times called a timber-mare.

7. Joined to another substantive, it signi-
 fies something large or coarse: as, a
horseface, a face of which the features
 are large and indelicate.

To *HORSE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mount upon a *horse*; to furnish
 with a *horse*.

He came out with all his *horses*, *horsed* upon
 such cart-jades, and so furnished, as I thought
 with myself, if that were thrust, I wish none of
 my friends ever to thrive. *Stacy.*

After a great fight there came to the camp of
 Gonzalvo, the great captain, a gentleman proudly
horsed and armed: Diego de Mendoza asked
 the great captain, Who's this? Who answered,
 It is St. Elmo, who never appears but after the
 storm. *Bacon.*

2. To carry one on the back.

3. To ride any thing.

Stalls, bulks, windows
 Are smother'd, leads are fill'd, and ridges *hors'd*
 With variable complexion; all agreeing
 In earnestness to see him. *Shakspeare.*

4. To cover a mare.

If you let him out to *horse* more mares than
 your own, you must feed him well. *Mortimer.*

HORSEBACK. *n. f.* [*horse* and *back*.] Ri-
 ding posture; the state of being on a
horse.

I've seen the French,
 And they can well on *horseback*. *Shakspeare.*

I saw them fall on *horseback*,
 Beheld them when they lighted. *Shakspeare.*

Alexander fought but one remarkable battle
 wherein there were any elephants, and that was
 with Porus, king of India; in which notwith-
 standing he was on *horseback*. *Brown.*

When mannish Mevia, that two-handed whore,
 Aride on *horseback* hunts the Tulean hoar. *Dryden's Journal.*

If your ramble was on *horseback*, I am glad of
 it, on account of your health. *Swift to Gay.*

HORSEMAN. *n. f.* [*horse* and *man*.] A
 small bean usually given to horses.

Only the small *horseman* is propagated by the
 plough. *Mortimer.*

HORSEBLOCK. *n. f.* [*horse* and *block*.]
 A block on which they climb to a *horse*.

HORSEBOAT. *n. f.* [*horse* and *boat*.] A
 boat used in ferrying horses.

HORSEBOY. *n. f.* [*horse* and *boy*.] A
 boy employed in dressing horses; a fla-
 bleboy.

Some *horseboys*, being awake, discovered them
 by the fire in their matches. *Kneller's History.*

HORSEBREAKER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *break*.]
 One whose employment is to tame
 horses to the saddle.

Under Sagittarius are horn chariot-racers, *horse-*
breakers, and tamers of wild beasts. *Creech.*

HORSECHISTNUT. *n. f.* [*horse* and *chest-*
nut; *esculus*.] A tree.

It hath digitated or fingered leaves: the flowers,
 which consist of five leaves, are of an anomalous

Horse, opening with two lips: there are male and female upon the same spike: the female flowers are succeeded by nuts, which grow in green prickly husks. Their whole year's shoot is commonly performed in three weeks time, after which it does no more than increase in bulk, and become more firm; and all the latter part of the summer is occupied in forming and strengthening the buds for the next year's shoots. *Miller.*

The *horsechestnut* grows into a goodly standard.

Merimer.

HORSE-COURSER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *cours-fer*.] *Janus* derives it from *horse* and *rose*, an old Scotch word, which signifies to change; and it should therefore, he thinks, be writ *horse-coufer*. The word now used in Scotland is *horsecouper*, to denote a jockey, seller, or rather changer of horses. It may well be derived from *cours-fer*, as he that sells horses may be supposed to *cours-fer* or exercise them.]

1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.

2. A dealer in horses.

A servant to a *horsecourser* was thrown off his horse.

Wifeman.

A Florentine bought a horse for so many crowns, upon condition to pay half down: the *horsecourser* comes to him next morning for the remainder.

L'Estrange.

HORSE-CRAB. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsw.*

HORSE-CUCUMBER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *cucumber*.] A plant.

The *horse-cucumber* is the large green cucumber, and the best for the table, green out of the garden. *Merimer.*

HORSE-DUNG. *n. f.* [*horse* and *dung*.] The excrements of horses.

Put it into an ox's horn, and, covered close, let it rot in hot *horse-dung*. *Peucham on Drawing.*

HORSE-MMET. *n. f.* [*horse* and *emmet*.] Ant of a large kind.

HORSE-FLUSH. *n. f.* [*horse* and *flsh*.] The flesh of horses.

The Chinese eat *horse-flsh* at this day, and some gluttons have colts's flesh baked. *Bacon.*

An old hungry lion would fain have been dealing with a good piece of *horse-flsh*; but the nag he thought would be too fleet for him.

L'Estrange.

HORSE-FLY. *n. f.* [*horse* and *fly*.] A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

HORSE-FOOT. *n. f.* An herb; the same with coltsfoot. *Ainsworth.*

HORSE-HAIR. *n. f.* [*horse* and *hair*.] The hair of horses.

His glittering helm, which terribly was grac'd With waving *horse-hair*. *Dryden.*

HORSE-HEAL. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsw.*

HORSE-LAUGH. *n. f.* [*horse* and *laugh*.] A loud violent rude laugh.

A *horse-laugh*, if you please, at honesty; A joke on Jekyl. *Pope.*

HORSE-LEECH. *n. f.* [*horse* and *leech*.]

1. A great leech that bites horses.

The *horseleech* hath two daughters, crying give, give. *Proverbs.*

Let us to France; like *horseleeches*, my boys, The very blood to suck. *Shakespeare.*

2. [from *leech*; signifying a physician.]

A farrier. *Ainsworth.*

HORSE-LITTER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *litter*.]

A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person carried lies along.

He that before thought he might command the waves of the sea, was now cast on the ground, and carried in an *horse-litter*. *Mac.*

HORSEMAN. *n. f.* [*horse* and *man*.]

1. One skilled in riding.

A skilful *horseman*, and a huntsman bred. *Dryden.*

2. One that serves in wars on horseback.

Encounters between *horsemen* on the one side, and foot on the other, are seldom with extremity of danger; because as *horsemen* can hardly break a battle on foot, so men on foot cannot possibly chase *horsemen*. *Hayward.*

In the early times of the Roman commonwealth, a *horseman* received yearly *tria millia auri*, and a foot soldier one *mile*; that is more than six-pence a day to a *horseman*, and two-pence a day to a foot-soldier. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

3. A rider; a man on horseback.

With descending show'rs of burnstone br'd, The wild barbarian in the storm expir'd; Wrapt in devouring flames the *horseman* rag'd, And spurn'd the steel in equal flames engag'd. *Addison.*

A *horseman's* coat shall hide

Thy taper shape, and comeliness of side. *Prior.*

HORSEMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *horseman*.]

The art of riding; the art of managing a horse.

He vaulted with such ease into his seat, As if an angel dropt down from the clouds, To turn and wind a fiery *Pegasus*, And witch the world with noble *horsemanship*. *Shakespeare.*

They please themselves in terms of hunting or *horsemanship*. *Milton.*

His majesty, to shew his *horsemanship*, laugh- ter'd two or three of his subjects. *Addison.*

Peers grew proud, in *horsemanship* t' excel; Newmarket's glory rose, as Britain's fell. *Pope.*

HORSE-MARTEN. *n. f.* A kind of large bee. *Ainsworth.*

HORSE-MATCH. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsw.*

HORSEMEAT. *n. f.* [*horse* and *meat*.] Provender.

Though green peas and beans be eaten sooner, yet the dry ones that are used for *horsemeat* are ripe last. *Bacon.*

HORSE-MINT. *n. f.* A large coarse mint.

HORSE-MUSCLE. *n. f.* A large muscle.

The great *horse-muscle*, with the fine shell, that breedeth in ponds, do not only gape and shut as the oysters do, but remove from one place to another. *Bacon.*

HORSEPLAY. *n. f.* [*horse* and *play*.] Coarse, rough, rugged play.

He is too much given to *horseplay* in his rail- lery, and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden.*

HORSE-POND. *n. f.* [*horse* and *pond*.] A pond for horses.

HORSE-RACE. *n. f.* [*horse* and *race*.] A match of horses in running.

In *horse-races* men are curious that there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other. *Bacon.*

Trajan, in the fifth year of his tribuneship, en- tertained the people with a *horse-race*. *Addison.*

HORSE-RADISH. *n. f.* [*horse* and *radish*.] A root acrid and biting; a species of scurvygrass.

Horse-radish is increased by sprouts spreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off. *Merimer.*

Stomachicks are the creste acids, as *horse-radish* and curvy-grass, infused in wine. *Floyer.*

HORSE-SHOE. *n. f.* [*horse* and *shoe*.]

1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses.

I was thrown into the Thames, and cool'd glowing hot in that surge, like a *horse-shoe*. *Shak.*

2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HORSE-STEALER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *steal*.]

A thief who takes away horses.

He is not a pickpurse, nor a *horse-stealer*; but

for his verity in love, I do think him as covetous as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shak.*

HORSETAIL. *n. f.* A plant.

HORSETONGUE. *n. f.* An herb.

HORSEWAY. *n. f.* [*horse* and *way*.] A way by which horses may travel.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?

—Both stile and gate, *horseway* and footpath.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

HORTATION. *n. f.* [*hortatio*, Latin.]

The act of exhorting; a hortatory pre- cept; advice or encouragement to some- thing.

HORTATIVE. *n. f.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates.

Generals commonly in their *hortatives* put men in mind of their wives and children. *Bacon.*

HORTATORY. *adj.* [from *hortor*, Latin.]

Encouraging; animating; advising to anything: used of precepts, not of per- sons; a *hortatory* speech, not a *hortatory* speaker.

HORTICULTURE. *n. f.* [*hortus* and *cult- tura*, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN. *adj.* [*hortulanus*, Latin.] Belonging to a garden.

This seventh edition of my *hortulan* kalendar is yours. *Evlyn.*

HOSANNA. *n. f.* [*hosanna*.] An excla- mation of praise to God.

Through the vast of heav'n

It sounded, and the faithful armies rung Hosanna to the Highest. *Milton.*

The public entrance which Christ made into Jerusalem was celebrated with the *hosannas* and acclamations of the people. *Pridder.*

HOSE. *n. f.* plur. *hosen*. [horn, Saxon; *hosan*, Welsh; *ossan*, Irish; *ossanen*, plur. *chausse*, French.]

1. Breeches.

Guards on wanton Cupid's *hose*. *Shakespeare.*

Here 's an English taylor come hither for steal- ing out of a French *hose*. *Shakespeare.*

These men were bound in their coats, *hosen*, hats, and other garments, and cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace. *Daniel.*

He cross examin'd both our *hose*, And plunder'd all we had to lose. *Hudibras.*

2. Stockings; covering for the legs.

He being in love, could not see to garter his *hose*; and you, being in love, cannot see to put on your *hose*. *Shakespeare.*

Will the thy linen wash, or *hosen* darn, And knit thee gloves? *Gay's Pastorals.*

HOSIER. *n. f.* [from *hose*.] One who sells stockings.

As arrant a cockney as any *hosier* in Cheapside. *Swift.*

HOSPITABLE. *adj.* [*hospitabilis*, Lat.]

Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.

I'm your host:

With robbers' hand my *hospitable* favour.

You should not ruffle thus. *Shakespeare.*

Receive the ship-wreck'd on your friendly shore;

With *hospitable* rites relieve the poor. *Dryden.*

HOSPITABLY. *adv.* [from *hospitable*.]

With kindness to strangers.

Ye thus *hospitably* live,

And strangers with good cheer receive. *Prior.*

The former liveth as piously and *hospitably* as the other. *Swift.*

HOSPITAL. *n. f.* [*hospital*, French; *hospitallis*, Latin.]

1. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor.

They who were so careful to bellow them in a college when they were young, would be so good as to provide for them in some hospital when they are old.

I am about to build an hospital, which I will endow handsomely for twelve old husbandmen.

Wotton.

1. A place for shelter or entertainment. Obsolete.

They spy'd a goodly castle, plac'd
Foreby a river in a pleasant dale,
Which chusing for that evening's hospital,
They thither march'd.

Fairy Queen.

HOSPITALITY. n. f. [hospitālité, Fr.] The practice of entertaining strangers.

The Lacædæmonians forbidding all access of strangers into their coasts, are, in that respect, deservedly blamed, as being enemies to that hospitality which, for common humanity's sake, all the nations on the earth should embrace.

Hooker.

My master is of a churlish disposition,
And little needs to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of hospitality.

Shakspeare.

How has this spirit of faction broke all the laws of charity, neighbourhood, alliance, and hospitality.

Swift.

HOSPITALIER. n. f. [hospitallier, Fr. hospitalarius, low Latin, from hospital.]

One residing in a hospital in order to receive the poor or stranger. Used perhaps peculiarly of the knights of Malta.

The first they reckon such as were granted to the hospitaliers in *ciculum beneficium*.

Ayliffe.

TO HOSPITATE. v. a. [hospitator, Latin.]

To reside under the roof of another.

That always chuses an empty shell, and this hospitates with the living animal in the same shell.

Grew's Museum.

HOST. n. f. [hoste, French; hospes, hospit, Latin.]

1. One who gives entertainment to another.

Homer never entertained either guests or hosts with long speeches, till the mouth of hunger be stopped.

Sidney.

Here, father, take the shadow of this tree
For your good host.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

2. The landlord of an inn.

Time 's like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;
But with his arms out-stretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the corner.

Shakspeare. Troilus and Cressida.

3. [from hostis, Latin.] An army; numbers assembled for war.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear 't before him; thereby shall we shadow
The numbers of our host.

Shakspeare's Macb.

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his host,
And craze your chariot wheels.

Milton.

After these came arm'd, with spear and shield,
An host so great as cover'd all the field.

Dryden.

4. Any great number.

Give to a gracious message
An host of tongues; but let ill tidings tell
Themselves, when they be felt.

Shakspeare.

5. [hostia, Latin; hostie, French.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church; the consecrated wafer.

To Host. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To take up entertainment; to live, as at an inn.

Go, bear it to the centaur, where we host;
And stay there, Dromio, till I come to thee.

Shakspeare.

2. To encounter in battle.

Strunge to us it seem'd
At first, that angel should with angel war,
And in fierce hostings meet.

Milton.

New authors of dissension spring from him,
Two branches, that in hostling lung contend,
For sov'reign sway.

Philips.

3. To review a body of men; to muster. Obsolete.

Lords have had the leading of their own followers to the general hostings. Spenser on Ireland.

HO'STAGE. n. f. [ostage, French.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

Your hostages I have, so have you mine;
And we shall talk before we fight.

Shakspeare.

Do this message honourably;
And if he stand on hostage for his safety,
Bid him demand what pledge will please him best.

Shakspeare.

He that hath wife and children, hath given
Hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief.

Bacon.

They who marry give hostages to the publick,
that they will not attempt the ruin or disturb the peace of it.

Atterbury.

The Romans having seized a great number of
hostages, acquainted them with their resolution.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

HO'STEL. } n. f. [hostel, hostelerie, Fr.]

HO'STELRY. } An inn. Ainsworth.

HO'STESS. n. f. [hostesse, French, from host.]

1. A female host; a woman that gives entertainment.

Fair and noble hostess,
We are your guests to night.

Shakspeare.

Ye were beaten out of door,
And rail'd upon the hostess of the house.

Shakspeare.

Be as kind an hostess as you have been to me,
and you can never fail of another husband.

Dryden.

2. A woman that keeps a house of publick entertainment.

Undistinguish'd civility is like a whore or a
hostess.

Temple.

HO'STESS-SHIP. n. f. [from hostess.] The character of an hostess.

It is my father's will I should take on me
The hostess-ship o' th' day: you're welcome, first.

Shakspeare.

HO'STILE. adj. [hostilis, Latin.] Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy.

He has now at last
Giv'n hostile strokes, and that not in the presence
Of dreaded justice, but on the ministers
That do distribute it.

Shakspeare.

Fierce Juno's hate,
Added to hostile force, shall urge thy fate.

Dryden.

HOSTILITY. n. f. [hostilité, French, from hostile.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war.

Neither by treason nor hostility
To seek to put me down, and reign thyself.

Shakspeare.

Hostility being thus suspended with France,
preparation was made for war against Scotland.

Hayward.

What peace can we return, But, to our power, hostility and hate, Untam'd reluctance and revenge?

Milton.

We have shew'd ourselves fair, nay, generous
adversaries; and have carried on even our hostilities
with humanity.

Atterbury.

HO'STLER. n. f. [hosteller, from hostel.]

One who has the care of horses at an inn.

The cause why they are now to be permitted is
want of convenient inns for lodging travellers on
horseback, and hostlers to tend their horses by the
way.

Spenser on Ireland.

HO'STRY. n. f. [corrupted from hostelry.] A place where the horses of guests are kept.

Swift rivers are with sudden ice constrain'd,
And studded wheels are on its back sustain'd;
An hostry now for waggons, which before
Tall ships of burden on its bosom bore.

Dryden.

HOT. adj. [hat, Saxon; bat, Scottish.]

1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery.

What is thy name?
—Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.

—No, though thou call'st thyself a hotter stame
Than any is in hell.

Shakspeare's Macbeth.

The great breezes which the motion of the air
in great circles, such as are under the girdle of
the world, produceth, do refrigerate; and there-
fore, in those parts, noon is nothing to hot as
about nine in the forenoon.

Bacon.

Hot and cold were in one body first;
And soft with hard, and light with heavy mist.

Dryden.

Black substances do soonest of all others be-
come hot in the sun's light, and burn; which
effect may proceed partly from the multitude of
refractions in a little room, and partly from easy
commotion of so very small corpuscles.

Newton.

2. Lustful; lewd.

What hotter hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out.

Shakspeare.

Now the hot blooded gods assist me! remember,
Jove, thou wast a bull for thy Europa.

Shakspeare.

3. Violent; furious; dangerous.

That of Carthage, where the Spaniards had
warning of our coming, was one of the hottest
services, and most dangerous assaults that hath
been known.

Bacon.

He resolv'd to storm; but his soldiers declined
that hot service, and plied it with artillery.

Clarendon.

To court the cry directs us, when we found
Th' assault to hot, as if 'twere only there.

Denham.

Our army
Is now in hot engagement with the Moors.

Dryden.

4. Ardent; vehement; precipitate.

Come, come, lord Mortimer, you are as slow,
As hot lord Percy is on fire to go.

Shakspeare.

Nature to youth hot rathens doth dispense,
But with cold prudence age doth recompense.

Denham.

Achilles is impatient, hot, revengeful; Aeneas,
patient, considerate, and careful of his people.

Dryden.

5. Eager; keen in desire.

It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in
the necessary affairs of life, or hot in the pursuit
of pleasures, should not seriously examine their
tenets.

Locke.

She has, quoth Ralph, a jointure,
Which makes him have so hot a mind t' her.

Madlibair.

6. It is applied likewise to the desire, or sense raising the desire, or action excited: as, a hot pursuit.

Nor law, nor checks of conscience will we hear,
When in hot scent of gain and full career.

Dryden.

7. Piquant; acid: as, hot as mustard.

HO'TBED. n. f. A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

The bed we call a hotbed is this: there was
taken horserdung, old and well rotted; this was
laid upon a bank half a foot high, and supported
round about with planks, and upon the top was
cast sifted earth two fingers deep.

Bacon.

Preserve the hotbed as much as possible from
rain.

Evelyn.

HOTBRAIN'D. adj. [hot and brain.] Violent; vehement; furious. Cerebrosus.

You shall find 'em either hotbrain'd youths,
Or needy bankrupts.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

HO'TCHPOT. } n. f. [baché en pot, French, as Camden has it, as being

boiled up in a pot; yet the former cor-
ruption is now generally used.] A mingled
hath; a mixture; a confused mass.

Such patching maketh Littleton's hotchpot of
our tongue, and, in effect, brings the same rather

H O T

to a Babelish confusion than any one entire language.

Camden's Remains

A mixture of many disagreeing colours is ever unpleasant to the eye, and a mixture or *hatch-patch* of many tastes is unpleasant to the taste.

Bacon's Natural History

Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcals would remain;

But a mass'd heap, a *hatchpatch* of the slain.

Dryden's Juvenal

HOTCOCKLES. *n. f.* [*hautes coquilles*, Fr.]

A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

The chytindra is certainly not our *hotcockles*; for that was by pinching, not by striking

Arbutnot and Pope

As at *hotcockles* once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buzoma gave a gentle tap, and I
Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her eye.

Gay

HOTHEA'DED. *adj.* [*hot and head.*] Vehement; violent; passionate.

One would not make the same person zealous for a standing army and public liberty; nor a *hatched* crackbrained coxcomb forward for a scheme of moderation.

Arbutnot

HOTHOUSE. *n. f.* [*hot and house.*]

1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in.

Now the professed a *hathouse*, which is a very ill house too.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure

2. A brothel.

Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore,
A purging bill, now fix'd upon the door,
Tells you it is a *hathouse*; so it may,
And still be a whorehouse: th' are synonyma.

Ben Jonson

HOTLY. *adv.* [*from hot.*]

1. With heat; not coldly.

2. Violently; vehemently.

The flag was in the end to *hotly* pursued, that he was driven to make courage of despair.

Sidney

As *hotly* and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Content against thy valour.

Shakespeare

The enemy, now at hand, began *hotly* to skirmish in divers places with the christians.

Knelles' History

Though this controversy be revived, and *hotly* agitated, I doubt whether it be not a nominal dispute.

Boyle

3. Lustfully.

Voracious birds, that *hotly* bill and breed,
And largely drink, because on salt they feed.

Dryden

HOTMOUTHED. *adj.* [*hot and mouth.*] Headstrong; ungovernable.

I fear my people's faith,
That *hormurk'd* beast that bears against the curb,
Hard to be broken.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar

HOTNESS. *n. f.* [*from hot.*] Heat; violence; fury.

HOTSPUR. *n. f.* [*hot and spur.*]

1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady.

My nephew's trespasss may be well forgot;
It bath the excuse of youth and heat of blood,
A barebrain'd *hotspur* govern'd by a spleen.

Shakespeare

Wars are begun by hairbrained disolute captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet *hotspurs*, and restless innovators.

Burton

2. A kind of pea of speedy growth.

Of such peas as are planted or sown in gardens, the *hotspur* is the speediest of any in growth.

Mortimer

HOTSPURRED. *adj.* [*from hotspur.*] Vehement; rash; heady.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that *hotspurred* Harpalice in Virgil, this proceedeth from a senseless judgment.

Peachum

H O U

HOVE. The preterit of *beave*.

HOVEL. *n. f.* [diminutive of *hope*, *house*, Saxon.]

1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead.

So likewise a *hovel* will serve for a room, To shackle on the peale, when harvest shall come.

Tupper

If you make a *hovel*, thatched, over some quantity of ground, plank the ground over, and it will breed saltpetre.

Bacon

Your hay it is mow'd, your corn it is reap'd, Your barns will be full, and your *hovels* heap'd.

Dryden

2. A mean habitation; a cottage.

The men clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them and milk them, and do all the dairy-work in such sorry *hovels* and sheds as they build to inhabit in during the summer.

Ray on the Creation

To **HOVEL.** *v. s.* [*from the noun.*] To shelter in a hovel.

And was't thou fain, poor father,
To *hovel* thee with swine and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw?

Shakespeare

HOVEN. *part. pass.* [*from beave.*] Raised; swelled; tumefied.

Tom Piper hath *hoven* and puffed up cheeks;
If cheese be so *hoven*, make Cissie to seek cheeks.

Tupper

To **HOVER.** *v. n.* [*bovio*, to hang over, Welsh.]

1. To hang in the air overhead, without flying off one way or other.

Some fiery devil *hovens* in the sky,
And pours down mischief.

Shakespeare

Ah, my poor pinces! ah, my tender babes!
If yet your gentle souls fly in the air,
And be not fix'd in doom perpetual,

Hover about me with your airy wings,
And hear your mother's lamentation

Shaksp.

A *hovering* mist came swimming o'er his sight,
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night.

Dryd.

Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling upon it.

Addison

'Till as the earthly part decays and falls,
The captive breaks her prison's mould'ring walls;
Hovers a-while upon the sad remains,

Which now the pile, or sepulchre, contains,
And thence with liberty unbounded flies,
Impatient to regain her native skies.

Prior

Some less refin'd, beneath the moon's pale light,
Hover, and catch the shooting stars by night.

Pope

2. To stand in suspense or expectation.

The landlord will no longer covenant with him; for that he daily looketh after change and alteration, and *hoveth* in expectation of new worlds.

Spenser on Ireland

3. To wander about one place.

We see so warlike a prince at the head of so great an army, *hovering* on the borders of our confederates.

Addison

The truth and certainty is seen, and the mind fully possesses itself of it; in the other, it only *hoveth* about it.

Locke

HOUGH. *n. f.* [*hog*, Saxon.]

1. The lower part of the thigh.

Blood shall be from the sword unto the belly,
and dung of men into the camel's *hough*.

2 Efd.

2. [*buë*, French.] An adz; a hoe. See **HOE**.

Did they really believe that a man, by *houghs* and an axe, could cut a god out of a tree?

Stillingfleet

To **HOUGH.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.

Tbou shalt *hough* their horses.

Jobus

2. To cut up with a hough or hoe.

H O U

3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See **TO HAWK**.

Neither could we *hough* or spit from us; much less could we sneeze or cough.

Crew.

HOULET. *n. f.* The vulgar name for an owl. The Scots and northern counties still retain it.

HOULT. *n. f.* [*holt*, Saxon.] A small wood. Obsolete.

Or as the wind, in *houlter* and shady greaves,
A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves.

Fairfax

HOULD. *n. f.* [*hund*, Saxon; *hund*, Scottish.] A dog used in the chase.

Hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs,

Are cleft all by the name of dogs.

Jason threw, but fail'd to wound
The bear, and flew an underving *hound*,
And through the dog the dart was nail'd to ground.

Dryden

The kind spaniel and the faithful *hound*,
Liketh that fox in shape and species found,
Pursues the noted path and covets home.

Prior

To **HOULD.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To set on the chase.

God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not operatively nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip, is said to *hound* him at the hare.

Bramhall

2. To hunt; to pursue.

If the wolves had been *hounded* by tigers, they should have worried them.

L'Estrange

HOUND FISH. *n. f.* [*mustela levis*.] A kind of fish

Ainsworth

HOUNDSTONGUE. *n. f.* [*cynoglossum*, Latin.] A plant.

Miller

HOUND TREE. *n. f.* [*cornus*.] A kind of tree.

Ainsworth

HOUP. *n. f.* [*upupa*, Latin.] The puet.

Ainsworth

HOURE. *n. f.* [*heure*, Fr. *hora*, Lat.]

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes.

See the minutes how they run:
How many makes the *hour* full compleat,
How many *hours* bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the year,
How many years a mortal man may live.

Shaksp.

2. A particular time.

Vexation almost stops my breath,
That sunder'd friends greet in the *hour* of death.

Shakespeare

When we can intreat an *hour* to serve,
We'll spend it in some words upon that business,
If you would grant the time.

Shakespeare

The conscious wretch must all his arts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last *hour* of unrepenting death.

Dryden

3. The time as marked by the clock.

The *hour* runs through the roughest day.

Shak.

Our neighbour let her floor to a genteel man, who kept good *hours*.

Tatler

They are as loud any *hour* of the morning, as our own countrymen at midnight.

Addison

HOURLASS. *n. f.* [*hour and glass.*]

1. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

Next morning, known to be a morning better by the *hourglass* than the day's clearness.

Sidney

In sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock or *hourglass* than with it; for the mind doth value every moment.

Bacon

Shake not his *hourglass*, when his hasty sand is ebbing to the last.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar

2. Space of time. A manner of speaking rather affected than elegant.

We, within the *hourglass* of two months, have won one town, and overthrown great forces in the field.

Bacon

HOURLY. *adj.* [*from hour.*] Happen-

ing or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.

Alcyon

Computes how many nights he had been gone,
Observes the waning moon with hourly view,
Numbers her age, and wishes for a new. *Dryd.*
We must live in hourly expectation of having
those troops recalled, which they now leave with
us. *Swift.*

HOURLY. *adv.* [from *hour.*] Every hour; frequently.

She deserves a lord,
That twenty such rude boys might tend upon,
And hourly call her mistress. *Shakspeare.*

Our estate may not endure
Hazard so near us, as doth hourly grow
Out of his lunacies. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

They with ceaseless cry
Surround me, as thou saw'st; hourly conceiv'd,
And hourly born, with sorrow infinite
To me! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Great was their strife, which hourly was re-
new'd,
Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd. *Dryden.*

HOURLYPLATE. *n. f.* [hour and plate.]
The dial; the plate on which the hours,
pointed by the hand of a clock, are in-
scribed.

If eyes could not view the hand, and the cha-
racters of the hourlyplate, and thereby at a dis-
tance see what o'clock it was, their owner could
not be much benefited by that acuteness. *Locke.*

HOUSE. *n. f.* [huy, Saxon; buys, Dut.
huise, Scottish.]

1. A place wherein a man lives; a place
of human abode.

Sparrows must not build in his house eaves. *Shakspeare.*

Houses are built to live in, not to look on;
therefore let use be preferred before uniformity,
except where both may be had. *Bacon.*

In a house the doors are moveable, and the
rooms square; yet the house is neither moveable
nor square. *Watts.*

2. Any place of abode.

The bees with smoke, the doves with noisome
flesh,
Are from their hives and houses driven away. *Shakspeare.*

3. Place in which religious or studious
persons live in common; monastery;
college.

Theodosius arrived at a religious house in the
city, where now Constantia resided. *Addison.*

4. The manner of living; the table.

He kept a miserable house, but the blame was
laid wholly upon madam. *Swift.*

5. Station of a planet in the heavens,
astrologically considered.

Pure spiritual substances we cannot converse
with, therefore have need of means of commu-
nication, which some make to be the celestial
houses: those who are for the celestial houses
worship the planets, as the habitations of intel-
lectual substances that animate them. *Stillingfleet.*

6. Family of ancestors; descendants, and
kindred; race.

The red rose and the white are on his face,
The fatal colours of our striving houses. *Shakspeare.*
An innumerable ransom and free pardon
Are of two houses' lawful mercy sure
Is nothing kin to foul redemption. *Shakspeare.*

By delaying my last line, upon your grace's
acception to the patrimonies of your house, I may
seem to have made a forfeiture. *Dryden.*

A poet is not born in every race;
Two of a house few ages can afford,
One to perform, another to record. *Dryden.*

7. A body of the parliament; the lords
or commons collectively considered.

Nor were the crimes objected against him so

clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the
major part of both houses, especially that of the
lords. *King Charles.*

To HOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harbour; to admit to residence.

Palladius wished him to house all the Helots. *Sidney.*

Upon the North-sea a valley houseth a gentle-
man, who hath worn out his former name. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Stander lives upon succession,
For ever hous'd where it gets possession. *Shakspeare.*

Mere cottagers are but hous'd beggars. *Bacon.*
Oh, can your counsel his despair deter,
Who now is hous'd in his sepulchre? *Sandys.*

We find them housing themselves in dens. *South.*

In expectation of such times as these,
A chapel hous'd 'em, truly called of ease. *Dryd.*

2. To shelter; to keep under a roof.

As we house not country plants to save them,
so we may house our own to forward them. *Bacon's Natural History.*

House your choicest carnations, or rather set
them under a penthouse, to preserve them in ex-
tremity of weather. *Evelyn.*

Wit in northern climates will not blow,
Except, like orange trees, 'tis hous'd from snow. *Dryden.*

To HOUSE. *v. n.*

1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to
reside.

Ne suffer it to house there half a day. *Hub. To.*
Graze where you will, you shall not house with
me. *Shakspeare.*

Summers three times eight, save one,
She had told; alas! too soon,
After so short time of breath,
To house with darkness and with death. *Milton.*

2. To have an astrological station in the
heavens.

In fear of this, observe the starry signs,
Where Saturn houses, and where Hermes joins. *Dryden.*

I housing in the lion's hateful sign,
Bought ignates and deserting troops are mine. *Dryden.*

HOUSEBREAKER. *n. f.* [house and break.]
Burglar; one who makes his way into
houses to steal.

All housebreakers and sharpers had thief writ-
ten in their foreheads. *L'Estrange.*

HOUSEBREAKING. *n. f.* [house and
break.] Burglary.

When he hears of a rogue to be tried for rob-
bing or housebreaking, he will lend the whole
paper to the government. *Swift.*

HOUSEDOG. *n. f.* [house and dog.] A
mastiff kept to guard the house.

A very good housedog, but a dangerous cur to
strangers, had a bell about his neck. *L'Estrange.*

You see the goodness of the master even in the
old housedog. *Addison.*

HOUSEHOLD. *n. f.* [house and hold.]

1. A family living together.

Two households, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny. *Shak.*

A little kingdom is a great household, and a great
household a little kingdom. *Bacon.*

Of God's behest'd

The one just man alive, by his command,
Shall build a world's ark, as thou beheld'st,
To save himself and household from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*

He has always taken to himself, amongst the
sons of men, a peculiar household of his love, which
at all times he has cherished as a father, and go-
vern'd as a master: this is the proper household of
faith: in the first ages of the world, 'twas some-
times literally no more than a single household, or
some few families. *Spenser.*

Great crimes must be with greater crimes re-
paid,

And second funerals on the former laid;
Let the whole household in one ruin fall,
And may Diana's curse o'erstrike us all. *Dryden.*

Learning's little household did embark,
With her world's fruitful system in her sacred ark. *Swift.*

In his own church he keeps a seat,
Says grace before and after meat;
And calls, without affecting airs,
His household twice a-day to prayers. *Swift.*

2. Family life; domestick management.

An inventory, thus importing
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuff, and ornaments of household. *Shakspeare.*

3. It is used in the manner of an adjective,
to signify domestick; belonging to the
family.

Cornelius called two of his household servants. *Act.*

For nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to study household good;
And good works in her husband to promote. *Milton.*

It would be endless to enumerate the oaths
among the men, among the women the neglect
of household affairs. *Swift.*

HOUSEHOLDER. *n. f.* [from *household.*]
Master of a family.

A certain householder planted a vineyard. *Mat.*

HOUSEHOLDSTUFF. *n. f.* [household and
stuff.] Furniture of a house; utensils
convenient for a family.

In this war that he maketh, he still flieth from
his foe, and lurketh in the thick woods, waiting
for advantages: his cloke is his bed, yea and
his householdstuff. *Spenser on Ireland.*

A great part of the building was consumed,
with much costly householdstuff. *Havon.*

The woman had her jeit for her householdstuff. *L'Estrange.*

HOUSEKEEPER. *n. f.* [house and keep.]

1. Householder; master of a family.

To be said an honest man and a good house-
keeper, goes as fairly as to say a graceful man and
a great scholar. *Shakspeare.*

If I may credit housekeepers and substantial
tradesmen, all sorts of provisions and commodi-
ties are risen excessively. *Locke.*

2. One who lives in plenty; one that ex-
ercises hospitality.

The people are apter to applaud housekeepers
than housecrafters. *Boswell.*

3. One who lives much at home.

How do you both? You are manifest house-
keepers. What are you sewing there? *Shakspeare.*

4. A woman servant that has care of a
family, and superintends the other maid
servants.

Merry folks, who want by chance
A pair to make a country-dance,
Call the old housekeeper, and get her,
To fill a place for want of better. *Swift.*

5. A housedog. Not in use.

Distinguish the housekeeper, the hunter. *Shakspeare.*

HOUSEKEEPING. *adj.* [house and keep.]
Domestick; useful to a family.

His house for pleasant prospect, large scope,
and other housekeeping commodities, challengeth
the pre-eminence. *Claudian.*

HOUSEKEEPING. *n. f.* Hospitality; liberal
and plentiful table.

I hear your grace hath sworn out housekeeping. *Shakspeare.*

His table was one of the last that gave us an
example of the old housekeeping of an English
nobleman: an abundance reigned, which shew'd
the master's hospitality. *Prior.*

HOUSE. *n. f.* [huy, Saxon, from *huyf*,
Gothick, a sacrifice, or *hufiu*, dimin.
hufiola, Latin.] The holy eucharist.

HOU

To HOUSEL. v. n. [from the noun.]
To give or receive the eucharist. Both
the noun and verb are obsolete.

HO'USELEEK. n. f. [*house* and *leek*.] A
plant.

The acerbis supply their quantity of cruder acids;
as juices of apples, grapes, the sorrels, and
houseleek. *Floyer.*

HO'USELESS. adj. [from *house*.] Want-
ing abode; wanting habitation.

Poor naked wretches,
How shall your *houseless* heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, reveal
you. *Shakespeare.*

This hungry, *houseless*, suffering, dying Jesus,
fed many thousands with five loaves and two
fishes. *Wyl.*

HO'USEMAID. n. f. [*house* and *maid*.] A
maid employed to keep the house clean.

The *housemaid* may put out the candle against
the looking-glass. *Scott.*

HO'USEROOM. v. f. [*house* and *room*.]
Place in a house.

House-room, that costs him nothing, he bestows;
Yet still we scribble on, though still we lose. *Dryden.*

HO'USESNAIL. n. f. A kind of snail.

HO'USEWARMING. n. f. [*house* and *warm*.]
A feast or merrymaking upon going into
a new house.

HO'USEWIFE. n. f. [*house* and *wife*.] This
is now frequently written, *housewife*, or
huffy.

1. The mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good *housewife* to
sit in or to busy herself about her *housewifery*.
Spenser on Ireland.

I have room enough, but the kind and hearty
housewife is dead. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A female economist.

Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and surely
for a bad *housewife* it is no less convenient; for
some of them, that be wandering women, it is
half a wardrobe. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let us sit and muck the good *housewife*, for-
tune, from her wheel, that her gifts may hence-
forth be disposed equally. *Shakespeare.*

Farmers in degree,
He a good husband, a good *housewife* she. *Dryd.*
Early *housewives* leave the bed,
When living embers on the hearth are spread.

The fairest among the daughters of Britain
shew themselves good stateswomen as well as good
housewives. *Addison.*

3. One skilled in female business.

He was bred up under the tuition of a tender
mother, till she made him as good an *housewife*
as herself; he could preserve apricocks, and make
jellies. *Addison.*

HO'USEWIFELY. adv. [from *housewife*.]
With the economy of a careful woman.

HO'USEWIFERY. adj. [from *housewife*.]
Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

HO'USEWIFERY. n. f. [from *housewife*.]
1. Domestick or female business; manage-
ment becoming the mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good *housewife* to
sit in or to busy herself about her *housewifery*.
Spenser on Ireland.

He ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd
in *housewifery*. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Little hunter was exported abroad, and that
discredited by the *housewifery* of the Irish in
making it up. *Temple.*

2. Female economy.

Learn good works for necessary uses; for St.
Paul expresses the obligation of christian women
to good *housewifery*, and charitable provisions for
their family and neighbourhood. *Taylor.*

HOW

HO'USING. n. f. [from *house*.]

1. Quantity of inhabited building.

London is supplied with people to increase its
inhabitants, according to the increase of *housing*.
Ground.

2. [from *houffaux*, *houffes*, or *bouffes*, Fr.]
Cloth originally used to keep off dirt,
now added to saddles as ornamental.

HO'USING. adj. [from *house*.] Provided
for entertainment at first entrance into a
house; housewarming.

His own two hands the bely knot did knit,
That none but death for ever can divide;
His own two hands, for such a turn most fit,
The *housing* fire did kindle and provide.
Fairy Queen.

HO'USS. n. f. [from *houffaux*, or *bouffes*,
French.] Covering of cloth originally
used to keep off dirt, now added to sad-
dles as ornamental; housings. This
word, though used by *Dryden*, I do not
remember in any other place.

Six hours' hides with things together fast,
His upper parts defended to his waist;
And where man ended, the continu'd vest,
Spread on his back, the *houss* and trappings of a
beast. *Dryden.*

HOW. adv. [hu, Saxon; *hoe*, Dutch.]

1. To what degree.

How long wilt thou refuse to humble thyself
before me? *Exodus.*

How much better is it to get wisdom than gold?
and to get understanding, rather to be chosen
than silver? *Proverbs.*

How oft is the candle of the wicked put out?
And how oft cometh their destruction upon them?
Job.

O how love I thy law, it is my meditation.
Psalms.

How many children's plaints and mother's
cries! *How many*

How many woeful widows left to howl
To sad disgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*

Consider into how many differing substances it
may be analysed by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. In what manner.

Mark'd you not,
How that the guilty kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence'
death? *Shakespeare.*

Prosecute the means of thy deliverance
By ransom, or how else. *Milton's Agonistes.*

We examine the why and the how of things.
L'Estrange.

'Tis much in our power how to live, but not
at all when or how to die. *L'Estrange.*

It is pleasant to see how the small territories of
this little republic are cultivated to the best ad-
vantage. *Addison on Italy.*

3. For what reason; from what cause.

How now, my love? Why is your cheek so
pale?

How chance the roses there do fade so fast?
Shakespeare.

How is it thou hast found it so quickly? *Gen.*

4. By what means.

Men would have the colours of birds feathers,
if they could tell how: or they will have gay
skins instead of gay clothes. *Bacon.*

5. In what state.

For how shall I go up to my father? *Genesis.*

Whence am I forc'd, and whither am I born?
How, and with what reproach shall I return?
Dryden's Æneid.

6. It is used in a sense marking proportion
or correspondence.

Behold, he put no trust in his servants, how
much less in them that dwell in houses of clay,
whose foundation is in the dust? *Job.*

A great division fell among the nobility, so
much the more dangerous by how much the
spirits were more active and high. *Hayward.*

HOW

By how much they would diminish the present
extent of the sea, so much they would increase the
fertility, and fountains and rivers of the earth.
Bentley.

7. It is much used in exclamation.

How are the mighty fallen! *Samuel.*
How doth the city sit solitary as a widow! *Lorr.*

8. In an affirmative sense, not easily ex-
plained; that so it is; that.

Thick clouds put us in some hope of land,
knowing how that part of the South-sea was ut-
terly unknown, and might have islands or conti-
nents. *Bacon.*

HOWE'IT. } adv. [how be it.] Neverthe-
HOWE'ER. } less; notwithstanding; yet;
however. Not in use.

Siker thou speak'st like a lewd torrel,
Of heaven to deemest thou,

Howe'er I am but rude and boresel,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser.*

Things so ordained are to be kept, howe'er not
necessarily, any longer than 'till there grow some
urgent cause to ordain the contrary. *Hobbes.*

There is a knowledge which God hath always
revealed unto them in the works of nature: this
they honour and esteem highly as profound wif-
dom, howe'er this wisdom saveth them not.

There was no army transmitted out of England,
howe'er the English colonies in Ireland did win
ground upon the Irish. *Darwin.*

HOWE'YS. [contracted from how do ye.]

In what state is your health? A message
of civility.

I now write no letters but of plain business,
or plain *howe'ys*, so those few I am forced to
correspond with. *Pope.*

HOWE'VER. adv. [how and ever.]

1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever
degree.

This ring he holds
In most rich choice; yet in his idle fire,
To buy his will, it would not seem too dear,
Howe'er repented of. *Shakespeare.*

To trace the ways
Of highest agents, deem'd howe'er wise. *Milton.*

2. At all events; happen what will; at
least.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may
be, howe'er from the greatest evils; and to en-
joy, if it may be, all good, howe'er the chiefest.
Tillotson.

3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.

In your excuse your love does little say;
You might howe'er have took a fairer way.
Dryden.

Its views are bounded on all sides by several
ranges of mountains, which are howe'er at so
great a distance, that they leave a wonderful
variety of beautiful prospects. *Addison.*

I do not build my reasoning wholly on the case
of persecution, howe'er I do not exclude it.
Atterbury.

Few turn their thoughts to examine how those
diseases in a state are bred, that hasten its end;
which would, howe'er, be a very useful enquiry.
Swift.

4. To some of these meanings this word
may be commonly reduced, but its power
is sometimes almost evanescent.

To HOWL. v. n. [*huglen*, Dutch; *ululo*,
Latin.]

1. To cry as a wolf or dog.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howl'd in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very noise
I trembling wak'd. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern
time,
Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the
key. *Shakespeare.*

He found him in a desert land, and in the
white howling wilderness. *Deuteronomy.*

HUC

As when a sort of wolves infect the night,
With their wild howlings at fair Cynthia's light.

Hard as his native rocks, cold as his sword,
Fierce as the wolves that howl'd around his birth;
He hates the tyrant, and the suppliant scorns.

2. To utter cries in distress.

Therefore will I howl, and cry out for all Moab.

The damned use that word in hell,
Howlings attend it.

New widows howl, new orphans cry, new sorrows
Strike Heaven on the face.

That would be howl'd out in the deaf air,
Where hearing should not catch them.

Ranting of armour, trumpets, drums and ataballes;
And sometimes peals of shouts that read the
heavens.

Like victory: then groans again, and howlings
Like those of vanquish'd men

3. To speak with a belline cry or tone.

Peace, monster, peace! Go tell thy horrid tale
To savages, and howl it out in dangers!

4. It is used poetically of many noises loud and horrid.

Howl. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog.

Alarm'd by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch.

2. The cry of a human being in horror.

She raves, she runs with a distracted pace,
And fills with horrid howls the public place.

Howsoever. *adv.* [how and forever.]

1. In what manner forever. See HOWEVER.

Berulius, who, after Moses, was one of the
most ancient, howsoever he hath been since cor-
rupted, doth in the substance of all agree.

2. Although.

The man doth fear God, howsoever it seems
not in him.

To HOG. *v. a.* [from hog, Saxon.] To hough; to hamstring.

Which hares honesty behind, restraining
From course required.

Lodronius, perceiving the old soldier's mean-
ing, alighted, and with his sword boxed his horse,
saying aloud, This day, valiant soldiers, shall you
have me both your general and fellow soldier,
fighting on foot as one of yourselves.

HOY. *n. f.* [how, old French.] A large boat sometimes with one deck.

He sent to Germany, strange aid to rear:
From whence esthons arrived here three hoyes
Of Saxons, whom he for his safety employs.

To define a barge and hoy, which are between
a boat and a ship, is hard.

HU'BUB. *n. f.* [I know not the etymo- logy, unless it be from up, up, or bobnob.] A tumult; a riot.

People pursued the business with all contempt
of the government; and in the hubbub of the
first day there appeared nobody of name or re-
cognition, but the actors were really of the dress
of the people.

An universal hubbub wild
Of stunning sounds, and voices all confus'd,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear
With loudest vehemence.

HU'CKABACK. *n. f.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.

HUD

HU'CKLEBACKED. *adj.* [bocker, German,
a bunch, and back.] Crooked in the
shoulders.

HU'CKLEBONE. *n. f.* [from bucken, Dut.
to sit down.] The hipbone.

HU'CKSTER. } *n. f.* [bock, German, a
HU'CKSTERER. } pedlar; hockster, a the-
pedlar.]

1. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a pedlar.

There cannot be a more ignominious trade than
the being hucksters to such vile merchandise.

God deliver the world from such guides, or
rather such hucksters of souls, the very shame of
religion.

Should thy shoe wrench aside, down, down
you fall,

And overturn the scolding huckster's stall,
The scolding huckster shall not o'er thee moan,
But pence expect for nuts and pears o'erbrown.

There should be a confederacy of all servants,
to drive those China hucksters from the doors.

Those hucksters or money-jobbers will be
found necessary, if this brain-money is made
current.

2. A trickish mean fellow.

Now the ape wanted his huckster man.

To HU'CKSTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To deal in petty bargains.

They must pay a shilling, for changing their
piece into silver, to some huckstering fellow who
follows that trade.

To HU'DDLE. *v. a.* [probably from hood.]

1. To dress up close so as not to be dis- covered; to mottle.

2. To put on carelessly in a hurry.

At twelve she rose with much ado;
Her cloaths were huddl'd on by two.

Now all in haste they huddle on
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone.

3. To cover up in haste.

4. To perform in a hurry.

I have given much application to this poem:
this is not a play huddled up in haste.

The lab'ring husband in his house refrain,
Let him forecast his work with timely care,
Which else is huddled when the skies are fair.

5. To throw together in confusion.

Our adversary, huddling several suppositions to-
gether, and that in doubtful and general terms,
makes a medley and confusion.

To HU'DDLE. *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry.

Glance an eye of pity on his losses,
That have of late so huddled on his back

Enough to press a royal merchant down.

Tuyfiss, whose artful strains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,
And sweeten'd every musknote of the dale.

Their eyes are more imperfect than others;
for they will run against things, and, huddling
forwards, fall from high places.

HU'DDLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confusion; with obscurity.

That the Aristotelian philosophy is a huddle of
words and terms insignificant, has been the cen-
sure of the wise.

Your carrying business in a huddle,
Has forc'd our rulers to new model.

HUF

Several merry answers were made to my ques-
tion, which entertained us 'till bed-time, and
filled my mind with a huddle of ideas.

HUE. *n. f.* [hiepe, Saxon.]

1. Colour; die.

For never in that land
Face of fair lady the before did view,
Or that dread Lyon's look her cast in deadly hue.

To add another hue unto the rainbow,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

To whom the angel, with a smile that glow'd
Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue,
Answer'd,

Your's is much of the camelion hue,
To change the die with distant view.

2. {hue, French.] A clamour; a legal pursuit; an alarm given to the country.

It is commonly joined with cry.
Hue and cry, villain, go! Assist me, knight I
am undone: fly, run, hue and cry! villain, I
am undone.

Immediately comes a hue and cry after a gang
of thieves, that had taken a purse upon the road.

If you should hiss, he (wears he'll hiss as high;
And, like a culprit, join the hue and cry.

HUE'R. *n. f.* [huer, French, to cry.] One whose business is to call out to others.

They lie hovering upon the coast, and are
directed by a barker or huer, who standeth on the
cliff-side, and from thence discerneth the course
of the pichard.

HUFF. *n. f.* [from hove, or hoven, swel- led: he is huffed up by distempers.] So in some provinces we still say the bread huffs up, when it begins to heave or ferment: huff, therefore, may be ferment. To be in a huff is then to be in a ferment, as we now speak.]

1. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance.

Quoth Ralpho, honour's but a word
To swear by, only in a lord;
In others it is but a huff,

To vapour with instead of proof.

His frowns kept multitudes in awe,
Before the bluster of whose huff
All hats, as in a storm, flew off.

We have the apprehensions of a change to keep
a check upon us in the very huff of our greatness.

2. A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value.

As for you, colonel huff-cap, we shall try be-
fore a civil magistrate who's the greater puffer.

Lewd shallow-brained huffs make atheism
and contempt of religion the sole badge and
character of wit.

To HUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To swell; to puff.

In many wild birds the diaphragm may easily
be huffed up with air, and blown in at the wind-
pipe.

2. To hector; to treat with insolence and arrogance, or brutality.

The commissioner at Magdalen college said to
Dr. Hough, you must not presume to huff us.

To HUFF. *v. n.* To bluster; to storm; to bounce; to swell with indignation or pride.

HUG

A *huffing*, shining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A cankerworm of peace, was rais'd above him.
Orway

A thief and justice, fool and knave,
A *huffing* officer and slave.
Hudibras.
Huffing to cowards, fawning to the brave,
To knaves a fool, to cred'ulous fools a knave.
Roscommon.

This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made
them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance, as a
thing below them.
South.
Now what 's his end? O charming glory say!
What, a fifth act to crown his *huffing* play?
Dryden.

What a small pittance of reason and truth is
mixed with those *huffing* opinions they are swelled
with.
Lake.

When Peg received John's message, she *huff-*
ed and stormed like the devil.
Arbuthnot.

HU'FFER. *n. f.* [from *huff*.] A bluster-
er; a bully.

Nor have I hazarded my art
To be expos'd i' th' end to suffer,
By such a braggadocio *huffer*.
Hudibras.

HU'FFISH. *adj.* [from *huff*.] Arrogant;
insolent; hectoring.

HU'FFISHLY. *adv.* [from *huffish*.] With
arrogant petulance; with bullying bluf-
ter.

HU'FFISHNESS. *n. f.* Petulance; ar-
rogance; noisy bluster.

TO HUG. *v. a.* [hexian, Saxon, to hedge,
to enclose.]

1. To press close in an embrace.

He bewept my fortune,
And *hugg'd* me in his arms.
Shakspeare.
What would he do now to *hug* the creature
that had given him so admirable a serenade?
L'Estrange.

Ev'n in that urn their brother they confest,
And *hug* it in their arms, and to their bosom
press.
Dryden.
King Xerxes was enamoured upon an oak,
which he would *hug* and kiss.
Harvey.

2. To fondle; to treat with tenderness.

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of glossing courtesy,
Baited with reasons not unpalatable,
Win me into the easy hearted man,
And *hug* him into snare.
Milton.
We *hug* deformities, if they bear our names.
Glanville.

Admire yourself,
And, without rival, *hug* your darling book.
Roscommon.

Though they know that the flatterer knows
the falsehood of his own flatteries, yet they love
the impostor, and with both arms *hug* the abuse.
South.

Mask with what joy he *hugs* the dear dis-
covery!
Rowe.

3. To hold fast.

Age makes us most fondly *hug* and retain
the good things of life, when we have the least
prospect of enjoying them.
Atterbury.

4. To gripe in wrestling.

HUG. *n. f.* [from the noun.]

1. Close embrace.

Why these close *hugs*? I owe my shame to
him.
Gay.

2. A particular gripe in wrestling, called a
Conniff hug.

HUGE. *adj.* [boogh, high, Dutch.]

1. Vast; immense.

Let the state of the people of God, when
they were in the house of bondage, and their
manner of serving God in a strange land, be
compared with that which Canaan and Jerusa-
lem did afford; and who seeth not what *huge*
difference there was between them?
Hosier.

This space of earth is so *huge*, as that it
equalleth in greatness not only Asia, Europe, and
Africa, but America.
Abbot.

HUL

2. Very great.

The mountain *hugs*.
Milton.
Part, *hugs* of bulk!

Wallowing unweildy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean; there Leviathan
Hugs of living creatures, in the deep
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,
And seems a moving land.
Milton.

3. Great even to deformity or terrible-
ness.

The patch is kind enough, but a *huge* feeder.
Shakspeare.

Through forests *hugs*, and long unravell'd
heaths,
With desolation brown he wanders waste.
Thomson.

HU'GRY. *adv.* [from *hug*.]

1. Immensely; enormously.

Who cries out on pride,
That can therein tax any private party?
Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea?
Shakspeare.

2. Greatly; very much.

I am *hugely* bent to believe, that whenever
you concern yourselves in our affairs, it is for
our good.
Swift.

HU'GENESS. *n. f.* [from *hug*.]

1. Enormous bulk; greatness.

2. Utmost extent. Not in use.

My mistress exceeds in goodness the *hugeness*
of your unworthy thinking.
Shakspeare.

HU'GGERMUGGER. *n. f.* [corrupted per-
haps from *bigger morcher*, or *hug* in the
dark. *Morcher* in Danish is darkness,
whence our *murky*. It is written by
sir Thomas Moore, *boker moker*. *Höker*,
in *Chaucer*, is *pervis*, *crossgrained*, of
which *moker* may be only a ludicrous
reduplication. *Hooke* is likewise in Ger-
man a corner, and *moky* is in English
dark. I know not how to determine.]
Secrecy; by-place.

Now hold in *huggermugger* in their hand,
And all the rest do rob of floods and land.
Hubberd's Tale.

But if I can but find them out,
Where'er th' in *huggermugger* lurk,
I'll make them rue their handy work.
Hudibras.
There's a distinction betwixt what's done
openly and bare-faced, and a thing that's done in
huggermugger, under a seal of secrecy and con-
cealment.
L'Estrange.

HU'GY. *adj.* [See *HUGE*.] Vast; great;
hug. Not in use.

This *hugy* rock one finger's force apparently
will move.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

HURE. *n. f.* [*buque*, French.] A cloak.
As we were thus in conference, there came
one that seemed to be a messenger, in a rich *hure*.
Bacon's New Atlantis.

HULK. *n. f.* [*bulcke*, Dutch; *hulk*, Sax.]

1. The body of a ship.

There's a whole merchant's venture of Bour-
deaux stuff in him: you have not seen a *hulk*
better stuffed in the hold.
Shakspeare.

The custom of giving the colour of the sea to
the *hulks*, sails, and mariners of their fly-boats,
to keep them from being discovered, came from
the Venetians.
Arbuthnot.

The *Argo's hulk* will tax,
And scrape her piteous sides for wax.
Swift.

The footy *hulk*
Steer'd sluggish on.
Thomson.

2. Any thing bulky and unweildy. This
sense is still retained in Scotland: as, a
bulk of a fellow.

And Harry Monmouth's brawn, the *hulk* fir
John,
Is prisoner to your son.
Shakspeare.

TO HULK. *v. a.* To exentrate: as, to
bulk a hare.
Ainsworth.

HUM

HULL. *n. f.* [*bulgan*, Gothick, to cover.]

1. The husk or integument of any thing;
the outer covering: as, the *hull* of a nut
covers the shell. [*hufe*, Scoetish.]

2. The body of a ship; the hulk. *Hull*
and *bulk* are now confounded; but
bulk seems originally to have signified
not merely the body or hull, but a
whole ship of burden, heavy and bulky.
Deep in their *hulls* our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find.
Dryden.

So many arts hath the Divine Wisdom put
together, only for the *hull* and tackle of a think-
ing creature.
Grew.

TO HULL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
float; to drive to and fro upon the
water without sails or rudder.

They saw a fight full of piteous strangeness;
a ship, or rather the carcase of a ship, or rather
some few bones of the carcase, *hulling* there, part
broken, part burned, and part drowned.
Sidney.

Will you hoist sail, fir? here lies your way.
— No, good swabber, I am to *hull* here a little
longer.
Shakspeare.
He look'd, and saw the ark *hull* on the flood.
Milton.

People walking down upon the shore, saw
somewhat come *hulling* toward them.
L'Estrange.

HU'LV. *adj.* [from *hull*.] Siliqueose;
husky.
Ainsworth.

HU'LV. *n. f.* Holly.

Save *hulver* and thorn, thereof sail for to
make.
Tupper.

TO HUM. *v. a.* [*homelan*, Dutch.]

1. To make the noise of bees.

The *humming* of bees is an unequal buzzing.
Bacon.
An airy nation flew
Thick as the *humming* bees that hunt the golden
dew.
Dryden.

In summer's heat.
So weary bees in little cells repose;
But if night-robbers lift the well-stor'd hive,
An *humming* through their waken city grows.
Dryden.

2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing
sound.

I think he'll hear me: yet to bite his lip,
And *hum* at good Cominius, much unhears me.
Shakspeare.

Upon my honour, fir, I heard a *humming*,
And that a strange one too, which did awake
me.

The cloudy messenger turns me his back,
And *hums*; as who should say, you'll rue.
Shakspeare.

3. To pause in speaking, and supply the
interval with an audible emission of
breath.

Having pump'd up all his wit,
And *hum*'d upon it, thus he writ.
Hudibras.
I still acquiesc,

And never *hum*'d and haw'd sedition,
Nor snuttled treason.
Hudibras.

The man lay *humming* and hawing a good
while; but in the end, he gave up himself to the
physicians.
L'Estrange.

4. To make a dull heavy noise.

The musical accents of the Indians, to us, are
but inarticulate *humming*s; as are ours to their
otherwise tuned organs.
Glanville.

Still *humming* on, their drowsy course they
keep,
And last'd so long, like tops, are last'd asleep.
Pope.

5. To sing low.

Hum half a tune.
Pope.

6. To applaud. Approbation was com-
monly expressed in public assemblies by
a hum, about a century ago.

HUM. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The noise of bees or insects.

To black Hecat's summon
The shard-born beetle, with his drowy hums
Hath rung night's yawning peal. *Shakespeare.*
Nor undelightful is the ceaseless hum,
To him who mufes through the woods at noon. *Thomson.*

2. A low confused noise, as of bustling crowds at a distance.

From camp to camp, thro' the foul womb of
night,
The hum of either army still refounds. *Shaksp.*
Tower'd cities please us then,
And the busy hum of men. *Milton.*
One theatre there is of vast resort,
Which whilom of requests was call'd the court;
But now the great exchange of news 'tis hight,
And full of hum and buz from noon 'till night. *Dryden.*

3. Any low dull noise.

Who sat the nearest, by the words o'ercome,
Slept fast: the distant nodded to the hum. *Pope.*

4. A pause with an inarticulate sound.

These shugs, these hums and haws,
When you have said the 's goodly, come between,
Ere you can say the 's honest. *Shakespeare.*
Your excuses want some grains to make 'em
current: hum and ha will not do the business. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

5. In *Hudibras* it seems used for *hum*.

And though his countrymen the Huns,
Did stew their meat between their hums,
And the horses backs, on which they straddle,
And ev'ry man eat up his saddle. *Hudibras.*

6. An expression of applause.

You hear a hum in the right place. *Spectator.*
HUM. *interject.* A sound implying doubt
and deliberation.

Let not your eyes despise the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard.

—Hum! I guess at it. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
See Sir Robert—hum!

And never laugh for all my life to come. *Pope.*

HUMAN. *adj.* [*humanus*, Lat. *humain*, French.]

1. Having the qualities of a man.

It will never be asked whether he be a gentle-
man born, but whether he be a human creature? *Swift.*

2. Belonging to man.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet
smells to him as it doth to me; all his senses
have but human conditions. *Shakespeare.*
For man to tell how human life begin
Is hard; for who himself beginning knew? *Milton.*

Thee, serpent, subtil'st beast of all the field,
I knew; but not with human voice indu'd. *Milt.*

Intuitive knowledge needs no probation, nor
can have any, this being the highest of all human
certainty. *Locke.*

HUMANE. *adj.* [*humaine*, Fr.] Kind;

civil; benevolent; good-natured.
Love of others, if it be not spent upon a few,
doth naturally spread itself towards many, and
maketh men become humane and charitable. *Bacon.*

Envy, malice, covetousness and revenge are
abolished: a new race of virtues and graces,
more divine, more moral, more humane, are
planted in their stead. *Sprat.*

HUMANELY. *adv.* [*humane*, Fr.] Kind-
ly; with good-nature.

If they would yield us the superfluity, while it
were wholesome, we might guess they relieved us
humanely. *Shakespeare.*

HUMANIST. *n. f.* [*humaniste*, Fr.] A
philologer; a grammarian: a term used
in the schools of Scotland.**HUMANITY.** *n. f.* [*humanité*, Fr. *humani-
tas*, Latin.]

1. The nature of man,

Look to thyself: reach not beyond humanity. *Sidney.*

A rarer spirit never did flee humanity. *Shak.*
The middle of humanity thou never knewest,
but the extremity of both ends. *Shakespeare.*
To preserve the Hebrew intire and uncorrupt,
there hath been used the highest caution humanity
could invent. *Brown.*

2. Humankind; the collective body of
mankind.

If he can untie those knots, he is able to teach
all humanity, and will do well to oblige mankind
by his information. *Glennville.*

3. Benevolence; tenderness.

All men ought to maintain peace and the com-
mon offices of humanity and friendship in diver-
sity of opinions. *Locke.*

How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,
And court the offices of soft humanity?
Like thee reserve their timent for the naked,
Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan,
Or mix their pitying tears with those that weep? *Roscoe.*

4. Philology; grammatical studies. In
Scotland, *humaniores litteræ*.

To HUMANIZE. *v. a.* [*humaniser*, Fr.]
To soften; to make susceptible of ten-
derness or benevolence.

Here will I paint the characters of woe,
And here my faithful tears in show'rs shall flow.
To humanize the fints whereon I read. *Watson.*

Was it the business of magick to humanize our
natures with compassion, forgiveness, and all the
instances of the most extensive charity? *Addison.*

HUMANITY. *n. f.* [*human and kind*.]

The race of man; mankind.
Blest with a taste exact, yet unconfin'd;
A knowledge both of books and humankind. *Pope.*

HUMANLY. *adv.* [*from human*.]1. After the notions of men; according
to the power of men.

Thus the present happy prospect of our affairs,
humanly speaking, may seem to promise. *Atterbury.*

2. Kindly; with good-nature. This is
now written *humanely*.

Though learn'd, well bred; and though well
bred, sincere;
Modestly bold, and humanly severe. *Pope.*

HUMBIRD. *n. f.* [*from hum and bird*.]

The humming bird.
All ages have conceived the wren the least of
birds, yet our own plantations have shew'd one
far less; that is, the humbird, not much exceeding
a beetle. *Brown.*

HUMBLE. *adj.* [*humble*, Fr. *humilis*, Lat.]

1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant.

And mighty proud to humble weak does yield. *Spenser.*

Now we have shewn our power,
Let us seem humble after it is done,
Than when it was a-doing. *Shakespeare.*

Thy humble servant vows obedience,
And faithful service, 'till the point of death. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

We should be as humble in our imperfections
and sins, as Christ was in the fulness of the spirit,
great wisdom, and perfect life. *Taylor.*

You, if an humble husband, may request,
Provide and order all things for the best. *Dryd.*

Ten thousand trifles light as these,
Nor can my rage nor anger move:
She should be humble who would please;
And she must suffer, who can love. *Prior.*

2. Low; not high; not great.

Th' example of the beastly lark,
Thy fellow-poet, Cowley, mark!
Above the skies let thy proud musick sound,
Thy humbles nest build on the ground. *Cowley.*
Denied what ev'ry wretch obtains of fate,
An humble roof and an obscure retreat. *Yalden.*

Ah! prince, hadst thou but known the joys
which dwell

With humbler fortunes, thou wouldst curse thy
royalty! *Roscoe.*

Far humbler titles suit my lust conditions. *Smith.*

To HUMBLE. *v. a.* [*from the adjective*.]1. To make humble; to make submissive;
to make to bow down with humility.

Take this purse, thou whom the heav'n's
plagues

Have humbled to all strokes. *Shakespeare.*

The executioner
Falls not the axe upon the humbled neck,
But first begs pardon. *Shakespeare.*

Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of
God, that he may exalt you. *1 Peter.*

Hezekiah humbled himself for the pride of his
heart. *2 Chronicles.*

Why do I humble thus myself, and tunc
For peace, reap nothing but repulse and hate? *Milton.*

Let the sinner put away the evil of his doings,
and humble himself by a speedy and sincere re-
pentance; let him return to God, and then let
him be assured that God will return to him. *Rogers.*

2. To crush; to break; to subdue; to
mortify.

Yearly injoin'd, some say, to undergo
This annual humbling certain number'd days,
To dash their pride and joy, for man seduc'd. *Milton.*

We are pleas'd by some implicit kind of re-
venge, to see him taken down and humbled in his
reputation, who had so far raised himself above
us. *Addison.*

The mistress of the world, the seat of empire,
The nurse of heroes, the delight of gods,
That humbled the proud tyrants of the earth. *Addison's Cato.*

Men that make a kind of insult upon society,
ought to be humbled as disturbers of the public
tranquillity. *Frecholder.*

Fortune not much of humbling me can boast;
Though double tax'd, how little have I lost! *Pope.*

3. To make to condescend.

This would not be to condescend to their ca-
pacities, when he humbles himself to speak to
them, but to lose his dignity in speaking. *Locke.*

4. To bring down from a height.

In process of time the highest mountains may
be humbled into valleys; and again, the lowest
valleys exalted into mountains. *Hakewill.*

HUMBLEBEE. *n. f.* [*humble and bee*.]

What may be the true etymology of
this word I am in doubt. The hum-
ble-bee is known to have no sting. The
Scotch call a cow without horns a hum-
ble cow; so that the word seems to sig-
nify *inermis*, wanting the natural
weapons. *Dr. Beattie.* A buzzing
wild bee.

The honeybags steal from the humblebees,
And for night tapers crop their waxen thighs. *Shakespeare.*

This puts us in mind once again, of the hum-
blebees and the tinderboxes. *Atterbury.*

HUMBLEBEE. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainslee.***HUMBLEBEE EATER.** *n. f.* A fly that
eats the humblebee. *Ainsworth.***HUMBLENESS.** *n. f.* [*from humble*.] Hu-
mility; absence of pride.

With how true humbleness
They look'd down to triumph over pride! *Sidney.*

I am rather with all subjected humbleness,
to thank her excellencies, since the duty thereunto
gave me rather heart to save myself, than to re-
ceive thanks. *Sidney.*

It was answered by us all, in all possible hu-

HUM

Mess; but yet with a countenance, that we knew he spoke it but merrily. *Bacon.*
A grain of glory, mixed with *humbleness*, Cures both a fever and lethargickness. *Herbert.*

HU'MBLER. *n. f.* [from *humble*.] One that humbles or subdues himself or others.

HU'MBLEMOUTHED. *adj.* [*bumble* and *moulted*.] Mild; meek.

You are meek and *humblemouth'd*: but your heart

Is cramm'd with arrogance, spleen, and pride. *Shakespeare*

HU'MBLEPLANT. *n. f.* A species of sensitive plant.

The *humbleplant* is so called, because, as soon as you touch it, it prostrates itself on the ground, and in a short time elevates itself again: it is raised in hotbeds. *Mortimer*

HU'MBLES. *n. f.* Entrails of a deer.

HU'MBLESS. *n. f.* [from *humble*.] Humbleness; humility. Obsolete.

And with meek *humbleness*, and afflicted mind, Pardon for thee, and grace for me intreat *Spenser.*

HU'MBLY. *adv.* [from *humble*.]

1. Without pride; with humility; modestly; with timorous modesty.

They were us'd to bend,
To send their smiles before them to Achilles,
To come *humbly* as they us'd to creep to holy altars. *Shakespeare.*

Here the fam'd Euphrates *humbly* glides
And there the Rhine submits her swelling tides. *Dryden.*

Write him down a slave, who, *humbly* proud,
With presents begs preferments from the crowd. *Dryden.*

In midst of dangers, fears, and death,
Thy goodness I'll adore;
And praise thee for thy mercies past,
And *humbly* hope for more. *Addison.*

2. Without height; without elevation.

HU'MDRUM. *adj.* [from *hum*, *drone*, or *humming drone*.] Dull; dronish; stupid.

Shall we, quoth she, stand still *humdrum*,
And see stout Ruin, all alone,
By numbers safely overthrow? *Hutches.*

I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow,
and, before I had heard his story out, was called away by business. *Addison.*

To HUME'CT. } *v. a.* [*humectio*,

To HUME'CTATE. } *Lat.* *humectare*,
French.] To wet; to moisten.

The Nile and Niger do not only moisten and temperate the air by their exhalations, but refresh and *humectate* the earth by their annual inundations. *Brown.*

Her rivers are divided into sluices, to *humectate* the bordering soil. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

The medicaments are of a cool *humecting* quality, and not too much astringent. *Wifeman.*

HUME'CTA'TION. *n. f.* [*humectation*, Fr. from *humectare*.] The act of wetting; moistening.

Plates of blafs, applied to a blow, will keep it down from swelling: the cause is repercussion, without *humectation*, or entrance of any body. *Bacon's Natural History.*

That which is concentered by exhalation, or ex-pression of humidity, will be resolved by *humectation*, as earth and clay. *Brown*

HU'MERAL. *adj.* [*humeral*, French, from *humerus*, Latin.] Belonging to the shoulder.

The largest crooked needle should be used, with a ligature, in taking up the *humeral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp.*

HUMICUBA'TION. *n. f.* [*humi* and *cubo*,

HUM

Latin.] The act of lying on the ground.

Falling and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and *humicubations*, used to be companions of repentance. *Beauchamp.*

HUMID. *adj.* [*humide*, French; *humidus*, Latin.] Wet; moist; watery.

It is there, with *humid* bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers of more mingl'd hue
Than her purpl'd scarf can show. *Milton.*

The queen, recover'd, rears her *humid* eyes,
And first her husband on the poop espies.
If they slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is fluid; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is *humid*. *Newton's Opticks.*

HUMIDITY. *n. f.* [*humidité*, Fr. from *humid*.] That quality which we call moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies.

Humidity differs very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. Thus quicksilver is not a moist liquor, in respect to our hands or clothes, and many other things it will not stick to; but it may be called so in reference to gold, tin, or lead, to whose surfaces it will presently adhere. And even water itself, that wets almost every thing, and is the great standard of *humidity*, is not capable of wetting every thing, for it stands and runs easily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbages and many other plants; and it will not wet the feathers of ducks, swans, and other water-fowl. *Quincy.*

We'll use this unwholesome *humidity*, this gross watry pumption. *Shakespeare.*

O blessing-breeding sun, draw from the earth
Rotten *humidity*: blow thy sister's osh
Infect the air! *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

Young animals have more tender fibres, and more *humidity*, than old animals, which have their juices more exalted and relishing. *Arbuthnot.*

HUMILIA'TION. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Descent from greatness; act of humility.

The former was an *humiliation* of Deity, the latter an *humiliation* of manhood; for which cause there followed upon the latter an exaltation of that which was humbled; for with power he created the world, but restored it by obedience. *Hooker.*

Thy *humiliation* shall exalt
With thee thy manhood also to this throne. *Milton.*

2. Mortification; external expression of sin and unworthiness.

John fared poorly, according unto the apparel he wore, that is, of camel's hair; and the doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

With tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and *humiliation* meek. *Milton.*

3. Abatement of pride.

It may serve for a great lesson of *humiliation* to mankind, to behold the habits and passions of men trampling over interest, friendship, honour, and their own personal safety, as well as that of their country. *Swift.*

HUMILITY. *n. f.* [*humilité*, French.]

1. Freedom from pride; modesty; not arrogance.

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of *humility*. *Hooker.*

HUM

I do not know that Englishman alive,
With whom my soul is any jot at odds,
More than the infant that is born to-night;
I thank my God for my *humility*. *Shakespeare.*
What the height of a king tempteth to revenge,
the *humility* of a christian teacheth to forgive. *King Charles.*

The *humility* of the style gained them many friends. *Clarendon.*

There are some that use
Humility to serve their pride, and seem
Humble upon their way, to be the prouder
At their with'd journey's end. *Denham.*

It is an easy matter to extol *humility* in the midst of honour, or to begin a fast after dinner. *South.*

As high towers for their airy sleep,
Require foundations in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot;
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;
So low did her secure foundation lye,
She was not humble, but *humility*. *Dryden.*

2. Act of submission.

With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king, and by their bowing and bending avoided the present storm. *Davies.*

HU'MMER. *n. f.* [from *hum*.] That which hums; an applauder. *Ainsworth.*

HU'MORAL. *adj.* [from *humour*.] Proceeding from the humours.

This sort of fever is comprehended under continual *humoral* fevers. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

HU'MORIST. *n. f.* [*humorista*, Italian; *humoriste*, French.]

1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.

The notion of a *humorist* is one that is greatly pleased, or greatly displeased, with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things. *Watts.*

This *humorist* keeps to himself much more than he wants, and gives his superfluities to purchase heaven. *Addison.*

2. One who has odd conceits.

The wit sinks imperceptibly into an *humorist*. *Spectator.*

3. One who has violent and peculiar passions.

By a wife and timorous inquisition the peccant humours and *humorists* must be discovered and purged, or cut off: mercy, in such a case, in a king, is true cruelty. *Bacon to Villiers.*

HU'MOROUS. *adj.* [from *humour*.]

1. Full of grotesque or odd images.

Some of the commentators tell us, that *Marysa* was a lawyer who had lost his cause; others that this passage alludes to the story of the satirist *Marysas*, who contended with *Apollo*, which I think is more *humorous*. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Capricious; irregular; without any rule but the present whim.

I am known to be a *humorous* patrician; said to be something imperfect, in favouring the first complaint; hasty and tinder-like, upon too trivial motion. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou fortune's champion, that do'st never fight

But when her *humorous* ladyship is by,
To touch thee safely. *Shakespeare's King John.*

He's *humorous* as winter, and as sudden
As flaws congeal'd in the spring of day. *Shaksp.*

O, you awake then: come away,
Times be short, are made for play;
The *humorous* moon too will not stay:
What doth make you thus delay? *Ben Jonson.*

Walt is his courage, boundless in his mind,
Rough as a storm, and *humorous* as the wind. *Dryden.*

He that would learn to pass a just sentence on persons and things, must take heed of a fanciful temper of mind, and an *humorous* conduct in his affairs. *Watts' Logic.*

3. Pleasant; jocular.

Thy *humorous* vein, thy pleasing folly,
Lies all neglected, all forgot;
And pensive, way'ring, melancholy,
Thou dread'st it and hop'st thou know'st it not what.
Prior.

HU'MOROUSLY. *adj.* [from *humorous*.]

1. Merrily; jocosely.

A cabinet of medals Juvenal calls very *humorously*, *concisum argenteum in titulis facisque minutis*.
Addison.

It has been *humorously* said, that some have fished the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit.
Swift.

2. Capriciously; whimsically.

We resolve by halves, and unadvisedly; we resolve rashly, fitilly, or *humorously*, upon no reasons that will hold.
Calamy.

HU'MOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *humorous*.]

1. Fickleness; capricious levity.

2. Jocularly; oddness of conceit.

HU'MOROUSNESS. *adj.* [from *humorous*.]

1. Peevish; petulant.

2. Odd; humorous. In this sense it is less used.

Our science cannot be much improved by masquerades, where the wit of both sexes is altogether taken up in continuing singular and *humorous* disguises.
Swift.

HU'MOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *humorous*.]

1. Peevishly; petulantly.

HU'MOUR. *n. f.* [*humour*, Fr. *humor*, Latin.]

1. Moisture.

The aqueous *humour* of the eye will not freeze, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water.
Ray.

2. The different kinds of moisture in man's body, reckoned by the old physicians to be phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, which, as they predominated, were supposed to determine the temper of mind.

Believe not these suggestions, which proceed from anguish of the mind and *humours* black,
That mingle with thy fancy.
Milton.

3. General turn or temper of mind.

As there is no *humour* to which impudent poverty cannot make itself serviceable; so were there enow of those of desperate ambition, who would build their houses upon others ruin.
Sidney.

There came a young lord, led with the *humour* of youth, which ever thinks that good whose goodness he sees not.
Sidney.

King James, as he was a prince of great judgment, so he was a prince of a marvellous pleasant *humour*: as he was going through Lufen by Greenwich, he asked what town it was? they said Lufen. He asked, a good while after, what town it was now in? They said still it was Lufen: then, said the king, I will be king of Lufen.
Racon's Asprothegms.

Examine how your *humour* is inclin'd,
And which the ruling passion of your mind.
Resonance.

They, who were acquainted with him, know his *humour* to be such, that he would never constrain himself.
Dryden.

In cases where it is necessary to make examples, it is the *humour* of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember the punishment.
Addison.

Good *humour* only teaches charms to list,
Still makes new conquests, and maintains the path.
Pope.

4. Present disposition.

It is the curse of kings to be attended
By slaves, that take their *humours* for a warrant
To break into the blood-house of life.
Another thought her nobler *humour* fed.
Fairfax.

Their *humours* are not to be won,
But when they are impos'd upon.
Hudibras.

Tempt not his heavy hand;
But one submissive word which you let fall,
Will make him in good *humour* with us all.
Dryden.

5. Grotesque imagery; jocularly; merriment.

In conversation *humour* is more than wit, enforces more than knowledge.
Temple.

6. Tendency to disease; morbid disposition.

He denied himself nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which gave him a body full of *humours*, and made his fits of the gout frequent and violent.
Temple.

The child had a *humour* which was cured by the waters of Glastonbury.
Fielding.

7. Petulance; peevishness.

Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and discretion? Has he not *humours* to be endured, as well as kindnesses to be enjoyed?
Smith.

8. A trick; a practice.

I like not the *humour* of lying: he hath wronged me in some *humours*: I should have borne the *humour*'d letter to her.
Shakespeare.

9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination.

In private, men are more bold in their own *humours*; and in company, men are more obsequious to others *humours*; therefore it is good to take both.
Bacon.

TO HU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gratify; to soothe by compliance.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would *humour* his men; if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow.
Shakespeare.

If I were Brutus now, and he were Cassius, He should not *humour* me.
Shakespeare.

Obedience and subjection were never enjoined by God to *humour* the passions, lusts and vanities of those who are commanded to obey our governors.
Swift.

You *humour* me, when I am sick;
Why not when I'm splenetick?
Pope.

Children are fond of something which strikes their fancy most, and sullen and regardless of every thing else, if they are not *humoured* in that fancy.
Watts' Logic.

2. To fit; to comply with.

To after age thou shalt be writ the man,
That with smooth air could *humour* best our tongue.
Milton.

'Tis my part to invent, and the musicians to *humour* that invention. *Dryd. Preface to Albion*
Fontainebleau is situated among rocks and woods, that give a fine variety of savage prospects: the king has *humoured* the genius of the place, and only made use of so much art as is necessary to regulate nature.
Addison.

HUMP. *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump*. See *BUMP*.]

The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

These defects were mended by matches; the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the *hump* fell.
Tatler.

HUMPBACED. *n. f.* [*hump and back*.]

Crooked back; high shoulders.

The chief of the family was born with a *hump-back* and very high nose.
Tatler.

HUMPBACED. *adj.* Having a crooked back.TO HUNCH. *v. a.* [*hunch*, German.]

1. To strike or punch with the fists.

Jack's friends began to *hunch* and push one another why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down?
Arbutnot.

2. [*bocker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back.

Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back,
And wander'd in thy limbs.
Dryden.

HUNCHBACKED. *adj.* [*hunch and back*.]

Having a crooked back.

His person deformed to the highest degree, flat-nosed, and *hunchbacked*.
L'Estrange.

But I more fear Creon!
To take that *hunchback'd* monster in my arms,
Th' excrescence of a man. *Dryd. and Let's Oedip.*

The second daughter was peevish, haggard, pale, with saucer-eyes, a sharp nose, and *hunchbacked*.
Arbutnot's History of John Bull.

HU'NDRED. *adj.* [humb, and hundreb, Saxon; *bonderd*, Dutch.]

The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

A *hundred* altars in her temple smoke,
A thousand bleeding hearts her pow'r invoke.
Dryden's Æneid.

Many thousands had seen the transactions of our Saviour, and many *hundred* thousands received an account of them from the mouths of those who were eye-witnesses.
Addison.

HU'NDRED. *n. f.*

1. A company, body, or collection consisting of a hundred.

Very few will take this proposition, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands, for an innate moral principle: who-soever does so, will have reason to think *hundreds* of propositions innate.
Lacks.

Lands, taken from the enemy, were divided into centuries or *hundreds*, and distributed among the soldiers.
Arbutnot.

2. A canton or division of a county, perhaps once containing a hundred manors. [*hundredum*, low Latin; *hundrede*, old French.]

Imposts upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the *hundred*, he loseth in the shire.
Bacon.

For justice they had a bench under a tree, where Ket usually sat, and with him two of every *hundred* whence their companies had been raised: here complaints were exhibited.
Hayes.

HU'NDREDTH. *adj.* [*hundneontezopa*, Saxon.] The ordinal of a hundred; the tenth ten times told.

We shall not need to use the *hundredth* part of that time, which themselves bestow in making inventions.
Hooker.

If this medium is rarer within the sun's body than at its surface, and rarer there than at the *hundredth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I see no reason why the increase of density should stop.
Newton.

HUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *hang*.

A wife so *hung* with virtues, such a freight,
What mortal shoulders can support?
Dryden.

A room that is richly adorned, and *hung* round with a great variety of pictures, strikes the eye at once.
Watts.

HUNGER. *n. f.* [*hunger*, Sax. *bonger*, Dutch.]

1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting.

An uneasy sensation at the stomach for food. When the stomach is empty and the fibres in their natural tension, they draw up to close as to rub against each other, so as to make that sensation: but when they are distended with food, it is again removed; unless when a person fasteth so long as for want of spirits, or nervous fluid, to have those fibres grow too flaccid to coagulate, and then we say a person has fasted away his stomach.
Quincy.

Thou shalt serve thine enemies in *hunger* and in thirst.
Druce's Ode.

The subacid part of the animal spirits, being cast off by the lower nerves upon the coats of the stomach, vellebrates the fibres, and thereby produces the sense we call *hunger*.
Grew.

Something viscous, fat and oily, remaining in the stomach, destroys the sensation of *hunger*.
Arbutnot on Aliments.

HUN

1. Any violent desire.

The immaterial felicitates we expect, do naturally suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites and *hunger* for them, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*
For *hunger* of my gold I dye. *Dryden.*

HUNGER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel the pain of hunger.

My more having, would be as a sauce
To make me *hunger* more. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
Widely they gape, and to the eye they roar,
As if they *hunger'd* for the food they bore. *Cowley.*

2. To desire with great eagerness; to long.

Dost thou *hunger* for my empty chair,
That thou wilt needs invest thee with my honours,
Before thy hour be ripe? O, foolish youth,
Thou seek'st the greatness that will overwhelm thee!
Stay but a little. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

I content me,
And from the sting of famine fear no harm,
Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts that feed
Me *hungering* more to do my Father's will. *Milton.*

HUNGERBIT. } *adj.* [*hunger* and
HUNGERBITTEN. } *bit.*] Pained or
weakened with hunger.

His strength shall be *hungerbitten*. *Job.*
Thyself

Bred up in poverty and straits at home;
Lost in a desert here, and *hungerbit*. *Milton.*

HUNGERLY. *adj.* [from *hunger*.] *Hun-*
gry; in want of nourishment.

His beard
Grew thin and *hungerly*, and seem'd to ask
His sops as he was drinking. *Shakspeare.*

HUNGERLY. *adv.* With keen appetite.
You have sav'd my longing, and I feed
Most *hungerly* on your sight. *Shakspeare.*
They are all but stomachs, and we all but
food;

They eat us *hungerly*, and, when they're full,
They belch us. *Shakspeare.*

HUNGERSTARVED. *adj.* [*hunger* and
starved.] Starved with hunger; pinch-
ed by want of food.

All my followers to th' eager foe
Turn back, and fly like sheep before the wind,
Or lambs pursu'd by *hungerstarved* wolves. *Shakspeare.*
Go, go, cheer up thy *hungerstarved* men. *Shakspeare.*

As to some holy house th' afflicted came,
Th' *hungerstarved*, the naked, and the lame,
Want and diseases, fled before her name. *Dryden.*

HUNGRY. *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Pinch-
ed by want of food.

Odours do in a small degree nourish, and we
see men *hungry* love to smell hot bread. *Bacon.*

HUNGRILY. *adv.* [from *hungry*.] With
keen appetite.

Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,
Who pity'd suffering mortals long ago;
When on hard acorns *hungrily* they fed,
And gave 'em nicer palates, better bread. *Dryden.*

HUNGRY. *adj.* [from *hunger*.]

1. Feeling pain from want of food.

That face of his the *hungry* cannibals
Would not have touch'd, would not have stain'd
with blood. *Shakspeare.*

By eating before he was *hungry*, and drinking
before he was dry, he was sure never to eat or
drink much at a time. *Temple.*

They that talk thus may say that a man is al-
ways *hungry*, but that he does not always feel it;
whereas hunger consists in that very sensation. *Locke.*

2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolific; more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them.

HUN

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shakspeare.*
The more fat water will bear (so best); for
the *hungry* water doth kill its unctuous nature. *Bacon.*

In rushy grounds springs are found at the first
and second spit, and sometimes lower in a *hungry*
gravel. *Mortimer.*

To the great day of retribution our Saviour
refers us, for reaping the fruits that we here sow
in the most *hungry* and barren soil. *Smalridge.*

HUNKS. *n. f.* [*hunger*, fordid, Island-
ick.] A covetous fordid wretch; a
miser; a curmudgeon.

The old *hunks* was well served, to be tricked
out of a whole hog for the securing of his pud-
dings. *L'Estrange.*

She has a husband, a jealous, covetous, old
hunks. *Dryden.*

Irus has given all the intimations of being a
close *hunks*, worth money. *Addison.*

HUNT. *v. a.* [*hunter*, Sax. from
hund, a dog.]

1. To chase wild animals.

The man that once did fell the lion's skin,
While the best liv'd, was kill'd in *hunting* him. *Shakspeare.*

Wilt thou *hunt* the prey for the lion, or fill
the appetite of the young lions? *Job.*

We should single every criminal out of the
herd, and *hunt* him down, however formidable
and overgrown; and, on the contrary, shelter
and defend virtue. *Addison.*

2. To pursue; to follow close.

Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow
him. *Psalms.*

The heart strikes five hundred sorts of pulses
in an hour, and is *hunted* unto such continual
palpitations, through anxiety, that pain would it
break. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

3. To search for.

Not certainly affirming any thing, but by
conferring of times and monuments, I do *hunt*
out a probability. *Spenser.*

All that is found in books is not rightly de-
duced from principles: such an examen every
reader's mind is not forward to make, especially
in those who have given themselves up to a
party, and only *hunt* for what may favour and
support the tenets of it. *Locke.*

4. To direct or manage hounds in the chase.

He *hunts* a pack of dogs better than any, and
is famous for finding hares. *Addison.*

HUNT. *v. n.*

1. To follow the chase.

When he returns from *hunting*,
I will not speak with him. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
Elihu went to the field to *hunt* for venison. *Gen.*
One followed study and knowledge, and an-
other hawking and *hunting*. *Locke.*

On the old pagan tombs, masks, *hunting*
matches, and bacchanals are very common. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To pursue or search.

Very much of kin to this is the *hunting* after
arguments to make good one side of a question,
and wholly to neglect and refuse those which
favour the other side. *Locke.*

HUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pack of hounds.

The common *hunt*, though from their rage re-
strain'd

By sovereign pow'r, her company disdain'd,
Grin'd as they pass'd. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

2. A chase.

The *hunt* is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green. *Shakspeare.*

3. Pursuit.

I've heard myself proclaim'd;
And by the happy hollow of a tree
Escap'd the *hunt*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

HUNTER. *n. f.* [from *hunt*.]

HUR

1. One who chases animals for pastime or food.

If those English lords had been good *hunters*,
and reduced the mountains, boggs, and woods
within the limits of forests, chaces and parks,
the forest law would have driven them into the
plains. *Davies on Ireland.*

Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods,
First *hunter* then, pursu'd a gentle brace,
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Milton.*
Another's crimes th' unhappy *hunter* bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless gore. *Dryden's Æneid.*

This was the arms or device of our old Roman
hunters; a pudge of Manlius lets us know the
pagan *hunters* had Meleager for their patron. *Addison on Italy.*

Bold Nimrod first the savage chase began,
A mighty *hunter*, and his game was man. *Pope.*

2. A dog that scents game or beasts of prey.

Of dogs, the valu'd file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the *hunter*. *Shakspeare.*

HUNTINGHORN. *n. f.* [*hunting* and
horn.] A bugle; a horn used to cheer
the hounds.

Whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his *huntinghorn* and pole. *Prior.*

HUNTRESS. *n. f.* [from *hunter*.] A
woman that follows the chase.

And thou thrice crowned queen of night, survey
With thy chaste eye, from thy pale sphere above,
Thy *huntress'* name, that my full life doth sway. *Shakspeare.*

Shall I call

Antiquity from the old schools of Greece,
To testify the arms of chastity?

Hence had the *huntress* Dian her dread bow,
Fair silver-shafted queen, for ever chaste. *Milton.*

Let old Arcadia boast her ample plain,
Th' immortal *huntress*, and her virgin train;
Nor envy Windsor. *Pope.*

Homer represents Diana with her quiver at
her shoulder; but at the same time he describes
her as an *huntress*. *Brown.*

HUNTSMAN. *n. f.* [*hunt* and *man*.]

1. One who delights in the chase.

Like as a *huntsman*, after weary chase,
Seeing the game escape from him away,
Sits down to rest him. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

Such game, whilst yet the world was new,
The mighty Nimrod did pursue:
What *huntsman* of our feeble race,
Or dogs, dare such a monster chase? *Waller.*

2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

Apply this moral rather to the *huntsman*,
that managed the chase, than to the matter. *L'Estrange.*

HUNTSMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *huntsman*.]
The qualifications of a hunter.

At court your fellows every day
Give the art of rhyming, *huntsmanship*, or play. *Dennis.*

HURDLE. *n. f.* [*hynbel*, Saxon.]

1. A texture of sticks woven together; a crate.

The sled, the tumble, *hurdles* and the flail,
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden's George.*

2. Crate on which criminals were dragged to execution.

Settle your fine joints 'gainst Thursday next,
Or I will drag thee on a *hurdle* thither. *Shakspeare.*
The blacksmith was hanged, drawn, and quar-
ter'd at Tyburn; taking pleasure upon the *hur-*
dle, to think that he should be famous in after-
times. *Bacon.*

HURDS. *n. f.* The refuse of hemp or
flax. *Ainsworth.*

TO HURL. *v. a.* [from *hurle*, to throw

down, Islandick; or, according to *Skin-ner*, from *whirl*.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously.

If heav'n's have any grievous plagues in store,
O, let them keep it 'till thy sins be ripe,
And then *hurl* down their indignation
On thee! *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

He holds vengeance in his hand,
To *hurl* upon their heads that break his law.

I with my nails digg'd stones out of the ground,
To *hurl* at the beholders of my shame. *Shaksp.*

If he thrust him of hatred, or *hurl* at him by
laying of wait. *Numbers*

They use both the right hand and the left in
hurling stones. *Chronicles.*

Hurl ink and wit,
As madmen stones. *Ben Jonson.*

His darling sons,
Hurl'd headlong to partake with us, shall curse
Their frail original and faded bliss. *Milton.*

She strikes the lute; but if it found,
Threatens to *hurl* it on the ground. *Waller.*

Corrupted light of knowledge *hurl'd*
Sin, death, and ignorance, o'er all the world. *Denham.*

Young Phaeton,
From east to north irregularly *hurl'd*,
First set himself on fire, and then the world. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train,
And *hurl'd* them headlong to their fleet and
main. *Pope.*

2. To utter with vehemence. [*hurler*, Fr. to make a howling or hideous noise.] This sense is not in use.

The glad merchant that does view
His ship far come from wat'ry wilderness,
He *hurl*s out vows. *Spenser.*

Highly they rag'd against the Highest,
Hurling defiance towards the vaults of heav'n. *Milton.*

3. To play at a kind of game.

Hurling taketh its denomination from throw-
ing of the ball, and is of two sorts; to goals, and
to the country: for *hurling* to goals there are
fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen out
on each side, who strip themselves, and then join
hands in ranks, one against another: out of these
ranks they match themselves by pairs, one em-
bracing another, and so pass away; every of
which couple are to watch one another during
this play. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HURL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tumult;
riot; commotion.

He in the same *hurl* murdering such as he
thought would withstand his desire, was chosen
king. *Knolles.*

HURLEAT. *n. f.* [*hurl* and *bat*.] Whirl-
bat. *Ainsworth.*

HURLER. *n. f.* [from *hurl*.] One that
plays at *hurling*.

The *hurlers* must *hurl* man to man, and not
two set upon one man at once. *Carew.*

HURLWIND. *n. f.* [*hurl* and *wind*.] A
whirlwind; a violent gust. A word not
in use.

Like scatter'd down by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid *hurlwinds* from his mansion thrown. *Sandys.*

HURLY. } *n. f.* [from the Fr. *hurluburly*, inconfi-

derately.] Tumult; commotion; bus-

tle.

Winds take the ruffian billows by the top,
That with the *hurl* death itself awakes. *Shaksp.*

Pour discontents,
Which gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of *hurluburly* innovation. *Shaksp.*

Metelinks, I see this *hurl* all on foot. *Shaksp.*

All places were filled with tumult and *hurl*-
burly, every man measured the danger by his own

fear; and such a pitiful cry was in every place,
and in cities presently to be besieged. *Knolles.*

HURRICANE. } *n. f.* [*huracan*, Span.

HURRICANO. } *ouragan*, Fr.] A vio-

lent storm, such as is often experienced
in the western hemisphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks;
Your cataracts and *hurricanes* spout! *Shaksp.*

A storm or *hurricane*, though but the force of
air, makes a strange havock where it comes.

A poet who had a great genius for tragedy,
made every man and woman too in his plays
stark raging mad: all was tempestuous and bluf-

tering; heaven and earth were coming together
at every word; a mere *hurricane* from the begin-

ning to the end. *Dryden.*

The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners with selected friends withdrew;
There, in deaf murmurs, solemnly are wise,
Whispering like winds, ere *hurricanes* arise. *Dryden.*

So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous *hurricanes* descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away. *Addison.*

HURRIER. *n. f.* [from *hurry*.] One
that hurries; a disturber.

Mars, that horrid *hurrier* of men. *Chapman.*

To *HURRY*. *v. n.* [hepstan, to plunder,
Saxon: *hurs* was likewise a word used
by the old Germans in urging their
horses to speed; but seems the impera-

tive of the verb.] To hasten; to put
into precipitation or confusion; to drive
confusedly.

Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone
To offer service to your enemy;
And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shaksp.*

For whom all this haste
Of midnight march, and *hurry'd* meeting here?

Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy it. *South.*

That *hurry'd* o'er
Such swarms of English to the neighb'ring shore. *Dryden.*

A man has not time to subdue his passions,
establish his soul in virtue, and come up to the
perfection of his nature, before he is *hurried* off
the stage. *Addison.*

Stay these sudden gusts of passion,
That *hurry* you away. *Rome's Royal Concert.*

If a council be called, or a battle fought, you
are not coldly informed, the reader is *hurried* out
of himself by the poet's imagination. *Pope.*

To *HURRY*. *v. n.* To move on with
precipitation.

Did you but know what joys your way attend,
You would not *hurry* to your journey's end. *Dryden.*

HURRY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tumult;
precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible *hurries* in England,
Ireland was then almost quiet. *Hayward.*

It might have pleased him in the present heat
and *hurry* of his rage; but must have displeased
him infinitely in the iclate reflection. *South.*

After the violence of the *hurry* and commotion
was over, the water came to a state somewhat
more calm. *Westward.*

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames
the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of
thought. *Addison.*

A long train of coaches and six ran through
the heart, one after another, in a very great *hurry*. *Addison.*

I do not include the life of those who are in a
perpetual *hurry* of affairs, but of those who are
not always engaged. *Addison.*

The pavement sounds with trampling feet,
And the mist *hurry* barricades the street. *Gay.*

HURST. *n. f.* [hýrst, Saxon.] A grove
or thicket of trees. *Ainsworth.*

To *HURT*. *v. a.* pret. *I hurt*; part.
pass. *I have hurt*. [hýrt, wounded,
Saxon; *beurter*, to strike, French.]

1. To mischief; to harm.

He that overcometh shall not be *hurt* of the
second death. *Revelation.*

Virtue may be assail'd, but never *hurt*;
Surpris'd by unjust force, but not surpris'd. *Milton.*

The Adonis of the sea is so called, because it
is a loving and innocent fish, that *hurts* nothing
that has life. *Walton.*

2. To wound; to pain by some bodily
harm.

My heart is turn'd to stone: I strike it, and it
hurts my hand. *Shaksp.*

It breeds contempt
For herds to listen, or presume to pry,
When the *hurt* lion groans within his den. *Dryden.*

3. To damage; to impair.

See thou *hurt* not the oil and wine. *Revelation.*

HURT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Harm; mischief.

The *hurt* thereby is greater than the good.

I have slain a man to my *hurt*. *Spenser.*

I found it stand there uncorrected, as if there
had been no *hurt* done. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Wound or bruise.

Where is he wounded?
—There will be large cicatrices to shew the
people: he received seven *hurts* i' th' body. *Shaksp.*

Carter adventured bravely, and received two
great *hurts* in his body. *Hayward.*

The pains of sickness and *hurts*, hunger, thirst
and cold, all men feel. *Locke.*

In arms and science 'tis the same,
Our rival's *hurts* create our fame. *Pride.*

3. Injury; wrong.

Why should damage grow to the *hurt* of the
king? *Fero.*

HURTER. *n. f.* [from *hurt*.] One that
does harm.

HURTFUL. *adj.* [*hurt* and *full*.] Mis-
chievous; pernicious.

Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own
hurt: one man's contempt of the common
prayer of the church of God may be most *hurtful*
unto many. *Hooker.*

The *hurtful* hawk in the vineyard shun,
Nor plant it to receive the setting sun. *Dryden.*

HURTFULLY. *adv.* [from *hurtful*.] Mis-
chievously; perniciously.

HURTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *hurtful*.]
Mischievousness; perniciousness.

To *HURTL*. *v. n.* [*hurteur*, French;
urtare, Italian.] To clash; to skirmish;
to run against any thing; to jostle; to
meet in shock and encounter. *Hammer.*

The noise of battle *hurled* in the air. *Shaksp.*

Kindness
Made him give battle to the lions,
Who quickly fell before him; in which *hurting*,
From miserable slumber I awak'd. *Shaksp.*

To *HURTL*. *v. a.* To move with vio-
lence or impetuosity. This is probably
the original of *hurl*. *Obsolete.*

His harmful club he 'gan to *hurtle* high,
And threaten battle to the fairy knight. *Fairy Queen.*

HURTLBERRY. *n. f.* [*biort bar*, Dan.]
Bilberry; *bacca vitis idae*.

HURTLESS. *adj.* [from *hurt*.]

1. Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm.

Unto her home he oft would go,
Where bold and hurtless many a play he tries,
Her parents liking well it should be so;
For simple goodness shined in his eyes. *Sidney.*
She joy'd to make proof of her cruelty
On gentle dame, to hurtless and so true. *Fairy Queen.*

Shorter ev'ry gasp he takes,
And vain efforts and hurtless blows he makes. *Dryden's Ænoid.*

2. Receiving no hurt.

HURTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *hurtless*.]
Without harm.

Your neighbours have found you so hurtlessly
Strong, that they thought it better to rest in your
friendship than make new trial of your enmity. *Sidney.*

HURTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *hurtless*.]
Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND. *n. f.* [*hofsband*, *mailler*,
Danish; from *houfe* and *bonda*, Runick,
a master.]

1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman.

Thy husband is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
Thy head, thy sovereign. *Shakspeare.*

Why, woman, your husband is in his old limes
again: he so takes on yonder with my husband,
and so rails against all married mankind. *Shak.*

This careful husband had been long away,
Whom his chaste wife and little children mourn. *Dryden.*

The contract and ceremony of marriage is the
occasion of the denomination of relation of husband.
Locke.

2. The male of animals.

Ev'n though a snowy ram thou shalt behold,
Prefer him not in battle, for husband to thy fold. *Dryden.*

3. An economist; a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit. Its signification is always modified by some epithet implying bad or good.

Edward I. shewed himself a right good husband;
owner of a lordship till husbanded. *Darvies.*

I was considering the shortness of life, and
what ill husbands we are of so tender a fortune. *Collier on Fame.*

4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.

Husband's work is laborious and hard.

I heard a great husband say, that it was a common
error to think that chalk helpeth arable
grounds. *Bacon.*

In those fields
The painful husband plowing up his ground,
Shall find all set with rust, both pikes and shields. *Haterwill.*

If continu'd rain
The lab'ring husband in his house restrain,
Let him forecast his work. *Dryden.*

- To HUSBAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with a husband.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so father'd and so husbanded? *Shakspeare.*

If you shall prove
This ring was ever her's, you shall as easily
Prove that I husbanded her bed in Florence,
Where yet she never was. *Shakspeare.*

In my right,
By me invested, he compeers the best.
—That were the most, if he should husband you. *Shakspeare.*

2. To manage with frugality.

It will be patime passing excellent,
If it be husbanded with modesty. *Shakspeare.*

The French, wisely husbanding the possession of
a victory, kept themselves within their trenches. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If thou be master-gunner, spend not all
That thou canst speak at once; but husband it,
And give men turns of speech. *Herbert.*

3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management.

A farmer cannot husband his ground, if he fits
at a great rent. *Bacon.*

HUSBANDLESS. *adj.* [from *husband*.]
Without a husband.

A widow, husbandless, subject to fears;
A woman, naturally born to fears. *Shakspeare.*

HUSBANDLY. *adj.* [from *husband*.] Frugal; thrifty.

Bare plots full of galls, if ye plow overthwart;
And compais it then, is a husbandly part. *Tusser.*

HUSBANDMAN. *n. f.* [*husband* and *man*.]
One who works in tillage.

This Davy serves you for good uses; he is
your servingman, and your husbandman. *Shakspeare.*

The mule being more swift in his labour than
the ox, more ground was allowed to the mule by
the husbandman. *Broomer.*

HUSBANDRY. *n. f.* [from *husband*.]

1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.

He began with a wild method to run over all
the art of husbandry, especially employing his
tongue about well dunging of a field. *Sidney.*

Ask'd if in husbandry he ought did know,
To plough, to plant, to reap, to sow. *Hubb. Ta.*

Husbandry supplieth all things necessary for
food. *Spenser.*

Peace hath from France too long been chas'd;
And all her husbandry cloth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shakspeare.*

Her plenteous womb
Expresseth its full tilth and husbandry. *Shakspeare.*

The seeds of virtue may, by the husbandry of
christian counsel, produce better fruit than the
strength of self-nature. *Raleigh.*

Husbandry the Spaniards wanting in the valleys
of Mexico, could not make our wheat bear seed. *Raleigh.*

A family governed with order will fall naturally
to the several trades of husbandry, tillage,
and pasturage. *Temple.*

Let any one consider the difference between an
acre of land sown with wheat, and an acre of the
same land lying without any husbandry upon it,
and he will find that the improvement of labour
makes the value. *Locke.*

2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony.

There's husbandry in heaven;
The candles are all out. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

You have already taxed several millions to the
publick, and that what we ask is too inconsiderable
to break into any rules of the strictest good
husbandry. *Swift.*

3. Care of domestick affairs.

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The husbandry and manage of my house. *Shakspeare.*

HUSH. *interj.* [without etymology.]

Silence! be still! no noise!

The king hath done you wrong; but hush!
'tis so. *Shakspeare.*

There's something else to do; hush and be
mute, *Shakspeare.*

Or else our spell is man'd. *Shakspeare.*

HUSH. *adj.* [from the interjection.]

Still; silent; quiet.

As we often see, against some storm,
A silence in the heavens, the rack stands still,
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As hush as death. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

To HUSH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.]

To be still; to be silent.

This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for shame
did blush;
Another seem'd envious or coy;
Another in her teeth did know a ruff;
But at these strangers' presence every one did hush. *Spenser.*

To HUSH. *v. a.* To still; to silence;

to quiet; to appease.

Yet can I not of such tame patience boast,
As to be hush; and nought at all to say. *Shakspeare.*

It was my breath that blew this tempest up;
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope;
But since you are a gentle convertite,
My tongue shall hush again this storm of war,
And make fair weather in your blustering land. *Shakspeare.*

Speak softly;
All's hush as midnight yet. *Shakspeare.*

My love would speak; my duty hushes me. *Shakspeare.*

When in a bed of straw we shrink together,
And the bleak winds shall whistle round our
heads,
Wilt thou then talk thus to me? Wilt thou then
Hush my cares thus, and shelter me with love? *Orway.*

Hush'd as midnight silence go;
He will not have your acclamations now. *Dryden.*

Her fire at length is kind,
Calms ev'ry storm, and hushes ev'ry wind;
Prepares his empire for his daughter's race,
And for his hatching nephews smooths the seas. *Dryden.*

The court was hush'd, and a whisper ran. *Aldisford.*

To HUSH up. *v. a.* To suppress in
silence; to forbid to be mentioned.

This matter is hush'd up, and the servants are
forbid to talk of it. *Pope.*

HUSHMONEY. *n. f.* [*hush* and *money*.]
A bribe to hinder information; pay to
secure silence.

A deat'rous steward, when his tricks are found,
Hushmoney sends to all the neighbours round;
His master, unsuspecting of his pranks,
Pays all the cost, and gives the villain thanks. *Swift.*

HUSK. *n. f.* [*buldscb*, Dutch, or *buys-
scken*, from *buys*.] The outmost in-
tegment of fruits.

Do but behold yon poor and starved band,
And your fair show shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the shales and husks of men. *Shakspeare.*

Most seeds, in their growing, leave their husk or
rind about the root. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thy food shall be
The fresh brook muskel, withered roots, and
husks. *Shakspeare.*

Wherein the acorn cradled.
Fruits of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded husk, or shell,
She gathers; tribute large! and on the board
Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton.*

Some steep their seeds, and some in cauldrons
boil
O'er gentle fires; the exuberant juice to drain,
And swell the flatt'ring husks with fruitful grain. *Dryden.*

Some when the press
Has drain'd the pulposus mass, regale their swine
With the dry refuse; thou, more wise, shalt steep
The husks in water, and again employ
The pond'rous engine. *Philips.*

Barley for ptisan was first steeped in water till
it swelled; afterwards dried in the sun, then beat
till the husk was taken off, and ground. *DeBart.*

Do not content yourselves with mere words,
lest you feed upon husks instead of kernels. *Watts.*

To HUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
strip off the outward integument.

HUSKED. *adj.* [from *husk*.] Bearing a
husk; covered with a husk.

HUSKY. *adj.* [from *husk*.] Abounding
in husks; consisting of husks.

Most have found
A husky harvest from the grudging ground. *Dryden.*

With timely care
Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late
In vain should'st seek a strainer, to dispart
The husky terrene dregs from purer mud. *Philips.*

HU'SSY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *housewife*: taken in an ill sense.] A sorry or bad woman; a worthless wench. It is often used ludicrously in slight disapprobation.

Get you in, *hussy*, go: now will I personate this hopeful young jade. *Southern.*

HU'STINGS. *n. f.* [hurting, Saxon.] A council; a court held.

To HU'STLE. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*.] To shake together in confusion.

HU'SWIFE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *housewife*.]

1. A bad manager; a sorry woman. It is common to use *housewife* in a good, and *huswife* or *hussy* in a bad sense.

Bianca.
A *huswife*, that, by felling her desires,
Buys herself bread and cloth. *Shakespeare.*

2. An economist; a thrifty woman.

Why should you want?
The bounteous *huswife*, nature, on each bush
Lays her fulness before you. *Shakespeare.*

To HU'SWIFE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality.

But *huswifing* the little heav'n had lent,
She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent;
And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

HU'SWIFERY. *n. f.* [from *huswife*.]

1. Management good or bad.

Good *huswifery* trieth
To rise with the cock;
Ill *huswifery* lyeth
Till nine of the clock. *Tassie.*

2. Management of rural business committed to women.

If cheques in *daisy* have Argus his eyes,
Tell Cissy the fault in her *huswifery* lies. *Infer.*

HUT. *n. f.* [hurte, Saxon; *hute*, Fr.] A poor cottage.

Our wand'ring foints, in woful state,
To a small cottage came at last,
Where dwelt a good old honest yeoman,
Who kindly did these foints invite
In his poor *hut* to pass the night. *Swift.*

Sore pite'd by wintry wind,
How many ibrink into the for'd'd *hut*
Of cheerless poverty! *Thomson.*

HUTCH. *n. f.* [hyæca, Saxon; *buche*, French.] A corn chest.

The best way to keep them, after they are
rattled, is to dry them well, and keep them in
Antioch, or cloth sacks. *Mortimer.*

To HUIZZ. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To buzz; to murmur.

HUZZA! *interj.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.

The *huzzas* of the rabble are the same to a
bear that they are to a prince. *L'Estrange.*
You keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me
day and night; *huzzas* and hunting-horns never
let me cool. *Arbutnot.*

All fame is foreign, but of true desert
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid flatters and of loud *huzzas*. *Pope.*

To HUIZZA! *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation.

A caldron of fat beef, and Shop of ale,
On the *huzzing* mob shall still prevail. *King.*

To HUIZZA! *v. n.* To receive or attend with acclamation.

He was *huzzed* into the court by several
thousands of weavers and clothiers. *Addison.*

HYACINTH. *n. f.* [hyacinthos; *hyacinthe*, French; *hyacinthus*, Latin.]

1. A flower.

It hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and narrow: the stalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper part in a spike: the flowers consist each of one leaf, are naked, tubulose, and cut into six divisions at the brim, which are reflexed: the ovary becomes a roundish fruit with three angles, which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundish seeds. *Milner.*

The fiken fleece, impurpl'd for the loom,
Rival'd the *hyacinth* in vernal bloom. *Pope.*

2. A gem.

The *hyacinth* is the same with the *lapis hyacinthus* of the ancients. It is a less showy gem than any of the other red ones. It is seldom smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is found of various degrees of deepness and paleness; but its colour is always a deadish red, with a considerable admixture of yellow; its most usual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by the name of flame-colour. *Hill.*

HYACINTHINE. *adj.* [hyacinthos; *hyacinthinus*, Lat.] Made of hyacinth; resembling hyacinths.

HYADES. *n. f.* [hyades; *hyades*, Lat.] A watery

HYADES. *n. f.* [hyades; *hyades*, Lat.] A constellation.

Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a
name

For ev'ry ha'd and ev'ry wand'ring star;
The pleiads, *hyads*. *Dryden's Geo. geik.*

HYALINE. *adj.* [hyalos; *hyalinus*, Lat.] Glassy; crystalline; made glass; resembling glass.

From heav'n-gate not far, founded in view
On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea. *Milner.*

HYBRIDOUS. *adj.* [hybris; *hybrida*, Lat.] Begotten between animals of different species.

Why such different species should not only
ming'le together, but also generate an animal,
and yet that *hybridous* production should
not again generate, is to me a mystery. *Ray.*

HYDATIDES. *n. f.* [from *hyda*.] Little transparent bladders of water in any part: most common in dropical persons, from a distention or rupture of the lymphducts. *Quincy.*

All the water is contained in little bladders,
adhering to the liver and peritoneum, known by
the name of *hydatides*. *Wise.*

HYDRA. *n. f.* [hydra, Latin.] A monster with many heads slain by Hercules: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra*.

New rebellions raise
Their *hydra* heads, and the false north displays
Her broken league to imp her serpent wings. *Milton.*

More formidable *hydra* stands within,
Whole jaws with iron-teeth severely grin. *Dryd.*

The *hydra* of the many-headed hissing crew. *Dryden.*

HYDRAGOGUES. *n. f.* [hydra; *agoge*, Greek; *hydragogue*, French.] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which is generally the case of the stronger catharticks, because they shake moist forcibly the bowels and their appendages. *Quincy.*

HYDRAULICAL. *adj.* [from *hydrau*.] Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

Among the engines in which the air is useful,
pumps may be accounted, and other *hydraulic*
engines. *Derham.*

We have employed a virtuoso to make an *hydraulic* engine, in which a chymical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through elastic channels. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

HYDRAULICKS. *n. f.* [hydra; *water*, and *αυλος*, a pipe.] The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCE'LE. *n. f.* [hydropneumia; *hydrocele*, French.] A watery rupture.

HYDROCEPHALUS. *n. f.* [hydra; and *κεφαλη*.] A dropfy in the head.

A *hydrocephalus*, or dropfy of the head, is only incurable when the serum is extravasated into the ventricles of the brain. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

HYDROGRAPHER. *n. f.* [hydra; and *γραφω*; *hydrographe*, French.] One who draws maps of the sea.

It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydrographer*. *Boyle.*

HYDROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [hydra; and *γραφω*; *hydrographie*, French.] Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

HYDROMANCY. *n. f.* [hydra; and *μαντια*; *hydromantie*, French.] Prediction by water.

Divination was invented by the Persians: there are four kinds of divination: *hydromancy*, *pyromancy*, *acromancy*, and *geomancy*. *Chiff.*

HYDROMEL. *n. f.* [hydra; and *μελις*; *hydromel*, French.] Honey and water.

Hydromel is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the most pleasant and universal drinks the northern part of Europe affords, as well as one of the most ancient. *Mortimer.*

In fevers the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates were pilsans and cream of barley: *hydromel*, that is, honey and water, when there was no tendency to a delirium. *Arbutnot.*

HYDROMETER. *n. f.* [hydra; and *μετρος*.] An instrument to measure the extent or profundity of water.

HYDROMETRY. *n. f.* [hydra; and *μετρος*.] The act of measuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHOBIA. *n. f.* [hydropneumia; *hydrophobie*, French.] Dread of water.

Among those dismal symptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the *hydrophobia*, or dread of water, is the most remarkable. *Quincy.*

HYDRO'PICAL. *adj.* [hydropneumia; *hydro*.] **HYDRO'PICK.** *adj.* [hydropneumia; *hydro*.] *pique*, French; from *hydrops*, Latin.]

1. Dropical; diseased with extravasated water.

Cantharides heat the watery parts of the body; as urine, and *hydro* water. *Bacon.*

The world's whole say is sunk:
The general balm th' *hydro* canth hath drunk. *Doane.*

Hydro swellings, if they be pure, are pellucid. *Wise.*

Hydropic wretches by degrees decay,
Growing the more, the more they wait away;
By their own ruins they augmented live,
With thirst and heat amidst a deluge fry. *Blackmore.*

One sort of remedy, he uses in dropics, the water of the *hydro*. *Arbutnot.*

2. Resembling dropfy.

Some men's *hydro* insatiableness learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

Every lust is a kind of *hydro* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson.*

HYDROSTATICAL. *adj.* [hydra; and *στασις*.] Relating to hydrostatics; taught by hydrostatics.

A human body forming in such a fluid, will never be reconcilable to this *hydro* law: there will be always something lighter beneath.

HYM

and something heavier above; because bone, the heaviest in species, will be ever in the midst.

Bentley.

HYDROSTA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *hydro-* *statical.*] According to hydrostatics.

The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever proportional to the quantity of them matter; for instance, a pound weight, examined hydrostatically, doth always contain an equal quantity of solid mass.

Bentley.

HYDROSTA'TICKS. *n. f.* [*ὕδωρ* and *στατική*; *hydrostatique*, French.] The science of weighing fluids, or weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDROTICK. *n. f.* [*ὕδωρ*; *hydrotique*, French.] Purger of water or phlegm.

He seems to have been the first who divided purges into *hydroticks* and purgers of bile.

Arbutnot on Coins.

HYE'N. } *n. f.* [*hyene*, Fr. *hyena*, Lat.]

HYE'NA. } An animal like a wolf, said fabulously to imitate human voices.

I will weep when you are disposed to be merry; I will laugh like a *hyen*, when you are inclined to sleep.

Shakespeare.

A wonder more amazing would we find; Th' *hyena* shows it, of a double kind; Varying the tenses in alternate years, In one begets, and in another bears.

Dryden.

The *hyena* was indeed well joined with the heaver, as having also a bag in those parts, by thereby we understand the *hyena* adriata, or civet cat.

Reveron's Vulgar Errors.

The keen *hyena*, fellest of the fell, Thompson.

HYGRO'METER. *n. f.* [*ὕγρος* and *μετρεῖν*; *hygrometre*, Fr.] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

A sponge, perhaps, might be a better *hygrometer* than the earth of the river.

Arbutnot.

HY'GROSCOPE. *n. f.* [*ὕγρος* and *σκοπεῖν*; *hygroscope*, Fr.] An instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme.

Quincy.

Moisture in the air is discovered by *hygroscopes*.

Arbutnot.

HYLA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [*ὕλη* and *ἀρχή*.] Presiding over matter.

HYM. *n. f.* A species of dog: unless it is by mistake for *lym*.

Avant, you curs!

Mañiff, greyhound, mongrel grim,
Hound or spaniel, brace or haw;
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail.

Shakspeare.

HYMEN. *n. f.* [*ὕμηνος*.]

1. The god of marriage.

2. The virginal membrane.

HYMENE'AL. } *n. f.* [*ὕμηνος*.] A marriage song.

And heavenly choirs the *hymenean* sing. Milt.

For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring;

For her white virgins *hymeneals* sing. Pope.

HYMENE'AL. } *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.

The suitors heard, and dem'd the mirthful voice.

A signal of her *hymeneal* choice. Pope's *Odyssey*.

HYMN. *n. f.* [*ὕμνος*, Fr. *hymne*.] An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superior being.

As I earth, in praise of mine own dame,

To now in honour of thy mother dear,

An honourable *hymn* I like should frame. Spens.

Our solemn *hymns* to fallen dignities change;

Our bridal flow'rs serve for a buried coarſe. Shak.

When steel grows

Soft as the paradise's silk, let *hymns* be made

An orature for the wars. Shakspeare's Cor.

There is an *hymn* sung; but the subject of it is always the praises of Adam, and Noah, and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour.

Bacon.

Facewell, you happy shades,
Where angels first should practise *hymns*, and firing
Their tuneful harps, when they to Heav'n would sing.

Dryden.

To HYMN. *v. a.* [*ὕμνῳ*.] To praise in song; to worship with hymns.

Whose business were to serve the Lord
High up in heav'n, with songs to *hymn* his throne.

Milton.

To HYMN. *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.

They touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* praised.

God and his works. Milton.

He had not left alive this patient saint,
This anvil of affronts, but sent him hence,
To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,
And *hymn* it in the quire. Dryd. Spanish Friar.

HY'MNICK. *adj.* [*ὕμνος*.] Relating to hymus.

He rounds the air, and breaks the *hymnick* notes.

In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. Donne.

To HYP. *v. a.* [barbarously contracted from *hypochondriack*.] To make melancholy; to dispirit.

I have been, to the last degree, *hyped* since I saw you.

Spectator.

HY'PALLAGE. *n. f.* [*ὕπαλλαξις*.] A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HY'PER. *n. f.* [A word barbarously curtailed by Prior from *hypercritick*.] A hypercritick; one more critical than necessity requires. Prior did not know the meaning of the word.

Criticks I read on other men,
And *hyper* upon them again. Prior.

HYPERBOLA. *n. f.* [*ὑπερβολή*, Fr. *hyperbole*, Fr. *hyperbole*, Lat.] In geometry, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. The axis of the hyperbolic section will meet also with the opposite side of the cone, when produced above the vertex.

Harris.

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are, or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power been greater or less than they are now, with the same velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles, but have moved in *hyperbolas* very eccentric.

Bentley.

HYPERBOLE. *n. f.* [*ὑπερβολή*, Fr. *hyperbole*, Fr. *hyperbole*, Lat.] A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth: He runs faster than lightning. His possessions are fallen to dust. He was so gaunt, the case of a flagellet was a mansion for him. Shakspeare.

Terms unlikeliest
Which, from the torus of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem *hyperbole*.

Shakspeare.

Tallata phrases, taken terms precise,
Three pill'd *hyperboles*, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, their summer flies,
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation.

Shakspeare.

They were above the *hyperboles*, that fond poetry bestows upon its adored objects. Glauco.

HY P

HY P

Hyperboles, so daring and so bold, Disdaining bounds, are yet by rules control'd; Above the clouds, but yet within our sight, They mount with truth, and make a towering flight.

Gravelle.

The common people understand railery, or at least rhetoric, and will not take *hyperboles* in too literal a sense.

Swift.

HYPERBO'LLICAL. } *adj.* [*hyperbolique*, Fr. *HYPERBO'LLICK.* } from *hyperbola*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola.

Cancelled in the middle with squares, with triangles before and behind with *hyperbolic* lines.

Newton's *Method*.

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye sits up, as a hillcock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of an *hyperbolic* or parabolical figure.

Key on the *Exposition*.

2. [from *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

It is parabolical, and probably *hyperbolic*, and therefore not to be taken in a strict sense.

Boyle.

HYPERBO'LLICALLY. *adv.* [from *hyperbolical*.]

1. In form of an hyperbola.

2. With exaggeration or extenuation.

Yet may all be solved, if we take it *hyperbolically*.

Brown.

Scylla is wated upon a narrow mountain, which thrusts into the sea a steep high rock, and *hyperbolically* described by Homer as inaccessible.

Brown's *Notes on the Odyssey*.

HYPERBO'LLIFORM. *adj.* [*hyperbola* and *forma*.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.

HYPERBO'REAN. *n. f.* [*hyperborien*, Fr. *hyperboreus*, Lat.] Northern.

HYPERCRIT'ICK. *n. f.* [*hypercritique*, Fr. *ὑπερκριτικὴ*, Lat.] A critick exact or captious beyond use or reason.

Those *hypercriticks* in English poetry differ from the opinion of the Greek and Latin judges, from the Italians and French, and from the general taste of all ages.

Dryden.

HYPERCRIT'ICAL. *adj.* [from *hypercritick*.] Critical beyond necessity or use.

We are far from imposing those nice and *hypercritical* punishments, which some astrologers oblige our gardeners to.

Evelyn.

Such *hypercritical* readers will consider my business was to make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce them in the most natural manner.

Swift.

HYPERMETER. *n. f.* [*ὑπερμετρία*, Fr. *hypermetre*, Lat.] Any thing greater than the standard requires.

When a man rises beyond six foot, he is a *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the tall club.

Addison.

HYPERMARGO'SIS. *n. f.* [*ὑπερμαργώσις*, Fr. *hypermargosis*, Lat.] The growth of fungous or proud flesh.

Where the *hypermargosis* was great, I sprinkled it with precipitate, whereby I more speedily freed the ulcer of its putrefaction.

Hoffman.

HY'PHEN. *n. f.* [*ὑφή*.] A note of conjunction: as *vir tue*, ever-loving.

HYPO'NICK. *n. f.* [*ὕπνος*.] Any medicine that induces sleep.

HYPOCHONDRES. *n. f.* [*ὑποχόνδριον*, Fr. *hypochondre*, Lat.] The two regions lying on each side the cartilago ensiformis, and those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen.

Quincy.

The blood moving too slowly through the celmick and mesenterick arteries, produces various complaints in the lower bowels and

Glauco.

6 D Z

hypochondria; from whence such persons are called *hypochondriack*. *Debutant on Aliments.*
HYPOCHONDRICAL. } *adj.* [*hypochondria-*
HYPOCHONDRICK. } *que*, Fr. from
hypochondres.]

1. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination.

Socrates laid down his life in attestation of that most fundamental truth, the belief of one God; and yet he's not recorded either as fool or *hypochondriack*. *Dreary of Piety*

2. Producing melancholy; having the nature of melancholy.

Cold sweats are many times mortal, and always suspected; as in great fears, and *hypochondriacal* passions, being a relaxation or forsaking of the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HYPOCRIST. *n. f.* [*ὕψιστος*; *hypocrite*, Fr.]

An inspissated juice considerably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour, when broken. The stem of the plant is thick and fleshy; and much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, gathered before they are ripe: the juice is expressed, then formed into cakes. *Hill.*

HYPOCRISY. *n. f.* [*hypocrisis*, Fr. *ὕψιστος*.] Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

Next flood *hypocrisy* with holy leer,
 Soft smiling and demurely looking down;
 But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryd.*

Hypocrisy is much more eligible than open infidelity and vice: it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving scandal: nay, continued disguises are too great a constraint: men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil of practising them in private. *Swift.*

HYPOCRITE. *n. f.* [*hypocrite*, French; *ὕψιστος*.]

1. A dissembler in morality or religion.

He heartily prays: some occasion may detain us longer: I dare swear he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart. *Shakspeare.*

A wife man hateth not the law; but he that is an *hypocrite* therein, is as a ship in a storm. *Ecclesi.*

Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain;
 Your silence argues, you ask time to reign. *Dryd.*

The making religion necessary to interest might increase *hypocrisy*; but if one in twenty should be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only *hypocrites*, the advantage would still be great. *Swift.*

2. A dissembler.

Beware, ye honest: the third circling glass
 Suffices virtue: Lur may *hypocrites*,
 Who slyly speak one thing, another think,
 Material as hell, still pleas'd unwear'd drunk on,

And through intemperance grow a while sincere. *Philip.*

HYPOCRITICAL. } *adj.* [from *hypocrite*.]
HYPOCRITICK. } Dissembling; insincere; appearing differently from the reality.

Now you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that *hypocritical*, down-cast look. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be esteemed an *hypocritical* imposture on the world; and in his retired pleasures, he will be precluded a libertine. *Rogers.*

Let others skew their *hypocritical* face. *Swift.*

HYPOCRITICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypocritical*.] With dissimulation; without sincerity; falsely.

Simeon and Levi spoke not only falsely, but insidiously, nay *hypocritically*, abusing at once their profecy and their religion. *Government of the Tongue.*

HYPOGASTRICK. *adj.* [*hypogastrique*, Fr. *ὕψος* and *γαστήρ*.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.

The swelling we supposed to rise from an effusion of serum through all the *hypogastrick* arteries. *Wifeman*

HYPOGEUM. *n. f.* [*ὑπόγειον* and *γῆ*.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HYPOSTASIS. *n. f.* [*hypostasis*, Fr. *ὕψιστος*.]

1. Distinct substance.

2. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

The oneness of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several *hypostases* in the one eternal, indivisible, divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and consubstantiality with the Father, are assertions equivalent to those comprised in the ancient simple article. *Hammond.*

HYPOSTATICAL. *adj.* [*hypostatique*, Fr. from *hypostasis*.]

1. Constitutive; constituent as distinct ingredients.

Let our Carneades, warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chymists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles, till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*

2. Personal; distinctly personal.

HYPOTENUSE. *n. f.* [*hypotenuse*, French; *ὑποτενύση*.] The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the subtense.

The square of the *hypotenuse* in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the squares of the two other sides. *Locke.*

HYPOTHESIS. *n. f.* [*hypothese*, Fr. *ὑπόθεσις*.] A supposition; a system

formed upon some principle not proved.

The mind casts and turns itself restlessly from one thing to another, till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various *hypothesis* together; sees how one part coheres with another, and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties that seemed to lie cross, and make the whole unintelligible. *Scotch.*

With imagin'd sovereignty

Lord of his new *hypothesis* he reigns;
 He reigns: how long? till some usurper rise;
 And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wife,
 Studies new lines, and other circles reigns. *Prior.*

HYPOTHEtical. } *adj.* [*hypothetique*, Fr.

HYPOTHEtical. } from *hypothesis*.] Including a supposition; conditional.

Conditional or *hypothetical* propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the sun be fixed, the earth must move. *Watts.*

HYPOTHEtically. *adv.* [from *hypothetical*.] Upon supposition; conditionally.

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddess; yet this is proposed with modesty and doubt, and *hypothetically*. *Brown.*

HYRST, HURST, HERST, are all from the Saxon *hýrst*, a wood or grove. *Gibson.*

HYSSOP. *n. f.* [*hyssop*, Fr. *hyssopus*, Lat.] A verticillate plant.

It hath been a great dispute, whether the *hyssop* commonly known is the same which is mentioned in scripture. *Miller.*

The *hyssop* of Solomon cannot be well conceived to be our common *hyssop*; for that is not the leaf of vegetables observed to grow upon walls; but rather some kind of capillaries, which only grow upon walls and stony places. *Brown.*

HYSTERICAL. } *adj.* [*hysterique*, French;
HYSTERICK. } *ὕστερος*.]

1. Troubled with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb.

In *hysterick* women the rarity of symptoms doth oft strike an astonishment into spectators. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Many *hysterical* women are sensible of wind passing from the womb. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Proceeding from disorders in the womb.

Parent of vapours, and of female wit,
 Who gave th' *hysterick* or poetic fit. *Pope.*

This terrible scene made too violent an impression upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a strong *hysterick* fit. *Arbuthnot.*

HYSTERICKS. *n. f.* [*ὕστερος*.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I.

I Is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant; though, since the vowel and consonant differ in their form as well as sound, they may be more properly accounted two letters.

I vowel has a long sound, as *fine*, *thine*, which is usually marked with an *e* final; and a short sound, as *fin*, *thin*. Preceded to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus

field, *yield*, are spoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*; except *friend*, which is spoken *freend*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *sail*, *neigh*; and to *o* makes a mingled sound, which approaches more nearly

to the true notion of a diphthong, or sound composed of the sounds of two vowels, than any other combination of vowels in the English language, as *oil*, *coin*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word is always expressed by *y*.

J consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*, as *jade*, *jet*, *jilt*, *jolt*, *just*.

1. *pronoun personal*. [*ik*, Gothick; *ic*, Saxon; *ich*, Dutch.]

I, gen. *me*; plural *we*, gen. *us*,
ic, *me*; *pe*, *ur*.]

1. The pronoun of the first person, *myself*.

I do not like these several councils, *I*. *Shaksp.*
There is none greater in this house than *I*. *Gen.*
Be of good cheer, it is *I*: be not afraid. *Mat.*

What shall *I* do to be for ever known,
And make thy age to come my own;
I shall like beasts to common people dye,
Unless you write my elegy. *Cowley.*

Hence, and make room for me. *Cowley.*
When chance of business parts us two,
What do our souls, *I* wonder do? *Cowley.*

Thus, having pass'd the night in fruitless pain,
I to my longing friends return again. *Dryden.*

Of night impatient we demand the day,
The day arrives, and for the night we pray. *Blackmore.*

2. *Me* is in the following passage written for *I*.

There is but one man whom she can have,
and that is *me*. *Clarissa.*

3. *I* is more than once in *Shakspere* written for *ay*, or *yes*.

Hath Romeo slain himself? Say thou but *I*,
And that bare vowel, *I*, shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice. *Shak.*

Did your letters pierce the queen?
—*I*, sir; she took 'em and read 'em in my presence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakspere.*

- To *JABBER*. *a. n.* [*gabberen*, Dutch.]

To talk idly; to prate without thinking; to chatter.

We scorn, for want of talk, to *jabber*
Of parties. *Swift.*

- JA'BBERER*. *n. f.* [from *jabber*.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

Out came the Babylonian labourers
At all their dialects of *jabberers*. *Hudibras.*

- JA'CENT*. *adj.* [*jacens*, Lat.] Lying at length.

So laid, they are more apt in swagging down
to pierce than in the *ja-cent* posture. *Watson.*

- JA'CINTH*. *n. f.* [for *hyacinth*, Jerusalem for *Hierusalem*.]

1. The same with *hyacinth*.

2. A gem of a deep reddish yellow, approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amber. *Woodward.*

- JACK*. *n. f.* [probably by mistake from *Jaques*, which in French is *James*.]

1. The diminutive of *John*. Used as a general term of contempt for saucy or paltry fellows.

I am in estimation:
You will perceive that a *Jack* gardant cannot
Office me from my son Coriolanus. *Shakspere.*

I have in my mind
A thousand raw tricks of these bragging *Jacks*,
Which *I* will practise. *Shakspere.*

Every *Jack* slave has his belly-full of fighting,
and *I* must go up and down like a cock that
nobody can match. *Shakspere.*

2. The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy: as, an instrument to pull off boots.

Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of *jack* given them, were kept to turn the spit, or to pull off their masters boots; but when instruments were invented for both those services, they were both called *jacks*. *Watts' Logick.*

3. An engine which turns the spit.

The excellencies of a good *jack* are, that the *jack* frame be forged and filed square; that the wheels be perpendicularly and strongly fixed on the squares of the spindles; that the teeth be evenly cut, and well smoothed; and that the teeth of the worm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the worm. *Maxon.*

The ordinary *jacks*, used for roasting of meat, commonly consist but of three wheels. *Witkin.*
A cookmaid, by the fall of a *jack* weight upon her head, was beaten down. *Wifeman.*

Some strain in rhyme; the muses on their racks
Scream, like the winding of ten thousand *jacks*. *Pope.*

4. A young pike.

No fish will thrive in a pond where roach or gudgeons are, except *jacks*. *Mortimer.*

5. [*jacque*, Fr.] A coat of mail.

The residue were on foot, well furnished with *jack* and skull, pike, dagger, bucklers made of board, and slicing swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

6. A cup of waxed leather.

Dead wine, that stinks of the borrachio, sup
From a foul *jack*, or greasy maple cup. *Dryden.*

7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.

'Tis as if one should say, that a bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain howling-green, will run necessarily in a direct motion; but if it be made with a byass, that may decline it a little from a straight line, it may acquire a liberty of will, and so run spontaneously to the *jack*. *Bentley.*

8. A part of the musical instrument called a virginal.

In a virginal, as soon as ever the *jack* falleth, and toucheth the string, the sound ceaseth. *Bacon.*

9. The male of animals.

A *jack* ass, for a *halibon*, was bought for three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shillings and four-pence. *Arbutnot*

10. A support to saw wood on. *Ainsw.*

11. The colours or ensign of a ship. *Ainsw.*

12. A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing, as in the following phrase.

Jack of all trades, shew and sound;
An inverse buffe, an exchange under ground. *Cleaveland.*

- JACK Boots*. *n. f.* [from *jack*, a coat of mail.] Boots which serve as armour to the legs.

A man on horseback, in his breeches and *jack boots*, dressed up in a comode and a night-rail. *Spitator.*

- JACK by the hedge*. *n. f.* [*erysimum*.] An herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other fallads are, and much used in broth. *Mortimer.*

- JACK Pudding*. *n. f.* [*jack* and *pudding*.] A zany; a merry Andrew.

Every *jack pudding* will be ridiculing palpable weaknesses which they ought to cover. *L'Estr.*
A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the dish they like best: in French *jean potage*, and in English *jack pudding*. *Guardian.*

Jack pudding, in his party-coloured jacket,
Tosses the glove, and jolts at every pocket. *Gay.*

- JACK with a Lantern*. An *ignis fatuus*.

- JACKAL*. *n. f.* [*chacal*, Fr.] A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.

The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking chafe-guus through our flerns they send: *Shakspere.*

Close by their fireships, like *accas* appear,
Who on their lions for the prey attend. *Dryden.*
The mighty lion, before whom flood the little *jackals*, the faithful spy of the king of beasts. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

- JACKALENT*. *n. f.* [*Jack in Lent*, a poor starved fellow.] A simple sheepish fellow.

You little *jackalent*, have you been true to us?

—Ay, I'll be sworn. *Shakspere.*

- JA'KANAPES*. *n. f.* [*jack* and *ape*.]

1. Monkey; an ape.

2. A coxcomb; an impertinent.

Which is he?

That *jackanapes* with scuffs. *Shakspere.*
People wonder'd how such a young upstart *jackanapes* should grow so pert and saucy, and take so much upon him. *Arbutnot.*

- JACKDA'W*. *n. f.* [*jack* and *daw*.] A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice.

To impose on a child to get by heart a long scroll of phrases, without any ideas, is a practice fitter for a *jackdaw* than for any thing that wears the shape of man. *Watts.*

- JA'CKET*. *n. f.* [*jacquet*, Fr.]

1. A short coat; a close waistcoat.

In a blue *jaquet*, with a cross of red. *Habb. T.*
And hens, and dogs, and hogs are feeding by;
And here a tailor's *jaquet* hangs to dry. *Pope.*

2. To beat one's *JACKET*, is to beat the man.

She fell upon the *jaquet* of the parson, who stood gaping at her. *L'Estrange.*

- JA'COB's Ladder*. *n. f.* [*polemonium*.] The same with Greek *valerian*.

- JA'COB's Staff*. *n. f.*

1. A pilgrim's staff.

2. Staff concealing a dagger.

3. A cross-staff; a kind of astrolabe.

- JA'COBINE*. *n. f.* A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainsworth.*

- JACTITA'TION*. *n. f.* [*jactilo*, Lat.]

1. Tossing motion; restlessness; heaving.

If the patient be surprised with *jactitation*, or great oppression about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey.*

2. A term in the canon law for a false pretension to marriage.

- JACULATION*. *n. f.* [*jaculatio*, *jaculor*, Lat.] The act of throwing missile weapons.

So hills amid' the air, encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire. *Milton.*

- JADE*. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *gaad*, a goad or spur.]

1. A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag.

Alas, what wights are these that load my heart!

I am as dull as winter-starved sheep,
Tid'd as a *jade* in overladen cart. *Sidney.*

When they should endure the bloody spur,
They fall their crest, and, like deceitful *jades*,
Sink in the trial. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
With torch-lances in their hand; and their poor *jades*

Lob down their heads, dropping the head and hips. *Shakspere.*

So have *I* seen with armed heel,
A wight bestride a commonweal,
While still the more he kick'd and spur'd'd,
The less the fallen *jade* has stir'd. *Hudibras.*

The plain nag came upon the trial to prove
those to be *jades* that made sport with him. *L'Estrange.*

False steps but help them to renew their race.
As, after stumbling, *jades* will mend their pace. *Pope.*

2. A forry woman. A word of contempt noting sometimes age, but generally vice.

Shall these, these old *jades*, pass the flower
Of youth, that you have, pass you. *Chapman.*
But the, the cunning'st *jade* alive,
Says, 'tis the ready way to thrive. *Stepney.*
Get in, huffy: now will I personate this young
jade, and discover the intrigue. *Southern.*
In diamonds, pearls, and rich brocades,
She shines the first of batter'd *jades*,
And flutters in her pride. *Suiff.*

3. A young woman: in irony and slight contempt.

You see now and then some handsome young
jades among them: the sluts have very often
white teeth and black eyes. *Addison.*

- JADE. *n. f.* A species of stone.

The *jade* is a species of the jasper, and of
extreme hardness. Its colour is composed of a
pale bluish grey, or ash-colour, and a pale
green, not uniform. It appears dull and coarse
on the surface, but it takes a very elegant po-
lish. It is used by the Turks for handles of sa-
bres. *Hill.*

- To JADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary: applied originally to horses.

With his banners, and his well-paid ranks,
The ne'er-yet-beaten horse of Parthia
We've *jaded* out o' th' field. *Shakespeare.*
It is good in discourse to vary and intermingle
speech of the present occasion with arguments;
for it is a dull thing to tire and *jade* any thing
too far. *Bacon.*

If fleet dragon's progeny at last
Proves *jaded*, and in frequent matches cast
No favour for the stallion we retain,
And no respect for the degenerate strain. *Dryden.*
The mind once *jaded*, by an attempt above its
power, is very hardly brought to exert its force
again. *Lacke.*

There are seasons when the brain is overtired
or *jaded* with study or thinking; and upon some
other accounts animal nature may be languid or
cloudy, and unfit to assist the spirit in meditation.
Watts.

2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade; to harass, as a horse that is ridden too hard.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus *jaded* by a piece of scarlet,
Farewell nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

3. To employ in vile offices.

The honourable blood
Must not be shed by such a *jaded* groom. *Shakspeare.*

4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination
jade me: for every reason excites to this. *Shakspeare.*

- To JADE. *v. a.* To lose spirit; to sink.

Many offer at the effects of friendship, but
they do not last: they are promising in the be-
ginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the
prosecution. *South.*

- JADISH. *adj.* [from *jade*.]

1. Vitious; bad, as a horse.

That hors'd us on their backs, to show us
A *jadish* trick at last, and throw us. *Hutchins.*
When once the people get the *jadish* trick
Of throwing off their king, no ruler's safe.
Southern.

2. Unchaste; incontinent.

'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for
if the humour takes her to be *jadish*, not all the
locks and spies in nature can keep her honest.
L'Estrange.

- To JAGG. *v. a.* [gagaw, splits or holes, Welsh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

Some leaves are round, some long, some
square, and many jagged on the sides. *Bacon.*

The jagging of pinks and gillflowers is like
the inequality of oak leaves; but they never have
any small plain parts. *Bacon.*

The banks of that sea must be jagged and torn
by the impetuous assaults, or the silent under-
minings of waves; violent rains must wash down
earth from the tops of mountains. *Bentley.*

An alder-tree is one among the lesser trees,
whose younger branches are soft, and whose leaves
are jagged. *Watts.*

- JAGG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation.

The figure of the leaves is divided into so
many jaggs or scallops, and curiously indented
round the edges. *Ray.*

Take off all the staring straws, twigs, and
jaggs in the hive, and make them as smooth as
possible. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

- JAGGY. *adj.* [from jagg.] Uneven; denticulated.

His tower's crest was glorious to behold;
His shoulders and his sides were scal'd with gold:
Three tongues he brandish'd when he charg'd
his foes;

His teeth stood jaggy in three dreadful rows
Addison.

Amid' those angles, infinitely strain'd,
They joyful leave their jaggy tails behind.
Thomson.

- JAGGEDNESS. *n. f.* [from jagged.] The state of being denticulated; unevenness.

First draw rudely your leaves, making them
plain, before you give them their veins or jag-
gedness. *Peachum on Drawing.*

- JAIL. *n. f.* [geol, Fr.] A gaol; a prison; a place where criminals are confined. See GAOL. It is written either way; but commonly by latter writers jail.

Away with the dotard, to the jail with him.
Shakspeare.

A dependant upon him paid six thousand
pounds ready money, which, poor man, he lived
to repent in a jail. *Clarendon.*

He sigh'd and turn'd his eyes, because he
knew

'Twas but a larger jail he had in view. *Dryden.*
One jail did all their criminals restrain,
Which now the walls of Rome can scarce contain.
Dryden.

- JAILBIRD. *n. f.* [jail and bird.] One who has been in a jail.

- JAILER. *n. f.* [from jail.] A gaoler; the keeper of a prison.

Seeking many means to speak with her, and
ever kept from it, as well because she shunn'd
it, seeing and disdain'd his mind, as because of
her jealous jailers. *Sidney.*

This is as a jailer, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakspeare.*

His pow'r to hollow caverns is confin'd;
There let him reign, the jailer of the wind;
With hoarse commands his breathing subjects
call,

And boast and bluster in his empty hall. *Dryd.*

Palamon, the prisoner knight,
Restless for woe, arose before the light;
And, with his jailer's leave, desired to breathe
An air more welcome than the damp beneath
Dryden.

- JAKES. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.] A house of office.

I will tread this inhospitable villain into mortar,
and daub the walls of jakes with him. *Shakspeare.*
Their stink'd advance takes

In excrements, and hides the very jakes. *Dryden.*
Some have fish'd the very jakes for papers
left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

- JALAP. *n. f.* [jalap, French; jalapium, low Latin.] A medicinal drug.

Jalap is a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled
surface, and generally cut into slices, heavy and
hard to break; of a faintish smell, and of an
acid and nauseous taste. It had its name *Jala-*
pium, or *jalapa*, from Xalapa, a town in New
Spain, in the neighbourhood of which it was

discovered; though it is now principally brought
from the Maderas. It is an excellent purgative
where ferous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill.*

- JAM. *n. f.* [I know not whence derived.] A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

- JAMB. *n. f.* [jambe, French, a leg.] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

No timber is to be laid within twelve inches of
the forehead of the chimney *jamb*. *Mason.*

- JAMBICK. *n. f.* [jambique, French; jambicus, Latin.] Verses composed of iam-
bick feet, or a short and long syllable al-
ternately: used originally in satire,
therefore taken for satire.

In thy felonious heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy high pen, and sits:
Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen *jambicks*, but mild anagram. *Lyden.*

- To JANGLE. *v. a.* [jangler, French. Skin-
ner.] To alternate; to quarrel; to bicker in words. A low word.

Good wits will be *jangling*; but, gentles agree,
This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his look-men. *Shakspeare.*

So far am I glad it did so fort,
And this their *jangling* I esteem a sport. *Shakspeare.*

There is no error which hath not some ap-
pearance of probability resembling truth, which
when men, who study to be singular, find out,
straining reason, they then publish to the world
matter of contention and *jangling*. *Railign.*

- To JANGLE. *v. a.* To make to sound untunably.

Now see that noble and that sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells *jangled* out of tune, and harsh.

'Ere Gothick forms were known in Greece,
And in our verse 'ere monkish times

Had *jangled* their fantastick chimæres. *Præ.*

- JANGLER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.

- JANIZARY. *n. f.* [a Turkish word.] One of the guards of the Turkish king.

His grand vizier, presuming to invest
The chief imperial city of the west,
With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise;
The standards lost, and *janizaries* slain,
Render the hopes he gave his master vain.
Waller.

- JANNOCK. *n. f.* [probably a corruption of bannock.] Oat-bread. A northern word.

- JASTY. *adj.* [corrupted from gentil, Fr.] Showy; fluttering.

This sort of woman is *jasty* flatter: she
hangs on her clutches, plays her head, and varies
her posture. *SpeBart.*

- JANUARY. *n. f.* [Januarius, Latin.] The first month of the year, from Janus, to whom it was among the Romans consecrated.

January is clad in white, the colour of the
earth at this time, blowing his nails. This
month had the name from Janus, painted with
two faces, signifying Providence. *Peachum.*

- JAPAN. *n. f.* [from Japan in Asia, where figured work was originally done.] Work varnished and raised in gold and colours. It is commonly used with another substantive, and therefore may be considered as an adjective.

The poor girl had broken a large *japan* glass,
of great value, with a stroke of her brush. *Swift.*

- To JAPAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To varnish, and embellish with gold and raised figures.

For not the deck with silver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor standish well-japan'd avails

The writing of good sense.

Swift.

4. To black and gloss shoes. A low phrase.

The god of fire

Among these gen'rous presents joins his part,
And aids with foot the new japanning art.

Gay.

JAPANNER. *n. f.* [from *japan*.]

1. One skilled in japan work.

2. A shoeblacker. So called because he makes the shoes shine.

The poor have the same itch;

They change their weekly barber, weekly news,
Prefer a new japanner to their shoes.

Pope.

To JAR. *v. n.* [from *eo* *jarre*, anger, Saxon; or *guerre*, war, French; or *garren*, old Teutonic, to clamour.]

1. To strike together with a kind of short rattle.

The rings of iron, that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung.

Dryd.

My knees tremble with the jarring blow.

Gay.

2. To strike or sound untunably and irregularly.

O, you kind gods!

Cure this great breach in his abused nature:
Th' untun'd and jarring tenets, O, wind up,
Of this child-changed father!

Shakspeare.

I perceive you delight not in music.
—Not a whit, when it jars so.

Shakspeare.

A string may jar in the best master's hand,
And the most skilful archer miss his aim.

Rafcom.

He keeps his temper'd mind, serene and pure,
And every passion aptly harmoniz'd

Amid a jarring world.

Thomson's Summer.

3. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent.

At last, though long, our jarring notes agree.

Shakspeare.

For orders and degrees

Jar not with liberty, but well consist.

Milton.

Venulus concluded his report:

A jarring murmur fill'd the fashious court:
As when a torrent rolls with rapid race,
The flood, constrain'd within a scanty space,
Roars hurribile.

Dryden's Æneid.

4. To quarrel; to dispute.

When those renowned noble peers of Greece,
Through stubborn pride, among themselves did jar,

Spenser.

Forgetful of the famous golden fleece,
Then Ophesus with his nap the strife did har.

Spenser.

They must be sometimes ignorant of the means
conducting to those ends, in which alone they can
jar and oppose each other.

Dryden

JAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of rattling vibration of sound.

In *r*, the tongue is held flabby at its whole
length, by the force of the muscles; so as when
the impulse of breath strikes upon the end of the
tongue, where it finds passage, it shakes and agi-
tates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is
affected with a trembling jar.

Holder.

2. Clash of interests or opinions; discord; debate.

He maketh war, he maketh peace again,
And yet his peace is but continual jar:

Spenser.

O miserable men, that to him subject are!

Fairy Queen

Nathless, my brother, since we parted are
Unto this point, we will appease our jar.

Hubbard's Tale.

Force would be right; or rather, right and
wrong,

Between whole endles jar justice presides,

Would lose their names, and so would justice too.

Shakspeare.

3. A state in which a door unfastened may strike the post; half opened.

The chaffering with dissenters, and dodging
about this or that ceremony, is but like open-

ing a few wickets, and leaving them a jar, by
which no more than one can get in at a time.

Swift.

4. [giarro, Italian.] An earthen vessel.

About the upper part of the jar there appeared
a good number of bubbles.

Boyle.

He mead for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the jars.

Dryden.

Warriors welter on the ground,
Whilst empty jars the dire defeat resound.

Garth.

JARDES. *n. f.* [French.] Hard cal-
lous tumours in horses, a little below the
bending of the ham on the outside.

This distemper in time will make the
horse halt, and grow so painful as to
cause him to pine away, and become
light-bellied. It is most common to
managed horses, that have been kept
too much upon their haunches.

Farrier's Dict.

JA'RGON. *n. f.* [jargon, Fr. *gericongo*,
Spanish.] Unintelligible talk; gabble;
gibberish.

Nothing is clearer than mathematical demon-
stration; yet let one, who is altogether ignorant
in mathematicks, hear it, and he will hold it
to be plain reason or jargon.

Bramhall.

From this last sort again what knowledge flows?
Just as much, perhaps, as flows
That all his predecessor's rules
Were empty cant, all jargon of the schools.

Prior.

During the usurpation an infusion of enthusi-
astick jargon prevailed in every writing.

Swift.

JA'RGONELLE. *n. f.* A species of pear.

See PEAR.

JA'SHAWK. *n. f.* [probably *ias* or *eyas*
hawk.] A young hawk.

Linseworth.

JA'SMINE. *n. f.* [*gelsimum*; *jessmin*, Fr.]
It is often pronounced *jessamine*. A
creeping shrub with a fragrant flower.

Thou, like the harmless bee, may'st freely
range;

From *jessmine* grove to grove may'st wander.

Thomson.

JA'SMINE Persian. *n. f.* A plant. A spe-
cies of lilach.

JA'SPER. *n. f.* [*jasp*, French; *jaspis*, Lat.]
A hard stone of a bright beautiful green
colour, sometimes clouded with white,
found in masses of various sizes and shapes.
It is capable of a very elegant polish,
and is found in many parts of the East
Indies, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary,
and China.

Hill.

The basis of *jasper* is usually of a greenish hue,
and spotted with red, yellow, and white.

Woodward's Met. Ess.

The most valuable pillars about Rome are
four columns of oriental *jasper* in St. Paulina's
chapel, and one of transparent oriental *jasper* in
the vatican library.

Addison on Italy.

IATROPTICK. *adj.* [*iatroptique*, Fr.
iatrik and *optika*.] That cures by anoint-
ing.

To JA'VEL, or *jable*. *v. a.* To be mire; to
soil over with dirt through unnecessary
travelling and travelling. This word is
still retained in Scotland and the nor-
thern counties.

JA'VEL. *n. f.* [perhaps from the verb.]
A wandering or dirty fellow.

When as time, flying with wings swift,
Expired had the term that those two *javels*
Should tender up a reckoning of their travels.

Hubbard's Tale.

Sir Thomas More, preparing himself for exe-
cution, put on his best apparel, which the execu-
tenant compelled him to put off again, saying,

That he who should have them was but a *javel*.
What, says Sir Thomas, shall I account him a
javel, who shall this day do me so great a bene-
fit?

More's Life of Sir Thomas More.

JA'VELIN. *n. f.* [*javeline*, French.] A
spear or half pike, which anciently was
used either by foot or horse. It had an
iron head pointed.

Others, from the wall, defend
With dart and javelin, stones and sulph'rous fire;
On each hand slaughter and gigantic deeds.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

She shakes her myrtle javelin, and, behind,
Her Lycian quiver dances in the wind.

Dryden.

Flies the javelin swifter to its mark,
Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm.

Addison.

JAUNDICE. *n. f.* [*jaunisse*, *jaune*, yel-
low, French.] A distemper from ob-
structions of the glands of the liver,
which prevents the gall being duly sepa-
rated by them from the blood; and some-
times, especially in hard drinkers, they
are so indurated as never after to be
opened, and straiten the motion of the
blood so much through that viscous, as to
make it divert with a force great enough
into the gastrick arteries, which go off
from the hepatick; to break through
them, and drain into the stomach; so
that vomiting of blood, in this distem-
per, is a fatal symptom.

Quincy.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm
within,
Sit like his grandfire cut in alabaster?

Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the jaundice
By being peevish?

Shakspeare. Merch. of Venice.

Those were thy thoughts, and thou could'st
judge aright,

Till int'rest made a jaundice in thy sight.

Dryden.

The eyes of a man in the jaundice make yel-
low observations on every thing; and the soul,
tinctured with any passion, diffuses a false colour
over the appearances of things.

Harris.

JAUNDICED. *adj.* [from *jaundice*.] In-
fected with the jaundice.

All seems infected, that the infected spy,
As all looks yellow to the jaundic'd eye.

Pope.

To JAUNT. *v. n.* [*janter*, French.] To
wander here and there; to bustle about.
It is now always used in contempt or le-
vity.

I was not made a horse,
And yet I bear a burthen like an ass;
Spur-gal'd and tir'd by jaunting bolingbroke.

Shakspeare's Richard II.

JAUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Rantle;
flight; excursion. It is commonly used
ludicrously, but solemnly by Milton.

Our Saviour meek, and with untroubled mind,
After his airy jaunt, though hurry'd fore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest.

Milton.

He sends me out on many a jaunt,
Old houses in the night to haunt.

Hubbard.

They parted, and away jolts the cavalier in
quest of his new mistress: his first jaunt is to
court.

L'Estrange.

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once
who can foot it briskest.

Dryden's Spenser.

Thus much of the scheme of my design in
this part have I run over, and led my reader a
long and tedious jaunt, in tracing out these me-
tallick and mineral bodies.

Woodward.

JAUNTINESS. *n. f.* [from *jaunty*, or *jaunty*,
corrupted from *gentil*, French. See
JANTY.] Airiness; flutter; genteel-
ness.

A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely de-
stroyed that jauntyness of air I was once master
of.

Addison's Spectator.

ICH

JAW. n. f. [*joue*, a cheek, French; whence *jawbone*, or *cheekbone*, then *jaw*.]
1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed.

A generation whose teeth are as swords, and their *jaw* teeth as knives, to devour the poor.

Proverbs.

The *jaw* bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are very medicinale.

Walton's Angler.

Piso, who probably speaks Aristotle's meaning, said that the crocodile doth not only move his upper *jaw*, but that his nether *jaw* is immovable.

Grew's Museum.

More formidable hydra stands within,
Whole *jaw*s with iron teeth severely grim.

Dryden's Æneid.

2. The mouth.

My tongue cleaveth to my *jaw*s, and thou hast brought me into the dust of death.

Psalms.

My banded hook shall pierce their slimy *jaw*s.

Shakespeare.

A sneaky foam works o'er my grinding *jaw*s,
And utmost anguish shakes my lab'ring frame.

Rowe.

JAY. n. f. [named from his cry. *Skinner*.]
A bird; *piaglandaria*.

Two sharp winged sheers,

Deck'd with diverse plumes, like painted *jays*,
Were fixed at his back, to cut his any ways.

Fairy Queen.

We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross wat'ry pumpkin—we'll teach him to know turtles from *jays*.

Shakespeare.

What, is the *jay* more precious than the lark,
Because his feathers are more beautiful?

Shaksf.

I am highly delighted to see the *jay* or the thrush hopping about my walks.

Spectator.

Admires the *jay*, the insects gilded wings,
Or hears the hawk, when philomela sings.

Pope.

JAZEL. n. f. A precious stone of an azure or blue colour.

Diſt.

ICE. n. f. [*is*, Saxon; *eyse*, Dutch.]

1. Water or other liquor made solid by cold.

You are no surer, no,

Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or hailstone in the sun.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Thou art all ice, thy kindness freezes.

Shaksf.

If I should ask whether ice and water were two distinct species of things, I doubt not but I should be answered in the affirmative.

Locke.

2. Concreted sugar.

3. To break the ice. To make the first opening to any attempt.

If you break the ice, and do this feat,
Achieve the elder, let the younger free

For our acc'ts, whose hap shall be to have her,
Will not to graceless he to be ingrate.

Shaksf.

Thus have I broken the ice to invention, for the lively representation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and poets.

Poacham.

After he'd a while look'd wife,
At last broke silence and the ice.

Hudibras.

To ICE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.

2. To cover with concreted sugar.

ICEHOUSE. n. f. [*ice* and *house*] A house in which ice is deposited against the warm months.

ICHNEUMON. n. f. [*ichneumon*.] A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY. n. f. A sort of fly.

The generation of the *ichneumonfly* is in the bodies of caterpillars, and other nymphæ of insects.

Dorham's Physico-Theol.

ICHOGRAPHY. n. f. [*ichthos* and *graphos*.] The groundplot.

It will be more intelligible to have a draught of each front in a paper by itself, and also to have a draught of the groundplot or *ichnography* of every story in a paper by itself.

Maxon.

ICY

ICHOR. n. f. [*ichor*.] A thin watery humour like serum.

Quincy.

Milk, drawn from some animals that feed only upon flesh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrify, acquiring first a saline taste, which is a sign of putrefaction, and then it will turn into an *ichor*.

Debushest on Elements.

ICHOROUS. adj. [from *ichor*.] Serous; fanious; thin; undigested.

The lung-growth is imputed to a superficial fanious or *ichorous* exulceration.

Hartley.

The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and *ichorous*, corrodes the vessels.

Arbuth.

ICHTHYOLOGY. n. f. [*ichthyologie*, French; *ichthologia*, from *ichthos* and *logos*.] The doctrine of the nature of fishes.

Some there are, as camels and sheep, which carry no name in *ichthyology*.

Brown.

ICHTHYOPHAGY. n. f. [*ichthos* and *phagos*.] Diet of fish; the practice of eating fish.

ICEBERG. n. f. [from *ice*.] A shoot of ice commonly hanging down from the upper part.

If distilled vinegar or aqua-fortis be poured into the powder of loadstone, the subliming powder, dried, retains some magneſtical virtue; but if the menstruum be evaporated to a consistence, and afterwards doth shoot into *icebergs*, or crystals, the loadstone hath no power upon them.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

From locks uncomb'd, and from the frozen beard,

Long *icebergs* depend, and cracking sounds are heard.

Dryden.

The common droptone consists principally of spar, and is frequently found in form of an *iceberg*, hanging down from the tops and sides of grottos.

Woodward's Natural History.

ICEINESS. n. f. [from *icy*.] The state of generating ice.

ICON. n. f. [*ikon*.] A picture or representation.

Boyardus, in his tract of divination, hath set forth the *icons* of these ten, yet added two others.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Some of our own nation, and many Netherlanders, whose names and *icons* are published, have deserved good commendation.

Hakewell.

ICONOCLAST. n. f. [*iconoclaste*, French; *ikonoklastes*.] A breaker of images.

ICONOLOGY. n. f. [*iconologie*, French; *ikon and logos*.] The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTERIC. n. f. [*icterique*, French; *icterus*, Latin.]

1. Afflicted with the jaundice.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting, and the *icterical* have a great sourness, and gripes with windiness.

Flyer.

2. Good against the jaundice.

ICY. adj. [from *ice*.]

1. Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice; cold; frosty.

But my poor heart first set free,
Bound in those *icy* chains by thee.

Shakespeare.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as, the *icy* pang,
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind.

Shakespeare.

He relates the excessive coldness of the water they met with in summer in that *icy* region, where they were forced to winter.

Keyle.

Bear Britain's thunder, and her cross display
To the bright regions of the rising day;
Tempt *icy* seas, where scarce the waters roll,
Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole.

Pope.

2. Cold; free from passion.

Thou would'st have never learn'd
The *icy* precepts of respect.

Shakespeare.

3. Frigid; backward.

IDE

If thou do'st find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;
If he be laden, *ide*, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

I'D. Contracted for I would.

IDEA. n. f. [*idée*, French; *idea*.] Mental image.

Whatever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call *idea*.

Locke.

The form under which these things appear to the mind, or the result of our apprehension, is called an *idea*.

Watts.

Happy you that may to the faint, your only *idea*,

Although simply attir'd, your manly affection utter.

Sidney.

Our Saviour himself, being to set down the pointed *idea* of that which we are to pray and wish for on earth, did not teach to pray or wish for more than only that here it might be with us, as with them it is in heaven.

Hooker.

Her sweet *idea* wander'd through his thoughts.

Fairfax.

I did infer your lineaments,
Being the right *idea* of your father,
Both in your form and nobleness of mind.

Shaksf.

How good, how fair,
Answering his great *idea*!

Milton's Par. Lost.

If Chaucer by the best *idea* wrought,
The fairest nymph before his eyes he set.

Dryden.

IDEAL. adj. [from *idea*.] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the senses.

There is a two-fold knowledge of material things; one real, when the thing, and real impression of things on our senses, is perceived; the other *ideal*, when the image or *idea* of a thing absent in itself, is represented to and considered on the imagination.

Chrysos.

IDEALLY. adv. [from *ideal*.] Intellectually; mentally.

A transmission is made materially from some parts, and *ideally* from every one.

Brown.

IDENICAL. } adj. [*identique*, French.]

IDENTICK. } The same; implying the same thing; comprising the same idea.

The beard's th' *identick* beard you knew,
The same numerically true.

Hudibras.

There majus is *identical* with magis.

Hale.

Those ridiculous *identical* propositions, that faith is faith, and rule is a rule, are first principles in this controversy of the rule of faith, without which nothing can be solidly concluded either about rule or faith.

Tiltsen's Sermons.

If this pre-existent eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, as we clearly and distinctly perceive that it is not, then it remains, that some being, though infinitely above our finite comprehensions, must have had an *identical*, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God.

Bentley's Sermons.

IDENTITY. n. f. [*identité*, French; *identitas*, school Latin.] Sameness; not diversity.

There is a fallacy of equivocation from a society in name, inferring an *identity* in nature: by this fallacy was he deceived that drank aqua-fortis for strong water.

Brown.

Certainly those actions must needs be regular, where there is an *identity* between the rule and the faculty.

Scut's Sermons.

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with self-existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of *identity* and diversity.

Locke.

By cutting off the sense at the end of every first line, which must always rhyme to the next following, is produced too frequent an *identity* in sound, and brings every couplet to the point of an epigram.

Prior.

IDES. n. f. [*ides*, French; *idus*, Latin.]

A term anciently used among the Romans, and still retained in the Romish calendar. It is the 13th day of each

IDL

month, except in the months of March, May, July, and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in the others four days.

A footsayer bids you beware the *Ides* of March. *Shakespeare.*

IDIOCRASY. *n. f.* [*idiocrasy*, French; *ἰδιοκράσις* and *ἰδιότης*.] Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRATIC. *adj.* [from *idiocrasy*.] Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCY. *n. f.* [*idiocy*.] Want of understanding.

I stand not upon their *idioty* in thinking that horses did eat their bits. *Bacon.*

IDIOM. *n. f.* [*idiome*, French; *ἰδιωμα*.] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular cast of a tongue; a phrase; phraseology.

He did romanize our tongue, leaving the words translated as much Latin as he found them; wherein he followed their language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryden.*

Some that with care true eloquence shall teach, And to just *idioms* fix our doubtful speech. *Prior.*

IDIOMATICAL. *adj.* [from *idiom*.] Peculiar to a tongue; phraseological.

Since phrases used in conversation contract meanness by passing through the mouths of the vulgar, a poet should guard himself against *idiomatick* ways of speaking. *Spektator.*

IDIOPATHY. *n. f.* [*idiopathie*, French; *ἰδιοπάθεια* and *ἰδιότης*.] A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy.*

IDIOSYNCRASY. *n. f.* [*idiosynacrasie*, Fr. *ἰδιοσυγκράσις*, *συγ*, and *ἰδιότης*.] A peculiar temper or disposition of body not common to another. *Quincy.*

Whether quails, from any *idiosyncrasy* or peculiarity of constitution, do innocuously feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medicinally use the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The understanding also hath its *idiosyncrasy*, as well as other faculties. *Glanville, Scipio.*

IDIOT. *n. f.* [*idiote*, Fr. *idiota*, Latin; *ἰδιώτης*.] A fool; a natural; a changeling; one without the powers of reason.

Life is a tale, Told by an *idiot* full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

What else doth he herein, than by a kind of circumlocution tell his humble suppliants that he holds them *idiots*, or base wretches, not able to get relief? *Raleigh's Essays.*

By *idiot* boys and *idiots* wifely'd, Who me and my calamities deride. *Sanctus.*

Many *idiots* will believe that they see what they only hear. *Dennis.*

IDIOTISM. *n. f.* [*idiotisme*, French; *ἰδιωτισμός*.] Peculiarity of expression; mode of expression peculiar to a language.

Scholars sometimes in common speech, or writing, in their native language, give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented. *Rale.*

3. Folly; natural imbecility of mind.

IDLE. *adj.* [*ȳdel*, Saxon.]

1. Lazy; averie from labour.

For shame! so much to do, and yet *idle*. *Bull.*

2. Not engaged; affording leisure.

For often have you writ to her; and she in modesty,

Or else for want of *idle* time, could not again reply. *Shakespeare.*

3. Unactive; not employed.

Vol. I.

IDL

No war or battle's sound Was heard the world around, The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung. *Milton.*

Children generally hate to be *idle*; all the care then is, that their busy humour should be constantly employed in something of use to them. *Locke.*

Supposing, among a multitude embarked in the same vessel, there are several that in a tempest will rather perish than work; would it not be madness in the rest to stand *idle*, and rather chuse to sink than do more than comes to their share? *Addison.*

4. Useless; vain; ineffectual.

They astonish'd, all resistance lost, All courage; down their *idle* weapons dropp'd. *Milton.*

And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted love, Held *idle* thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Where was then The power that guards the sacred lives of kings? Why slept the lightning and the thunderbolts, Or bent their *idle* rage on fields and trees, When vengeance call'd 'em here? *Dryden.*

5. Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good.

Of antres vast, and deserts *idle*, It was my bent to speak. *Shaksp. Othello.*

The murmuring surge, That on th' unnumber'd *idle* pebbles chafes, Cannot be heard to high. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

He was met even now, Crown'd with rank sumiter and furrow weeds, Darnel, and all the *idle* weeds that grow In our sustaining corn. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

6. Trifling; of no importance: as, an *idle* story.

Suffice it then, thou money god, quoth he, That all thine *idle* offers I refuse; All that I need I have: what needeth me To covet more than I have cause to use? *Fairy Queen.*

This answer is both *idle* in regard of us, and repugnant to themselves. *Hooker.*

They are not, in our estimation, *idle* reproofs when the authors of needless innovations are opposed with such negatives, as that of Leo: how are these new devices brought in, which our fathers never knew? *Hooker.*

His friend smil'd scornful, and with proud contempt, Rejects as *idle* what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*

An *idle* reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before. *Swift.*

He wishes to recal the precious hours he has spent in trifles, and loitered away in *idle* unprofitable diversions. *Rogers.*

To **IDLE.** *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To lose time in laziness and inactivity.

Yet free from this poetick madness, Next page he says, in sober sadness, That she, and all her fellow-gods, Sit *idling* in their high abodes. *Prior.*

IDLEHEADED. *adj.* [*idle* and *head*.]

1. Foolish; unreasonable.

These *idleheaded* seekers resort thither. *Carew.*

2. Delirious; insatuated.

Upon this loss the fell *idleheaded*, and to this very day stands near the place still. *L'Estrange.*

IDLENESS. *n. f.* [from *idle*.]

1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour.

Not is excess the only thing by which sin breaks men in their health, and the comfortable enjoyment of themselves; but many are also brought to a very ill and languishing habit of body by mere *idleness*; and *idleness* is both itself a great sin, and the cause of many more. *South.*

2. Absence of employment.

All which yet could not make us accuse her, though it made us pine away for spite, to lose any of our time in so troublesome an *idleness*. *Sidney.*

IDO

He, fearing *idleness*, the nurse of ill, In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill. *Dryden.*

Nature being liberal to all without labour, necessity imposing no industry or travel, *idleness* bringeth forth no other fruits than vain thoughts and licentious pleasures. *Raleigh.*

3. Omission of business.

Tenthousand harms, more than the ill I know, My *idleness* hath given. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

4. Unimportance; trivialness.

To the English court assemble now, From ev'ry region, apex of *idleness*. *Shakespeare.*

5. Inefficacy; uselessness.

6. Barrenness; worthlessness.

7. Unreasonableness; want of judgment; foolishness; madness.

There is no heat of affection, but is joined with some *idleness* of brain. *Bacon.*

IDLER. *n. f.* [from *idle*.] A lazy person; a sluggard.

Many of these poor fishermen and *idlers*, that are commonly presented to his majesty's ships, are so ignorant in sea-service, as that they know not the name of a rope. *Raleigh.*

Thou sluggish *idler*, dilatory slave! *Irene.*

IDLY. *adv.* [from *idle*.]

1. Lazily; without employment.

I will slay myself, For living *idly* here in pomp and ease. *Shaksp.*

2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner.

And modern *Agil*, whose capricious thought Is yet with stores of wilder notions fraught, Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath, Which play'd so *idly* with the darts of death. *Prior.*

3. Carelessly; without attention.

But shall we take the muse abroad, To drop her *idly* on the road? And leave our subject in the middle, As Butler did his bear and fiddle? *Prior.*

4. Ineffectually; vainly.

Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it, cease to bark any longer *idly* against the truth, the course and passage whereof it is not in them to hinder. *Hooker.*

IDOL. *n. f.* [*idole*, Fr. *ἰδωλον*; *idolum*, Latin.]

1. An image worshipped as God.

They did sacrifice upon the *idol* altar, which was upon the altar of God. *1 Mac.*

A nation from one faithful man to spring, Him on this side Euphrates yet residing, Bred up in *idol* worship. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The apostle is there arguing against the *idol*-ticks who joined in the *idol* feasts, and whom he therefore accuses of participating of the *idol* god. *Atterbury.*

2. A counterfeit.

Woe to the *idle* shepherd that leaveth the flock, *Zechariah.*

3. An image.

Never did art so well with nature strive, Nor ever *idol* seem'd so much alive; So like the man, so golden to the sight; So base within, so counterfeit and light. *Dryden.*

4. A representation. Not in use.

Men beholding so great excellence, And rare perfection in mortality, Do her adore with sacred reverence, As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence. *Fairy Queen.*

5. One loved or honoured to adoration.

He's honoured and lov'd by all; The soldier's god, and people's *idol*. *Denham.*

IDOLATER. *n. f.* [*idolatre*, French; *idolatra*, Lat.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for God that which is not God.

The state of *idolaters* is two ways miserable: first, in that which they worship they find no succour; and secondly, at his hands, whom they

J E A

ought to serve, there is no other thing to be looked for but the effects of most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confusion.

Hooker.

An astrologer may be no christian; he may be an idolater or a pagan; but I would hardly think astrology to be compatible with rank atheism.

Bentley's Sermons.

TO IDO'LATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *idolater*.]

To worship idols. *Ainsworth.*

IDO'LATROUS. *adj.* [from *idolater*.] Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry, or the worship of false gods.

Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the apostles, and martyrs of the church, be drawn to an idolatrous use, or be set up in churches to be worshipped. *Preachin or Drawing.*

IDO'LATROUSLY. *adv.* [from *idolatrous*.]

In an idolatrous manner.

Not therefore whatsoever idolaters have either thought or done; but let whatsoever they have either thought or done idolatrously, be so far forth abhorred. *Hooker.*

IDO'LATRY. *n. f.* [*idolatrie*, French; *idololatria*, Latin.] The worship of images; the worship of any thing as God which is not God.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd, and ador'd;

And, were there sense in his idolatry,
My substance should be stutted in thy head.

Shakespeare.

Idolatry is not only an accounting or worshipping that for God which is not God, but it is also a worshipping the true God in a way unsuitable to his nature; and particularly by the mediation of images and corporeal resemblances. *South.*

The kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worship of the true God. *Addison.*

IDO'LIST. *n. f.* [from *idol*.] A worshipper of images. A poetical word.

I to God have brought
Dis honour, obloquy, and op'd the mouths
Of idollists and atheist. *Milton.*

TO IDO'LIZE. *v. a.* [from *idol*.] To love or reverence to adoration.

Those who are generous, humble, just, and wise,
Who not their gold, nor themselves idolize. *Denham.*

Parties, with the greatest violation of christian unity, denigrate themselves, not from the grand author and finisher of our faith, but from the first breacher of their idolized opinions. *Decay of Piety.*

IDO'NEOUS. *adj.* [*idoneus*, Latin.] Fit; proper; convenient; adequate.

You entangle, and so fix their saline part, by making them corrode some *idoneous* body. *Boyle.*

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void *de jure & facto*, and then it ought to be conferred on an *idoneous* person. *Ayliffe.*

IDYLL. *n. f.* [*idyllion*; *idyllium*, Latin.] A small short poem.

I. E. for *id est*, or, that is.

That which raises the natural interest of money, is the same that raises the rent of land, i. e. its aptness to bring in yearly, to him that manages it, a greater surplus of income above his rent, as a reward to his labour. *Locke.*

JE'ALOUS. *adj.* [*jealous*, French.]

1. Suspicious in love.

To both these sisters have I sworn my love:
Each *jealous* of the other, as the thing
Are of the adder. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Wear your eye thus; not *jealous*, nor secure;
I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of self-bounty, be abus'd; look to't.

Shakespeare's Othello.

J E E

Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the virtuous creature, that hath the *jealous* fool to her husband.

Shakespeare.

A *jealous* empress lies within your arms,

Too haughty to endure neglected charms. *Dryden.*

2. Emulous; full of competition.

I could not, without extreme reluctance, resign the theme of your beauty to another hand: give me leave to acquaint the world that I am *jealous* of this subject. *Dryden.*

3. Zealously cautious against dishonour.

I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts.

1 Kings.

4. Suspiciously vigilant.

I am *jealous* over you with godly jealousy.

2 Cor.

His apprehensions, as his *jealous* nature had much of sagacity in it, or his restless and mutinous humour, transported him. *Clarendon.*

5. Suspiciously careful.

Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and *jealous* of the honour of the English nation; yet his cruelties and parricides weighed down his virtues. *Baron's Henry vi.*

They *jealous* of their secrets, fiercely oppos'd
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protolling fate supreme. *Milton.*

How nicely *jealous* is every one of us of his own repute, and yet how maliciously prodigal of other men's? *Decay of Piety.*

6. Suspiciously fearful.

'Tis doing wrong creates such doubts as these;
Renders us *jealous*, and destroys your peace.

Waller.

While the people are so *jealous* of the clergy's ambition, I do not see any other method left for them to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves acceptable to the laity. *Swift.*

JE'ALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *jealous*.] Suspiciously; emulously; with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

JE'ALOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *jealous*.] The state of being jealous; rivalry; suspicion; suspicious vigilance.

Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hatred and *jealousness* of too many, which thou hast suffered to prevail upon me.

King Charles.

JE'ALOUSY. *n. f.* [*jaalousie*, French; from *jealous*.]

1. Suspicion in love.

But gnawing *jealousy*, out of their sight
Sitting alone, his bitter lips did bite. *Fairy Q.*

How all the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair;
And thudd'ring fear, and green-eyed *jealousy*!
O love, be moderate; allay thine ecstasy. *Shaks.*

Why did you suffer *jealousy*,
Slight thing of Italy,

To taint his noble heart and brain
With needless *jealousy*? *Shaks. Cymbeline.*

Small *jealousies*, 'tis true, inflame desire;
Too great, not fan, but quite blow out the fire. *Dryden.*

2. Suspicious fear.

The obstinacy in Essex in refusing to treat with the king, proceeded only from his *jealousy*, that when the king had got him into his hands he would take revenge upon him. *Clarendon.*

3. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

TO JEER. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To scoff; to flout; to make mock.

The merry world did on a day
With his train hands and mates, agree
To meet together where I lay,
And all in sport to *jeer* at me. *Herbert.*

Abstain from dissolute laughter, petulant uncomely jests, loud talking and *jeering*, which are called indecencies, and incivilities. *Taylor.*

TO JEER. *v. a.* To treat with scoffs.

J E O

My children abroad are driven to disavow me, for fear of being *jeered*. *Howel.*

JEER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mock.

Midas, expos'd to all their *jeers*,
Had lost his art, and kept his ears. *Swift.*

They tip the forehead in a *jeer*,
As who should say—the wants it here;
She may be handsome, young, and rich;
But none will burn her for a witch. *Swift.*

JEERER. *n. f.* [from *jeer*.] A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.

JEERINGLY. *adv.* [from *jeering*.] Scornfully; contemptuously; in mock; in scoff.

He *jeeringly* demandeth, whether the funorous rays are retarded? *Derham.*

JE'GGET. *n. f.* A kind of sausage. *Ainsw.*

JE'JUNE. *adj.* [*jejunus*, Latin.]

1. Wanting; empty; vacant.

Gold is the only substance which hath nothing in it volatile, and yet melteth without much difficulty; the melting sheweth that it is not *jeune*, or scarce in spirit. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry; not saturated.

In gross and turbid streams there might be contained nutriment, and not in *jeune* or limpid water. *Brown.*

3. Dry; unaffecting; deficient in matter.

You may look upon an inquiry made up of mere narratives, as somewhat *jeune*. *Boyle.*

JE'JUNENESS. *n. f.* [from *jeune*.]

1. Penury; poverty.

Causes of fixation are, the even spreading both parts, and the *jejuneness*, or extreme comminution of spirits. *Bacon.*

2. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JE'LLIED. *adj.* [See *GELLY*.] Glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity.

The kids that tips

The *jellied* philtre of her lips. *Clarendon.*

JE'LLY. *n. f.* [*gelatinum*, Latin. See *GELLY*, which is the proper orthography.]

1. Any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity.

They, still'd

Almost to *jelly* with th' effect of fear,
Stand dumb, and speak not to him. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar in the gelly.

The deiert came on, and *jellies* brought. *King.*

That *jelly*'s rich, this malmsey healing;

Pray dip your whiskers. *Pope's Sat. of Horace.*

JENNETING. *n. f.* [corrupted from *juneting*, an apple ripe in June.] A species of apple soon ripe, and of a pleasant taste. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

JENNET. *n. f.* [See *GENNET*.] A Spanish horse.

The Spanish king presents a *jennet*,
To shew his love. *Prior.*

TO JEOPARD. *v. a.* [See *JEOPARDY*.]

To hazard; to put in danger. Obsolete.

He had been accused of Judaism, and did boldly *jeopard* his body and life for the religion of the Jews. *2 Mac.*

JEOPARDOUS. *adj.* [from *jeopardy*.] Hazardous; dangerous.

JEOPARDY. *n. f.* [This word is supposed to be derived from *j'ai perdu*, or *jeu perdu*. *Skinner and Junius*.]

Hazard; danger; peril. Not in use.

And would ye not poor fellowship expel,
Myself would offer you t' accompany,

In this adventure's chanceful *jeopardy*. *Hub. Ta.*

Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn

To ashes ere our blood shall quench that fire:
Look to thyself, thou art in *jeopardy*. *Shakespeare.*

JES

JET

JEW

We may impute to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty, or at least a casualty or *propensity*. *Baron.*

To **JERK**. *v. a.* [*gerneccan*, Saxon.] To strike with a quick smart blow; to lash. It is sometimes written *yerk*.

I lack iniquity
Sometimes to do me service: nine or ten times
I thought to 've *yerk'd* him here under the ribs. *Shakespeare.*

Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse,
Only dulness can produce;
While a little gentle *jerking*
Sets the spirits all a-working. *Swift.*

To **JERK**. *v. n.* To strike up; to accost eagerly. This seems to be the meaning in this place, but is mere cant.

Nor blush, should he some grave acquaintance
meet,

But, proud of being known, will *jerk* and greet. *Dryden.*

JERK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A smart quick lash.

Contemn the silly taunts of fleeing buffoonery;
and the jerks of that wit, that is but a kind of
confident folly. *Gloucester.*

Wit is not the *jerk* or sting of an epigram, nor
the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis;
neither is it so much the mobility of a grave sen-
tence, adicted by Lucan, but more sparingly
used by Virgil. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that
shocks or starts.

Weil run Tawney, the abbot's chuff;
His jade gave him a *jerk*,
As he would have his rider hurl
His hood after the kirk. *Ben Jonson.*

Lobsters use their tails as fins, wherewith they
commonly swim backwards by jerks, or springs,
reaching ten yards at once. *Grew.*

JERKIN. *n. f.* [*cypselkin*, Saxon.] A
jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat.

A man may wear it on both sides like a lea-
ther jerkin. *Shakespeare.*

Unless we should expect that nature should
make jerkins and stockings grow out of the
ground, what could she do better than afford us
wool? *Moor's Anecdote of King Charles.*

Imagine an ambassador presenting himself in a
poor frieze jerkin, and tattered cloaths, certainly
he would have but small audience. *South.*

Then strip thee of thy cannal jerkin,
And give thy outward fellow a flogging. *Hudibras.*
I walked into the sea, in my leathern jerkin,
about an hour before high water. *Gulliver's Travels.*

JERKIN. *n. f.* A kind of hawk. *Airfax.*

This should be written *gyrkin*.

JERSEY. *n. f.* [from the island of Jersey,
where much yarn is spun.] Fine yarn
of wool.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. *n. f.* Sunflower,
of which it is a species.

Jerusalem artichokes are increased by small off-
sets, and by quantizing the roots. *Martimer.*

JESS. *n. f.* [*gesse*, French; *getto*, Italian.]

Short straps of leather tied about the
legs of a hawk, with which she is held
on the fist. *Hunter.*

If I prove her haggard,

Though that my *jess* were her dear heart strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

JESSAMINE. *n. f.* [See **JASMINE**.] A
fragrant flower.

Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of columbines;
Her breast like lillies, ere their leaves be shed;
Her nipples, like young blossom'd *jessamines*. *Spenser.*

To **JEST**. *v. n.* [*gesiculator*, Latin.] To
divert or make merry by words or
action.

Yet not with a rude man, lest thy ancestors
be disgraced. *Ecclus.*

Fear you the boar, and go so unprovided?
—You may *jest* on; but I do not like these fev-
eral councils. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

JEST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to
raise laughter.

But is this true, or is it else your pleasure,
Like pleasant travellers, to break a *jest*?
Upon the company you overtake? *Shakespeare.*

As for *jest*, there be certain things which ought
to be privileged from it; namely, religion, mat-
ters of state, and great persons. *Bacon.*

No man ought to have the less reverence for
the principles of religion, or for the holy scrip-
tures, because idle and profane wits can break
jest upon them. *Milton.*

He had turn'd all tragedy to *jest*. *Prior.*
When you the dullest of dull things have said,
And then ask pardon for the *jest* you made. *Young.*

2. The object of jests; a laughingstock.

If I suspect without cause, why then make
sport at me; then let me be your *jest*, I deserve
it. *Shakespeare.*

3. Manner of doing or speaking feigned,
not real; ludicrous, not serious; game,
not earnest.

That high All-see, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earnest, what I begg'd in *jest*. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

When his playfellows chose him their king,
he spoke and did those things in *jest*, which
would have become a king in earnest. *Grew.*

JESTER. *n. f.* [from *jest*.]

1. One given to merriment and pranks.

The skipping king, he rambled up and down
With shallow *jesters*, and rash bawdy wits;
Soon kindled and soon burnt. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

2. One given to sarcasm.

Now as a *jest*er I accost you,
Which never yet one frier'd hath lost you. *Swift.*

3. Buffoon; jackpudding. A *jest*er, or
licensed scoffer, was kept at court to
the time of Charles the first.

Another sort of like loose fellows do pass up
and down, amongst gentlemen, by the name of
jesters; but are, indeed, notable rogues, and par-
takers not only of many stealths, but also privy
to many traitorous practices. *Spenser on Ireland.*

JET. *n. f.* [*gagac*, Saxon; *get*, Dutch;
gagates, Latin.]

1. A beautiful fossil, of a firm and even
structure, and a smooth surface; found
in masses, seldom of a great size, lodged
in clay; of a fine deep black, having a
grain resembling that of wood. It is
confounded with cannal-coal, which has
no grain, and is extremely hard; and
the *jet* is but moderately so. *Hill.*

Black, ferriouth; coal-black, as *jet*. *Shutsp.*
There is more difference between thy flesh and
hers, than between *jet* and ivory. *Shakespeare.*

The bottom clear
Now laid with many a *jet*,
Of teal pearl, &c the bath'd her there,
Was known as black as *jet*. *Drayton.*

One of us in glass is *jet*,
One of us you'll find in *jet*. *Swift.*

Under flowing *jet*,
The neck slight shaded. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. [*jet*, Fr.] A spout or shoot of water.

Prodigious 'tis, that one attractive ray
Should this way bend, the neat an adverse way!
For should th' unseen magnetic *jets* descend
All the same way, they could not gain their end. *Blackmore.*

Thus the small *jet*, which hasty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gaudier's eyes who turns the rock. *Pope.*

3. A yard. Obsolete.

What ore! and unrobbed escapes,
Or pullet dare walk in their *jets*? *Tupper's Hb.*

To **JET**. *v. n.* [*jetter*, Fr.]

1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to in-
trude; to jut out.

Think you not how dangerous
It is to *jet* upon a prince's right? *Shakespeare.*

2. To strut; to agitate the body by a
proud gait.

Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of
him: how he *jets* under his advanced plumes. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

3. To jolt; to be shaken.

Upon the *jetting* of a hackney-coach she was
thrown out of the hinder seat against a bar of iron
in the forepart. *Wilmans.*

JETSAM. *n. f.* [*jetter*, French.] Goods

JETSON. *n. f.* or other things which, having
been cast overboard in a storm, or after
shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore,
and belong to the lord admiral.

JETTY. *adj.* [from *jet*.]

1. Made of jet.

2. Black as jet.

The people about Capo Negro, Cefala, and
Madagascar, are of a *jetty* black. *Brown.*

Her hair
Adown her shoulders loosely lay display'd,
And in her *jetty* curls ten thousand Cupids play'd. *Prior.*

Nigrina black, and Meidamante brown,
Vied for his love in *jetty* bow's below. *Pope.*

JEWEL. *n. f.* [*jouaen*, Fr. *jewelen*, Dut.]

1. Any ornament of great value, used com-
monly of such as are adorned with pre-
cious stones.

Here, wear this *jewel* for me; 'tis my picture. *Shakespeare.*

They found him dead, and cast into the streets,
An empty casket, where the *jewel*, life,
By some damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away. *Shakespeare.*

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and
portable pleasure, such an one as he carries about
in his bosom, without alarming either the eye or
envy of the world: a man putting all his plea-
sures into this one, is like a traveller's putting all
his goods into one *jewel*. *South.*

2. A precious stone; a gem.

Jewels too, stones, rich and precious stone,
Stol'n by my daughter! *Shakespeare.*

Proud fame's imperial seat
With *jewels* blaz'd, magnificently great. *Pope.*

3. A name of fondness; an appellation of
tender regard.

Bid farewell to your sisters.
—Ye *jewels* of our father, with wash'd eyes
Cordelia leaves you. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

JEWEL-HOUSE, or **Office**. *n. f.* The place
where the regal ornaments are repositied.

The king has made him master of the *jewel*-
house. *Shakespeare.*

JEWELLER. *n. f.* [from *jewel*.] One
who trafficks in precious stones.

These grains were as like little dice as if they
had been made by a *jeweller*. *Bayle.*

The price of the market to a *jeweller* in his
trade is one thing; but the intrinsic worth of
a thing to a man of sense is another. *L'Esperance.*

I will turn *jeweller*: I shall then deal in dia-
monds, and all sorts of rich stones. *Adelphi.*

JEW'S-EAR. *n. f.* [from its resemblance of
the human ear. *Skinner*.] A fungus,
tough and thin; and naturally, while
growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat
and variously hollowed cup; from an
inch to two inches in length, and about
two thirds of its length in breadth. Its
sides in many places run into the hollow,

so as to represent in it ridges like those of the human ear. It generally grows on the lower parts of the trunks of elder-trees decaying. The common people cure themselves of sore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill.*

An herb called *jews-ear* groweth upon the lower parts of elder, and sometimes alhes: in warm water it swelleth, and openeth extremely. *Heron's Natural History.*

JEW'S-HARP. *n. f.* A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth, which gives a sound by the motion of a broad spring of iron, which being struck by the hand, plays against the breath.

JEW'S-MALLOW. *n. f.* [*corydalis*, Latin.] *Ranwolf* says it is sown in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-herb, the Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to eat it with their meat. *Miller.*

JEW'S-STONE. *n. f.* The clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, swelling in the middle, and gradually tapering; about three quarters of an inch in length, and half an inch in diameter; ridged and furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direction; and its colour is a pale dusky grey, with a faint cast of dusky reddishness. It is found in Syria. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Ir. conjunction. [*γίγν*, Saxon.]

2. Suppose it be so, or it were so, that. A hypothetical particle.

Absolute approbation, without any cautions, qualifications, *ifs* or *ands*. *Hooker.*

If that rebellion
Came like itself in base and abject routs;
I say, *if* damn'd commotion so appear'd,
In his true, native, and most proper shape,
You, reverend father, and these noble lords,
Had not been there. *Shakspeare's Henry 1v.*

If they have done this deed, my noble lord.
—*If* I talk'th thou to me of *ifs*? Thou art a traitor. *Shakspeare.*

This seeing of all things, because we can desire to see all things, Malbranche makes a proof that they are present to our minds; and *if* they be present, they can no ways be present but by the presence of God, who contains them all. *Locke.*

This infallibility upon supposition, amounts to this, that *if* a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

All of them supposed the apostle to have allowed the Epicurean maxims to be good; *if* to be there were no resurrection. *Atterbury.*

Telephone, that oft hath heard my pray'r,
Assist, *if* Oedipus deserve thy care. *Pope.*

2. Whether or no.

Uncertain *if* by augury, or chance;
But by this easy rite they all advance. *Dryden.*

She doubts *if* two and two make four:
It can't—*it* may be—and it must;
To which of these must *Alma* trust?
Nay, further yet they make her go,
In doubting *if* she doubts or no. *Prior.*

3. Allowing that; suppose it be granted that.

Such mechanical circumstances, *if* I may so call them, were not necessary to the experiments. *Boyle.*

IGNEOUS. *adj.* [*igneus*, Latin.] Fiery; containing fire; emitting fire; having the nature of fire.

That the fire burns by heat, leaves us still ignorant of the immediate way of *igneous* solutions. *Glanville's Scaph.*

IGNI'ROTENT. *adj.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Latin.] Preceding over fire.

Vulcan is called the power *ignipotens*. *Pope.*

IGNIS FATUUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Will with the wisp; Jack with the lantern.

Vapours arising from purified waters are usually called *ignes fatui*. *Newton's Opticks.*

TO IGNITE. *v. a.* [from *ignis*, fire, Latin.] To kindle; to set on fire. A chymical term.

Take good firm chalk, *ignite* it in a crucible, and then powder it. *Grew's Museum.*

IGNITION. *n. f.* [*ignition*, Fr. from *ignite*.] The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.

The laborant stirred the kindled nitre, that the *ignition* might be presently communicated. *Boyle.*

Those black circular lines we see on dishes, and other turned vessels of wood, are the effects of *ignition*, by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the lathe. *Ray.*

IGNITIBLE. *adj.* [from *ignite*.] Inflam- mable; capable of being set on fire. Not in use.

Such bodies only strike fire which have sul- phur or *ignitable* parts. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

IGNI'VOMOUS. *adj.* [*ignivomus*, Latin.] Vomiting fire.

Vulcanus and *ignivomus* mountains are some of the most terrible shocks of the globe. *Darham.*

IGNOBLE. *adj.* [*ignoble*, Fr. *ignobilis*, Latin.]

1. Mean of birth; not noble; not of il- lustrious race.

As when in tumults rise th' *ignoble* crowd,
Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud. *Dryden.*

2. Worthless; not deserving honour. Used of things or persons.

The noble idle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal stock graft with *ignoble* plants. *Shak.*

IGNOM'LY. *adv.* [from *ignoble*.] Ignomi- niously; meanly; dishonourably; re- proachfully; disgracefully.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives Religious, titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame *Ignomly*! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Here, over-match'd in fight; in heaps they lie:
There scatter'd o'er the field *ignomly* fly. *Dryden.*

IGNOMINIOUS. *adj.* [*ignominiosus*, Fr. *ignominiosus*, Lat.] Mean; shameful; re- proachful; dishonourable. Used both of persons and things.

They with pale fear surpris'd,
Fled *ignominious*. *Milton.*

Cethegus, though a traitor to the state,
And tortur'd, 'scap'd this *ignominious* fate. *Dryd.*

They gave, and the transfer'd the curst advice,
That monarchs should their inward soul disguise;
By *ignominious* arts, for sordid ends,
Should compliment their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*

Nor has this kingdom deserved to be sacrificed to one single, rapacious, obdurate, *ignominious* pro- jector. *Swift.*

IGNOMINIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ignominious*.] Meanly; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; reproachfully.

It is some allay to the infamy of him who died *ignominiously* to be buried privately. *South.*

IGNOMINY. *n. f.* [*ignominie*, French; *ignominia*, Latin.] Disgrace; re- proach; shame; infamy; meanness; dishonour.

Adieu, and take thy praise with thee to heav'n:
Thy *ignominy* sleep with thee in the grave. *Shaksp.*
Strength from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise

And *ignominy*; yet to glory aspires,
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton.*

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat, yours with *ignominy* after con- quest. *Addison.*

IGNORAMUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly used by the grand inquest impanelled in the inqui- sition of causes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their consideration, when they mislike their evidence as de- fective, or too weak to make good the presentment: the effect of which word so written is, that all farther inquiry up- on that party for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered without farther answer. *Cowell.*

2. A foolish fellow; a vain uninstructed pretender. A low word.

Tell an *ignoramus*, in place and power, that he has a wit and an understanding above all the world, and he shall readily admit the commen- dation. *South.*

IGNORANCE. *n. f.* [*ignorance*, Fr. *igno- ratio*, Latin.]

1. Want of knowledge; unlearnedness.

If all the clergy were as learned as themselves are that most complain of *ignorance* in others, yet our book of prayer might remain the same. *Hooker.*

Ignorance is the curse of God;
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Still banish your defenders, 'till at length
Your *ignorance* deliver you,

As most abated captives, to some nation
That won you without blows. *Shakspeare.*

If we see right, we see our woes;
Then what avails it to have eyes?

From *ignorance* our comfort flows,
The only wretched are the wise! *Prior.*

2. Want of knowledge respecting some particular thing.

It is in every body's power to pretend *igno- rance* of the law. *Sherlock.*

3. Want of knowledge discovered by ex- ternal effect. In this sense it has a plural.

Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and *igno- rances*. *Common Prayer.*

Punish me not for my sins and *ignorances*. *Tobit.*

IGNORANT. *adj.* [*ignorant*, Fr. *igno- rans*, Latin.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; un- instructed; unenlightened.

So foolish was I and *ignorant*, I was as a beast. *Psalms.*

Thy letters have transported me beyond
This *ignorant* present time, and I feel now
The future in the instant. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

In such business
Action is eloquence, and the eyes of th' *igno- rants*

More learned than the ears. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

He that doth not know those things which are of use for him to know, is but an *ignorant* man, whatever he may know besides. *Tillotson.*

Fool grant whate'er ambition craves,
And men, once *ignorant*, are slaves. *Pope.*

2. Unknown; undiscovered. This is merely poetical.

If you know aught, which does behave my knowledge

Thereof to be informed, imprison 't not
In *ignorant* concealment. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

3. Without knowledge of some particular.

Let not judges be so *ignorant* of their own right, as to think there is not left to them, as a

principal part of their office, a wise application of laws. *Bacon's Essays.*

O visions ill foreseen! Better had I
Liv'd ignorant of future! so had borne
My part of evil only. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Unacquainted with. In a good sense.
Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. Dryden.

5. Ignorantly made or done. Unusual.
His shipping,
Poor ignorant baubles, on our terrible seas
Like egg-shells mov'd. *Shakespeare.*

IGNORANT. *n. f.* One untaught, un-
lettered, uninstruited.

Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous ignorants to preach! *Danham*

IGNORANTLY. *adv.* [from *ignorant*.]
Without knowledge; unskillfully; with-
out information.

The greatest and most cruel foes we have,
Are those whom you would ignorantly save. *Dryden.*

When a poet, an orator, or a painter has per-
formed admirably, we sometimes mistake his
blunders for beauties, and are so ignorantly fond
as to copy after them. *Watts.*

TO IGNORE. *v. a.* [*ignorere*, Fr. *ignoro*,
Latin.] Not to know; to be ignorant
of. This word *Boyle* endeavoured to
introduce; but it has not been received.
I ignored not the *Arctur* interpretation,
given by modern critics to divers texts, by me
alleged. *Boyle.*

Philosophy would solidly be established, if
men would more carefully distinguish those things
that they know from those that they ignore. *Boyle.*

IGNOSCIBLE. *adj.* [*ignoscibilis*, Latin.]
Capable of pardon. *Did.*

JIG. *n. f.* [*giga*, Italian; *geige*, Teuto-
nick, a fiddle.] A light careless dance,
or tune.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that
were a warlike nation, instead of their warlike
musick, he appointed to them certain lascivious
hays and loose jigs; by which he so mollified and
abated their courage, that they forgot their former
fierceness. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As fiddlers still,
Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will
Thrust one more jig upon you. *Dan.*

Posterity shall know that you dare, in these
jig-given times, to countenance a legitimate
poem. *Ben Jonson.*

All the swains that there abide,
With jigs and rural dance resort. *Milton.*
The muses blush'd to see their friends exalting
Those elegant delights of jig and vaulting. *Farson.*

They wrote to her friends in the country, that
she should dance a jig next October in Westmin-
ster-hall. *Arbuthnot.*

Another Phœbus, thy own Phœbus reigns,
Joys in my jigs, and dances in my chains. *Pope.*

TO JIG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance
carelessly; to dance. Expressed in con-
tempt.

As for the jiggling part and figures of dances,
I count that little. *Locke.*

JIG-MAKER. *n. f.* [*jig* and *make*.] One
who dances or plays merrily.

Your only jig-maker! what should a man do
but be merry? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

JIGGUMBO. *n. f.* [A cant word.] A
trinket; a knick-knack; a slight con-
trivance in machinery.

He riddled all his jokes and fobs
Of gimcracks, whims, and jiggumbobs. *Hudib.*

JILT. *n. f.* [*gilia*, Icelandic, to entrap in
an amour, Mr. *Lye*. Perhaps from *giglot*,
by contraction; or *jilet*, or *gillus*, the
diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name of

a woman. It is also called *jillet* in
Scotland.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes,
and deceives him.

Avoid both courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To throw herself away on fools. *Urway.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

When love was all an easy monarch's care,
Jilts rul'd the state, and statesmen farces writ. *Pope.*

TO JILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
trick a man by flattering his love with
hopes, and then leaving him for another.

Tell who loves who;
And who is jilted for another's sake. *Dryden.*
Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is
jilted; bring witnesses of the falsehood of his
mistress, and three kind words of hers shall in-
validate all their testimonies. *Locke.*

TO JILT. *v. n.* To play the jilt; to
practise amorous deceptions.

She might have learn'd to cuckold, jilt, and
sham,
Had Covent-garden been at Surinam. *Congreve.*

TO JINGLE. *v. n.* [A word made from
jangle, or copied from the sound in-
tended to be expressed.] To clink;
to sound with a kind of sharp rattle.

What should the wars do with these jingling
fools? *Shakespeare.*

With noises
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, jingling chains,
We were awaked. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
The bells she jingled, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

You never with jingling words deceive the ear;
And yet, on humble subjects, great appear. *Smith.*

What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
In sounds and jingling syllables grown old! *Pope.*

JINGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any clink, or sharp rattle.
2. It is used, I think, improperly, to
express the correspondence of sound in
the effects of rhyme.

Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all na-
tions, who call conceits and jingles wit. *Dryden*

3. Any thing sounding; a rattle; a bell.
If you plant where savages are, do not only
entertain them with tridles and jingles, but use
them justly. *Bacon's Essays.*

ILE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *aïlle*, French.]
A walk or alley in a church or publick
building. Properly *aile*.

Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,
And arches widen, and long *iles* extend. *Pope.*

ILE. *n. f.* [*aïlle*, French.] An ear of
corn. *Ainsworth.*

ILEUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

An *ileus*, commonly call'd the twisting of the
guts, is really either a circumsolution, or inflection
of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuth.*

FLEX. *n. f.* [Latin.]

The *ilex*, or great scarlet oak, thrives well in
England, is a hardy sort of tree, and easily raised
of acorns. The Spaniards have a sort they call
enzina; the wood of which, when old, is finely
chamberlained, as if it were painted. *Nisbet.*

ILIAC. *adj.* [*iliacus*, Latin.] Relating
to the lower bowels.

The *iliac* passion is a kind of convulsion in the
belly.

ILIAC Passion. A kind of nervous colick,
whose seat is the ilium, whereby that
gut is twisted, or one part enters the
cavity of the part immediately below or
above; whence it is also called the vol-
vulus, from *volvo*, to roll.

Those who die of the *iliac* passion have their
bellies much swelled. *Floyer on the Humours.*

ILL. *adv.* [eale, Saxon.] The same. It
is still retained in Scotland, and denotes
each; as, *ill one of you*, every one of
you. It also signifies, the same; as,
Macintosh of that ilk, denotes a gentle-
man whose surname and the title of his
estate are the same; as, *Macintosh of*
Macintosh.

Shepherds, should it not yshend
Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse
Of Rosalind, who knows not Rosalind,
That Colin made? *ill* can I you rehearse. *Spenser.*

ILL. *adj.* [contracted from *Evil*, and
retaining all its senses.]

1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good,
whether physical or moral; evil. See
EVIL.

These some *ill* planet reigns;
I must be patient, 'till the heavens look
With an aspect more favourable. *Shakespeare.*
Of his own body he was *ill*, and gave
The clergy *ill* example. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* feast;
but *ill* ways, *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbours. *Bacon's Essays.*

Some, of an *ill* and melancholy nature, incline
the company to be sad and *ill*-disposed: others, of
a jovial nature, dispose them to be merry. *Bacon.*

2. Sick; disordered; not in health. I
know not that *evil* is ever used in this
sense.

You wish me health in very happy season;
For I am on the sudden something *ill*. *Shaksp.*
I have known two towns of the greatest con-
sequence lost, by the governours falling *ill* in the
time of the sieges. *Temple.*

ILL. *n. f.*

1. Wickedness; depravity; contrariety
to holiness.

Ill, to man's nature, as it stands perverted,
hath a natural motion strongest in continuance. *Bacon.*

Young men to imitate all *ills* are prone;
But are compell'd to avowice alone:
For then in virtue's shape they follow vice. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the *ill*. *Dryden.*

2. Misfortune; misery.

Who can all kinds of others *ills* escape,
Is but a brute at best in human shape. *Tate.*
Though plung'd in *ills* and exercis'd in care,
Yet never let the noble mind despair;
When press'd by dangers, and beset with foes,
The gods their timely succour interpose;
And when our virtue sinks, o'erwhelm'd with
grief,
By unforeseen expedients bring relief. *A. Philips.*

By unforeseen expedients bring relief. *A. Philips.*

ILL. *adv.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any respect.
Ill at ease, both she and all her train
The scorching sun had borne, and beating rain. *Dryden.*

2. Not easily; with pain; with difficulty.
Thou desirest

The punishment all on thyself! alas!
Bear thine own first; *ill* able to sustain
His full wrath, whose thou feel'st as yet least part,
And my displeasure bear'st to *ill*. *Milton.*

Ill bears the sex a youthful lover's fate,
When just approaching to the nuptial state. *Dryden.*

ILL, substantive or adverb, is used in
composition to express any bad quality
or condition, which may be easily
understood by the following examples.

ILL. *substantive.*

Dangerous conjectures in *ill*-breeding minds.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

I have an *ill* divining soul:
Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. *Shakspeare.*
No look, no last adieu before he went!
In an *ill* boding hour to slaughter sent. *Dryden.*

I know
The voice *ill* boding, and the solemn sound. *Philips.*
The wisest prince on earth may be deceived by
the craft of *ill* designing men. *Swift's Exam.*

Your *ill* meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,
Appointed to await me thirty spies,
Who threat'ning cruel death, constrain'd the bride
To wing from me and tell to them my secret. *Milton.*

A spy distinguish'd from his airy stand,
To bribe whose vigilance, *Antiphus* told
A mighty sum of *ill* persuading gold. *Pope.*

ILL. *adverb.*
There founded an *ill* according cry of the ene-
mies, and a lamentable noise was carried abroad. *Wisdor.*

My colleague,
Being so *ill* affected with the gout,
Will not be able to be there in person. *Ben Jonson.*

The examples
Of every minute's instance, present now,
Have put us in these *ill* beseeching arms. *Shakspeare.*
Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe:
I would restore the fruitful Kent, the gift
Of *Vortigern*, or *Hengist's ill* bought aid. *Dryden.*
We simple toasters take delight
To see our women's teeth look white;
And every faucy *ill* breed fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*
The ungrateful treason of her *ill* chosen hus-
band overthrows her. *Sidney.*
Envy, how does it look? How meagre and *ill*
complexioned?
It preys upon itself, and exhausts the spirits. *Collier.*

There grows,
In my most *ill* compos'd affection such
A fleshless aversion, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakspeare.*
To what end this *ill* concerted lye,
Palpable and gross? *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
Our generals at present are such as are likely
to make the best use of their numbers, without
throwing them away on any *ill* concerted pro-
jects. *Adelphi on the War.*

The second daughter was a peevish, forward,
ill conditioned creature as ever was. *Arbutnot.*
No Persian arras hides his homely walls
With amick vells, which, through their shady
folds,
Betray the streaks of *ill* dissembled gold. *Dryden.*
You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most step-mothers,
*ill*ey'd unto you. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

I see thy sister's tears,
Thy father's anguish, and thy brother's death,
In the pursuit of our *ill* fated loves. *Adelphi.*
Others *ill* fated are condemn'd to toil
Their tedious life. *Prior.*

Plain and rough nature, left to itself, is much
better than an artificial ungratefulness, and such
studied ways of being *ill* fashioned. *Locke.*

Much better, when I find virtue in a fair lodg-
ing, than when I am bound to seek it in an *ill*
favoured creature, like a pearl in a dunghill. *Sidney.*

Near to an old *ill* favoured castle they meant
to perform their unknighly errand. *Sidney.*

If a man had but an *ill* favoured nose, the
deep thinkers would contrive to impute the
cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

I was at her house the hour she appointed.
—And you sped, sir?
—Very *ill* favour'dly. *Shakspeare.*

They would not make bold, as every where
they do, to destroy *ill* formed and mis-shaped
productions. *Locke.*

The faded dragon never guarded more
The golden fleece, than he his *ill* got store. *Dryden.*

Did him employ his care for these my friends,
And make good use of his *ill* gotten power,
By their living men much better than himself. *Adelphi's Care.*

Ill govern'd passions in a prince's breast,
Hazard his private, and the public rest. *Waller.*
That knowledge of theirs is very superficial
and *ill* grounded. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Ill grounded passions quickly wear away;
What's built upon esteem can ne'er decay. *Waller.*
Hither, of *ill* join'd sons and daughters born,
First from the ancient world these giants came. *Milton.*

Not has he erred above once by *ill* judg'd su-
perstition. *Garth.*
Did you never taste delicious drink out of an
ill looked vessel? *L'Estrange.*

The match had been so *ill* made for *Plexitus*,
that his *ill* led life would have tumbled to de-
struction, had there not come hither to his defence. *Sidney.*

These are the products
Of those *ill* mated marriages thou saw'st,
Where good with bad were match'd. *Milton.*
The works are weak, the garrison but thin,
Dispirited with frequent overthrows,
Already wavering on their *ill* mann'd walls. *Dryden.*

He will not hear me out!
Was ever criminal forbud to plead?
Curb their *ill* manner'd zeal. *Dryden.*
It is impossible for the most *ill* minded, ava-
ricious, or cunning clergyman to do the least in-
justice to the meanest cottager, in any bargain
for tythes. *Swift.*

Soon as the *ill* omend rumour reach'd his ear,
Who can describe th' amazement in his face! *Dryden.*

The eternal law of things must not be altered,
to comply with his *ill* ordered chance. *Locke.*
When you expate the scene,
Down the *ill* organ'd engines fall,
Off fly the vizards. *Swift.*

For *Phthia* fix'd is my return;
Better at home my *ill* paid pains to mourn,
Than from an equal here sustain the public scorn. *Dryden.*

There motley images her fancy strike,
Figures *ill* pair'd, and families unlike. *Pope.*
Sparta has not to boast of such a woman;
Nor Troy to thank her, for her *ill* plac'd love. *Dryden.*

I shall direct you, a task for which I take my-
self not to be *ill* qualified, because I have had
opportunities to observe the follies of women. *Swift.*

Actions are pleasing or displeasing, either in
themselves, or considered as a means to a greater
and more desirable end: the eating of a well-
seasoned dish, suited to a man's palate, may
move the mind, by the delight itself that accom-
panies the eating, without reference to any other
end; to which the consideration of the pleasure
there is in health and strength may add a new
guist, able to make us swallow an *ill* relished
portion. *Locke.*

Brothers, *ill* restrain'd, betray
Her thoughts intensive on the bridal day. *Pope.*
Behold the fruit of *ill* rewarded pain. *Dryden.*

The god inform'd
This *ill* shap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryden.*
There was plenty enough, but the dishes were
ill suited: whole pyramids of sweetmeats for
boys and women; but little of solid meat for men. *Dryden.*

It does not belong to the priest's office to im-
pose this name in baptism: he may refuse to pro-
nounce the same, if the parents give them ludic-
rous, filthy, or *ill* sounding names. *Achille.*

Ill spirited Worcester, did we not fend grace,
Pardon and terms of love to all of you? *Shakspeare.*
From thy foolish heart, vain maid, remove
An useless sorrow, and an *ill* star'd love. *Prior.*

Ah, why th' *ill* suiting pastime must I try?
To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free:
Ill the gay sports with troubled hearts agree. *Pope.*

Holding of *ill* tasted things in the mouth will
make a small salvation. *Grew.*

The maid, with downcast eyes, and mute with
grief,
For death unfinish'd, and *ill* tim'd relief,
Stood fullen to her suit. *Dryden's Ovid.*

How should opinions, thus settled, be given
up, if there be any suspicion of interest or design,
as there never fails to be, where men find them-
selves *ill* treated? *Locke.*

That boldness and spirit which lads get
amongst their playfellows at school, has ordina-
rily a mixture of rudeness and *ill* turned con-
fidence; so that these misbecoming and disin-
genuous ways of shifting in the world must be
unlearned. *Locke.*

**IL, before words beginning with I, stands
for in.**

**ILLA'CHRYMABLE. *adj.* [illachrymabilis,
Latin.] Incapable of weeping. *Did.***

ILLA'PSI. *n. f.* [ilapsus, Latin.]

1. Gradual emission or entrance of one
thing into another.

As a piece of iron red hot, by reason of the *il-
lapse* of the fire into it, appears all over like fire;
so the souls of the blessed, by the *illapse* of the di-
vine essence into them, shall be all over divine. *Norris.*

2. Sudden attack; casual coming.

Life is oft preserved
By the bold swimmer in the swift *illapse*
Of accident disastrous. *Thomson's Summer.*

**TO ILLAQUEATE. *v. a.* [illaqueo,
Latin.] To entangle; to entrap; to
ensnare.**

I am *illaqueated*, but not truly captivated into
your conclusion. *Moor's Divine Dialogues.*

ILLAQUEATION. *n. f.* [from *illaqueate*.]

1. The act of catching or ensnaring.

The word in *Matthew* doth not only signify
suspension, or pendulous *illaqueation*, but also
seduction. *Brown.*

2. A snare; any thing to catch another;
a noose.

**ILLATION. *n. f.* [illatio, Latin.] In-
ference; conclusion drawn from pre-
misses.**

Herein there seems to be a very erroneous *il-
lation* from the indulgence of God unto *Cain*,
concluding an immunity unto himself. *Browne.*

Illation is orders the intermediate ideas as to
discover what connection there is in each link of
the chain, whereby the extremes are held to-
gether. *Locke.*

**ILLATIVE. *adj.* [illatus, Latin.] Rela-
ting to illation or conclusion.**

In common discourse or writing such casual
particles as *for, because*, manifest the act of rea-
soning as well as the *illative* particles *then* and
therefore. *Watts.*

ILLA'UDABLE. *adj.* [illaudabilis, Latin.]

Unworthy of praise or commendation.

Strength from truth divided, and from just,
illaudable, ought merits but dispraise. *Milton.*

ILLA'UDABLY. *adv.* [from *illaudabilis*.]

Unworthily; without deserving praise.

It is natural for all people to form, not *illau-
dably*, too favourable a judgment of their own
country. *Hume.*

ILLE'GAL. *adj.* [in and legalis, Latin.]

Contrary to law.

No patent can oblige the subject against law,
unless an *illegal* patent passed in one kingdom
can bind another, and not itself. *Swift.*

**ILLEGALITY. *n. f.* [from *illegal*.] Con-
trariety to law.**

He wished them to consider what votes they
had passed, of the *illegality* of all those com-
missions, and of the unjustifiableness of all the
proceedings by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

**ILLE'GALLY. *adv.* [from *illegal*.] In a
manner contrary to law.**

ILL'GIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*, Latin.] What cannot be read.

The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether illegible. *Howel.*

ILLEGITIMACY. *n. f.* [from *illegitimate*.] State of bastardy.

ILLEGITIMATE. *adj.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Latin.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock.

Grieve not at your state.
For all the world is *ill'gitimate*. *Cleveland.*

Being illegitimate, I was deprived of that endearing tenderness and uncommon satisfaction, which a good man finds in the love and conversation of a parent. *Addison's Spectator.*

ILLEGITIMATELY. *adv.* [from *illegitimate*.] Not in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION. *n. f.* [from *illegitimate*.] The state of one not begotten in wedlock.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of his hatred to both his brethren, to disable their issues, upon false and incompetent pretences, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimation. *Bacon.*

ILLEVABLE. *adj.* [*lever*, Fr.] What cannot be levied or exacted.

He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obsolete and *illevable* parts of charge. *Hale.*

ILLFA'VOURED. *adj.* Deformed.
O, what a world of vile *ill-favour'd* fruits
Look handsome in three hundred pounds a-year! *Shakespeare.*

ILLFA'VOUREDLY. *adv.*

1. With deformity.

2. Roughly; ruggedly: in ludicrous language.

He took him very *ill-favour'dly* for the time, raging through the very bowels of his country, and plundering all wheresoever he came. *Howel.*

ILLFA'VOUREDNESS. *n. f.* Deformity.

ILLIBERAL. *adj.* [*illiberalis*, Latin.]

1. Not noble; not ingenuous.

The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so *illiberal*. *King Charles.*

2. Not munificent; not generous; sparing.

Yet submit they did, and well too: an argument that that earth did not deal out their nourishment with an oversparing or *illiberal* hand. *Westward's Natural History.*

ILLIBERALITY. *n. f.* [*illiberalitas*, Lat. from *illiberal*.]

1. Meanness of mind.

2. Parsimony; niggardliness; want of munificence.

The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful error, and acquiesces them with shifts. *Bacon.*

ILLIBERALLY. *adv.* [from *illiberal*.] Disingenuously; meanly.

One that had been honest only upon surprise and incogitancy, *illiberally* retracts. *Dray of Piety.*

ILLICIT. *adj.* [*illicitus*, Lat. *illicite*, Fr.] Unlawful: as, an *illicit* trade.

To ILL'IGHTEN. *v. n.* [*in* and *lighten*.] To enlighten; to illuminate. A word, I believe, only in *Raleigh*.

Corporal light cannot be, because then it would not pierce the air, nor diaphanous bodies; and yet every day we see the air *illighten'd*. *Raleigh.*

ILLIMITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Lat.] That cannot be bounded or limited.

Although in adoration of idols, unto the sublimer heads, the worship perhaps might be symbolical; yet was the idiom direct in the people,

whose credulity is *illimitable*, and who may be made believe that any thing is God. *Brown.*

With what an awful world-revolving power, Where first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
The *illimitable* void! *Thomson's Summer.*

ILLIMITABLY. *adv.* [from *illimitable*.] Without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin, *illimité*, French.] Unbounded; interminable.

ILLIMITEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *illimited*.] Exemption from all bounds.

The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission was generally much spoken of. *Clarendon.*

ILLITERATE. *adj.* [*illiteratus*, Lat.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned; unenlightened by science.

The duke was *illiterate*, yet had learned at court to supply his own defects, by the drawing unto him of the best instruments of experience. *Watson.*

Th' *illiterate* writer, empirick like, applies
To minds diseas'd unsafe chance remedies:
The learn'd in schools, where knowledge first began,
Studies with care th' anatomy of man;
Sees virtue, vice, and passions in their cause,
And fame from science, not from fortune draws. *Dryden.*

In the first ages of christianity not only the learned and the wise, but the ignorant and *illiterate* embraced torments and death. *Tillotson.*

ILLITERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *illiterate*.] Want of learning; ignorance of science.

Many acquainted with chymistry but by report, have, from the *illiterateness* and impostures of those that pretend skill in it, entertained an ill opinion of the art. *Boyle.*

ILLITERATURE. *n. f.* [*in* and *literature*.] Want of learning. Not much used.

The more usual causes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, *illiterature*, or inability for the discharge of that sacred function, and irreligion. *Asplidge's Paragon.*

ILLNESS. *n. f.* [from *ill*.]

1. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison-doors set open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to stay, by the *illness* of the weather. *Locke.*

2. Sickness; malady; disorder of health.

On the Lord's day which immediately preceded his *illness*, he had received the sacrament. *Atterbury.*

Since the account her majesty received of the insulter faction, during her late *illness* at Windsor, she hath been willing to see them deprived of power to do mischief. *Swift.*

3. Wickedness.

Thou would be great;
Art not without ambition; but without
The *illness* should attend it. *Shakespeare.*

ILLNATURE. *n. f.* [*ill* and *nature*.] Habitual malevolence; want of humanity.

Illnature inclines a man to those actions that thwart and sour and disturb conversation, and consists of a proneness to do ill turns, attended with a secret joy upon the sight of any mischief that befalls another, and of an utter insensibility of any kindness done him. *South.*

ILLNATURED. *adj.* [from *illnature*.]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or good-will; mischievous; desirous of another's evil.

These ill qualities denominate a person *illnatured*, they being such as make him grievous and uneasy to all whom he deals and associates himself with. *South.*

Stay, silly bird, th' *illnature'd* talk refuse;
Nor be the bearer of unwelcome news. *Addison.*

It might be one of those *illnatured* beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleasure in filling them with groundless terrors. *Atterbury.*

2. *Philips* applies it to land. **Untractable**; not yielding to culture.

The fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mold on their *illnatured* land
Induce. *Philips.*

ILLNATUREDLY. *adv.* [from *illnatured*.] In a peevish, froward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *illnatured*.] Want of a kindly disposition.

ILLOGICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *logical*.]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning.

One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sander-son so bold and *illogical* in the dispute, as forced him to say, he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence, and less abilities. *Walton.*

2. Contrary to the rules of reason.

Reason cannot dispute and make an inference so utterly *illogical*. *Dray of Piety.*

ILLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *illogical*.] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLU'DE. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Latin.] To deceive; to mock; to impose on; to play upon; to torment by some contemptuous artifice of mockery.

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him
Afrail,
And fals'd oft his blow, t' *illude* him with such
bait. *Fairy Queen.*

In vain we measure this amazing sphere,
While its circumference, seeming to be brought
Ev'n into fancy'd space, *illudes* our vanquish'd
thought. *Prior.*

To ILLUME. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate.

When you fume star, that's westward from the
pole,
Had made his course, t' *illumine* that part of
heav'n,
Where now it burns. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. To brighten; to adorn.

The mountain's brow
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betokens. *Thomson's Summer.*

To ILLUMINE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

To confirm his words, out flew
Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs.
Of mighty cherubims: the sudden blaze
Far round *illumine'd* hell. *Milton.*

What in me is dark,
Illumine! what is low, raise and support!
Milton.

2. To decorate; to adorn.

To Cato, Virgil paid one honest line;
O let my country's friends *illumine* mine. *Pope.*

To ILLUMINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French; *lumen*, Latin.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

Do thou vouchsafe, with thy love-kindling
light,
T' *illuminate* my dim and dalled cyn. *Spenser.*

No painting can be seen in full perfection, but as all nature is *illuminated* by a single light. *Watson.*

He made the stars,
And set them in the firmament of heav'n,
T' *illuminate* the earth and rule the night. *Milton.*

Reason our guide, what can the more reply
Than that the sun *illuminates* the day;
Than that night rises from his absent ray,
And his returning lustre kindles day? *Prior.*

2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.

3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.

Satan had no power to abuse the illuminated world with his impostures. *Sandys' Travels*

When he illuminates the mind with supernatural light, he does not extinguish that which is natural. *Locke*

4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.

5. To illustrate.
My health is insufficient to amplify these remarks, and to illuminate the several pages with variety of examples. *Watts*

ILLUMINATION. *n. f.* [*illuminatio*, Lat. *illumination*, Fr. from *illuminate*.]

1. The act of supplying with light.

2. That which gives light.
The sun is but a body illuminated, and an illumination created. *Raleigh's History*

3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy.

Flowers are strew'd, and lamps in order plac'd,
And windows with illuminations grac'd. *Dryd.*

4. Brightness; splendour.
The illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton*

5. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge of grace.

Hymns and psalms are such kinds of prayer as are not conceived upon a sudden; but framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetic illumination are inspired. *Hooker*

We have forms of prayer imploring God's aid and blessing for the illumination of our labours, and the tuning them into good and holy uses. *Bacon*

No holy passion, no illumination, no inspiration, can be now a sufficient commission to warrant those attempts which contradict the common rules of peace. *Sprat's Sermons*

ILLUMINATIVE. *adj.* [*illuminativus*, Fr. from *illuminate*.] Having the power to give light.

What makes itself and other things be seen, being accompanied by light, is called fire: what admits the illuminative action of fire, and is not seen, is called air. *Digby on Boles*

ILLUMINATOR. *n. f.* [*from illuminate*.]

1. One who gives light.

2. One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

Illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton*

ILLUSION. *n. f.* [*illusio*, Latin; *illusion*, Fr.] Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; error.

That, call'd by magic flights,
Shall trace such artificial sprights,
As, by the strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shaksp.*

There wanted not some about him, that would have persuaded him that all was but an illusion. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

So oft they fell
Into the same illusion; not as man
Whom they triumph'd, once laps'd. *Milton*

An excuse for uncharitableness, drawn from pretended inability, as of all others the most general and prevailing illusion. *Atterbury*

Many are the illusions by which the enemy endeavours to cheat men into security, and defeat their salvation. *Rogers*

To dream once more I close my willing eyes;
Ye soft illusions, cease to deceive, cease! *Pope*

We must use some illusion to render a pastoral delightful; and this consists in exposing the best side only of a shepherd's life, and in concealing its miseries. *Pope*

ILLUSIVE. *adj.* [*illusivus*, Lat.] Deceiving by false show.

The heathen gods, who idle fables dress,
Illusive dreams in mystick forms express. *Blackmore*

While the fond soul
Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss,
Still paints th' illusive form. *Thomson*

ILLUSORY. *adj.* [*from in and lusorius*, Latin; *illusoire*, French.] Deceiving; fraudulent.

Subtily, in those who make profession to teach or defend truth, hath passed for a virtue: a virtue indeed, which, consisting for the most part in nothing but the fallacious and illusory use of obscure or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men more conceited in their ignorance. *Locke*

TO ILLUSTRATE. *v. n.* [*illustrare*, Latin; *illustrer*, French.]

1. To brighten with light.

2. To brighten with honour.
Matter to me of glory! whom their hate
Illustrates, when they see all regal pow'r
Giv'n to me to quell their pride. *Milton*

Thence the ensu'd her garter'd knights among,
Illustrating the noble list. *Philips*

3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.

Authors take up popular conceits, and from tradition unjustifiable, or false, illustrate matters of undeniable truth. *Brown*

ILLUSTRATION. *n. f.* [*illustration*, Fr. from *illustrate*.] Explanation; elucidation; exposition. It is seldom used in its original signification for material brightness.

Whoever looks about him will find many living illustrations of this emblem. *L'Estrange*

Space and duration, being ideas that have something very abstruse and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one with another may perhaps be of use for their illustration. *Locke*

ILLUSTRATIVE. *adj.* [*from illustrate*.] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

They play much upon the simile, or illustrative argumentation, to induce their enthymemes unto the people. *Brown*

ILLUSTRATIVELY. *adv.* [*from illustrate*.] By way of explanation.

Things are many times delivered hieroglyphically, metaphorically, illustratively, and not with reference to action. *Brown*

ILLUSTRIOUS. *adj.* [*illustris*, Lat. *illustre*, French.] Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.

In other languages the most illustrious titles are derived from things sacred. *South*

Of every nation, each illustrious name,
Such toys as those have cleared into fame. *Dryd.*

ILLUSTRIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from illustrious*.] Conspicuously; nobly; eminently.

He declined not to appear at festival entertainments, that he might more illustriously manifest his charity. *Atterbury*

You carrying with you all the world can boast,
To all the world illustriously are lost. *Pope*

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from illustrious*.] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

I'm. Contracted from *I am*.

Im is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters. What is *im* in Latin, when it is not negative, is often *em* in French; and our writers, as the Latin or French occurs to their minds, use *im* or *em*: formerly *im* was more common, and now *em* seems to prevail.

IMAGE. *n. f.* [*image*, Fr. *imago*, Lat.]

1. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue; a picture.

Whose is this image and superscription? *Matt.*

The one is too; let an image, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's oldest son, evermore talking. *Shakspere*

Thy brother I,
Even like a stony image, cold and numb. *Shaksp.*
The image of a deity may be a proper object for that which is but the image of a religion. *South*

Still must I be upbraided with your line;
But your late brother did not prize me less,
Because I could not boast of images. *Dryden*

2. An idol; a false god.

Manasseh set the carved image in God's house. *Chronicles*

3. A copy; representation; likeness.

Long may'st thou live,
To bear his image and renew his glories! *Shak.*
I have bewept a worthy husband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his images:
But now two mirrors of his princely semblance
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death. *Shakspere's Richard III.*

He made us to his image all agree:
That image is the soul, and that must be,
Or not the maker's image, or be free. *Dryden*

4. Semblance; show; appearance.

Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary.

They have travell'd all night! Mere fetches,
The images of revolt. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The image of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakspere's King John*

The face of things a frightful image bears,
And present death in various forms appears. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

5. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.

The image of the jest
I'll show you here at large. *Shakspere*

Outcasts of mortal race! can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*
When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may have a clear idea of the number one thousand angles: but the image, or sensible idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from the image of a figure that has nine hundred angles. *Watts*

TO IMAGE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine.

How are immaterial substances to be imag'd,
Which are such things whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden*

Image to thy mind
How our forefathers to the Stygian shades
Went quick. *Philips*

His ear oft frighted with the imag'd voice
Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd. *Prior*

Fate some future hard shall join,
In sad similitude of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And image charms he must behold no more. *Pope*

IMAGERY. *n. f.* [*from image*.]

1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues.

Of marble stone was cut
An altar carv'd with cunning imagery. *F. Queen.*
When in those oratories might you see
Rich carvings, portraitures, and imagery;
Where every figure to the life express'd
The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden*

Your gift shall two large goblets be
Of silver, wrought with curious imagery,
And high emboss'd. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

2. Show; appearance.

Things of the world fill the imaginative part
With beauties and fantastick imagery. *Taylor*

What can thy imagery of sorrow mean?
Secluded from the world, and all its care,
Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear? *Prior*

All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the paint and imagery that attracted our senses, fade and disappear. *Rogers.*

3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.

It might be a mere dream which he saw; the imagery of a melancholic fancy, such as musing men mistake for a reality. *Atterbury.*

4. Representations in writing; such descriptions as force the image of the thing described upon the mind.

I with there may be in this poem any influence of good imagery. *Dryden.*

IMAGINABLE. *adj.* [*imaginable*, French, from *imagine*.] Possible to be conceived.

It is not *imaginable* that men will be brought to obey what they cannot esteem. *South.*

Men, sunk into the greatest darkness *imaginable*, retain some sense and awe of a Deity. *Tillotson.*

IMAGINANT. *adj.* [*imaginant*, French.] Imagining; forming ideas.

We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body. *Bacon.*

IMAGINARY. *adj.* [*imaginaire*, Fr. from *imagine*.] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.

False furrow's eye,
Which, for things true, weeps things *imaginary*. *Shakespeare.*

Expectation whirls me round:
Th' *imaginary* relish is so sweet,
That it enchants my sense. *Shakespeare.*

Fortune is nothing else but a power *imaginary*,
to which the successes of human actions and en-
deavours were for their variety ascribed. *Raskin's History.*

Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer,
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? *Addison.*

IMAGINATION. *n. f.* [*imaginatio*, Latin; *imagination*, French; from *imagine*.]

1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others.

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an individual thought. *Imagination* is of three kinds: joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is past; and of things present, or as if they were present: for I comprehend in this *imagination* feigned and at pleasure, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the vestments of a pope, or to have wings. *Bacon.*

Our simple apprehension of corporeal objects, if present, is *sensé*; if absent, *imagination*: when we would perceive a material object, our fancies present us with its idea. *Glanville.*

O whither shall I run, or which way fly
The fight of this so horrid spectacle,
Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold!
For dire *imagination* still pursues me. *Milton.*

Where beams of warm *imagination* play,
The memory's soft figures melt away. *Pope.*

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.

Sometimes despair darkens all her *imagination*; sometimes the active passion of love cheers and clears her invention. *Sidney.*

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And, for unfeigned *imagination*,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shakspeare.*

Better I were distressed,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong *imagination*, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakspeare.*

His *imagination* was often as just as they
were bold and strong. *Dennis.*

3. Contrivance; scheme.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their
imagination against me. *Lamentations.*

4. An unsolid or fanciful opinion.

Vol. I.

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination*, the idea of space, of itself, leads us. *Lacks.*

IMAGINATIVE. *adj.* [*imaginatif*, French; from *imagine*.] Fantastick; full of imagination.

Witches are *imaginative*, and believe oft times they do that which they do not. *Bacon.*

Lay fetters and restraints upon the *imaginative* and fantastick part, because our fancy is usually pleased with the entertainment of shadows and gaude. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To IMAGINE. *v. a.* [*imaginer*, French; *imaginar*, Latin.]

1. To fancy; to paint in the mind.

Look what notes and garments be doth give thee,
Bring them, I pray thee, with *imagin'd* speed. *Shakespeare.*

Present fears
Are less than horrible *imaginings*. *Shakespeare.*

What are our ideas of eternity and immortality but the repeated additions of certain ideas of *imagined* parts of duration and expansion, with the infinity of number, in which we can come to no end of addition? *Lacks.*

2. To scheme; to contrive.

They intended evil against thee, they *imagined* a mischievous device. *Psalms.*

IMAGINER. *n. f.* [from *imagine*.] One who forms ideas.

The juggler took upon him to know that such an one should point in such a place of a garter that was held up; and still he did it, by first telling the *imaginer*, and after bidding the actor think. *Bacon.*

IMBECILE. *adj.* [*imbecilis*, Latin; *imbecille*, French.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.

To IMBECILE. *v. a.* [from the adjective. This word is corruptly written *embezzle*.] To weaken a stock or fortune by clandestine expences or unjust appropriations.

Princes must in a special manner be guardians of pupils and widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their states *imbecilled*. *Taylor.*

IMBECILITY. *n. f.* [*imbecillité*, French.] Weakness; feebleness of mind or body.

A weak and imperfect rule argueth *imbecility* and imperfection.

No *imbecility* of means can prejudice the truth of the promise of God herein. *Hooker.*

We that are strong must bear the *imbecility* of the impotent, and not please ourselves. *Hooker.*

That way we are contented to prove, which, being the worse in itself, is notwithstanding now, by reason of common *imbecility*, the fitter and likelier to be brooked. *Hooker.*

Strength would be lord of *imbecility*,
And the rude sun would strike his father dead. *Shakespeare.*

Imbecility, for sex and age, was such as they could not lift up a hand against them. *King Charles.*

When man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive innocence, a strange *imbecility* immediately seized and laid hold of him. *Woodward.*

To IMBIBE. *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Latin; *imbiber*, French.]

1. To drink in; to draw in.

A pot of ashes will receive more hot water than cold, soasmuch as the warm water *imbibeth* more of the salt. *Brown.*

The torrent met itself *imbiber*
Commissions, penurites, and bribes. *Swift.*

Alumina'd wide,
The dewy-skirted clouds *imbibe* the sun. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. To admit into the mind.

Those, that have *imbibed* this error, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole

gospel, which they will not allow to contain any thing but promises. *Hommond.*

It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom. *Lacks.*

Conversation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and sets them free from many prejudices we are ready to *imbibe* concerning them. *Watts.*

3. To drench; to saturate; to soak.

This sense, though unusual, perhaps unexampled, is necessary in English, unless the word *imbue* be adopted, which our writers seem not willing to receive.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and indissoluble in water; and this earth, *imbued* with more acid, becomes a metallic salt. *Newcom.*

IMBIBER. *n. f.* [from *imbibe*.] That which drinks or sucks.

Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphureous steam. *Delandrat.*

IMBIBITION. *n. f.* [*imbibition*, Fr. from *imbibe*.] The act of sucking or drinking in.

Most powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil: the reason is the congruity of bodies, which maketh a perfecter *imbibition* and incorporation. *Bacon.*

Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance, but in moisture not; and to all madefaction there is required an *imbibition*. *Bacon.*

A drop of oil, let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the *imbibition* of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and some transparency, will appear much darker than the rest; many of the incident beams of light being now transmitted, that otherwise would be reflected. *Boyle.*

To IMBITTER. *v. a.* [from *bitter*.]

1. To make bitter.

2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy.

Let them extinguish their passions which *im-bitter* their lives, and deprive them of their share in the happiness of the community. *Addison.*

Is there any thing that more *imbitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame? *South.*

3. To exasperate.

To IMBODY. *v. a.* [from *body*.]

1. To condense to a body.

2. To invest with matter; to make corporeal.

An opening cloud reveals
As heav'nly form *imbody'd*, and array'd
With robes of light. *Dryden.*

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to immaterialized spirits, yet is it more than our *imbody'd* souls can bear without lassitude. *Glanville's Scaphs.*

3. To bring together into one mass or company; to incorporate.

I by vow am to *imbody'd* yours,
That she which marries you must marry me. *Shakespeare.*

Never since created, man
Met such *imbody'd* force, as nam'd with these,
Could merit more than that small infantry
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Under their head *imbody'd* all in one. *Milton.*

Then Clausus came, who led a numerous band
Of troops *imbody'd*, from the Sabine land. *Dryden.*

4. To enclose. Improper.

In those strata we shall meet with the same metal or mineral *imbody'd* in stone, or lodged in coal, that elsewhere we found in marble. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To IMBODY. *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbody'd and imbruted, 'till the quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milnes.*

IMB

The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, *imbody* and run into one. *Locke.*

To IMBOIL. *v. n.* [from *boil*.] To exultate; to effervesce; to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron. Not in use.

With whose reproach and odious menace,
The knight *imboiling* in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon unbrace
His grasping hold. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBOLDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold*.] To raise to confidence; to encourage:

'Tis necessary he should die:
Nothing *imboldens* him so much as mercy. *Shaksp.*
I think myself in better plight for a lender
than you are, the which hath something *imbolden'd*
me to this unseasoned intrusion. *Shaksp.*
I was the more *imbolden'd*, because I found I
had a soul congenial to his. *Dryden.*
Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his
way;

Imbolden'd by despair, he stood at bay. *Dryden.*
Their virtues and superior genius *imbolden'd*
them, in great exigencies of state, to attempt the
service of their prince and country out of the
common forms. *Swift.*

To IMBOSOM. *v. a.* [from *bosom*.]

1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to hide under any cover.

The Father infinite,
By whom in bliss *imbosom'd* sat the Son. *Milton.*
Villages *imbosom'd* lost in trees,
And spiry towns by furling columns mark'd. *Thomson.*

2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.

But glad desire, his late *imbosom'd* guest,
Yet but a babe, with milk of fight he nurs'd. *Sidney.*
Who glad 't' *imbosom* his affection vile,
Did all the might, more plainly to appear. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBOUND. *v. a.* [from *bound*.] To enclose; to shut in.

That sweet breath,
Which was *imboun'd* in this beautiful clay. *Shakspere.*

To IMBOW. *v. a.* [from *bow*.] To arch; to vault.

Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond fure,
Imbow'd with gold and gorgeous ornament. *Fairy Queen.*
Imbow'd windows be pretty retiring places for
concealment: they keep both the wind and sun
off. *Bacon.*

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister's pale,
And love the high *imbowed* roof,
With antick pillar massy proof. *Milton.*

To IMBOWER. *v. a.* [from *bower*.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

And flooping thence to Ham's *imbowering*
walks,
In spotless peace retired. *Thomson.*

IMBOWMENT. *n. f.* [from *imbow*.] Arch; vault.

The roof all open, not so much as any *imbowment*
near any of the walls left. *Bacon.*

To IMBRANGLE. *v. a.* To entangle. A low word.

With subtle enweb cheats
They're catch'd in knotted law, like nets;
In which, when once they are *imbrangl'd*,
The more they stir, the more they're tangled. *the Librar.*

IMBRICATED. *adj.* [from *imbrex*, Lat.] Indented with concavities; hylt and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

IMB

IMBRICATION. *n. f.* [*imbrex*, Latin.] Concave indenture.

All is guarded with a well-made tegument,
adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other
fineries. *Derham.*

To IMBROWN. *v. a.* [from *brown*.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud.

Where the morning sun first warmly smote
The open field, and where the unpierc'd shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton.*
The foot grows black that was with dust *imbrown'd*,
And in thy pocket glingling halfpence found. *Gay.*

Another age shall see the golden ear
Imbrown the slope, and nod on the pasterne. *Pope.*

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly
stands. *Pope.*

To IMBRUE. *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue*.]

1. To steep; to soak; to wet much or long. This seems indifferently written with *in* or *em*. I have sustained both modes of writing.

Thou mad'st many hearts to bleed
Of mighty victors, with wide wounds *embru'd*,
And by thy cruel darts to thee subdu'd. *Spenser.*

There dreams a spring of blood to fast
From those deep wounds, as all *embru'd* the face
Of that accurc'd caltiff. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The merciless Turks, *embru'd* with the christian
blood, were weary of slaughter, and began
greedily to seek after the spoil. *Knox's History.*
At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,
Whole arrows in my blood their wings *embrue*. *Sandys.*

Lucius pities the offenders,
That would *embrue* their hands in Cato's blood. *Julian.*

Lo! these hands in murder are *embru'd*,
Those trembling feet by justice are pursu'd. *Prejer.*
There, where two ways in equal parts divide,
The direful monster from afar deserv'd
Two bleeding babes depending at her side;
Whole panting vitals, warm with life, she draws,
And in their hearts *embrues* her cruel claws. *Pope.*
His virgin sword *Embrues* yets *embru'd*;
The murder'rs fell, and blood atou'd for blood. *Pope.*

A good man chuses rather to pass by a verbal
injury than *embrue* his hands in blood. *Clarissa.*

2. To pour; to emit moisture. Obsolete.

Some bathed kisses, and did oft *embrue*
The sugar'd liquor through his melting lips. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBRUTE. *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To degrade to brutality.

I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast; and mix with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and *imbrute*. *Milton.*

To IMBRUTE. *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.

The foul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbrutes and *imbrutes*, 'till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*

To IMBUE. *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Latin.] This word, which seems wanting in our language, has been proposed by several writers, but not yet adopted by the rest. *Imbu*, French, the participial *adj.* is only used.] To tincture deep; to imbibe or soak with any liquor or die.

I would render this treatise intelligible to
every rational man, however little versed in
scholastick learning; among whom I expect it
will have a surer passage, than among those that
are deeply *imbued* with other principles. *Digby.*

Clothes which have once been thoroughly *imbued*
with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed
into lighter colour. *Boyle.*

IMM

Where the mineral matter is great, so as to
take the eye, the body appears *imburd* and tinctured,
with the colour. *Woodward.*

To IMBURSE. *v. a.* [*bourse*, Fr.] To stock with money. This should be *emburse*, from *embourser*, French.

IMITABILITY. *n. f.* [*imitabilitas*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable.

According to the multitariousness of this *imitability*, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

IMITABLE. *adj.* [*imitabilis*, Lat. *imitable*, French.]

1. Worthy to be imitated; deserving to be copied.

How could the most base men, and separate
from all *imitable* qualities, attain to honour but
by an observant slavish course? *Raleigh.*

As acts of parliament are not regarded by most
imitable writers, I account the relation of them
improper for history. *Hayward.*

2. Possible to be imitated; within reach of imitation.

The characters of men placed in lower stations
of life, are more useful, as being *imitable* by
greater numbers. *Atterbury.*

To IMITATE. *v. a.* [*imitor*, Latin; *imiter*, French.]

1. To copy; to endeavour to resemble.

We *imitate* and practise to make swifter motions
than any out of your muskets. *Bacon.*
Despise wealth, and *imitate* a god. *Cowley.*
I would cause some stablesman of note,
And *imitate* his language and his coat. *Man of Tafles.*

2. To counterfeit.

This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield,
And that sustain'd an *imitated* shield. *Dryden.*

3. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.

For shame! what, *imitate* an ode! *Gay.*

IMITATION. *n. f.* [*imitatio*, Latin; *imitation*, French.]

1. The act of copying; attempt to resemble.

2. That which is offered as a copy.
Since a true knowledge of nature gives us
pleasure, a lively *imitation* of it, either in poetry
or painting, must produce a much greater; for
both these arts are not only true *imitations* of nature,
but of the best nature. *Dryden.*

3. A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign.

In the way of *imitation*, the translator not
only varies from the words and sense, but forsakes
them as he sees occasion; and, taking
only some general hints from the original, runs
division on the ground-work. *Dryden.*

IMITATIVE. *adj.* [*imitativus*, Latin.]

1. Inclined to copy; as, man is an *imitative* being.

2. Aiming at resemblance: as, painting is an *imitative* art.

3. Formed after some original.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrac. *Dryden.*

IMITATOR. *n. f.* [Latin; *imitateur*, Fr.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another.

Imitators are but a servile kind of cattle, says
the poet. *Dryden.*

IMMACULATE. *adj.* [*immaculatus*, Lat. *immaculé*, French.]

1. Spotless; pure; undesiled.

To keep this commandment *immaculate* and
blameless, was to teach the gospel of Christ. *Hosier.*

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles;
His love sincere, his thoughts *immaculate*. *Shaksp.*
The king, whom catholics count a saint-like
and *immaculate* prince, was taken away in the
flower of his age. *Bacon.*

Were but my soul as pure
From other guilts as that, Heav'n did not hold
One more *immaculate*. *Denham's Sophy.*

1. Pure; limpid.

Thou clear, *immaculate*, and silver fountain,
From whence this stream, through muddy passages,
Hath had his current and deriv'd himself. *Shaksp.*

To **IMMA'NACLE**. *v. a.* [from *manacle*.]
To fetter; to confine.

Thou canst not touch the freedom of my mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal rind
Thou hast *immanacled*. *Milton.*

IMMA'NE. *adj.* [*immanis*, Latin.] Vail;
prodigiously great.

IMMANENT. *adj.* [*immanent*, French; *in*
and *manco*, Latin.] Intrinsic; in-
herent; internal.

Judging the infinite essence by our narrow
selves, we ascribe intellects, volitions, and
such like *immanent* actions, to that nature which
hath nothing in common with us. *Glasville.*

What he wills and intends once, he wills and
intends from all eternity; it being grossly con-
trary to the very first notions we have of the
infinite perfections of the Divine Nature to state
or suppose any new *immanent* act in God. *South.*

IMMANIFEST. *adj.* [*in* and *manifest*.]
Not manifest; not plain. Not in use.

A time not much unlike that which was before
time, *immanifest* and unknown. *Brown.*

IMMANITY. *n. f.* [*immanitas*, Latin.]
Barbarity; savageness.

It was both impious and unnatural,
That such *immanity* and bloody strife
Should reign among professors of one faith. *Shaksp.*

IMMARCESCIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *marcesco*,
Latin.] Unfading. *Ditt.*

IMMARTIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *martial*.] Not
warlike.

My pow'rs are unfit,
Myself *immartial*. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

To **IMMA'SK**. *v. a.* [*in* and *mask*.] To
cover; to disguise.

I have cases of buckram for the nonce, to
immask our noted outward garments. *Shaksp.*

IMMATERIAL. *adj.* [*immateriel*, French;
in and *materia*, Latin.]

1. Incorporeal; distinct from matter;
void of matter.

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual,
the glorious inhabitants of those sacred palaces,
where there is nothing but light and immortality;
no shadow of matter for tears, discontentments,
griefs, and uncomfortable passions to work upon;
but all joy, tranquillity, and peace, even for ever
and ever, do dwell. *Hooker.*

As then the soul a substance hath alone,
Besides the body, in which the it confin'd;
So hath the not a body of her own,
But is a spirit, and *immaterial* mind. *Davies.*

Those *immaterial* felicities we expect, suggest
the necessity of preparing our appetites, without
which heaven can be no heaven to us.

Dods of Poetry.

No man that owns the existence of an infinite
spirit can doubt of the possibility of a finite spirit;
that is, such a thing as is *immaterial*, and does
not contain any principle of corruption. *Tillot.*

2. Unimportant; without weight; imper-
tinent; without relation. This sense
has crept into the conversation and writ-
tings of barbarians; but ought to be
utterly rejected.

IMMATERIA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *immaterial*.]
Incorporeity; distinctness from body or
matter.

When we know cogitation is the prime attri-
bute of a spirit, we infer its *immateriality*, and
thence its immortality. *Watts.*

IMMATERIALLY. *adv.* [from *immaterial*.]
In a manner not depending upon matter.

The visible species of things strike not our
senses *immaterially*; but streaming in corporal
rays do carry with them the qualities of the object
from whence they flow, and the medium through
which they pass. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IMMATERIALIZED. *adj.* [from *in* and
materia, Latin.] Distinct from matter;
incorporeal.

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation
be no trouble to *immateralized* spirits, yet is it
more than our embodied souls can bear without
lassitude. *Glentville's Scyllis.*

IMMATERIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *immate-
rial*.] Distinctness from matter.

IMMATERIATE. *adj.* [*in* and *materia*,
Latin.] Not consisting of matter; in-
corporeal; wanting body.

It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal
and *immaterial*, whereof there be in nature but
few. *Bacon.*

After a long enquiry of things immetto in
matter, I interpose some object which is *immate-
riate*, or less material; such as this of sounds. *Bacon.*

IMMATURE. *adj.* [*immaturus*, Lat.]

1. Not ripe.

2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulness or
completion.

The bold enterprize of Panama was an ill
measured and *immature* counsel, grounded upon
a false account, that the passages were no better
fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

This is your time for faction and debate,
For partial favour, and permitted hate:
Let now your *immature* dissension cease,
Sit quiet. *Dryden.*

3. Hasty; early; come to pass before the
natural time.

We are pleased, and call not that death *imma-
ture*, if a man lives till seventy. *Taylor.*

IMMATURELY. *adv.* [from *immature*.]
'Too soon; too early; before ripeness
or completion.

IMMATURENESS. *n. f.* [from *immature*.]

IMMATUREITY. *n. f.* Unripeness; incom-
pleteness; a state short of completion.

I might reasonably expect a pardon from the
ingenious for faults committed in an *immaturity*
of age and judgment. *Glasville.*

IMMEABILITY. *n. f.* [*immeabilis*, Latin.]

Want of power to pass. So it is used
in the example; but it is rather, inca-
pability of affording passage.

From this phlegm proceed white cold tumours,
viscidities, and consequently *immeability* of the
juices. *Aschwin.*

IMMEASURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *measure*.]

Immense; not to be measured; indefi-
nitely extensive.

Churches reared up to an height *immeasurable*,
and adorned with famous beauty in their restora-
tion than their founders before had given them. *Hooker.*

From the shore

They view'd the sail *immeasurable* abyss,
Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild. *Milton.*

Immeasurable strength they might behold
In me, of wisdom nothing more than mean. *Milton.*

What a glorious show are those beings enter-
tained with, that can see such tremendous ob-
jects wandering through those *immeasurable* depths
of ether! *Addison's Guardian.*

Not friends are there, nor vessels to convey,
Not oars to cut the *immeasurable* way. *Pope.*

IMMEASURABLY. *adv.* [from *immeasura-
ble*.] Immensely; beyond all measure.

The Spaniards *immeasurably* bewail their dead.

Spenser.

There ye shall be fed, and fill'd
Immeasurably; all things shall be your prey. *Milton.*

IMMECHANICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *mechanical*.]

Not according to the laws of mechanicks.

We have nothing to do to show any thing that
is *immechanical*, or not according to the established
laws of nature. *Cheyne.*

Nothing will clear a head possessed with *imme-
chanical* notions. *Mead.*

IMMEDIACY. *n. f.* [from *immediate*.]

Personal greatness; power of acting
without dependance. This is a harsh
word, and sense peculiar, I believe, to
Shakspere.

He led our pow'rs,

Bore the commission of my place and person,
The which *immediacy* may well stand up,
And call itself your brother. *King Lear.*

IMMEDIATE. *adj.* [*immediat*, French;
in and *medius*, Latin.]

1. Being in such a state with respect to
something else as that there is nothing
between them; proximate; with no-
thing intervening.

Moses mentions the *immediate* causes of the
deluge, the fumes and the waters; and St. Peter
mentions the more remote and fundamental
causes, that constitution of the heavens. *Burnet.*

2. Not acting by second causes.

It is much to be ascribed to the *immediate* will
of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at
his pleasure. *Abbot.*

3. Instant; present with regard to time.
Prior therefore should not have written
more immediate.

Immediate are my needs, and my relief
Must not be toft and turn'd to me in words,
But find supply *immediate*. *Shakspere.*

Death denounc'd that day,
Which he presumes already vain, and void,
Because not yet inflicted, as he fear'd
By some *immediate* stroke. *Milton.*

But she, howe'er of vict'ry sure,
Contents the wreath too long delay'd;
And arm'd with more *immediate* pow'rs,
Calls cruel silence to her aid. *Prior.*

IMMEDIATELY. *adv.* [from *immediate*.]

1. Without the intervention of any other
cause or event.

God's acceptance of it, either *immediately* by
himself, or mediately by the hands of the bishop,
is that which vests the whole property of a thing
in God. *Smith.*

2. Instantly; at the time present; with-
out delay.

Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with Slender, and with him at Eaton
immediately to marry. *Shakspere.*

IMMEDIATENESS. *n. f.* [from *immediate*.]

1. Presence with regard to time.

2. Exemption from second or intervening
causes.

IMMEDICABLE. *adj.* [*immedicabilis*, Lat.]

Not to be healed; incurable.

My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds *immedicable*,
Rankle and fester, and gangrene
To black mortification. *Milnes's Agonizer.*

IMMEMORABLE. *adj.* [*immemorabilis*,
Latin.] Not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL. *adj.* [*immemorial*, French;
in and *memoria*, Latin.] Past time of
memory; so ancient that the beginning
cannot be traced.

All the laws of this kingdom have some memorial in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for some obtained their force by immemorial usage or custom. *Hale.*

By a long immemorial practice, and prescription of an aged thorough-paced hypocrisy, they come to believe that for a reality, which, at first practice of it, they themselves knew to be a cheat. *South.*

IMMENSE. *adj.* [*immense*, French; *immensus*, Latin.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodness infinite! goodness *immense*!

That all this good of evil shall produce! *Milton.*

As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time, so infinite or *immense* essence hath no relation unto body; but is a thing distinct from all corporeal magnitude, which we mean when we speak of immensity, and of God as of an *immense* being. *Grew.*

IMMENSELY. *adv.* [from *immense*.] Infinitely; without measure.

We shall find that the void space of our system is *immensely* bigger than all its corporeal parts. *Bentley.*

IMMENSITY. *n. f.* [*immensité*, French.] Unbounded greatness; infinity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating, as often as we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of *immensity*. *Locke.*

He that will consider the *immensity* of this fabric, and the great variety that is to be found in this inconsiderable part of it which he has to do with, may think that in other mansions of it there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

All these illustrious worlds,
And millions which the glass can ne'er descry,
Lost in the wilds of vast *immensity*,
Are suns, are centers. *Blackmore's Creation.*

IMMENSURABILITY. *n. f.* [from *immensurable*.] Impossibility to be measured.

IMMENSURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *mensurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be measured.

TO IMMERGE. *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.] To put under water.

IMMERIT. *n. f.* [*immerito*, Latin.] Want of worth; want of desert. This is a better word than *demerit*, which is now used in its stead.

When I receive your lines, and find these expressions of a passion, reason and my own *immerit* tell me it must not be for me. *Suckling.*

TO IMMERSE. *v. a.* [*immersus*, Latin.]

1. To put under water.
2. To sink or cover deep.

More than a mile *immers'd* within the wood;
At once the wind was laid. *Dryden.*

They observed that they were *immersed* in their rocks, quarries, and mines, in the same manner as they are at this day found in all known parts of the world. *Woodward.*

3. To keep in a state of intellectual depression.

It is a melancholy reflection, that our country, which, in times of popery, was called the nation of saints, should now have less appearance of religion in it than any other neighbouring state or kingdom: whether they be such as continue still *immersed* in the errors of the church of Rome, or such as are recovered out of them. *Addison's Freeholder.*

We are prone to engage ourselves with the business, the pleasures, and the amusements of this world: we give ourselves up too greedily to the pursuit, and *immerse* ourselves too deeply in the enjoyments of them. *Atterbury.*

It is impossible to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply *immersed* in the enjoyments of this. *Atterbury.*

IMMERSE. *adj.* [*immersus*, Lat.] Buried; covered; sunk deep.

After long inquiry of things *immerse* in matter, I interpose some object which is immaterial, or less material; such as this of sounds; that the intellect may become not partial. *Bacon.*

IMMERSION. *n. f.* [*immersio*, Latin; *immersio*, French.]

1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface.

Achilles's mother is said to have dipped him, when he was a child, in the river Styx, which made him invulnerable all over, excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during this *immersion*. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.

3. The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

Many persons, who, through the heat of their lusts and passions, through the contagion of ill example, or too deep an *immersion* in the affairs of life, swerve from the rules of their holy faith; yet would, upon extraordinary warning, be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury.*

IMMETHODICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *methodical*.] Confused; being without regularity; being without method.

M. Bayle compares the answering of an *immetho-* dical author to the hunting of a duck: when you have him full in your sight, he gives you the slip, and becomes invisible. *Addison.*

IMMETHODICALLY. *adv.* [from *immetho-* dical.] Without method; without order.

IMMINENCE. *n. f.* [from *imminent*.] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. Not in use.

I do not speak of flight, of fear, of death;
But dare all *imminence*, that gods and men
Address their dangers in. *Shakespeare.*

IMMINENT. *adj.* [*imminent*, French; *imminens*, Latin.] Impending; at hand; threatening. Always in an ill sense.

What dangers at any time are *imminent*, what evils hang over our heads, God doth know, and not we. *Hooker.*

Three times to-day
You have defended me from *imminent* death. *Shakespeare.*

These she applies for warnings and portents
Of evils *imminent*; and on her knee
Hath begg'd, that I will stay at home to-day. *Shakespeare.*

To them preach'd
Conversion and repentance, as to souls
In prison, under judgments *imminent*. *Milton.*
Men could not fail without *imminent* danger
and inconveniences. *Pope.*

TO IMMINGLE. *v. a.* [*in* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix; to unite.

Some of us, like thee, through stormy life
Tost'd, tempest-beaten, ere we could attain
This holy calm, this harmony of mind,
Where purity and peace *immingle* charms. *Thomson.*

IMMINUTION. *n. f.* [from *imminuo*, Latin.] Diminution; decrease.

These revolutions are as exactly uniform as the earth's are, which could not be, were there any place for chance, and did not a Providence continually oversee and secure them from all alteration or *imminution*. *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMISCIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *immiscible*.] Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMISCIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *miscible*.] Not capable of being mingled. *Clarissa.*

IMMISSION. *n. f.* [*immissio*, Latin.] The act of sending in; contrary to emission.

TO IMMIT. *v. n.* [*immitto*, Latin.] To send in.

TO IMMIX. *v. a.* [*in* and *mix*.] To mingle.

Samson, with these *immixt*, inevitably
Pulld'd down the same destruction on himself. *Milton.*

IMMIXABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *mix*.] Impossible to be mingled.

Fill a glass sphere with such liquors as may be clear, of the same colour, and *immixable*. *Wilkins.*

IMMOBILITY. *n. f.* [*immobilité*, French; from *immobilis*, Latin.] Unmoveableness; want of motion; resistance to motion.

The course of fluids through the vascular solids must in time harden the fibres, and abolish many of the canals; from whence diness, weakness, *immobility*, and debility of the vital force. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

IMMODERATE. *adj.* [*immodéré*, Fr. *immoderatus*, Lat.] Excessive; exceeding the due mean.

One means, very effectual for the preservation of health, is a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or distracted with *immoderate* cares. *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMODERATELY. *adv.* [from *immoderate*.] In an excessive degree.

Immoderately the weeps for Tybalt's death. *Shakespeare.*

The heat weakened more and more the arch of the earth, sucking out the moisture that was the cement of its parts, drying it *immoderately*, and chapping it. *Burnet's Theory.*

IMMODERATION. *n. f.* [*immoderation*, French; from *immoderate*.] Want of moderation; excess.

IMMODEST. *adj.* [*immodeste*, French; *in* and *modest*.]

1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity.

She rail'd at herself, that she should be so *im-* modest to write to one that she knew would flout her. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unchaste; impure.
Immodest deeds you hinder to be wrought;
But we proscribe the least *immodest* thought. *Dryden.*

3. Obscene.

'Tis needful that the most *immodest* word
Be look'd upon and learn'd; which once attain'd,
Comes to no farther use
But to be known and hated. *Shakespeare.*

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense. *Johnson.*

4. Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.
- IMMODESTY.** *n. f.* [*immodestie*, French; from *immodest*.] Want of modesty; indecency.

It was a piece of *immodesty*. *Pope.*

TO IMMOLATE. *v. a.* [*immolo*, Lat. *immoler*, Fr.]

1. To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.

These courtiers of applause being oftentimes reduced to live in want, these costly trifles to engrossing all that they can spare, that they frequently enough are forced to *immolate* their own desires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

2. To offer in sacrifice.

Now *immolate* the torques, and mix the wine,
Secret to Neptune, and the pow'r's divine. *Pope.*

IMMOLATION. *n. f.* [*immolation*, French; from *immolare*.]

1. The act of sacrificing.

In the picture of the *immolation* of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy. *Brown.*

2. A sacrifice offered.

We make more barbarous *immolations* than the most savage heathens. *Decay of Piety.*

IMMOMENT. *adj.* [*in* and *moment*.] Trifling; of no importance or value. A barbarous word.

I M M

I some lady-tributes have reserv'd,
Immortal toys, things of such dignity
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakspeare.*
IMMORTAL. *adj.* [in and moral.]

1. Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; as, a flatterer of vice is an immoral man.

2. Contrary to honesty; dishonest; as, desertion of a calumniated friend is an immoral action.

IMMORALITY. *n. f.* [from *immoral*.]
Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue.

Such men are put into the commission of the peace who encourage the grossest immoralities, to whom all the bawds of the ward pay contribution. *Swift.*

IMMORTAL. *adj.* [immortalis, Latin.]

1. Exempt from death; being never to die,

To the king eternal, immortal, invincible, the only wife God, be glory for ever. *1 Tim.*

Her body sleeps in Capulet's monument,
And her immortal part with angels lives. *Shakspeare.*

There was an opinion in grots, that the soul was immortal. *Abbot.*

The Paphian queen,
With gored hand, and veil so rudely torn,
Like terror did among th' immortals breed,
Taught by her wound that goddesses may bleed. *Waller.*

2. Never-ending; perpetual.

Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have
Immortal longings in me. *Shakspeare.*

IMMORTALITY. *n. f.* [immortalité, Fr. from *immortal*.]
1. Exemption from death; life never to end.

This corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal, immortality. *1 Corinthians.*

Quaff immortality, and joy. *Milton.*

He th' immortality of souls proclaim'd,
Whom th' oracle of men the wisest nam'd. *Denham.*

His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed; which is impossible, from the immutability of God, and the nature of his immortality. *Cheyne.*

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit, we infer its immateriality, and thence its immortality. *Watts.*

2. Exemption from oblivion.

TO IMMORTALIZE. *v. a.* [immortaliser, French; from *immortal*.]

1. To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death.

For mortal things desire their like to breed,
That so they may their kind immortalize. *Davies.*

2. To exempt from oblivion.

Drive them from Orleans, and be immortaliz'd. *Shakspeare.*

TO IMMORTALIZE. *v. n.* To become immortal. This word is, I think, peculiar to *Pope*.

Fix the year precise,
When British hands begin to immortalize. *Pope.*

IMMORTALLY. *adv.* [from *immortal*.]
With exemption from death; without end.

There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown immortally,
Long guard it yours! *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow immortally in his sensual pleasures! *Bentley.*

IMMOVABLE. *adj.* [in and moveable.]

1. Not to be forced from its place.

We shall not question his removing the earth, when he finds an immovable base to place his engine upon. *Brown.*

2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law.

I M M

When an executor meddles with the immovable estate, before he has seized on the moveable goods, it may be then appealed from the execution of sentence. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

3. Unshaken; unaffected.

How much happier is he, who, centering on himself, remains immovable, and smiles at the madness of the dance about him! *Dryden.*

IMMOVABLY. *adv.* [from *immovable*.] In a state not to be shaken.

Immovably firm to their duty, when they could have no prospect of reward. *Atterbury.*

IMMUNITY. *n. f.* [immunité, French; immunitas, Latin.]

1. Discharge from any obligation.

Of things harmless whatsoever there is, which the whole church doth observe, to argue for any man's immunity from observing the same, it were a point of most intemperate madgels. *Hooker.*

2. Privilege; exemption from onerous duties.

Granting great immunities to the commons, they prevailed so far as to cause Palladius to be proclaimed successor. *Stacey.*

Simon sent to Demetrius, to the end he should give the land an immunity, because all that Tryphon did was to spoil. *1 Maccabees.*

The laity invidiously aggravate the rights and immunities of the clergy. *Spear's Sermons.*

3. Freedom.

Common apprehensions entertain the antidotal condition of Ireland, conceiving only in that land an immunity from venomous creatures. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

But this annex'd condition of the crown, immunity from errors, you disown. *Dryden.*

TO IMMURE. *v. a.* [in and murus, Lat. emurer, old French, so that it might be written *emure*.] To enclose within walls; to confine; to shut up; to imprison.

Pity, you ancient stones, these tender babes,
Whom envy hath immur'd within your walls! *Shakspeare.*

One of these three contains her heav'nly picture;
And shall I think in slaves she's immur'd! *Shakspeare.*

At the first descent on shore he was not immured with a wooden vessel, but he did counterbalance the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

Lyfianthus immur'd it with a wall. *Sandys.*

Though a foul foolish prison her immure
On earth, she, when escap'd, is wife and pure. *Denham.*

IMMURE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wall; an enclosure, as in *Shakspeare*, but perhaps no where else.

Their vow is made
To ransack Troy; within whose strong immures
The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakspeare.*

IMMUSICAL. *adj.* [in and musical.] Inharmonious; wanting proportion of sound.

All sounds are either musical, which are ever equal, or immusical, which are ever unequal, as the voice in speaking, and whispering. *Baron.*

We consider the immusical note of all swans we ever beheld or heard of. *Brown.*

IMMUTABILITY. *n. f.* [immutabilitas, Lat. immutabilité, Fr. from *immutable*.] Exemption from change; invariableness; unchangeableness.

The immutability of God they strive unto, by working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed; which is impossible, from the immutability of God. *Cheyne.*

IMMUTABLE. *adj.* [immutabilis, Lat.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

I M P

By two immutable things, in which it was impossible for God to lye, we have a strong consolation. *Hebrews.*

Thy threat'nings, Lord, as thine, thou may'st revoke;

But if immutable and fix'd they stand,
Continue still thyself to give the stroke,
And let not foreign foes oppress thy land. *Dryden.*

IMMUTABLY. *adv.* [from *immutable*.] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably.

His love is like his essence, immutably eternal. *Boyle.*

IMP. *n. f.* [imp, Welsh, a shoot, a sprout, a sprig.]

1. A son; the offspring; progeny.

That noble imp your son. *Lord Cromwell to King Henry.*

And thou, most dreadful imp of highest Jove,
Fair Venus' son. *Fairy Queen.*

The tender imp was weaned from the teat. *Fairfax.*

A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakspeare.*

2. A subaltern devil; a puny devil. In this sense it is still retained.

Such we deny not to be the imps and limbs of Satan. *Hooker.*

The serpent after long debate, irresolute
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose,
Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom
To enter, and his dark suggestions hide
From sharpest sight. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

As soon as you can hear his knell,
This god on earth turns d— in hell;
And, to his ministers of state,
Transform'd to imps, his levee wait. *Swift.*

TO IMP. *v. a.* [impio, to engraff, Welsh.] To lengthen or enlarge with any thing adscititious. It is originally a term used by falconers, who repair a hawk's wing with adscititious feathers.

If then we shall shake off our slavish yoke,
Imp out our drooping country's broken wings. *Shakspeare.*

New rebellions raise
Their hydra heads, and the false north displays
Her broken league to imp her serpent wings. *Milton.*

Help, ye tart satyrists, to imp my rage
With all the scorpions that should whip this age. *Cleveland.*

With cord and canals from rich Hamburg
sent,
His navy's molted wings he imps once more. *Dryden.*

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thigh;
Till shooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,
The grubs proceed to bees with pointed stings. *Dryden.*

The Mercury of heav'n, with silver wings
Imps for the flight, to overtake his ghost. *Southern.*

TO IMPACT. *v. a.* [impactus, Latin.] To drive close or hard.

They are angular; but of what particular figure is not easy to determine, because of their being impacted so thick and confusedly together. *Windward on Fagfils.*

TO IMPAINT. *v. a.* [in and paint.] To paint; to decorate with colours. Not in use.

Never yet did infurrection want
Such water-colours to impaint his cause. *Shakspeare.*

TO IMPAIR. *v. a.* [empiror, to make worse, French. Skinner.] To diminish; to injure; to make worse; to lessen in quantity, value, or excellence.

To change any such law, must needs, with the common sort, impair and weaken the force of those grounds whereby all laws are made effectual. *Hooker.*

Objects divine
Must needs impair, and weary human sense. *Milton.*

IMP

That soon refresh'd him weary'd, and repair'd
What hunger, if aught hunger had impair'd,
Or thirst. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
Nor was the work impair'd by storms slow,
But felt the approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*
In years he seem'd, but not impair'd by years. *Pope.*

TO IMPAIR. v. n. To be lessened or worn out.

Flesh may impair, quoth he; but reason can repair. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPAIR. n. f. [from the verb.] Diminution; decrease. Not used.

A loadstone, kept in undue position, that is, not lying on the meridian, or with its poles inverted, receives in longer time *impair* in activity and exchange of faces, and is more powerfully preferred by fire than dross of steel. *Brown.*

IMPAIRMENT. n. f. [from *impair*.] Diminution; injury.

His posterity, at this distance, and after so perpetual *impairment*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception, that thought to obscure himself from his Creator in the shade of the garden. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IMPALEABLE. adj. [impalpable, French; in and palpable.] Not to be perceived by touch.

If beaten into an *impalpable* powder, when poured out, it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness of the parts do make them easy to be put into motion. *Boyle.*

TO IMPARADISE. v. a. [*imparadisare*, Italian.] To put in a place or state resembling paradise in felicity.

This *imparadis'd* neighbourhood made Zelmene's soul cleave unto her, both through the ivory case of her body, and the apparel which did over-cloud it. *Sidney.*

All my souls be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I understand, and grow, and see. *Dante.*
Thus these two,

Imparadis'd in one another's arms,
The happier Eden, shall enjoy their fill
Of bliss on bliss. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

IMPARITY. n. f. [*imparitas*, *impar*, Lat.]

1. Inequality; disproportion.

Some bodies are hard, some soft: the hardness is caused chiefly by the jejuneness of the spirits, and their *imparity* with the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.

What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man, by even and odd; and so by parity or *imparity* of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies? *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO IMPARK. v. a. [*in* and *park*.] To enclose with a park; to sever from a common.

TO IMPART. v. a. [*impartior*, Latin.]

1. To grant; to give.

High state and honours to others *impart*,
But give me your heart. *Dryden.*

2. To make known; to show by words or tokens.

Gentle lady,
When first I did *impart* my love to you,
I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins. *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*

As on confession the revealing is for the ease of a man's heart, so secret men come to the knowledge of many things, while men rather discharge than *impart* their minds. *Bacon.*

Thou to me thy thoughts
Wast wont, I mine to thee wast wont to *impart*. *Milton.*

3. To communicate; to grant as to a partaker.

I find thee knowing of thyself;
Expressing well the spirit within thee free,
My image, not *imparted* to the brute. *Milton.*

IMP

IMPARTIAL. adj. [*impartial*, Fr. *in* and *partial*.] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just. It is used as well of actions as persons: an *impartial* judge; an *impartial* sentence.

Success I hope, and fate I cannot fear:
Alive or dead, I shall deserve a name;
Joy is *impartial*, and to both the same. *Dryden.*

IMPARTIALITY. n. f. [*impartialité*, Fr. from *impartial*.] Equitableness; justice; indifference.

A pious and well-disposed will gives not only diligence, but also *impartiality* to the understanding in its search into religion, which is absolutely necessary to give success unto our inquiries into truth; it being scarce possible for that man to hit the mark, whose eye is still glancing upon something beside it. *South.*

IMPARTIALLY. adv. [from *impartial*.] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiassed judgment; without regard to party or interest; justly; honestly.

Since the scripture promises eternal happiness and pardon of sin, upon the sole condition of faith and sincere obedience, it is evident, that he only can plead a title to such a pardon, whose conscience *impartially* tells him that he has performed the required condition. *South.*

IMPARTIBLE. adj. [*impartible*, French; from *impart*.] Communicable; that may be conferred or bestowed. This word is elegant, though used by few writers.

The same body may be conceived to be more or less *impartible* than it is active or heavy. *Digby.*

IMPASSABLE. adj. [*in* and *passable*.] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

There are in America many high and *impassable* mountains, which are very rich. *Raleigh.*

Over this gulf
Impassable, impervious; let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

When Alexander would have passed the Ganges, he was told by the Indians that all beyond it was either *impassable* marshes, or sandy deserts. *Temple.*

IMPASSIBILITY. n. f. [*impassibilité*, Fr. from *impassible*.] Exemption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

Two divinities might have pleaded their prerogative of *impassibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand. *Dryden.*

IMPASSIBLE. adj. [*impassible*, French; *in* and *passio*, Latin.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain.

If the upper soul check what is consented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope that, after a few years of sensuality, that rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, drop into a perpetual *impassible* nothing, take a long progress into a land where all things are forgotten, this would be some colour. *Hammond.*

Secure of death, I should condemn thy dart,
Though naked, and *impassible* depart. *Dryden.*

IMPASSIBLNESS. n. f. [from *impassible*.] Impassibility; exemption from pain.

How shameful a partiality is it, thus to reserve all the sensualities of this world, and yet cry out for the *impassiblness* of the next? *Decay of Piety.*

IMPASSIONED. adj. [*in* and *passion*.] Disordered by passion.

So, standing, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempest, all *impassion'd*, thus began. *Milton.*

IMPASSIVE. adj. [*in* and *passive*.] Exempt from the agency of external causes.

IMP

She told him what those empty phantoms were,
Forms without bodies, and *impassive* air. *Dryden.*
Pale suns, unfelt at distance, roll away;
And on the *impassive* ice the lightnings play. *Pope.*

IMPA'STED. adj. [*in* and *paste*.] Concreted as into paste. Not in use.

Horribly tricked
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,
Bak'd and *impast* with the parching fires. *Shakspeare.*

IMPA'TIENCE. n. f. [*impatience*, French; *impatientia*, Latin.]

1. Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering.

All the power of his wit has given way to his *impatience*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

The experiment I resolv'd to make was upon thought, and not rashness or *impatience*. *Temple.*

2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion.

3. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.

IMPA'TIENT. adj. [*impatient*, French; *impatiens*, Latin.]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear: with of.

Fame, *impatient* of extremes, decays
Not more by envy than excess of praise. *Pope.*

2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.

The tortur'd savage turns around,
And sings about his foam, *impatient* of the wound. *Dryden.*

3. Vehemently agitated by some painful passion: with at before the occasion: with of *impatience* is referred more to the thing, with at to the person.

To be *impatient* at the death of a person, concerning whom it was certain he must die, is to mourn because thy friend was not born an angel. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

4. Hot; hasty.

The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay: with for before the thing desired.

The mighty Cæsar waits his vital hour,
Impatient for the world, and grasps his promis'd pow'r. *Dryden.*

On the seas prepar'd the vessel stands;
Th' *impatient* mariner thy speed demands. *Pope.*

IMPA'TIENTLY. adv. [from *impatient*.]

1. With rage, under uneasiness.

2. Passionately; ardently.

He considered one thing so *impatiently*, that he would not admit any thing else to be worth consideration. *Glarendon.*

3. Eagerly; with great desire.

TO IMPATRONIZE. v. a. [*impatroniser*, Fr. *in* and *patronize*.] To gain to one's self the power of any feignory. This word is not usual.

The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himself of the dutchy. *Bacon.*

TO IMPAWN. v. a. [*in* and *pawn*.] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.

Go to the king, and let there be *impawn'd*
Some surety for a safe return again. *Shakspeare.*

Many now in health

Shall drop their blood, in apprehension

Of what your reverence shall invite us to;

Therefore take heed how you *impawn* our person,

How you awake our sleeping sword of war. *Shakspeare.*

TO IMPEACH. v. a. [*empecher*, Fr.]

1. To hinder; to impede. This sense is little in use.

Each door he opened without any breach;
There was no bar to stop, no foe him to impeach.
His sons did impeach his journey to the Holy
Land, and vexed him all the days of his life.

If they will impeach the purposes of an army,
which they have no reason to think themselves
able to resist, they put themselves out of all ex-
pectation of mercy.

A delusion on my throat impeached my utter-
ance.

2. To accuse by public authority.

They were both impeached by a house of com-
mons.

Great dissensions were kindled between the
nobles and commons on account of Coriolanus,
whom the latter had impeached.

IMPEACH. n. s. [from the verb.] Hin- derance; let; impediment.

Why, what an intricate impeach is this!
If here you bous'd him, here he would have
been;

If he were mad, he would not plead so coldly.

IMPEACHABLE. adj. [from impeach.] Ac- cusable; chargeable.

Had God omitted by positive laws to give
religion to the world, the wisdom of his provi-
dence had been impeachable.

IMPEACHER. n. s. [from impeach.] An accuser; one who brings an accusation against another.

Many of our fiercest impeachers would leave
the delinquent to the merciful indulgence of a
Saviour.

IMPEACHMENT. n. s. [from impeach.]

1. Hinderance; let; impediment; ob- struction. Not in use.

Tell us what things, during your late continu-
ance there, are most offensive, and the greatest
impeachment to the good government thereof.

Tell thy king I do not seek him now;
But could be willing to march on to Calais,
Without impeachment.

Neither is this accession of necessity any im-
peachment to christian liberty, or enjoining of
men's consciences.

2. Public accusation; charge preferred.

The king, provok'd to it by the queen,
Devil'd impeachments to imprison him.

The lord Somers, though his accusers would
gladly have dropped their impeachment, was in-
sistent with them for the prosecution.

The consequences of Coriolanus's impeach-
ment had like to have been fatal to their state.

To IMPEACH. v. a. [in and pearl.]

1. To form in resemblance of pearls.

Innumerable as the stars of night,
Or hairs of morning, dewdrops, which the sun
Impeach'd on every leaf, and ev'ry flow'r.

2. To decorate as with pearls.

The dew of the morning impeach'd every thorn,
and scatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of
the earth.

IMPECCABILITY. n. s. [impeccabilité, Fr. from impeccabile.] Exemption from sin; exemption from failure.

Infallibility and impeccability are two of his
attributes.

IMPECCABLE. adj. [impeccable, Fr. in and pecco, Lat.] Exempt from possibi- lity of sin.

That man pretends he never commits any ad-
vices prohibited by the word of God, and then that
were a rare charm to render him impeccable, or
that is the means of consecrating every sin of his.

To IMPEDE. v. a. [impedio, Lat.] To hinder; to let; to obstruct.

All the forces are mustered to impede his pas-
sage.

The way is open, and no stop to force
The stars return, or to impede their course.

IMPEDIMENT. n. s. [impedimentum, Lat.] Hinderance; let; obstruction; opposi- tion.

The minds of beasts grudge not at their bod-
ies comfort, nor are their senses letted from
enjoying their objects: we have the impediments
of honour, and the torments of conscience.

What impediments there are to hinder it, and
which were the speediest way to remove them.

The life is led most happily wherein all virtue
is exercised without impediment or let.

But for my tears,
The most impediments unto my speech,
I had forefall'd this dear and deep rebuke.

May I never
To this good purpose, that so fairly shews,
Dream of impediment.

They bring one that was deaf, and had an
impediment in his speech.

Fear is the greatest impediment to martyrdom;
and he that is overcome by little arguments of
pain, will hardly content to lose his life with
torments.

Free from th' impediments of light and noise,
Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs.

To IMPEL. v. a. [impello, Lat.] To drive on toward a point; to urge for- ward; to press on.

So Mirah's mind, impell'd on either side,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide.
The surge impell'd me on a craggy coast.

Attend thy voyage, and impel thy sails.
A mightier power the strong direction sends,
And several men impels to several ends;

This drives them constant to a certain coast.

IMPELLENT. n. s. [impellens, Lat.] An impulsive power; a power that drives forward.

How such a variety of motions should be re-
gularly managed, in such a wilderness of pas-
sages, by mere blind impellents and material
conveyances, I have not the least conjecture.

To IMPEND. v. n. [impendo, Latin.]

1. To hang over.

Destitution sure o'er all your heads impends;
Ulysses comes, and death his steps attends.

2. To be at hand; to press nearly. It is used in an ill sense.

It expresses our deep sorrow for our past sins,
and our lively sense of God's impending wrath.

No story I unfold of publick woes,
Nor bear advices of impending foes.

IMPENDENT. adj. [impendens, Lat.] Im- minent; hanging over; pressing closely. In an ill sense.

If the evil feared or impending be a greater
sensible evil than the good, it over-rides the
appetite to avert it.

Dreadful in arms, on Landen's glorious plain
Place Ormond's duke; impending in the air
Let his keen sabre, comet-like, appear.

IMPENDECE. n. s. [from impendens.] The state of hanging over; near ap- proach.

Good sometimes is not safe to be attempted,
by reason of the impendence of a greater sensible
evil.

IMPENETRABILITY. n. s. [impenetrabilité, Fr. from impenetrable.]

1. Quality of not being pierceable, or permeable.

All bodies, so far as experience reaches, are
either hard, or may be hardened; and we have
no other evidence of universal impenetrability, be-
sides a large experience, without an experimental
exception.

2. Insusceptibility of intellectual impres- sion.

IMPENETRABLE. adj. [impenetrable, Fr. impenetrabilis, Lat.]

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.

With hard'ning cold, and forming heat,
The cyclops did their strokes repeat,
Before th' impenetrable shield was wrought.

2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.

Deep into some thick covert would I run,
Impenetrable to the blast or sun.

The mind frights itself with any thing reflect-
ed on in gross: things, thus offered to the mind,
carry the show of nothing but difficulty in them,
and are thought to be wrapped up in impenetra-
ble obscurity.

3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.

4. Not to be affected; not to be moved.

It is the most impenetrable cut
That ever kept with men.

Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with bootless prayers.

Some will never believe a proposition in di-
vinity, if any thing can be said against it: they
will be credulous in all affairs of life, but im-
penetrable by a sermon of the gospel.

IMPENETRABLY. adv. [from impenetra- ble.] With hardness to a degree inca- pable of impression.

Blunt the scute, and fit it for a skull
Of solid proof, impenetrably dull.

IMPENITENCE. } n. s. [impenitence, Fr. IMPENITENCY. } in and penitence.] Ob- duracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

Where one man ever comes to repent, a thou-
sand end their days in final impenitence.

Before the revelation of the gospel the wick-
edness and impenitency of the heathens was a
much more excusable thing, because they were
in a great measure ignorant of the rewards of
another life.

He will advance from one degree of wicked-
ness and impenitence to another, 'till at last he
becomes hardened without remorse.

IMPENITENT. adj. [impenitent, Fr. in and penitent.] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.

Our Lord in anger hath granted some impeni-
tent men's request; as, on the other side, the
apostle's suit he hath of favour and mercy not
granted.

They dy'd
Impenitent, and left a race behind
Like to themselves.

When the reward of penitents, and punish-
ment of impenitents, is once assented to as true,
'tis impossible but the mind of man should wish
for the one, and have dislikes to the other.

IMPENITENTLY. adv. [from impenitent.] Obdurately; without repentance.

The condition required of us is a constellation
of all the gospel graces, every one of them root-
ed in the heart, though mixed with much weak-
ness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be
not wilfully, and impenitently lived and did in.

What crowds of these impenitently bold,
In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,
Still run on poets!

IMPEVIOUS. adj. [in and penna, Lat.] Wanting wings. This word is conve- nient, but, I think, not used.

IMP

It is generally received an earwig hath no wings, and is reckoned amongst *imperfect* insects; but he that shall, with a needle, put aside the short and sheathy cases on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies. *Brown.*

IMPERATE. *adj.* [*imperatus*, Lat.] Done with consciousness; done by direction of the mind.

The elicit internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external *imperate* acts of the same habit utterly cease. *Smith.*

Those natural and involuntary actions are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the soul and instrumentality of the spirits, as well as those *imperate* acts, wherein we see the empire of the soul. *Hale.*

IMPERATIVE. *adj.* [*imperatîf*, Fr. *imperativus*, Lat.] Commanding; expressive of command.

The verb is formed in a different manner, to signify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, disallowing, intreating; which likewise, from the principal use of it, is called the *imperative* mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

IMPERATIVELY. *adv.* In a commanding style; authoritatively.

IMPERCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [*impercipibile*, Fr. *in* and *perceptible*.] Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; subtle; quick or slow, so as to elude observation.

Some things are in their nature *impercipibile* by our sense; yes, and the more refined parts of material existence, which, by reason of their subtlety, escape our perception. *Hale.*

In the sudden changes of his subject with almost *impercipible* connections, the Theban poet is his master. *Dryden.*

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling flames, of the gliding of a snake upon the ground: they must be almost *impercipible* to the touch, and even. *Dryden.*

The alterations in the globe are very slight, and almost *impercipible*, and such as tend to the benefit of the earth. *Wood.*

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *impercipibile*.] The quality of eluding observation.

Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reason of their subtlety and *impercipibility* to us, are not so much as within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

IMPERCEPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *impercipibile*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

Upon reading of a fable we are made to believe we advise ourselves: the moral intimates itself *impercipibly*, we are taught by surprise, and become wiser and better unawares. *Addison.*

IMPERFECT. *adj.* [*imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Lat.]

1. Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective. Used either of persons or things.

Something he left *imperfect* in the state, Which, since his coming forth, is thought of, Which brought the kingdom so much fear and danger.

That his return was most required. *Shakespeare.*

Opinion is a light, vain, crude and *imperfect* thing, settled in the imagination; but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason. *Ben Jonson.*

The middle action, which produceth *imperfect* bodies, is fitly called, by some of the ancients, *inquinatio* or *incoaction*, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

The ancients were *imperfect* in the doctrine of minerals, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. *Brown.*

Diverse things we agree to be knowledge, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily under-

stood by our *imperfect* intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure. *Boyle.*

A marcor is either *imperfect*, tending to a greater withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an intire wasting of the body, excluding all cure. *Hazey on Consumptions.*

The still-born sounds upon the palate hung, And dy'd *imperfect* on the failing tongue. *Dryden.*

As obscure and *imperfect* ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men. *Locke.*

2. Frail; not completely good: as, our best worship is *imperfect*.

IMPERFECTION. *n. f.* [*imperfectio*, Fr. from *imperfect*.] Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral; whether of persons or things.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfectio*; and that which is supposed behoveful unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. *Hosker.*

The duke had taken to wife Anne Stanhope, a woman for many *imperfectio*s intolerable; but for pride monstrous. *Hayward.*

*Imperfectio*s would not be half so much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them. *L'Estrange.*

The world is more apt to censure than applaud, and himself fuller of *imperfectio*s than virtues. *Addison's Spectator.*

These are rather to be imputed to the simplicity of the age than to any *imperfectio* in that divine poet. *Addison.*

IMPERFECTLY. *adv.* [from *imperfect*.] Not completely; not fully; not without failure.

Should sinking nations summon you away, Maria's love might justify your stay: *Imperfectly* the many vows are paid, Which for your safety to the gods were made. *Stepney.*

Those would hardly understand language or reason to any tolerable degree; but only a little and *imperfectly* about things familiar. *Locke.*

IMPERFORABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforo*, Lat.] Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole.

Sometimes children are born *imperforate*; in which case a small puncture, dressed with a tent, effects the cure. *Sharp.*

IMPERIAL. *adj.* [*imperial*, French; *imperialis*, Latin.]

1. Royal; possessing royalty.

At a fair vessel, throned in the west; But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft Quench'd in the chaste beams of the wat'ry moon, And the *imperial* vot'ris pass'd on In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakespeare.*

2. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty.

My due from thee is this *imperial* crown, Which, as immediate from thy place and blood, Derives itself to me. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.

The main body of the marching foe Against th' *imperial* palace is design'd. Dryden. You that are a for'ign prince, ally *Imperial* pow'r with your paternal sway. Dryd. To tame the proud, the fetter'd slave to free, These are *imperial* arts, and worthy thee. Dryd.

IMPERIALIST. *n. f.* [from *imperial*.] One that belongs to an emperor.

The *imperialist* imputed the cause of so shameful a sight unto the Venetians. *Amleto.*

IMP

IMPERIOUS. *adj.* [*imperiosus*, Fr. *imperiosus*, Lat.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command.

If it be your proud will To shew the power of your *imperious* eyes. *Spenser.*

This *imperious* man will work us all From princes into pages. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Not th' *imperious* throne Of the full fortun'd Cæsar ever shall Be broken'd with me. *Shakespeare.*

He is an *imperious* dictator of the principles of vice, and impatient of all contradiction.

More's Divine Dialogues.

How much I suffer'd, and how long I strove Against th' assaults of this *imperious* love! Dryd. Recollect what disorder haity or *imperious* words from parents or teachers have caus'd in his thoughts. *Locke.*

2. Powerful; ascendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vast and *imperious* mind, and a heart large as the sand upon the sea shore, could command all the knowledge of nature and art. *Tilulston.*

IMPERIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *imperious*.] With arrogance of command; with insolence of authority.

Who 's there, that knocketh so *imperiously*? *Shakespeare.*

Who can abide, that, against their own doctors, fix whole books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain of a curse, *imperiously* obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*

It is not to insult and domineer, to look disdainfully, and revile *imperiously*, that procures an esteem from any one. *South.*

The sage, transported at th' approaching hour, *Imperiously* thrice thunder'd on the door! *Garrick.*

IMPERIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *imperious*.]

1. Authority; air of command.

So would he use his *imperiousness*, that we had a delightful fear and awe, which made us loth to lose our hopes. *Sidney.*

2. Arrogance of command.

Imperiousness and severity is but an ill way of treating men, who have reason of their own to guide them. *Locke.*

IMPERISHABLE. *adj.* [*imperissabile*, Fr. *in* and *perish*.] Not to be destroyed.

We find this our *empyrical* form Incapable of mortal injury, *Imperishable*; and though pierc'd with wound, Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd. *Milton.*

IMPERSONAL. *adj.* [*impersonel*, Fr. *impersonalis*, Lat.] Not varied according to the persons.

Impersonals be declined throughout all moods and tenses; a verb *impersonal* hath no nominative case before it. *Aubresne.*

IMPERSONALLY. *adv.* [from *impersonal*.] According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSONABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *persuadibilis*, Lat.] Not to be moved by persuasion.

Every pious person ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteousness; and if it be his fortune to have an *impersonable* an auditory, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet deliver his own soul, if he cannot benefit other men's. *Deacy of Piety.*

IMPERTINENCE. *n. f.* [*impertinence*, Fr. *impertinency*.] from *impertinent*.]

1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand.

Some, though they lead a single life, yet their thoughts do end with themselves, and account future times *impertinencies*. *Bacon.*

2. Folly; rambling thought.

O, matter and *impertinency* mixt,
Reason and madness! *Shaksp. King Lear.*

3. Troublesomeness; intrusion.

It will be said I handle an art no way suitable
to my employments or fortune, and so stand
charged with intrusion and *impertinency*. *Hutton.*

We should avoid the vexation and *impertinency*
of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not
to be understood. *Swift.*

4. Trifle; thing of no value.

I envy your felicity, delivered from the gilded
impertinencies of life, to enjoy the moments of a
solid contentment. *Evelyn.*

Nothing is more easy than to represent as *impertinencies*
any parts of learning, that have no
immediate relation to the happiness or conveni-
ence of mankind. *Addison.*

There are many subtle *impertinencies* learnt in
the schools, and many painful trifles, even
among the mathematical theories and problems.
Watts on the Mind.

IMPERTINENT. adj. [impertinent, Fr. in and pertinent, Latin.]

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.

The law of angels we cannot judge altogether
impertinent unto the affairs of the church of God.
Hooker.

The contemplation of things that are *imperti-*
nent to us, and do not concern us, are but a more
specious idleness. *Tillotson.*

2. Importunate; intrusive; meddling.

3. Foolish; trifling; negligent of the present purpose.

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when
they can be so *impertinent* as to enquire what the
world does. *Pope.*

IMPERTINENT. n. f. A trifter; a meddler; an intruder; one who inquires or interposes where he has no right or call.

Governors would have enough to do to trouble
their heads with the politicks of every meddling
official *impertinent*. *L'Estrange.*

IMPERTINENTLY. adv. [from impertinent.]

1. Without relation to the present matter.

2. Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively.

I have had joy given me as preposterously,
and as *impertinently*, as they give it to men who
marry where they do not love. *Suckling.*

The blessedness of mortals, now the highest
faint in the celestial hierarchy, began to be so
impertinently importuned, that great part of the
liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Huter.*

Why will any man be so *impertinently* officious
as to tell me all this is only fancy? If it is a
dream, let me enjoy it. *Addison.*

IMPERTINENSABILITY. n. f. [in and perscrutatio, Lat.] Impossibility to be passed through.

I willingly declined those many ingenious rea-
sons given by others; as of the *impertinensability*
of eternity, and impossibility therein to attain to
the present limit of antecedent ages. *Hale.*

IMPERTVIOUS. adj. [impervius, Lat.]

1. Unpassable; impenetrable.

Let the difficulty of passing back
stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf
impassable, impervious; let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world.
Milton.

We may thence discern of how close a texture
glass is, since so very thin a film proved so *impervious*
to the air, that it was forced to break the glass
to free itself. *Boyle.*

The cause of reflection is not the *impinging*
of light on the solid or *impervious* parts of bodies.
Newton's Opticks.

A great many vessels are, in this state, *imper-*
vious by the fluids. *Arthurson.*

From the damp earth *impervious* vapours rise,
Increase the darkness, and involve the skies.
Pope.

2. Inaccessible. Perhaps improperly used.

A river's mouth *impervious* to the wind,
And clear of rocks. *Pope's Odes.*

IMPERTVIOUSNESS. n. f. [from impervius.] The state of not admitting any passage.

IMPETIGINOUS. adj. [from impetigo, Lat.] Scurfy; covered with small scabs.

IMPETRABLE. adj. [impetrabilis, from impetro, Lat. impetrate, Fr.] Possible to be obtained.

To IMPETRATE. v. a. [impetror, Fr. impetro, Lat.] To obtain by entreaty.

IMPETRATION. n. f. [impetratio, Fr. impetratio, from impetro, Lat.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.

Not much used.

The blessed sacrament is the mystery of the
death of Christ, and the application of his blood,
which was shed for the remission of sins, and is
the great means of *impetration*, and the merita-
rious cause of it. *Taylor.*

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most
powerful liturgy, and means of *impetration* in
this world. *Taylor.*

IMPETUOSITY. n. f. [impetuosité, Fr. from impetuosus.] Violence; fury; vehemence; force.

I will set upon Aguecheek a notable report of
valour, and drive the gentleman into a most hi-
dious opinion of his rage, skill, fury, and *impe-*
tusity. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

The whole intrigue was contrived by the duke,
and so violently pursued by his spirit and *impe-*
tusity. *Clarendon.*

The mind gives not only licence, but incita-
tion to the other passions to take their freest
range, and act with the utmost *impetuosity*.
Decay of Piety.

IMPETUOUS. adj. [impetuosus, Fr. from impetus, Latin.]

1. Violent; forcible; fierce.

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood,
Rolling its course, design'd their country's good;
But oft the torrent's too *impetuous* speed
From the low earth tore some polluted weed.
Prior.

2. Vehement of mind; passionate.

The king, 'tis true, is noble, but *impetuous*.
Roscoe.

IMPETUOUSLY. adv. [from impetuosus.] Violently; vehemently: both of men and things.

They view the windings of the hoary Nar;
Through rocks and woods *impetuously* he glides,
While froth and foam the fretting surface hides.
Addison.

IMPETUOUSNESS. n. f. [from impetuosus.] Violence; fury; vehemence of passion.

I with all words of rage might vanish in that
breath that utters them; that as they resemble
the wind in fury and *impetuosusness*, so they might
in transiency. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPETUS. n. f. [Latin.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort.

Why did not they continue their descent 'till
they were contiguous to the sun, whether both
mutual attraction and *impetus* carried them?
Bentley's Sermons.

IMPETREABLE. adj. [in and pierce.] Im-

penetrable; not to be pierced.

Exceeding rage inflam'd the furious beast;
For never felt his *impetrate* breath
So would'rous force from hand of living wight.
Spenser.

IMPITY. n. f. [impiété, French; impietas, Latin.]

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.

To keep that oath were more *impity*
Than Jephtha's, when he sacrific'd his daughter.
Shakspere.

2. An act of wickedness; expression of irreligion. In this sense it has a plural.

If they die unprovided, no more is the king
guilty of those *impieties* for which they are now
visited. *Shakspere.*

Can Juno such *impieties* approve? *Denham.*

We have a melancholy prospect of the state of
our religion: such amazing *impieties* can be
equalled by nothing but by those cities consumed
of old by fire. *Swift.*

To IMPIGNORATE. v. a. [in and pignus, Latin.] To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION. n. f. [from impignorate.]

The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPINGE. v. n. [impingo, Latin.] To fall against; to strike against; to clash with.

Things are reflected in the memory by some
corporeal exuvie and material images, which,
having *impinged* on the common sense, rebound
thence into some vacant cells of the brain. *Glan.*

The cause of reflection is not the *impinging*
of light on the solid or *impervious* parts of bo-
dies. *Newton's Opticks.*

To IMPINGUATE. v. a. [in and pinguis, Latin.] To fatten; to make fat.

Frictions also do more fill and *impinguate* the
body than exercise; for that in frictions the in-
ward parts are as rest. *Bacon.*

IMPIOUS. adj. [impius, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane; without reverence of religion.

That scripture standeth not the church of God
in any stead to direct, but may be let pass as
needless to be consulted with, we judge it pro-
fane, *impious*, and irreligious to think. *Hooker.*

Cease then this *impious* rage.
Then lewd Auchemolus he laid in duſt,
Who stain'd his stepdame's bed with *impious* lust.
Dryden.

And *impious* nations fear'd eternal night.
Dryden.

Shame and reproach is generally the portion
of the *impious* and irreligious. *South.*

When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear
sway,

The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*

Since after thee may rise an *impious* line,
Coarse mangers of the human face divine;
Paint on, 'till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickel.*

They, *impious*, dar'd to pry

On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

Grand mistakes in religion proceed from tak-
ing literally what was meant figuratively, from
which several *impious* absurdities followed, ter-
minating in infidelity. *Forbes.*

IMPIOUSLY. adv. [from impious.] Pro-

fane; wickedly.

The Roman war, who *impiously* divides
His hero and his gods to different sides,
I would condemn. *Greenville.*

IMPLACABILITY. n. f. [from implacabilis.] Inexorable; irreconcilable enmity; unappealable malice.

IMPLACABLE. adj. [implacabilis, Lat. implacabilis, Fr.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity.

His incensement is so *implacable*, that satis-
faction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shak.*

Darah bears a generous mind;
But to *implacable* revenge inclin'd;
A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden.*

IMP

The French are the most *implacable* and the most dangerous enemies of the British nation. Addison.

IMPLACABLE. *adv.* [from *implacable*.]

1. With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

An order was made for disarming all the papists; upon which, though nothing was after done, yet it kept up the apprehensions in the people of dangers, and disinclined them from the queen, whom they began every day more *implacably* to hate, and consequently to disoblige. Clarendon.

2. It is once used by Dryden in a kind of mixed sense of a tyrant's love.

I love,
And 'tis below my greatness to disown it:
Love thee *implacably*, yet hate thee too. Dryden.

TO IMPLANT. *v. a.* [in and *planto*, Lat.]

To infix; to insert; to place; to ingraft; to settle; to set; to sow. The original meaning of putting a vegetable into the ground to grow is not often used.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whose chief part your worths *implanted* be? Sidney.

See, Father! what first-fruits on earth are sprung,
From thy *implanted* grace in man! Milton.

No need of public sanctions this to bind,
Which nature has *implanted* in the mind. Dryd.

There grew to the outside of the arytenoides another cartilage, capable of motion by the help of some muscles that were *implanted* in it. Ray.

God having endowed man with faculties of knowing, was no more obliged to *implant* those innate notions in his mind, than that, having given him reason, hands, and materials, he should build him bridges. Locke.

IMPLANTATION. *n. f.* [*implantation*, Fr. from *implant*.] The act of setting or planting; the act of enfixing or settling.

IMPLAUSIBLE. *adj.* [in and *plausibile*.] Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.

Nothing can better improve political school-boys, than the art of making plausible or *implausible* harangues against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. Swift.

IMPLEMENT. *n. f.* [*implementum*, from *impleo*, Lat.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants.

Unto life many *implements* are necessary; more, if we seek such a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and pleasure. Hooker.

2. Instrument of manufacture; tools of a trade; vessels of a kitchen.

Wood hath coined seventeen thousand pounds, and hath his tools and *implements* to coin six times as much. Swift.

It is the practice of the eastern regions for the artists in metals to carry about with them the whole *implements* of trade, to the house where they find employment. Broome.

IMPLETION. *n. f.* [*impleo*, Lat.] The act of filling; the state of being full.

Theophrastus conceiveth, upon a plentiful *impletion*, there may succeed a disruption of the matrix. Brown.

IMPLEX. *adj.* [*implexus*, Lat.] Intricate; entangled; complicated: opposed to *simple*.

Every poem is either *simple* or *implex*: it is called *simple* when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. Spectator.

IMP

TO IMPLICATE. *v. a.* [*implicquer*, Fr. *implico*, Latin.] To entangle; to embarrass; to involve; to infold.

The ingredients of salt-petre do to mutually *implicate* and hinder each other, that the concrete acts but very languidly. Boyle.

IMPLICATION. *n. f.* [*implicatio*, Lat. *implication*, Fr. from *implicare*.]

1. Involution; entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are the grossness, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts. Boyle.

2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.

Though civil causes, according to some men, are of less moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by *implication*, of a different opinion. Ayliffe's Parergon.

IMPLICIT. *adj.* [*implicit*, French; *implicitus*, Latin.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated. This sense is rare.

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit*. Pope.
The humble shrub,
And bush with friz'd hair *implicit*. Thomson.

2. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed.

In the first establishments of speech there was an *implicit* compact, founded upon common consent, that such and such words should be signs, whereby they would express their thoughts one to another. South.

Our express requests are not granted, but the *implicit* desires of our hearts are fulfilled. Smutridge.

3. Resting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; trusting without reserve or examination. Thus, by *implicit* credulity, I may believe a letter yet not opened, when I am confident of the writer's veracity.

There be false peaces or unities, when the peace is grounded but upon an *implicit* ignorance; for all colours will agree in the dark. Bacon.

No longer by *implicit* faith we err,
Whilst every man 's his own interpreter. Denb.

IMPLICITLY. *adv.* [from *implicit*.]

1. By inference comprised, though not expressed.

The divine inspection into the affairs of the world doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth *implicitly* deny his existence: he may acknowledge what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he hath said there is no God. Bentley.

2. By connexion with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience.

My blushing muse with conscious fear retires,
And whom they like, *implicitly* admires. Ryc.
Learn not to dispute the methods of his providence; but humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce in and adore them. Atterbury.

We *implicitly* follow in the track in which they lead us, and comfort ourselves with this poor reflection, that we shall fare as well as those that go before us. Rogers.

TO IMPLORE. *v. a.* [*implorer*, French; *implo*, Latin.]

1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit.

They ship their oars, and crown with wine
The holy goblet to the pow'rs divine,
Implo'ring all the gods that reign above. Pope.

2. To ask; to beg.

Do not say 'tis superstition, that
I kneel, and then *implore* her blessing. Shakspeare.

IMP

IMPORE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of begging; entreaty; solicitation. Not in use.

Urged sore

With piercing words and piteous *implore*,
Him hasty to arise. Fairy Queen.

IMPO'RRER. *n. f.* [from *implore*.] Solicitor.

Mere *imp'orers* of unholy lusts,
Breathing, like sanctified and pious,
The better to beguile. Shakspeare's Hamlet.

IMPLUMED. *adj.* [*implumis*, Lat.] Without feathers. Did.

TO IMPLY. *v. a.* [*implicquer*, French; *implico*, Latin.]

1. To unfold; to cover; to entangle. Not in use.

His courage stout,
Striving to loose that not that fast him ties,
Himself in straighter bonds too rash *implies*. Fairy Queen.

And Phœbus, flying to most shameful flight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud *implies*. Fairy Q.

2. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.

That it was in use among the Greeks, the word trichinium *implies*. Brown's Vulg. Err.
What follows next is no objection; for that *implies* a fault. Dryden.

Bows the strength of brawny arms *implies*,
Emblems of valour, and of victory. Dryden.
Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied*. Shakspeare.

TO IMPOISON. *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, French. It might be written *empoison*.]

1. To corrupt with poison.

One doth not know
How much an ill word doth *empoison* liking. Shakspeare.

2. To kill with poison. This is rare. See EMPOISON.

A man by his own alms *empoison'd*,
And with his charity slain. Shakspeare.

IMPOLARLY. *adv.* [in and *polar*.] Not according to the direction of the poles. Little used.

Being *impolarly* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles. Brown.

IMPOLITICAL. } *adj.* [in and *political*.] Im-
IMPOLITICK. } prudent; indifereet; void of art or forecast.

Ho that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be *impolitic*; but rather to use all prudent foresight and circumspection, lest our simplicity be over-reach'd by cunning flights. Hooker.

IMPOLITICALLY. } *adv.* [in and *political*.]

IMPOLITICKLY. } Without art or forecast.

IMPO'NDEROUS. *adj.* [in and *ponderous*.]

Void of perceptible weight.

It produces visible and real effects by *imponderous* and invisible emissions. Brown.

IMPOROSITY. *n. f.* [in and *porous*.] Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness.

The porosity or *imporosity* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores. Bacon.

IMPO'ROUS. *adj.* [in and *porous*.] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid.

It has its earthy and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left *imporous*, and not discreted by atomical terminations. Brown.

If atoms should descend plumb down with equal velocity, being all perfectly solid and *imporous*, they would never the one overtake the other. Ray on the Creation.

IMP

7. IMPO'RT. v. a. [importo, Latin.]

1. To carry into any country from abroad: opposed to export.

For Elis I would sail with utmost speed,
T' import twelve mares, which these luxurious feed. *Pope.*

2. To imply; to infer.

Himself not only comprehended all our necessities, but in such sort also framed every petition as might most naturally serve for many; and doth, though not always require, yet always import a multitude of speakers together. *Hooker.*

The name of discipline importeth not as they would fain have it continued; but the self-same thing it signifieth, which the name of doctrine doth. *Hooker.*

This question we now asked, imported, as that we thought this land a land of magicians. *Bacon.*

3. To produce in consequence.

Something he left imperfect in the state, Which since his coming forth is thought of, which imports the kingdom to much fear and danger, That his return was most requir'd. *Shakspeare.*

4. [importer, importe, French. Impersonally.] To be of moment: as, it imports, it is of weight or consequence.

Her length of sickness, with what else more serious

Importeth thee to know, this hears. *Shakspeare.*

Let the heat be such as may keep the metal perpetually molten; for that above all importeth to the work. *Bacon.*

Number in armies importeth not much, where the people is of weak courage. *Bacon.*

This to attain, whether heav'n move, or earth, Imports not, if thou reckon right. *Milton.*

It may import us in this calm to hearken more than we have done to the storms that are now raising abroad. *Temple.*

If I endure it, what imports it you? *Dryden.*

IMPO'RT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Importance; moment; consequence.

What occasion of import Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife? *Shakspeare.*

Some business of import that triumph wears You seem to go with. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

When there is any dispute, the judge ought to appoint the sum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the import of the cause. *Chyliffe.*

2. Tendency.

Add to the former observations made about vegetables a third of the same import made in mineral subtilances. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing brought from abroad: as, our imports ought not to exceed our exports.

IMPO'RTABLE. adj. [in and portable.]

Unsupportable; not to be endured. A word accented by *Spenser* on the first syllable. It is used in the Apocrypha.

Both at once him charge on either side, With hideous strokes and importable power, That forced him his ground to traverse wide, And wisely watch to ward that deadly flour. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPORTANCE. n. f. [French.]

1. Thing imported or implied. Rare.

A notable passion of wonder appeared in them; but the wisest beholder, that knew no more but seeing, could not say if the importance were joy or sorrow. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. Matter; subject. Not in use.

It had been pity you should have been put together with so mortal a purpose, as then each bore, upon importance of so slight a nature. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

3. Consequence; moment.

We consider Th' importance of Cyprus to the Turks. *Shaksp.*

IMP

Thy own importance know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope.*

4. Importunity. An improper use peculiar to *Shakspeare*.

Maria writ The letter at Sir Toby's great importunity; In recompence whereof he hath married her. *Shakspeare.*

IMP'ORTANT. adj. [important, French.]

1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence.

The most important and pressing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for mediate establishment of the royal line. *Watson.*

This superadds treachery to the crime: 'tis the falsifying the most important trust. *Dec. of Pity.*

O then, what interest shall I make To save my last important stake, When the most just have cause to quake? *Roscommon.*

The great important end that God designs religion for, the government of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its being rooted deep in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South.*

Examine how the fashionable practice of the world can be reconciled to the important doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

Important truths still let your fables hold, And moral mysteries with art unfold. *Granville.*

Th' important hour had pass'd unneeded by. *Irene.*

2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. This seems to be the meaning here.

He fiercely at him flew, And with important outrage him assail'd; Who soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew, And him with equal valour countervail'd. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Importunate. A corrupt use of the word. See IMPORTANCE.

Great France My mourning and importunate tears hath pried. *Shakspeare.*

IMPORTA'TION. n. f. [from import.] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad: opposed to exportation.

The king's reasonable profit should not be neglected upon importation and exportation. *Bacon.*

These mines fill the country with greater numbers of people than it would be able to bear, without the importation of corn from foreign parts. *Addison on Italy.*

The emperor has forbidden the importation of their manufactures into any part of the empire. *Addison on Italy.*

IMPO'RTER. n. f. [from import.] One that brings in from abroad.

It is impossible to limit the quantity that shall be brought in, especially if the importers of it have so sure a market as the exchequer. *Swift.*

IMP'ORTLESS. adj. [from import.] Of no moment or consequence. This is a word not in use, but not inelegant.

We less expect That matter needless, of importless burthen, Divide thy lips. *Shakspeare.*

IMPORTUNATE. adj. [importunus, Latin; importune, French.] Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed.

I was in debt to my importunate business; but he would not hear my excuse. *Shakspeare.*

They may not be able to bear the clamour of an importunate suitor. *Smalbridge.*

A rule restrains the most importunate appetites of our nature. *Rogers.*

IMP'ORTUNATELY. adv. [from importu-

IMP

nate.] With incessant solicitation; pertinaciously in petition.

Their pertinacy is such, that when you drive them out of one turn, they assume another; and are so importunately troublesome, as makes many think it impossible to be freed from them. *Duppa.*

IMP'ORTUNATENESS. n. f. [from importunate.] Incessant solicitation.

She with more and more importunateness craved, which, in all good manners, was either of us to be desired, or not granted. *Sidney.*

To IMPORTUNE. v. a. [importuner, French; importunus, Latin.] Accented anciently on the second syllable.]

1. To disturb by reiteration of the same request.

2. To tease; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest. Against all sense you do importune her. *Shakspeare.*

If he espied any lewd gaiety in his fellow-servants, his master should straightways know it, and not rest free from importuning, until the fellow had put away his fault. *Carew.*

The highest saint in the celestial hierarchy began to be so importunately importuned, that a great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Howell's Focal Forep.*

The bloom of beauty other years demands; Nor will be gather'd by such winner's hands: You importune it with a false desire. *Dryden.*

Every one hath experienced this troublesome intrusion of some trifling ideas, which thus importune the understanding, and hinder it from being employed. *Locke.*

We have been obliged to hire troops from several princes of the empire, whose ministers and residents here have perpetually importuned the court with unreasonable demands. *Swift.*

IMP'ORTUNE. adj. [importunus, Latin.] It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.]

1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency.

All that charge did fervently apply, With greedy malice and importunate suit; And planted there their huge artillery, With which they daily made most dreadful battery. *Spenser.*

Henry, king of England, needed not to have bestowed such great sums, nor so to have busied himself with importune and incessant labour, to compass my death and ruin, if I had been a feigned person. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

And th' armies of their creatures all, and some

Do serve to them, and with importune might War against us, the vultures of their will. *Spenser.*

If the upper soul can check what is consented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope, that after a few years of sensuality, that importune rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, this would be some colour for that novel persuasion. *Hemans.*

The same airs, which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are importunate. *Granville's Scipio.*

3. Unseasonable; coming, ailing, or happening at a wrong time.

No fair to thee Equivalent, or second which compell'd Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come And gaze and worship thee. *Milton.*

IMP'ORTUNELY. adv. [from importune.]

1. Troublesomely; incessantly.

The palmer bent his ear unto the noise, To weep who call'd to importunity: Again he heard a more effused voice, That bade him come in haste. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Unseasonably; improperly.

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows, are, with much

Importunity, but very importunately urged by the disciplinarians. *Sanderfon.*

IMPORTUNITY. n. f. [*importunitas*, Lat. *importunité*, French; from *importunate*.] Incessant solicitation.

Overcome with the importunity of his wife, a woman of a haughty spirit, he altered his former purpose. *Kentles.*

Thrice I deluded her, and turn'd to sport her importunity. *Milton's Argonistes.*

To IMPOSE. v. a. [*imposer*, French; *impositum*, Latin.]

1. To lay on as a burden or penalty. It shall not be lawful to impose toll upon them. *Ezra.*

If a son do fall into a lewd action, the imputation, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father. *Shakspeare.*

To tyrants others have their country sold, Imposing foreign lords for foreign gold. *Dryden.*

On impious realms and bar'rous kings impose Thy plagues, and curse them with such ills as those. *Pope.*

2. To enjoin as a duty or law.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action correspondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath imposed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep? *Hooker.*

There was a thorough way made by the sword for the imposing of the laws upon them. *Spenser.*

Thou on the deep imposest nobler laws, And by that justice hast remov'd the cause. *Waller.*

Christianity hath hardly imposed any other laws upon us, but what are enacted in our nature, or are agreeable to the prime and fundamental laws of it. *Tillotson.*

Impose but your commands, This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands. *Dryden.*

It was neither imposed on me, nor so much as the subject given me by any man. *Dryden.*

3. To fix on; to impute to.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we impose not on the second; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto nativity itself. *Brown.*

4. To obtrude fallaciously.

Our poet thinks not fit T' impose upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*

5. To IMPOSE on. To put a cheat on; to deceive.

Physicians and philosophers have suffered themselves to be so far imposed upon as to publish chymical experiments, which they never tried. *Boyle.*

He that thinks the name centaur stands for some real being, imposes on himself, and mistakes words for things. *Locke.*

6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chase, in order to carry the form to press.

IMPOSE. n. f. [from the verb.] Command; injunction. Not in use.

According to your ladyship's impose I am thus early come. *Shakspeare.*

IMPOSEABLE. adj. [from *impose*.] To be laid as obligatory on any body.

They were not simply imposeable on any particular man, farther than he was a member of some church. *Hume.*

IMPOSER. n. f. [from *impose*.] One who enjoins as a law; one who lays any thing on another as a hardship.

The universities sufferings might be manifested to all nations, and the envious of these causes might repeat. *Milton.*

IMPOSITION. n. f. [*imposition*, French; *impositus*, Latin.]

1. The act of laying any thing on another.

The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, made more solemn by the imposition of hands. *Hammond.*

2. The act of annexing.

The first imposition of names was grounded, among all nations, upon future good hope conceived of children. *Comden.*

The imposition of the name is grounded only upon the predominancy of that element, whole name is ascribed to it. *Boyle.*

3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.

Their determination is to trouble you with no more suit; unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's imposition, depending on the caskets. *Shakspeare.*

From imposition of strict laws, to free Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear To filial; works of law, to works of faith. *Milton.*

4. Constraint; oppression.

The constraint of receiving and holding opinions by authority was rightly called imposition. *Locke.*

A greater load has been laid on us than we have been able to bear, and the grossest impositions have been submitted to, in order to forward the dangerous designs of a faction. *Swift.*

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occasion of strife, a narrow spirit, and unreasonable impositions on the mind and practice. *Watts on the Mind.*

5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.

6. A supernumerary exercise enjoined scholars as a punishment.

These impositions were supply'd, To light my pipe, or please my pride. *Progress of Discontent.*

IMPOSSIBLE. adj. [*impossible*, French; *in* and *possible*.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable.

It was impossible that the state should continue quiet. *2 Mac.*

With men this is impossible; but with God all things are possible. *Matthew.*

'Twere impossible for any enterprise to be lawful, if that which should legitimate it is subsequent to it. *Decay of Piety.*

Difficult it is, but not impossible. *Chillingworth.* It is impossible the mind should be stopped any where in its progress in this space, how far so ever it extends its thoughts. *Locke.*

We cannot believe it impossible to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal things than five. *Locke.*

I my thoughts deceive With hope of things impossible to find. *Waller.*

IMPOSSIBILITY. n. f. [*impossibilité*, Fr. from *impossible*.]

1. Impracticability; the state of being not feasible.

Simple Philoletes, it is the impossibility that doth torment me; for unlawful desires are punished after the effect of enjoying, but impossible desires in the desire itself. *Sidney.*

Admit all these impossibilities and great absurdities to be possible and convenient. *Whig.*

Let the malicious winds Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun, Murdering impossibility, to make What cannot be, flight work. *Shakspeare.*

They confound difficulty with impossibility. *South.*

Those who assert the impossibility of space existing without matter, must make body infinite. *Locke.*

When we see a man of like passions and weakness with ourselves going before us in the paths of duty, it confutes all his pretences of impossibility. *Rogers.*

2. That which cannot be done.

Though men do, without offence, with daily that the affairs, which with evil success are past, might have fallen out much better; yet to pray that they may have been any other than they are, this being a manifest impossibility in itself, the rules of religion do not permit. *Hooker.*

Impossibilities! oh no, there's none, Could I bring thy heart captive home. *Cowley.*

IMPOST. n. f. [*impost*, *impost*, Fr. *impositum*, Latin.] A tax; a toll; a custom paid.

Taxes and imposts upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the hundred, he loseth in the shire. *Bacon.*

IMPOSTS. n. f. [*imposte*, French.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Sineworth.*

IMPOSTHUMATE. v. n. [from *imposthume*.] To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter.

The bruise *imposthumated*, and afterwards turned to a sinking ulcer, which made every body shy to come near her. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPOSTHUMATE. v. a. To afflict with an imposthume.

They would not fly that surgeon, whose lancet threatens none but the *imposthumated* parts. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPOSTHUMATION. n. f. [from *imposthume*.] The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

He that maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious imposthumations. *Bacon's Essays.*

IMPOSTHUME. n. f. [This seems to have been formed by corruption from *impostem*, as *South* writes it; and *impostem* to have been written erroneously for *aposteme*, *ἀποστήμα*, an abscess.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

Now rotten diseases, ruptures, catarrhs, and bladders full of *imposthumes*, make preposterous discoveries. *Shakspeare.*

An error in the judgment is like an *impostem* in the head, which is always noisome, and frequently mortal. *South.*

Fumes cannot transude through the bag of an *imposthume*. *Harvey.*

IMPOSTOR. n. f. [*imposteur*, French; from *impose*; *impostor*, Latin.] One who cheats by a fictitious character.

Shame and pain, poverty and sickness, yea death and hell itself, are but the trophies of those fatal conquests got by that grand impostor, the devil, over the deluded sons of men. *South.*

IMPOSTURE. n. f. [*imposture*, French; *impostura*, Latin.] Cheat; fraud; suppositiousness; cheat committed by giving to persons or things a false character.

That the soul and angels have nothing to do with grosser locality is generally opinioned; but who is it that retains not a great part of the *imposture*, by allowing them a definitive *ubi*, which is still but imagination? *Glanville's Scopia.*

Open to them so many of the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without *imposture* or invidious reserve. *Evangel.*

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his real against kingship; but when they found out the *imposture*, upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was presently detected, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with that title. *South.*

Form new legends, And fill the world with follies and impostures. *Bacon.*

IMP

IMPOTENCE. } *n. f.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]
IMPOTENCY. }

1. Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness.

Some were poor by *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, idiots, and cripples. *Sir J. Heyward*

Weakness, or the *impotence* of exercising animal motion, attends fevers. *Arbuthnot*

God is a friend and a father, whose care supplies our wants, and defends our *impotence*, and from whose compassion in Christ we hope for eternal glory hereafter. *Rogers*

This is not a restraint or *impotency*, but the royal prerogative of the most absolute King of kings; that he wills to do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodness. *Bentley*

2. Ungovernableness of passion. A Latin signification; *animi impotentia*.

Will he, to wife, let loose at once his ire,
 Belike through *impotence*, or unaware,
 To give his enemies their wish, and end
 Them in his anger, whom his anger saves
 To punish endless? *Milton*

Yet all combin'd,
 Your beauty and my *impotence* of mind. *Dryd.*

3. Incapacity of propagation.

Dulness with obscenity must prove
 As hateful, sure, as *impotence* in love. *Pope*

IMPOTENT. *adj.* [*impotent*, French; *impotens*, Latin.]

1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power.

We that are strong must bear the imbecility of the *impotent*, and not please ourselves. *Hooker*

Yet wealth is *impotent*
 To gain dominion, or to keep it gain'd. *Milton*

Although in dreadful whirls we hung,
 High on the broken wave,
 I knew thou wert not slow to hear,
 Not *impotent* to save. *Aldison's Spectator*

2. Disabled by nature or disease.

In those porches lay a great multitude of *impotent* folk, of blind, halt, and withered. *John*

There sat a certain man, *impotent* in his feet,
 being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked. *Acts*

I have learn'd that fearful commenting
 Is laden servitor to dull delay;
 Delay leads *impotent* and frail-pac'd beggary. *Shakespeare*

The *impotent* poor might be reliev'd, and the idle forced to labour. *Temple*

3. Without power of restraint. [*animi impotens*.]

With jealous eyes at distance she had seen,
 Whistling with Jove, the silver-footed queen;
 Then, *impotent* of tongue, her silence broke,
 Thus talant in rattling tone she spake. *Dryd.*

4. Without power of propagation.

He told beau Prim, who is thought *impotent*,
 that his mistress would not have him, because he is a sloven, and had committed a rape. *Tatler*

IMPOTENTLY. *adv.* [from *impotent*.]

Without power.

Proud Caesar, 'midst triumphal cars,
 The spoils of nations, and the pomp of wars,
 Ignobly vain, and *impotently* great,
 Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in state. *Pope*

TO IMPOUND. *v. a.* [in and found. See POUND.]

1. To enclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine.

The great care was rather how to *impound* the rebels, that none of them might escape, than that any doubt was made to vanquish them. *Bacon*

2. To shut up in a pinfold.

England
 Hath taken and *impounded* as a stray
 The king. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

IMP

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a stray, and *impounded* him, with intention to restore him to the right owner. *Dryden*

TO IMPOWER. See EMPOWER.

IMPRAC'TICABLE. *adj.* [*impracticable*, French; in and practicable.]

1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible.

Had there not been still remaining bodies, the legitimate offsprings of the antediluvian earth, 'twould have been an extravagant and *impracticable* undertaking to have gone about to determine any thing concerning it. *Woodward*

To preach up the necessity of that which our experience tells us is utterly *impracticable*, were to affront mankind with the terrible prospect of universal damnation. *Rogers*

2. Untractable; unmanageable; stubborn.

That fierce *impracticable* nature
 Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd girl. *Roxie*

IMPRAC'TICABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *impracticable*.]

1. Impossibility.

I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of men; nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impracticableness* of doing this. *Swift*

2. Untractableness; stubbornness.

TO IMPRECATE. *v. a.* [*imprecator*, Latin.] To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECATION. *n. f.* [*imprecatio*, Latin; *imprecation*, French; from *imprecate*.]

Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished to another or himself.

My mother shall the horrid furies raise
 With *imprecations*. *Chapman's Odyssey*

Sir John Hutham, uncursed by any *imprecation* of mine, paid his own and his eldest son's heads. *King Charles*

With *imprecations* thus he fill'd the air,
 And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous pray'r. *Pope*

IMPRECATORY. *adj.* [from *imprecate*.]

Containing wishes of evil.

TO IMPRE'GN. *v. a.* [in and *pregno*, Lat.]

To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality; to make pregnant.

In her ears the sound
 Yet rung of his persuasive words, *impregn'd*
 With reason, to her seeming. *Milton*

Th' unfruitful rock itself, *impregn'd* by thee,
 Forms lucid stones. *Thomson*

IMPRE'GNABLE. *adj.* [*impregnable*, French.]

1. Not to be stormed; not to be taken.

Two giants kept themselves in a castle, seated upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*, because there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army. *Sidney*

Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas,
 Which he hath given for fence *impregnable*,
 And with their helps alone defend ourselves. *Shakespeare*

Hast thou not him, and all
 Which he calls his, inclosed with a wall
 Of strength *impregnable*? *Sandys*

There the capital thou see'st,
 Above the rest lifting his stately head
 On the Tarpeian rock, her citadel
Impregnable. *Milton*

2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected; invincible.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable*; just like a rock, which, being plied continually by the waves, still throws them back again, but is not at all moved. *South*

IMPRE'GNABLY. *adv.* [from *impregnable*.]

IMP

In such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

A castle strongly seated on a high rock, join'd by an isthmus to the land and is *impregnably* fortified. *Sandys*

TO IMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [in and *pregno*, Latin.]

1. To fill with young; to make prolific.

Hermaphrodites, although they include the parts of both sexes, cannot *impregnate* themselves. *Brown*

Christianity is of so prolific a nature, so apt to *impregnate* the hearts and lives of its profelytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch should want a due fertility. *Deacy of Pity*

2. [*impregnator*, French.] To fill; to saturate.

3. In the following examples, *impregnate* may be perhaps an adjective.

Impregnate, from their loins they shed
 A stony juice. *Dryden's Virgil*

With native earth their blood the mountains
 mix'd;
 The blood, endu'd with animating heat,
 Did in the *impregnate* earth new sons beget. *Dryden*

IMPREGNA'TION. *n. f.* [from *impregnate*.]

1. The act of making prolific; fecundation.

They ought to refer matters unto counsellors, which is the first begetting or *impregnation*; but when they are elaborate in the womb of their counsel, and grow ripe to be brought forth, then they take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon*

2. That with which any thing is *impregnated*.

What could implant in the body such peculiar *impregnations*, as should have such power. *Denham's Physico-Theology*

3. [*impregnation*, French.] Saturation.

IMPREJUDICATE. *adj.* [in, *pre*, and *judico*, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

The solid reason of one man with *imprejudicate* apprehensions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated testimony of many hundreds. *Brown*

IMPREPARA'TION. *n. f.* [in and *preparation*.]

Unpreparedness; want of preparation.

Impreparation and unreadiness when they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up of themselves. *Hooker*

TO IMPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*impressum*, Lat.]

1. To print by pressure; to stamp.

When God from earth form'd Adam in the east,
 He his own image on the clay *impress'd*. *Denham*

The conquering chief his foot *impress'd*
 On the strong neck of that destructive beast. *Dryden's Goid*

2. To fix deep.

We should dwell upon the arguments, and *impress* the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts, 'till we feel the force of them. *Watts*

3. To mark, as impressed by a stamp.

So foul and ugly, that exceeding fear
 Their villages *impress'd*, when they approached near. *Spenser*

4. To force into service. This is generally now spoken and written *press*.

His age has charms in it, his title more,
 To pluck the common boloms on his side,
 And turn our *impress* launces in our eyes
 Which do command them. *Shakespeare*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
 Great Birnam-wood to Dunblane's high hill
 Shall come against him.

—That will never be:

Who can *impress* the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakspeare.*
Ormond should contribute all he could for the
making those levies of men, and for *impressing* of
ships. *Clarendon.*

IMPRE'SS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Mark made by pressure.

This weak *impress* of love is as a figure
Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat
Dissolves to water. *Shakspeare.*
They having taken the *impresses* of the insides
of these shells with that exquisite niceness, as to
express even the finest lineaments of them.
Hoodward's Natural History.

2. Effects of one substance on another.

How objects are repented to myself I can-
not be ignorant; but in what manner they are
received, and what *impresses* they make upon the
differing organs of another, he only knows that
feels them. *Glennville's Scaphis.*

3. Mark of distinction; stamp.

God, surveying the works of the creation,
leaves us this general *impress* or character upon
them, that they were exceeding good. *South.*

4. Device; motto.

To describe emblazon'd shields,
Impress quaint, caparisons, and steeds,
Bates, and tinsels, trappings. *Milton.*

5. Act of forcing into service; compul-
sion; seizure. Now commonly *press*.

Ajax was here the voluntary, and you as under
an *impress*. *Shakspeare.*

Why such *impress* of shipwrights, whose fore
task

Does not divide the Sunday from the week?

Shakspeare's Hamlet.

Your ships are not well mann'd;
Your mariners are muliters, reapers, people
Ingross'd by swift *impress*. *Shakspeare.*

IMPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [in and *pressum*, Lat.]
What may be impressed.

The differences of *impressible* and not *impressi-
ble*, figurative and not figurative, are ptolemaic no-
tions. *Bacon's Natural History.*

IMPRE'SSION. *n. f.* [*impressio*, Latin; *im-
pression*, French.]

1. The act of pressing one body upon an-
other.

Sensation is such an *impression* or motion, made
in some part of the body, as produces some per-
ception in the understanding. *Locke.*

2. Mark made by pressure; stamp.

Like to a chaos, or unlick'd bear-whelp,
That carries no *impression* like the dam. *Shaksp.*

3. Image fixed in the mind.

Were the offices of religion strip of all the ex-
ternal decencies, they would not make a due
impression on the mind. *Atterbury.*

The false representations of the kingdom's
enemies had made some *impression* in the mind of
the successor. *Swift.*

4. Efficacious agency; operation; influ-
ence.

The king had made him high sheriff of Suffolk,
that he might the better make *impression* upon
that country. *Clarendon.*

We lie open to the *impressions* of flattery,
which we admit without scruple, because we
think we deserve it. *Atterbury.*

Universal gravitation is above all mechanism,
and proceeds from a divine energy and *impressi-
on*. *Bentley.*

There is a real knowledge of material things,
when the thing itself, and the real action and
impression thereof on our senses, is perceived.
Chrys.

5. Effect of an attack.

Such a defeat of near two hundred horse, se-
conded with two thousand foot, may surely en-
dure a comparison with any of the bravest *im-
pressions* in ancient times. *Wotton.*

6. Edition; number printed at once; one
course of printing.

To be distracted with many opinions, makes
men to be of the last *impression*, and full of
change. *Bacon.*

For ten *impressions*, which his works have
had in so many years, at present a hundred
books are scarcely purchased once a twelve-
month. *Dryden.*

IMPRE'SSURE. *n. f.* [from *impress*.] The
mark made by pressure; the dint; the
impression.

Lean but upon a rush,
The cicatrice and capable *impressure*.
Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakspeare.*

TO IMPRINT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, French.]

1. To mark upon any substance by pressure.

One of the same seal, *imprinted* upon pieces
of wax of different colours. *Holder.*
Having surveyed the image of God in the
soul of man, we are not to omit those characters
of majesty that God *imprinted* upon the body.
South.

She amidst his spacious meadows flows;
Inclines her urn upon his fatten'd lands,
And feeds his num'rous herds *imprint* her sands.
Prior.

2. To stamp words upon paper by the use
of types.

3. To fix on the mind or memory.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and
imprinting passages, amongst compliments, which
is of singular use. *Bacon.*

We have all those ideas in our understandings
which we can make the objects of our thoughts,
without the help of those sensible qualities which
first *imprinted* them. *Locke.*

Retraction is the power to revive again in our
minds those ideas, which, after *imprinting*, have
disappeared. *Locke.*

By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas
of those two different things distinctly *imprinted*
on his mind. *Locke.*

4. **TO IMPRINT** is less proper.

When we set before our eyes a round globe,
the idea *imprinted* in our mind is of a flat circle,
variously shadowed. *Locke.*

TO IMPRISON. *v. a.* [*emprisonner*, Fr.
in and prison] To shut up; to confine;

to keep from liberty; to restrain in
place.

He *imprison'd* was in chains remediless;
For that Hippolytus' rent corse he did redress.
Spenser.

Now we are in the street, he first of all,
Imprudently proud, creeps to the wall;
And so *imprison'd* and hemm'd in by me,
Sells for a little false liberty. *Dunne.*

Try to *imprison* the resistless wind;
So swift is guilt, so hard to be confin'd. *Dryden.*

If a man *imprisons* himself in his closet,
and employs reason to find out the nature of the cor-
poral world, without experiments, he will frame
a scheme of chimeras. *Watts.*

It is not improbable, that all the virtual heat
in the juices of vegetables, metals, and minerals,
may be owing to the action of the *imprisoned* rays.
Chrys.

IMPRISONMENT. *n. f.* [*emprisonnement*,
Fr. from *imprison*.] Confinement; clau-
sure; state of being shut in prison. It
may be written *emprisonment*.

His sinews waken weak and raw,
Through long *imprisonment* and hard constraint.
Spenser.

Which shall I first bewail,
Thy bondage or lost sight?
Thou art become, O woe *imprisonment*!
The dungeon of thyself. *Milton's Agonistes.*

From retentive cage
When sullen Philomel escapes, her notes
She varies, and of past *imprisonment*
Sweetly complains. *Philips.*

Count Serini, still close prisoner in this castle,
lost his senses by his long *imprisonment* and af-
flictions. *Addison.*

It is well if they don't fix the brand of heresy
on the man who is leading them out of their long
imprisonment, and losing the fetters of their souls.
Watson in Mind.

IMPROBABILITY. *n. f.* [from *improbable*.]
Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.

The difficulty, and the *improbability* of at-
tempting this successfully, is great. *Hammond.*

As to the *improbabilities* of a spirit appearing,
I boldly answer him, that a heroick poet is not
tied to the bare representation of what is true, or
exceeding probable. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'BABLE. *adj.* [*improbable*, French;
improbabilis, Latin; *in and probable*.]
Unlikely; incredible.

This account of party-patches will appear *im-
probable* to those who live at a distance from the
fashionable world. *Addison.*

IMPRO'BABLY. *adv.* [from *improbable*.]
1. Without likelihood.

2. In a manner not to be approved. Ob-
solete.

Aristotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put
into ten thousand measures of water, the wine
being overpowered, will be turned into water:
he speaks very *improbably*. *Boyle.*

TO IMPROBATE. *v. a.* [*in and proba*, Lat.]
Not to approve. *Disfworth.*

IMPROBATION. *n. f.* [*improbatio*, Latin;
improbation, French.] Act of disallow-
ing. *Disfworth.*

IMPRO'BITY. *n. f.* [*improbitas*, *improbis*,
Latin.] Want of honesty; dishonesty;
baseness.

He was perhaps excommunicable, yea, and
cast out for notorious *improbability*. *Hooker.*

We balance the *improbability* of the one with the
improbability of the other. *L'Estrange.*

TO IMPROLIFICATE. *v. a.* [*in and proli-
fick*.] To impregnate; to fecundate.

Not used.

A difficulty in eggs is how the sperm of the
cock *improlifies*, and makes the oval concep-
tion fruitful. *Brown.*

IMPRO'PER. *adj.* [*impropre*, French;
improprius, Latin.]

1. Not well adapted; unqualified.

As every science requires a peculiar genius,
so likewise there is a genius peculiarly *improper*
for every one. *Barnet.*

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.

The methods used in an original disease would
be very *improper* in a gouty case. *Debuskne.*

3. Not just; not accurate.

He disappear'd, was rarity'd;

For 'tis *improper* speech to say he dy'd:

He was calld. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'PERLY. *adv.* [from *improper*.]

1. Not fitly; incongruously.

2. Not justly; not accurately.

Improperly we measure life by breath:

Such do not truly live who merit death. *Dryden.*

They assuring me of their assistance in correct-
ing my faults where I spoke *improperly*, I was
encouraged. *Dryden.*

TO IMPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*in and proprius*,
Latin.]

1. To convert to private use; to seize to
himself.

For the pardon of the rest, the king thought
it not fit it should pass by parliament: the tex-
ter, being matter of grace, to *impropriate* the
thanks to himself. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

2. To put the possessions of the church

into the hands of laicks.

Mrs. Gifford being possessed of the *impropriate*
parsonage of Bardwell in Suffolk, did procure
from the king leave to annex the same to the
vicarage. *Spekman.*

IMP

IMPROPRIATION. *n. f.* [from *impropriate*.]

An *impropriation* is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house, though sometimes these terms are confounded. *Ayliffe*.

Having an *impropriation* in his estate, he took a course to dispose of it for the augmentation of the vicarage. *Spekman*.

IMPROPRIATOR. *n. f.* [from *impropriate*.]

A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.

Where the vicar leaves his glebe, the tenant must pay the great tithes to the rector or *impropriator*. *Ayliffe's Paragon*.

IMPROPRIETY. *n. f.* [from *impropriété*, French; from *improprius*, Latin.] Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness.

These mighty ones, whose ambition could suffer them to be called gods, would never be flattered into immortality; but the proudest have been convinced of the *impropriety* of that application. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

Many gross *improprieties*, however authorized by practice, ought to be discarded. *Swift*.

IMPROSPEROUS. *adj.* [in and *prosperous*.]

Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful. This method is in the design probable, how *improsperous* forever the wickedness of men hath rendered the success of it. *Hammond*.

Our pride seduces us at once into the guilt of bold, and punishment of *improsperous* rebels. *Decay of Piety*.

Seven revolving years are wholly run, Since the *improsperous* voyage we begun. *Dryden*.

IMPROSPEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *improsperous*.] Unhappily; unsuccessfully; with ill fortune.

This experiment has been but very *improsperously* attempted. *Boyle*.

IMPROVABLE. *adj.* [from *improve*.] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better state; capable of melioration.

Adventures in knowledge are laudable, and the essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints unto better. *Brown*.

We have stock enough, and that too of so *improvable* a nature, that is, capable of infinite advancement. *Decay of Piety*.

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties. *Hale*.

Animals are not *improvable* beyond their proper genius: a dog will never learn to mew, nor a cat to bark. *Grew*.

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands, and am already planting woods and draining marshes. *Addison's Spectator*.

IMPROVABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *improvable*.] Capableness of being made better.

IMPROVABLY. *adv.* [from *improvable*.]

In a manner that admits of melioration.

TO IMPROVE. *v. a.* [in and *probus*. *Quasi probum facere*. *Skinner*.]

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raise from good to better. We amend a bad, but *improve* a good thing. I love not to *improve* the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead. *Denham*.

Heaven seems *improv'd* with a superior ray, And the bright arch reflects a double day. *Pope*.

2. [in and *prove*; *improveur*, French; *improbo*, Latin.] To disprove. Disfused. Though the prophet Jeremy was unjustly accused, yet doth not that *improve* any thing that I have said. *White*.

TO IMPROVE. *v. n.* To advance in goodness.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence; virtues which become us, particularly in times of war. *Atterbury*.

IMP

IMPROVEMENT. *n. f.* [from *improve*.]

1. Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better.

Some virtues tend to the preservation of health, and others to the *improvement* and security of estates. *Tillotson*.

2. Act of improving; something added or changed for the better; sometimes with on. The parts of Simon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements* on the Greek poet. *Addison's Spectator*.

3. Progress from good to better. There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays. *Addison*.

4. Instruction; edification. I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement*: from the school we go to the university, but from the universities to London. *South*.

5. Effect of melioration. Love is the greatest of human affections, and friendship the noblest and most refined *improvement* of love. *South*.

IMPROVER. *n. f.* [from *improve*.]

1. One that makes himself or any thing else better. They were the greatest *improvers* of those qualifications with which courts used to be adorned. *Clarendon*.

The first started ideas have been examined, and many effectually confuted by the late *improvers* of this way. *Locke*.

Homer is like a skilful *improver*, who places a beautiful statue so as to answer several vistas. *Pope*.

2. Any thing that meliorates. Cook is a very great *improver* of most lands. *Mortimer*.

IMPROVIDED. *adj.* [from *improvisus*, Latin; *improvisu*, Fr.] Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against. She laboured hath This crafty messenger with letters vain, To work new woe, and *improvident* faith, By breaking off the band betwixt us twain. *Spenser*.

IMPROVIDENCE. *n. f.* [from *improvident*.] Want of forethought; want of caution. Men would escape floods by running up to mountains; and though some might perish through *improvidence*, many would escape. *Hale*.

The *improvidence* of my neighbour must not make me inhuman. *L'Estrange*.

IMPROVIDENT. *adj.* [from *improvidus*, Latin.] Wanting forecast; wanting care to provide. *Improvident* soldiers, had your watch been good, This sudden mischief never could have fall'n. *Shakespeare*.

When men well have fed, the blood being warm, Then are they most *improvident* of harm. *Daniel*. I shall conclude this digression, and return to the time when that brisk and *improvident* resolution was taken. *Clarendon*.

This were an *improvident* revenge in the young ones, whereby they must destroy themselves. *Brown*.

IMPROVIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *improvident*.] Without forethought; without care. Now we are in the street, he first of all, *Improvidently* proud, creeps to the wall; And so *imprison'd*, and hemm'd in by me, Sells for a little state his liberty. *Donne*.

IMPROVISION. *n. f.* [in and *provision*.] Want of forethought. Her *improvision* would be justly accusable. *Brown*.

IMP

IMPRUDENCE. *n. f.* [from *imprudens*, French; *imprudens*, Latin.] Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest.

IMPRUDENT. *adj.* [from *imprudens*, French; *imprudens*, Latin.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent. There is no such *imprudent* person as he that neglects God and his soul. *Tillotson*.

IMPUDENCE. *n. f.* [from *impudens*, French; *impudens*, Latin.] Shamelessness; immodesty. I ne'er heard yet That any of these bolder vices wanted Less *impudence* to gainsay what they did, Than to perform it first. *Shakespeare*.

Nor did Noah's infirmity justify Chaim's *impudence*, or exempt him from that curle of being servant of servants. *K. Charles*.

Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudent* to deny. *Locke*.

IMPUDENT. *adj.* [from *impudent*, French; *impudent*, Latin.] Shameless; wanting modesty. It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with such more than *impudent* sauciness from you, can thrust me from a level consideration. *Shakspeare*.

When we behold an angel, not to fear, Is to be *impudent*. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar*.

2. Unchaste; immodest. IMPUDENTLY. *adv.* [from *impudent*.] Shamelessly; without modesty. At once assail With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Samys*.

Why should soft Fabius *impudently* bear Names gain'd by conquest in the Gallic war? Why lays he claim to Hercules his strain, Yet dares be base, effeminate, and vain? *Dryden*.

TO IMPUGN. *v. a.* [from *impugnare*, French; *impugno*, Latin.] To attack; to assault by law or argument. Of a strange nature is the suit you follow; Yet in such rule, that the Venetian law Cannot *impugn* you. *Shakspeare*.

I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and allowableness; and that not only in matters of moment and business, but also of recreation, which is *impugned* by some, though better defended by others. *South*.

St. Hierom reporteth, that he saw one of these in his time; but the truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn*, or over-boldly affirm. *Præmon*.

IMPUGNER. *n. f.* [from *impugnare*.] One that attacks or invades. IMPUISANCE. *n. f.* [French.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness. As he would not trust Ferdinando and Maximilian for supports of war, so the *impuissance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occasions to accept of peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

IMPULSE. *n. f.* [from *impulsus*, Latin.] 1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another. If these little *impulses* set the great wheels of devotion on work, the largeness and height of that shall not at all be prejudiced by the smallness of its occasion. *South*.

Bodies produce ideas in us manifestly by *impulse*. *Locke*.

Bodies, from the *impulse* of a fluid, can only gravitate in proportion to their surfaces, and not according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experience. *Chryst*.

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea impressed. Meantime, by Jove's *impulse*, Meneant arm'd, Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden*.

These were my natural *impulse* for the undertaking; but there was an accidental motive, which was full as forcible. *Dryden*

Moses saw the bush burn without being consumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was something, besides finding an *impulse* upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt. *Locke*

3. Hostile impression.

Like two great rocks against the raging tide, Unmov'd the two united chiefs abide, Sustain th' *impulse*, and receive the war. *Prior*

IMPULSION. *n. f.* [*impulsion*, French; *impulsus*, Latin.]

1. The agency of body in motion upon body.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body passeth without sound; for that sound that is heard sometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the *impulsion* of the air. *Bacon's Natural History*

To the *impulsion* there is requisite the force of the body that moveth, and the resistance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it yieldeth too little; and if it be too small, it resisteth too little. *Bacon's Natural History*

2. Influence operating upon the mind.

But thou didst plead Divine *impulsion*, prompting how thou might'st Find some occasion to infect our foes. *Milton*

IMPULSIVE. *adj.* [*impulsif*, French; from *impulse*.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent.

Nature and duty bind him to obedience: But those being placed in a lower sphere, His fierce ambition, like the highest mover, His hurried with a strong *impulsive* motion Against their proper course. *Dunham's Sophy*

What is the fountain or *impulsive* cause of this prevention of sin? It is perfectly free grace. *South*

Poor men! poor papers! we and they Do some *impulsive* force obey, And are but play'd with, do not play. *Prior*

IMPUNITY. *n. f.* [*impunité*, French; *impunitas*, Latin.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.

In the condition of subjects they will gladly continue, as long as they may be protected and justly governed, without oppression on the one side, or *impunity* on the other. *Darwin*

A general *impunity* would confirm them; for the vulgar will never believe, that there is a crime where they see no penalty. *Addison*

Men, potent in the commonwealth, will employ their ill-gotten influence towards procuring *impunity*, or extorting undue favours for themselves or dependents. *Atterbury*

IMPURE. *adj.* [*impur*, French; *impurus*, Latin.]

1. Defiled with guilt; unholy; of men.

No more can *impure* man retain and move In that pure region of a worthy love, Than earthly substance can unsoil'd aspire, And have his nature to converse with fire. *Dante*

2. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unholy; of things.

Hypocrites austere talk, Condemning as *impure* what God has made Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all. *Milton*

3. Unchaste.

If black scandal, or foul-faced reproach, Attend the sequel of your impudition, Your meer enforcement shall acquaintance me From all the *impure* blots and stains thereof. *Shakespeare*

One could not devise a more proper belt for an *impure* spirit, than that which Plato has touch'd upon. *Addison*

4. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; drizzly.

IMPURELY. *adv.* [from *impure*.] With impurity.

IMPURENESS. *n. f.* [*impureté*, French; **IMPURITY.** *n. f.* [*impuritas*, Latin; from *impure*.]

1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.

2. Act of unchastity.

Four *impurities* reign'd among the monkish clergy. *Atterbury*

3. Feculent admixture.

Cleanse the alimentary duct by vomiting and clysters, the *impurities* of which will be carried into the blood. *Arbutnot*

TO IMPURPLE. *v. a.* [*empourprer*, Fr. from *purple*.] To make red; to colour as with purple.

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off the bright Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone, *Impurpled* with celestial roses, smil'd. *Milton*

IMPURPLE. *v. a.* [*empourprer*, Fr. from *purple*.] To make red; to colour as with purple.

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off the bright Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone, *Impurpled* with celestial roses, smil'd. *Milton*

IMPURTABLE. *adj.* [from *impure*.]

1. Chargeable upon any one; that of which one may be accused.

That first sort of foolishness is *imputable* to them. *South*

2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault.

Not proper.

If the wife departs from her husband, through any default of his, as on the account of cruelty, then he shall be compelled to allow her alimony; for the law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is in no wise *imputable*. *Ashtley*

IMPUTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *imputable*.]

The quality of being imputable.

'Tis necessary to the *imputableness* of an action, that it be avoidable. *Norris*

IMPUTATION. *n. f.* [*imputation*, French; from *impute*.]

1. Attribution of any thing: generally of ill.

Trust to me, Ulysses; Our *imputation* shall be oddly poind In this wild action. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida*

If a son that is sent by his father about merchandise, do fall into some lawd action, the *imputation* of his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father. *Shaksp.*

To use intellectual and volitions in the infinite essence, as hypotheses, is allowable; but a rigorous *imputation* is derogatory to him, and arrogant in us. *Glauvill's Scaphy*

I have formerly said that I could distinguish your writings from those of any others: 'tis now time to clear myself from any *imputation* of self-conceit on that subject. *Dryden*

2. Sometimes of good.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their matter. *Shaksp.*

3. Censure; reproach.

Whatsoever happens they also the least feel that scourge of vulgar *imputation*, which notwithstanding they deserve. *Hooker*

Lerous be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless *imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Johnson*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any *imputation* upon this matter. *Swift*

4. Hint; slight notice.

Anthony is a good man. —Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary? —No, no; my meaning is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. *Shaksp.*

IMPUTATIVE. *adj.* [from *impute*.] That may impute.

TO IMPUTE. *v. a.* [*imputer*, French; *imputo*, Latin.]

1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; sometimes good.

It was *imputed* to him for righteousness. *Rom.* Men in their innovations should follow the example of time, which innovateth but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived; for otherwise whatsoever is new and unlooked for, ever mends some, and impairs others; and he that is hapless takes it for a fortune, and thanks the time; and he that is hurt for a wrong, *imputeth* it to the author. *Bacon's Essays*

I made it by your persuasion, to satisfy those who *imputed* it to folly. *Temple*

Impute your dangers to our ignorance. *Dryd.*

This obscurity cannot be *imputed* to want of language in so great a master of stile. *Locke*

I have read a book *imputed* to lord Balthus, called a dissertation on parties. *Swift*

2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

Thy merit

Imputed shall absolve them who renounce

Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. *Milton*

IMPUTER. *n. f.* [from *impute*.] He that *imputes*.

IN. *prep.* [in, Latin.]

1. Noting the place where any thing is present; not without.

In school of love are all things taught we see; There learn'd this maid of arms the useful guise. *Fairfax*

Is this place here not sufficient strong To guard us in? *Daniel's Civil War*

2. Noting the state or thing present at any time.

The other is only by error and misapprehension named the ordinance of Jesus Christ: no one proof is yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be so in very deed. *Hooker*

Like one of two contending in a prize,

That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes. *Shaksp.*

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,

With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shaksp.*

Danger before, and in, and after the act,

You needs must grant is great. *Daniel*

However it be in knowledge, I may truly say it is of no use at all in probabilities; for the assent there, being to be determined by the preponderancy, after a due weighing of all the proofs on both sides, nothing is so unfit to assist the mind in that as syllogism. *Locke*

God hath made our eternal and temporal interests, in most cases, very consistent. *Smalridge*

None was so little in their friendships, or so much in that of those whom they had most abused. *Dunclad*

3. Noting the time.

When we would consider sternity *a parte ante*, what do we but, beginning from ourselves and the present time we are in, repeat in our minds the ideas of years or ages past? *Locke*

4. Noting power.

To feed men's souls, quoth he, is not in man. *Hobbes's Leviathan*

5. Noting proportion.

Let utury in general be reduced to five in the hundred, and let that rate be proclaimed to be free and current. *Bacon*

I cannot but lament the common course, which, at least, nine in ten of those who enter into the ministry are obliged to enter. *Swift*

6. According to.

In all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of the bed, which, 'tis probable, he has not done off the breach. *Caesar*

7. Concerning.

I only consider what he, who is allowed to have carried this argument farthest, has said on it. *Locke*

8. For the sake. A solemn phrase.

Now, in the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed,
That he is grown so great? *Shakespeare.*
To the name of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Bann'd him our city. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Now, in the name of honour, sir, I beg you
That I may see your father's death reveng'd.
Dryden.

9. Noting cause.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence. *Shak.*

10. In that. Because.

Some things they do in that they are men; in
that they are wise men, and chaste men,
some things; some things in that they are men
imitted, and blinded with error. *Hosker.*
He cannot brook such disgrace well, as he
shall run into; in that it is a thing of his own
search. *Shakespeare.*

11. In as much. Since; seeing that.

Those things are done voluntarily by us,
which other creatures do naturally, in as much
as we might stay our doing of them if we would.
Hosker.

In. adv.

1. Within some place; not out.

How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and
unconscionable prison; especially if he be ar-
rived at that consummate and robust degree of
follishness as to play in and out, and show tricks
with words, the sacred bonds which the con-
science of man can be loosed with. *Savah*
I fear me, you'll be in 'till then. *Shakespeare*

2. Engaged to any affair.

We know the world can come; 'tis thought
upon:

We cannot shift being in, we must go on. *Dan.*
These pragmatists flies value themselves for
being in at every thing, and are found at last to
be just good for nothing. *L'Estrange.*

3. Placed in some state.

Poor rogues talk of court news,
Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out.
Shakespeare

Must never put him then declaim at gin,
Unless, good man, he has been fairly in? *Pope*

4. Noting immediate entrance.

Go to thy fellows; bid them cover the table;
serve in the meat; and we will come in to dinner.
Shakespeare.

He's too big to go in there; what shall I do?
—Let me see't! I'll in, I'll in: follow your
friend's advice.
I'll in. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

5. Into any place.

Next in the hole with its own earth again,
And trample with thy feet, and tread it in.
Dryden

Is it not more eligible to come in with a
smoothing gale, than to be tossed at sea with a storm?
Carter

In the said cavity lies loose the shell of some
sort of bivalve, larger than could be introduced
in at those holes. *Westward.*

6. Close; home.

The posture of left-handed fencers is so dif-
ferent from that of the right-handed, that you
run upon their swords if you push forward; and
they are in with you, if you offer to fall back
without keeping your guard. *Tartar.*

7. In has commonly in composition a ne-
gative or privative sense, as in the La-
tin: so, active denotes that which acts,
inactive that which does not act. In before
r is changed into r; as irregular: before
l into l; as illusive: and into m before
some other consonants; as improbable.INABILITY. n. f. [in and ability.] Im-
pulsance; impotence; want of power.

If no natural nor casual instincts cross their
desires, they always delighting to more themselves

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with actions most beneficial to others, cannot but
gather great experience, and through experience
the more wisdom. *Hosker.*

Neither ignorance nor inability can be pre-
tended; and what plea can we offer to divine
justice to prevent condemnation? *Rogers.*

INABSTINENCE. n. f. [in and abstinence.]
Intemperance; want of power to ab-
stain; prevalence of appetite.

Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear, that thou may'st know
What misery the inabstinence of Eve
Shall bring on man. *Milton.*

INACCESSIBLE. adj. [inaccessible, French;
in and accessible.] Not to be reached;
not to be approached.

Whatever you are,
That in this desert inaccessible,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Lose and neglect the creeping hours of time.
Shakespeare.

Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a
far lower form, are inaccessible to us. *Hale.*

There shall we see the ends and uses of these
things, which here were either too subtle for us
to penetrate, or too remote and inaccessible for us
to come to any distant view of. *Ray.*

This part, which is so noble, is not altoge-
ther inaccessible; and that an easy way may be
found to it, 'tis to consider nature and to copy
her. *Dryden.*

INACCURACY. n. f. [from inaccurate.]
Want of exactness.

INACCURATE. adj. [in and accurate.]
Not exact; not accurate. It is used
sometimes of persons, but more fre-
quently of performances.

INACTION. n. f. [inaction, French; in and
action.] Cessation from labour; for-
bearance of labour.

The times and amusements past are not more
like a dream to me, than those which are pre-
sent: I lie in a refreshing kind of inaction. *Pope*

INACTIVE. adj. [in and active.] Not
busy; not diligent; idle; indolent;
sluggish.INACTIVELY. adv. [from inactive.] Idly;
without labour; without motion; slug-
gishly.

In seasons of perfect freedom, mark how
your son spends his time; whether he inactively
loosens it away, when left to his own inclination
Locke.

INACTIVITY. n. f. [in and activity.] Idle-
ness; rest; sluggishness.

A doctrine which manifestly tends to discou-
rage the endeavours of men, to introduce a lazy
inactivity, and neglect of the ordinary means of
grace. *Rogers.*

Virtue, conceal'd within our breast,
Is inactivity at best. *Swift.*

INADEQUATE. adj. [in and adequatus,
Latin.] Not equal to the purpose;
defective; falling below the due pro-
portion.

Remark for vice

Not paid, or paid inadequate in price,
What farther means can reason now direct?
Dryden.

Inadequate ideas are such, which are but a
partial or incomplete representation of those
archetypes to which they are referred. *Locke.*

INADEQUATELY. adv. [from inadequate.]
Defectively; not completely.

These pores they may either exactly fill, or
but inadequately. *Boyle.*

INADVERTENCE. } n. f. [inadvertence,
INADVERTENCY. } French; from in-
advertent]

1. Carelessness; negligence; inattention.

There is a difference between them, as between
inadvertency and deliberation, between surprise
and set purpose. *Savah.*

From an habitual heedless inadvertency, men
are so intent upon the present that they mind no-
thing else. *L'Estrange.*

2. Act or effect of negligence.

Many persons have lain under great and heavy
scandals, which have taken their first rise only
from some inadvertency or indiscretion.

Government of the Tongue.

The productions of a great genius, with many
lapses and inadvertencies, are infinitely preferable
to the works of an inferior kind of author, which
are scrupulously exact. *Addison.*

INADVERTENT. adj. [in and advertens,
Latin.] Negligent; careless.INADVERTENTLY. adv. [from inadvertent.]
Carelessly; negligently.

Aristotle mentions Telegonus as the son of
Circé and Ulysses, who afterwards slew his fa-
ther with the bow of a fish inadvertently.

Bacon's Notes on the Adversary.

Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a
deviation, will endeavour instantly to recover
their lost ground. *Chapman.*

INALIENABLE. aaj. [in and alienable.]
'That cannot be alienated, or granted to
another.INALIMENTAL. adj. [in and alimental.]
Affording no nourishment.

Dulcoration importeth a degree to nourish-
ment; and the making of things inalimental to
become alimental, may be an experiment of
great profit for making new victuals. *Bacon.*

INAMISSIBLE. adj. [inamissible, French;
in and amissus, Latin.] Not to be lost.These advantages are inamissible. *Hawman.*INANE. adj. [inanis, Latin.] Empty;
void. It is used licentiously for a sub-
stantive.

We sometimes speak of place in the great in-
ane, beyond the confines of the world. *Locke.*

To INANIMATE. v. a. [in and animo,
Latin.] To animate; to quicken. Not
in use.

There's a kind of world remaining still,
Though she which did inanimate and fill
The world be gone; yet in this last long night
Her ghost doth walk, that is, a glimmering light.
Donne.

INANIMATE. } adj. [inanimatus, Latin;
INANIMATED. } inanime, French.] Void
of life; without animation.

The spirits of animate bodies are all in some
degree kindled; but inanimate bodies have spi-
rits no whit inflamed. *Bacon.*

The golden goddess, present at the pray'r,
Well knew he meant th' animated fair,
And gave the sign of granting. *Dryden.*

All the ideas of sensible qualities are non-in-
herent in the inanimate bodies; but are the ef-
fects of their motion upon our nerves. *Bentley.*

Both require the constant influence of a prin-
ciple different from that which governs the in-
animate part of the universe. *Reyne.*

From tooth when Verrio's colours fall,
And leave inanimate the naked wall,
Still in thy song should vanquish'd France ap-
pear. *Pope.*

INANITION. n. f. [inanition, French;
inanis, Latin.] Emptiness of body;
want of fulness in the vessels of the
animal.

Weakness which attends fevers proceeds from
too great fulness in the beginning, and too great
inanition in the latter end of the disease. *Boyle.*

INANITY. n. f. [from inanis, Latin.]
Emptiness; void space.

This opinion excludes all such inanity, and
admits no vacancies but so little ones as no body

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whatever can come to, but will be bigger than they, and must touch the corporal parts which these vacuities divide.

Digby on Bodies.

INAPETENCY. *n. f.* [in and appetentia, Latin.] Want of stomach or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE. *adj.* [in and applicable.] Not to be put to a particular use.

INAPPLICABILITY. *n. f.* [from inapplicable.] Unfitness for the particular purpose.

INAPPLICABLE. *n. f.* [inapplication, Fr. in and application.] Indolence; negligence.

INARABLE. *adj.* [in and ar, Latin.] Not capable of tillage.

DiB.

To INARCH. *v. a.* [in and arch.]

Inarching is a method of grafting, which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used when the stock and the tree may be joined: take the branch you would *inarch*, and, having fitted it to that part of the stock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one side about three inches in length; after the same manner cut the stock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, so that they may join equally together that the sap may meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the stock to admit it; so that when they are joined the tongue will prevent their slipping, and the graft will more closely unite with the stock. Having thus placed them exactly together, tie them; then cover the place with grafting clay, to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound, or the wet from getting in to rot the stock: you should fix a stake into the ground, to which that part of the stock, as also the graft, should be fastened, to prevent the wind from breaking them asunder. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be sufficiently united; and the graft may then be cut from the mother tree, observing to slope it off close to the stock, and cover the joined parts with fresh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myrtles, jasmynes, walnuts, firs, and pines, which will not succeed by common grafting or budding.

Miller.

INARTICULATE. *adj.* [inarticulé, Fr. in and articulate.] Not uttered with distinctness, like that of the syllables of human speech.

Observe what *inarticulate* sounds resemble any of the particular letters.

Wilkins.

By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion; as our solemn music, which is *inarticulate* poetry, doth in churches.

Dryden.

INARTICULATELY. *adv.* [from *inarticulate*.] Not distinctly.

INARTICULATENESS. *n. f.* [from *inarticulate*.] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFICIAL. *adj.* [in and artificial.] Contrary to art.

I have ranked this among the effects; and it may be thought *inartificial* to make it the cause also.

Diddy of Pity.

INARTIFICIALLY. *adv.* [from *inartificial*.] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

This lusty humour is clumsily and *inartificially* managed, when it is affected by those of a self-denying profession.

Collier.

INATTENTION. *n. f.* [inattention, French; in and attention.] Disregard; negligence; neglect; heedlessness.

Persons keep out of the reach of the reproofs of the ministry, or hear with such *inattention* or contempt as renders them of little edification.

We see a strange *inattention* to this most important prospect.

Rogers.

Novel lays attract our ravish'd ears; But old, the mind with *inattention* hears.

Pope.

INATTENTIVE. *adj.* [in and attentive.] Heedless; careless; negligent; regardless.

If we indulge the frequent roving of passions, we shall procure an unsteady and *inattentive* habit.

Watts.

INAUDIBLE. *adj.* [in and audible.] Not to be heard; void of sound.

Let 's take the instant by the forward top: For we are old, and on our quick 's decrees Th' *inaudible* and noiseless foot of time Steals, ere we can effect them.

Shakespeare.

To INAUGURATE. *v. a.* [inauguro, Lat.]

To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.

Those beginnings of years were propitious to him, as if kings did choose remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favours, that they may appear acts as well of the time as of the will.

Watson.

INAUGURATION. *n. f.* [inauguration, Fr. inauguro, Lat.] Investiture by solemn rites.

The royal olive was solemnly sworn, at his *inauguration*, to observe these things inviolable.

Howell's Focal Force.

At his regal *inauguration* his old father resigned the kingdom to him.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

INAURATION. *n. f.* [inauro, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner; but some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

INAUSPICIOUS. *adj.* [in and auspicious.] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

Oh here

I will set up my everlasting rest? And shake the yoke of *inauspicious* stars From this world-wearied flesh.

Shakespeare.

Though Heaven's *inauspicious* eye Lay black on love's nativity,

Her eye a strong appeal can give; Beauty, smiles, and love shall live.

Crahan.

The stars feel not the diseases their *inauspicious* influence produces.

Boyle.

Within a *spicuous* love a wretched swain Pursu'd the rarest nymph of all the plain; She plung'd him hopeless in a deep despair.

Dryden.

INBEING. *n. f.* [in and being.] Inherence; inseparableness.

When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it.

Watts.

INBORN. *adj.* [in and born.] Innate; implanted by nature.

Led by sense of good

Inborn to all, I bought my needful food.

Dryden.

All passions being *inborn* within us, we are almost equally judges of them.

Dryden.

Some Carolina, to Heaven's dictates true, Thy *inborn* worth with conscious eyes shall see, And fight th' imperial diadem for thee.

Addis.

INBREATHED. *adj.* [in and breath.] Inspired; infused by inspiration.

Blest pair of tyrans, pledges of Heaven's joy,

Sphere-born harmonious sisters, Voice and Vertu,

Weld your divine sounds, and mix power employ,

Dead things with *inbreath'd* sense, able to pierce.

Milton.

INBRED. *adj.* [in and bred.] Produced within; hatched or generated within.

My *inbred* enemy

Forth issu'd.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

A man thinks better of his children than they deserve; but there is an impulse of tenderness, and there must be some effect from the feeling of that *inbred* affection at work.

L'Estrange.

But he unmov'd contemns their idle threat;

And *inbred* worth doth boasting valour fight.

Dryden.

To INCA'GE. *v. a.* [in and cage.] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

And yet *incaged* in to small a verge, Thy waste is no whit lesser than thy lord's.

Shaksp.

It made my imprisonment a pleasure?

Ay, such a pleasure as *incaged* birds

Conceive.

Shakspere's Henry vi.

INCALESCENCE. *n. f.* [incalesco, Lat.] **INCALESCENCY.** } The state of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

Averroes restrained his hilarity, making no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober *incalescence*, and regulated exultation from wine.

Brown.

The oil preserves the ends of the bones from *incalescence*, which they, being solid bodies, would necessarily contract from a swift motion.

Ray on the Creation.

INCANTATION. *n. f.* [incantation, French; incanto, Latin.] Charns uttered by singing; enchantment.

My ancient *incantations* are too weak, And hell to strong.

Shakspere's Henry vi.

By Adam's hearkening to his wife, mankind, by that her *incantation*, became the subject of labour, sorrow, and death.

Kaleigh.

The great wonders of witches, their carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, are reported to be wrought, not by *incantations* or ceremonies, but by anointing themselves all over, move a man to think that these fables are the effects of imagination; for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely.

The name of a city being discovered unto their enemies, their penates and patronal gods might be called forth by charms and *incantations*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The nuptial rites his outrage straight attends; The dow'r desir'd is his transfigur'd friends; The *incantation* backward the repeats, Inverts her rod, and what she did, defeats.

Carth.

The commands which our religion hath imposed on its followers are not like the absurd ceremonies of pagan idolatry, that might look like *incantations* and magic, but had no tendency to make mankind the happier.

Bentley.

INCA'NTATORY. *adj.* [from *incanto*, Lat.] Dealing by enchantment; magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impostors, daily delude them.

Brown.

To INCA'NTON. *v. a.* [in and caution.] To unite to a canton or separate community.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich proposed the incorporating Geneva in the cantons, the Roman catholics, fearing the protestant interest, proposed the *incantation* of Constance as a counterpoise.

Addison in Italy.

INCAPABILITY. *n. f.* [from *incapable*.] **INCAPABLENESS.** } Inability natural; disqualification legal.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourself to the service.

Suckling.

INCA'PABLE. *adj.* [incapable, Fr. in and capable.]

1. Wanting room to hold or contain: with of before the thing to be contained.

2. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand.

incapable and shallow innocents!

You cannot guess who caus'd your father's death.

Shakespeare.

1. Not able to admit or have any thing.

Wilmot, when he saw Goring put in the command, thought himself *incapable* of repavation.

Clarendon.

4. Unable; not equal to any thing.

Is not your father grown *incapable* Of reasonable affairs? is he not stupid With age?

Shalfp. Winter's Tale.

5. Disqualified by law.

Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable* of purchasing any more.

Swift.

6. In conversation it is usual to say a man is *incapable* of falsehood, or *incapable* of generosity, or of any thing good or bad.

INCAPACIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *capacious*.] Narrow; of small content.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious*, cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things.

Burnet.

INCAPACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *incapacious*.] Narrowness; want of containing space.

TO INCAPACITATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate*.]

1. To disable; to weaken.

Nothing of consequence should be left to be done in the last *incapacitating* hours of life.

Gilchrist.

2. To disqualify.

Monstrous could not *incapacitate* from marriage.

Arbuthnot.

INCAPACITY. *n. f.* [*incapacit  *, French; *in* and *capacity*.] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind.

It chiefly proceeded from natural *incapacity*, and genial indisposition.

Brown's Ed. Et.

Admiration he imputes either to envy, or the ignorance and *incapacity* of estimating his worth.

Gouverneur of the Tongue.

The inactivity of the soul is its *incapacity* to be moved with any thing common.

Arbuthnot.

TO INCARCERATE. *v. a.* [*incarcerare*, Lat.]

To imprison; to confine. It is used in the Scots law to denote imprisoning or confining in a gaol; otherwise it is seldom found.

Contagion may be propagated by bodies, that easily *incarcerate* the infected air; as woolen clothes.

Harvey.

INCARCERATION. *n. f.* [from *incarcerate*.] Imprisonment; confinement.

TO INCARN. *v. a.* [*incarno*, Latin.] To cover with flesh.

The flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and incarnate it.

Wijman.

TO INCARN. *v. n.* To breed flesh.

The slough came off, and the uzer happily incarnated.

Wijman.

TO INCARNADINE. *v. a.* [*incarnadine*, Fr. *incarnadino*, pale red, Italian.] To die red. This word I find only once.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather

The multitudinous sea *incarnadine*,

Making the green one red.

Shalf. Macbeth.

TO INCARNATE. *v. a.* [*incarnare*, French; *incarno*, Latin.] To clothe with flesh; to embody with flesh.

I, who erst contended

With gods to sit the high eth' am now constrain'd Into a beast, and mix with bestial slime, This essence to incarnate and imbrute.

Milton.

INCARNATE. *participial adj.* [*incarnat*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Clothed with flesh; embodied with flesh. Undoubtedly even the nature of God itself, in the person of the son, is *incarnate*, and hath taken to itself flesh.

Hooker.

A most wise sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory death and obedience of the incarnate son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever.

Sanderfon.

Here shalt thou sit *incarnate*, here shalt reign Both God and man.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. It may be doubted whether *Swift* understood this word.

But he's posset,

Incarnate with a thousand imps.

Swift.

3. In Scotland *incarnate* is applied to any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its resemblance to a flesh colour.

INCARNATION. *n. f.* [*incarnation*, Fr. from *incarnare*.]

1. The act of assuming body.

We must beware we exclude not the nature of God from *incarnation*, and to make the son of God incarnate not to be very God.

Hooker.

Upon the Annunciation, or our Lady-day, meditate on the *incarnation* of our blessed Saviour.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

2. The state of breeding flesh.

The pulsation under the cicatrix proceeded from the too lax *incarnation* of the wound.

Wijman.

INCARNATIVE. *n. f.* [*incarnatif*, Fr. from *incarnare*.] A medicine that generates flesh.

I deterged the abscess, and incarnated by the common *incarnative*.

Wijman's Surgery.

TO INCASE. *v. a.* [*in* and *case*.] To cover; to enclose; to inwrap.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase*, The pillars silver.

Pope's Odyssey.

INCAUTIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *cautious*.] Unwary; negligent; heedless.

His rhetorical expressions may easily captivate any *incautious* reader.

Kil against Burnet.

INCAUTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incautious*.] Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently.

A species of palsy invades such as *incautiously* expose themselves to the morning air.

Arbuth.

INCENDIARY. *n. f.* [*incendarius*, from *incendo*, Latin; *incendiaire*, French.]

1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.

2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.

Nor could any order be obtained impartially to examine impudent *incendiarists*.

King Charles.

Incendiarists of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation.

Addison.

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiarists*, and pests of commonwealths.

Bentley.

INCENSE. *n. f.* [*incensum*, Latin, a thing burnt; *encens*, French.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.

Upon such sacrifices, my Cordelia, The gods themselves throw incense.

Shalfp.

Numa the strictest religion knew; On ev'ry altar laid the incense due.

Prior.

TO INCENSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfume with incense.

TO INCENSE. *v. a.* [*incensus*, Latin.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to irritate to anger; to heat; to fire; to make furious; to exasperate.

The woe, too fancy with the gods, Incenses them to lead destruction.

Shalfp.

If gain'd yourself you be *incens'd*, we'll put you, Like one that means his proper harm, in manacles.

Shalfp.

He is attended with a deep-rate train; And what they may *incense* him to, being apt To have his ear abus'd, wisdom bids fear.

Shalfp.'s King Lear.

Traceable obedience is a slave To each *incens'd* will.

Shalfp.'s Henry VIII.

Foul idolatries, and other faults, Heap'd to the popular sum will so *incense* God as to leave them.

Milton's Par. Lost.

How could my pious son thy pow'r *incense*? Or what, alas! is vanquish'd Troy's offence?

Dryden's Aeneid.

INCENSEMENT. *n. f.* [from *incense*.] Rage; heat; fury.

His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death.

Shalfp.

INCENSION. *n. f.* [*incensio*, Latin.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

Sena loseth its windiness by decocting: and subtle or windy spirits are taken off by *incension* or evaporation.

Bacon.

INCENSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions.

Many priests were impetuous and importunate *incensors* of the rage.

Hayward.

INCENSORY. *n. f.* [from *incense*.] The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered.

Ainsworth.

INCENTIVE. *n. f.* [*incentivum*, Latin.]

1. That which kindles.

Then unreasonable severity was not the least *incentive*, that blew up into those flames the sparks of discontent.

King Charles.

2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. It is used of that which incites, whether to good or ill with to.

Congruity of opinions, as our natural constitution, is one great *incentive* to their reception.

Glanville's Scaphs.

Even the wisdom of God hath not suggested more pressing motives, more powerful *incentives* to charity, than these, that we shall be judged by it at the last dreadful day.

Atterbury.

It encourages speculative persons, with all the *incentives* of place, profit, and preferment.

Addison's Freeholder.

INCENTIVE. *adj.* Inciting; encouraging: with to.

Competency is the most *incentive* to industry: too little makes men desperate, and too much careless.

Decay of Piety.

INCEPTION. *n. f.* [*inceptio*, Latin.] Beginning.

The *inception* of putrefaction hath in it a maturation.

Bacon.

INCEPTIVE. *adj.* [*inceptivus*, Lat.] Noting beginning.

An *inceptive* and desitive proposition, as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen.

Locke.

INCEPTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCERATION. *n. f.* [*incero*, Latin.] The act of covering with wax.

Dich.

INCERTITUDE. *n. f.* [*incertitudo*, French; *incertitudo*, Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

INCESSANT. *adj.* [*in* and *cessans*, Latin.] Unceasing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted.

Raging wind blows up *incessant* show'rs.

Shalfp.

The incessant weeping of my wife,
Fur'd me to sick delays. *Shakspeare.*

If, by pray'r
Incessant, I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not cease
To weary him with my assiduous cries. *Milton.*

In form, a herald of the king she flies
From peer to peer, and thus incessant cries. *Pope.*

INCESSANTLY. *adv.* [from *incessant*.]
Without intermission; continually.

Both his hands most filthily feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly. *Fairy Queen.*

Who reads
Incessantly, and to his reading brings not
A spirit and judgment equal or superior. *Milton.*

The Christians, who carried their religion
through so many persecutions, were incessantly
comforting one another with the example and
history of our Saviour and his apostles. *Addison.*

INCEST. *n. f.* [*inceste*, French; *incestum*,
Latin.] Unnatural and criminal con-
junction of persons within degrees pro-
hibited.

Is't not a kind of incest to take life
From thine own sister's thame? *Shakspeare.*

He who entered in the first act, a young man
like Pericles, prince of Tyre, must not be in
danger in the fifth act of committing incest with
his daughter. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

INCESTUOUS. *adj.* [*incestueux*, French.]
Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural
cohabitation.

Hide me, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjure, thou simulator of virtue,
Thou art incestuous. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

We may easily guess with what impatience the
world would have heard an incestuous Heron dis-
counting of chastity. *South.*

Ere you reach to this incestuous love,
You must divine and human rights remove. *Dryden.*

INCESTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incestuous*.]
With unnatural love.

Macneus and Canace, son and daughter to
Atolus, god of the winds, loved each other in-
cestuously. *Dryden.*

INCH. *n. f.* [*ince*, Saxon; *uncia*, Lat.]

1. A measure of length supposed equal
to three grains of barley laid end to
end; the twelfth part of a foot.

A foot is the sixth part of the stature of man,
a span one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or
inch one seventy-second. *Holder on Time.*

The sun should never miss, in all his race,
Of time one minute, or one inch of space. *Blackm.*

2. A proverbial name for a small quantity.

The plebeians have got your fellow tribune;
They'll give him death by inches. *Shakspeare.*

As in tailing, so in length is man,
Contracted to an inch, who was a span. *Denne.*

Is it so desirable a condition to consume by
inches, and lose one's blood by drops. *Collier.*

The commons were growing by degrees into
power and property, gaining ground upon the
patricians inch by inch. *Swift.*

3. A nice point of time.

Belshazz, I think, we watch'd you at an inch. *Shakspeare.*

To INCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches.

Valiant they say, but very popular;
He gets too far into the soldiers' graces,
And inches out my matter. *Dryden's Glencoe.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give spar-
ingly. *Ainsworth.*

To INCH. *v. n.* To advance or retire a
little at a time.

INCHED. *adj.* [with a word of number
before it.] Containing inches in length
or breadth.

Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay
trotting horse over four inch'd bridges. *Shakspeare.*

INCHIPIN. *n. f.* Some of the inside of
a deer. *Ainsworth.*

INCHMEAL. *n. f.* [*inch* and *meal*.] A
piece of an inch long.

All th' infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and
make him
By inchmeal a disease! *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

To INCHOATE. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Latin.]
To begin; to commence.

It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance
inchoate, or in the way of perfection. *Rudolph.*

INCHOATION. *n. f.* [*inchoatus*, Latin.]
Inception; beginning.

It discerneth of four kinds of causes; forces,
frauds, crimes various of felonate, and the in-
choations or middle acts towards crimes capital,
not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*

The setting on foot some of those arts in those
parts would be looked upon as the first inchoation
of them, which yet would be but their reviving.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

INCHOATIVE. *adj.* [*inchoative*, French;
inchoativus, Latin.] Inceptive; noting
inchoation or beginning.

To INCI'DE. *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut,
Latin.]

Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of
pointed and sharp particles; as acids, and most
salts, by which the particles of other bodies are
divided from one another; thus expectorating
medicines are said to *incide* or cut the phlegm.
Quimper.

The menses are promoted by all saponaceous
substances, which *incide* the mucus in the first
passages. *Arbutnot.*

INCIDENCE. *n. f.* [*incido*, to fall, Lat.]
INCIDENCY. *n. f.* [*incidence*, French.]

1. The direction with which one body
strikes upon another, and the angle
made by that line, and the plane struck
upon, is called the angle of *incidence*.
In the occurrences of two moving bodies,
their *incidence* is said to be perpendicular
or oblique, as their directions or lines
of motion make a straight line or an
oblique angle at the point of contact. *Quincy.*

In mirrors there is the like angle of *incidence*,
from the object of the glass, and from the glass
to the eye. *Bacon.*

He enjoys his happy state most when he com-
municates it, and receives a more vigorous joy
from the reflection than from the direct *incidence*
of his happiness. *Norris.*

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable ine-
quality of refractions, whether it be that some of
the incident rays are refracted more and others
less constantly, or one and the same ray is by re-
fraction disturbed. *Newton's Opticks.*

The permanent whiteness argues, that in like
incidences of the rays there is no such separation
of the emerging rays. *Newton.*

2. [*incidens*, Latin.] Accident; hap;
casualty.

What *incidency* thou do'st guess of harm de-
clare, *Shakspeare.*

INCIDENT. *adj.* [*incident*, Fr. *incidents*,
Latin.]

1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; hap-
pening accidentally; issuing in beside
the main design; happening beside ex-
pectation.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is
disposed of by general laws, so likewise men's
rare *incident* necessities and utilities should be
with special equity considered. *Waller.*

I would note in children not only their artless-
late answers, but likewise smiles and frowns upon
incident occasions. *Hutton.*

In a complex proposition the predicate or sub-
ject is sometimes made complex by the pronouns
who, which, whose, whom, &c. which make
another proposition: as, every man, who is pi-
ous, shall be saved: Julius, whose surname was
Cæsar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are
transparent, have many pores. Here the whole
proposition is called the primary or chief, and
the additional proposition is called an *incident*
proposition. *Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen.

Constancy is such a firmness of friendship as
overlooks all those failures of kindness, that
through passion, *incident* to human nature, a man
may be guilty of. *South.*

INCIDENT. *n. f.* [*incident*, French; from
the adjective.] Something happening
beside the main design; casualty.

His wisdom will fall into it as an *incident* to
the point of lawfulness. *Bacon's Holy War.*

No person, no *incident* in the play, but must
be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*

INCIDENTAL. *adj.* Incident; casual;
happening by chance; not intended;
not deliberate; not necessary to the
chief purpose.

The satisfaction you received from those *inci-*
idental discourses which we have wandered into.

By some religious duties scarce appear to be re-
garded at all, and by others only as an *incidental*
business, to be done when they have nothing else
to do. *Rogers.*

INCIDENTALLY. *adv.* [from *incidental*.]
Beside the main design; occasionally.

These general rules are but occasionally and *inci-*
dentally mentioned in scripture, rather to mani-
fest unto us a former, than to lay upon us a new
obligation. *Saunderson.*

I treat either purposely or *incidentally* of co-
lours. *Boyle.*

INCIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *incident*.] Oc-
casionally; by the by; by the way.

It was *incidently* moved amongst the judges
what should be done for the king himself, who
was attainted; but resolved that the crown takes
away defects. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To INCINERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*,
Latin.] To burn to ashes.

By baking, without melting, the heat indu-
rath, then maketh fragile; lastly, it doth *inci-*
nerate and calcinate. *Bacon.*

Fire burneth wood, making it first luminous,
then black and brittle, and lastly broken and *inci-*
nerate. *Bacon.*

These dregs are soon *incinerated* and calcined
into such salts which produce coughs. *Hartve.*

INCINERATION. *n. f.* [*incineration*, Fr.
from *incinerate*.] The act of burning
any thing to ashes.

I observed in the first salt of urine, brought by
deposition to be very white, a taste not unlike
common salt, and very differing from the
caustick lividate taste of other salts made by *inci-*
neration. *Boyle.*

INCIRCUMSPECTION. *n. f.* [*in* and *circum-*
specification.] Want of caution; want
of heed.

An unexpected way of delusion, whereby he
more easily led away the *incircumspection* of those
believers. *Brown.*

INCISED. *adj.* [*inciser*, French; *incisus*,
Latin.] Cut; made by cutting; as,
an *incised* wound.

I thought the *incised* lips together. *Westman.*

INCISION. *n. f.* [*incision*, Fr. *inciso*, Lat.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp
instrument. Generally used for wounds
made by a chirurgion.

Let us make *incision* for your love,
To prove whole blood is reddest, his or mine.

God help thee, shallow man: God make *incision* in thee, thou art raw.

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the *incisions* of the plough, and when it gapes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower.

A small *incision* knife is more handy than a larger for opening the bag.

2. Division of viscosities by medicines.

Absterge is a scouring off, or *incision* of viscid humours, and making them fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as in nitrous water, which scoureth linen.

INCISIVE. *adj.* [*incisif*, Fr. from *incisus*, Lat.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

The colour of many corpuscles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very piercing and *incisive* liquors.

INCISOR. *n. f.* [*incisor*, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCISORY. *adj.* [*incisoire*, Fr.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCISURE. *n. f.* [*incisura*, Latin.] A cut; an aperture.

In some creatures it is wide, in some narrow, in some with a deep *incisure* up into the head, for the better eating and holding of prey, and comminuting of hard food.

INCITATION. *n. f.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse; the act of inciting; the power of inciting.

Dr. Ridley defines magnetical attraction to be a natural *incitation* and disposition concurring unto contiguity, an union of one magnetical body unto another.

The multitude of objects do proportionably multiply both the possibilities and *incitations*.

The mind gives not only licence, but *incitation* to the other passions to act with the utmost impetuosity.

TO INCITE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat. *inciter*, Fr.] To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in apprehension
Of what your reverence shall *incite* us to? *Shaksp.*
No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*;
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right.

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans, comparing it to a fire, that took and spread from kingdom to kingdom.

Nature and common reason, in all difficulties, where prudence or courage are required, do rather *incite* us to fly for assistance to a single person than a multitude.

INCITEMENT. *n. f.* [from *incite*.] Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting cause.

A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, having such *incitements* to make him desirous of all furtherances unto his cause, could espy in the whole scripture of God nothing which might breed at the least a probable opinion of likelihood, that divine authority was the same way inclinable.

Harshness seems sent hither by some good providence, to be the occasion and *incitement* of great good to this island.

If thou must reform the stubborn times,
From the long records of distant age
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage.

INCIVIL. *adj.* [*incivil*, French.] Unpolished. See **UNCIVIL**.

INCIVILITY. *n. f.* [*incivilité*, French; *in and civility*.]

1. Want of courtesy; rudeness.

He does offend against that reverence which is due to the common apprehensions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greatest *incivility*.

2. Act of rudeness. In this sense it has a plural.

Abstain from dissolute laughter, uncourteous jests, loud talking, and jeering which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities*.

INCLEMENCY. *n. f.* [*inclemence*, French; *inclementia*, Latin.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness.

And though by tempests of the prize bereft,
In heav'n's *inclemency* some ease we find:
Our foes we vanquish'd by our valour left.

INCLEMENT. *adj.* [*in and clemens*, Lat.]

Unmerciful; unpitiful; void of tenderness; harsh. It is used oftener of things than of men.

Teach us further by what means to shun
Th' *inclement* seasons, rain, ice, hail and snow.

I stand
Naked, defenceless, on a foreign land:
Propitious to my wants, a vast supply,
To guard the wretched from th' *inclement* sky.

INCLINABLE. *adj.* [*inclinabilis*, Latin.]

1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing; tending by disposition: with *to*.
People are not always *inclinable* to the best.

A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could espy in the whole scripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way *inclinable*.

The gall and bitterness of certain men's writings, who spared him little, made him, for their sakes, the less *inclinable* to that truth which he himself should have honoured.

Desire,
Inclinable now grown to touch or taste,
Solicited her longing eye.

2. Having a tendency.

If such a crust naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable* to fall this thousand years than the last: but if the crust was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally.

INCLINATION. *n. f.* [*inclinatio*, French; *inclinatio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency toward any point: with *to*.
The two rays, being equally refracted, have the same *inclination* to one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the *inclination* of half a degree answering to the sun's diameter.

2. Natural aptness.
Though most of the thick woods are grubbed up since the promontory has been cultivated, there are still many spots of it which shew the natural *inclination* of the soil to that way.

3. Propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire.
The king was wonderfully disquieted, when he found that the prince was totally alienated from all thoughts of or *inclination* to the marriage.

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for such: for otherwise how should they so often plead and rest in the honest and well inclined disposition of their minds, when they are justly charged with an actual non-performance of the law?

4. Love; affection; regard. In this sense it admits for.

We have had few knowing painters, because of the little *inclination* which princes have for painting.

5. Disposition of mind.
Report the features of Octavia, her years,
Her *inclination*.

6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the east or west.

7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some feces or sediment by only sloping the vessel, which is also called decantation.

INCLINATORY. *adj.* [from *incline*.] Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

It that *inclinatory* virtue be destroyed by a touch from the contrary pole, that end which before was elevated will then decline.

INCLINATORILY. *adv.* [from *inclinatory*.] Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other; with some deviation from north and south.

Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatory*, or somewhat equinoctially, that is, toward the eastern or western points, they discover some verities.

TO INCLINE. *v. n.* [*inclinio*, Latin; *incliner*, French.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend toward any part: with *to* or *toward*.
Her house *inclined* unto death, and her paths unto the dead.

Still to this place
My heart *inclines*, still hither turn my eyes;
Hither my feet unbidden find their way.

2. To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning.
Doth his majesty
Incline to it, or no?
— He seems indifferent;
Or rather swaying more upon our part.

Their hearts *inclined* to follow Abimelech.

TO INCLINE. *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state.
The timely dew of sleep,
Now falling with soft slumb'rous weight,
Our eye-lids.

Thus far both armies to Belinda yield;
Now to the baron fate *inclines* the field.

A tow'ring structure to the palace join'd;
To this his steps the thoughtful prince *inclined*.

2. To turn toward any thing, as desirous or attentive.
Incline our hearts to keep this law.
You have not *inclined* your ear unto me.

But that from us might should ascend to hear
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God high-bless'd, or to *incline* his will,
Hard to belief may seem, yet this will prayer.

3. To bend; to incurvate.
With due respect my body *inclin'd*,
As to some being of superior kind.

TO INCLIP. *v. a.* [*in and clip*.] To grasp; to enclose; to surround.
Whatever the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*,
Is thine, if thou wilt hat.

TO INCLOISTER. *v. a.* [*in and cloister*.] To shut up in a cloister.

TO INCLOUD. *v. a.* [*in and cloud*.] To darken; to obscure.
In their thick breaths,
Rank of gross diet, that we be *inclouded*,
And forc'd to drink their vapour.

TO INCLUDE. *v. a.* [*include*, Latin.]

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And forc'd to drink their vapour.

TO INCLUDE. *v. a.* [*include*, Latin.]

1. To enclose; to shut in: as, the shell includes a pearl.
2. To comprise; to comprehend.

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it liked her to include the same within one intire leaf.

The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods.

Instead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the question is only whether he be a whig or a tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are included.

INCLUSIVE. *adj.* [includere, French.]

1. Enclosing; encircling.

O, would that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel, to fear me to the brain!

2. Comprehended in the sum or number: as, from Wednesday to Saturday inclusive; that is, both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number.

I'll search where ev'ry virtue dwells,
From courts inclusive down to cells.

INCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from inclusive.]
The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. See **INCLUSIVE**.

Thus much shall serve for the several periods or growth of the common law, until the time of Edward I. inclusively.

All articulation is made within the mouth, from the throat to the lips inclusively; and is differentiated partly by the organs used in it, and partly by the manner and degree of articulating.

INCOAGULABLE. *adj.* [in and coagulable.]
Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXISTENCE. *n. f.* [in and coexistence.]
The quality of not existing together; non-association of existence. An unusual word.

Another more incurable part of ignorance, which sets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexistence or incoexistence of different ideas in the same subject, is, that there is no discoverable connection between any secondary quality and those primary qualities it depends on.

INCOGNITO. *adv.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Latin.] Unknown; in private.

But if you're rough, and use him like a dog,
Depend upon it, he'll remain *incog.*

INCOGITANCY. *n. f.* [incoGITANTIA, Lat.]
Want of thought.

One man's fancies are laws to successors, who afterwards misname all unobsequiousness to their *incogitant* presumption.

Next to the stupid and merely vegetable state of *incogitancy*, we may rank partial and piece-meal consideration.

INCOGITATIVE. *adj.* [in and cogitative.]
Wanting the power of thought.

Partly material beings, as clippings of our beads, and sensible, thinking, perceiving beings, such as we find ourselves, we will call cogitative and *incogitative* beings.

INCOGNITO. *adv.* [incoGNITUS, Latin.]
In a state of concealment.

Since gods came down *incognito*.

INCOHERENCE. *n. f.* [in and coherence.]
INCOHERENCY. *n. f.* [in and coherence.]

1. Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts.

If plaster be beaten into an impenetrable powder, when poured out it will emit steam liquor, by reason that the smallness and incoherence of the parts do both make them easy to be put into motion, and makes the pores they intercept so small,

that they interrupt not the unity or continuity of the mass.

2. Want of connexion; incongruity; inconsequence of argument; want of dependance of one part upon another.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order, shews the incoherence of the arguments better than syllogisms.

Incoherences in matter, and suppositions without proofs, put handsomely together, are apt to pass for strong reason.

INCOHERENT. *adj.* [in and coherent.]

1. Wanting cohesion; loose; not fixed to each other.

Had the strata of stone become solid, but the matter whereof they consist continued lax and incoherent, they had consequently been as pervious as those of marl or gravel.

2. Inconsequential; inconsistent; having no dependance of one part upon another.

We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep, and retain the memory of them; but how extravagant and incoherent are they, and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being!

INCOHERENTLY. *adv.* [from incoherent.]
Inconsistently; inconsequentially.

The character of Eurylocus is the imitation of a person confounded with tears, speaking irrationally and incoherently.

INCOLUMITY. *n. f.* [incolumitas, Latin.]
Safety; security. Little in use.

The parliament is necessary to assert and preserve the national rights of a people, with the incolumity and welfare of a country.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from incombustible.] The quality of resisting fire so that it cannot consume.

The stone in the Appennines is remarkable for its flaming quality, and the amianthus for its incombustibility.

INCOMBUSTIBLE. *adj.* [incombustible, Fr. in and combustible.] Not to be consumed by fire.

It agrees in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being incombustible, and not consumable by fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from incombustible.] The quality of not being wasted by fire.

INCOME. *n. f.* [in and come.] Revenue; produce of any thing.

Thou who repinest at the plenty of thy neighbour, and the greatness of his income, consider what are frequently the dismal consequences of all this.

No fields afford
So large an income to the village lord.

St. Gaul has scarce any lands belonging to it, and little or no income but what arises from its trade: the great support of this little state is its linen manufacture.

Notwithstanding the large income annexed to some few of her preferments, this church hath in the whole little to subsist on.

INCOMMENSURABILITY. *n. f.* [from incommensurable.] The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLE. *adj.* [French; from in, con, and mensurabilis, Latin.] Not to be reduced to any measure common to both; not to be measured together, such as that the proportion of one to the other can be told.

Our disputations about vacuum or space, incommensurable quantities, the infinite divisibility

of matter, and eternal duration, will lead us to see the weakness of our nature.

INCOMMENSURATE. *adj.* [in, con, and mensura, Latin.] Not admitting one common measure.

The diagonal line and side of a quadrate, which, to our apprehension, are incommensurate, are yet commensurate to the infinite comprehension of the divine intellect.

As all other measures of time are reducible to these three; to we labour to reduce these three, though strictly of themselves incommensurate to one another, for civil use, measuring the greater by the less.

If the year comprehend days, it is but as any greater space of time may be said to comprehend a less, though the less space be incommensurate to the greater.

INCOMMUNICABLE. *n. f.* [incommuni-
cabilis, Latin.] To be incommunicable; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.

A goat, planted upon the horn of a bull, begged the bull's pardon; but rather than incommode ye, says he, I'll remove.

Although they sometimes molest and incommode the inhabitants, yet the agent, whereby both the one and the other is effected, is of that indispensable necessity to the earth and to mankind, that they could not subsist without it.

INCOMMODOUS. *adj.* [incommodus, Lat.]
Inconvenient; vexatious without great mischief.

Things of general benefit, for in this world what is so perfect that no inconvenience does ever follow it? may by some accident be incommodious to a few.

Mens intentions in speaking are to be understood, without frequent explanations and incommodious interruptions.

INCOMMODOUSLY. *adv.* [from incommodious.] Inconveniently; not at ease.

INCOMMODOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from incommodious.] Inconvenience.

Diseases, disorders, and the incommodiousness of external nature, are inconsistent with happiness.

INCOMMODITY. *n. f.* [incommoditas, Fr. incommoditas, Latin.] Inconvenience; trouble.

Declare your opinion, what incommodity you have conceived to be in the common law which I would have thought most free from all such dislike.

If iron can be incorporated with flint or stone, without over great charge, or other incommodity, the cheapness both make the compound well profitable.

By considering the region and the winds, one might to cast the rooms, which shall most need fire, that he should have the incommodity of smok.

INCOMMUNICABILITY. *n. f.* [from incommunicable.] The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMUNICABLE. *adj.* [incommunicable, French; in and communicable.]

1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one.

They cannot ask more than I can give, may I but reserve to myself the incommunicable jewels of my conscience.

Light without darkness is the incommunicable claim of him that dwells in light inaccessible.

It was agreed on both sides, that there was one supreme excellency, which was incommunicable to any creature.

2. Not to be expressed; not to be told.

Neither did he treat them with these peculiarities of favour in the extraordinary discoveries of the gospel only, but also of those *incommunicable* revelations of the divine love, in reference to their own personal interest in it. *South.*

INCOMMUNICABLY. *adv.* [from *incommunicable*.] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

To annihilate is both in reason, and by the consent of divines, as *incommunicably* the effect of a power divine, and above nature, as is creation itself. *Haleswell on Providence.*

INCOMMUNICATING. *adj.* [in and communicating.] Having no intercourse with each other.

The judgments and administrations of common justice are preferred from that confusion that would ensue, if the administration was by several *incommunicating* hands, or by provincial establishments. *Hale's Common Law.*

INCOMPACT. } *adj.* [in and compact.]

INCOMPACTED. } Not joined; not cohering.

Salt, say they, is the basis of solidity and permanency in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended, but would remain *incompact*. *Boyle.*

INCOMPARABLE. *adj.* [incomparable, Fr. in and comparable.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition.

My heart would not suffer me to omit any occasion, whereby I might make the *incomparable* Pamela see how much extraordinary devotion I bore to her service. *Shelton.*

A most *incomparable* man, breath'd as it were to an untirable and continuant goodness. *Shakspeare.*

Her words do show her wit *incomparable*. *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*

Now this mark

Was cried *incomparable*; and th' ensuing night Made it a fool and beggar. *Shakspeare.*

If I could leave this argument of your *incomparable* beauty, I might turn to one which would equally oppress me with its greatness. *Dryden.*

INCOMPARABLY. *adv.* [from *incomparable*.]

1. Beyond comparison; without competition.

A founder it had, whom I think *incomparably* the wisest man that ever the French church did enjoy, since the hour it enjoyed him. *Hooker.*

Self-preservation will oblige a man voluntarily to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but from the probability of an evil *incomparably* greater. *South.*

2. Excellently; to the highest degree. A low phrase.

There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Faustinas, and Marcus Aurelius, all *incomparably* well cut. *Addison on Italy.*

INCOMPASSIONATE. *adj.* [in and compassionate.] Void of pity; void of tenderness.

INCOMPATIBILITY. *n. f.* [properly *incompatibility*; in and *compato*, Latin.] Inconsistency of one thing with another.

He overcame that natural *incompatibility*, which hath been noted between the vulgar and the sovereign favour. *Wotton.*

The reason of the stress rests not upon the *incompatibility* of excess of one infinitude above another, either in intention or extension; but the *incompatibility* of any multitude to be infinite. *Hale.*

INCOMPATIBLE. *adj.* [incompatible, Fr. rather *incompossible*, as it is sometimes written: in and *compato*, Latin.]

1. Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed

together with something else: it is followed by *with*.

Fortune and love have ever been so *incompatible*, that it is no wonder, madam, if, having had so much of the one for you, I have ever found so little of the other for myself. *Shakspere.*

May not the outward expressions of love in many good christians be greater to some other object than to God? Or is this *incompatible* with the sincerity of the love of God? *Hammond.*

We know those colours which have a friendship with each other, and those which are *incompatible*, by mixing together those colours of which we would make trial. *Dryden.*

Sense I have proved to be *incompatible* with mere bodies, even those of the most compound and elaborate textures. *Bentley.*

2. It is used sometimes with *to*.

The repugnancy of infinitude is equally *incompatible* to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the impossibility of things successive with infinitude. *Hale.*

INCOMPATIBLY. *adv.* [for *incompatibly*; from *incompatible*.] Inconsistently.

INCOMPETENCY. *n. f.* [incompetence, Fr. from *incompetent*.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

Our not being able to discern the motion of a shadow of a dial plate, or that of the index upon a clock, ought to make us sensible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to discern some motions of natural bodies incomparably slower than these. *Boyle.*

INCOMPETENT. *adj.* [in and competent.]

Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law it denotes some defect of right to do any thing.

Richard III had a resolution, out of hatred to his brethren, to dilate their issues, upon false and *incompetent* pretext, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimation. *Bacon.*

Every speck does not blind a man, nor does every intimacy make one unable to discern, or *incompetent* to reprove, the grosser faults of others. *Government of the Tongue.*

I thank you for the commission you have given me: how I have acquitted myself of it must be left to the opinion of the world, in sight of any pretension which I can enter against the present age, as *incompetent* or corrupt judges. *Dryden.*

Laymen, with equal advantages of parts, are not the most *incompetent* judges of sacred things. *Dryden.*

An equal attraction on all sides of all matter, is just equal to no attraction at all; and by this means all the motion in the universe must proceed from external impulse alone, which is an *incompetent* cause for the formation of a world. *Bentley.*

INCOMPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *incompetent*.] Unsuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLETE. *adj.* [in and complete.] Not perfect; not finished.

It pleaseth him in mercy to account himself *incomplete*, and maimed without us. *Hooker.*

In *incomplete* ideas we are apt to impose on ourselves, and wrangle with others, especially where they have particular and familiar names. *Locke.*

INCOMPLETENESS. *n. f.* [from *incomplete*.] Imperfection; unfinished state.

The *incompleteness* of our terrestrial lover's happiness, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of satisfactoriness, but of an intire possession. *Boyle.*

INCOMPLIANCE. *n. f.* [in and compliance.]

1. Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictory temper.

Self-conceit produces provianness and *incompliance* of humour in things lawful and indifferent. *Tillotson.*

2. Refusal of compliance.

Consider the vast disproportion between the worst *inconveniences* that can attend our inam-

pliance with men, and the eternal displeasure of an offended God. *Rogers.*

INCOMPOSED. *adj.* [in and composed.] Disturbed; discomposed; disordered. Not much used.

Somewhat *incomposed* they are in their trimming, add extraordinary tender of their young one. *Howell.*

IMPOSSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *impossible*.] Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something.

The manifold *impossibilities* and lubricities of matter cannot have the same fitness in a *imodification*. *More.*

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally *impossible* to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the *impossibility* of the very nature of things successive or extensive with infinitude, yet that *impossibility* is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that ariseth from individuals already actually distinguished. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

IMPOSSIBLY. *adj.* [in, con, and possible.] Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY. *n. f.* [incomprehensibility, French; from *incomprehensible*.] Unconceiveableness; superiority to human understanding.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [incomprehensible, French; in and comprehensible.]

1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood.

His precepts tend to the improving and perfecting the most valuable part of us, and annexing *incomprehensible* rewards as an eternal weight of glory. *Hammond.*

Start that seem to roll

Spaces *incomprehensible*. *Milton.*
One thing more is *incomprehensible* in this matter. *Locke.*

The laws of vegetation and propagation are the arbitrary pleasure of God, and may vary in manner *incomprehensible* to our imaginations. *Bentley.*

2. Not to be contained. Not used.

Presence every where is the sequel of an infinite and *incomprehensible* substance; for what can be every where but that which can no where be comprehended? *Hooker.*

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incomprehensible*.] Unconceiveableness.

I might argue from God's *incomprehensibility*: if we could believe nothing but what we have ideas of, it would be impossible for us to believe God is *incomprehensible*. *Water.*

INCOMPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *incomprehensible*.] In a manner not to be conceived.

We cannot but be assured that the God, of whom and from whom are all things, is *incomprehensibly* infinite. *Locke.*

INCOMPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [incompressible, French; in and compressible.] Not capable of being compressed into less space.

Hardness is the reason why water is *incompressible*, when the air lodged in it is exhausted. *Christie.*

INCOMPRESSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *incompressible*.] Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCURRING. *adj.* [in and concur.] Not concurring.

They derive effects not only from *inconcuring* causes, but things devoid of all efficiency. *Brown.*

INCONCEALABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conceal.*]

Not to be hid; not to be kept secret.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourselves will hourly prompt us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown.***INCONCEIVABLE.** *adj.* [*inconceivable*, French; *in* and *conceivable.*] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind.Such are Christ's promises, divine *inconceivable* promises; a bliss to be enjoyed to all eternity, and that by way of return for a weak obedience of some few years. *Hammond.*It is *inconceivable* to me, that a spiritual substance should represent an extended figure. *Locke.*How two ethers can be distended through all space, one of which acts upon the other, and by consequence is reacted upon, without retarding, shattering, dispersing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable.* *Newton's Opt.***INCONCEIVABLY.** *adv.* [from *inconceivable.*] In a manner beyond comprehension; to a degree beyond human comprehension.Does that man take a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the endurance of those lesser troubles, to secure himself from a condition *inconceivably* more miserable? *South.***INCONCEPTIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *conceptible*; *conceptus*, Lat.] Not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable. Not used.It is *inconceivable* how any such man, that hath stood the shock of an eternal duration without corruption, should after be corrupted. *Hale.***INCONCLUSIVE.** *adj.* [*in* and *concludens*, Latin.] Inferring no consequence.The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariant, single, *inconclusive.* *Jeff's Pargson.***INCONCLUSIVE.** *adj.* [*in* and *conclusive.*] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.**INCONCLUSIVELY.** *adv.* [from *inconclusive.*] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.**INCONCLUSIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *inconclusive.*] Want of rational cogency.A man, unskilful in syllogism, at first hearing, could perceive the weakness and *inconclusiveness* of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse, whereas some others, better skilled in syllogism, have been misled. *Locke.***INCONCOCT.** } *adj.* [*in* and *concoct.*]
INCONCOCTED. } Unripened; immature; not fully digested.While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the process is to be called crudity and *inconcoction.* *Bacon's Natural History.*I understand, remember, and reason better in my riper years, than when I was a child, and had my organic parts less digested and *inconcocted.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.***INCONCOCTION.** *n. f.* [from *inconcoct.*] The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity.The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called *incoction*, or *incoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon's Natural History.*While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the process is to be called crudity and *inconcoction.* *Bacon's Natural History.***INCONSPICUOUS.** *adj.* [*inconspicuous*, Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpolished.

Now sportive youth

Carol *inconspicuous* rhymes with fading notes, And quaver inharmonious. *Philips.***INCONDITIONAL.** *adj.* [*in* and *conditional.*] Having no exception, limitation, or stipulation.From that which is but true in a qualified sense, an *inconditional* and absolute verity is inferred. *Brown.***INCONDITIONATE.** *adj.* [*in* and *condition.*] Not limited; not restrained by any conditions; absolute.They ascribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* decree of election or reprobation. *Boyle.***INCONFORMITY.** *n. f.* [*in* and *conformity.*] Incompliance with the practice of others.We have thought their opinion to be, that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity when unto we should be drawn for a time, but the very mediocrity itself wherein they meant we should ever continue. *Hosker.***INCONFUSION.** *n. f.* [*in* and *confusion.*] Distinctness. Not used.The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the *inconfusion* in species visible, is, for that the light worketh in right lines, and to there can be no coincidence in the eye; but sounds that move in oblique and acute hues, mult needs encounter and disturb the one the other. *Locke.***INCONGRUENCE.** *n. f.* [*in* and *congruence.*] Unsuitableness; want of adaptation.Humidity is but relative, and depends upon the congruity or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies it touches. *Boyle.***INCONGRUITY.** *n. f.* [*incongruité*, Fr. from *incongruus.*]

1. Unsuitableness of one thing to another.

The fathers make use of this acknowledgment of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worship of them. *Stillington.*

2. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety.

To avoid absurdities and *incongruities*, is the same law established for both arts: the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end in the beginning of a poem. *Dryden.*

3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.

She whom after what form so'er we see, Is discord and rude *incongruity*; She, she is dead, she's dead. *Donne.***INCONGRUOUS.** *adj.* [*incongru*, French; *in* and *congruus.*]

1. Unsuitable; not fitting.

Wiser heathens condemned the worship of God as *incongruous* to a divine nature, and a disparagement to the deity. *Stillington.*

2. Inconsistent; absurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incongruous.*] Improperly; unsuitably.**INCONNEXEDLY.** *adv.* [*in* and *connex.*] Without any connexion or dependance.

Little used.

Others ascribed hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or *inconnexedly* succeeds. *Brown.***INCONSCIONABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *conscionable.*] Void of the sense of good and evil; without influence of conscience.

Not used.

So *inconscionable* are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or their own souls good. *Spenser.***INCONSEQUENCE.** *n. f.* [*inconsequence*, French; *inconsequencia*, Latin.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference.This he belittles the name of many fallacies upon; and runs on with shewing the *inconsequence* of it, as though he did in earnest believe it were an important answer. *Stillington.***INCONSEQUENT.** *adj.* [*in* and *consequens*, Lat.] Without just conclusion; without regular inference.The ground he assumes is unsound, and his illation from thence deduced *inconsequent.*

But will on Providence.

Men red not in false apprehensions without absurd and *inconsequent* deductions from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erecting conclusions no way inferrible from their premises. *Brown's Faig Err.***INCONSIDERABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *considerable.*] Unworthy of notice; unimportant; mean; of little value.I am an *inconsiderable* fellow, and know nothing. *Denham.*The most *inconsiderable* of creatures may at some time or other come to revenge itself upon the greatest. *L'Esperance.*Casting my eyes upon the ants, continually taken up with a troublous care, very *inconsiderable* with respect to us, but of the greatest importance for them, they appeared to me worthy of my curiosity. *Addison.*May not planets and comets perform their motions more freely, and with less resistance, in this ethereal medium than in any fluid, which fills all space adequately without leaving any pores, and by consequence is much denser than quicksilver or gold? And may not its resistance be so small as to be *inconsiderable*? *Newton.*If we were under any real fear of the papists, it would be hard to think us so stupid not to be equally apprehensive with others, since we are likely to be the greatest sufferers; but we look upon them to be altogether as *inconsiderable* as the women and children. *Swift.*Let no sin appear small or *inconsiderable* by which an almighty God is offended, and eternal salvation endangered. *Rogers.***INCONSIDERABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *inconsiderable.*] Small importance.To those who are thoroughly convinced of the *inconsiderableness* of this short-dying life, in comparison of that eternal state which remains for us in another life, the consideration of a future happiness is the most powerful motive. *Tillotson.*From the consideration of our own frailties and *inconsiderableness*, in respect of the greatness and splendor of heavenly bodies, let us with the holy psalmist raise up our hearts. *Ray.***INCONSIDERATE.** *adj.* [*inconsideré*, Fr. *inconsideratus*, Latin.]

1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent; used both of men and things.

When thy *inconsiderate* hand Flings ope this cabinet with my trembling name, Then think this name alive, and that thou thus In it offend'st my genius. *Donne.*If you lament it, That which now looks like justice, will be thought An *inconsiderate* rashness. *Denham's Sophy.*It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there should be any to *inconsiderate* among us as to sacrifice morality to politics. *Johnson.*

2. Wanting due regard; with of before the subject.

He who laid down his life for the redemption of the transgressions, which were under the first Testament, cannot be so *inconsiderate* of our frailties. *Drayton's Poets.***INCONSIDERATELY.** *adv.* [from *inconsiderate.*] Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively.

The king, transported with just wrath, *inconsiderately* fighting and precipitating the charge before his whole numbers came up, was slain in the pursuit. *Bacon.*

Joseph was delighted with Mariamne's conversation, and endeavoured with all his art to seduce the excess of Herod's passion for her; but when he still found her cold and incredulous, he *inconsiderately* told her the private orders he left behind. *Adrian.*

INCONSIDERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *inconsiderate*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; want of thought; inadvertence; inattention.

If men do know and believe that there is such a being as God, not to demean ourselves towards him, as becomes our relation to him, is great stupidity and *inconsiderateness*. *Tillotson.*

INCONSIDERATION. *n. f.* [*inconsideration*. Fr. *in* and *consideration*.] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.

S. Gregory reckons uncleanness to be the parent of blindness of mind, *inconsideration*, precipitancy or giddiness in actions, and self-love. *Taylor.*

INCONSISTENCE. } *n. f.* [from *inconsistent*.]
INCONSISTENCY. } *fifient.*

1. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together.

There is a perfect *inconsistency* between that which is of debt, and that which is of free gift. *South.*

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative, where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction.

3. Incongruity.
Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency* with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature. *Addison.*

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politics, religion, and learning, what a bundle of *inconsistencies* and contradictions would appear at last! *Swift.*

4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSISTENT. *adj.* [*in* and *consistent*.]

1. Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous: followed by *with*.
Finding no kind of compliance, but sharp protestations against the demands, as *inconsistent* with conscience, justice, or religion, the conference broke off. *Clarendon.*

Compositions of this nature, when thus restrained, shew that wisdom and virtue are far from being *inconsistent* with politeness and good humour. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Contrary, so as that one infers the negation or destruction of the other.

The idea of an infinite space or duration is very obscure and confused, because it is made up of two parts very different, if not *inconsistent*. *Locke.*

3. Absurd; having parts of which one destroys the other.

INCONSISTENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconsistent*.] Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

INCONSISTING. *adj.* [*in* and *consistent*.] Not consistent; incompatible with. Not used.

The persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, *inconsistent* with the characters of mankind. *Dryden.*

INCONSOLABLE. *adj.* [*inconsolable*, Fr. *in* and *consoler*.] Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort.

Her women will represent to me that she is *inconsolable*, by reason of my unkindness. *Addison.*

Vol. I.

They take pleasure in an obstinate grief, in rendering themselves *inconsolable*. *Fiddes' Sermon.*

INCONSONANCY. *n. f.* [*in* and *consonancy*.] Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPICUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *conspicuous*.] Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight.

When an excellent experimenter had taken pains in accurately filling up a tube of mercury, we found that yet there remained store of *inconspicuous* bubbles. *Boyle.*

INCONSTANCY. *n. f.* [*inconstantia*, Lat. *inconstance*, Fr. from *inconstant*.]

1. Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection.

I have suffered more for their fakes, more than the villainous *inconstancy* of man is able to bear. *Shakespeare.*

Be made the mark

For all the people's hate, the prince's curse, And his son's rage, or the old king's *inconstancy*. *Denham.*

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconstancy* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Diversity; dissimilitude.

As much *inconstancy* and confusion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixed. *Woodward.*

INCONSTANT. *adj.* [*inconstant*, Fr. *inconstants*, Lat.]

1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; various of inclination; want of perseverance: of persons.

He is so naturally *inconstant*, that I marvel his soul finds not some way to kill his body. *Sidney.*

2. Changeable; mutable; variable: of things.

O swear not by the moon, th' *inconstant* moon, That monthly changes in her circled orb, Lest that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shaks.*

INCONSUMABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *consume*.] Not to be wasted.

By art were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats, *inconsumable* by fire, and wherein they burnt the ladies of kings. *Brown.*

INCONSUMPTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *consumptus*, Latin.] Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end; not to be destroyed by fire. This seems a more elegant word than *inconsumable*.

Before I give any answer to this objection of pretended *inconsumptible* lights, I would gladly see the effect undoubtedly proved. *Digby.*

INCONTESABLE. *adj.* [*incontesable*, Fr. *in* and *contest*.] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible.

Our own being furnishes us with an evident and *incontesable* proof of a deity: and I believe no body can avoid the eugeney of it, who will carefully attend to it. *Locke.*

INCONTESABLY. *adv.* [from *incontesable*.] Indisputably; uncontrovertibly.

INCONTIGUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *contiguous*.] Not touching each other; not joined together.

They joined part of small bracelets, consisting of equally little *incontiguous* beads. *Boyle.*

INCONTINENCE. } *n. f.* [*incontinentia*, Lat.
INCONTINENCY. } *in* and *continence*.]

Inability to restrain the appetites; unchastity.

The cognizance of her *incontinency* Is this; the harsh bought the name of whose thus dearly. *Shakespeare.*

But beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree, Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard

Of dragon-watch with uninclined eye, To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit From the rash hand of bold *incontinence*. *Milk.*

This is my defence; I pleas'd myself, I thum'd *incontinence*, And urg'd by strong desires, indulg'd my sense. *Dryden.*

The words *fine wife* *Dianam* agree better with *Livia*, who had the same of chastity, than with either of the *Julias*, who were both noted of *incontinency*. *Dryden.*

INCONTINENT. *adj.* [*incontinens*, Lat. *in* and *continent*.]

1. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure.

In these degrees have they made a pair of stairs to marriage, which they will climb *incontinent*, or else be *incontinent* before marriage. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Men shall be lovers of their own selves, false accusers, *incontinent*, heroes. *Tim.*

2. Shunning delay; immediate. This is a meaning now obsolete.

They ran towards the far rebounded noise, To weat what wight so loudly did lament; Unto the place they came *incontinent*. *Fairy Q.*

Come, mourn with me for what I do lament, And put on sullen black *incontinent*. *Shaks.*

He says he will return *incontinent*. *Shaks.*

INCONTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *incontinent*.]

1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.

2. Immediately; at once. An obsolete sense. *Spenser.*

The cause of this war is no other than that we will not *incontinently* submit ourselves to our neighbours. *Hayward.*

Incontinently I left Madrid, and have been dogged and waylaid through several nations. *Arthur and Pope.*

INCONTROVERTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *controvertible*.] Indisputable; not to be disputed.

INCONTROVERTIBLY. *adv.* [from *incontrovertible*.] To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

The Hebrew is *incontroversibly* the primitive and surest text to rely upon; and to preserve the same uncorrupt, there hath been used the highest caution humanity could invent. *Brown.*

INCONVENIENCE. } *n. f.* [*inconvenient*,
INCONVENIENCY. } French.]

1. Unfitness; inexpedience.

They plead against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness of popish apparel; and against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness of ceremonies in burial. *H.aker.*

2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty.

There is a place upon the top of mount *Athos* above all clouds of rain, or other *inconvenience*. *Raleigh's History.*

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences* every moment, and is continually unquiet even of life itself. *Tillotson.*

The *inconvenience* of old age makes him incapable of corporal pleasures. *Dryden.*

Would not quickness of sensation be an *inconvenience* to an animal, that must lie still where chance has once placed it? *Locke.*

Consider the disproportion between the world's *inconveniences* that attend incompliance with men, and the eternal displeasure of God. *Rogers.*

We are freed from many *inconveniences*, and we enjoy several advantages. *Atterbury.*

The things of another world, being distant, operate but faintly upon us: to remedy this *inconvenience*, we must frequently revolve their certainty and importance. *Atterbury.*

INCONVENIENT. *adj.* [*inconvenient*, Fr. *in* and *convenient*, Lat.]

1. Inconducious; disadvantageous

They lean to their old customs, though they be more unjust, and more inconvenient for the common people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He knows that to be inconvenient, which we falsely think convenient for us. *Sambridge.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

We are not to look that the church should change her publick laws, although it chance that for some particular men the same be found inconvenient, especially when there may be other remedy against particular inconveniences. *Hooker.*

INCONVENIENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconvenient*.]

1. Unfitly; incommodiouly.

2. Unseasonably. *Ainsworth.*

INCONVERSABLE. *adj.* [in and *conversable*.] Incommunicative; ill qualified by temper for conversation; unfocial.

He is a person very *inconversable*. *More.*

INCONVERTIBLE. *adj.* [in and *convertible*.]

Not transmutable; incapable of change.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permanent parts, and accompanieth the *inconversible* portion unto the siege. *Brown.*

INCONVIN'GIBLE. *adj.* [in and *convincible*.]

Not to be convinced; not capable of conviction.

INCONVIN'GIBLY. *adv.* [from *inconvin-*
cible.] Without admitting conviction.

It is injurious unto knowledge obstinately and *inconvincibly* to side with any one. *Brown.*

INCO'NY. *adj.* [perhaps from *in* and *con-*
to know.]

1. Unlearned; artless. This sense is uncertain.

2. In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky: as, he is an *inco*ny fellow. 'This seems to be the meaning of *Shakspere*.

O my troth, most sweet jests, most *inco*ny vulgar wit,

When it comes so smoothly off. *Shakspere.*

INCO'RPORAL. *adj.* [in and *corporal*.] Immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body.

Why do'st thou bend thine eye on vacancy,
And with th' *incorporal* air do'st hold discourse?

Shakspere.
Learned men have not resolved us whether light be corporal or *incorporal*: corporal they say it cannot be, because then it would neither pierce the air, nor solid diaphanous bodies, and yet every day we see the air illightened: *incorporal* it cannot be, because sometimes it affecteth the sight with offence. *Raleigh.*

INCO'RPORALITY. *n. f.* [*incorporalité*, Fr. from *incorporal*.] Immaterialness; distinctness from body.

INCO'RPORALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporal*.] Without matter; immaterially.

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [*incorporer*, French.]

1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass.

A fiftieth part of silver, *incorporate* with gold, will not be recovered, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw to it the less. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Who the swelling clouds in bladders ties,
To mollify the stubborn clouds with rain,
And feather'd dust *incorporate* again? *Sandys.*

2. To conjoin inseparably, as one body.

Villainous thoughts, Roderigo, when these mutualities so marshal the way, hard at hand comes the master and main exercise, the *incorporate* conclusion. *Shakspere's Othello.*

By your leaves, you shall not stay alone,
'Till lady church *incorporate* two in one. *Shakspere.*

Upon my knees

I charm you, by that great vow
Which did *incorporate* and make us one. *Shaksp.*
Death and I

Are found eternal, and *incorporate* both. *Milton.*

3. To form into a corporation, or body politick. In this sense they say in Scotland, the *incorporate* trades in any community.

The apostle affirmeth plainly of all men christian, that be they Jews or gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated* into one company, they all make but one body. *Hooker.*

The same is *incorporated* with a majority, and nameth burgesses to parliament. *Curew.*

4. To unite; to associate.

It is Cæsa, one *incorporate*
To our attempts. *Shaksp. J. Cæsar.*

Your most grave belly was deliberate,
Not rash, like his accusers, and thus answer'd;
True is it, my *incorporate* friends, quoth he,
That I receive the general food at first,
Which you do live upon. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

The Romans did not subdue a country to put the inhabitants to fire and sword, but to *incorporate* them into their own community. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. To work into another mass.

All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them, and the Confusion only essential and *incorporate* in their government. *Temple.*

6. To embody; to give a material form.

Courtly, that seemed *incorporated* in his heart, would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence. *Sidney.*

The idolaters who worshipped their images as gods, supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein, and so to make together with it a person fit to receive worship. *Stillingfleet.*

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. n.*

1. To unite with something else. It is commonly followed by *with*.

Painters colours and ashes do better *incorporate* with oil. *Bacon.*

It is not universally true, that acid salts and oils will not *incorporate* or mingle. *Boyle.*

Thy soul
In real darkness of the body dwells,
Shut out from outward light,
T' *incorporate* with gloomy night. *Milton.*

2. Sometimes it has *into*.

It finds the mind unprepossessed with any former notions, and so easily gains upon the assent, grows up with it, and *incorporates* into it. *South.*

INCO'RPORATE. *adj.* [in and *corporate*.]

Immaterial; un bodied. This is now disused to avoid confusion, *incorporate* being rather used of things mingled.

Moses forbore to speak of angels, and things invisible and *incorporate*. *Raleigh.*

INCO'RPORATION. *n. f.* [*incorporation*, Fr. from *incorporate*.]

1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass.

Make proof of the *incorporation* of iron with flint; for if it can be *incorporated* without over great charge, the cheapness of the flint doth make the compound stuff profitable. *Bacon.*

This, with some little additional, may further the intrinsic *incorporation*. *Bacon.*

2. Formation of a body politick.

3. Adoption; union; association: with *into*.

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation* into that society which hath him for their head. *Hooker.*

INCO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*incorporalis*, Lat. *incorporal*, Fr. *in* and *corporeal*.] Immaterial; un bodied.

It is a virtue which may be called *incorporal* and immaterial, whereof there be in nature but few. *Milton.*

Thus *incorporal* spirits to smaller forms
Reduc'd their shapes immense. *Milton.*

Sense and perception must necessarily proceed from some *incorporal* substance within us. *Bent.*

INCO'RPORALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporal*.] Immaterially; without body.

Hearing striketh the spirits more immediately than the other senses, and more *incorporally* than the smelling. *Bacon.*

INCO'RPOR'ITY. *n. f.* [in and *corporeity*.] Immateriality; distinctness from body.

To INCO'RPSE. *v. a.* [in and *corps*.] To incorporate; to unite into one body. Not used.

He grew unto his seat,
As he had been *incorps'd* and demy-natur'd
With the brave horse. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*

INCORRE'CT. *adj.* [in and *correct*.] Not nicely finished; not exact; inaccurate; full of faults.

The piece you think is *incorrect*: why take it;
I'm all submission; what you'd have it, make it. *Pope.*

INCORRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *incorrect*.] Inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRE'CTNESS. *n. f.* [in and *correctness*.] Inaccuracy; want of exactness.

INCORRIGIBLE. *adj.* [*incorrigible*, Fr. *in* and *corrigible*.]

1. Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means; erroneous beyond hope of instruction: of persons.

Provok'd by those *incorrigible* fools,
I left declaiming in pedantick schools. *Dryden.*
Whilst we are *incorrigible*, God may in vengeance continue to chastise us with the judgment of war. *Sambridge.*

The most violent party-men are such as have discovered least sense of religion or morality; and when such are laid aside, as shall be found *incorrigible*, it will be no difficulty to reconcile the rest. *Swift.*

2. Not capable of amendment: of things.

The loss is many times irrecoverable, and the inconvenience *incorrigible*. *Moore.*

What are their thoughts of things, but variety of *incorrigible* error? *L'Estrange.*

INCORRIGIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incorrigible*.]

Hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment.

What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our *incorrigibility*. *Decay of Piety.*

I would not have chiding used, much less blows, 'till obstinacy and *incorrigibility* make it absolutely necessary. *Locke.*

INCORRIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *incorrigible*.]

To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

Some men appear *incorrigibly* mad,
They cleanliness and company renounce. *Rose.*

INCORRU'PT. } *adj.* [in and *corruptus*,
INCORRU'TED. } Lat; *incorrompu*, Fr.]

1. Free from foulness or depravation.

Sin, that first
Dis temper'd all things, and, as *incorrupt*,
Corrupted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Pure of manners; honest; good.

It is particularly applied to a mind above the power of bribes.

INCORRUPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [*incorruptibilit*, French; from *incorruptible*.]

Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay.

Philo, in his book of the world's *incorruptibility*, allegorizeth the virtues of a Greek tragic poet. *Milton.*

INCORRUPTIBLE. *adj.* [*incorruptible*, Fr. *in* and *corruptible*.] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.

In such abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a great fleece of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging *incorruptible*. *Milton.*

Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal substances, our souls be entertained with the most ravishing objects, and both continue happy throughout all eternity. *Wike.*

INCORRUPTION. *n. f.* [*incorruption*, Fr. *in* and *corruption*.] Incapacity of corruption.

So also is the resurrection of the dead: it is sown in corruption, it is raised in *incorruption*. *1 Cor.*

INCORRUPTNESS. *n. f.* [from *incorrupt*.]

1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity.
Pravity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptness* of manners, is preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations. *Woodward.*

2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.
TO INCRA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *crassus*, Latin.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate.

If the cork be too light to sink under the surface, the body of water may be attenuated with spirits of wine; if too heavy, it may be *incrassated* with salt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Acids dissolve or attenuate, alkalies precipitate or *incrassate*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Acids, such as are austere, as unripe fruits, produce too great a stricture of the fibres, *incrassate* and conglute the fluids; from whence pains and rheumatism. *Arbuthnot.*

INCRASSATION. *n. f.* [from *incrassate*.]

1. The act of thickening.
2. The state of growing thick.

Nothing doth conglutinate but water; for the determination of quicksilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that of oil *incrassation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INCRASSATIVE. *n. f.* [from *incrassate*.]

Having the quality of thickening.
The two latter indicate restraints to stretch, and *incrassatives* to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

TO INCRA'SSE. *v. n.* [*in* and *creasco*, Lat.]

1. To grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or less.

Hear and observe to do it, that it may be well with thee, and that ye may *increase* mightily. *Deuteronomy.*

Profane and vain babbling will *increase* unto ungodliness. *2 Tim.*

From fifty to threescore he loses not much in fancy; and judgment, the effect of observation, still *increases*. *Dryden.*

Henry, in knots, invol'd his Emma's name
Upon this tree; and, as the tender mark,
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark:
Venus had heard the virgin's soft adieu,
That as the wound the passion might *increase*. *Prior.*

2. To be fertile.

Fishes are more numerous or *increasing* than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn. *Hale.*

TO INCRA'SSE. *v. a.* [See **INCREASE**.]

To make more or greater.
Hye thee from this laughter-house,
Lest thou *increase* the number of the dead. *Shakespeare.*

He hath *increased* in Judah mourning and lamentation. *Ezek.*

I will *increase* the famine. *Ezek.*

I will *increase* them with men like a flock. *Ezek.*

It serves to *increase* that treasure, or to preserve it. *Temple.*

INCRA'SSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater.

For three years he liv'd with large *increase*
In arms of honour, and esteem in peace. *Dryd.*
Hail, hardy triumphant! born in happier days,
Whole honours with *increase* of ages grow,
As streams roll down, enlarging as they flow. *Pope.*

2. Increment; that which is added to the original stock.

Take thou no usury of him nor *increase*. *Lev.*

3. Produce.

The *increase* of the threshing-floor, and the *increase* of the wine-press. *Numb.*

As Hesiod sings, spread waters o'er thy field,
And a most just and glad *increase* 'twill yield. *Denham.*

Those grains which grew produced an *increase* beyond expectation. *Mortimer's Husb.*

4. Generation.

Into her womb convey sterility;
Dry up in her the organs of *increase*,
And from her derogate body never spring a babe. *Shakespeare.*

5. Progeny.

All the *increase* of thy house shall die in the flower of their age. *Samuel.*

Him young Thoaas bore, the bright *increase*
Of Phocys. *Pope's Odyssey.*

6. The state of waxing, or growing full orb'd. Used of the moon.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs, will grow soonest, if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INCRA'SSE. *n. f.* [from *increase*.] He who increases.

INCREATED. *adj.* Not created.

Since the desire is infinite, nothing but the absolute and *increased* Infinite can adequately fill it. *Chrys.*

INCREDIBILITY. *n. f.* [*incredibilit  *, Fr.]

The quality of surpassing belief.

For objects of *incredibility*, none are so removed from all appearance of truth as those of Corneille's Andromede. *Dryden.*

INCREDIBLE. *adj.* [*incredibilis*, Latin.]

Surpassing belief; not to be credited.

The ship Argo, that there might want no *incredible* thing in this fable, spoke to them. *Raleigh.*

Presenting things impossible to view,
They wander through *incredible* to true. *Gram.*

INCREDIBLENES. *n. f.* [from *incredible*.]

Quality of being not credible.

INCREDIBLY. *adv.* [from *incredible*.] In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDULITY. *n. f.* [*incredulit  *, Fr.]

Quality of not believing; hardness of belief.

He was more large in the description of Paradise, to take away all scruple from the *incredulity* of future ages. *Raleigh.*

INCREDULOUS. *adj.* [*incredulus*, French; *incredulus*, Latin.]

Hard of belief; refusing credit.

I am not altogether *incredulous* but there may be such credles as are made of salamander's wool, being a kind of mineral which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

INCREDULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *incredulous*.]

Hardness of belief; incredulity.

INCREDULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incredulous*.]

Hardness of belief; incredulity.

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INCREDULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incredulous*.]

Hardness of belief; incredulity.

This stratum is expanded at top, forming as the feminary that furnisheth matter for the formation and *increment* of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Produce.

The orchard loves to wave
With winter winds: the loosened roots then drink
Large *increment*, earnest of happy years. *Philips.*

TO INCREPATE. *v. a.* [*increpo*, Latin.]

To chide; to reprehend.

INCREPATION. *n. f.* [*increpacio*, Latin.]

Reprehension; chiding.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow christians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick reprehensions and *increpations*. *Hammond.*

TO INCRUST. *v. a.* [*incrasso*, Lat.]

TO INCRUSTATE. *v. a.* [*incruster*, Fr.]

To cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.

The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the grosser stick baked and *incrusted* upon the sides of the vessel. *Bacon.*

Some rivers bring forth spars, and other mineral matter so as to cover and *incrust* the stones. *Woodward.*

Save but our army; and let Jove *incrust*
Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlasting rust. *Pope.*

Any of these fun-like bodies in the centers of the several voices, are so *incrusted* and weakened as to be carried about in the vortex of the true sun. *Chrys.*

The shield was purchased by Woodward, who *incrusted* it with a new rust. *Arbuthnot.*

INCRUSTATION. *n. f.* [*incrustation*, Fr.]

from *incrasso*, Lat.] An adherent covering; something superinduced.

Having such a prodigious stock of marble, their chapels are laid over with such a rich variety of *incrustations* as cannot be found in any other part. *Addison on Italy.*

TO INCUBATE. *v. n.* [*incubo*, Latin.]

To sit upon eggs.

INCUBATION. *n. f.* [*incubation*, French; *incubatio*, Latin.]

The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

Whether that vitality was by *incubation*, or how else, is only known to God. *Raleigh.*

Birds have eggs enough at first conceived in them to serve them, allowing such a proportion for every year, as will serve for one or two *incubations*. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the whole tribe of birds by *incubation* produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families should do it in a more unusual way. *Derham.*

As the white of an egg by *incubation*, so can the serum by the action on the fibres be attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*

INCUBUS. *n. f.* [Latin; *incube*, French.]

The nightmare.

The *incubus* is an inflation of the membrane of the stomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragma, lungs, and pulse, with a sense of a weight oppressing the breast. *Feyer.*

TO INCULCATE. *v. a.* [*inculco*, Lat.]

inculquer, Fr.] To impress by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant repetition.

Manifest truth may deserve sometimes to be *inculcated*, because we are too apt to forget it. *Arbuthnot.*

Homer continually *inculcates* morality and piety to the gods. *Fraser.*

INCULCATION. *n. f.* [from *inculcate*.]

The act of impressing by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.

INCULCABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.]

Unblamable; not reprehensible.

Ignorance, so far as it may be relieved into natural inability, is as to men, at least *inculpable*, and consequently not the object of scorn, but pity. *South.*

INCULPABLY. *adv.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Latin.] Unblamably; without blame.

As to cruels or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition has invincibly, and therefore *inculpably*, exposed him. *South.*

INCULT. *adj.* [*inculte*, French; *incultus*, Latin.] Uncultivated; untill'd.

Her forests huge,
Incult, robust, and tall, by nature's hand
Planted of old. *Thomson's Autumn.*

INCUMBENCY. *n. f.* [from *incumbent*.]

1. The act of lying upon another.

2. The state of keeping a benefice.
These fines are only to be paid to the bishop, during his *incumbency* in the same see. *Swift.*

INCUMBENT. *adj.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]

1. Resting upon; lying upon.

Then with expanded wings he steers his flight
Alone, *incumbent* on the dusky air,
That felt unusual weight. *Milton.*

The ascending parcels of air, having now little more than the weight of the *incumbent* water to surmount, were able both to expand themselves as to fill up that part of the pipe which they pervaded, and, by pressing every way against the sides of it, to lift upwards with them what water they found above them. *Boyle.*

With wings expanded wide ourselves we'll rear,
And fly *incumbent* on the dusky air. *Dryden.*

Here the rebel giants lye,
And, when to move th' *incumbent* load they try,
Ascending vapours on the day prevail. *Addison.*

Man is the destin'd prey of pestilence,
And o'er his guilty domes
She draws a close *incumbent* cloud of death. *Thomson.*

2. Imposed as a duty.

All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works that are *incumbent* on all christians. *Spenser's Sermons.*

There is a double duty *incumbent* upon us in the exercise of our powers. *L'Estrange.*

Thus, if we think and act, we shall show ourselves duly mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence, but of the obligations also which are *incumbent* upon us. *Atter.*

INCUMBENT. *n. f.* [*incumbens*, Lat.] He who is in present possession of a benefice.

In many places the whole ecclesiastical dues are in lay hands, and the *incumbent* lieth at the mercy of his patron. *Swift.*

TO INCUMBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.] To embarrass. See **ENCUMBER.**

My cause is call'd, and that long look'd-for day
Is still *incumber'd* with some new delay. *Dryden.*

TO INCUR. *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.]

1. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension.

I have *incurred* displeasure from inferiors for giving way to the faults of others. *Hayward.*

They, not obeying,
Incure'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall. *Milton.*

So judge thou still, presumptuous! 'till the wrath,
Which thou *incure'st* by flying, meet thy flight
Sev'nfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell. *Milton.*

They had a full persuasive that not to do it were to desert God, and consequently to *incur* damnation. *South.*

2. To occur; to press on the senses; with *to* or *into*.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and *incur* not to the eye; but yet they are to be apprehended by experience. *Bacon.*

The mind of man, even in spiritual acts with corporeal dependance; and so is he *incurred*

or hindered in its operations, according to the different quality of external objects that *incur* into the senses. *South.*

INCURABILITY. *n. f.* [*incurabilité*, Fr. from *incurable*.] Impossibility of cure; utter insusceptibility of remedy.

We'll instantly open a door to the manner of a proper and improper consumption, together with the reason of the *incurability* of the former, and facile cure of the other. *Harvey.*

INCURABLE. *adj.* [*incurable*, Fr. *in* and *curable*.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless.

Pause not; for the present time 's so sick,
That present medicine must be ministr'd,
Or overthrow *incurable* entities. *Shakespeare.*

Stop the rage betwixt,
Before the wound do grow *incurable*;
For being green, there is great hope of help. *Shakespeare.*

A schirrus is not absolutely *incurable*, because it has been known that fresh palture has cured it in cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, *incurables* may be taken into the hospital. *Swift.*

INCURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incurable*.] State of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY. *adv.* [from *incurable*.] Without remedy.

We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* ignorant. *Locke.*

INCURIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *curious*.] Negligent; inattentive.

The Creator did not bestow so much skill upon his creatures, to be looked upon with a careless *incurious* eye. *Derham.*

He seldom at the Park appear'd;
Yet, not *incurious*, was inclin'd
To know the converse of mankind. *Swift.*

INCURSION. *n. f.* [from *incurro*, Latin.]

1. Attack; mischievous occurrence.
Sins of daily *incurSION*, and such as human frailty is unavoidably liable to. *South.*

2. [*incurSION*, French.] Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage.

Spain is very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to make an hostile invasion or *incurSION*, upon their havens and roads. *Baron.*

Now the Partian king had gather'd all his host
Against the Scythian, whose *incurSIONS* wild
Have wasted Sogdiana. *Milton.*

The *incurSIONS* of the Goths disorder'd the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot.*

TO INCURVATE. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook.

Sir Isaac Newton has shewn, by several experiments of rays passing by the edges of bodies, that they are *incurvated* by the action of these bodies. *Huygens.*

INCURVATION. *n. f.* [from *incurvate*.]

1. The act of bending or making crooked.

2. State of being bent; curvity; crookedness.

One part moving while the other rests, one would think, should cause an *incurvation* in the line. *Glanville.*

3. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.

He made use of acts of worship which God hath appropriated; as *incurvation*, and sacrifice. *Stillingfleet.*

INCURVITY. *n. f.* [from *incurvus*, Lat.] Crookedness; the state of bending inward.

The *incurvity* of a dolphin must be taken not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again: strait bodies, in a sudden motion, protruded obliquely downward, appear crooked. *Brown.*

TO INDAGATE. *v. a.* [*indago*, Lat.]

To search; to beat out.

INDAGATION. *n. f.* [from *indagate*.]

Search; inquiry; examination.

Paincelius directs us, in the *indagation* of colours, to have an eye principally upon salts. *Boyle.*

Part hath been discovered by himself, and some by human *indagation*. *Brown.*

INDAGATOR. *n. f.* [*indagator*, Latin.] A

searcher; an inquirer; an examiner.
The number of the elements of bodies requires to be searched into by such skilful *indagators* of nature. *Boyle.*

TO INDART. *v. a.* [*in* and *dart*.] To dart in; to strike in.

I'll look to like, if looking liking move;
But no more deep will I *indart* mine eye,
Than your consent gives strength to make it fly. *Shakespeare.*

TO INDEBT. *v. a.*

1. To put into debt.

2. To oblige; to put under obligation.
Forgive us our sins, for we forgive every one that is *indebted* to us. *Luke.*

He for himself
Indebted and undone, has sought to bring. *Milton.*

This blessed alliance may
Th' *indebted* nation bounteously repay. *Granger.*

INDEBTED. *participial adj.* [*in* and *debt*.]

Obliged by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt.

It has *to* before the person to whom the debt is due, and *for* before the thing received.

If the course of political affairs cannot in any good course go forward without fit instruments, and that which fineth them be their virtues, let polity acknowledge itself *indebted* to religion, godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all true virtues, even as God is of all things. *Hooker.*

Few consider how much we are *indebted* to government, because few can repent how wretched mankind would be without it. *Atter.*

Let us represent to our souls the love and beneficence for which we daily stand *indebted* to God. *Rogers.*

We are wholly *indebted* for them to our ancestors. *Swift.*

INDECENCY. *n. f.* [*indecence*, French.]

Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners; something wrong, but scarce criminal.

He will in vain endeavour to reform *indecent* in his pupil, which he allows in himself. *Locke.*

INDECENT. *adj.* [*indecent*, French; *in* and *decent*.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears.

Characters, whose obscene words were proper in their mouths, but very *indecent* to be heard. *Dryden.*

'Till these men can prove these things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or *indecent*, the use of them, as established amongst us, is necessary. *South.*

INDECENTLY. *adv.* [from *indecent*] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECIUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *deciduous*.]

Not falling; not shed; not liable to a yearly fall of the leaf; evergreen.

We find the statue of the sun framed with rays about the head, which were the *indeciduous*, and unshaken locks of Apollo. *Brown.*

INDECLINABLE. *adj.* [*indeclinable*, Fr. *indeclinabilis*, Lat.] Not varied by terminations.

Pondo is an *indeclinable* word, and when it is joined to numbers it signifies *libra*. *Arbuthnot.*

IND

INDECOROUS. *adj.* [*indecorus*, Latin.]

Indecent; unbecoming.

What can be more *indecorous* than for a creature to violate the commands, and trample upon the authority, of that awful Excellence to whom he owes his life? *Norris.*

INDECORUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] Indecency; something unbecoming.

The soft address, the castigated grace,
Are *indecorums* in the modern maid. *Young.*

INDEED. *adv.* [*in* and *deed*.]

1. In reality; in truth; in verity.

Yet loving *indeed*, and verities constant

Though such assemblies he had *indeed* for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may prove, as well in regard of their fineness to leave the turn of heretics and such as privily will venture to insin their poison into new minds. *Hooker.*

Some, who have not deserved judgment of death, have been for their goods sake caught up and carried throught to the bough: a thing *indeed* very painful and terrible. *Spenser.*

2. Above common rate. This use is emphatical.

Then didst thou utter, I am yours for ever;
'Tis *indeed* grace. *Shakespeare.*

Borrow in mean affairs, his subjects pains;
But things of weight and consequence *indeed*,
Handled dith in his chamber then debate. *Dan.*

Such sons of Abraham, how highly soever they may have the luck to be thought of, are far from being *themselves indeed*. *Saunders.*

I were a beast, *indeed*, to do you wrong.
I who have lov'd and honour'd you so long. *Dryden.*

3. This is to be granted that. A particle of connexion.

This limitation, *indeed*, of our author will save those the labour who would look for Adam's heir amongst the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the discovery of one next heir amongst men. *Lodge.*

Some sons *indeed*, some very few we see,
Who keep themselves from this infection free. *Dryden.*

There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and yet less to be feared than death: *indeed*, for those unhappy men whose hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the prospect of another seems terrible and amazing. *Water.*

4. It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable, and though some degree of obscure power is perceived, might, even where it is properly enough inserted, be omitted without mis.

I said I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and the two servants; tho' *indeed* I had no reason so to think. *Bacon.*

There is *indeed* no great pleasure in visiting these magazines of war, after one has seen two or three of them. *Addison.*

5. It is used to note concession in comparisons.

Against these forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ships; not so great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

INDEFATIGABLE. *adj.* [*indefatigabilis*, *in* and *defatigo*, Latin.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour.

Who shall spread his airy flight,
Uphorne with *indefatigable* wings,
Over the vast abrupt. *Milton.*

The ambitious person must rise early and sit up late, and pursue his design with a constant *indefatigable* attendance: he must be infinitely patient and serene. *Saunders.*

INDEFATIGABLY. *adv.* [from *indefatigable*.] Without weariness.

IND

A man *indefatigably* zealous in the service of the church and state, and whose writings have highly deserved of both. *Dryden.*

INDEFECTIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *indefectibilis*.] The quality of suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect.

INDEFECTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *defectus*, Latin.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFINABLE. *adj.* [*indefaisible*, Fr.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable.

So *indefaisible* is our estate in those joys, that, if we do not sell it in reversion, we shall, when once involved, be beyond the possibility of ill husbandry. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEFENSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *defensus*, Latin.] What cannot be defended or maintained.

As they extend the rule of consulting scripture to all the actions of common life, even so far as to the taking up of a straw, so it is altogether false or *indefaisible*. *Saunders.*

INDEFINITE. *adj.* [*indefinitus*, Latin; *indefini*, French.]

1. Not determined; not limited; not settled.

Though a position should be wholly rejected, yet that negative is more pregnant of direction than an *indefinite*; as athen are more generative than doubt. *Bacon's Essays.*

Her advancement was left *indefinite*; but thus, that it should be as great as ever any former queen of England had. *Bacon.*

Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumscribed by place and time than the epic poem: the time of this last is left *indefinite*. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits.

Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; though it is not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehension. *Spenser.*

INDEFINITELY. *adv.* [from *indefinite*.]

1. Without any settled or determinate limitation.

We observe that custom, whereunto St. Paul alludeth, and whereof the fathers of the church in their writings make often mention, to shew *indefinitely* what was done; but not universally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only fashion of utterance. *Hooker.*

We conceive no more than the letter beareth; that is, four times, or *indefinitely* more than thrice. *Brown.*

A duty to which all are *indefinitely* obliged, upon some occasions, by the express command of God. *Smalridge.*

2. To a degree indefinite.

If the word be *indefinitely* extended, that is, so far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we see must be the least part. *Ray on the Creation.*

INDEFINITUDE. *n. s.* [from *indefinite*.]

Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitude*, by their various positions, combinations, and conjunctions. *Hale.*

INDELIBERATE. } *adj.* [*indeliberé*, Fr. *in*
INDELIBERATED. } and *deliberate*.] Unpremeditated; done without consideration.

Actions proceeding from blandishments, or sweet persuasions, if they be *indeliberated*, as in children who want the use of reason, are not presently free actions. *Bramhall.*

The love of God better can consist with the *indeliberate* commissions of many sins, than with an allowed persistance in any one. *Gov. of Tongue.*

IND

INDELEBLE. *adj.* [*indelebile*, Fr. *indelebilis*, Lat. *in* and *delebo*.] It should be written *indeleble*.]

1. Not to be blotted out or effaced.

Wilful perpetration of unworthy actions brands with *indeleble* characters the name and memory. *King Charles.*

Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil,
And spot *indeleble* thy pocket soil. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. Not to be annulled.

They are endued with *indeleble* power from above to feed, to govern this household, and to consecrate pasture and stewards of it to the world's end. *Spenser.*

INDELICACY. *n. s.* [*in* and *delicacy*.]

Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency.

Your papers would be chargeable with worse than *indelicacy*, they would be immoral, did you treat detestable uncleanness as you rally an impertinent self-love. *Addison.*

INDELICATE. *adj.* [*in* and *delicate*.]

Wanting decency; void of a quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICATION. *n. s.* [from *indemnify*.]

1. Security against loss or penalty.

2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.

TO INDEMNIFY. *v. a.* [*in* and *damnis*.]

1. To secure against loss or penalty.

2. To maintain unhurt.

Insolent signifies rude and haughty; *indemnify*, to keep safe. *Watts.*

INDEMNITY. *n. s.* [*indemnité*, French.]

Security from punishment; exemption from punishment.

I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and *indemnity*, which may most fully remove all fears, and bury all jealousies in forgetfulness. *King Charles.*

TO INDENT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, a tooth, Latin.] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate.

About his neck

A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with *indented* glides did slip away
Into a bush. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

The serpent then, not with *indented* wave,
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a luring maze! *Milton.*

Trent, who, like some earth-born giant, spreads
His thirty arms along the *indented* meads. *Mit.*

The margins on each side do not terminate in a straight line, but are *indented*. *Woodward.*

TO INDENT. *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit, and any want of conformity may discover a fraud.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact.

Shall we buy treason, and *indent* with fears,
When they have lost and forfeited themselves? *Shakespeare.*

He descends to the solemnity of a pact and covenant, and has *indented* with us. *Dryden's Piety.*

INDENT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Inequality; incisure; indentation. This is little used.

Trent shall not wind with such a deep *indent*,
To rob me of so rich a bottom here. *Shakespeare.*

INDENTATION. *n. s.* [*in* and *dens*, Lat.]

An indenture; waving in any figure.

The margins do not terminate in a straight line, but are *indented*; each *indentation* being

continued in a small ridge, to the *indentation* that answers it on the opposite margin. *Woods.*
INDENTURE. *n. f.* [from *indent.*] A covenant, so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other; a contract, of which there is a counterpart.

In Hall's chronicle much good matter is quite marred with *indenture* English. *Ascham.*

The crick to his grief will find
 How firmly these *indentures* bind. *Swift.*

INDEPENDENCE. *n. f.* [*independance*, Fr.]
INDEPENDENCY. *n. f.* [*in and dependence*.]
 Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power.

Dreams may give us some idea of the great excellency of a human soul, and some intimations of its *independency* on matter. *Addison.*

Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *independence*. *Pope.*

Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,
 My bread and *independency*,
 So I might an annual rent or two,
 And liv'd just as you see I do. *Pope.*

INDEPENDENT. *adj.* [*independant*, French; *in and dependent*.]

1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. It is used with *on*, *of*, or *from*, before the object; of which *on* seems most proper, since we say to *depend on*, and consequently *dependent on*.

Creation must needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheless *independent* upon him in that respect. *South.*

Since all princes of *independent* governments are in a state of nature, the world never was without men in that state. *Locke.*

The town of St. Gaul is a protestant republick, *independent* of the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addison.*

2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superiour cause or power.

The consideration of our understanding, which is an incorporeal substance *independent* from matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the stamps and characters of excellent contrivance: these alone do very easily guide us to the wise Author of all things. *Bentley.*

INDEPENDENT. *n. f.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superiour authority.

We shall, in our sermons take occasion to justify such passages in our liturgy as have been unjustly quarrell'd at by presbyterians, *independent*, or other puritan sectaries. *Sanderson.*

A very famous *independent* minister was head of a college in those times. *Addison's Spectator.*

INDEPENDENTLY. *adv.* [from *independent*.] Without reference to other things. Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing every thing *independently* the one of the other. *Dryden.*

INDESER'T. *n. f.* [*in and desert*.] Want of merit. This is an useful word, but not much received.

Those who were once looked on as his equals are apt to think the same of his merit a reflection on their own *indessert*. *Addison.*

INDESINENTLY. *adv.* [*indefinenter*, Fr. *in and desino*, Lat.] Without cessation. They continue a month *indefinitely*. *Ray.*

INDESTRUCTIBLE. *adj.* [*in and destrudi-*]

ble is so compact and firm a body, that it is *indestructible* by art or nature. *Boyle.*

INDETERMINABLE. *adj.* [*in and determinable*.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.

There is not only obscurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that, as its period is inscrutable, so is its nativity *indeterminable*. *Brown.*

INDETERMINATE. *adj.* [*indeterminé*, Fr. *in and determinate*.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

The rays of the same colour were by turns transmittit at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an *indeterminate* number of successions. *Newton's Opticks.*

INDETERMINATELY. *adv.* [*in and determinately*.] Indefinitely; not in any settled manner.

His perspicacity discerned the loadstone to respect the north, when ours beheld it *indeterminately*. *Brown.*

The depth of the hold is *indeterminately* expressed in the description. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INDETERMINED. *adj.* [*in and determined*.] Unsettled; unfixed.

We should not amuse ourselves with floating words of *indetermined* signification, which we can use in several senses to serve a turn. *Locke.*

INDETERMINATION. *n. f.* [*in and determination*.] Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.

By contingents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the causes. *Bramhall against Habbes.*

INDEVOTION. *n. f.* [*indevotion*, French; *in and devotion*.] Want of devotion; irreligion.

Let us make the church the scene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former *indevotion*, and, by an exemplary reverence, redress the scandal of profaneness. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOUT. *adj.* [*indevot*, French; *in and devout*.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

He prays much; yet curses more; whilst he is meek, but *indevout*. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEX. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The discoverer; the pointer out. Tastes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all sorts of aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

That which was once the *index* to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them resides. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.

They have no more inward self-consciousness of what they do or suffer, than the *index* of a watch, of the hour it points to. *Bentley.*

3. The table of contents to a book.

In such *indexes*, although small To their subsequent volumes, there is seen The baby figure of the grant ma's Of things to come, at large. *Shakespeare.*

If a book has no *index* or good table of contents, 'tis very useful to make one as you are reading it; and in your *index* to take notice only of parts new to you. *Watts.*

INDEXTERITY. *n. f.* [*in and dexterity*.] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of handiness; clumsiness; awkwardness.

The *indexterity* of our consumption cures demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

INDIAN Arrow-root. *n. f.* [*marcanta*, Latin.] A root.

A sovereign remedy for the bite of wasps, and the poison of the manchineel tree. This root the

Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows. *Miller.*

INDIAN Cress. *n. f.* [*acrisviola*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

INDIAN Fig. *n. f.* [*opuntia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

INDIAN Red. *n. f.* Is a species of ochre; a very fine purple earth, and of a firm compact texture, and great weight. *Hill on Fossils.*

INDICANT. *adj.* [*indicans*, Lat.] Showing; pointing out; that directs what is to be done in any disease.

To **INDICATE.** *v. a.* [*indico*, Latin.]

1. To show; to point out.

2. [In physick.] To point out a remedy. See **INDICATION**.

INDICATION. *n. f.* [*indication*, French; *indicatio*, from *indico*, Latin.]

1. Mark; token; sign; note; symptom. The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places, are a plain *indication* of their weariness. *Addison.*

We think that our successes are a plain *indication* of the divine favour towards us. *Atterbury.*

2. [In physick.] *Indication* is of four kinds: vital, preservative, curative, and palliative; as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it while it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms before it can be wholly removed. *Quincy.*

The depravation of the instruments of mastication is a natural *indication* of a liquid diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Discovery made; intelligence given.

If a person that had a fair estate in reversion, should be assured by some skilful physician, that he would inevitably fall into a disease that would totally deprive him of his understanding and memory; if, I say, upon a certain belief of this *indication*, the man should appear overjoyed at the news, would not all that law him conclude that the distemper had seized him? *Bentley.*

4. Explanation; display.

These be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analysis, and *indication* of the proceedings of nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INDICATIVE. *adj.* [*indicativus*, Latin.]

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

The verb is formed in a certain manner to affirm, deny, or interrogate; which formation, from the principal use of it, is called the *indicative* mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

INDICATIVELY. *adv.* [from *indicative*.]

In such a manner as shows or betokens.

These images, formed in the brain, are *indicatively* of the same species with those of sense. *Grew.*

To **INDICT.** See **ENDITE**, and its derivatives.

INDICTION. *n. f.* [*indiction*, French; *indico*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; proclamation.

After a legation *ad res repetendas*, and a refusal, and a denunciation and *indiction* of a war, the war is left at large. *Bacon.*

2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it ac-

counts of that kind were kept. Afterward, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an entire freedom was given to christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the *indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha A.D. 313, Jan. 1.

INDIFFERENCE. } n. f. [*indifference*, Fr. *indifférence*, Lat.]

1. Neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side.

In choice of committees it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an *indifference* by putting in those that are strong on both sides.

Bacon's Essays.

By an equal *indifference* for all truth, I mean, not loving it as such, before we know it to be true.

Locke.

A perfect *indifference* in the mind, not determinable by its last judgment, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifference* to act, or not to act, till determined by the will.

Locke.

Those who would borrow light from expositors, either consult only those who have the good luck to be thought sound and orthodox, avoiding those of different sentiments; or else with *indifference* look into the notes of all commentators.

Locke.

2. Impartiality.

Read the book with *indifference* and judgment, and thou canst not but greatly commend it.

Whitgift.

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is conversant about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance.

Addison.

A place which we must pass through not only with the *indifference* of strangers, but with the vigilance of those who travel through the country of an enemy.

Rogers.

Indiff'rence, clad in wisdom's guise,
All fortitude of mind supplies;
For how can stony bowels melt,
In those who never pity felt?

Swift.

He will let you know he has got a clip with as much *indifference* as he would a piece of public news.

Swift.

The people of England should be frighted with the French king and the pretender once a year: the want of observing this necessary precept, has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar.

Arbutnot.

4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; state in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our discretion, except a principal bond of some higher duty remove the *indifference* that such things have in themselves: their *indifference* is removed, if we take away our own liberty.

Hooker.

INDIFFERENT. adj. [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifférent*, Lat.]

1. Neutral; not determined on either side.

Doth his majesty

Incline to it or no?

— He seems *indifferent*.

Shakespeare.

Being *indifferent*, we should receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the attestation of truth.

Locke.

Let guilt or fear

Diffuse man's rest; Cato knows neither of them:

Indifference in his choice to sleep or die.

Addison.

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless.

One thing was all to you, and your fondness made you *indifferent* to every thing else.

Temple.
It was a law of Solon, that any person who, in the civil commotions of the republick, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment.

Addison's Speeches.

But how *indifferent* forever man may be to eternal happiness, yet surely to eternal misery none can be *indifferent*.

Rogers.

3. Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other.

The nature of things *indifferent* is neither to be commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary.

Hooker.

Customs, which of themselves are *indifferent* in other kingdoms, became exceedingly evil in this realm, by reason of the inconveniences which followed thereupon.

Davies.

Though at first it was free, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet, the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not to *indifferent*.

Scarb.

This I mention only as my conjecture, it being *indifferent* to the matter which way the learned shall determine.

Locke.

4. Impartial; disinterested.

Metcalf was partial to none, but *indifferent* to all; a mailer for the whole, and a father to every one.

Ascham.

I am a most poor woman and a stranger, Born out of your dominions; having here No judge *indiff'rent*, and no more assurance Of equal friendship and proceeding.

Shakspeare.

There can hardly be an *indifferent* trial had between the king and the subject, or between party and party, by reason of this general kindred and consanguinity.

Davies.

5. Passible; having mediocrity; of a middling state; neither good nor worst. This is an improper and colloquial use, especially when applied to persons.

Some things admit of mediocrity:

A counsellor, or pleader at the bar, May want Metellus's powerful eloquence, Or be less read than deep Cassilius;

Yet this *indiff'rent* lawyer is esteem'd.

Rosson.

Who would excel, when few can make a test, Betwixt *indiff'rent* writing and the best?

Dryden.

This has obliged me to publish an *indifferent* collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a work.

Prior.

There is not one of these subjects that would not sell a very *indifferent* paper, could I think of gratifying the publick by such mean and base methods.

Addison.

6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

I am myself *indifferent* honest; but yet I could accuse me of such things, that it were better that my mother had not born me.

Shakspeare.

This will raise a great scum on it, and leave your wine *indifferent* clear.

Mortimer.

INDIFFERENTLY. adv. [*indifferenter*, Lat.]

1. Without distinction; without preference.

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having itself *indifferently* to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them.

Newton's Opticks.

Were pardon extended *indifferently* to all, which of them would think himself under any particular obligation?

Addison.

Though a church-of-England-man thinks every species of government equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country *indifferently*.

Swift.

2. Equally; impartially.

They may truly and *indifferently* minister justice.

Common Prayer.

3. In a neutral state; without wish or aversion.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' th' other, And I will look on death *indifferently*.

Shakspeare.

4. Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly.

A moyle will draw *indifferently* well, and carry great burthens.

Cassius.

I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lordship at an unbending hour.

Rome.

An hundred and fifty of their beds, town together, kept me but very *indifferently* from the floor.

Gulliver's Travels.

INDIGENCE. } n. f. [*indigence*, Fr. *indigence*, Lat.] Want; penury; poverty.

Where there is happiness, there must not be *indigence*, or want of any due comforts of life.

Burnet's Theory.

For ev'n that *indigence*, that brings me low,

Makes me myself, and him above to know.

Dryden.

Athens worshipped God with temples and sacrifices, as if he needed habitation and sustenance; and that the heathens had such a mean apprehension about the *indigence* of their gods, appears from Aristophanes and Lucian.

Beattie.

INDIGENOUS. adj. [*indigene*, French; *indigena*, Latin.] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region.

Negroes were all transported from Africa, and are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America.

Brown.

It is wonderful to observe one creature, that is, mankind, *indigenous* to so many different climates.

Arbutnot.

INDIGENT. adj. [*indigent*, French; *indigens*, Latin.]

1. Poor; needy; necessitous.

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent*.

Add.

2. In want; wanting; with of.

Rejoice, O Albion, never'd from the world, By nature's wife *indulgence*; *indigent* Of nothing from without.

Philips.

3. Void; empty.

Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent* of moisture.

Bacon.

INDIGEST. } adj. [*indigeste*, Fr. *indigeste*, Lat.]

1. Not separated into distinct orders; not regularly disposed.

This mass, or *indigested* matter, or chaos, created in the beginning, was without the proper form, which it afterwards acquired.

Raleigh.

Before the seas, and this terrestrial ball,

One was the face of nature, if a face;

Rather a rude and *undigested* mass.

Dryden.

2. Not formed, or shaped. *Indigest* is not now in use.

Set a form upon that *indigest* project,

So shapeless and so rude.

Shakspeare.

Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigested* lump;

As crooked in thy manners as thy shape.

Shakspeare.

3. Not well considered and methodised.

By irkome deformities, through endless and senseless effusions of *indigested* prayers, they oftentimes disgrace the worthiest part of christian duty towards God.

Hooker.

The political creed of the high-principled men sets the protestant succession upon a firmer foundation than all the *indigested* schemes of those who profess revolution principles.

Swift.

4. Not concocted in the stomach.

Dreams are bred

From rising fumes of *indigested* food.

Dryden.

5. Not brought to suppuration.

His wound was *indigested* and inflamed.

Hewson.

INDIGESTIBLE. adj. [from *in* and *digestible*.] Not conquerable in the stomach; not convertible to nutriment.

Eggs are the most nourishing and easiest of all animal food, and most *indigestible*: no body can digest the same quantity of them as of other food.

Arbutnot on Diet.

INDIGESTION. n. f. [*indigestion*, French; -from *in* and *digestion*.]

IND

1. A morbid weakness of the stomach; want of concoctive power.

2. The state of meats unconcocted. The fumes of *indigestion* may indispose men to thought, as well as to diseases of danger and pain. *Temple.*

7. **INDIGITATE.** *v. a.* [*indigito*, Latin.] To point out; to show by the fingers.

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers: the depressing this finger, which in the left hand implied but six, in the right hand *indigitated* six hundred. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

As though there were a femininity of wine, we foolishly conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle, and can thereby *indigitate* their affections. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We are not to *indigitate* the parts transmittent.

INDIGATION. *n. f.* [from *indigitate*.]

The act of pointing out or showing, as by the finger.

Which things I conceive no obscure *indigation* of providence. *More against Atheism.*

INDIGN. *adj.* [*indigne*, French; *indignus*, Latin.]

1. Unworthy; undeserving.

Where there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or *indign* to govern, is it just for another nation, that is civil or policed, to subdue them? *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. Bringing indignity; disgraceful. This is a word not in use.

And all *indigne* and base adventures Make head against my estimation. *Shakespeare.*

INDIGNANT. *adj.* [*indignans*, Latin.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

He scourg'd with many a stroke th' *indignant* waves. *Milton.*

The lustful monster fled, pursued by the valorous and *indignant* Martin. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

What rage that hour did Albion's foul possessor, Let chiefs imagine, and let lovers guess! He strikes *indignant*, and with haughty cries To single fight the fairy prince decries. *Tickel.*

INDIGNATION. *n. f.* [*indignatio*, Fr. *indignatio*, Lat.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

Suspend your *indignation* against my brother, till you derive better testimony of his intent. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

From those officers, warm with *indignation* at the insinuations of that vile rabble, came words of great contempt. *Clarendon.*

But keep it swelling *indignation* down, And let your cooler reason now prevail. *Rome.*

2. The anger of a superior.

There was great *indignation* against Israel. *2 Kings.*

3. The effect of anger.

It heav'n has born any grievous plague in store, Let them hurl down their *indignation* On thee, thou troubler of the world. *Shakespeare.*

INDIGNITY. *n. f.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Lat. *indignité*, Fr.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult.

Bishops and prelates could not but have bleeding hearts to behold a person of so great place and worth constrained to endure so foul *indignities*. *Hooker.*

No emotion of passion transported me, by the *indignity* of his carriage, to any thing unbecoming myself. *King Charles.*

Men he made, and for him built Magnificent this world, and earth his seat, Him lord pronounced; and, O *indignity*! Subjected to his service angel-wings, And flaming ministers, to watch and tend Their earthly charge. *Milton.*

IND

He does not see how that mighty passion for the church can well consist with those *indignities* and that contempt men bestow on the clergy. *Swift.*

To more exalted glories born, Thy mean *indignities* I scorn. *Pattison.*

INDIGO. *n. f.* [*indicum*, Lat.] A plant, by the Americans called anil. In the middle of the flower is the style, which afterward becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical seed in one partition, from which indigo is made, which is used in dying for a blue colour. *Miller.*

INDIRECT. *adj.* [*indirect*, Fr. *indirectus*, Lat.]

1. Not straight; not rectilinear.

2. Not tending otherwise than obliquely or consequentially to a purpose: as, an *indirect* accusation.

3. Wrong; improper.

The tender prince Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;

But by his mother was perforce withheld. —Fy, what an *indirect* and peevish course Is this of hers? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

4. Not fair; not honest.

Think you, that any means under the sun Can assuage to *indirect* a course? *Daniel.*

Those things which they do know they may, upon sundry *indirect* considerations, let pass; and although themselves do not err, yet may they deceive others. *Hooker.*

O pity and shame! that they who to live well Enter'd to fair, should turn aside, to tread Paths *indirect*. *Milton.*

Indirect dealing will be discover'd one time or other, and then he loses his reputation. *Tillotson.*

INDIRECTION. *n. f.* [*in* and *directio*.]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line.

And thus do we, of wisdom and of reach, With windlances, and with essays of byas, By *indirections* find directions out. *Shakespeare.*

2. Dishonest practice. Not used.

I had rather coin my heart than wring From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash, By any *indirection*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

INDIRECTLY. *adv.* [from *indirect*.]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.

2. Not in express terms.

Still she suppresses the name, which continues his doubts and hopes; and at last she *indirectly* mentions it. *Brown.*

3. Unfairly; not rightly.

He bids you then resign Your crown and kingdom, *indirectly* held From him the true challenger. *Shakespeare.*

He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was justly forfeited, to satisfy his own revenge or avarice, is said to repentance, but not to restitution: because I took the forfeiture *indirectly*, I am answerable to God for my unhand-some, unjust, or uncharitable circumstances. *Taylor.*

INDIRECTNESS. *n. f.* [*in* and *directness*.]

1. Obliquity.

2. Unfairness; dishonesty; fraudulent art.

INDISCERNIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *discern-ible*.] Not perceptible; not discoverable.

Speculation, which, to my dark soul, Depriv'd of reason, is as *indiscernible* As colours to my body, wanting sight. *Dunkin.*

INDISCERNIBLY. *adv.* [from *indiscern-ible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCREETLY. *adv.* [*in* and *discret-ible*.] Not to be separated; incapable

IND

of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCERNIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *indiscernible*.] Incapability of dissimulation.

INDISCOVERY. *n. f.* [*in* and *discovery*.]

The state of being hidden. An unusual word.

The ground of this assertion was the magnifying esteem of the ancients, arising from the *indiscovery* of its head. *Brown.*

INDISCREET. *Fr. in and discreet.* Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious.

Why then Are mortal men to fond and *indiscreet*, So evil gold to seek unto their aid; And having not complain, and having it upbraid? *Spenser.*

If thou be among the *indiscreet*, observe the time; but be continually among men of understanding. *Eccles.*

INDISCREETLY. *adv.* [from *indiscreet*.]

Without prudence; without consideration; without judgment.

Job on justice hath aspersions hung, And spoken *indiscreetly* with his tongue. *Samuel.* Let a great personage undertake an action passionately, let him manage it *indiscreetly*, and he shall have enough to flatter him. *Taylor.*

INDISCRETION. *n. f.* [*indiscretion*, Fr. *in* and *discretion*.] Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration.

Indiscretion sometimes serves us well, When our deep plots do fail. *Shakespeare.*

His offences did proceed rather from negligence, rashness, or other *indiscretion*, than from any malicious thought. *Heywood.*

Loose papers have been obtained from us by the importunity and divulged by the *indiscretion* of friends, although restrained by promises. *Swift.*

INDISCRIMINATE. *adj.* [*indiscriminatus*, Latin.] Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY. *adv.* [from *indiscriminate*.] Without distinction.

Others use defamatory discourse purely for love of talk: whole speech, like a flowing current, bears away *indiscriminately* whatever lies in its way. *Government of the Tongue.*

Liquors, strong of acid salts, destroy the bloom of the infusion of our wood; and liquors *indiscriminately*, that abound with sulphureous salts, redden it. *Regis.*

INDISPENSABLE. *adj.* [French.]

Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, against which these exceptions are made, are of *indispensable* use and necessity, as well to earth as to man. *Woodward's Natural History.*

INDISPENSABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *indispensable*.] State of not being to be spared; necessity.

INDISPENSABLY. *adv.* [from *indispensable*.] Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily.

Every one must look upon himself as *indispensably* obliged to the practice of duty. *Whitaker.*

To **INDISPOSE.** *v. a.* [*indisposer*, Fr.]

1. To make unfit; with for.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than it prepares or *indisposes* us for the enjoyments of another. *Atterbury.*

2. To disincite; to make averse; with to.

It has a strange efficacy to *indispose* the heart to religion. *South's Sermons.*

3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions.

The soul is not now hindered in its actions by the distemperature of *indisposed* organs. *Glavin.*

4. To disorder slightly with regard to health.

Though it weakened, yet it made him rather *indisposed* than sick, and did no way disable him from studying. *Hutton.*

5. To make unfavourable: with toward.

The king was sufficiently *indisposed* towards the persons or the principles of Calvin's disciples. *Clarendon.*

INDISPO'SEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *indisposed*.]

State of unfitness or disinclination; disordered state.

It is not any innate harshness in piety that renders the first essays of it unpleasant; that is owing only to the *indisposedness* of our own hearts. *Decay of Piety.*

INDISPOSITION. *n. f.* [*indisposition*, Fr. from *indispose*.]

1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness; slight disease.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body, yet rather as an *indisposition* in health than any yet sickness. *Hayward.*

I have known a great fleet lose great occasions, by an *indisposition* of the admiral, while he was neither well enough to exercise, nor ill enough to leave the command. *Temple.*

Wisdom is still looking forward, from the first *indispositions* into the progress of the disease. *L'Estrange.*

His life seems to have been prolonged beyond its natural term, under those *indispositions* which hung upon the latter part of it. *Addison.*

2. Disinclination; dislike: with to or toward.

The *indisposition* of the church of Rome to reform herself, must be no stay unto us from performing our duty to God. *Hooker.*

The mind, by every degree of affected unbelief, contracts more and more of a general *indisposition* toward believing. *Atterbury.*

INDISPUTABLE. *adj.* [in and disputable.]

Uncontrovertible; incontestable; evident; certain.

There is no maxim in politics more *indisputable*, than that a nation should have many honours to reserve for those who do national services. *Addison.*

The apostle asserts a clear *indisputable* conclusion, which could admit of no question. *Rogers.*

INDISPUTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *indisputable*.]

The state of being indisputable; certainty; evidence.

INDISPUTABLY. *adv.* [from *indisputable*.]

1. Without controversy; certainly; evidently.

The thing itself is questionable, nor is it *indisputably* certain what death the deed. *Brown.*

2. Without opposition.

They questioned a duty that had been *indisputably* granted to so many preceding kings. *Hornet's Vocal Forest.*

INDISSOLVABLE. *adj.* [in and dissolvable.]

1. Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and *indissoluble* in water; and this earth, imbedded with more acid, becomes a metallic salt. *Newton.*

2. Obligatory; not to be broken; binding for ever.

Deposition and degradation are without hope of any remission, and therefore the law styles them an *indissoluble* bond; but a censure, a dissolvable bond. *Abel's Paragon.*

INDISSOLUBILITY. *n. f.* [*indissolubilité*, French; from *indissoluble*.]

1. Resistance to a dissolving power; firmness; stability.

What hoops hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together from whence steel has its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and *indissolubility*? *Locke.*

2. Perpetuity of obligation.

INDISSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*indissoluble*; Fr. *indissolubilis*, Lat. in and dissolvable.]

1. Relisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable.

When common gold and lead are mingled, the lead may be severed almost unaltered; yet if, instead of the gold, a tantillum of the red elixir be mingled with the saturn, their union will be so *indissoluble*, that there is no possible way of separating the dissolved elixir from the fixed lead. *Boyle.*

2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever; not to be loosed.

Far more comfort it were for us, to be joined with you in bands of *indissoluble* love and amity, to live as if our persons being many, our souls were but one. *Hooker.*

There is the supreme and *indissoluble* constancy between men, of which the heathen poet saith we are all his generation. *Bacon.*

They might justly wonder, that men so taught, so obliged to be kind to all, should behave themselves so contrary to such heavenly instructions, such *indissoluble* obligations. *South.*

INDISSOLUBLENES. *n. f.* [from *indissoluble*.] Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts.

Adam, though consisting of a composition intrinsically dissolvable, might have held, by the divine will, a state of immortality and *indissolubleness* of his composition. *Hale.*

INDISSOLUBLY. *adv.* [from *indissoluble*.]

1. In a manner relisting all separation.

On they move
Indissolubly firm; nor obvious bill,
Nor strait'ning vale, nor wood, nor stream divide
Their perfect ranks. *Milton.*

The remaining ashes, by a further degree of fire, may be *indissolubly* united into glass. *Boyle.*

They willingly unite,
Indissolubly firm: from Dubris south
To northern Oracles. *Philips.*

2. For ever obligatorily.

INDISTINCT. *adj.* [*indistinct*, Fr. in and distinctus, Lat.]

1. Not plainly marked; confused.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought,
The rack diffuses, and makes it *indistinct*
As water is in water. *Shakespeare.*

She warbled in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note:
But *indistinctly*, and neither sweet nor clear. *Dryden.*

When we speak of the infinite divisibility of matter, we keep a very clear and distinct idea of division and divisibility; but when we come to parts too small for our senses, our ideas of these little bodies become obscure and *indistinct*. *Watts.*

2. Not exactly discerning.

We throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Ev'n till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An *indistinct* regard. *Shakespeare.*

INDISTINCTION. *n. f.* [from *indistinct*.]

1. Confusion; uncertainty.

The *indistinction* of many of the same name, or the misapplication of the act of one unto another, hath made some doubt. *Brown.*

2. Omission of discrimination; indiscriminate.

An *indistinction* of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God. *Sprat.*

INDISTINCTLY. *adv.* [from *indistinct*.]

1. Confusedly; uncertainly; without definiteness or discrimination.

In its sides it was bounded distinctly, but on its ends confusedly and *indistinctly*, the light there vanishing by degrees. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Without being distinguished.

Making trial thereof, both the liquors soaked *indistinctly* through the bowl. *Brown.*

INDISTINCTNESS. *n. f.* [from *indistinct*.]

Confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.

There is unevenness or *indistinctness* in the style of these places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

Old age makes the cornea and coat of the crystalline humour grow flatter; so that the light, for want of sufficient refraction, will not converge to the bottom of the eye, but beyond it, and by consequence paint in the bottom of the eye a confused picture; and according to the *indistinctness* of this picture, the object will appear confused. *Newton.*

INDISTURBANCE. *n. f.* [in and disturb.]

Calmness; freedom from disturbance.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, and by the scepticks *indisturbance*, seems all but to mean great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

INDIVIDUAL. *adj.* [*individu*, *indiv*, French; *individuum*, Latin.]

1. Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one.

Neither is it enough to consult, *secundum genera*, what the kind and character of the person should be; for the most judgment is shown in the choice of *individuals*. *Bacon.*

They present us with images more perfect than the life in any *individual*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Must the whole man, amazing thought! return
To the cold marble, or contracted urn!
And never shall those particles agree,
That were in life this *individual* be? *Prior.*

Know all the good that *individuals* find,
Lies in three words, health, peace, and competence. *Pope.*

We see each circumstance of art and *individual* of nature summoned together by the extent and fecundity of his imagination. *Pope.*

It would be wise in them, as *individual* and private mortals, to look back a little upon the storms they have raised, as well as those they have escaped. *Swift.*

The object of any particular idea is called an *individual*: so Peter is an *individual* man, London is an *individual* city. *Watts.*

2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjointed.

To give thee being, I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life, to have thee by my side.
Henceforth an *individual* soulace dear. *Milton.*

Long eternity shall greet our bids
With an *individual* kiss. *Milton.*

Under his great vicergerent reign abide
United, as one *individual* soul,
Forever happy. *Milton.*

INDIVIDUALITY. *n. f.* [from *individual*.]

Separate or distinct existence.

He would tell his instructor, that all men were not singular: that *individuality* could hardly be predicated of any man; for it was commonly said, that a man is not the same he was, and that madmen are beside themselves. *Arbutnot.*

INDIVIDUALLY. *adv.* [from *individual*.]

1. With separate or distinct existence: numerically.

How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which hath no substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others subsist with it? *Hooker.*

2. Not separably; incommunicably.

I dare not pronounce him omniscient, that being an attribute *individually* proper to the godhead, and incommunicable to any created substance. *Makewell on Providence.*

TO INDIVIDUATE. *v. a.* [from *individuus*, Lat.] To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their distinct sense and pleasure. *Morgan.*

No man is capable of translating poetry, who, besides a genius to that art, is not a master both of his author's language and of his own; nor must we understand the language only of the poet, but his particular turn of thoughts and expression, which are the characters that distinguish and individuate him from all other writers. *Dryd.*

INDIVIDUATION. *n. f.* [from *individuare*.] That which makes an individual.

What is the principle of individuation? Or what is it that makes any one thing the same as it was before? *Watts.*

INDIVIDUITY. *n. f.* [from *individuum*, Latin.] The state of being an individual; separate existence.

INDIVISIBILITY. *n. f.* [in and *divinity*.] Want of divine power. Not in use.

How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity* unto Cræsus, who being ruined by his amphibology, and expostulating with him, received no higher answer than the excuse of his impotency? *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INDIVISIBILITY. } *n. f.* [from *indivisibilis*.] } *Indivisibility.* } *Indivisibility.* } State in which no more division can be made.

A pebble and mortar will as soon bring any particle of matter to *indivisibility* as the acutest thought of a mathematician. *Locke.*

INDIVISIBLE. *adj.* [*indivisible*, French; in and *divisible*.] What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller; having reached the last degree of divisibility.

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to express a perfect *indivisible*, but only the least sort of natural bodies. *Digby.*

Here is but one *indivisible* point of time observed, but one action performed; yet the eye cannot comprehend at once the whole object. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

INDIVISIBLY. *adv.* [from *indivisible*.] So as it cannot be divided.

INDOCIBLE. *adj.* [in and *docible*.] Un-teachable; insusceptible of instruction.

INDOCIL. *adj.* [*indocile*, French; *indocilis*, Latin.] Un-teachable; incapable of being instructed.

These certainly are the fools in the text, *indocile*, intractable fools, whose solidity can baffle all arguments, and is proof against demonstration itself. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INDOCILITY. *n. f.* [*indocilité*, Fr. in and *docility*.] Un-teachableness; refusal of instruction.

TO INDOCTRINATE. *v. a.* [*endoc-triner*, old French.] To instruct; to tincture with any science, or opinion.

Under a master that discoursed excellently, and took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite, Buckingham had obtained a quick conception of speaking very gracefully and pertinently. *Clarendon.*

They that never peep beyond the common belief, in which their early understandings were at first *indoctrinated*, are strongly assured of the truth of their receptions. *Glennville.*

INDOCTRINATION. *n. f.* [from *indoctrinare*.] Instruction; information.

Although postulates are very accommodable unto junior *indoctrinations*, yet are these authorities not to be embraced beyond the minority of our intellectuals. *Brown.*

INDOLENCE. } *n. f.* [in and *dolere*, Latin; } *Indolence.* } *Indolence.* } Freedom from pain.

As there must be *indolence* where there is happiness, so there must not be indigence. *Fluget.* I have ease, if it may not rather be called *indolence*. *Hough.*

3. Lascivels; inattention; listlessness.

Let Epicurus give *indolence* as an attribute to his gods, and place it in the happiness of the blessed: the Divinity which we worship has given us not only a precept against it, but his own example to the contrary. *Dryden.*

The Spanish nation, roused from their ancient *indolence* and ignorance, seem now to improve trade. *Bolingbroke.*

INDOLENT. *adj.* [French.]

1. Free from pain. So the surgeons speak of an *indolent* tumour.

2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless.

It fits a chief

To waste long nights in *indolent* repose. *Pope.*

INDOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *indolent*.]

1. With freedom from pain.

2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly.

While lull'd by sound, and undisturb'd by wit,
Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Addison.*

TO INDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.] To portion; to enrich with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See **ENDOW.**

INDRAUGHT. *n. f.* [in and *draught*.]

1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows.

Ebbes and floods there could be none, when there was no *indraught*, bays, or gulphs to receive a flood. *Raleigh.*

2. Inlet; passage inward.

Navigable rivers are *indraughts* to attain wealth. *Bucov.*

TO INDR'ENCH. *v. a.* [from *drench*.]

To soak; to drown.

My hopes lie drown'd; in many fathoms deep
They lie *indr'ench'd*. *Shakspeare.*

INDUBIOUS. *adj.* [in and *dubious*.] Not doubtful; not suspecting; certain.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious* confidence in those antipathetical spirits. *Harvey.*

INDUBITABLE. *adj.* [*indubitabilis*, Lat. *indubitabile*, Fr. in and *dubitabile*.] Undoubted; unquestionable; evident; certain in appearance; clear; plain.

When general observations are drawn from so many particulars as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of knowledge. *Watts.*

INDUBITABLY. *adv.* [from *indubitabile*.] Undoubtedly; unquestionably.

If we transport these propositions from audible to visible objects, these will *indubitably* result from either a graceful and harmonious contentment. *Watson's Architecture.*

The patriarchs were *indubitably* invested with both these authorities. *Sprat.*

I appeal to all sober judges, whether our souls may be only a mere echo from clashing atoms; or rather *indubitably* must proceed from a spiritual substance. *Bentley.*

INDUBITATE. *adj.* [*indubitatus*, Latin.] Unquestioned; certain; apparent; evident.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he knew it was condemned by parliament, and tended directly to the disinherison of the line of York, held then the *indubitatus* heirs of the crown. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

I have been tempted to wonder how, among the jealousies of state and court, Edgar Atheling could subsist, being then the apparent and *indubitatus* heir of the Saxon line. *Watson.*

TO INDUCE. *v. a.* [*induire*, French; *induco*, Latin.]

1. To influence to any thing; to persuade: of persons.

The self-lame argument in this kind, which doth but *induce* the vulgar sort to like, may constrain the wiser to yield. *Hooker.*

This lady, albeit she was furnished with many excellent endowments both of nature and educa-

tion, yet would she never be *induced* to entertain marriage with any. *Hayward.*

Desire with thee still longer to converse

Induc'd me. *Milton.*

Let not the covetous design of growing rich *induce* you to ruin your reputation, but rather satisfy yourself with a moderate fortune; and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with acquiring to yourself a glorious name. *Dryden.*

2. To produce by persuasion or influence; of things.

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we strive apace to exceed our pattern. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

As belief is absolutely necessary to all mankind, the evidence for *inducing* it must be of that nature as to accommodate itself to all species of men. *Forbes.*

3. To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning.

They play much upon the simile, or illustrative argumentation, to *induce* their eathymemes unto the people, and take up popular conceits. *Brown.*

4. To inculcate; to enforce.

This *induces* a general change of opinion, concerning the person or party like to be obeyed by the greatest or strongest part of the people. *Temple.*

5. To cause extrinsically; to produce; to effect.

Sour things *induce* a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon.*

Acidity, as it is not the natural state of the animal fluids, but *induced* by aliment, it is to be cured by aliment with the contrary qualities. *Arbuth.*

6. To introduce; to bring into view.

To explicate their stupidity, he *induceth* the providence of flukes: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the explication not so proper. *Brown.*

The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad, where he discovers their humours, interests, and designs. *Pope.*

7. To bring on; to superinduce; to effect gradually.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. *Decay of Piety.*

INDUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *induce*.] Motive to any thing; that which allures or persuades to any thing.

The former *inducements* do now much more prevail, when the very thing hath ministered further reason. *Hooker.*

Many *inducements*, besides scripture, may lead me to that, which if scripture be against, they are of no value, yet otherwise are strongly effectual to persuade. *Hooker.*

That mov'd me to't,
Then mark th' *inducement*. *Shakspeare.*

Higher degree of life; *inducement* strong
For us. *Milton.*

My *inducement* hither,
Was not at present here to find my son. *Milton.*
Instances occur of oppression, to which there appears no *inducement* from the circumstances of the actors. *Regina.*

INDUCER. *n. f.* [from *induce*.] A persuader; one that influences.

TO INDUCT. *v. a.* [*inducere*, Latin.]

1. To introduce; to bring in.

The ceremonies in the gathering were first *inducted* by the Venetians. *Saunders' Travels.*

2. To put into actual possession of a benefice.

If a person thus instituted, though not *inducted*, takes a second benefice, it shall make the first void. *Aspley's Patagon.*

INDUCTION. *n. f.* [*induction*, French; *inductio*, Latin.]

1. Introduction; entrance; anciently preface.

These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our induction full of prosperous hope. *Shak.*

2. Induction is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general: as, the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from the gospels, it cannot be proved from the acts of the apostles, it cannot be proved from the epistles, nor the book of revelations; therefore it cannot be proved from the New Testament. *Watts' Logic.*

The inquisition by induction is wonderful hard; for the things reported are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly be made but with extreme caution. *Bacon.*

Mathematical things are only capable of clear demonstration: conclusions in natural philosophy are proved by induction of experiments, things moral by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony. *Tillotson.*

Although the arguing from experiments and observations by induction be no demonstration of general conclusions, yet it is the best way of arguing which the nature of things admits of, and may be looked upon as so much the stronger by how much the induction is more general: and if no exception occur from phenomena, the conclusion may be general. *Newton's Opticks.*

He brought in a new way of arguing from induction, and that grounded upon observation and experiments. *Baker.*

3. The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *induct*.]

1. Leading; persuasive: with *to*.

A brutish vice,

Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Capable to infer or produce.

Abatements may take away infallible conclusiveness in these evidences of fact, yet they may be probable and inductive of credibility, though not of science. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Proceeding not by demonstration, but induction.

TO INDUE. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.]

1. To invest; to clothe.

One first matter all,

Indued with various forms. *Milton.*

2. It seems sometimes to be, even by good writers, confounded with *endow* or *indue*, to furnish or enrich with any quality or excellence.

The angel, by whom God indued the waters of Bethesda with supernatural virtue, was not seen; yet the angel's presence was known by the waters. *Huaker.*

His pow'rs, with dreadful strength indu'd.

Chapman.

TO INDULGE. *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Lat.]

1. To encourage by compliance.

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep;
Indulge his sloth, and fatten with his sleep. *Dryd.*

2. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with concession; to foster. If the matter of indulgence be a single thing, it has *quit* before it; if it be a habit, it has *in*: as, *he indulged himself with a draught of wine*; and, *he indulged himself in shameful drunkenness*.

A mother was wont to indulge her daughters with dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must keep them well. *Lact.*

To live like those that have their hope in another life, implies that we indulge ourselves in the gratifications of this life very sparingly. *Locke.*

Bacon.

3. To grant not of right but favour.

Ancient privileges, indulged by former kings to their people, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors. *Taylor.*

The virgin entering bright, indulg'd the day
To the brown cave, and brush'd the dream away. *Dryden.*

But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to philosophick fare,
This much I will indulge thee for thy ease,
And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

My friend, indulge one labour more,
And seek Atreides. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night! *Pope.*

TO INDULGE. *v. n.* [a latinism not in use.] To be favourable; to give indulgence: with *to*.

He must, by indulging to one sort of reprovable discourse himself, defeat his endeavours against the rest. *Gervase of the Tongue.*

INDULGENCE. } *n. f.* [*indulgence*, French;
INDULGENCY. } from *indulge*.]

1. Fondness; fond kindness.

Restrain she will not brook;
And lest to herself, if evil thence ensue,
She first his weak indulgence will accuse. *Milton.*

The glories of our life,
Which yet like golden ore, unripe in beds,
Expect the warm indulgency of heaven. *Dryden.*

2. Forbearance; tenderness: opposite to rigour.

They err, that through indulgence to others, or fondness to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing less. *Hammond.*

In known images of life, I guess
The labour greater, as th' indulgence less. *Pope.*

3. Favour granted; liberality.

If all these gracious indulgencies are without any effect on us, we must perish in our own folly. *Rogers.*

4. Grant of the church of Rome, not defined by themselves.

Thou, that giv'st whores indulgences to sin,
I'll canvass thee. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls,
The sport of winds. *Milton.*

In purgatory, indulgences, and supererogation, the assertors seem to be unanimous in nothing but profit. *Decay of Piety.*

Leo x. is deservedly infamous for his base prostitution of indulgences. *Atterbury.*

INDULGENT. *adj.* [*indulgent*, French; *indulgens*, Latin.]

1. Kind; gentle; liberal.

God has done all for us that the most indulgent Creator could do for the work of his hands. *Rogers.*

2. Mild; favourable.

Hereafter such in thy behalf shall be
Th' indulgent censure of posterity. *Waller.*

3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to: with *of*.

The feeble old, indulgent of their ease. *Dryd.*

INDULGENTLY. *adv.* [from *indulgent*.]

Without severity; without censure;
Without self-reproach; with indulgence.

He that not only commits some act of sin, but lives indulgently in it, is never to be counted a regenerate man. *Hammond.*

INDUL'T. } *n. f.* [Italian and French.]

INDUL'TO. } Privilege or exemption.

TO INDURATE. *v. n.* [*induro*, Latin.]

To grow hard; to harden.

Stones within the earth at first are but rude earth or clay; and so minerals come at first of juices concrete, which afterwards indurate. *Bacon's Natural History.*

That plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water without approachment of air, we have experiments in corallines. *Brown.*

TO INDURATE. *v. a.*

1. To make hard.

A contracted indurated bladder is a circumstance sometimes attending on the stone, and indeed an extraordinary dangerous one. *Sharp.*

2. To harden the mind; to scar the conscience.

INDURATION. *n. f.* [from *indurate*.]

1. The state of growing hard.

This is a notable instance of condensation and induration, by burial under earth, in caves, for a long time. *Bacon.*

2. The act of hardening.

3. Obduracy; hardness of heart.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which induces that induration to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. *Decay of Piety.*

INDUSTRIOUS. *adj.* [*industrious*, Fr. *industrius*, Latin.]

1. Diligent; laborious; assiduous: opposite to slothful.

Frugal and industrious men are commonly friendly to the established government. *Temple.*

2. Laborious to a particular end: opposite to remiss.

He himself, being excellently learned, and industrious to seek out the truth of all things concerning the original of his own people, hath set down the testimony of the ancients truly. *Spenser.*

Let our just censures
Attend the true event, and put we on
Industrious soldiership. *Shakespeare.*

His thoughts were low:
To vice industrious; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and slothful. *Milton.*

3. Designed; done for the purpose.

The industrious perforation of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons of the third joints through. *More.*

Observe carefully all the events which happen either by an occasional concurrence of various causes, or by the industrious application of knowing men. *Watts on the Mind.*

INDUSTRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *industrious*.]

1. With habitual diligence; not idly.

2. Diligently; laboriously; assiduously.

Great Britain was never before united under one king, notwithstanding that the uniting had been industriously attempted both by war and peace. *Bacon.*

3. For the set purpose; with design.

Some friends to vice industriously defend
These innocent diversions, and pretend
That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

I am not under the necessity of declaring myself, and I industriously conceal my name, which wholly exempts me from any hopes and fears. *Swift.*

INDUSTRY. *n. f.* [*industrie*, Fr. *industria*, Lat.] Diligence; assiduity; habitual or actual laboriousness.

The sweat of industry would dry and die,
But for the end it works to. *Shakespeare.*

See the laborious bee
For little drops of honey fly,
And there with humble tweets content her industry. *Cowley.*

Providence would only initiate mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry; that we might not live like idle loiterers. *More.*

TO INEBRIATE. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Lat.]

To intoxicate; to make drunk.

Wine sugared inebriates less than wine pure: sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriates more than wine of itself. *Bacon.*

Fish entering far inland meeting with the fresh water, as if inebriated, turn up their bellies and are taken. *Savigny.*

TO INEBRIATE. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated.

At Constantinople, fish, that come from the Euxine sea into the fresh water, do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies, so as you may take them with your hand. *Bacon.*

INEBRIATION. *n. f.* [from *inebriate*.] Drunkenness; intoxication.

That cornelians and bloodstones may be of virtue, experience will make us grant; but not that an amethyst prevents *inebriation*. *Brown.*

INEFFABILITY. *n. f.* [from *ineffable*.] Unspeakeableness.

INEFFABLE. *adj.* [ineffable, Fr. *ineffabilis*, Lat.] Unspeakable; unutterable; not to be expressed. It is used almost always in a good sense.

To whom the Sun, with calm aspect, and clear, Lightning divine, *ineffable*, serene! *Milton.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitted conscience, and feed upon the *ineffable* comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation. *South.*

INEFFABLY. *adv.* [from *ineffable*.] In a manner not to be expressed.

He all his father full express'd, *Ineffably* into his face receiv'd. *Milton.*

INEFFECTIVE. *adj.* [ineffectif, Fr. *in* and *effective*.] That can produce no effect; unactive; inefficient; useless.

At the body, without blood, is a dead and lifeless trunk; so is the word of God, without the spirit, a dead and *ineffective* letter. *Taylor.*

He that assures himself he never errs, will always err; and his presumptions will render all attempts to inform him *ineffective*. *Glanville.*

INEFFECTUAL. *adj.* [in and *effectual*.] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; wanting power.

The publick reading of the Apocrypha they condemn as a thing *ineffectual* unto evil: the bare reading even of scriptures themselves they dislike, as a thing *ineffectual* to do good. *Hooker.*

The death of Patroclus, joined to the offer of Agamemnon, which of itself had proved *ineffectual*. *Pope.*

INEFFECTUALLY. *adv.* [from *ineffectual*.] Without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS. *n. f.* [from *ineffectual*.] Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect.

St. James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some men's devotion, Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss. *Waker.*

INEFFECTUOUS. *adj.* [ineffectue, Fr. *in* and *efficace*, Lat.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble. *Ineffectual* rather denotes an actual failure; and *ineffectuous*, an habitual impotence to any effect.

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent use, misapply and render *ineffectuous* this useful remedy? *Locke.*

INEFFICACY. *n. f.* [in and *efficacia*, Lat.] Want of power; want of effect.

INELEGANCE. *n. f.* [from *inelegant*.] **INELEGANCY.** *s.* Absence of beauty; want of elegance.

INELEGANT. *adj.* [inelegant, Lat.]

1. Not becoming; not beautiful: opposite to *elegant*.

What order, so contriv'd as not to mix Tastes, not well join'd, *inelegant*, but bring Taste after taste, upheld with kindest change. *Milton.*

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, which is here reputed to *inelegant* and un-

becoming, is indeed extremely charming and agreeable. *Woodward.*

2. Wanting ornament of language.

Modern critics, having never read Homer but in low and *inelegant* translations, impute the meanness of the translation to the poet. *Brown.*

INELOQUENT. *adj.* [in and *eloquens*, Lat.] Not persuasive; not oratorical: opposite to *eloquent*.

INEPT. *adj.* [ineptus, Lat.]

1. Trifling; foolish.

The works of nature, being neither useless nor inept, must be guided by some principle of knowledge. *More.*

After their various unsuccessful ways, Then fruitless labour, and inept essays, No cause of their appearances they'll find, But power exerted by th' eternal mind. *Blackmore.*

2. Unfit for any purpose; useless.

When the upper and vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only mere sterile matter, such as was wholly inept and improper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

INEPTLY. *adv.* [ineptè, Lat.] Triflingly; foolishly; unftly.

None of them are made foolishly or ineptly. *More.*

All things were at first disposed by an omniscient intellect, that cannot contrive ineptly. *Glanville.*

INEPTITUDE. *n. f.* [from *ineptus*, Lat.] Unfitness.

The grating and rubbing of the axes against the sockets, wherein they are placed, will cause some ineptitude or resistency to the rotation of the cylinder. *Wilkins.*

An omnipotent agent works infallibly and irresistibly, no ineptitude or stubbornness of the matter being ever able to hinder him. *Ray.*

There is an ineptitude to motion from too great laxity, and ineptitude to motion from too great tension. *Abraham.*

INEQUALITY. *n. f.* [inegalité, Fr. from *inequalitas*, and *inequalis* Lat.]

1. Difference of comparative quantity.

There is so great an inequality in the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impossible for us to walk on all four. *Ray.*

2. Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts.

The country is cut into so many hills and inequalities as renders it defensible. *Addison.*

The glass seemed well wrought; yet when it was quicksilvered, the reflexion discovered innumerable inequalities all over the glass. *Newton.*

If there were no inequalities in the surface of the earth, nor in the seasons of the year, we should lose a considerable share of the vegetable kingdom. *Bentley.*

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate; inadequateness.

The great inequality of all things to the appetites of a rational soul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleasure in the actual possession that he proposed in the expectation. *South.*

4. Change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself; difference of temper or quality.

In some places, by the nature of the earth, and by the situation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others; and inequality of air is ever an enemy to health. *Bacon.*

5. Difference of rank or station.

It is small inequality between man and man make in them made by a commendable virtue, who respecting superiors as superiors, can neither speak nor stand before them without fear. *Hooker.*

INERRABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inerrable*.] Exemption from error; infallibility.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness, and *inerrability* as to exclude myself from judging. *King Charles.*

INERRABLE. *adj.* [in and *err*.] Exempt from error.

We have conviction from reason, or decisions from the *inerrable* and requisite conditions of sense. *Brown.*

Infallibility and inerrableness is assumed by the Romish church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on. *Hammond.*

INERRABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *inerrable*.] Exemption from error.

Infallibility and *inerrableness* is assumed and enclosed by the Romish church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on. *Hammond.*

INERRABLY. *adv.* [from *inerrable*.] With security from error; infallibly.

INERRINGLY. *adv.* [in and *erring*.] Without error; without mistake; without deviation.

That divers limners at a distance, without copy, should draw the same picture, is more conceivable, than that matter should frame itself to *inerringly* according to the idea of its kind. *Glanville.*

INERT. *adj.* [iners, Latin.] Dull; sluggish; motionless.

Body alone, inert and brute, you'll find; The cause of all things is by you assign'd. *Blackmore.*

Informer of the planetary train! Without whose quickening glance their cumb'rous orbs

Were brute unlively mass, inert and dead. *Thomson.*

INERTLY. *adv.* [from *inert*.] Sluggishly; dully.

Ye powers, Suspend a while your force inertly strong. *Daniel.*

INESCATION. *n. f.* [in and *esco*, Latin.] The act of baiting.

INESTIMABLE. *adj.* [inestimable, French; *inestimabilis*, Latin.] Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks, A thousand men that fishes gnaw'd upon; Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl, Inestimable stones, unvalu'd jewels. *Shakespeare.*

The pope thereupon took advantage, abusing the simplicity of the king, to suck out inestimable sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the clergy and temporality. *Abbott.*

There we shall see a sight worthy dying for, that blessed Saviour, of whom the scripture does so excellently entertain us, and who does to highly deserve of us upon the score of his infinite perfections, and his inestimable benefits. *Boyle.*

And shall this prize, th' inestimable prize, On that rapacious hand for ever blaze! *Pope.*

INEVIDENT. *adj.* [inevident, Fr. *in* and *evident*.] Not plain; obscure. Not in use.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, and a stable assent unto things *inevident*, upon authority of the divine revealer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INEVITABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inevitable*.] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty.

By liberty, I do understand neither a liberty from sin, misery, servitude, nor violence, but from necessity, or rather necessitation; that is, an universal immunity from all *inevitability* and determination to one. *Brinkhall against Hobbes.*

INEVITABLE. *adj.* [inevitable, Fr. *inevitable*, Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped.

I had a pass with him: he gives me the stick in with such a mortal motion, that it is *inevitable*.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

Fate inevitable

Subduces us.

Milton.

Since my *inevitable* death you know,

You safely unavailing pity show.

Dryden.

INEVITABLY, adv. [from *inevitable*.]

Without possibility of escape.

The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command

Transgress, *inevitably* thou shalt die.

Milton.

How *inevitably* does an immoderate laughter

end in a fight!

South.

If they look no further than the next line, it

will *inevitably* follow, that they can drive to no

certain point.

Dryden.

Inflammations of the bowels oft *inevitably*

tend to the ruin of the whole.

Harvey.

If our sense of hearing were exalted we should

have no quiet or sleep in the silent nights, and

we must *inevitably* be stricken deaf or dead with

a clap of thunder.

Bentley.

INEXCUSABLE, adj. [*inexcusable*, Fr. *in*

excusable, Lat. *in* and *excusable*.] Not

to be excused; not to be palliated by

apology.

It is a temerity, and a folly *inexcusable*, to de-

liver up ourselves needlessly into another's power.

L'Estrange.

As we are an island with ports and navigable

seas, we should be *inexcusable* if we did not

make these blessings turn to account.

Adelphi.

Such a favour could only render them more ab-

surdate, and more *inexcusable*: it would enhance

their guilt.

Atterbury.

If learning be not encouraged under your ad-

ministration, you are the most *inexcusable* person

alive.

Swift.

A fallen woman is the more *inexcusable*, as,

from the cradle, the sex is warned against the de-

lusions of men.

Clarissa.

INEXCUSABLENESS, n. f. [from *inexcusable*.]

Enormity beyond forgiveness

or palliation.

Their *inexcusable*ness is stated upon the suppo-

sition that they knew God, but did not glorify

him.

South.

INEXCUSABLY, adv. [from *inexcusable*.]

To a degree of guilt or folly beyond ex-

cuse.

It will *inexcusably* condemn some men, who

having received excellent endowments, yet have

frustrated the intention.

Brown.

INEXHAUSTABLE, adj. [*in* and *exhaust*.]

That cannot evaporate.

A new laid egg will not so easily be boiled

hard, because it contains a great stock of humid

parts, which must be evaporated before the heat

can bring the *inexhaustable* parts into cohsistence.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

INEXHAUSTED, adj. [*in* and *exhausted*.]

Unemptied; not possible to be emptied.

So wert thou born into a tuneful strain,

An airy, rich, and *inexhausted* vein.

Dryden.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, adj. [*in* and *exhaustible*.]

Not to be drawn all away; not

to be spent.

Reflected on the variety of combinations which

may be made with number, whole stock is *in-*

exhaustible and truly infinite.

Locke.

The stock that the mind has in its power, by

varying the idea of space, is perfectly *in-*

exhaustible, and so it can multiply figures in in-

finity.

Locke.

INEXISTENT, adj. [*in* and *existent*.]

1. Not having being; not to be found in

nature.

To express complexed significations, they took

a liberty to compound and piece together crea-

tures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexistent*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

3. Existing in something else. This use

is rare.

We doubt whether these heterogeneities be so much as *inexistent* in the concrete, whence they are obtained.

Boyle.

INEXISTENCE, n. f. [*in* and *existence*.]

Want of being; want of existence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a

state of *inexistence* to adorn and diversify his poem.

Brown on the Odyssey.

INEXORABLE, adj. [*inexorable*, Fr. *inex-*

orabilis, Lat.] Not to be entreated;

not to be moved by entreaty.

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*,

Oh ten times more, than tigers of Hyrcania!

Shakespeare.

Inexorable dog! *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*

The scourge

Inexorable calls to penance.

Milton.

The guests invited came,

And with the rest th' *inexorable* dame.

Dryden.

Th' *inexorable* gates were barr'd,

And nought was seen, and nought was heard,

But dreadful gleams, shrieks of woe.

Pope.

We can be deaf to the words of so sweet a

charmer, and *inexorable* to all his invitations.

Rogers.

INEXPEDIENCE, } n. f. [*in* and *expedi-*

INEXPEDIENCY, } ency.] Want of fit-

ness; want of propriety; unsuitableness

to time or place; inconvenience.

It concerneth superiors to look well to the ex-

pediency and *inexpediency* of what they enjoin in

indifferent things.

Sanderfon.

INEXPEDIENT, adj. [*in* and *expedient*.]

Inconvenient; unfit; improper; un-

suitable to time or place.

It is not *inexpedient* they should be known to

come from a person altogether a stranger to chymical

affairs.

Boyle.

We should be prepared not only with patience

to bear, but to receive with thankfulness a re-

pulse, if God should see them to be *inexpedient*.

Smalridge.

INEXPERIENCE, n. f. [*inexperience*, Fr. *in*

in and *experience*.] Want of experimental

knowledge; want of experience.

Thy words at random argue thine *inexperience*.

Milton.

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed

from *inexperience* of the world, and ignorance of

man-kind.

Addison.

INEXPERIENCED, a f. [*inexpertus*, Lat.]

Not experienced.

INEXPERT, adj. [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and

expert.] Unskilful; unskilled.

The race elect advance

Through the wild desert; not the readiest way,

Lost entering on the Canaanite alarm'd,

War terrify them *inexpert*.

Milton.

In letters and in laws

Not *inexpert*.

Prior.

INEXPIABLE, adj. [*inexpiabile*, French;

inexpiabilis, Latin.]

1. Not to be atoned.

2. Not to be mollified by atonement.

Love seeks to have love:

My love how could'st thou hope, who took'st the

way

To raise in me *inexpiable* hate?

Milton.

INEXPIABLY, adv. [from *inexpiabile*.]

To a degree beyond atonement.

Excursions are *inexpiably* bad,

And 'tis much safer to leave out than add.

Royce.

INEXPLEABLY, adv. [*in* and *expleo*, Lat.]

Insatiably. A word not in use.

What were these harpies but flatterers, de-

lators, and the *inexpleably* covetous?

Sundys.

INEXPLICABLE, adj. [*inexplicable*, Fr. *in*

and explicio, Lat.] Incapable of being

explained; not to be made intelligible;

not to be disentangled.

What could such apprehensions breed, but, as their nature is, *inexplicable* passions of mind, desires abhorring what they embrace, and embracing what they abhor?

Hobbes.

To me at least this seems *inexplicable*, if light be nothing else than perfion or motion propagated through ether.

Newton.

None eludes gageous reason more,

Than this obscure *inexplicable* power.

Blackmore.

INEXPLICABLY, adv. [from *inexplicable*.]

In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE, adj. [*in* and *express*.]

Not to be told; not to be uttered; un-

utterable.

Thus when in orbs

Of circuit *inexpressible* they stood,

Orb within orb.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dis-

positions of human nature, as for one man to see

another so much himself as to sigh his griefs, and

groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and

feel every thing by sympathy and secret *in-*

expressible communications.

South.

The true God had no certain name given to

him; for Father, and God, and Creator, are but

titles arising from his works; and God is not a

name but a notion ingrafted in human nature of

an *inexpressible* being.

Stirlingfleet.

There is an imitable grace in Virgil's

words: and in them principally consists that

beauty, which gives to *inexpressible* a pleasure to

him who best understands their force: this

diction of his is never to be copied.

Dryden.

INEXPRE'SSIBLY, adv. [from *inexpressible*.]

To a degree or in a manner not to be

uttered; unutterably.

God will protect and reward all his faithful

servants in a manner and measure *inexpressibly*

abundant.

Hammond.

He began to play upon it: the sound was ex-

ceeding sweet, and wrought into a variety of

tunes that were *inexpressibly* melodious.

Addis.

INEXPU'GNABLE, adj. [*inexpugnabile*, Fr. *in*

expugnabilis, Lat.] Impregnable; not

to be taken by assault; not to be sub-

dued.

Why should there be implanted in each sex

such a vehement and *inexpugnable* appetite of co-

mpulation?

Ray.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, adj. [*inextinguible*,

Fr. *in* and *extinguo*, Lat.] Unquench-

able.

Pillars, statues, and other memorials, are a

sort of shadow of an endless life, and show an

inextinguishable desire which all men have of it.

Grass.

INEXTRICABLE, adj. [*inextricable*, Fr. *in*

extricable, Lat.] Not to be disen-

tangled; not to be cleared; not to be

set free from obscurity or perplexity.

He that should tie *inextricable* knots, only to

baffle the industry of those that should attempt

to unloose them, would be thought not to have

served

Let sage experience teach thee all the arts
Of grafting and *inoculating*. *Philips.*
INFALLIBILITY. } *n. f.* [*infallibilité*,
INFALLIBleness. } *Fr.* from *infallible*.]
Inerrability; exemption from error.
Infallibility is the highest perfection of the
knowing faculty, and consequently the highest
degree of assent. *Tillotson*

INFALLIBLE. *adj.* [*infallible*, *Fr.* in and
fallible.] Privileged from error; inca-
pable of mistake; not to be misled or
deceived; certain. Used both of per-
sons and things.

Every cause admitteth not such *infallible* evi-
dence of proof, as leaveth no possibility of doubt
or scruple behind it. *Hooker.*

Believe my words.
For they are certain and *infallible*. *Shaksp.*
The success is certain and *infallible*, and none
ever yet miscarried in the attempt. *South.*

INFALLIBLY. *adv.* [*from infallible*.]

1. Without danger from deceit; with se-
curity from error.

We cannot be as God, *infallibly* knowing good
and evil. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Certainly.

Our blessed Lord has distinctly opened the
scene of futurity to us, and directed us to such a
conduct as will *infallibly* render us happy in it.
Rogers.

TO INFAME. *v. a.* [*infamer*, *Fr.* *infamo*,
Latin.] To represent to disadvantage;
to defame; to censure publicly; to
make infamous; to brand. To *defame*
is now used.

Livia is *infamed* for the poisoning of her hus-
band. *Bacon*

Hitherto obscure'd, *infam'd*,
And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end
Created. *Milton.*

INFAMOUS. *adj.* [*infamé*, *infamant*,
Fr. *infamis*, Latin.] Publicly branded
with guilt; openly censured; of bad
report.

Those that be near, and those that be far from
thee, shall mock thee, which art *infamous*.
Ezekiel.

These are as some *infamous* bawd or whore
Should praise a matron; what could hurt her
more? *Ben Jonson.*

After-times will dispute it, whether Hotham
were more *infamous* at Hull or at Tower-hill.
King Charles.

Persons *infamous* or branded in any publick
court of judicature, are forbidden to be advocates.
Ayliffe.

INFAMOUSLY. *adv.* [*from infamous*.]

1. With open reproach; with publick no-
toriety of reproach.

2. Shamefully; scandalously.
That poem was *infamously* bad. *Dryden.*

INFAMOUSNESS. } *n. f.* [*infamie*, *Fr.*
INFAMY. } *infamia*, Latin.] Pub-
lick reproach; notoriety of bad cha-
racter.

Ye are taken up in the lips of talkers, and are
the *infamy* of the people. *Ezekiel.*
The noble idle doth want her proper limbs,
Her face defac'd with fears of *infamy*. *Shaksp.*

Willful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand,
with most indelible characters of *infamy*, the
name and memory to posterity. *King Charles.*

INFANCY. *n. f.* [*infantia*, Latin.]

1. The first part of life. Usually extended
by naturalists to seven years.

Dare we affirm it was ever his meaning, that
unto their salvation, who even from their tender
infancy never knew any other faith or religion
than only christian, no kind of teaching can be
available, saving that which was so needful for

the first universal conversion of gentiles, hating
christianity? *Hooker.*

Pirithous came to attend
This worthy Theseus, his familiar friend;
Their love in early *infancy* began,
And rose as childhood ripen'd into man. *Dryden.*

The insensible impressions on our tender *infan-*
cies have very important and lasting consequences.
Locke.

2. Civil *infancy*, extended by the English
law to one and twenty years.

3. First age of any thing; beginning;
original; commencement.

In Spain our springs, like old men's children,
Decay'd and wither'd from their *infancy*. *Dryd.*

The difference between the riches of Roman
citizens in the *infancy* and in the grandeur of
Rome, will appear by comparing the first valu-
ation of estates with the estates afterwards
possessed. *Arbutnot on Cons.*

INFANGTHEF, or bingsfangtheft, or infang-
theef, is compounded of three Saxon
words: the preposition *in*, *fang* or *song*,
to take or catch, and *theef*. It signifies
a privilege or liberty granted unto lords
of certain manors to judge any thief
taken within their fee. *Cowell.*

INFANT. *n. f.* [*infant*, *Fr.* *infans*, Latin.]

1. A child from the birth to the end
of the seventh year.

It being a part of their virtuous education,
serveth greatly both to nourish in them the fear
of God, and to put us in continual remembrance
of that powerful grace, which openeth the mouths
of *infants* to sound his praise. *Hooker.*

There shall be no more thence an *infant* or
days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days.
Ussher.

Young mothers wildly stare, with fear possess'd,
And strain their helpless *infants* to their breast.
Dryden's Amad.

2. [In law.] A young person to the age
of one and twenty.

INFANT. *adj.* Not mature; in a state of
initial imperfection.

Within the *infant* rind of this small flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power.
Shakspere.

First the shrill found of a small rural pipe,
Was entertainment for the *infant* stage. *Roscom.*

In their tender ponage, while they spread
Their springing leaves and lift their *infant* head,
Indulge their childhood. *Dryden's Virgil.*

INFANTA. *n. f.* [*Spanish*.] A princess
descended from the royal blood of
Spain.

INFANTICIDE. *n. f.* [*infanticide*, *Fr.*
infanticidium, Latin.] The slaughter of
the infants by *Harod*.

INFANTILE. *adj.* [*infantilis*, Latin.] Per-
taining to an infant.

The fly lies all the winter in its balls in its
infantile state, and comes not to its maturity 'till
the following spring. *Darwin.*

INFANTRY. *n. f.* [*infanterie*, *Fr.*] The
foot soldiers of an army.

The principal strength of an army consisteth
in the *infantry* or foot; and to make good *infan-*
try it requireth men bred in some free and plen-
tiful manner. *Bacon's Henry viii.*

That small *infantry*
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton.*

INFARCTION. *n. f.* [*in* and *farcio*, Latin.]
Stuffing; constipation.

An hypochondriack consumption is occasioned
by an *infarction* and obstruction of the spleen.
Harvey.

TO INFATUATE. *v. a.* [*infatus*, from
in and *fatuus*, Latin; *infatuer*, French.]

To strike with folly; to deprive of un-
derstanding.

The judgment of God will be very visible in
infatuating a people, as ripe and prepared for
destruction, into folly and madnets, making the
weak to contribute to the designs of the wicked;
and suffering even those, out of a conscience of
their guilt, to grow more wicked. *Jerusalem.*

It is the reforming of the vices and follies
that had long overpread the *infatuated* gentile
world: a prime leech of that design of Christ's
sending his disciples. *Hammond.*

May hypocrites,
That slyly speak one thing, another think,
Drink on unwear'd, 'till, by enchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose.

The people are so universally *infatuated* with
the notion, that, if a cow falls sick, it is ten to
one but an old woman is clapt up in prison for it.
Addison on Italy.

The carriage of our atheists or deists is amaz-
ing: no dotage to *infatuate*, no phrensy to extra-
vagant as theirs. *Bentley.*

INFATUATION. *n. f.* [*from infatuate*.]

The act of striking with folly; depri-
vation of reason.

Where men give themselves over to the defence
of wicked interests, and false propositions, it is
just with God to smite the greatest abilities with
the greatest *infatuations*. *South.*

INFELUSTING. *n. f.* [*from infastus*, Latin.]

The act of making unlucky. An odd
and inelegant word.

As the king did in some part remove the envy
from himself, so he did not observe, that he did
withal bring a kind of malediction and *infelusting*
upon the marriage, as an ill prognostick. *Bacon.*

INFESIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *feasible*.] Im-
practicable; not to be done.

This is so difficult and *infesible*, that it may
well drive modestly to despair of science. *Glarv.*

TO INFECT. *v. a.* [*infester*, *Fr.* *infestus*,
Latin.]

1. To act upon by contagion; to affect
with communicated qualities; to hurt
by contagion; to taint; to poison; to
pollute.

One of those fantastical mind *infected* people,
that children and musicians call lovers. *Sidney.*
Thine eyes, sweet lady, have *infected* mine.
Shakspere.

The nature of bad news *infects* the teller.
Shaksp.

Er'ry day
It would *infect* his speech, that if the king
Should without issue die, he'd carry it to
To make the sceptre his. *Shakspere.*

Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will discharge their se-
crets. *Shakspere.*

She speaks poignards, and every word stabs:
if her breath were as terrible as her terminations,
there were no living near her; she would *infect* to
the north star. *Shakspere.*

I am return'd your soldier;
No more *infected* with my country's love,
Than when I parted hence. *Shakspere.*

The love-tale
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat. *Milton.*

2. To fill with something hurtfully conta-
gious.

Infected be the air whereon they ride,
And damn'd all those that trust them! *Shaksp.*

INFECTIOM. *n. f.* [*infection*, *Fr.* *infectio*,
Latin.] Contagion; mischief by com-
munication; taint; poison.

Infection is that manner of communicating a
disease by some effluvia, or particles which fly off
from disordered bodies, and mixing with the
juices of others, occasion the same disorders as in
the bodies they came from. *Quincy.*

What a strange infection
Is fall'n into thy ear! *Shakespeare's Cymb.*
The blessed gods
Purge all infections from our air, whilst you
Do climate here. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Vouchsafe, diffus'd infection of a man,
For these known evils, but to give me leave,
By circumstance, to curse thy curied self. *Shakf.*
Hence,

Left that th' infection of his fortune take
Like hold on thee. *Shaksp. King Lear*
The transmission or emission of the thinner and
more airy parts of bodies, as in odours and in-
fections, is, of all the rest, the most corporeal;
but without there be a number of those emissions,
both wholesome and unwholesome, that give no
taste at all. *Bacon.*

INFECTIOUS. *adj.* [from *infecti.*] Conta-
gious; influencing by communicated
qualities.

The most infectious pestilence upon thee. *Shakf.*
In a house,

Where the infectious pestilence did reign.

Some known diseases are infections, and others
are not: those that are infectious are such as are
chiefly in the spirits, and not so much in the hu-
mours, and therefore pass easily from body to
body; such as pestilences and lippitudes. *Bacon.*

Smells may have as much power to do good as
to do harm, and contribute to health as well as
to diseases; which is too much felt by experience
in all that are infectious, and by the operations of
some poisons, that are received only by the smell.
Temple.

INFECTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infectious.*] Con-
tagiously.

The will dotes, that is inclinable
To what infectiously itself affects. *Shakespeare.*

INFECTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *infectious.*] The
quality of being infectious; conta-
giousness.

INFECTIVE. *adj.* [from *infecti.*] Hav-
ing the quality of acting by conta-
gion.

True love, well considered, hath an infective
power. *Shaksp.*

INFECUND. *n. f.* [*infecundus*, Latin.] Un-
fruitful; infertile.

How safe and agreeable a conservatory the
earth is to vegetables, is manifest from their rot-
ting, drying, or being rendered *infecund* in the
waters, or the air; but in the earth their vigour
is long preserved. *Derham.*

INFECUNDITY. *n. f.* [*infecunditas*, Lat.] Want
of fertility; barrenness.

INFELICITY. *n. f.* [*infelicité*, French; *in-
felicitas*, Lat.] Unhappiness; misery;
calamity.

Whatever is the ignorance and *infelicity* of the
present state, we were made wise and happy.

Here is our great *infelicity*, that, when single
words signify complex ideas, one word can ne-
ver distinctly manifest all the parts of a com-
plex idea. *Watts.*

TO INFER. *v. a.* [*inferre*, Fr. *infero*,
Latin.]

1. To bring on; to induce.
Vomits *infer* some small detriment to the lungs.
Huxley.

2. To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one
proposition laid down as true, to draw
in another as true, i. e. to see or suppose
such a connection of the two ideas of
the *inferred* proposition. *Locke.*

Yet what thou canst attain, which best may
serve

To glorify the Maker and *infer*
Thou art happier, than not be with-held
Tuy hearing. *Milton.*

Great,
Or bright, *infer* not excellence: the earth
Though in comparison of heav'n so small,
Nor glistening, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun, that barren shines.

One would wonder how, from so differing pre-
misses, they should all *infer* the same conclusion.
Milton.

They have more opportunities than other men
have of purchasing public esteem, by deserving
well of mankind; and such opportunities al-
ways *infer* obligations. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To offer; to produce. Not in use.
Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator,
infer arguments of mighty force. *Shaksp.*
INFERENCE. *n. f.* [*inference*, Fr. from
infer.] Conclusion drawn from previous
arguments.

Though it may chance to be right in the con-
clusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the meth-
od of *inference*. *Glauville.*

These *inferences* or conclusions are the effects
of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken
all together, are called syllogism or argument.

INFERRIBLE. *adj.* [from *infer.*] Deducible
from premised grounds.

As simple mistakes commonly beget fallacies,
so men from fallacious foundations, and misap-
prehended mediums, erect conclusions no way
inferible from their premises. *Brown.*

INFERIORITY. *n. f.* [*inferiorité*, French,
from *inferiour.*] Lower state of dignity
or value.

The language, though not of equal dignity, yet
as near approaching to it as our modern bar-
barism will allow; and therefore we are to rest
contented with that only *inferiory* which is not
possibly to be remedied. *Dryden.*

INFERIOUR. *adj.* [*inferior*, Latin;
inferieur, French.]

1. Lower in place.
2. Lower in station or rank of life: cor-
relative to *superiour*.

Render me more equal, or perhaps
Superior, for *inferior* who is free? *Milton.*

3. Lower in value or excellency.
The love of liberty with life is given,
And life itself th' *inferiour* gift of heav'n. *Dryd.*
I have added some original papers of my own,
which, whether they are equal or *inferior* to my
other poems, an author is the most improper
judge of. *Dryden.*

4. Subordinate.
General and fundamental truths in philosophy,
religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts
into a thousand *inferiour* and particular propo-
sitions. *Watts.*

INFERIOUR. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
One in a lower rank or station than
another.

A great person gets more by obliging his *in-
feriour* than by disdainning him. *South.*

INFERNAL. *adj.* [*infernal*, French; *in-
fernus*, Lat.] Hellish; tartarean; de-
testable.

His gigantic limbs with large embrace,
In folds nine acres of *infernal* space. *Dryden.*

INFERNAL Stone. *n. f.*

Infernal stone, or the lunar caustick, is pre-
pared from an evaporated solution of silver, or
from crystals of silver. It is a very powerful
caustick, eating away the flesh and even the
bones to which it is applied. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

INFERTILE. *adj.* [*infertile*, Fr. *in* and
fertile.] Unfruitful; not productive;
wanting fecundity; *inferund*.

Ignorance being of itself, like *infertile* soil, and *in-
fertile* soil, when you sow to scorch and
harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable.

Government of the Tongue.

INFERTILITY. *n. f.* [*infertilité*, Fr. from
infertile.] Unfruitfulness; want of fer-
tility.

The same distemperature of the air that occa-
sioned the plague, occasioned the *infertility*
or noxiousness of the soil, whereby the fruits of
the earth became either very small, or very un-
wholesome. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO INFEST. *v. a.* [*infester*, French; *in-
festo*, Lat.] To harass; to disturb; to
plague.

Unto my feeble breast
Come gently; but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the martial troops thou dost *infest*,
And hearts of greatest heroes do'st enrage. *Spenser.*

They ceased not, in the mean while, to
strengthen that part which in heart they favoured,
and to *infest* by all means, under colour of other
quarrels, their greatest adversaries in this cause.

Although they were a people *infested*, and migh-
tily hated of all others, yet was there nothing of
force to work the ruin of their state, till the time
beforementioned was expired. *Hooker.*

They were no mean, distressed, calamitous
persons that fled to him for refuge; but of so
great quality, as it was apparent that they came
not thither to protect their own fortune, but to
infest and invade his. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

Envy, avarice, superstition, love, with the
like cares and passions *infest* human life. *Addison.*
No disease *infests* mankind more terrible in its
symptoms and effects. *Abrahamson on Diet.*

INFESTIVITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *festivity*.] Mourn-
fulness; want of cheerfulness.

INFESTED. *adj.* [*in* and *feſter*.] Rank-
ling; inveterate. Obsolete.

This cursed creature, mindful of that old
infested grudge, the which his mother felt,
So soon as Clarion he did behold,
His heart with vengeful malice inly sweet. *Spenser.*

INFEU'DATION. *n. f.* [*in* and *feudum*,
Latin.] The act of putting one in
possession of a fee or estate.

Another military provision was conventional
and by tenure, upon the *infestation* of the tenant,
and was usually called knight's service. *Hale.*

INFIDEL. *n. f.* [*infidelle*, Fr. *infidelis*,
Latin.] An unbeliever; a miscreant;
a pagan; one who rejects christianity.

Exhorting her, if the did marry, yet not to
join herself to an *infidel*, as in those times some
widows christian had done, for the advancement
of their estate in this world. *Hooker.*

INFIDELITY. *n. f.* [*infidélité*, Fr. *infide-
litas*, Latin.]

1. Want of faith.
The consideration of the divine omnipotence
and infinite wisdom, and our own ignorance, are
great instruments of silencing the murmurs of
infidelity. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. Disbelief of christianity.
One would fancy that *infidels* would be exempt
from that single fault, which seems to grow out
of the imprudent fervours of religion; but so it
is, that *infidelity* is propagated with as much
feroceness and contention, as if the safety of
mankind depended upon it. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Treachery; deceit; breach of contract
or trust.
The *infidelities* on the one part between the
two sexes, and the caprices on the other, the va-
nities and vexations attending even the most re-
fined delights that make up this humdrum of life,
render it silly and uncomfortable. *Spenser.*

INFINITE. *adj.* [*infini*, Fr. *infinitus*,
Latin.]

1. Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; im-
mense; having no boundaries or limits
to its nature.

Impossible it is, that God should withdraw his presence from any thing, because the very substance of God is infinite. *Hooker.*

What 's time, when on eternity we think?
A thousand ages in that sea must sink:
Time 's nothing but a word; a million
Is full as vast from infinite as one. *Deakam.*

Thou sov'reign pow'r, whose secret will controuls

The inward bent and motion of our souls!
Why hast thou plac'd such infinite degrees
Between the cause and cure of my disease. *Prior.*

When we would think of infinite space of duration, we at first make some very large idea; as perhaps of millions of ages or miles, which possibly we multiply several times. *Locke.*

Even an angel's comprehensive thought
Cannot extend as far as thou hast wrought:
Our vast conceptions are by swelling brought,
Swallow'd and lost in infinite, to nought. *Dennis.*

2. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

INFINITELY. *adv.* [from *infinite*.]

1. Without limits; without bounds; immensely.

Nothing may be infinitely desired, but that good which indeed is infinite. *Hooker.*

2. In a great degree.

This is Antonio,
To whom I am so infinitely bound. *Shakspeare.*

The king saw that contrariwise it would follow, that England, though much less in territory, yet should have infinitely more soldiers of their native forces than those other nations have. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

Infinitely the greater part of mankind have professed to act under a full persuasion of this great article. *Rogers.*

INFINITENESS. *n. f.* [from *infinite*.] Immenity; boundlessness; infinity.

The cunning of his flattery, the readiness of his tears, the infiniteness of his vows, were but among the weakest threads of his net. *Sidney.*

Let us always bear about us such impressions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourselves before his Almightyness, and express that infinite distance between his infiniteness and our weakness. *Taylor.*

INFINITE'SIMAL. *adj.* [from *infinite*.] Infinitely divided.

INFINITIVE. *adj.* [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the infinitive affirms or intimates the intention of affirming, which is one use of the indicative; but then it does not do it absolutely. *Clarke.*

INFINITUDE. *n. f.* [from *infinite*.]

1. Infinity; immensity.

Confusion heard his voice, and wild uproar
Stood still'd, stood vast infinitude combin'd. *Milton.*

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally incompatible to continued or successive motion, or continued quantity, and pends upon the impossibility of the very nature of things successive or extensive with infinitude; yet that impossibility is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that ariseth from parts actually distinguished. *Hale.*

2. Boundless number.

We see all the good sense of the age cut out, and minced into almost an infinitude of distinctions. *Addison's Spectator.*

INFINITY. *n. f.* [*infini*, French; *infinitas*, Latin.]

1. Immenity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities.

There cannot be more infinities than one; for one of them would limit the other. *Raleigh.*

The better, the more desirable; that therefore must be desirable, wherein there is infinity of goodness; so that if any thing desirable may

be infinite, that must needs be the highest of all things that are desired: no good is infinite but only God; therefore he is our felicity and bliss. *Hooker.*

2. Endless number. A hyperbolical use of the word.

Homer has concealed faults under an infinity of admirable beauties. *Brown.*

The liver, being swelled, compresseth the stomach, stops the circulation of the juices, and produceth an infinity of bad symptoms. *Arbuth.*

INFIRM. *adj.* [*infirm*, Fr. *infirmus*, Lat.]

1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body.

Here stand I your brave;
A poor, infirm, weak, and despit'd old man. *Shakspeare.*

2. Weak of mind; irresolute.

I am afraid to think what I have done:
Look on 't again, I dare not.
—Infirm of purpose;
Give me the dagger. *Shakspeare.*

That on my head all might be visited,
Thy frailty, and infirm sex, forgiv'n;
To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Milton.*

3. Not stable; not solid.

He who fixes upon false principles, treads upon infirm ground, and so sinks; and he who fails in his deductions from right principles, stumbles upon firm ground, and falls. *South.*

TO INFIRM. *v. a.* [*infirm*, Fr. *infirm*, Latin.] To weaken; to shake; to enfeeble. Not in use.

Some contrary spirits will object this as a sufficient reason to infirm all those points. *Raleigh's Essays.*

The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the sinister side, which, being dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate it. *Brown.*

INFIRMARY. *n. f.* [*infirmier*, French.] Lodgings for the sick.

These buildings to be for privy lodgings on both sides, and the end for privy galleries, whereof one should be for an infirm, if any special person should be sick. *Bacon.*

INFIRMITY. *n. f.* [*infirmi*, French.]

1. Weakness of sex, age, or temper.

Infirmary,
Which waits upon worn times, hath something seiz'd
His with'd ability. *Shakspeare.*

Discover thine infirmity,
That warranteth by law to be thy privilege:
I am with child, ye bloody homicides. *Shakspeare.*

If he had done or said any thing amiss, he desired their worthips to think it was his infirmity. *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*

Are the infirmities of the body, pains, and diseases his complaints? His faith reminds him of the day when this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality. *Rogers.*

2. Failing; weakness; fault.

A friend should bear a friend's infirmities;
But Brutus makes mine greater than they are. *Shakspeare.*

Many infirmities made it appear more requisite, that a wiser man should have the application of his interest. *Clarendon.*

How difficult is it to preserve a great name, when he that has acquired it, is so obnoxious to such little weaknesses and infirmities, as are no small diminution to it. *Addison.*

3. Disease; malady.

General laws are like general rules of physick, according whereunto, as now, no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special accident, in regard that thereby others in the same infirmity, but without the like accident, may. *Hooker.*

Sometimes the uses of man may be depraved by the infirmities of birth. *Temple.*

INFIRMNESS. *n. f.* [from *infirm*.] Weakness; feebleness.

Some experiments may discover the infirmities and insufficiency of the peripatetic doctrine. *Boyle.*

TO INFIX. *v. a.* [*infixus*, Lat.] To drive in; to set; to fix.

And at the point two things infix'd are,
Both deadly sharp, that sharpest steel exceeds far. *Spranger.*

I never lov'd myself,
'Till now, infix'd, I behold myself,
Drawn in the flatter'd table of her eye. *Shakspeare.*

Immovable, infix'd, and frozen round. *Milton.*

That sting infix'd within her haughty mind,
And her proud heart with secret sorrow pin'd. *Dryden.*

The fatal dart a ready passage found,
And deep within her heart infix'd the wound. *Dryden.*

TO INFLAME. *v. a.* [*inflamm*, Lat.]

1. To kindle; to set on fire; to make to burn.

Love more clear, dedicated to a love more cold, with the clearness lays a night of sorrow upon me, and with the coldness inflames a world of fire within me. *Sidney.*

Its waves of torrent fire inflam'd with rage. *Milton.*

2. To kindle any passion.

Their lust was inflam'd towards her. *Susannah.*

3. To fire with passion.

More inflam'd with lust than rage. *Milton.*
Satan, with thoughts inflam'd of highest design,
Puts on swift wings. *Milton.*

4. To exaggerate; to aggravate.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter.

6. To provoke; to irritate.

A little vain curiosity weighs so much with us, or the church's peace so little, that we sacrifice the one to the whetting and inflaming of the other. *Decay of Piety.*

TO INFLAME. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter.

If the vesicles are oppress'd, they inflame. *Wifeman.*

INFLAMER. *n. f.* [from *inflame*.] The thing or person that inflames.

Interest is a great inflamer, and sets a man on persecution under the colour of zeal. *Addison.*

Assemblies, who act upon publick principles, proceed upon influence from particular leaders and inflammers. *Swift.*

INFLAMMABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inflammable*.] The quality of catching fire.

This it will do, if the ambient air be impregnate with subtle inflammabilities. *Brown.*

Choler is the most inflammable part of the blood; whence, from its inflammability, it is called a sulphur. *Hartwig.*

INFLAMMABLE. *adj.* [French.] Easy to be set on flame; having the quality of flaming.

The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, and pine-apples, are all inflammable. *Bacon.*

Licetis thin; it possible to extract an inflammable oil from the stone aethus. *Wilkins.*

Out of water grow all vegetable and animal substances, which consist as well of sulphureous, fat, and inflammable parts, as of earthy and alkaline ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

Inflammable spirits are subtle volatile liquors, which come over in distillation, miscible with water, and wholly combustible. *Arbuthnot.*

INFLAMMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *inflammable*.] The quality of easily catching fire.

We may treat of the inflammableness of bodies. *Boyle.*

INFLAMMATION. *n. f.* [*inflammatio*, Latin; *inflammation*, French.]

1. The act of setting on flame.

Inflammations of air from meteors, may have a powerful effect upon men. Temple.

2. The state of being in flame.

The flame extendeth not beyond the inflammable effluence, but closely adheres unto the original of its inflammation. Brown.

Some urns have had inscriptions on them, expelling that the lamps within them were burning when they were first buried: whereas the inflammation of fat and viscous vapours doth presently vanish. Walker's Dædalus.

3. [In chirurgery.] Inflammation is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. Quincy.

If that bright spot stay in his place, it is an inflammation of the burning. Lexicons.

4. The act of exciting fervour of mind.

Prayer kindleth our desire to behold God by speculation, and the mind, delighted with that contemplative sight of God, taketh every where new inflammations to pray the riches of the mysteries of heavenly wisdom, continually stirring up in us correspondent desires towards them. Hooper.

INFLAMMATORY. *adj.* [from *inflame*.]

Having the power of inflaming.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the extremities: such a sensation is very consistent with an inflammatory distemper. Arbuth.

An inflammatory fever hurried him out of this life in three days. Pope to Swift.

TO INFLATE. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Lat.]

1. To swell with wind.

That the muscles are inflated in time of rest, appears to the very eye in the faces of children. Ray.

Vapours are no other than inflated vesicles of water. Derham.

2. To fill with the breath.

With might and main they chas'd the murderous fox,

With brazen trumpets and inflated box,

To kindle Mars with military sounds,

Nor wanted horns to inspire lagacious hounds. Dryden.

INFLATION. *n. f.* [*inflatio*, Latin; from *inflate*.]

The state of being swelled with wind; flatulence.

Wind coming upwards, inflation and tumours of the belly, are signs of a phlegmatic constitution. Arbuthnot on Diet.

TO INFLECT. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Latin.]

1. To bend; to turn.

What makes them this one way their race direct,

While they a thousand other ways reject? Why do they never once their course inflect? Blackmore.

Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies, begin to bend before they arrive at the bodies? And are they not reflected, refracted, and inflected by one and the same principle, acting variously in various circumstances? Newton's Opticks.

2. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION. *n. f.* [*inflectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending or turning.

Neither the divine determinations, persuasions, or inflections of the understanding or will of rational creatures, doth deceive the understanding, pervert the will, or necessitate either to any moral evil. Hale.

2. Modulation of the voice.

His virtue, his gesture, his countenance, his zeal, the motion of his body, and the inflection of his voice, who first uttereth them as his own, VOL. I.

is that which giveth the very essence of instructions available to eternal life. Hooper.

3. Variation of a noun or verb.

The same word in the original tongue, by divers inflections and variations, makes divers dialects. Brewster.

INFLECTIVE. *adj.* [from *inflect*.] Having the power of bending.

This inflective quality of the air is a great incumbrance and confusion of astronomical observations. Derham.

INFLEXIBILITY. } *n. f.* [*inflexibilitas*,
INFLEXIBILITY. } Fr. from *inflexible*.]

1. Stiffness; quality of resisting flexure.

2. Obstinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacity.

INFLEXIBLE. *adj.* [Fr. *inflexibilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be bent or incurved.

Such errors as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become inflexible to the powerful arm of reason. Brown.

Too great rigidity and elasticity of the fibres makes them inflexible to the causes, to which they ought to yield. Arbuthnot.

2. Not to be prevailed on; immoveable.

The man resolv'd and steady to his trust, inflexible to ill, and obstinately just. Addison.

A man of an upright and inflexible temper, in the execution of his country's laws, can overcome all private fear. Addison.

3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things is inflexible, and their natural relations unalterable: we must bring our understandings to things, and not bend things to our fancies. Watts.

INFLEXIBLY. *adv.* [from *inflexible*.] Inexorably; invariably; without relaxation or remission.

It should be begun early, and inflexibly kept to, till there appears not the least reluctance. Locke.

TO INFLICT. *v. a.* [*infigo*, *infigere*, Lat. *infiger*, Fr.] To put in act or impose as a punishment.

I know no pain, they can inflict upon him, Will make him say I mov'd him to true arms. Shakspeare.

Sufficient is this punishment which was inflicted. 2 Cor.

What the potent victor in his rage Can else inflict. Milton.

What heart could wish, what hand inflict this dire disgrace? Dryden's Fœnid.

By luxury we condemn ourselves to greater torments than have been yet invented by anger or revenge, or inflicted by the greatest tyrants upon the worst of men. Temple.

INFLECTER. *n. f.* [from *inflect*.] He who punishes.

Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the inflecter. Government of the Tongue.

INFLECTION. *n. f.* [from *inflect*.]

1. The act of using punishments.

So our decrees, Dead to inflection, to themselves are dead; And liberty plucks justice by the nose. Statf.

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual inflection. South.

2. The punishment imposed.

What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to misdeem Of righteous Job, than cruelly to afflict him With all inflections? But his patience won. Milton.

How despicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal inflections. Rogers.

His severest inflections are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. Rogers.

INFLECTIVE. *adj.* [*inflective*, French; from *inflect*.] That imposes a punishment.

INFLUENCE. *n. f.* [*influence*, French; *influo*, Latin.]

1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs.

The sacred influence of light appears. Milton.

Comets no rule, no righteous order own; Their influence dreaded, as their ways unknown. Prior.

2. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying. It was anciently followed by *into*; now, less properly, by *upon*.

Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you, such influence hath your excellency. Sidney.

God hath his influence into the very essence of all things, without which influence of Deity supporting them, their utter annihilation could not chafe but follow. Hooper.

A wise man shall over-rule his stars, and have a greater influence upon his own content than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. Taylor's Rule of living &c.

Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault. Milton.

Religion hath so great an influence upon the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to temporal prosperity. Tillotson.

Our inconsistency in the pursuit of schemes thoroughly digested, has a bad influence on our affairs. Addison.

So astonishing a scene would have present influence upon them, but not produce a lasting effect. Atterbury.

Where it ought to have greatest influence, this obvious indisputable truth is little regarded. Rogers.

TO INFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose; to guide or lead to any end.

By thy kind pow'r and influencing care, The various creatures move, and live, and are. Milton.

These experiments succeed after the same manner in places as in the open air, and therefore are not influenced by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. Newton's Opticks.

This standing revelation was attested in the most solemn and credible manner; and is sufficient to influence their faith and practice, if they attend. Atterbury.

All the restraint men are under in, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which influenced their obedience has lost its efficacy on them. Rogers.

INFLUENT. *adj.* [*influens*, Latin.] Flowing in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the influent fluids and vascular fluids. Arbuth.

INFLUENTIAL. *adj.* [from *influence*.]

Exerting influence or power.

Our now overshadowed souls may be embled by those cruell'd globes, whose infernal emissions are interrupted by the interposal of the benighted element. Glanville.

The inward springs and wheels of the corporeal machine, on the most sublimed intellects, are dangerously influential. Glanville.

INFLUX. *n. f.* [*influxus*, Latin.]

1. Act of flowing into any thing.

We will enquire whether there be, in the footsteps of nature, any such transmission and influx of immaterial virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginatively or upon another body. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

If once contracted in a systole, by the *influx* of the spirits, why, the spirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain so?

Ray on the Creation.

An elastic fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it returns itself with the greater force: if the spring be destroyed, it is like a bag, only passive as to the *influx* of the liquid. *Atbush.*

2. Infusion; intromission.

There is another life after this; and the *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale.*

3. Influence; power. In this sense it is now not used.

Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a state of immortality. *Hale.*

These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

INFLUXIOUS. *adj.* [from *influx*.] Influential. Not used.

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours. *Hewel.*

To INFO'LD. *v. a.* [in and fold.] To involve; to inwrap; to enclose with involutions.

For all the crest a dragon did *infold*
With greedy paws, and over all did spread
His golden wings. *Fairy Queen.*

Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart. *Shakspeare.*

But does not nature for the child prepare
The parent's love, the tender nurse's care?
Who, for their own forgetful, seek his good,
Infold his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food. *Blackmore.*

Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet *infold*. *Pope.*

To INFO'LIATE. *v. a.* [in and folium, Latin.] To cover with leaves. Not much used, but elegant.

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp
about him with embracements. *Hewel.*

To INFO'RM. *v. a.* [informer, French; *informo*, Latin.]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.

All alike *inform'd*
With radiant light, as glowing ir's with fire. *Milton.*

Let others better mold the running mass
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass;
And soften into flesh a marble face. *Dryden.*

As from chaos, huddl'd and deform'd,
The god struck fire, and lighted up the lamps
That beautify the sky; so be *inform'd*
This ill-shap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryden and Lee.*

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*

This sovereign arbitrary soul
informs, and moves, and animates the whole. *Blackmore.*

While life *informs* these limbs, the king re-
ply'd,
Well to deceive be all my cares employ'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint. Before the thing communicated was anciently put with; now generally of; sometimes in, I know not how properly.

The duty is to *inform* their minds with some
method of reducing the laws into their original
causes. *Hobbes.*

I have this present evening from my sister
Been well *inform'd* of them, and with cautions. *Shakspeare.*

Our ruin, by three *inform'd*, I learn.
The long speeches rather confounded than *in-*
formed his understanding. *Clarendon.*

The difficulty arises not from what sense *in-*
forms us of, but from wrong applying our no-
tions. *Digby.*

Though I may not be able to *inform* men more
than they know, yet I may give them the occa-
sion to consider. *Temple.*

The ancients examined in what consists the
beauty of good postures, as their works suffi-
ciently *inform* us. *Dryden.*

He may be ignorant of these truths, who will
never take the pains to employ his faculties to
inform himself of them. *Locke.*

To understand the commonwealth, and reli-
gion, is enough: few *inform* themselves in these
to the bottom. *Locke.*

A more proper opportunity tends to make the
narration more *informing* or beautiful. *Broome.*

I think it necessary, for the interest of virtue
and religion, that the whole kingdom should be
informed in some parts of your character. *Swift.*

3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate.

Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul. *Acts.*

To INFO'RM. *v. n.* To give intelligence.

It is the bloody business which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

INFO'RMAL. *adj.* [from *inform*.] Irregular; not competent. A word not used.

These poor *informal* women are no more
But instruments of some more mighty member,
That sets them on. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

INFORMANT. *n. s.* [French.]

1. One who gives information or instruction.

He believes the sentence is true, as it is made
up of terms which his *informant* understands,
though the ideas be unknown to him which his
informant has under these words. *Watts.*

2. One who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION. *n. s.* [*informatio*, Latin; from *inform*.]

1. Intelligence given; instruction.

But reason with the fellow,
Lest you should chance to whip your *information*,
And heat the messenger who bids beware
Of what is to be dreaded. *Shakspeare.*

The active *information* of the intellect filling
the passive reception of the will, like form closing
with matter, grew accurate into a third and distinct
perfection of practice. *Saunders's Sermons.*

They gave those complex ideas names, that
the things they were continually to give and re-
ceive *information* about, might be the easier and
quicker understood. *Locke.*

He should regard the propriety of his words,
and get some *information* in the subject he intends
to handle. *Swift.*

These men have had longer opportunities of
information, and are equally concerned with our-
selves. *Rogers.*

2. Charge or accusation exhibited.

3. The act of informing or accusing.

INFO'RMER. *n. s.* [from *inform*.]

1. One who gives instruction or intelligence.

This writer is either biased by an inclination
to believe the worst, or a want of judgment to
chuse his *informers*. *Swift.*

2. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate.

There were spies and *informers* set to work to
watch the company. *L'Estrange.*

Let no court sycophant pervert my sense,
Nor fly *informers* watch these words to draw
Within the reach of treason. *Pope.*

Informers are a detestable race of people, al-
though sometimes necessary. *Swift.*

INFO'RMIDABLE. *adj.* [in and formida- bilis, Latin.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

Of strength, of courage haughty, and of limb
Hercock built, though of terrestrial mold;
For not *informidable*, exempt from wound. *Milton.*

INFO'RMITY. *n. s.* [from *informis*, Latin.] Shapelessness.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue
a smallness in the excretion; but this infereth no
informity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFO'RMIOUS. *adj.* [*informe*, French; *in-* *formis*, Latin.] Shapeless; of no regu- lar figure.

That a bear brings forth her young *informous*
and unshapen, which the fashioneth after by
licking them over, is an opinion delivered by an-
cient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFO'RTUNATE. *adj.* [*infortuné*, French; *in-* *fortunatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly used.

Perkin, destitute of all hopes, having found
all either false, faint, or *informate*, did gladly
accept of the condition. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To INFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*infra*, Latin.] To break.

Falling fast, from gradual slope to slope,
With wild *infraction* course and less'n'd roar,
It gains a later bed. *Thomson's Summer.*

INFRA'CTION. *n. s.* [*infraction*, French; *in-* *fractio*, Latin.] The act of breaking; breach; violation of treaty.

By the same gods, the justice of whose wrath
Punish'd the *infraction* of my former faith. *Waller.*

The wolves, pretending an *infraction* in the
abuse of their hostages, fell upon the sheep with-
out their dogs. *L'Estrange.*

INFRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [in and frangible.] Not to be broken.

The primitive atoms are supposed *infrangible*,
extremely compacted and hard, which compacted-
ness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing
could be produced by them, since they could
never cohere. *Chym.*

INFRE'QUENCY. *n. s.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonness; rarity.

The absence of the gods, and the *infrequency*
of objects, made her yield. *Broome.*

INFRE'QUENT. *adj.* [*infrequens*, Latin.] Rare; uncommon.

To INFRI'GIDATE. *v. a.* [in and frigidus, Latin.] To chill; to make cold.

The drops reached little further than the sur-
face of the liquor, whose coldness did not *in-*
frigidate those upper parts of the glass. *Boyle.*

To INFRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Lat.]

1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.

Those many had not dar'd to do that evil,
If the first man that did th' *edict* *infringe*,
Had answer'd for his deed. *Shakspeare.*

Having *infring'd* the law, I wave my right
As king, and thus submit myself to fight. *Waller.*

2. To destroy; to hinder.

Humilies, being plain and popular instruc-
tions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but
read. *Hester.*

Bright as the deathless gods and happy, the
From all that may *infringe* delight is free. *Waller.*

INFRI'NGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *infringe*.] Breach; violation.

The punishing of this *infringement* is proper to
that jurisdiction against which the contempt is. *Clarendon.*

INFRI'NGER. *n. s.* [from *infringe*.] A breaker; a violator.

A clergyman's habit ought to be without any
lace, under a severe penalty to be inflicted on
the *infringers* of the provincial constitution. *Styliffe's Paragon.*

INFUNDIBULIFORM. *n. f.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Latin.] Of the shape of a funnel or tundish.

INFURIATE. *adj.* [*ira* and *furia*, Latin.] Irraged; raging.

At th' other bore, with touch of fire Dilated and *infuriate*. *Milton.*
Fur'd by the touch of noon to tenfold rage,
Th' *infuriate* hull forth-thrusts the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*

INFUSCA'TION. *n. f.* [*infuscatus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

TO INFUSE. *v. a.* [*infuser*, French; *infusus*, Latin.]

1. To pour in; to infill.

Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of animals *infuse* themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakespeare.*

My early mistlefs, now my ancient mule,
That throng Circean liquor cease t' *infuse*,
Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*

Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son, which himself never possessed? *Swift.*

2. To pour into the mind; to inspire.

For when God's hand had written in the hearts
Of our first parents all the rules of good,
So that their skill *infus'd* surpass'd all arts
That ever were before, or since the flood. *Davies.*

Sublime ideas, and apt words *infuse*;
The muse instruct my voice, and thou inspire
the muse. *Roscom.*

He *infus'd*

Bad influence into th' unwary breast. *Milton.*
Infuse into their young breasts such a noble
ardour as will make them renowned. *Milton.*

Meat must be with money bought;
She therefore, upon second thought,
Infus'd, yet as it were by stealth,
Some small regard for state and wealth. *Swift.*

3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate so as to extract the virtues of any thing without boiling.

Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil of them
in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

4. To make an infusion with any ingredient; to supply, to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused. Not used.

Drink, *infused* with flesh, will nourish faster
and easier than meat and drink together. *Bacon.*

5. To inspire with. Not used.

Thou didst smile,
Infused with a fortitude from heav'n. *Shakespeare.*
Infuse his breast with magnanimity,
And make him, naked, foil a man at arms. *Shakespeare.*

INFUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.]

1. Possible to be infused.

From whom the doctrines being *infusible* into
all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of
the danger of them. *Hommond.*

2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible; not to be melted.

Vitrification is the last work of fire, and a
fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible
salt draws the earth and *infusible* part into one
continuum. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFUSION. *n. f.* [*infusion*, French; *infusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring in; instillation.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies
and improvements from that *infusion* of
Hebraisms, which are derived to it out of the
poetical passages in holy writ. *Addison.*

2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration.

We participate Christ partly by imputation, as
when those things which he did and suffered for

us are imputed to us for righteousness; partly
by habitual and real *infusion*, as when grace is
inwardly bestowed on earth, and afterwards
more fully both our souls and bodies in glory. *Hasker.*

3. Suggestion; whisper.

They found it would be matter of great debate,
and spend much time, during which they did not
desire their company, nor to be troubled with
their *infusions*. *Clarendon.*

Here his folly and his wisdom are of his own
growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men. *Swift.*

4. The act of keeping any thing in moisture without boiling.

Repeat the *infusion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

5. The liquor made by infusion.

To have the *infusion* strong, in those bodies
which have finer spirits, repeat the infusion of
the body oftener. *Bacon.*

INFUSIVE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.] Having

the power of infusion, or being infused.
A word not authorized.
Still let my song a dobler note assume,
And sing th' *infusive* force of spring on man. *Thomson.*

INGATE. *n. f.* [*in* and *gate*.] Entrance;

passage in. An old word.
One noble person stoppeth the *ingate* of all that
evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all those
which are at his back. *Spenser.*

INGANNATION. *n. f.* [*ingannare*, Ital.]

Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; de-
lusion; imposture; trick; slight. Nei-
ther used nor necessary.

Whoever shall resign their reasons, either from
the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to
resist such trivial *ingannations* from others, are
within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

INGATHERING. *n. f.* [*in* and *gathering*.]

The act of getting in the harvest.
Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering*, when
thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field. *Exodus.*

INGE, in the names of places, signifies a

meadow, from the Saxon *ing*, of the
same import. *Gibson's Camden.*

TO INGE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*ingemino*, Lat.]

To double; to repeat.
He would often *ingeminate* the word peace.
Clarendon.

INGEMINATION. *n. f.* [*in* and *geminatio*,

Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.
INGENERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *generate*.]
Not to be produced or brought into
being.

Divers naturalists esteem the air, as well as
other elements, to be *ingenerable* and incorrupti-
ble. *Boyle.*

INGENERATE. } *adj.* [*ingeneratus*, Lat.]

INGENERATED. }

1. Inborn; innate; inbred.

Those virtues were rather feigned and affected
things to serve his ambition, than true qualities
ingenerate in his judgment or nature. *Bacon.*

In divers children their *ingenerate* and femi-
nal powers lie deep, and are of slow disclosure. *Hutton.*

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul,
as religion, gratitude, obedience, and tranquillity.
Hut's Origin of Manhood.

2. Unbegotten. Not commonly used.

Yet shall we demonstrate the same, from per-
sons presumed as far from us in condition as
time; that is, our first and *ingenerated* fore-
fathers. *Brown.*

INGENIOUS. *adj.* [*ingenieux*, French; *ingeniosus*, Latin.]

1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius.

'Tis a per'ous boy,
Bold, quick, *ingenious*, forward, capable. *Shakespeare.*

Our *ingenious* friend Cowley not only has em-
ployed much eloquence to persuade that truth in
his preface, but has in one of his poems given a
noble example of it. *Boyle.*

The more *ingenious* men are, the more they
are apt to trouble themselves. *Temple.*

2. Mental; intellectual. Not in use.

The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up, and have *ingenious* feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract. *Shakespeare.*

INGENIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenious*.]

Wittily; subtly.
I will not pretend to judge by common fears,
or the schemes of men too *ingeniously* politic. *Temple.*

INGENIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ingenious*.]

Wittiness; subtilty; strength of genius.
The greater appearance of *ingeniousness* there
is in the practice I am disapproving, the more
dangerous it is. *Boyle.*

INGENITE. *adj.* [*ingenitus*, Lat.] In-

nate; inborn; native; ingenerate.
Aristotle affirms the mind to be at first a mere
rafa tabula; and that notions are not *ingenite*,
and imprinted by the finger of nature, but by
the latter and more languid impressions of sense,
being only the reports of observation, and the
result of so many repeated experiments. *Smith.*

We give them this *ingenite*, moving force,
That makes them always downward take their
course. *Blackmore.*

INGENUITY. *n. f.* [*ingenuité*, Fr. from

ingenuus.]

1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom

from dissimulation.
Such of high quality, or rather of particular
note, as shall fall under my pen, I shall not let
pass without their due character, being part of
my professed *ingenuity*. *Hutton.*

My constancy I to the planets give;
My truth, to them who at the court do live;
Mine *ingenuity* and openness
To Jesuits; to buffoons my pensiveness. *Dome.*

I know not whether it be more shame or won-
der, that men can so put off *ingenuity*, and the
native greatness of their kind, as to descend to so
base, to ignoble a vice. *Gou. of Tongue.*

If a child, when questioned for any thing,
directly confesses, you must commend his *inge-
nuity*, and pardon the fault, be it what it will. *Locke.*

2. [from *ingenious*.] Wit; invention;

genius; subtilty; acuteness.
These are but the frigidities of wit, and be-
come not the genius of many *ingenuities*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The ancient atomical hypothesis might have
slept for ever, had not the *ingenuity* of the pre-
sent age recalled it from its urn and silence. *Glaucon.*

Such sots have neither parts nor wit, *ingenuity*
of discourse, nor fineness of conversation, to en-
tertain or delight any one. *South.*

A pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses
ingenuity, and how much an honest simplicity is
preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations. *Hudson.*

INGENUOUS. *adj.* [*ingenuus*, Latin.]

1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble.

Many speeches there are of Job's, whereby
his wisdom and other virtues may appear; but
the glory of an *ingenuous* mind is best purchas'd
by these words only, Behold I will lay mine
hand upon my mouth; I have spoken once, yet
will I not therefore maintain argument; yea
twice, howbeit for that cause further I will not
proceed. *Halter.*

Infuse into their young breasts such an *in-
genious* and noble ardour, as would not fail to
make many of them renowned. *Swift.*

If an *ingenious* detection of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. *Lo ke.*

3. **Freeborn; not of servile extraction.**
Subjection, as it preserves property, peace, and safety, so it will never diminish rights nor *ingenious* liberties. *K. Charles.*

INGENUOUSLY. adv. [from *ingenuous*.]
Openly; fairly; candidly; generously.

Ingeniously I speak,
No blame belongs to thee. *Shaksp. Timon.*

It was a notable observation of a wise father, and no less *ingeniously* confessed, that those which held and persuaded pressure of consciences were commonly interested. *Bacon.*

I will *ingeniously* confess, that the helps were taken from divines of the church of England. *Dryden.*

INGENUOUSNESS. n. f. [from *ingenuous*.]
Openness; fairness; candour.

INGENY. n. f. [*ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not in use.

Whatever of the production of his *ingeny* comes into foreign parts, is highly valued. *Boyle.*

To INGEST. v. a. [*ingestus*, Latin.]
To throw into the stomach.

Nor will we affirm that iron, *ingested*, receiveth in the belly of the ossifrage no alteration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,
Through which *ingested* meats with ease descend. *Blackmore.*

INGESTION. n. f. [from *ingest*.] The act of throwing into the stomach.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimension, which is performed by the daily *ingestion* of milk and other food, that's in a short time after digested into blood. *Harvey.*

INGLORIOUS. adj. [*inglorius*, Lat.]
Void of honour; mean; without glory.

Left fear return them back to Egypt, chusing *inglorious* life with servitude. *Milton.*

It was never held *inglorious* or derogatory for a king to be guided by his great council, nor dishonourable for subjects to yield and bow to their king. *Howell.*

Yet though our army brought not conquest home,

I did not from the fight *inglorious* come. *Dryd.*

INGLORIOUSLY. adv. [from *inglorious*.]

With ignominy; with want of glory.

This vase the chief o'ercome,
Repentist'd not *ingloriously* at home. *Pope.*

INGOT. n. f. [*ingot*, French; or from *ingoten*, melted, Dutch.] A mass of metal.

Some others were new driven, and dissent
Into great *ingots*, and to wedges square. *Spenser.*

If thou art rich, thou'rt poor;
For like an ass, whose back 's with *ingots* bound,
Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death unloadeth thee. *Shakspere.*

Within the circle arms and tripods lie,
Ingots of gold and silver heap'd on high. *Dryden.*

Every one of his pieces is an *ingot* of gold,
intimately and solidly valuable. *Prior.*

To INGRAFT. v. a. [in and *graff*.]

1. To propagate trees by infusion.

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to *ingraft*, how to inoculate. *Mary's Virgil.*

2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the
Rock of another: as, *he ingrafted an apple upon a crab.*

3. To plant or introduce any thing not
native.

All his works on me,
Good or not good, *ingraft*, my merits those
Shall possess, and for those alone. *Milton.*

As next of kin, *Archilles' arms* I claim;
Thou fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name
Upon our Buck. *Dryden.*

4. To fix deep; to settle.

For a spur of diligence, we have a natural
thirst after knowledge *ingrafted* in us. *Hooker.*

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor
Should hazard such a place as his own second,
With one of an *ingraft* infirmity. *Shakspere.*

Ingraffed love he bears to Caesar. *Shaksp.*

INGRAFTMENT. n. f. [from *ingraft*.]

1. The act of ingrafting.

2. The sprig ingrafted.

**INGRATE. } adj. [*ingratus*, Latin;
INGRATEFUL. } *ingrat*, French.]** *In-*

grate is proper, but *ingrateful* less proper than *ungrateful*.

1. Ungrateful; unthankful.

That we have been familiar,
Ingrate forgetfulness shall poison, rather
Than pity note how much. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

And you degenerate, you *ingrate* revolt. *Shak.*

So will fall
He and his faithless progeny: whose fault?
Whose but his own? *Ingrate*; he had of me
All he could have: I made him just and right,
Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall. *Milt.*

Perfidious and *ingrate*!
His stores ye ravage, and usurp his state. *Pope.*

2. Unpleasing to the sense.

The causes of that which is unpleasing or *ingrate* to the hearing, may receive light by that which is pleasing and grateful to the sight.

Bacon's Natural History.

He gives no *ingrat*-ful food. *Milton.*

To INGRATiate. v. a. [in and *gratia*, Latin.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindness. It has with before

the person whose favour is sought.

Those have been far from receiving the rewards of such *ingratiations* with the people. *King Charles.*

Their managers make them see armies in the air, and give them their word, the more to *ingratiate* themselves with them, that they signify nothing less than future slaughter and desolation. *Addison.*

Politicians, who would rather *ingratiate* themselves with their sovereign than promote his real service, accommodate his counsels to his inclinations. *Spektator.*

INGRATITUDE. n. f. [*ingratitude*, French; in and *gratitude*.] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness.

Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend,
More hideous, when thou shew'st thee in a child,
Than the sea monster. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man, and vengeance attends those that repay evil for good. *L'Frange.*

Nor was it with *ingratitude* return'd,
In equal fires the blissful couple burn'd;
One joy possess'd 'em both, and in one grief
they mourn'd. *Dryden.*

INGREDIENT. n. f. [*ingredient*, French; ingredients, Latin.]

1. Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. It is commonly used of the simples of a medicine.

The ointment is made of divers *ingredients*, whereof the hardest to come by is the maul upon the skull of a dead man unburied. *Bacon.*

So deep the power of these *ingredients* pierc'd,
Ev'n to the inmost seat of mental sight,
That Adam, now enforc'd to shut his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranc'd. *Milton.*

By this way of analysis we may proceed from compounds to *ingredients*, and from motions to the forces producing them; and in general, from effects to their causes, and from particular causes to more general ones, till the argument end in the more general. *Newton.*

I have often wondered, that learning is not thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or fortune. *Addison.*

Parts, knowledge, and experience, are excellent *ingredients* in a public character. *Rogers.*

Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids and solids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It is used by *Temple* with *into*, properly, but not according to custom.

Spleen is a bad *ingredient* into any other distemper. *Temple.*

INGRESS. n. f. [*ingressus*, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance; introduction.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by *ingress* of the substance of the ambient body into the body putrefied; or else by excitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Those air-bladders, by a sudden subsidence, meet again by the *ingress* and egress of the air. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INGRESSION. n. f. [*ingressio*, French; *ingressio*, Latin.] The act of entering; entrance.

The fire would strain the pores of the glass too suddenly, and break it all in pieces to get *ingression*. *Dryden on Roderic.*

INGUINAL. adj. [*inguinal*, French; *inguen*, Latin.] Belonging to the groin.

The plague seems to be a particular disease, characterized with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and suppuration of the axillary, *inguinal*, and other glands. *Arbuthnot.*

To INGU'LF. v. a. [in and *gulf*.]

1. To swallow up in a vast profundity.

A river large
Pass'd underneath *ingulph'd*. *Milton.*

Call out from God, he falls
Into utter darkness deep *ingulph'd*. *Milton.*

The river flows redundant;
Then rowling back, in his capacious lap
Ingulfs their whole militia, quick immerst. *Phil.*

2. To cast into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *ingulf* ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward.*

To INGU'ROITATE. v. a. [*ingurgito*, Latin.] To swallow down. *Diis.*

INGURGITATION. n. f. [from *ingurgitate*.] The act of swallowing.

INGU'STABLE. adj. [in and *gusto*, Lat.]

Not perceptible by the taste.

As for their taste, if the camelion's nutriment be air, neither can the tongue be an instrument thereof; for the body of the element is *ingustable*, void of all sapidity, and without any action of the tongue, is, by the rough artery, or wizen, conducted into the lungs. *Brown.*

INHABILE. adj. [*inhabile*, French; *inhabilis*, Latin.] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To INHABIT. v. a. [*habito*, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.

Not all are partakers of that grace whereby Christ *inhabiteth* whom he saveth. *Hooker.*

They shall build houses and *inhabit* them. *Isaiah.*

She shall be *inhabited* of devils. *Barnes.*

To INHABIT. v. n. To dwell; to live.

Learn what creatures there *inhabit*. *Milton.*

They say, wild beasts *inhabit* here;
But grief and wrong secure my fear. *Waller.*

INHABITABLE. adj. [from *inhabit*.]

1. Capable of affording habitation.

The fixed stars are all of them *inhabitable*, with systems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them. *Locke.*

2. [*inhabitable*, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. Not in use.

The frozen ridges of the Alps,
Or any other ground *inhabitable*. *Shakspere.*

1

INHABITANCE. *n. f.* [from *inhabit.*] Residence of dwellers.

So the ruins yet resting in the wild moors, testify a former *inhabitation*. *Carew.*

INHABITANT. *n. f.* [from *inhabit.*] Dweller; one that lives or resides in a place.

In this place they report that they saw *inhabitants*, which were very fair and fat people. *Abbott.*

If the fervour of the sun were the sole cause of blackness in any land of negroes, it were also reasonable that *inhabitants* of the same latitude, subjected unto the same vicinity of the sun, should also partake of the same hue. *Brown.*

For his supposed love a third
Lays greedy hold upon a bird,
And stands amaz'd to find his dear
A wild *inhabitant* of th' air. *Waller.*

What happier natures shriek at with affright,
The hard *inhabitant* contends is right. *Pope.*

INHABITATION. *n. f.* [from *inhabit.*]

1. Abode; place of dwelling.

As if the whole *inhabitation* perish'd. *Milton.*

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited.

By knowing this place we shall the better judge of the beginning of nations, and of the world's *inhabitation*. *Raleigh.*

3. Quantity of inhabitants.

We shall rather admire how the earth contained its *inhabitation* than doubt it. *Brown.*

INHABITER. *n. f.* [from *inhabit.*] One that inhabits; a dweller.

The same name is given unto the inlanders, or midland *inhabiters*, of this island. *Brown.*

Woe to the *inhabiters* of the earth. *Revelation.*

They ought to understand, that there is not only some *inhabiter* in this divine house, but also some ruler. *Derham.*

TO INHALE. *v. a.* [*inhale*, Latin.] To draw in with air; to inspire: opposed to *exhale* or *expire*.

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh breeze of the evening. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

But from the breezy deep the bliss *inhale*

The fragrant murmurs of the western gale. *Pope.*

These fits the shepherd on the grassy turf,
Inhaling healthful the descending sun. *Thomson.*

INHARMONIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *harmonious*.] Unmusical; not sweet of sound.

Catullus, though his lines be rough, and his numbers *inharmounious*, I could recommend for the softness and delicacy, but must decline for the looseness, of his thoughts. *Fellow.*

The identity of sound may appear a little *inharmounious*, and shock the ear. *Brown.*

TO INHERE. *v. n.* [*inhereo*, Latin.] To exist in something else.

For, nor in nothing, nor in things
Extreme and scattering bright, can love *inhere*. *Donne.*

They do but *inhere* in their subject which supports them; their being is a dependance on a subject. *Digby on Bodies.*

INNERENT. *adj.* [*inherent*, French; *inherens*, Latin.]

1. Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it.

I will not do't,
Left I succende to honour mine own truth;
And, my body's action, teach my mind
A most *inherent* baseness. *Shakspeare.*

2. Naturally conjoined; innate; inborn.

I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office: I speak of that only which is inborn and *inherent* to your person. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a loadstone; and a power to be so drawn is a part of the complex one of iron; which powers pass for *inherent* qualities. *Locke.*

Animal oil is various according to principles *inherent* in it. *Abbot on Aliments.*

They will be sure to decide in favour of themselves, and talk much of their *inherent* right. *Swift.*

The ideas of such modes can no more be sufficient, than the idea of redness was just now found to be *inherent* in the blood, or that of whiteness in the brain. *Bentley.*

The obligations we are under of distinguishing ourselves as much by an *inherent* and habitual, as we are already distinguished by an external and relative holiness. *Bentley.*

TO INHERIT. *v. a.* [*enheriter*, French.]

1. To receive or possess by inheritance.

Treason is not *inherited*, my lord. *Shakspeare.*

Why, all delights are vain; but that most vain,

Which with pain purchas'd doth *inherit* pain. *Shakspeare.*

Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally *inherit* of his father he hath, like lean, sterile land, manured with excellent good store of fertile herries. *Shakspeare.*

Blessed are the meek, for they shall *inherit* the earth. *Matthew.*

The son can receive from his father good things, without empire, that was vested in him for the good of others; and therefore the son cannot claim or *inherit* it by a title, which is founded wholly on his own private good. *Locke.*

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it, and *inherit* it from him. *Locke.*

Unwilling to sell an estate he had some prospect of *inheriting*, he formed delays. *Addison.*

2. To possess; to obtain possession of: in *Shakspeare*. Not used.

He, that had wit, would think that I had none,

To buy so much gold under a tree,
And never after to *inherit* it. *Titus Andronicus.*

INHERITABLE. *adj.* [from *inherit*.] Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.

A kind of *inheritable* estate accrued unto them. *Carew.*

By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not *inheritable* to him by descent. *Hayward.*

Was the power the same, and from the same original in Moses as it was in David? And was it *inheritable* in one and not in the other? *Locke.*

INHERITANCE. *n. f.* [from *inherit*.]

1. Patrimony; hereditary possession.

When the son dies, let the *inheritance* descend unto the daughter. *Shakspeare Henry v.*

Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's house? *Genesis.*

Claim our just *inheritance* of old. *Milton.*

O dear, unhappy babe! must I bequeath thee
Only a sad *inheritance* of woe?
Gods' cruel gods! can't all my pains atone,
Unless they reach my infant's guiltless head. *Smith.*

2. The reception of possession by hereditary right.

Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for themselves, their children have a title to part of it, which comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their parents' use of it; and this we call *inheritance*. *Locke.*

3. In *Shakspeare*, possession.

You will rather show our general laws
How you can frown, than spend a frown upon them,
For the *inheritance* of their loves, and safeguard
Of what that want might ruin. *Coriolanus.*

INHERITOR. *n. f.* [from *inherit*.] An heir; one who receives any thing by succession.

You, like a lecher, out of whorish loins,
Are pleas'd to breed out your *inheritors*. *Shak.*
The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the *inheritor* himself have no more? *Shakspeare.*

Marriage without consent of parents they do not make void, but they must it in the *inheritors*; for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents' inheritance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

INHERITRESS. *n. f.* [from *inheritor*.] An heiress; a woman that inherits.

He hath given artificially some hopes to Mary Anne, *inheritress* to the duchy of Bretagne. *Bacon's Henry viii.*

INHERITRIX. *n. f.* [from *inheritor*.] An heiress. This is now more commonly used, though *inheritress* be a word more analogically English.

No feme

Should be *inheritrix* in Salike land. *Shakspeare.*

TO INHERSER. *v. a.* [*in* and *herse*.] To enclose in a funeral monument.

See, where he lies, *inherst* in the arms
Of the most bloody murder of his harms. *Shakspeare.*

INHERSION. *n. f.* [*inhercio*, Latin.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else.

TO INHIBIT. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Latin; *inhiber*, French.]

1. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check.

Holding of the breath doth help somewhat to cease the hicough; and vinegar put to the nostrils, or gargled, doth it also, for that it is astringent, and *inhibeth* the motion of the spirit. *Bacon.*

The stars and planets bring whirled about with great velocity, would suddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, be shattered in pieces. *Ray.*

Their motions also are excited and *inhibited*, are moderated and managed, by the objects without them. *Bentley.*

2. To prohibit; to forbid.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation, at the dissolution, so much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon.*

Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one. *Aylmer.*

INHIBITION. *n. f.* [*inhibition*, French; *inhibitio*, Latin.]

1. Prohibition; embargo.

He might be judged to have imposed an envious *inhibition* on it, because himself has not stock enough to maintain the trade. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. In law.

Inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from further proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Inhibition* is most commonly a writ issuing out of a higher court christian to a lower and inferior, upon an appeal; and prohibition out of the king's court to a court christian, or to an inferior temporal court. *Covent.*

TO INHOLD. *v. a.* [*in* and *hold*.] To have inherent; to contain in itself.

It is disputed, whether this light first created be the same which the sun *inheldeth* and containeth forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the sun's creation. *Raëlius.*

INHOSPITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *hospitable*.] Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers.

All places else
Inhospitable appear, and desolate;
Not knowing us, nor known. *Milton.*

Since told from shores to shores, from lands to lands,
Inhospitable rocks, and barren sands. *Dryden.*

INHOSPITABLY. *adv.* [from *inhospitable*.] Unkindly to strangers.

Of guests he makes them slaves
Inhospitality; and kills their infant males. *Milt.*
INHOSPITABLENESS. } *n. f.* [in and hos-
INHOSPITALITY. } *pitality*; *inhos-*
pitalité, French.] Want of hospitality;
 want of courtesy to strangers.
INHUMAN. *adj.* [*inhumain*, French;
inhumanus, Latin.] Barbarous; savage;
 cruel; uncompassionate.

A just war may be prosecuted after a very
 unjust manner; by perfidious breaches of our
 word, by *inhuman* cruelties, and by assassinations.

The more these praises were enlarged, the more
inhuman was the punishment, and the sufferer
 more innocent. *Atterbury.*

Princes and peers attend! while we impart
 To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart. *Pope.*

INHUMANITY. *n. f.* [*inhumanité*, French;
 from *inhuman*.] Cruelty; savageness;
 barbarity.

Love which lover hurts is *inhumanity*. *Sidney.*
 The rudeness of those who must make up
 their want of justice with *inhumanity* and impu-
 dence. *King Charles.*

Each facial feeling fell,
 And joyless *inhumanity* pervades,
 And petrifies the heart. *Thompson's Spring.*

INHUMANLY. *adv.* [from *inhuman*.] Sa-
 vage; cruelly; barbarously.

What are these
 Death's ministers, not men: who thus deal
 death

Inhumanly to men; and multiply
 Ten thousand fold the sin of him who slew
 His brother! *Milton.*

I, who have established the whole system of
 all true politeness and refinement in conversation,
 think myself most *inhumanly* treated by my coun-
 trymen. *Swift.*

TO INHUMATE. } *v. a.* [*inhumer*, Fr.
TO INHUME. } *humo*, Latin.] To
 bury; to inter.

Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of slain,
 Inhum the natives in their native plain. *Pope.*

TO INJECT. *v. a.* [*injectus*, Latin.]

1. To throw in; to dart in.
 Angels *inject* thoughts into our minds, and
 know our cogitations. *Glauville.*

2. To throw up; to cast up.
 Though bold in open field, they yet surround
 The town with walls, and mound *inject* on
 mound. *Pope.*

INJECTION. *n. f.* [*injection*, French; *in-*
jectio, Latin.]

1. The act of casting in.
 This salt powdered wax, by the repeated *in-*
jection of well-kindled charcoal, made to flash
 like melted mire. *Boyle.*

2. Any medicine made to be injected by
 a syringe, or any other instrument, into
 any part of the body. *Quincy.*

3. The act of filling the vessels with wax,
 or any other proper matter, to show
 their shapes and ramifications, often
 done by anatomists. *Quincy.*

INIMICAL. *adj.* [*inimicus*, Latin.] Un-
 friendly; unkind; hurtful; hostile;
 adverse.

INIMITABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inimitable*.]
 Incapacity to be imitated.

Tutors must have an eternal existence in some
 understanding; or rather they are the same with
 that understanding itself, considered as variously
 representative, according to the various modes of
 representation or participation. *Norris.*

INIMITABLE. *adj.* [*inimitabilis*, Latin;
inimitable, French.] Above imitation;
 not to be copied.

The portal throne, *inimitable* on earth.
 By model, or by shading pencil drawn. *Milton.*

What is most excellent is most *inimitable*.
Denham.

And imitate the *inimitable* force. *Dryden.*
 Virgil copied the ancient sculptors, in that
inimitable description of military fury in the
 temple of Janus. *Addison.*

INIMITABLY. *adv.* [from *inimitable*.]
 In a manner not to be imitated; to a
 degree of excellence above imitation.

A man could not have been always blind who
 thus *inimitably* copies nature. *Pope.*

Thus terribly adorn'd the figures shine,
Inimitably wrought with skill divine. *Pope.*

Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Brown.*

TO INJOIN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French;
injungo, Latin.]

1. To command; to enforce by authority.
 See **ENJOIN**.

Laws do not only teach what is good, but
 they *injoin* it; they have in them a certain con-
 straining force. *Hooker.*

This garden tend, our pleasant task
injoin'd. *Milton.*

2. To join. Not used.
 The Ottomites

Steering with due course towards the isle of
 Rhodes,
 Have there *injoin'd* them with a fleet. *Shaksp.*

INIGUITOUS. *adj.* [*inique*, French; from
iniquity.] Unjust; wicked.

INIGUITY. *n. f.* [*iniquitas*, Latin;
iniquité, French.]

1. Injustice; unrighteousness.

There is greater or less probability of an happy
 issue to a tedious war, according to the right-
 eousness or *iniquity* of the cause for which it was
 commenced. *Smalridge.*

2. Wickedness; crime.

Want of the knowledge of God is the cause
 of all *iniquity* amongst men. *Hooker.*

Till God at last,
 Wearied with their *iniquities*, withdraw
 His presence from among them. *Milton.*

INITIAL. *adj.* [*initial*, French; *initialis*,
 from *initium*, Latin.]

1. Placed at the beginning.
 In the editions, which had no more than the
initial letters of names, he was made by keys
 to hurt the inoffensive. *Pope.*

2. Incipient; not complete.
 Moderate labour of the body conduces to the
 preservation of health, and cures many *initial*
 diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health,
 and generates maladies. *Harvey.*

The schools have used a middle term to ex-
 press this affection, and have called it the *initial*
 fear of God. *Rogers.*

TO INITIATE. *v. a.* [*initier*, French;
initio, Latin.] To enter; to instruct
 in the rudiments of an art; to place in
 a new state; to put into a new society.

Providence would only *initiate* mankind into
 the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving
 the rest to employ our industry. *Moor.*

To *initiate* his pupil in any part of learning,
 an ordinary skill in the government is enough.

He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs before
 he was one and twenty. *Spektator.*

No sooner was a convert *initiated*, but, by an
 easy figure, he became a new man. *Addison.*

TO INITIATE. *v. n.* To do the first
 part; to perform the first rite.

The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r,
 Scatters with quiv'ring hand the sacred flour,
 And the stream sprinkles. *Pope's Odyssey.*

INITIATE. *adj.* [*initié*, French; *initiator*,
 Latin.] Unpractised.

My strange and self-abuse

Is the *initiate* fear; that wants hard use:

We're yet but young. *Shakspere's Merchant.*

INITIATION. *n. f.* [*initiation*, Lat. from
initiate.] The reception, admission, or
 entrance of a new comer into any art
 or state.

The ground of initiating or entering men into
 christian life, is more summarily comprised in
 the form of baptism, the ceremony of this *initia-*
tion instituted by Christ. *Hammond.*

Silence is the first thing that is taught us at
 our *initiation* into sacred mysteries. *Brown.*

INJUCUNDITY. *n. f.* [*in and jucundity*.]
 Unpleasantness.

INJUDICABLE. *adj.* [*in and judico*, Lat.]
 Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDICIAL. *adj.* [*in and judicial*.] Not
 according to form of law. *Ditt.*

INJUDICIOUS. *adj.* [*in and judicious*.]
 Void of judgment; wanting judgment.
 Used both of persons and things.

A philosopher would either think me in jest,
 or very *injudicious*, if I took the earth for a body
 regular in itself, if compared with the rest of
 the universe. *Barnet.*

A sharp wit may find something in the wild
 man, whereby to expose him to the contempt of
injudicious people. *Titlowson.*

INJUDICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injudicious*.]
 With ill judgment; not wisely.

Scaliger *injudiciously* condemns this descrip-
 tion. *Brown.*

INJUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *injoin*; *injunc-*
tus, *injunctio*, Latin.]

1. Command; order; precept.

The institution of God's law is described as
 being established by solemn *injunctio*. *Hooker.*

My duty cannot suffer

T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;

Though the *injunction* be to bar my doors,

And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you.

Shakspere.

For, still they knew; and ought t' have still

remember'd

The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit,

Whoever tempted. *Milton.*

The ceremonies of the church are necessary
 as the *injunctious* of lawful authority, the prac-
 tice of the primitive church, and the general
 rules of decency. *South.*

2. In law.

Injunction is an interlocutory decree out of
 the chancery, sometimes to give possession unto
 the plaintiff for want of appearance in the de-
 fendants, sometimes to the king's ordinary
 court, and sometimes to the court-christian, to
 stay proceeding. *Conwell.*

TO INJURE. *v. a.* [*injurier*, French; *in-*
jurio, Latin.]

1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief unde-
 servedly; to wrong.

They *injure* by chance in a crowd, and with-
 out a design; then hate always whom they have
 once *injured*. *Temple.*

Forgiveness to the *injur'd* doth belong;

But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong.

Dryden.

2. To annoy; to affect with any incon-
 venience.

Left heat should *injure* us, his timely care
 Hath unbefought provided. *Milton.*

INJURER. *n. f.* [from *injure*.] He that
 hurts another unjustly; one who wrongs
 another.

All deeds are well turn'd back upon their au-
 thors;

And 'gainst an *injurer*, the revenge is just.

Ben Jonson.

The upright judge will countenance right,
 and discountenance wrong, whoever be the *in-*
juror or the sufferer. *Atterbury.*

INK

INJURIOUS. *adj.* [from *injury*; *injurius*, Latin : *injurius*, French.]

1. Unjust ; invasive of another's rights.

Till the *injurious* Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakspere.*

Injurious strength would rapine still excuse,
By off'ring terms the weaker must refuse. *Dryd.*

2. Guilty of wrong or injury.

Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath strange
power,

After offence returning, to regain
Love once posset. *Milton's Agonist.*

3. Mischievous ; unjustly hurtful.

Our repentance is not real, because we have
not done what we can to undo our fault, or at
least to hinder the *injurious* consequences of it
from proceeding. *Tilghson.*

4. Detractory ; contumelious ; reproach-
ful ; wrongful.

A prison, indeed *injurious*, because a prison,
but else well testifying affection, because in all
respects as commodious as a prison can be. *Sidney.*

It is natural for a man, by directing his
prayers to an image, to suppose the being he
prays to represented by that image : which how
injurious, how contumelious must it be to the
glorious nature of God ! *South.*

If *injurious* appellations were of any advan-
tage to a cause, what appellations would those
defence who endeavour to sow the seeds of se-
dition ? *Swift.*

INJURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injurious*.]

Wrongfully ; hurtfully with injustice,
with contumely.

Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of
his character, when it is *injuriously* attacked. *Pope and Gay.*

INJURIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *injurious*.]

Quality of being injurious.

Some mischances might escape, rather
through sudden necessities of fate, than any
propensity either to *injuriousness* or oppression. *King Charles.*

INJURY. *n. f.* [*injuria*, Latin ; *injure*,
French.]

1. Hurt without justice.

The places were acquired by just title of vic-
tory ; and therefore in keeping of them no in-
jury was offered. *Hayward.*

Riot ascends above their loftiest tow'rs,
And injury and outrage. *Milton.*

3. Mischief ; detriment.

Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwel-
ling upon trifling arguments. *Watts's Logic.*

3. Annoyance.

Great *injuries* mice and rats do in the fields. *Mortimer.*

4. Contumelious language ; reproachful
appellation. A French mode of speech,
not now in use.

Casting off the respects fit to be continued
between great kings, he fell to bitter invectives
against the French king ; and spake all the *inju-
ries* he could devise of Charles. *Bacon.*

INJUSTICE. *n. f.* [*injustice*, Fr. *injustitia*,
Lat.] Iniquity ; wrong.

Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand in-
justices without being discovered, or at least
without being punished. *Swift.*

INK. *n. f.* [*encre*, Fr. *inchiostro*, Italian.]

1. The black liquor with which men
write.

Mourn boldly, my *ink* ; for while she looks
upon you, your blackness will shine. *Sidney.*

O ! she's fallen
Into a pit of *ink*, that the wide sea
Hath drops too few to wash her clean again. *Shakspere.*

Like madmen they burl'd stones and ink. *Ben Jonson.*

Intending to have try'd
The silver favour which you gave,

INL

In let the shining point I dy'd,
And drench'd it in the fable wave. *Waller.*

Vitrol is the active or chief ingredient in
ink, and no other salt will strike the colour with
galls. *Brown.*

I have found pens blacked almost all over
when I had a while carried them about me in a
silver *ink* case. *Boyle.*

The secretary poured the *ink* box all over the
writings, and so defaced them. *Howel.*

He that would live clear of envy must lay his
finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of
the *ink* pot. *L'Estrange.*

I could hardly refrain them from throwing
the *ink* bottle at one another's heads. *Arbut.*

2. *Ink* is used for any liquor with which
they write : as, red *ink* ; green *ink*.

To *INK.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
black or daub with *ink* : as, his face is all
over inked.

INKHORN. *n. f.* [*ink* and *horn*.] A
portable case for the instruments of
writing, commonly made of horn.

Bid him bring his pen and *inkhorn* to the
jail ; we are now to examine those men. *Shaksp.*

Ere that we will suffer such a prince
To be disgrac'd by an *inkhorn* mate,
We, and our wives and children, all will fight. *Shakspere.*

What is more frequent than to say, a silver
inkhorn ? *Grew.*

INKLE. *n. f.* A kind of narrow fillet ;
a tape.

Inkles, caddises, cambricks, lawns : why he
sings them over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shakspere.*

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee :
He will not when the bempen string I drew,
Now mine I quickly dust of inkle blue. *Gay.*

INKLING. *n. f.* [This word is derived
by *Skinner* from *inklincken*, to found
within. This sense is still retained in
Scotland : as, I heard not an *inkling*.]
Hint ; whisper ; intimation.

Our business is not unknown to the senate :
they have had *inkling* what we intend to do,
which now we'll shew them in deeds. *Shaksp.*

We in Europe, notwithstanding all the remote
discoveries and navigations of this last age, never
heard of any of the least *inkling* or glimpse of
this island. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They had some *inkling* of secret messages be-
tween the marquis of Newcastle and young Ho-
tham. *Clarendon.*

Aboard a Corinthian vessel he got an *inkling*
among the ship's crew of a conspiracy. *L'Estr.*

INKMAKER. *n. f.* [*ink* and *maker*.] He
who makes ink.

INKY. *adj.* [from *ink*.]

1. Consisting of ink.

England bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege
Of wat'ry Neptune, is bound in with shame,
With *inky* blots and rotten parchment bonds. *Shakspere.*

2. Resembling ink.

The liquor presently began to grow pretty
clear and transparent, losing its *inky* blackness. *Boyle & Calvert.*

3. Black as ink.

'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak, good mother,
Nor customary suits of solemn black,
That can denote me truly. *Shakspere.*

INLAND. *adj.* [*in* and *land*.] Interior ;
lying remote from the sea.

In this wide *inland* sea, that light by name,
The idle lake, my wand'ring ship I row. *Spenser.*

Goody Laws, like little *inland* seas, will carry
even ships upon their waters. *Spenser.*

An old religious uncle of mine was, in his
youth, an *inland* man. *Shakspere.*

A substitute shines brightly at a king,
Until a king be by ; and then his state

INL

Empties itself, as doth an *inland* brook
Into the main of waters. *Shakspere.*

This person did publish a pamphlet printed
in England for a general excise, or *inland* duty. *Swift.*

INLAND. *n. f.* Interior or midland
parts.

Out of these small beginnings, gotten near to
the mountains, did they spread themselves into
the *inland*. *Spenser.*

They of those marches shall defend
Our *inland* from the pattering borderers. *Shak.*

The rest were all
Far to th' *inland* retir'd, about the walls
Of Pandemonium. *Milton.*

INLANDER. *n. f.* [from *inland*.] Dwel-
ler remote from the sea.

The same name is given unto the *inlanders*,
or midland inhabitants of this island. *Brown.*

To INLA'PDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *lapido*,
Latin.] To make stoney ; to turn to
stone.

Some natural spring waters will *inlapidate*
wood ; so that you shall see one piece of wood,
whereof the part above the water shall continue
wood, and the part under the water shall be turn-
ed into a kind of gravelly stone. *Bacon.*

To INLA'Y. *v. a.* [*in* and *lay*.]

1. To diversify with different bodies in-
serted into the ground or substratum.

They are worthy
To *inlay* heav'n with stars. *Shakspere.*

Look, how the floor of heav'n
Is thick *inlaid* with patens of bright gold. *Shak.*

A sapphire throne, *inlaid* with pure
Amber, and colours of the show'ry arch. *Milton.*

The timber bears a great price with the ca-
binet-makers, when large, for *inlaying*. *Moss.*

Here clouded canes 'midst heaps of toys are
found,

And *inlaid* tweezer-cases strow the ground. *Gay.*

2. To make variety by being inserted into
bodies ; to variegate.

Sea girt Isles,
That like to rich and various gems *inlay*
The unadorn'd bottom of the deep. *Milton.*

INLA'Y. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Matter
inlaid ; matter cut to be *inlaid*.

Under foot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich *inlay*,
Broder'd the ground. *Milton.*

To INLA'W. *v. a.* [*in* and *law*.] To
clear of outlawry or attainder.

It should be a great incongruity to have them
to make laws, who themselves were not *inlawed*. *Bacon.*

INLET. *n. f.* [*in* and *let*.] Passage ;
place of ingress ; entrance.

Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light,
I couple together ; I find their dimensions
brought under one. *Wotton.*

She through the porch and *inlet* of each sense
Dropt in ambrosial oils till the reviv'd. *Milton.*

I desire any one to assign any simple idea,
which is not received from one of these *inlets*. *Locke.*

A fine bargain indeed, to part with all our
commodious ports, which the greater the *inlets* is
are so much the better, for the imaginary plea-
sure of a freight there. *Bentley.*

Inlets amongst broken lands and islands. *Ellis.*

INLY. *adj.* [from *in*.] Interior ; in-
ternal ; secret.

Did'st thou but know the *inly* touch of love,
Thou would'st as soon go kindle fire with snow,
As seek to quench the fire of love with words. *Shakspere.*

INLY. *adv.* Internally ; within ; secret-
ly ; in the heart.

Her heart with joy unvented *inly* swell'd,
As feeling wound'rous comfort in her weaker ead. *Spenser.*

I've only wept,
O should have spoke the truth. *Shakespeare.*
Whereat he only laugh'd, and as they talk'd,
Singe him thro' the middle with a stone,
That bear out life. *Milton.*
These growing thoughts, my mother from prison
By words at times oft forth, only rejoic'd. *Milton.*
The soldiers shout around with gaudious rage;
He prais'd their ardor: only pleas'd to see
His folk. *Dryden's King's Tale.*

INNATE. *n. f.* [*in* and *mate*.] *Inmates* are those that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man, though in several rooms of his mansion-house, passing in and out by one door. *Cowell.*

So spake the enemy of mankind, inclin'd
In serpent, *estate* bad! and toward Eve
Address'd his way. *Milton.*

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown,
Succeeded to a frequent king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth, as *innate* guests
Too numerous. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Hume is the sacred refuge of our life,
Seem'd from all approaches but a wife:
It thence we fly, the cause admits no doubt,
None but an *innate* foe could force us out. *Dryden.*

INMOST. *adj.* [*from in*.] Deepest within; remotest from the surface.

Tis you must dig with mattock and with
spade,

And pierce the *innest* centre of the earth. *Shakspeare.*
Rising sighs and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Watch on my *innest* vitals prey,
And melt my very soul away. *Addison.*

Comparing the quantity of light reflected
from the several rings, I found that it was most
copious from the first or *innest*, and in the exterior
rings became less and less. *Newton.*

He sends a dreadful groan: the rocks around
Through all their *innest* hollow caves resound. *Pope.*

I got into the *innest* court. *Gulliver.*

INN. *n. f.* [*inn*, Saxon, a chamber.]

1. A house of entertainment for travellers.

How all this is but a fair *inn*,
Of fairer guests which dwell within. *Sidney.*
Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal doom
To good and bad, the common *inn* of rest;
But, after death, the trial is to come,
When best shall be to them that lived best. *Fairy Queen.*

Now day is spent,
Therefore with me ye may take up your *inn*. *Fairy Queen.*

The west, that glimmers with some streaks of
day,

Now suits the lated traveller's space
To gain the timely *inn*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an *inn*, and death the journey's end. *Dryden.*

One may learn more here in one day, than in
a year's rambling from one *inn* to another. *Lodge.*

2. A house where students were boarded and taught: whence we still call the colleges of common law *inns* of court.

Go some and pull down the Savoy; others to
the *inn* of courts: down with them all. *Shakspeare.*

3. It was anciently used for the town houses in which great men resided when they attended the court.

To *INN*. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To take up temporary lodging.

In thyself dwell;

INN any where: continuance maketh hell. *Dante.*

To *INN*. *v. a.* To house; to put under cover.

He that care my land, spares my team, and
gives me leave to run the crop. *Shakspeare.*

Howsoever the laws made in that *innocuous*
did bear good fruit, yet the faculty here a fruit
that proved harsh and bitter: all was *innocent* at
last into the king's harm. *Bacon's Essays, vii.*

Now clove or eye-grains, and make it fit to *inn*. *Mortimer.*

INNATE. } *adj.* [*inné*, French; *innatus*, Latin.]

1. Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not superadded; not adventitious. *Innate* is not proper.

The Division hath been cried up for an *innate*
integrity, and accounted the uprightest dealer on
earth. *Howell.*

With eloquence *innate* his tongue was arm'd;
Though harsh the piece, yet the people charm'd. *Shakspeare.*

2. *Innate* is used in the following passage for inherent. *Innate* in persons, inherent in things.

Mutual gravitation, or spontaneous attraction,
cannot possibly be *innate* and essential to matter. *Bentley.*

INNATENESS. *n. f.* [*from innate*.] The quality of being innate.

INNATIGABLE. *adj.* [*innavigabilis*, Lat.] Not to be passed by sailing.

If you so hard a trial will undertake,
As twice to pass th' *innavigable* lake. *Dryden.*

INNER. *adj.* [*from in*.] Interior; not outward.

But th' elfin knight with wonder all the way
Did feed his eyes, and blid his *inner* thought. *Spenser.*

This attends the soul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part;
That other o'er the body only reigns. *Milton.*

Many families are established in the West
Indies, and some discovered in the *inner* parts of
America. *Addison's Spectator.*

The kidney is a conglomerated gland, which
is to be understood only of the outer part; for
the *inner* part, whereof the papillae are composed,
is muscular. *Grew.*

Thus, seiz'd with sacred fear, the monarch
pray'd;

Then to his *inner* court the guests convey'd. *Pope.*

INNERMOST. *adj.* [*from inner*.] It seems less proper than *innest*. Remotest from the outward part.

The reflected beam of light would be so broad
at the distance of six feet from the spectrum,
where the rings appeared, as to obscure one or
two of the *innermost* rings. *Newton.*

INNERHOLDER. *n. f.* [*inn* and *holder*.] A man who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

INNINGS. *n. f.* Lauds recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.*

INNERKEEPER. *n. f.* [*inn* and *keeper*.] One who keeps lodgings and provisions for the entertainment of travellers.

Clergymen must not keep a tavern, nor a judge
be an *innerkeeper*. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*
A factious *innerkeeper* was hanged, drawn, and
quartered. *Addison's Freeholder.*

We were not so inquisitive about the *inn* as the
innerkeeper; and provided our landlord's principles
were sound, did not take any notice of the state
of his provisions. *Addison.*

INNOCENCE. } *n. f.* [*innocence*, French; *innocentia*, Latin.]

1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.

Simplicity and spotless *innocence*. *Milton.*
What comfort does overflow the devout soul,
from a consciousness of its own *innocence* and integrity! *Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from guilt imputed.

It will help me nothing

To plead mine *innocence*; for that dye is on me
Which makes my whit'nd part black. *Shakspeare.*
If truth and uprightness *innocently* fail me,
I'll to the king my master. *Shakspeare.*

3. Harmlessness; innocuousness.

The air was calm and serene; none of those
tumultuary motions and conflicts of vapours,
which the mountains and the winds cause in
ours: 'twas fair'd to a golden age, and to the
first *innocency* of nature. *Russet's Thing.*

4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.

I urge this childhood proof,
Because what follows is pure *innocence*. *Shakspeare.*
We laugh at the malice of apes, as well as at
the *innocence* of children. *Temple.*

INNOCENT. *adj.* [*innocens*, French; *innocens*, Latin.]

1. Pure from mischief.

Something
You may deserve of him through me and wisdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, *innocent* lamb,
T' appease an angry god. *Shakspeare.*
Wreck on *innocent* frail man his loss. *Milton.*

2. Free from any particular guilt.

Good madam, keep yourself within yourself;
The man is *innocent*. *Shakspeare.*
The peasant, *innocent* of all these ills,
With crooked ploughs the fertile fallow tills,
And the round year with daily labour fills. *Dryden.*

3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects.

The spear
Sung *innocent*, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

INNOCENT. *n. f.*

1. One free from guilt or harm.

So pure an *innocent* as that same lamb. *Fairy Queen.*

Thou hast kill'd the sweetest *innocent*,
That e'er did hit my eye. *Shakspeare's Othello.*
If murthering *innocents* be executing,
Why, then thou art an executioner. *Shakspeare.*

2. A natural; an idiot.

Innocents are excluded by natural defects. *Hobbes.*

INNOCENTLY. *adv.* [*from innocent*.]

1. Without guilt.

The humble and contented man pleases him-
self *innocently* and easily, while the ambitious
man attempts to please others artfully and diffi-
culty. *Search.*

2. With simplicity; with silliness or imprudence.

3. Without hurt.

Balls at his feet lay *innocently* dead. *Cowley.*

INNOCUOUS. *adj.* [*innocuus*, Latin.]

Harmless in effects.

The most dangerous poisons, skillfully man-
aged, may be made not only *innocuous*, but of all
other medicines the most effectual. *Grew.*

INNOCUOUSLY. *adv.* [*from innocuous*.]

Without mischievous effects.

Whether quails, from any peculiarity of con-
stitution, do *innocuously* feed upon hellicore, or
rather sometimes but medically use the same. *Brewer's Vulgar Errors.*

INNOCUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from innocuous*.]

Harmlessness.

The blow which shakes a wall, or beats it
down, and kills men, hath a greater effect on the
mind than that which penetrates into a mud wall,
and doth little harm; for that *innocuousness* of the
effect makes, that, although in itself it be as
great as the other, yet 'tis little observed. *Digby.*

To **INNOVATE.** *v. a.* [*innovare*, Fr. *innovo*, Latin.]

1. To bring in something not known before.

Men pursue some few principles which they
have chanced upon, and care not to *innovate*,
which draws unknown inconveniences. *Bacon.*

INN

Former things
Are set aside like abdicated kings;
And every moment alters what is done,
And innovates some act 'till then unknown.

Dryden.
Every man cannot distinguish betwixt pedantry and poetry; every man therefore is not fit to innovate.

Dryden.
2. To change by introducing novelties.

From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to innovate God's worship.

South.
INNOVATION. *n. f.* [innovation, French, from *innovare*.] Change by the introduction of novelty.

The love of things ancient doth argue stayedness; but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto innovations.

Hooker.
It were good that men in innovations would follow the example of time itself, which indeed innovateth greatly, but quietly and by degrees.

Bacon's Essays.
Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form continue, but large intervals of time must pass between every such innovation, enough to make it of a piece with the constitution.

Swift.
INNOVATOR. *n. f.* [innovateur, French; from *innovare*.]

1. An introducer of novelties.

I attach thee as a traitorous innovator,
A foe to th' publick weal.
He that will not apply new remedies, must expect new evils; for time is the greatest innovator; and if time of course alter things to the worse, and wisdom and council shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end?

Bacon's Essays.
2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.

He counsels them to detest and persecute all innovators of divine worship.

South.
INNOXIOUS. *adj.* [innoxius, Latin.]

1. Free from mischievous effects.

Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads and horses' manes.
We may safely use purgatives, they being benign, and of innocuous qualities.
Sent by the better genius of the night,
Innoxious gleaming on the horse's mane
The meteor sits.

Thomson's Autumn.
2. Pure from crimes.

Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walk'd innoxious through his age.

Pope.
INNOXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *innoxious*.]

1. Harmlessly; without harm done.

2. Without harm suffered.

Animals, that can innoxiously digest these poisons, become antidotal to the poison digested.

Boswell's Vulgar Errors.
INNOXIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *innoxious*.]

Harmlessness.

INNUE'NDU. *n. f.* [innuendo, from *innuo*, Latin.] An oblique hint.

As if the commandments, that require obedience and forbid murder, were to be insisted for a libellous innuendo upon all the great men that come to be concerned.

L'Estrange.
Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an innuendo.
Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,
Your hints that Stella is no chicken;
Your innuendoes, when you tell us,
That Stella loves to talk with fellows.

Swift.
INNUMERABLE. *adj.* [innumerable, Fr. *innumerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude.

You have sent innumerable substance
To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways
You have for dignities.

Shakespeare.
Vol. I.

INO

Cover me, ye pines,
Ye cedars! with innumerable boughs
Hide me where I may never see them more.

Milton.
In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be longer than the other by innumerable parts.

Locke.
INNUMERABLY. *adv.* [from *innumerable*.]

Without number.

INNUMEROUS. *adj.* [innumerus, Latin.]

Too many to be counted.

'Twould be some solace yet, some little cheering,
In this close dungeon of innumerable boughs.

Milton.
I take the wood,
And in thick shelter of innum'rous boughs,
Enjoy the comfort gentle sleep allows.

Pope.
TO INOCULATE. *v. n.* [inoculo, in and oculus, Lat.] To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock; to practise inoculation. See **INOCULATION**.

Not are the ways alike in all
How to ingraft, how to inoculate.
Now is the season for the budding of the orange-tree; inoculate therefore at the commencement of this month.

May's Virgil.
But various are the ways to change the state,
To plant, to bud, to graft, to inoculate.
Dryden.
TO INOCULATE. *v. a.* To yield a bud to another stock.

Virtue cannot so inoculate our old stock, but we shall relish of it.
Thy stock is too much out of date,
For tender plants 't inoculate.
Where lilies, in a lovely brown,
Inoculate carnation.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.
Cleaveland.
INOCULATION. *n. f.* [inoculatio, Latin; from *inoculare*.]

1. The act of inserting the eye of a bud into another stock.

Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone fruit, and upon oranges and jasmynes. Chuse a smooth part of the stock; then with your knife make an horizontal cut cross the rind of the stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be careful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock: then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the footstalk remaining, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not; for all these buds which lose their eyes in stripping are good for nothing: then raising the bark of the stock, thrust the bud therein, placing it smooth between the rind and the wood of the stock; and so having exactly fitted the bud to the stock, tie them closely round, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud.

Milton.
In the stem of Elia's they all met, and came to be ingrafted all upon one stock, most of them by inoculation.

Howell.
2. The practice of transplanting the smallpox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than what frequently comes by infection.

Quincy.
It is evident, by inoculation, that the smallest quantity of the matter, mixed with the blood, produces the disease.

Arbuthnot.
INOCULATOR. *n. f.* [from *inoculare*.]

1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.

2. One who propagates the smallpox by inoculation.

INO

Had John a Gaddelden been now living, he would have been at the head of the inoculators.

Friend's History of Physick.
INO'DORATE. *adj.* [in and odoratus, Lat.] Having no scent.

Whites are more inodorate than flowers of the same kind coloured.

Bacon's Natural History.
INO'DOROUS. *adj.* [inodorus, Latin.]

Wanting scent; not affecting the nose.
The white of an egg is a viscous, unactive, insipid, inodorous liquor.

Arbuthnot.
INOFFENSIVE. *adj.* [in and offensive.]

1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.

A stranger, inoffensive, unprovoking. Flatus.
However inoffensive we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we shall be disowned by God as traitors.

Regen.
2. Giving no uneasiness; causing no terror.

Should infants have taken offence at any thing, mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances with it, must be used, 'till it be grown inoffensive to them.

Locke.
3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.

For drink the grape
She crushes, inoffensive most.
With white'er gall thou set'st thyself to woe,
Thy inoffensive sautes never bite.
Hark, how the cannon, inoffensive now,
Gives signs of gratulation.

Milton.
Dryden.
Phillips.
4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. A Latin mode of speech.

From hence a passage broad,
Smooth, easy, inoffensive, down to hell.

Milton.
INOFFENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *inoffensive*.] Without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *inoffensive*.] Harmlessness; freedom from appearance of harm.

INOFFICIOUS. *adj.* [in and officious.] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INO'PINATE. *adj.* [inopinatus, Lat. *inopiné*, Fr.] Not expected.

INO'PPORTUNE. *adj.* [inopportunus, Lat.] Unseasonable; inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY. *n. f.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularity; disorder. It is safer to use inordination.

They become very sinful by the excess, which were not so in their nature: that inordinacy fits them in opposition to God's designation.

Government of the Tongue.
INO'RDINATE. *adj.* [in and ordinatus, Latin.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right.

These people were wisely brought to allegiance; but being straight left unto their own inordinate life, they forgot what before they were taught.

Spenser on Ireland.
Thence raise
A little discompe'd, discontented thoughts;
Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires,
Blown up with high conceits engend'ring pride.

Milton.
From inordinate love and vain fear comes all unquietness of spirit.
Taylor's Guide to Devotion.
INO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *inordinate*.]

Irregularly; not rightly.

As soon as man desires any thing inordinately, he is presently conquered in himself.

Taylor.
INO'RDINATENESS. *n. f.* [from *inordinate*.] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INO'RDINATION. *n. f.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularity; deviation from right.

Schoolmen and casuists, having too much philosophy to clear a lie from that intrinsic inordinance and deviation from right reason, inherent to the nature of it, held that a lie was absolutely and universally sinful. *South.*

INORGANICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *organical*.] Void of organs or instrumental parts.

We come to the lowest and the most *inorganic* parts of matter. *Locke.*

TO INOSCULATE. *v. n.* [*in* and *osculum*, Latin.] To unite by apposition or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched by *inosculating* with nerves. *Derham.*

INOSCULATION. *n. f.* [*from inosculate*.] Union by conjunction of the extremities.

The almost infinite ramifications and *inosculations* of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by glasses. *Key.*

INQUEST. *n. f.* [*enqueste*, French; *inquisitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial inquiry or examination.

What confusion of face shall we be under, when that grand *inquest* begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing good, and a particular of our use or misuse of them, is given us? *Atterb.*

2. In law.

The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal; for in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as each party thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, impanelled by the sheriff; and as they bring in their verdict to judgment passes: for the judge saith, The jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge. *Cowell.*

3. Inquiry; search; study.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science. *South.*

INQUIETUDE. *n. f.* [*inquietude*, Fr. *inquietudo*, *inquietus*, Lat.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and observance abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him at home from any farther *inquietude*. *Wotton.*

Iron, that has stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of *inquietude* and discontentment 'till it attain the former position. *Wotton.*

The youthful hero, with returning light, Rose anxious from th' *inquietude* of night. *Pope.*

TO INQUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Lat.] To pollute; to corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the ibis feeding upon serpents, that venomous food so *inquinated* their oval conceptions, that they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes. *Brown.*

INQUINATION. *n. f.* [*inquinatio*, Latin; *from inanimate*.] Corruption; pollution.

Their causes and axioms are so full of imagination, and so infected with the old received theories, as they are rouse *inquinations* of experience, and conceal it not. *Eaton.*

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called by some of the ancients *inquination*, or *inconcision*, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

INQUIRABLE. *adj.* [*from inquire*.] That of which inquiry or inquest may be made.

TO INQUIRE. *v. n.* [*enquirer*, French; *inquirere*, Latin.]

1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion: with of before the person asked.

You have oft *inquir'd*

After the shepherd that complain'd of love. *Shak.*
We will call the damsel, and *inquire* at her mouth. *Genesi.*

Herod *inquir'd* of them diligently. *Matthew.*
They began to *inquire* among themselves, which of them it was that should do this thing? *Locke.*

He sent Hadoram to king David, to *inquire* of his welfare. *Chron.*

It is a subject of a very noble inquiry, to *inquire* of the more subtle perceptions; for it is another key to open nature, as well as the house. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. It is used with *into* when something is already imperfectly known.

It may deserve our best skill to *inquire into* those rules, by which we may guide our judgment. *South.*

The step-dance poison for the son prepares; The son *inquires into* his father's years. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes with of.

Under their grateful shade *Eneas* sat;
His left young *Pallas* kept, fix'd to his side,
And oft of winds *inquir'd*, and of the tide. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

4. With *after* when something is lost or missing; in which case *for* is likewise used.

Inquire for one Saul of Tarsus. *Acts.*
They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under a guide that will mislead them, than he that is likelier to be prevailed on to *inquire after* the right way. *Locke.*

5. With *about*, when fuller intelligence is desired.

To those who *inquired about* me, my lover would answer, that I was an old dependent upon his family. *Swift.*

6. To make examination.

Awful Rhadamanthus rules the state;
He hears and judges each committed crime,
Inquires into the manner, place, and time. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

TO INQUIRE. *v. a.*

1. To ask about; to seek out: as, he *inquired* the way.

2. To call; to name. Obsolete.

Canute had his portion from the rest,
The which he call'd Canutium, for his hire,
Now Canutium, which Kent we commonly *inquire*. *Spenser.*

INQUIRER. *n. f.* [*from inquire*.]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive.

What satisfaction may be obtained from those violent disputers, and eager *inquirers* into what day of the month the world began? *Brown.*
What a good, duth open to th' *inquirers* stand,
And itself offers to an' accepting hand. *Denham.*
Superficial *inquirers* may satisfy themselves that the parts of matter are united by ligaments. *Glanville's Script.*

This is a question only of *inquirers*, not disputers, who neither affirm nor deny, but examine. *Locke.*

Late *inquirers* by their glasses find,
That every intellect of each different kind,
In its own egg, cheer'd by the solar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life displays. *Blair.*

2. One who interrogates; one who questions.

INQUIRY. *n. f.* [*from inquire*.]

1. Interrogation; search by question.

The men which were sent from Cornelius had made *inquiry* for Simon's house, and stood before the gate. *Acts.*

2. Examination; search.

This exactness is absolutely necessary in *inquiries* after philosophical knowledge, and in controversies about truth. *Locke.*

As to the *inquiry* about liberty, I think the question is not proper, whether the will be free, but whether a man be free? *Locke.*

I have been engaged in physical *inquiries*. *Locke.*

It is a real *inquiry*, concerning the nature of a

bird, or a bat, to make their yet imperfect ideas of it more complete. *Locke.*

Judgment or opinion, in a remoter sense, may be called invention: as when a judge or a physician makes an exact *inquiry* into any cause. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

INQUISITION. *n. f.* [*inquisition*, Fr. *inquisitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial inquiry.

When he maketh *inquisition* for blood, he remembereth them; he forgetteth not the cry of the humble. *Psalms.*

When *inquisition* was made of the matter, it was found out. *Ephes.*

With much severity, and strict *inquisition*, were punished the adherents and aids of the late rebels. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

Though it may be impossible to recollect every failing, yet you are so far to exercise an *inquisition* upon yourself, as, by observing lesser particulars, you may the better discover what the corruption of your nature sways you to. *Taylor.*

By your good leave,
These men will be your judges: we must stand
The *inquisition* of their railery
On our condition. *Southem.*

2. Examination; discussion.

We were willing to make a pattern or precedent of an exact *inquisition*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge. *Cowell.*

4. The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy.

One kiss of her's, and but eighteen words,
Put quite down the Spanish *inquisition*. *Cowley.*

INQUISITIVE. *adj.* [*inquisitivus*, Lat.] Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing: with *about*, *after*, *into*, or of, and sometimes so.

My boy at eighteen years became *inquisitive* after his brother. *Shaksp. Comedy of Errors.*

This idleness, together with fear of imminent mischiefs, have been the cause that the Irish were ever the most *inquisitive* people after news of any nation in the world. *Davies.*

He is not *inquisitive* into the reasonableness of indifferent and innocent commands. *Taylor.*

It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead, and to give all the *inquisitive* and malicious world a survey of those thoughts, which is the prerogative of God only to know. *South.*

His odd shaking fire,
Inquisitive of lights, still longs in vain
To find him in the number of the slain. *Dryden.*

Then what the Gallick arms will do,
Art anxiously *inquisitive* to know. *Dryden.*

A Dutch ambassador, entertaining the king of Siam with the particularities of Holland, which he was *inquisitive* after, told him that the water would, in cold weather, be so hard that men walked upon it. *Locke.*

The whole neighbourhood grew *inquisitive* after my name and character. *Adelphi's Spect.*

A wise man is not *inquisitive* about things impertinent. *Brown.*

They cannot bear with the impertinent questions of a young *inquisitive* and sprightly genius. *Watts on the Mind.*

INQUISITIVELY. *adv.* [*from inquisitive*.] With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from inquisitive*.] Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden.

Though he thought *inquisitiveness* an uncomely quality, he could not but ask who she was. *Stidney.*

Heights that scorn our prospect, and depths in which reason will never touch the bottom, yet surely the pleasure arising from science is great and noble; for as much as they afford perpetual matter to the *inquisitiveness* of human reason, and so are large enough for it to take its full scope and range in. *South's Sermons.*

Providence, delivering great conclusions to us, designed to excite our curiosity and *inquisitiveness* after the methods by which things were brought to pass. *Burnet.*

Curiosity in children nature has provided, to remove that ignorance they were born with; which, without this busy *inquisitiveness*, will make them dull. *Locke.*

INQUISITOR. *n. f.* [*inquisitor*, Latin; *inquisiteur*, French.]

1. One who examines judicially.

In these particulars I have played myself the *inquisitor*, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinal. *Bacon.*

Mmon, the strict *inquisitor*, appears, And lives and crimes with his insatiable heart. *Dryd.*

2. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.

TO INRAIL. *v. a.* [*in and rail*.] To enclose with rails.

In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again, by that general authority wherunto each particular is subject. *Hooker.*

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread, An *inrailed* column rears its lofty head;

Here to sev'n illets sev'n dials count the day, And from each other catch the circling ray. *Gay.*

INROAD. *n. f.* [*in and road*.] Incurion; sudden and delultory invasion.

Many hot *inroads* They make in Italy. *Shakespeare.*

From Scotland we have had in former times some alarms and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom. *Bacon.*

By proof we feel Our pow'r sufficient to disturb his heav'n And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm,

Though inaccessible his fatal throne. *Milton.*

The loss of Shrewsbury exposed all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy. *Clarend.*

The country open lay without defence; For poets frequent *inroads* there had made. *Dryd.*

INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*insanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable.

INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*insanus*, Latin.]

1. Mad.

2. Making mad.

Were such things here as we do speak about? Or have we eaten of the *insane* root, That takes the reason prisoner? *Shakespeare.*

INSATIABLE. *adj.* [*insatiabilis*, Latin; *insatiable*, French.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSATIABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insatiable*.] Greediness not to be appeased.

Some men's hydropick *insatiableness* had learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

INSATIABLY. *adv.* [from *insatiable*.] With greediness not to be appeased.

They were extremely ambitious, and *insatiably* covetous; and therefore no impression, from argument or miracles, could reach them. *South.*

INSATIATE. *adj.* [*insatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied.

My mother went with child Of that *insatiate* Edward. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

Insatiate to pursue Vain war with heav'n. *Milton.*

Too oft has pride, And hellish discord, and *insatiate* thirst Of others' rights, our quiet discompos'd. *Philips.*

INSATISFACTION. *n. f.* [*in and satisfaction*.] Want; unsatisfied state. Not in use.

It is a profound contemplation in nature, to consider the emptiness or *insatisfaction* of several bodies, and of their appetite to take in others. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INSATURABLE. *adj.* [*insaturabilis*, Lat.]

Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

TO INSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Latin; *inscrire*, French.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to something written on a monument, or on the outside of something. It is therefore more frequently used with *on* than *in*.

In all you writ to Rome, or else To foreign princes, ego *inscripsi*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Connatural principles are in themselves highly reasonable, and deducible by a strong process of ratiocination to be most true; and consequently the high exercise of ratiocination might evince their truth, though there were no such originally *inscribed* in the mind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Ye weeping loves! the dream with nuptials hide, And with your golden darts, now useless grown, *Inscribe* a verse on this relenting stone. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing; as, I *inscribed* the stone with my name.

3. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication.

One ode, which pleased me in the reading, I have attempted to translate in Pindarick verse: 'tis that which is *inscribed* to the present earl of Rochester. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another. In the circle *inscribe* a square.

INSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*inscription*, Fr. *inscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Something written or engraved. This avarice of praise in time to come, Those long *inscriptions* crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.*

2. Title. Joubertus by the same title led our expectation, whereby we reaped no advantage, it answering scarce at all the promise of the *inscription*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. In law. An obligation made in writing, whereby the accuser binds himself to undergo the same punishment, if he shall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accused, in his accusatory libel, as the defendant himself ought to suffer, if the same be proved. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Confinement of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE. *adj.* [*inscrutabilis*, Lat. *inscrutable*, Fr.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

A jest unseen, *inscrutable*, invisible, As a weather-cock on a steeple. *Shakespeare.*

This king had a large heart, *inscrutable* for good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy. *Bacon.*

O how *inscrutable* his equity Twins with his power. *Sandys.*

Hereunto they have recourse as unto the oracle of life, the great determinator of virginity, conception, fertility, and the *inscrutable* infirmities of the whole body. *Brown.*

We should contemplate reverently the works of nature and grace, the *inscrutable* ways of providence, and all the wonderful methods of God's dealing with men. *Atterbury.*

TO INSCULP. *v. a.* [*insculpo*, Latin.] To engrave; to cut.

A coin that bears the figure of an angel Stamped in gold, but that *insculps* upon. *Shaksp.*

INSCULPTURE. *n. f.* [from *in and sculpsure*.] Any thing engraved.

Timon is dead, Entomb'd upon the very horns of the sea; And on the grave-stone this *insculpture*, which With wax I brought away. *Shakespeare.*

It was usual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich *insculptures* were

added, the custom of wearing them was translated unto the left. *Brown.*

TO INSEAM. *v. a.* [*in and seam*.] To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

Deep o'er his knee *inseam'd* remain'd the scar. *Pope.*

INSECT. *n. f.* [*insecta*, Latin.]

1. *Insects* may be considered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called *insects* from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies. *Locke.*

Beast, bird, *insect*, or worm, durst enter none. *Milton.*

2. Any thing small or contemptible.

In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd The kings, and awful fathers of mankind; And some with whom compar'd, your *insect* tribes Are but the beings of a summer's day. *Thomson.*

INSECTATOR. *n. f.* [from *insector*, Latin.] One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit.

INSECTILE. *adj.* [from *insect*.] Having the nature of insects.

Insectile animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bacon.*

INSECTOLOGER. *n. f.* [*insect and loger*.] One who studies or describes insects. A word, I believe, unauthorized.

The insect itself is, according to modern *insectologists*, of the ichneumon-fly kind. *Derham.*

INSECURE. *adj.* [*in and secure*.] 1. Not secure; not confident of safety.

He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life, and is continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself. *Tilghson.*

2. Not safe.

INSECURITY. *n. f.* [*in and security*.] 1. Uncertainty; want of confidence.

It may be easily perceived with what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown.*

2. Want of safety; danger; hazard.

The unreasonableness and presumption, the danger and desperate *insecurity* of those that have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attention and contrition, sorrow, and resolution of amendment. *Hammond.*

INSEMINATION. *n. f.* [*insemination*, Fr. *insemino*, Lat.] The act of scattering seed on ground.

INSECUTION. *n. f.* [*insecution*, Fr. *insecutio*, Lat.] Pursuit. Not in use.

Not the king's own horse got more before the wheel Of his rich chariot, that might fill the *insecution* feel, With the extreme hairs of his tail. *Chapman.*

INSENSATE. *adj.* [*insensé*, French; *insensato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility.

Ye be reprobrates; abhorrate *insensate* creatures. *Hammond.*

So fond are mortal men, As their own ruin on themselves 't'inslate, *Insensate* left, or to senseless reprobate, And with blindness internal struck. *Milton.*

INSENSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*insensibilité*, Fr. from *insensible*.]

1. Inability to perceive.

Insensibility of slow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of space which is left, and those which it next requires. *Clarke.*

2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.

3. Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.

INSENSIBLE. *adj.* [*insensible*, French.]

1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses.

What is that word honour? air; a trim reckoning. Who hath it? he that died a Wednesday. Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it *insensible* then? yes, to the dead: but will it not live with the living? no. Why? destruction will not suffer it. *Shakespeare.*

Two small and almost *insensible* picks were found upon Cleopatra's arm. *Bacon.*

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost *insensible*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Slowly gradual, so as that no progress is perceived.

They fall away,
And languish with *insensible* decay. *Dryden.*

3. Void of feeling, either mental or corporal.

I thought
I then was passing to my former state
Insensible, and forthwith to dissolve. *Milton.*

Accept an obligation without being a slave to the giver, or *insensible* of his kindness. *Watson.*

4. Void of emotion or affection.

You grow *insensible* to the convenience of riches, the delights of honour and praise. *Temple.*

You render mankind *insensible* to their beauties, and have destroyed the empire of love. *Dryden.*

INSENSIBLENES. *n. f.* [from *insensible*.]

Absence of perception; inability to perceive.

The *insensibleness* of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obstruction. *Ray.*

INSENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *insensible*.]

1. Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses.

The planet earth, so steadfast though the seem,
Insensibly three different motions moves. *Milton.*

The hills rise *insensibly*, and leave the eye a vast uninterrupted prospect. *Addison on Italy.*

2. By slow degrees.

Equal they were form'd,
Save what sin hath impair'd, which yet hath wrought
Insensibly. *Milton.*

Proposals agreeable to our passions will *insensibly* prevail upon our weakness. *Rogers.*

Insensibly came on her side. *Swift.*

3. Without mental or corporal sense.

INSEPARABILITY. } *n. f.* [from *inse-*
INSEPARABLENESS. } *parable*.] The

quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided.

The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from their *inseparability*, motion being nothing but change of distance between any two things; but this cannot be between parts that are *inseparable*. *Locke.*

INSEPARABLE. *adj.* [*inseparable*, French; *inseparabilis*, Latin.] Not to be disjoined; united so as not to be parted.

Ancient times figure best the incorporation and *inseparable* conjunction of counsel with kings, and the wife and politic use of counsel by kings. *Bacon.*

Thou, my shade
Inseparable, must with me long;

For death from sin no power can separate. *Milton.*

Care and toil came into the world with sin, and remain ever since *inseparable* from it. *South.*

No body feels pain, that he wishes not to be eased of, with a desire equal to that pain, and *inseparable* from it. *Locke.*

The parts of pure space are *inseparable* one

from the other, so that the continuity cannot be separated, neither really nor mentally. *Locke.*

Together out they fly,
Inseparable now the truth and lie;
And this or that unmixt no mortal e'er shall find. *Pope.*

INSEPARABLY. *adv.* [from *inseparable*.]

With indissoluble union.

Drowning of metals is, when the baser metal is so incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be separated; as if silver should be *inseparably* incorporated with gold. *Bacon.*

Him thou shalt enjoy,
Inseparably thine. *Milton.*

Restlessness of mind seems *inseparably* annexed to human nature. *Temple.*

Atheists must confess, that before that assigned period matter had existed eternally, *inseparably* endued with this principle of attraction; and yet had never attracted nor convened before, during that infinite duration. *Bentley.*

TO INSERT. *v. a.* [*inferer*, Fr. *infero*, *insertum*, Latin.] To place in or among other things.

Those words were very weakly *inserted*, where they are so liable to misconstruction. *Stirlingfleet.*

With the worthy gentleman's name I will *insert* it at length in one of my papers. *Addison.*

It is the editor's interest to *insert* what the author's judgment had rejected. *Swift.*

Poetry and oratory omit things not essential, and insert little beautiful digressions, in order to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

INSERTION. *n. f.* [*insertion*, Fr. *insertio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter.

The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption, by the *insertion* of records in their narration. *Felton.*

An ileus, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is either a circunvolution or *insertion* of one part of the gut within the other. *Abathnot.*

2. The thing inserted.

He softens the relation by such *insertions* before he describes the event. *Broom.*

TO INSEVER. *v. a.* [*insevio*, Latin.] To be of use to an end.

INSEVIENT. *adj.* [*inseviens*, Latin.] Conducive; of use to an end.

The providence of God, which disposeth of no part in vain, where there is no digestion to be made, makes not any parts *insevient* to that intention. *Brown.*

TO INSHELL. *v. a.* [*in and shell*.] To hide in a shell. Not used.

Aufidius, hearing of our Marcius' banishment, Thrusts forth his horns again into the world, Which were *inshell'd* when Marcius stood for Rome,
And durst not once peep out. *Shakespeare.*

TO INSHIP. *v. a.* [*in and ship*.] To shut in a ship; to stow; to embark. Not used. We say simply to ship.

See them safely brought to Dover; where, *in-shipp'd*,

Commit them to the fortune of the sea. *Shatfp.*

TO INSHRINE. *v. a.* [*in and shrine*.] To enclose in a shrine or precious case. It is written equally *inshrine*.

Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy
Inshrines thee in his heart. *Shakespeare.*

Not Babylon,
Equal'd in all its glories, to *inshrine* Belus. *Milton.*

INSIDE. *n. f.* [*in and side*.] Interior part; part within: opposed to the surface or outside.

Look'd he o' th' *inside* of the paper?

—He did uncoil them. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Shew the *inside* of your purse to the outside of his hand, and no more ado. *Shakespeare.*

Here are the outdoes of the one, the *insides* of the other, and there's the moiety I promised ye. *L'Estrange.*

As for the *inside* of their nest, none but themselves were concerned in it. *Addison.*

INSIDIA'TOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] One who lies in wait. *DiD.*

INSIDIOUS. *adj.* [*insidieux*, French; *insidiosus*, Latin.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.

Since men mark all our steps, and watch our haltings, let a tenfold of their *insidious* vigilance excite us so to behave ourselves, that they may find a conviction of the mighty power of christianity towards regulating the passions. *Atterbury.*

They wing their course,
And dart on distant coasts, if some sharp rock,
Our shoal *insidious*, breaks not their career. *Thomson.*

INSIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *insidious*.] In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.

The cattle of Cadmus was taken by Phebidas the Lacedemonian, *insidiously* and in violation of league. *Bacon.*

Simeon and Levi spoke not only falsely but *insidiously*, nay hypocritically, abusing their piety and their religion, for the effecting their cruel designs. *Government of the Tongue.*

INSIGHT. *n. f.* [*insicht*, Dutch. This word had formerly the accent on the last syllable.] Introspection; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts; thorough skill in any thing.

Hardy shepherd, such as thy merits, such may be her *insight* justly to grant thee reward. *Sidney.*

Straightway sent with careful diligence
To fetch a leech, the which had great *insight*
In that disease of grievous conscience,
And well could cure the same; his name was
Patience. *Spenser.*

Now will be the right season of forming thee to be able writers; when they shall be thus fraught with an universal *insight* into things. *Milton.*

The use of a little *insight* in those parts of knowledge, which are not a man's proper business, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*

A garden gives us a great *insight* into the contrivance and wisdom of providence, and suggests innumerable subjects of meditation. *Spenser.*

Due consideration, and a deeper *insight* into things, would soon have made them sensible of their error. *Woodward.*

INSIGNIFICANCE. } *n. f.* [*insignificance*,
INSIGNIFICANCY. } French; from *in-*
significant.]

1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms.

To give an account of all the *insignificancies* and verbal nothings of this philosophy, would be to transcribe it. *Glanville.*

2. Unimportance.

As I was ruminating on that I had seen, I could not but bear reflecting on the *insignificance* of human art, when set in comparison with the designs of providence. *Addison.*

My annals are in mouldy mildews wrought,
With easy *insignificance* of thought. *Carr.*

INSIGNIFICANT. *adj.* [*in and significant*.]

1. Wanting meaning; void of signification.

'Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Those words are *insignificant* and vain. *Blackm.*

2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual. This sense, though supported by authority, is not very proper.

That I might not be vapoured down by *insignificant* testimonies, I presumed to use the great name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. *Glanv. Scripsi, Preface.*

Calumny robs the publick of all that benefit that it may justly claim from the worth and virtue of particular persons, by rendering their virtue utterly insignificant. *South.*

All the arguments to a good life will be very insignificant to a man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon cheap terms. *Tillotson.*

Nothing can be more contemptible and insignificant than the scum of a people, intigated against a king. *Addison.*

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, no remedy so proper as bleeding, often repeated: Sympicks are often insignificant. *Arbutnot.*

INSIGNIFICANTLY. *adv.* [from *insignificant*.]

1. Without meaning.

Birds are taught to use articulate words, yet they understand not their import, but use them insignificantly, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it understands not. *Hale.*

2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCERE. *adj.* [*insincerus*, Lat. in and sincere.]

1. Not what he appears; not hearty; dissembling; unfaithful: of persons.

2. Not sound; corrupted: of things.

Ah why, Penelope, this cautelous fear
To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere*?
Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

INSINCERITY. *n. f.* [from *insincere*.]

Disimulation; want of truth or fidelity.

If men should always act under a mask, and in disguise, that indeed betrays design and insincerity. *Erasmus on the Odyssey.*

TO INSINER. *v. a.* [in and *sinere*.] To strengthen; to confirm. Not used.

All members of our cause,
That are *insinured* to this action. *Shakespeare.*

INSINUANT. *adj.* [French.] Having the power to gain favour.

Men not so quick perhaps of conceit as slow to passions, and commonly less inventive than judicious, howsoever prove very plausible, *insinuant*, and fortunate men. *Hutton.*

TO INSINUATE. *v. a.* [*insinuo*, Br. *insinuo*, Latin.]

1. To introduce any thing gently.

The water easily *insinuates* itself into and placidly diffuses the vessels of vegetables. *Woodrow.*

2. To push gently into favour or regard: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness, whereby to *insinuate* itself. *Hobbes.*

At the life of Rhee he *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

3. To hint; to impart indirectly.

And all the fictions hardy pursue
Do but *insinuate* what's true. *Swift.*

4. To instil; to infuse gently.

All the art of rhetoric, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgment. *Locke.*

TO INSINUATE. *v. n.*

1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.

I love no colours; and without all colour
Of base *insinuating* flattery,
I lack this white rose with Plantagenet. *Shakspeare.*

2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly.

Pestilential miasms *insinuate* into the humors and constituent parts of the body. *Harvey.*

3. I know not whether *Milton* does not use this word, according to its etymo-

logy, for, to enfold; to wreath; to wind.

Close the serpent fly
Insinuating, of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton.*

INSINUATION. *n. f.* [*insinuatio*, Latin; *insinuation*, French; from *insinuate*.] The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections.

When the industry of one man hath settled the work, a new man, by *insinuation* or misinformation, may not supplant him without a just cause. *Russet.*

He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company. *Clarendon.*

INSINUATIVE. *adj.* [from *insinuate*.]

Stealing on the affections.

It is a strange *insinuating* power which example and custom have upon us. *Government of the Tongue.*

INSINUATOR. *n. f.* [*insinuator*, Latin.]

He that insinuates. *Ainsworth.*

INSIPID. *adj.* [*insipide*, French; *insipidus*, Latin.]

1. Wanting taste; wanting power of affecting the organs of gust.

Some earths yield, by distillation, a liquor very fat from being inodorous or *insipid*. *Boyle.*
Our fathers much admind their sauces sweet,
And often call'd for sugar with their meat;
Insipid taste, old friend, to them that Paris knew,
Where rucumbole, shallot, and the rank garlick grew. *King.*

This chyle is the natural and alimentary piquits, which the ancients described as *insipid*. *Flores on the Humours.*

She lays some useful bile aside,
To tinge the chyle's *insipid* tide. *Prior.*

2. Wanting spirit; wanting pathos; flat; dull; heavy.

The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her *insipid* soul for Protemy;
A heavy lump of earth without desire,
A heap of ashes that o'erlays your fire. *Dryden.*
Some short excursions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but flat *insipid* stuff. *Dryden.*

INSIPIDITY. *n. f.* [*insipidité*, French; from *insipid*.]

INSIPIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *insipid*.]

1. Want of taste.

2. Want of life or spirit.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

INSIPIDLY. *adv.* [from *insipid*.]

1. Without taste.

2. Dully; without spirit.

One great reason why many children abandon themselves wholly to silly sports, and trifle away all their time *insipidly*, is because they have found their curiosity balked. *Locke.*

INSIPIENCE. *n. f.* [*insipientia*, Latin.]

Folly; want of understanding.

TO INSIST. *v. n.* [*insister*, French; *insisto*, Latin.]

1. To stand or rest upon.

The combs being double, the cells on each side the partition are so ordered, that the angles on one side *insist* upon the centers of the bottom of the cells on the other side. *Rai.*

2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in.

Upon such large terms, and so absolute,
As our conditions shall *insist* upon,
Our peace shall stand firm as rocky mountains. *Shakspeare.*

3. To dwell upon in discourse.

Were there no other act of hostility but that which we have hitherto *insisted* on, the intercepting of her supplies were irreparably injurious to her. *Decay of Piety.*

INSISTENT. *adj.* [*insistens*, Latin.] Resting upon any thing.

The breadth of the substruction must be at least double to the *insistent* wall. *Hutton.*

INSISTURE. *n. f.* [from *insist*.] This word seems in *Shakspeare* to signify constancy or regularity, but is now not used.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and the center,

Observe degree, priority, and place,
Sustance, course, proportion, season, form,
Office and custom, in all line of order. *Shakspeare.*

INSISTENCY. *n. f.* [in and *sisto*, Latin.]

Exemption from thirst.

What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature for the use we make of him? The docility of an elephant, and the *insistency* of a camel for travelling in deserts. *Grew.*

INSITION. *n. f.* [*insitio*, Latin.] The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another.

Without the use of these we could have nothing of culture or civility: no tillage, grafting, or *insition*. *Ray.*

TO INSINARE. *v. a.* [in and *snare*.]

1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle.

Why strew'st thou sugar on that horrid spider,
Whose deadly web *insinarteth* thee about? *Shakspeare.*
She *insinarteth*

Mankind with her fair looks. *Milton.*

By long experience Dursey may no doubt
Insinarteth a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout;
Though Dryden once exclaim'd in partial spite;
He fish!—because the man attempts to write. *Fenton.*

2. To entangle in difficulties or perplexities.

That which in a great part, in the weightiest causes belonging to this present controversy, hath *insinarteth* the judgments both of sundry good and of some well learned men, is the manifest truth of certain general principles, whereupon the ordinances that serve for usual practice in the church of God are grounded. *Hobbes.*

That the hypocrite reign not, kill the people be *insinarteth*. *Job.*

3. *Ensnare* is more frequent.

INSINARE. *n. f.* [from *insinarteth*.] He that insinarteth.

INSOCIABLE. *adj.* [*insociable*, French; *insociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Averse from conversation.

If this austere *insociable* life
Change not your offer made in heat of blood. *Shakspeare.*

2. Incapable of connexion or union.

The lowest ledge or row must be merely of stone, closely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, because time and wood are *insociable*. *Weston's Architecture.*

INSOBRIETY. *n. f.* [in and *sobriety*.]

Drunkennes; want of sobriety.

He whose conscience upbraids him with profaneness towards God, and *insobriety* towards himself, if he is just to his neighbour, he thinks he has quit scores. *Decay of Piety.*

TO INSOLATE. *v. a.* [*insolo*, Latin.]

To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.

INSOLATION. *n. f.* [*insolation*, French; from *insolate*.] Exposition to the sun.

We use these towers for *insolation*, refraction, conservation, and for the view of divers meters. *Hutton.*

If it have not a sufficient *insolation* it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour; it is be sunned too long, it suffereth a tansolation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INSOLENCE. } *n. f.* [*insolence*, French; *insolentia*, Lat.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

They could not restrain the *insolency* of O'Neal, who, finding none now to withstand him, made himself lord of those people that remained. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Such a nature
Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow
Which he treads on at noon; but I do wonder
His *insolence* can brook to be commanded
Under Cominius. *Shakespeare.*

Blown with *insolence* and wine. *Milton.*
Publick judgments are the banks and shores
upon which God breaks the *insolency* of sinners,
and slays their proud waves. *Tillotson.*

The steady tyrant man,
Who with the thoughtless *insolence* of power,
For sport alone, pursues the cruel chase. *Thomson.*
The fear of any violence, either against her
own person or against her son, might deter Penelope from using any endeavours to remove men
of such *insolence* and power. *Brown.*

INSOLENCE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To insult; to treat with contempt. A very bad word.

The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced* and afflicted. *King Charles.*

INSOLENT. *adj.* [*insolent*, French; *insolens*, Latin.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.

We have not pillaged those rich provinces
which we rescued: victory itself hath not made
us *insolent* masters. *Atterbury.*

INSOLENTLY. *adv.* [*insolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.

What I must disprove,
He *insolently* talk'd to me of love. *Dryden.*
Not faction, when it shook thy regal fear,
Nor sonates, *insolently* loud,
Those echoes of a thoughtless crowd,
Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree. *Dryden.*
Briant, naturally of an haughty temper, treated
him very *insolently*, more like a criminal than a
prisoner of war. *Addison.*

INSOLVABLE. *adj.* [*insolvable*, French; *in solvibile*, Latin.]

1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explication.

Spend a few thoughts on the puzzling enquiries concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinites, indivisibles, and incommensurables, wherein there appear some *insolvable* difficulties. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. That cannot be paid.

INSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*insoluble*, French; *insolubilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved. Admit this, and what shall the scripture be but a snare and a torment to weak consciences, filling them with infinite scrupulosities, doubts, *insoluble*, and extreme despair. *Hunter.*

2. Not to be dissolved or separated. Stony matter may grow in any part of a human body; for when any thing *insoluble* sticks in any part of the body, it gathers a crust about it. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INSOLVENT. *adj.* [*in and solvo*, Latin.] Unable to pay.

By public declaration he proclaimed himself *insolvent* of those vast sums he had taken upon credit. *Houel.*

A farmer accused his guards for robbing him of oxen, and the emperor shot the offenders; but demanding reparation of the accuser for so many brave fellows, and finding him *insolvent*, compounded the matter by taking his life. *Addison.*

An *insolvent* is a man that cannot pay his debts. *Watts.*

INSOLVENCY. *n. f.* [*from insolvent.*] Inability to pay debts. An act of *insolvency* is a law by which imprisoned debtors are released without payment.

INSOLV'CH. *conj.* [*in so much.*] So that; to such a degree that. This word is growing obsolete.

It hath ever been the use of the conqueror to despise the language of the conquered, and to force him to learn his: so did the Romans always use, *insomuch* that there is no nation but is sprinkled with their language. *Spenser.*

To make ground fertile, ashes excel; *insomuch* as the countries about Aethia have amended made them, for the nitichiefs the eruptions do. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Estrange.*

They made the ground uneven about their nest, *insomuch* that the state did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage underneath. *Addison.*

TO INSPECT. *v. a.* [*inspicio*, *inspectrum*, Latin.] To look into by way of examination.

INSPECTION. *n. f.* [*inspection*, Fr. *inspection*, Latin.]

1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey.

With narrow search, and with *inspection* deep,
Consider every creature. *Milton.*

Our religion is a religion that dares to be understood; that offers itself to the search of the inquisitive, to the *inspection* of the severest and the most awakened reason; for, being secure of her substantial truth and purity, she knows that for her to be seen and looked into, is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to see it. *South.*

2. Superintendence; presiding care. In the first sense it should have *into* before the object; and in the second sense may admit *over*; but authors confound them.

We may safely conceal our good deeds, when they run no hazard of being diverted to improper ends, for want of our own *inspection*. *Atterbury.*

We should apply ourselves to study the perfections of God, and to procure lively and vigorous impressions of his perpetual presence with us, and *inspection* over us. *Atterbury.*

The divine *inspection* into the affairs of the world, doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his existence. *Bentley.*

INSPECTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A prying examiner.

With their new light our bold *inspectors* press,
Like Charm, to shew their father's nakedness. *Denham.*

2. A superintendent.

Young men may travel under a wise *inspector* or tutor to different parts, that they may bring home useful knowledge. *Watts.*

INSPESSION. *n. f.* [*inspersio*, Latin.] A sprinkling upon.

TO INSPESS. *v. a.* [*in and sphaere*.] To place in an orb or sphere.

Where those immortal shapes
Of bright aerial spirits live *inspersed*,
In regions mild of calm and serene air. *Milton.*

INSPIRABLE. *adj.* [*from inspire*.] Which may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infused.

To these *inspirable* burts, we may enumerate those that sustain from their expiration of fuliginous streams. *Harvey.*

INSPIRATION. *n. f.* [*from inspire*.]

1. The act of drawing in the breath.

In any inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increased upon inspiration, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superiour power.

I never spoke with her in all my life.

—How can the then call us by our names,

Unless it be by *inspiration*? *Shakespeare.*

Your father was ever virtuous, and holy men at their death have good *inspirations*. *Shakespeare.*

We to his high *inspiration* owe,

That what was done before the flood we know. *Denham.*

What the tragedian wrote, the late success

Declares was *inspiration*, and not guess. *Denham.*

Inspiration is when an overpowering impression of any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it: so were the prophets and the apostles *inspired*. *Watts.*

TO INSPIRE. *v. a.* [*inspiro*, Lat. *inspirer*, French.] To draw in the breath: opposed to *expire*.

If the *inspiring* and *expiring* organ of any animal be stop'd, it suddenly yields to nature and dies. *Walton.*

TO INSPIRE. *v. a.*

1. To breathe into.

Ye nine, descend and sing,
The breathing instruments *inspire*. *Pope.*

2. To infuse by breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and he that *inspired*
into him an active soul, and breathed in a living spirit. *Wisdome.*

3. To infuse into the mind; to impress upon the fancy.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night;

But dawning day new comfort hath *inspir'd*. *Shakespeare.*

Then to the heart *inspir'd*

Vernal delight. *Milton.*

4. To animate by supernatural infusion.

Nor th' *inspir'd*

Castalian spring. *Milton.*

Esato, thy poet's mind *inspire*,

And fill his soul with thy celestial fire. *Dryden.*

The letters are often read to the young religious,

to *inspire* them with sentiments of virtue. *Addison.*

5. To draw in with the breath.

By means of sulphurous coal smoke the lungs are filled and oppressed, whereby they are forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty, in comparison of the facility of *inspiring* and *expiring* the air in the country. *Harvey.*

His baleful breath *inspiring* as he glides;

Now like a chain around her neck he rides. *Dryden.*

INSPIRED. *n. f.* [*from inspire*.] He that inspires.

To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator and preserver of the world, the most gracious redeemer, sanctifier, and *inspirer* of mankind, be all honour. *Denham.*

TO INSPIRIT. *v. a.* [*in and spirit*.] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to encourage.

It has pleased God to *inspirit* and actuate all his evangelical methods by a concurrence of supernatural strength, which makes it not only eligible but possible; easy and pleasant to do whatever he commands us. *Decay of Piety.*

A discreet use of becoming ceremonies renders the service of the church solemn and affecting, *inspires* the sluggish, and inflames even the devout worshipper. *Atterbury.*

The courage of Agamemnon is *inspired* by love of empire and ambition. *Pope.*

Let joy or ease, let affluence or content,
And the gay conscience of a life well spent,

*Give ev'ry thought, inspire ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. Pope.*
TO INSPISSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *spissus*,
Lat.] To thicken; to make thick.

Sugar doth *inspissate* the spirits of the wine,
and maketh them not so easy to resolve into
vapour. *Bacon.*

This oil farther *inspissated* by evaporation turns
into balm. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INSPISSATION. *n. f.* [from *inspissate*.]
The act of making any liquid thick.

The effect is wrought by the *inspiration* of the
air. *Bacon.*

Recent urine will crystallize by *inspiration*, and
afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

INSTABILITY. *n. f.* [*instabilité*, Fr. *instabil-
litas*, from *instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstan-
cy; fickleness; mutability of opinion
or conduct.

Instability of temper ought to be checked,
when it disposes men to wander from one scheme
of government to another; such a fickleness can-
not but be fatal to our country. *Addison.*

INSTABLE. *adj.* [*instabilis*, Lat.] Incon-
stant; changing. See **UNSTABLE**.

TO INSTALL. *v. a.* [*installer*, Fr. *in* and
stall.] To advance to any rank or office,
by placing in the seat or stall proper to
that condition.

She reigns a goddess now among the saints,
That whilom was the saint of shepherds light,
And is *installed* now in heaven's height. *Spenser.*

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Installed archbishop of Canterbury. *Shakspeare.*

The king chose him master of the horse, after
this he was *installed* of the most noble order.

INSTALLATION. *n. f.* [*installation*, French;
from *install*.] The act of giving visible
possession of a rank or office, by placing
in the proper seat.

Upon the election the bishop gives a mandate
for his *installation*. *Atterbury's Parergon.*

INSTALLMENT. *n. f.* [from *install*.]
1. The act of intalling.

Is it not easy
To make lord William Hastings of our mind,
For the *installment* of this noble duke
In the seat royal? *Shakspeare.*

2. The seat in which one is installed.
Search Windsor-castle, elves,
The several chairs of order look you fear;
Each false *installment*, cost and several craft
With loyal blazon evermore be dress'd! *Shaksp.*

INSTANCE. *n. f.* [*instance*, Fr.]

INSTANCY. *n. f.* [*instance*, Fr.]

1. Importunity; urgency; solicitation.
Christian men should much better frame them-
selves to those heavenly precepts which our Lord
and Saviour with so great *instancy* gave us con-
cerning peace and unity, if we did concur to have
the ancient councils renewed. *Hooker.*

2. Motive; influence; pressing argument.
Not in use.

She dwells so securely upon her honour, that
folly dares not present itself. Now, could I come
to her with any direction in my hand, my desires
had *influence* and argument to commend them-
selves. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *influences* that second marriage move,
Are base respects of thrift, but none of love.

3. Prosecution or process of a suit.

The *instance* of a cause is said to be that judi-
cial process which is made from the constitution
of a suit, even to the time of pronouncing sen-
tence in the cause, or till the end of three years.

4. Example; document.

Yet doth this accident
So far exceed all *instance*, all discourse,
That I am ready to distrust mine eyes. *Shaksp.*

In furnaces of copper and brass, where virriol
is often cast in, there riseth suddenly a fly, which
sometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace;
sometimes in the fire below; and dieth presently
as soon as it is out of the furnace: which is a noble
instance, and worthy to be weighed. *Bacon.*

We find in history *instances* of persons, who,
after their prisons have been flung open, have
chosen rather to languish in their dungeons, than
stake their miserable lives and fortunes upon the
success of a revolution. *Addison.*

The greatest saints are sometimes made the
most remarkable *instances* of suffering. *Atterbury.*
Suppose the earth should be removed nearer
to the sun, and revolve for *instance* in the orbit of
Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat.

The use of *instances* is to illustrate and explain
a difficulty; and this end is best answered by such
instances as are familiar and common. *Baker.*

5. State of any thing.

These seem as if, in the time of Edward the
first, they were drawn up into the form of a law
in the first *instance*. *Hale.*

6. Occasion; act.

The performances required on our part, are no
other than what natural reason has endeavoured
to recommend, even in the most severe and diffi-
cult *instances* of duty. *Rogers.*

A soul supreme in each hard *instance* try'd
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride. *Pope.*

If Eusebia has lived as free from sin as it is
possible for human nature, it is because she is al-
ways watching and guarding against all *instances*
of pride. *Law's Serious Call.*

TO INSTANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To give or offer an example.

As to false citations, that the world may see
how little he is to be trusted, I shall *instance* in
two or three about which he makes the loudest
clamour. *Tillotson.*

In tragedy and satire, this age and the last have
excell'd the ancients; and I would *instance* in
Shakspeare of the former, in Dorset of the latter.

Dryden's Juvenal.

INSTANT. *adj.* [*instant*, Fr. *instant*,
Lat.]

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.
And they were *instant* with loud voices, re-
quiring that he might be crucified. *Luke.*

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; con-
tinuing *instant* in prayer. *Romans.*

2. Immediate; without any time inter-
vening; present.

Our good old friend, bestow
Your needful counsel to our business;
Which crave the *instant* use. *Shakspeare.*

Th' *instant* stroke of death denounc'd to day,
Remov'd far off. *Milton.*

Nor native country thou, nor friend shalt see;
Nor war hast thou to wage, nor year to come;
Impending death is thine, and *instant* doom. *Prior.*

3. Quick; making no delay.

Instant without disturb they took alarm. *Milton.*

Griev'd that a visitant so long should wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate;
Instant he flew with hospitable haste,
And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd. *Pope.*

INSTANT. *n. f.* [*instant*, French.]

1. *Instant* is such a part of duration wherein
we perceive no succession.

There is scarce an *instant* between their flou-
rishing and their not being. *Hooker.*

Her nimble body yet in time must move,
And not in *instants* through all places slide;
But she is high and far, beneath, above,
In point of time, which thought cannot divide. *Davies.*

At any *instant* of time the moving atom is but
in one single point of the line; therefore all but
that one point is either future or past, and no

other parts are co-existent or contemporary with
it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A particular time.

I can at any unreasonable *instant* of the night
appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber
window. *Shakspeare.*

3. It is used in low and commercial lan-
guage for a day of the present or cur-
rent month.

On the twentieth *instant* it is my intention to
erect a lion's head. *Addison's Guardian.*

INSTANTANEOUS. *adj.* [*instantaneus*, Lat.]
Done in an instant; acting at once
without any perceptible succession; act-
ing with the utmost speed; done with
the utmost speed.

This manner of the beginning or ceasing of the
deluge doth not at all agree with the *instantaneous*
actions of creation and annihilation. *Burnet.*

The rapid *instantaneous* strikes
Th' *instantaneous* mountain. *Thomson.*

INSTANTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *instan-
taneous*.] In an indivisible point of time.

What I had heard of the raining of frogs came
to my thoughts, there being reason to conclude
that those came from the clouds, or were *instan-
taneously* generated. *Derham.*

INSTANTLY. *adv.* [*instante*, Latin.]

1. Immediately; without any perceptible
intervention of time.

In a great whale, the sense and the affects of
any one part of the body *instantly* make a transi-
tion throughout the whole body. *Bacon.*
Sleep *instantly* fell on me. *Milton.*

As several winds arise,
Just to their natures alter *instantly*. *Milton.*

2. With urgent importunity.

TO INSTATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *state*.]

1. To place in a certain rank or condition.
This kind of conquest does only *instat* the
victor in these rights, which the conquered prince
had. *Hale.*

Had this glistering monster been born to thy
poverty, he could not have been so bad; nor,
perhaps, had thy birth *instated* thee in the same
greatness, wouldst thou have been better. *Scott.*

The first of them being eminently holy and
dear to God, should derive a blessing to his po-
sterity on that account, and prevail at last to have
them also accepted as holy, and *instated* in the
favour of God. *Atterbury.*

2. To invest. Obsolete.

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do *instat* and widow you wical. *Shaksp.*

INSTAURATION. *n. f.* [*instauration*, Fr.
instauration, Lat.] Restoration; repara-
tion; renewal.

INSTEAD OF. *prep.* [A word formed by
the coalition of *in* and *stead*, place.]

1. In room of; in place of.

They, *instead* of fruit,
Chew'd bitter ashes. *Milton.*

Vary the form of speech, and *instead* of the
word church make it a question in politics,
whether the monument be in danger. *Swift.*

2. Equal to.

Thus very consideration to a wife man is *instead*
of a thousand arguments, to satisfy him, that, in
those times, no such thing was believed.

Tillotson.

3. *Instead* is sometimes used without of.
In the place; in the room.

He in derision sits

Upon their tongues a various spirit, to raise
Quite out their native language, and *instead*
To sow a jangling noise of tongues unknown. *Milton.*

TO INSTEAD. *v. a.* [*in* and *stead*.]

1. To soak; to macerate in moisture.

Suffolk first died, and York, all haggled over,
Comes to him where in gore he lay *insleep'd*.
Shakespeare.

2. Lying under water.

The guttered rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors *insleep'd* to clog the guiltless keel.
Shakespeare.

1. **INSTEP.** *n. f.* [*in* and *step*.] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick sole, tied above the *instep* with leather thongs.
Archaest on Terms.

To **INSTIGATE.** *v. a.* [*instigo*, Lat. *instiguer*, Fr.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGATION. *n. f.* [*instigation*, French; from *instigare*.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulsion to ill.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? But rather follow
Our forceful *instigation*.
Shakespeare.

It was partly by the *instigation* of some treacherous malecontents that bare principal broke amongst them.
Bacon.

Shall any man, that wilfully procures the cutting of whole armies to pieces, set up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account.
L'Estrange.

We have an abridgment of all the benefits and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to.
South.

INSTIGATOR. *n. f.* [*instigator*, Fr. from *instigare*.] Inciter to ill.

That sea of blood is enough to drown in eternal misery the malicious author or *instigator* of its effusion.
King Charles.

Either the eagerness of acquiring, or the revenge of missing dignities, have been the great *instigators* of ecclesiastick feuds.
Deay of Pitty.

To **INSTILL.** *v. a.* [*instillo*, Lat. *instiller*, French.]

1. To infuse by drops.

He from the well of life three drops *instill'd*.
Milton.

2. To insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuse.

Though assemblies be had indeed for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may easily prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of heretics, and such as privily will soonest adventure to *instill* their poison into men's minds.
Hooker.

He had a farther design to *instill* and insinuate good instruction, by contributing to men's happiness in this present life.
Calaneo.

Those heathens did in a particular manner *instill* the principle into their children of loving their country, which is far otherwise now-a-days.
Swift.

INSTILLATION. *n. f.* [*instillatio*, Latin; from *instill*.]

1. The act of pouring in by drops.

2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.

3. The thing infused.

They imbibed the cup of life by insensible *instillation*.
Rambler.

INSTILMENT. *n. f.* [from *instill*.] Any thing instilled.

The treacherous *instilment*.
Shakespeare.

INSTINCT. *adj.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat.] Moved; animated. A word not in use.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound

The chariot of paternal deity,

Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,

Itself *instinct* with spirit, but convoy'd

By four cherubick shapes.
Milton.

INSTINCT. *n. f.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat.] This word had its accent formerly on the last syllable. Desire or aversion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation; the power of determining the will of brutes.

In him they fear your highness' death;
And mere *instinct* of love and loyalty
Makes them thus forward in his banishment.
Shakespeare.

Thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules;
but beware *instinct*: the lion will not touch the true prince: *instinct* is a great matter. I was a coward on *instinct*: I shall think the better of myself and thee, during my life; I for a valiant lion, and thee for a true prince.
Shakespeare.

But providence on *instinct* of nature seems,
Or reason though disturb'd, and sense confus'd,
To have guided me right. *Milton's Adam.*

Nature first pointed out my Portus to me,
And easily taught me by her secret force
To love thy person, ere I knew thy merit;
Till what was *instinct* grew up into friendship.
Johnson.

The philosopher avers,

That reason guides our deed, and *instinct* theirs.
Instinct and reason bow shall we divide? *Pope.*

Reason serves when poets'd;
But honest *instinct* comes a volunteer. *Pope.*

INSTINCTED. *adj.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Impressed as an animated power. This, neither musical nor proper, was perhaps introduced by Bentley.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and *instincted* through the whole, which the defecation of so many parts by a bad printer and a worse editor could not hinder from shining forth!
Bentley's Preface to Milton.

INSTINCTIVE. *adj.* [from *instinct*.] Acting without the application of choice or reason; rising in the mind without apparent cause.

Ruin'd

By quick *instinctive* motion, up I sprung,
As thitherward endeavouring.
Milton.

It will be natural that Ulysses's mind should forbode; and it appears that the *instinctive* preface was a favourite opinion of Homer's.
Bacon on the Odyssey.

INSTINCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *instinctive*.]

By instinct; by the call of nature.

The very rats

Instinctively had quit it.
Shakspeare.

To **INSTITUTE.** *v. n.* [*instituto*, *institutum*, Latin; *institer*, French.]

1. To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe.

God then *instituted* a law natural to be observed by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the institution thereof is described as being established by solemn injunction.
Hooker.

Here let us breathe, and haply *institute*
A course of learning, and ingenious studies.
Shakespeare.

To the production of the effect they are determined by the laws of their nature, *instituted* and imprinted on them by immutable wisdom.
Macle's Origin of Mankind.

The theocracy of the Jews was *instituted* by God himself.
Temple.

To *institute* a court and country party without materials, would be a very new system in politics.
Swift.

2. To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction.

If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would intensibly insinuate itself. *Deay of Pitty.*

INSTITUTE. *n. f.* [*institut*, French; *institutum*, Latin.]

1. Established law; settled order.

This law, though custom now directs the course,

As nature's *institute* yet in force,
Uncancel'd, though lulled.
Dryden.

2. Precept; maxim; principle.

Thou art pale in nightly studies grown,
To make the stock *institute* thy own.
Dryden.

INSTITUTION. *n. f.* [*institution*, French; *institutio*, Latin.]

1. Act of establishing.

2. Establishment; settlement.

The *institution* of God's law is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker.*

It became him by whom all things are, to be the way of salvation to all, that the *institution* and restitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand.
Hooker.

This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legislators have endeavoured, in their several schemes of *institution* of government, to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people.
Swift.

3. Positive law.

They quarrel sometimes with the execution of laws, and sometimes with the *institution*.
Temple.

The holiness of the first fruits and the lump is an holiness merely of *institution*, outward and nominal; whereas the holiness of the root is an holiness of nature, inherent and real. *Atterbury.*

The law and *institution* founded by Moses was to establish religion, and to make mercy and peace known to the whole earth.
Forbes.

4. Education.

After baptism, when it is in infancy received, succeeds instruction and *institution* in the nature and several branches of that vow, which was made at the font, in a short intelligible manner.
Hammond's Fundamentals.

It is a necessary piece of providence in the *institution* of our children, to train them up to somewhat in their youth, that may honestly entertain them in their age.
L'Estrange.

His learning was not the effect of precept or *institution*.
Bentley.

INSTITUTIONARY. *adj.* [from *institution*.]

Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declares in his politics among the *institutionary* rules of youth.
Brown.

INSTITUTIST. *n. f.* [from *institute*.]

Writer of institutes or elemental instructions.

Green gall the *institutes* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-bad Roman.
Harley.

INSTITUTOR. *n. f.* [*instituteur*, French; *institutor*, Latin.]

1. An establisher; one who settles.

It might have succeeded a little better, if it had pleased the *institutors* of the civil months of the sun to have ordered them alternately odd and even.
Holder on Time.

2. Instructor; educator.

The two great aims which every *institutor* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at.
Walter.

To **INSTR.** *v. a.* [*in* and *stop*.] To close up; to stop.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
The teams *instr*.
Dryden's Ann. Mirab.

To **INSTRUCT.** *v. a.* participle preterit *instructed* or *instruct*. [*instruo*, Latin; *instruire*, French.]

1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to institute; to direct.

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice,
that he might *instruct* thee.
Dracutemp.

His God does *instruct* him to discretion, and doth teach him.
Johnson.

Chenaniah, chief of the Levites, *instructed* about the song, because he was skillful. *1 Chron.*
 Thou approv'st the things that are more excellent, being *instructed* out of the law. *Romans.*
Instruct me, for thou knowest. *Milton.*
 He ever by consulting at thy shrine
 Return'd the wiser, or the more *instruct*
 To fly or follow what concern'd him most. *Milton.*

2. It has commonly *in* before the thing taught.

They that were *instructed* in the songs of the Lord were two hundred fourscore and eight. *1 Chronicles.*

These are the things wherein Solomon was *instructed* for building of the house of God. *2 Chronicles.*

3. To model; to form. Little in use.

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* there did dwell, for a hearing before the judge. *Shakspeare.*

INSTRUCTOR. *n. f.* [from *instruct*.] A teacher; an instructor; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge. It is often written *instructor*.

Though you have ten thousand *instructors* in Christ. *1 Corinthians.*

After the flood arts to Chaldea fell,
 The father of the faithful there did dwell,
 Who both their parent and *instructor* was. *Denham.*

O thou, who future things can'st represent
 As present, heav'nly *instructor*!
 Poets, the first *instructors* of mankind,
 Brought all things to their native proper use. *Milton.*

They see how they are beset on every side,
 Not only with temptations, but *instructors* to vice. *Rojemmen.*

Several *instructors* were disposed among this little helpless people.
 We have precepts of duty given us by our *instructors*. *Addison.*

INSTRUCTION. *n. f.* [instruction, French; from *instruct*.]

1. The act of teaching; information.

It lies on you to speak,
 Not by your own instruction, nor by any matter
 Which your heart prompts you to. *Shakspeare.*
 We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages,
 For those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our *instruction*. *Locke.*

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Will ye not receive *instruction* to hearken to receive my words?
 On ev'ry thorn delightful wisdom grows,
 In ev'ry stream a sweet *instruction* flows;
 But some untaught o'erhear the whispering rill,
 In spite of sacred leisure, blackheads still. *Young.*

3. Authoritative information; mandate.

See this dispatch'd with all the haste thou can'st;
 Anon I'll give thee more *instruction*. *Shakspeare.*

INSTRUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *instruct*; *instructif*, Fr.] Conveying knowledge.

With variety of *instructive* expressions by speech man alone is endowed.
 I would not laugh but to instruct; or if my mirth ceases to be *instructive*, it shall never cease to be innocent. *Holmes.*

INSTRUMENT. *n. f.* [instrument, Fr. *instrumentum*, Lat.]

1. A tool used for any work or purpose.

If he smite him with an *instrument* of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer. *Numbers.*
 What artificial frame, what *instrument*,
 Did one superior genius e'er invent;
 Which to the muscles is prester'd?
 Box is useful for turners, and *instrument* makers. *Blackmore.*

2. A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds.

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He that striketh an *instrument* with skill, may cause notwithstanding a very pleasant sound, if the string whereon he striketh chance to be capable of harmony. *Hooker.*

She taketh most delight
 In music, *instruments* and poetry. *Shakspeare.*
 In solitary groves he makes his moan,
 Nor mus'd in mirth, in youthful pleasure shares;
 But sighs when songs and *instruments* he hears. *Dryden.*

3. A writing containing any contract or order.

He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write an *instrument* of covenants, and sealed it. *Tobias.*

4. The agent. It is used of persons as well as things, but of persons very often in an ill sense.

If, haply, you my father do suspect,
 An *instrument* of this your calling back,
 Lay not your blame on me. *Shakspeare. Othello.*

5. That by means whereof something is done.

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body which hath arms and legs, only *instruments* of doing; but that it were intended the mind should employ them. *Sidney.*

All voluntary self-denials and austerities which christianity commands become necessary, not simply for themselves, but as *instruments* towards a higher end. *Decay of Piety.*

Reputation is the smallest sacrifice those can make us, who have been the *instruments* of our ruin. *Swift.*

There is one thing to be considered concerning reason, whether syllogism be the proper *instrument* of it, and the usefulness way of exercising this faculty. *Locke.*

6. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

He scarcely knew what was done in his own chamber, but as it pleased her *instruments* to frame themselves. *Sidney.*

All the *instruments* which aided to expose the child, were even then lost when it was found. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

In benefits as well as injuries, it is the principal that we are to consider, not the *instrument*; that which a man does by another, is in truth his own act. *L'Estrange.*

The bold are but the *instruments* of the wiles,
 They undertake the dangers they advise. *Dryden.*

INSTRUMENTAL. *adj.* [instrumental, Fr. *instrumentum*, Lat.]

1. Conducive as means to some end; organical.

All second and *instrumental* causes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, virtuous, and dead. *Raleigh's History.*

Prayer, which is *instrumental* to every thing, hath a particular promise in this thing. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

It is not an essential part of religion, but rather an auxiliary and *instrumental* duty. *Smalbridge.*

I discern some excellent final causes of conjunction of body and soul; but the *instrumental* I know not, nor what invisible bands and fitters unite them together. *Bentley.*

2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful: used of persons and things.

The presbyterian merit is of little weight, when they allege themselves *instrumental* towards the restoration. *Swift.*

3. Consisting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments; not vocal.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial abrogated, require the abrogation of *instrumental* music, approving nevertheless the use of vocal melody to remain, must shew some reason,

wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony and not the other. *Hooker.*

Of in bands,
 While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,

With heav'nly touch of *instrumental* sounds
 In full harmonious number join'd, their songs
 Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heav'n. *Milton.*

Sweet voices, mixt with *instrumental* sounds,
 Ascend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof rebounds. *Dryden.*

INSTRUMENTALITY. *n. f.* [from *instrumental*.] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

Those natural and involuntary actions are not done by deliberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, energy, and influence of the soul, and the *instrumentality* of the spirit. *Hale's Origin of Manhood.*

INSTRUMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *instrumental*.] In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

Man's well-being here in this life is but *instrumentally* good, as being the means for him to be well in the next life. *Digby.*

Habitual preparation for the sacrament consists in a standing, permanent habit, or principle of holiness, wrought chiefly by God's spirit, and *instrumentally* by his word, in the heart or soul of man. *South.*

INSTRUMENTALNESS. *n. f.* [from *instrumental*.] Usefulness as means to an end.

The *instrumentalness* of riches to works of charity, has rendered it very political, in every christian commonwealth, by laws to settle and secure property. *Hammond.*

INSUFFERABLE. *adj.* [in and sufferable.]

1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance.

The one is oppressed with constant heat, the other with *insufferable* cold. *Brown's Vul. Er.*
 Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly ways,
 So fierce, they flash'd *insufferable* day. *Dryden.*

Though great light be *insufferable* to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all disease them; because that causing no disorderly motion, leaves that curious organ unharmed. *Locke.*

2. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.

A multitude of scribblers, who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff, should be discouraged from writing any more. *Dryden.*

INSUFFERABLY. *adv.* [from *insufferable*.]

To a degree beyond endurance.

Those heav'nly shapes
 Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze *Milton.*
Insufferably bright.
 There is no person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also *insufferably* proud. *South.*

INSUFFICIENCY. *n. f.* [insufficiency, Fr. *insufficiency*, Lat.]

INSUFFICIENCY. *n. f.* [from *insufficiency*.] Inadequateness to any end or purpose; want of requisite value or power: used of things and persons.

The minister's aptness or *insufficiency*, otherwise than by reading to instruct the flock, standeth in this place as a stranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker.*

The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is, by the light of scripture, so fully supplied, that further light than this hath added, there doth not need unto that end. *Hooker.*

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our *insufficiency*, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

Till experience had discovered their defect and *insufficiency*, I did certainly conclude them to be infallible. *Hobbes.*

Consider the pleas made use of to this purpose, and shew the insufficiency and weakness of them.

Atterbury.

INSUFFICIENT. *adj.* [*insufficient*, French; *in* and *sufficient*.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented, may justly reject them as incapable and insufficient.

Spenser on Ireland.

We are weak, dependant creatures, insufficient to our own happiness, full of wants which of ourselves we cannot relieve, exposed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert.

Rogers.

Fasting kills by the bad state, not by the insufficient quantity of fluids.

Arbutnot.

INSUFFICIENTLY. *adv.* [from *insufficient*.] With want of proper ability; not skillfully.

INSUFFLATION. *n. f.* [*in* and *sufflo*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon.

Imposition of hands is a custom of parents in blessing their children, but taken up by the apostles instead of that divine insufflation which Christ used.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

INSULAR. *adj.* [*insulaire*, French; *insularis*, Latin.] Belonging to an island.

Druna, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other insular advantages.

Huvel.

INSULATED. *adj.* [*insula*, Latin.] Not contiguous on any side.

INSULTE. *adj.* [*insultur*, Latin.] Dull; insipid; heavy.

Diä.

INSULT. *n. f.* [*insultus*, Latin; *insulte*, French.]

1. The act of leaping upon any thing. In this sense it has the accent on the last syllable: the sense is rare.

The bull's insult at four she may sustain, But after tea from nuptial rites refrain. Dryden

2. Act or speech of insolence or contempt.

The ruthless sneer that insult adds to grief.

Savage.

Take the sentence seriously, because raileries are an insult on the unfortunate.

Broom.

TO INSULT. *v. a.* [*insulter*, French; *insulto*, Latin.]

1. To treat with insolence or contempt. It is used sometimes with *over*, sometimes without a preposition.

The poet makes his hero, after he was gladdened by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by insulting over his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king Priam.

Pope.

2. To trample upon; to triumph over.

It pleas'd the king his master very lately To strike at me upon his misconstruction; When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure, Tript me behind; being down, insulted, rail'd, And put upon him such a deal of man, That worthied him.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

So 'scapes the insulting fire his narrow jail, And makes small outlets into open air. Dryden. Ev'n when they sing at ease in full content, Insulting o'er the toil they underwent, Yet still they find a future task remain, To turn the soil.

Dryden's Virgil.

INSULTER. *n. f.* [from *insult*.] One who treats another with insolent triumph.

Ev'n man, the merciless insulter man, Man, who rejoices in our sex's weakness, Shall pity thee.

Rousseau's Janc Shore

INSULTINGLY. *adv.* [from *insulting*.] With contemptuous triumph.

Insultingly, he made your love his boast, Gave me my life, and told me what it cost.

Dryden.

INSUPERABILITY. *n. f.* [from *insuperable*.] The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE. *adj.* [*insuperabilis*, Latin.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an insuperable objection, because of the evidence that sense seems to give it.

Digby on Bodies.

Much might be done, would we but endeavour; nothing is insuperable to pains and patience.

Ray on the Creation.

And middle natures bow they long to join, Yet never pass th' insuperable line.

Pope.

INSUPERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted.

INSUPERABLY. *adv.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibly; insurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former furthers, the latter, being so insuperably hard, hinders the splitting of it.

Grew's Museum.

INSUPPORTABLE. *adj.* [*insupportable*, French; *in* and *supportable*.] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured.

A disgrace put upon a man in company is insupportable; it is heightened according to the greatness, and multiplied according to the number, of the persons that bear.

South.

The baser the enemies are, the more insupportable is the insolence.

L'Epiange.

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden insupportable to a virtuous man: we naturally aim at happiness, and cannot bear to have it confined to our present being.

Dryden.

To those that dwell under or near the equator, this spring would be a most pestilent and insupportable summer; and as for those countries that are nearer the poles, a perpetual spring will not do their business.

Bentley.

INSUPPORTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insupportable*.] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

Then felt she to so pitiful a declaration of the insupportableness of her desires, that Darius's ears procur'd his eyes with tears to give testimony how much they suffered for her suffering.

Sidney.

INSUPPORTABLY. *adv.* [from *insupportable*.] Beyond endurance.

But fainest he who stood aloof, When insupportably his foot advanc'd, In scorn of their proud arms, and warlike tools, Spurn'd them to death by troops.

Milton.

The first day's audience sufficiently convinc'd me, that the poem was insupportably too long.

Dryden.

INSURMOUNTABLE. *adj.* [*insurmountable*, French; *in* and *surmountable*.] Insuperable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is insurmountable, till I can make simplicity and variety the same.

Lacke.

Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us, that difficulty is insurmountable.

Watts.

INSURMOUNTABLY. *adv.* [from *insurmountable*.] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRECTION. *n. f.* [*insurgo*, Latin.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing, And the first motion, all the interim is Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream: The genius and the mortal instruments Are then in council; and the state of man, Like to a little kingdom, suffers then The nature of an insurrection.

Shakespeare.

This city of old time hath made insurrection against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein.

Exra.

There shall be a great insurrection upon those that fear the Lord.

Esdra.

Insurrection of base people are commonly more furious in their beginnings.

Bacon.

The trade of Rome had like to have suffered another great stroke by an insurrection in Egypt.

Arbutnot.

INSUSURRATION. *n. f.* [*insufurro*, Latin.] The act of whispering into something.

INTACTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tadum*, Lat.] Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIO. *n. f.* [Italian.] Anything that has figures engraved on it so as to rise above the ground.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal describes on antique imagines and medals.

INTASTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *taste*.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste. A word not elegant, nor used.

Something which is invisible, intangible, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superior to that of taste.

Grew.

INTEGER. *n. f.* [Latin.] The whole of any thing.

As not only signified a piece of money, but any integer; from whence it is derived the word ace, or unit.

Arbutnot.

INTEGRAL. *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts.

A local motion keepeth bodies integral, and their parts together.

Bacon.

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain speechless, though of integral principles, who, from an infant, should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching.

Holder.

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL. *n. f.* The whole made up of parts.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and integrals of the human body.

Hale.

Consider the infinite complications and combinations of several concurrences to the constitution and operation of almost every integral in nature.

Hale.

A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the several parts, which make up the whole, are distinct, and each may subsist apart.

Watts.

INTEGRITY. *n. f.* [*intégrité*, French; *integritas*, from *integer*, Latin.]

1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedness.

Your dishonesty

Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state Of that integrity which should become it.

Shak.

Child of integrity, hath from my soul Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts To thy good truth and honour.

Shakespeare.

Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his integrity or understanding.

Swift.

The libertine, instead of attempting to corrupt our integrity, will conceal and disguise his own vices.

Kings.

2. Purity; genuine unadulterate state.

Language continued long in its purity and integrity.

Hale.

3. Intireness; unbroken whole.

Take away this transformation, and there is no chasm, nor can it affect the integrity of the action.

Brown.

INTEGUMENT. *n. f.* [*integumentum*, *intego*, Latin.] Any thing that covers or envelops another.

He could no more live without his frieze coat than without his skin: it is not indeed so pro-

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perly his coat, as what the anatomists call one of the *intestines* of the body. Addison.

INTELLECT. *n. f.* [*intellectus*, French; *intellectus*, Latin.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear, All intellect, all sense. Milton.

All those arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious pursue, are but the reliques of an intellect detached with sin and time. South.

INTELLECTIUM. *n. f.* [*intellectio*, Fr. *intellectus*, Latin.] The act of understanding.

Simple apprehension denotes the soul's naked intellect of an object, without either composition or deduction. Glanville's *Scepstis*.

They will say 'tis not the bulk or substance of the animal spirit, but its motion and agility, that produces intellective and sense. Bentley.

INTELLECTIVE. *adj.* [*intellectif*, French; from *intellect*.] Having power to understand.

If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective*. Glanville.

INTELLECTUAL. *adj.* [*intellectuel*, Fr. *intellectualis*, low Latin.]

1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding.

Religion teaches us to present to God our bodies as well as our souls: if the body serves the soul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it must not be eased in the only offices of religion. Taylor.

2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind.

Logic is to teach us the right use of our reason, or *intellectual* powers. Watts.

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses.

In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene, Beneath a bow'r for sorrow made, The melancholy Cowley lay. Cowley.

A train of phantoms in wild order rose, And, join'd, this *intellectual* scene compose. Pope.

4. Having the power of understanding.

Anaxagoras and Plato term the Maker of the world an *intellectual* worker. Hooker.

Who would lose, Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being, Those thoughts that wander through eternity, To perish rather, swallow'd up and lost, In the wide womb of uncreated night, Devoid of sense and motion? Milton.

5. Proposed as the object not of the senses but intellect: as, *Cudworth* names his book the *intellectual* system of the universe.

INTELLECTUAL. *n. f.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. Little in use.

Her husband not nigh, Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun. Milton.

The fancies of most, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward springs of the corporeal machine; which, even on the most sublimed *intellectual*, is dangerously influential. Glanville's *Scepstis*.

I have not consulted the repure of my *intellectuals*, in bringing their weaknesses into such discerning pretences. Glanville.

INTELLIGENCE. } *n. f.* [*intelligence*, Fr. *intelligence*, Latin.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret.

It was perceived there had not been in the Catholics so much foresight as to provide that

true *intelligence* might pass between them of what was done. Hooker.

A mankind witch! hence with her, out of door! A most *intelligence* bawd! Shakspeare.

He furnished his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward *intelligences*; giving them also in charge to advertise continually what they found. Bacon's *Henry viii.*

The advertisements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive *intelligences* from better authors than persons of inferior note. Hayward.

Let all the passages Be well secur'd, that no *intelligence* May pass between the prince and them. Denham.

Those tales had been sung to lull children asleep, before ever *Beatus* set up his *intelligence* office at Coos. Bentley.

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.

Faction followers are worse to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themselves; whereupon commonly ensue that ill *intelligence* that we see between great personages. Burn.

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence*, than any friendship with the favourites. Clarendon.

3. Spirit; un bodied mind.

How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure *Intelligence* of heav'n, angel! Milton.

There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created *intelligences*. Hale.

They hoped to get the favour of the houses, and by the favour of the houses they hoped for that of the *intelligences*, and by their favours, for that of the Supreme God. Stillington.

The regularity of motion, visible in the great variety and curiosity of bodies, is a demonstration that the whole mass of matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligence*. Collier.

Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the sun, circumvented him even in his own province. Dryden.

4. Understanding; skill.

Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideously, They think to be chief praise of poetry: And thereby wanting due *intelligence*, Have marr'd the face of goodly poesy. Spenser.

INTELLIGENCER. *n. f.* [from *intelligence*.]

One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages between parties.

His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry unto him no other news but discomfortable. Sidney.

How deep you were within the books of heav'n? To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself; The very opener and *intelligencer* Between the grace and sanctities of heav'n, And our dull workings. Shakspeare.

If they had instructions to that purpose, they might be the best *intelligencers* to the king of the true state of his whole kingdom. Bacon.

They are the best sort of *intelligencers*; for they have a way into the inmost closets of princes. Howell.

They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make them acquainted with the conversation of the whole kingdom. Spenser.

INTELLIGENT. *adj.* [*intelligent*, French; *intelligens*, Latin.]

1. Knowing; instructed; skilful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more *intelligent*, as Aristotle would have it; but there is no less required for government, courage to protect, and above all honesty. He of times, *Intelligent*, th' harsh hyperborean ice

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Shuns for our equal winters; when our suns.

Cleave the chill'd soil, he backwards wings his way. Philips.

Trace out the numerous footsteps of the presence and interposition of a most wise and *intelligent* architect throughout all this stupendous fabric. Woodward.

2. It has of before the thing.

Intelligent of seasons, they set forth Their airy caravan. Milton.

3. Giving information.

Servants who seem no less, Which are to France the spies and speculations *Intelligent* of our state. Shakspeare.

INTELLIGENTIAL. *adj.* [from *intelligent*.]

1. Consisting of un bodied mind.

Food alike those pure *Intelligential* substances require, As doth your rational. Milton.

2. *Intellectual*; exercising understanding.

In at his mouth The devil enter'd; and his brutal sense, His heart or head possessing, soon inspir'd With act *intelligential*. Milton.

INTELLIGIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *intelligible*.]

1. Possibility to be understood.

2. The power of understanding; intellect. Not proper.

The soul's nature consists in *intelligibility*. Glanville.

INTELLIGIBLE. *adj.* [*intelligibilis*, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Lat.] To be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.

We shall give satisfaction to the mind, to shew it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge. Burnet.

Something must be lost in all translations, but the sense will remain, which would otherwise be maimed, when it is scarce *intelligible*. Dryd.

Many natural duties relating to God, ourselves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reason: therefore it has pleased God to express them in a plain manner, *intelligible* to souls of the lowest capacity. Watts.

INTELLIGIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *intelligible*.] Possibility to be understood; perspicuity.

It is in our ideas, that both the rightness of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligibleness* of our speaking, consists. Locke.

INTELLIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *intelligible*.]

So as to be understood; clearly; plainly.

The genuine sense, *intelligibly* told, Shews a translator both discreet and bold. Rose.

To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a task more difficult than to write of animals. Woodward's *Natural History*.

INTEMPERATE. *adj.* [*intemperatus*, Latin.]

Undeified; unpolluted.

INTEMPERAMENT. *n. f.* [in and *temperament*.] Bad constitution.

Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated, and others upon the assux of laxative humours. Harvey.

INTEMPERANCE. } *n. f.* [*intemperance*, French; *intemperantia*, Latin.]

1. Want of temperance; want of moderation: commonly excess in meat or drink.

Boundless *intemperance* In nature is a tyranny. Shakspeare's *Macbeth*.

Another law of Lycurgus induced to *intemperance*, and all kinds of incontinency. Hakewill.

Some, as thou saw'st, by violent strokes shall die; By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more

INTERCESSION. *n. f.* [*intercessio*, Fr. *intercessio*, Lat.] Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another, generally in his favour, sometimes against him.

Living, and therefore constant, he used still the *intercession* of diligence and faith, ever hoping because he would not put himself into that hell to be hopeless. *Sidney.*

Can you, when you push'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to front his revenges with the palfied *intercession* of such a decay'd dotard as you seem to be? *Shakespeare.*

He maketh *intercession* to God against Israel. *Romans.*

He bare the sin of many, and made *intercession* for the transgressors. *Isaiah.*

Pray not thou for this people, neither make *intercession* to me; for I will not hear thee. *Jer.*

To pray to the saints to obtain things by their merits and *intercessions*, is allowed and contended for by the Roman church. *Strillingfleet.*

Your *intercession* now is needless grown; Retire, and let me speak with her alone. *Dryd.*

INTERCESSOUR. *n. f.* [*intercessor*, Fr. *intercessor*, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the heav'n's! thither thine eyesight bend; Thy looks, sighs, tears, for *intercessours* send. *Fairfax.*

On man's behalf, Patron or *intercessor* none appear'd. *Milton.*
When we shall hear our eternal doom from our *intercessor*, it will convince us, that a denial of Christ is more than transitory words. *South.*

To INTERCHAIN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain*.] To chain; to link together.

Two bosoms, *interchain'd* with an oath;
So then two bosoms, and a single truth. *Shaksp.*

To INTERCHANGE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *change*.]

1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange.
They had left but one piece of one ship, whereon they kept themselves in all truth, having *interchanged* their cares, while either cared for other, each comforting and counselling how to labour for the better, and to abide the worse. *Sidney.*

I shall *interchange*
My weined state for Henry's regal crown. *Shakespeare.*

2. To succeed alternately.
His faithful friend and brother Quarehus came so mightily to his succour, that, with some *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begot of a just war, the best child peace. *Sidney.*

INTERCHANGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Commerce; permutation of commodities.

Those have an *interchange* or trade with Elana. *Hovel.*

2. Alternate succession.
Wuh what delights could I have walk'd thee round!

If I could joy in ought! sweet *interchange*
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milton.*

The original measure of time, by help of the lights in the firmament, are perceptible to us by the *interchanges* of light and darkness, and succession of seasons. *Holder.*

Removes and *interchanges* would often happen in the first ages after the flood. *Burnet.*

3. Mutual donation and reception.
Let Diomedes hear him,
And bring us Crestid hither. Good Diomedes,
Furnish us fairly for this *interchange*. *Shaksp.*
Farewell; the leisure, and the fearful time,
Cute off the ceremonious vows of love,
And ample *interchange* of sweet discourse. *Shaksp.*

Since their more mature dignities made separation of their society, their encounters, though not personal, have been royally adorned with *interchange* of gifts. *Shakespeare.*

After so vast an obligation, owned by to free an acknowledgment, could any thing be expected but a continual *interchange* of kindness? *South.*

INTERCHANGEABLE. *adj.* [from *interchange*.]

1. Given and taken mutually.

So many testimonies, *interchangeable* warrants, and counterforts, running through the hands and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

2. Following each other in alternate succession.

Just under the line they may seem to have two winters and two summers; but there also they have four *interchangeable* seasons, which is enough whereby to measure. *Holder.*

All along the history of the Old Testament we find the *interchangeable* providences of God, towards the people of Israel, always suited to their manners. *Tillotson.*

INTERCHANGEABLY. *adv.* [from *interchangeable*.] Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

In these two things the east and west churches did *interchangeably* both confront the Jews and concur with them. *Hooker.*

This in myself I boldly will defend,
And *interchangeably* hurl down my rage
Upon this overweening traitor's foot. *Shaksp.*

These articles were signed by our plenipotentiaries, and those of Holland; but not by the French, although it ought to have been done *interchangeably*; and the ministers here prevailed on the queen to execute a ratification of articles, which only one part had signed. *Swifte.*

INTERCHANGEMENT. *n. f.* [*inter* and *change*.] Exchange; mutual transference.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands,
Attested by the holy clove of lips,
Strengthen'd by *interchange*ment of your rings. *Shakespeare.*

INTERCIPIENT. *adj.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] Obstruſting; catching by the way.

INTERCIPIENT. *n. f.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage.

They commend repellents, but not with much asſringency, unless as *intercipiens* upon the parts above, lest the matter should thereby be impacted in the part. *Wifeman.*

INTERCISSION. *n. f.* [*inter* and *cedo*, Lat.] Interruption.

By cessation of oracles we may understand their *interciſion*, not abſciſion, or consummate defolation. *Brown.*

To INTERCLUDE. *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Lat.]

To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept.

The voice is sometimes *intercloded* by a hoarseness, or viscous phlegm cleaving to the *aspera arteria*. *Holder.*

INTERCLUSION. *n. f.* [*interclusus*, Lat.] Obstruction; interception.

INTERCOLUMNIATION. *n. f.* [*inter* and *columna*, Latin.] The space between the pillars.

The distance or *intercolumniation* may be near four of his own diameter, because the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than stone. *Watson.*

To INTERCOMMON. *v. n.* [*inter* and *common*.] To feed at the same table.

Wine is to be forborn in consumptions, for that the spirits of the wine do prey upon the refuse

juice of the body, and *intercommon* with the spirits of the body, and so rob them of their nourishment. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INTERCOMMUNITY. *n. f.* [*inter* and *community*.]

1. A mutual communication or community.

2. A mutual freedom or exercise of religion.

INTERCOSTAL. *adj.* [*intercostal*, Fr. *inter* and *costa*, Latin.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm seems the principal instrument of ordinary respiration, although to restrained respiration the *intercostal* muscles may concur. *Bryce.*

By the assistance of the inward *intercostal* muscles, in deep respirations, we take large gulps of air. *More.*

INTERCOURSE. *n. f.* [*entrecoûrs*, French.] 1. Commerce; exchange.

This sweet *intercourse*
Of looks, and smiles; for smiles from reason flow,
To brute deny'd, and are of love the food. *Milton.*

2. Communication; followed by *with*.

The choice of the place requireth many circumstances, as the situation near the sea, for the commodiousness of an *intercourse* with England. *Bacon.*

What an honour is it that God should admit us into such a participation of himself! That he should give us minds capable of such an *intercourse* with the Supreme Mind! *Atterbury.*

INTERCURRENCE. *n. f.* [from *intercurso*, Latin.] Passage between.

Consider what fluidity saltpetre is capable of, without the *intercurrence* of a liquor. *Boyle.*

INTERCURRENT. *adj.* [*intercurrent*, Lat.] Running between.

If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the iron altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of some very subtle *intercurrent* matter, those active parts presently begin to persecute, and scatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*

INTERDEAL. *n. f.* [*inter* and *deal*.] Traffick; intercourse. Obsolete.

The Gaulish speech is the very British, which is yet retained of the Welshmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and *interdeal* with other nations has greatly altered the dialect. *Spenser.*

To INTERDICT. *v. a.* [*interdicere*, Fr. *interdicere*, Latin.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit.

Alone I pass'd, through ways
That brought me on a sudden to the tree
Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
By magic lens'd, by spells accompais'd round,
No mortal touch'd this *interdicted* ground. *Tieck.*

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same. *Styliffe.*

INTERDICT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.

Amongst his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the *interdicts* and prohibitions touching entrance of strangers. *Bacon.*

Those are not fruits forbidden, no *interdict* defends the touching of these viands pure; Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil. *Milton.*

Had he liv'd to see her happy change,
He would have cancell'd that harsh *interdict*,
And join'd our hands himself. *Dryden.*

2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

Nani carried himself memoriously against the pope, in the time of the *interdict*, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Wotton.*

INTERDICTION. *n. f.* [*interdictio*, Fr. *interdictio*, Latin; from *interdict*.]

1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

Sternly he propound'd

The rigid *interdictio*, which reforms
Yet dreadful in mine ear. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Curse: from the papal *interdict*. An improper use of the word.

The truck issue of thy throne,
By his own *interdictio* hands accurst. *Shaksp.*

INTERDICTIONARY. *adj.* [from *interdict*.]
Belonging to an interdictio. *Ainsw.*

TO INTERESS. *v. a.* [*interess*, Fr.]
TO INTEREST. *v. a.* [*interess*, Fr.] To concern; to affect;

to give share in.

The mystical communion of all faithful men is such as maketh every one to be *interess* in those precious blessings, which any one of them receiveth at God's hands. *Hosier.*

Our joy,

Although our loss not least; to whose young love,
The vines of France and milk of Burgundy,
Strive to be *interess*d. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

To love our native country, and to study its benefit and its glory, to be *interess* in its concerns, is natural to all men. *Dryden.*

Scipio, restoring the Spanish bride, gained a great nation to *interess* themselves for Rome against Carthage. *Dryden.*

This was a goddess who used to *interess* herself in marriages.

Addison on Medals.

All successes did not discourage that ambitious and *interess*ed people. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

TO INTEREST. *v. s.* To affect; to move; to touch with passion; to gain the affections: as, this is an *interess*ing story.

INTEREST. *n. f.* [*interess*, Lat. *interet*, French.]

1. Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a serious comprehension of that one great *interest* of others, as well as ourselves. *Hammond.*

Divisions hinder the common *interest* and public good. *Temple.*

There is no man but God hath put many things into his possession, to be used for the common good and *interest*. *Calamy.*

2. Influence over others.

They, who had hitherto preserved them, had now lost their *interest*. *Gloucester.*

Exert, great God, thy *interest* in the thy;
Gain each kind power, each guardian deity,
That, conquer'd by the publick vow,
They bear the dismal mischief far away. *Prior.*

3. Share; part in any thing; participation: as, this is a matter in which we have *interest*.

Endeavour to adjust the degrees of influence, that each cause might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and *interest* of each therein. *Watts.*

4. Regard to private profit.

Whichever *interest* or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the opposite parties think fit to charge upon each other. *Swift.*

When *interest* calls off all her sneaking train. *Pope.*

5. Money paid for use; usury.

Is't he take *interest*?

—No, not take *interest*; not, as you would say, *Shaksp.*

Directly, *interest*.
It is a sad life we lead, my dear, to be so teased; paying *interest* for old debts, and still attracting new ones. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Any surplus of advantage.

With all speed

You shall have your desires with *interest*. *Shaksp.*
TO INTERFERE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Latin.]

1. To interpose; to intermeddle.

So cautious were our ancestors in conversation, as never to *interfere* with party disputes in the state. *Swift.*

2. To clash; to oppose each other.

If each acts by an independent power, their commands may *interfere*. *Smalbridge's Sermons.*

3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks; or the hitting one leg against another and striking off the skin. *Farriser's Dict.*

INTERFLUENT. *adj.* [*interfluens*, Lat.]
Flowing between.

Air may consist of any terrene or aqueous corpuscles, kept swimming in the *interfluent* celestial matter. *Boyle.*

INTERFUGENT. *adj.* [*inter* and *fugens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERFUSED. *adj.* [*interfusus*, Latin.]
Poured or scattered between.

The ambient air wide *interfus*d,
Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton.*

INTERJACENCY. *n. f.* [from *interjacens*, Latin.]

1. The act or state of lying between.
England and Scotland is divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed and some desert ground. *Hale.*

2. The thing lying between.

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, storms, thunts, and every *interjacency* irregularizes. *Brown.*

INTERJACENT. *adj.* [*interjacens*, Lat.]
Intervening; lying between.

The sea itself must be very broad, and void of little islands *interjacent*, else will it yield plentiful argument of quarrel to the kingdoms which it serveth. *Raleigh.*

Through this hole objects that were beyond might be seen distinctly, which would not at all be seen through other parts of the glasses, where the air was *interjacent*. *Newton's Opticks.*

INTERJECTION. *n. f.* [*interjection*, Fr. *interjunctio*, Latin.]

1. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, O! alas! ah!
Clarke's Latin Grammar.

Their wild natural notes, when they would express their passions, are at the best but like natural *interjections*, to discover their passions or impressions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between; act of putting something between.

Laughing causeth a continual expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which maketh the *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon.*

INTERIM. *n. f.* [*interim*, Latin.] Mean time; intervening time.

I a heavy *interim* shall support
By his dear absence. *Shakspere's Othello.*

One bird happened to be foraging for her young ones, and in this *interim* comes a torrent that washes away nest, birds, and all. *L'Estrange.*

In this *interim* my women asked what I thought. *Taylor.*

TO INTERJOIN. *v. n.* [*inter* and *join*.]
To join mutually; to intermarry.

So-fell'd foes,
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their
knap,
To take the one the other, by some chance,

Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear
friends,

And *interjoin* their issues. *Shakspere.*

INTERIOUR. *adj.* [*interior*, Lat. *interieur*, French.] Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial.

The fool-railitude, that chafe by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to th' *interieur*. *Shakspere.*

The grosser parts, thus sunk down, would harden, and constitute the *interieur* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

INTERKNOWLEDGE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *knowledge*.] Mutual knowledge.

All nations have *interknowledge* one of another, either by voyage into foreign parts, or by strangers that come to them. *Bacon.*

TO INTERLACE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.]
To intermix; to put one thing within another.

Some are to be *interlaced* between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hosier.*

The ambassadors *interlaced*, in their conference, the purpose of their matter to match with the daughter of Maximilian. *Bacon.*

They acknowledged what services he had done for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* some errors, wherewith they seemed to reproach him. *Hayward.*

Your argument is as strong against the use of rhyme in poems as in plays; for the epick way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

INTERLAPSE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *lapsus*.] The flow of time between any two events.

These drops are calcined into such salts, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs. *Harvey.*

TO INTERLARD. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diversify lean with fat.

2. To interpose; to insert between.

Jefts should be *interlarded*, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old. *Carew.*

3. To diversify by mixture.

The laws of Normandy were the deflection of the English laws, and a transcript of them, though mingled and *interlarded* with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original. *Hale's Laws of England.*

4. *Philips* has used this word very harshly, and probably did not understand it.

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice Of strongest brandy. *Philips.*

TO INTERLEAVE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave*.]
To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

TO INTERLINE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *line*.]

1. To write in alternate lines.

When, by *interlining* Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced farther. *Lorke.*

2. To correct by something written between the lines.

He cancell'd an old will, and forg'd a new;
Made wealthy at the small expence of signing,
With a wet seal, and a fresh *interlining*. *Dryd.*

Three things render a writing suspected: the paper producing a false instrument, the person that frames it, and the *interlining* and raling out of words contained in such instruments. *Arbuthnot's Paragon.*

The muse invok'd, sit down to write,
Blot out, correct, and *interline*. *Swift.*

INTERLINEATION. *n. f.* [*inter* and *lineation*.] Correction made by writing between the lines.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blot and *interlineation*, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual corrections. *Swift.*

To INTERLINK. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link*.] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures causes us to enter into the subject which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory; there are two chains which are inter-linked, which contain, and are at the same time contained.

Dryden.

INTERLOCUTION. *n. f.* [*interlocution*, French; *interlocutio*, Latin.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.

The plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of the plumes they favour not, because it is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side.

Hosker.

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision.

These things are called accidental, because some new incident in jurisdiction may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution*.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

INTERLOCUTOR. *n. f.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Latin.] Dialogist; one that talks with another.

Some morose readers shall find fault with my having made the *interlocutors* compliment with one another.

Boyle.

INTERLOCUTORY. *adj.* [*interlocutoire*, French; *inter* and *loquor*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of dialogue.

When the minister by exhortation raiseth them up, and the people by protestation of their readiness declare he speaketh not in vain unto them; these *interlocutory* forms of speech, what are they else but most effectual, partly testifications, and partly inflammations of all piety?

Hosker.

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the holy scriptures, though the persons speaking are not alternately mentioned or referred to.

Fiddes' Sermons.

2. Preparatory to decision.

To INTERLOPE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to forestal; to anticipate irregularly.

The patron is desired to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share.

Taylor.

INTERLOPER. *n. f.* [*from interlope*.] One who runs into business to which he has no right.

The swallow was a fly-catcher, and was no more an *interloper* upon the spider's right, than the spider was upon the swallow's.

L'Estrange.

INTERLUCENT. *adj.* [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between.

Ditt.

INTERLUDE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Lat.] Something played at the intervals of festivity; a farce.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there must sometimes be masques, and revells, and *interludes*.

Bacon.

The enemies of Socrates hired Aristophanes to personate him on the stage, and, by the insinuations of those *interludes*, conveyed a hatred of him into the people.

Gower's of the Tongue.

Dreams are but *interludes*, which fancy makes; When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes.

Dryden.

INTERLUENCY. *n. f.* [*interluo*, Lat.] Water interposed; interposition of a flood.

Those parts of Asia and America, which are now disjoined by the *interluency* of the sea, might have been formerly contiguous.

Hale.

INTERLUNAR. } *adj.* [*inter* and *luna*,
INTERLUNARY. } Lat.] Belonging to

the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and plenilunary exemptions.

Brown.

The sun to me is dark,
And silent as the moon,
When she defects the night,
Hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave.

Milton.

INTERMARRIAGE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *marriage*.] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Because the alliances and *intermarriages*, among so small a people, might obstruct justice, they have a foreigner for judge of St. Marino.

Addison on Italy.

To INTERMARRY. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry*.] To marry some of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*.

Scotti.

To INTERMEDDLE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle*.] To interpose officiously.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors general of catholicks.

Bacon.

Seeing the king was a sovereign prince, the emperor should not *intermeddle* with ordering his subjects, or directing the affairs of his realm.

Huyward.

There were no ladies, who disposed themselves to *intermeddle* in business.

Charendon.

To INTERMEDDLE. *v. a.* [*entre-mesler*, Fr.] To intermix; to mingle. This is perhaps misprinted for *intermeddled*.

Many other adventures are *intermeddled*; as the love of Britumet, and the virtuosity of Belphebe.

Spenser.

INTERMEDDLER. *n. f.* [*from intermeddle*.] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right.

There's hardly a greater pest to government and families, than officious tale-bearers, and busy *intermeddlers*.

L'Estrange.

Our allies, and our stock-jobbers, direct her majesty not to change her secretary or treasurer, who, for the reasons that these officious *intermeddlers* demanded their continuance, ought never to have been admitted into the least trust.

Swift.

Shall strangers, saucy *intermeddlers* say,
Thus far, and thus, are you allow'd to punish?

A. Philips.

INTERMEDIACY. *n. f.* [*from intermediate*.] Interposition; intervention. An unauthorized word.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by only the *intermediacy* of the columella.

Derham.

INTERMEDIAL. *adj.* [*inter* and *medius*, Latin.] Intervening; lying between; intervening.

The love of God makes a man temperate in the midst of feasts, and is active enough without any *intermedial* appetites.

Taylor.

A gardener prepares the ground, and in all the *intermedial* spaces he is careful to dress it.

Exchyn's Calendar.

INTERMEDIATE. *adj.* [*intermedial*, Fr. *inter* and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; interposed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

Do not the most refrangible rays excite the shortest vibrations for making a sensation of a deep violet, the least refrangible the largest for making a sensation of deep red, and the several

intermediate sorts of rays, vibrations of several *intermediate* bignesses, to make sensations of the several *intermediate* colours?

Newton's Opticks.

An animal consists of solid and fluid parts, unless one should reckon some of an *intermediate* nature, as fat and phlegm.

Arbuthnot.

Those general natures, which stand between the nearest and most remote, are called *intermediate*.

Watts.

INTERMEDIATELY. *adv.* [*from intermediate*.] By way of intervention.

To INTERMELL. *v. a.* [*entre-mesler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Not in use.

By occasion hereof many other adventures are *intermeddled*, but rather as accidents than intentions.

Spenser.

INTERMENT. *n. f.* [*interment*, French; *from inter*.] Burial; sepulture.

INTERMIGRATION. *n. f.* [*intermigration*, French; *inter* and *migro*, Latin.] Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.

Men have a strange variety in colour, stature, and humour; and all arising from the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of access, mutual intercourse, and possibility of *intermigration*.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

INTERMINABLE. *adj.* [*interminable*, Fr. *in* and *termino*, Lat.] Immense; admitting no boundary.

As if they would confine th' *interminable*,
And tie him to his own precept.

Milton.

INTERMINATE. *adj.* [*interminate*, French; *interminatur*, Latin.] Unbounded; unlimited.

Within a thicket I repos'd; when round
I ruffled up fall'n leaves in heaps, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a sleep *interminate*.

Chapm. Odyssey.

INTERMINATION. *n. f.* [*intermination*, French; *intermino*, Latin.] Menace; threat.

The threats and *interminations* of the gospel, those terrors of the Lord, as gods, may drive those brutish creatures who will not be attracted.

Decay of Piety.

To INTERMINGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix; to put some things among others.

The church in her liturgies hath *intermingled*, with readings out of the New Testament, lessons taken out of the law and prophets.

Hosker.

His church he compareth unto a field, where tares, manifestly known and seen by all men, do grow *intermingled* with good corn.

Hosker.

My lord shall never rest:
I'll *intermingle* every thing he does
With Cassio's suit.

Shakespeare's Othello.

Here sailing ships delight the wand'ring eyes;
Their trees and *intermingled* temples rise.

Pope.

To INTERMINGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION. *n. f.* [*intermissio*, Fr. *intermissio*, Latin.]

1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop.

Came a seeking post,
Deliver'd letters, spight of *intermission*,
Which presently they read.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

I count *intermission* almost the same thing as change; for that that hath been *intermitted*, is after a sort new.

Bacon.

The water ascends gently, and by *intermissions*; but it falls continually, and with force.

Whitens' Dred.

The peasants work on, in the hottest part of the day, without *intermission*.

Locke.

2. Interventient time.

But gentle heav'n
Cut short all *intermission*: front to front,
Bring thou this head of Scotland and myself.

Sampson's.

3. State of being intermitted.

Words borrowed of antiquity, have the authority of years, and out of their *intermission* do win to themselves a kind of grace-like newness. *Ben Jonson.*

4. The space between the paroxysms of a fever, or any fits of pain; rest; pause of sorrow.

Rest or *intermission* none I find. *Milton.*

INTERMISSIVE. *adj.* [from *intermit.*] Coming by fits; not continual.

I reduced Ireland, after so many *intermissive* wars, to a perfect passive obedience. *Howel.*

As though there were any variation in nature, or justitias imaginable in professions, whose subject is under no *intermission* but constant way of mutation, this season is commonly termed the physicians vacation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO INTERMIT. *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Lat.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt.

If nature should *intermit* her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a-while, the observation of her own laws. *Hooker.*

Run to your houses, fall upon your knees; Pray to the gods, to *intermit* the plague That needs must light on this ingratitude. *Shakespeare.*

His misfed, lascivious son, Edward the Second, *intermitted* so The course of glory. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The setting on foot some of those arts that were once well known, would be but the reviving of those arts which were long before practised, though *intermitted* and interrupted by war. *Hale.*

Certain Indians, when a horse is running in his full career, leap down, gather any taling from the ground, and immediately leap up again, the horse not *intermitting* his course. *Wilkins.*

Speech *intermitted*, thus began. *Milton.*
We are furnished with an armour from heaven, but if we are remiss, or persuaded to lay by our arms, and *intermit* our guard, we may be surprised. *Rogers.*

TO INTERMIT. *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms. Used of fevers.**INTERMITTENT.** *adj.* [*intermittenti*, Fr. *intermittens*, Lat.] Coming by fits.

Next to those durable pains, short *intermittent* or swift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into consumptions. *Harvey.*

TO INTERMIX. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix*.] To mingle; to join; to put some things among others.

Her persuasions she *intermixed* with tears, affirming, that she would depart from him. *Hayward.*

Reveal
To Adara what shall come in future days,
As I shall thee enlighten: *intermix*
My cov'nant in the woman's seed renew'd. *Milton.*

In yonder spring of roses, *intermix'd*
With myrtle, find what to redress 'till noon. *Milton.*

I doubt not to perform the part of a just historian to my royal master, without *intermixing* with it any thing of the poet. *Dryden.*

TO INTERMIX. *v. n.* To be mingled together.**INTERMIXTURE.** *n. f.* [*inter* and *mixture*, Latin.]

1. Mass formed by mingling bodies.
The analytical preparations of gold or mercury, leave persons much unsatisfied, whether the substances they produce be truly the hypostatical principles, or only some *intermixtures* of the divided bodies with those employed. *Boyle.*
2. Something additional mingled in a mass.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon.*

INTERMUNDANE. *adj.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Latin.] Subsitling between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vast distances between these great bodies are called *intermundane* spaces; in which though there may be some fluid, yet it is so thin and subtile, that it is as much as nothing. *Locke.*

INTERMURAL. *adj.* [*inter*, *muralis*, *murus*, Latin.] Lying between walls.

Ainsworth.

INTERMUTUAL. *adj.* [*inter* and *mutual*.] Mutual; interchanged. *Inter* before *mutual* is improper.

A solemn oath religiously they take,
By *intermutual* vows protesting there,
This never to reveal, nor to forsake
So good a cause. *Daniel's Civil War.*

INTERNE. *adj.* [*interne*, Fr. *internus*, Lat.] Inward; intestine; not foreign.

The midland towns are most flourishing, which shews that her riches are *intern* and domestic. *Howel.*

INTERNAL. *adj.* [*internus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; not external.

That ye shall be as gods, since I as man,
Internal man, is but proportion meet. *Milton.*
Myself, my conscience, and *internal* peace. *Milton.*

Bad comes of setting our hearts upon the shape, colour, and external beauty of things, without regard to the *internal* excellence and virtue of them. *L'Estrange.*

If we think most men's actions to be the interpreters of their thoughts, they have no such *internal* veneration for good rules. *Locke.*

2. Intrinck; not depending on external accidents; real.

We are to provide things honest; to consider not only the *internal* rectitude of our actions in the sight of God, but whether they will be free from all mark or suspicion of evil. *Rogers.*

INTERNALLY. *adv.* [from *internal*.]

1. Inwardly.
2. Mentally; intellectually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the spirit of God *internally* united to Christ. *Taylor.*

INTERNECINE. *adj.* [*internecinus*, Lat.] Endeavouring mutual destruction.

The Egyptians worship'd dogs, and for their faith made *internecine* war. *Hudibras.*

INTERNECION. *n. f.* [*internecio*, Fr. *internecio*, Latin.] Mutual destruction; massacre; slaughter.

That natural propension of self-love, and natural principle of self-preservation, will necessarily break out into wars and *internecions*. *Hale.*

INTERNUCIO. *n. f.* [*internucius*, Lat.] Messenger between two parties.**INTERPELLATION.** *n. f.* [*interpellation*, Fr. *interpellatio*, Latin.] A summons; a call upon.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation* is sufficient. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

TO INTERPOLATE. *v. a.* [*interpolare*, French; *interpolo*, Latin.]

1. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose. *Pope.*

2. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermissions. In this sense it is not in use.

This motion of the heavenly bodies themselves

seems to be partly continued and uninterrupted, as that motion of the first moveable, partly *interpolated* and interrupted. *Hale.*

That individual hath necessarily a concomitant succession of *interpolated* motions; namely, the pulses of the heart, and the successive motions of respiration. *Hale.*

INTERPOLATION. *n. f.* [*interpolation*, Fr. from *interpolare*.] Something added or put into the original matter.

I have changed the situation of some of the Latin verses, and made some *interpolations*. *Cromwell to Pope.*

INTERPOLATOR. *n. f.* [Latin; *interpolator*, French.] One that foists in counterfeited passages.

You or your *interpolator* ought to have considered. *Swift.*

INTERPOSAL. *n. f.* [from *interpose*.]

1. Interposition; agency between two persons.

The *interposel* of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication of this mean discourse, may seem to take away my choice. *South.*

2. Intervention.

Our overshadowed souls may be emblem'd by crusted globes, whose influential emissions are intercepted by the *interposel* of the benighting element. *Glanville's Scorpis.*

TO INTERPOSE. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Lat. *interposere*, French.]

1. To place between; to make intervention.

Some weeks the king did honourably *interpose*, both to give space to his brother's intercession, and to shew that he had a conflict with himself what he should do. *Bacon.*

2. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shakespeare.*
Death ready stands to *interpose* his dart. *Milton.*

Human frailty will too often *interpose* itself among persons of the holiest function. *Swift.*

3. To offer as a succour or relief.

The common father of mankind seasonably *interposed* his hand, and rescued miserable man out of the gross stupidity and sensuality whereto he was plunged. *Hosford.*

TO INTERPOSE. *v. n.*

1. To mediate; to act between two parties.

2. To put in by way of interruption.

But, *interposes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almost against any hypothesis. *Boyle.*

INTERPOSER. *n. f.* [from *interpose*.]

1. One that comes between others.

I will make haste; but, till I come again,
No bed shall e'er be guilty of my stay;
No rest be *interposer* 'twixt us twain. *Shakespeare.*

2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSITION. *n. f.* [*interpositio*, Fr. *interpositio*, Lat. from *interpose*.]

1. Intervient agency.

There never was a time when the *interposition* of the magistrate was more necessary to secure the honour of religion. *Atterbury.*

Though waitlike successes carry in them often the evidences of a divine *interposition*, yet are they no sure marks of the divine favour. *Atterbury.*

2. Mediation; agency between parties.

The town and abbey would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the *interposition* of their common protectors. *Addison.*

3. Intervention; state of being placed between two.

INT

The nights are so cold, fresh, and equal, by reason of the entire *interposition* of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world of better or equal temper. *Raleigh.*

She sits on a globe that stands in water, to denote that she is mistress of a new world, separate from that which the Romans had before conquered, by the *interposition* of the sea. *Addison.*

4. Any thing interposed.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool *Interposition*, as a summer's cloud. *Milton.*

TO INTERPRET. *v. a.* [*interpreter*, French; *interpretor*, Latin.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution to; to clear by exposition; to expound.

One, but painted thus, Would be *interpreted* a thing perplex'd Beyond self-explanation. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

You thought be women, And yet your beauty forbids me to *interpret* That you are false. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Pharaoh told them his dreams; but there was none that could *interpret* them unto him. *Gen.*

An excellent spirit, knowledge, and understanding, *interpreting* of dreams, and throwing of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel. *Daniel.*

Hear his sighs, thou mute! Unskillful with what words to pray, let me *interpret* for him. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

INTERPRETABLE. *adj.* [from *interpret*.] Capable of being expounded or deciphered.

No man's face is *actionable*: these singularities are *interpreted* from more innocent causes. *Collier.*

INTERPRETATION. *n. f.* [*interpretation*, Fr. *interpretatio*, Lat. from *interpret*.]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation.

This is a poor epitome of your's, Which, by the *interpretation* of full time, May draw like all yourself. *Shakespeare.*

Look how we can, or said or meant, *Interpretation* will misquell our looks. *Shaksp.*

2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition.

If it be obscure or uncertain what they meant, clarity, I hope, constraineth no man, which standeth doubtful of their minds, to lean to the hardest and worst *interpretation* that their words can carry. *Hobbes.*

The primitive christians knew how the Jews, who preceded our Saviour, interpreted their predictions, and the marks by which the Messiah would be discovered; and how the Jewish doctors, who succeeded him, deviated from the *interpretation* of their forefathers. *Addison.*

3. The power of explaining.

We beseech thee to proffer this great sign, and to give us the *interpretation* and use of it in mercy. *Bacon.*

INTERPRETATIVE. *adj.* [from *interpret*.] Collected by interpretation.

Though the creed apostolick were sufficient, yet when the church hath erected that additional bulwark against heretics, the rejecting their additions may justly be deemed an *interpretative* siding with heretics. *Hammond.*

INTERPRETATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interpretative*.] As may be collected by interpretation.

By this provision the Almighty *interpretatively* speaks to him in this manner: I have now placed thee in a well-furnished world. *Ray.*

INTERPRETER. *n. f.* [*interprete*, Fr. *interpret*, Latin.]

1. An explainer; an expositor; an expounder.

What we oft do best, By sick *interpreters*, or weak ones, is not ours, or not allow'd; what worst, as oft,

INT

Hitting a grosser quality, is cry'd up For our best act. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

In the beginning the earth was without form and void; a fluid, dark, confused mass, and so it is understood by *interpreters*, both Hebrew and Christian. *Burnet.*

We think most men's actions to be the *interpreters* of their thoughts. *Locke.*

2. A translator.

Not word for word be careful to transfer, With the same faith as an *interpreter*. *Shaksp.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit, when he considers that in an age or two he shall hardly be understood without an *interpreter*. *Swift.*

INTERPUNCTION. *n. f.* [*interpunction*, Fr. *interpungo*, Latin.] Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERREGNUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another.

Next ensu'd a vacancy, Thousand worse passions than possess'd The *interregnum* of my breast: Bids me from such an anarchy! *Cowley.*

He would show the queen my memorial with the first opportunity, in order to have it done in this *interregnum* or suspension of title. *Swift.*

INTERREIGN. *n. f.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Lat.] Vacancy of the throne.

The king knew there could not be any *interregnum* or suspension of title. *Bacon.*

TO INTERROGATE. *v. a.* [*interrog*, Lat. *interroger*, Fr.] To examine; to question.

TO INTERROGATE. *v. n.* To ask; to put questions.

By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

His proof will be retorted by *interrogating*, Shall the adulterer and the drunkard inherit the kingdom of God? *Hammond.*

INTERROGATION. *n. f.* [*interrogation*, French; *interrogatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of questioning.

2. A question put; an inquiry.

How demurely soever such men may pretend to sanctity, that *interrogation* of God presses hard upon them, Shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights? *Government of the Tongue.*

This variety is obtained by *interrogations* to things inanimate; by beautiful digression; but those short. *Hope.*

3. A note that marks a question: thus?

as, Does Job serve God for nought?

INTERROGATIVE. *adj.* [*interrogatif*, Fr. *interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words.

INTERROGATIVE. *n. f.* A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what? which? whether?

INTERROGATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interrogative*.] In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR. *n. f.* [from *interrogate*.] An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY. *n. f.* [*interrogatoire*, French.] A question; an inquiry.

He with no more civility began in capitious manner to put *interrogatories* unto him. *Shaksp.*

Not true, nor false, Will serve long *interrogatories*. *Shaksp.*

What earthly name to *interrogatories* Can talk the free luxuriat of a laced king? *Shaksp.*

The examination was summed up with one question, Whether he was prepared for death?

INT

The boy was frightened out of his wits by the last dreadful *interrogatory*. *Addison.*

INTERROGATORY. *adj.* Containing a question; expressing a question: as, an *interrogatory sentence*.

TO INTERRUPT. *v. a.* [*interrompre*, Fr. *interruptus*, Latin.]

1. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it.

Rage doth rend Like *interrupted* waters, and o'erbear What they are used to bear. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

He might securely enough have engaged his body of horse against their whole inconsiderable army, there being neither tree nor bush to *interrupt* his charge. *Glendon.*

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems pretty uninterrupted, as that of the first moveable interpolated and *interrupted*. *Hale.*

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interruption.

Answer not before thou hast heard the cause; neither *interrupt* men in the midst of their talk. *Locke.*

3. To divide; to separate; to rescind from continuity.

INTERRUPT. *adj.* Containing a chasm. Seest thou what rage Transports our adversary, whom no bounds, Nor yet the main abyss wide *interrupt*, can hold? *Milton.*

INTERRUPTEDLY. *adv.* [from *interrupted*.] Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams either refracted or imbibed, or else reflected more or less *interruptedly* than they would be, if the body had been uninterrupted. *Boyle on Colours.*

INTERRUPTER. *n. f.* [from *interrupt*.] He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION. *n. f.* [*interuption*, Fr. *interruptio*, Latin.]

1. Interposition; breach of continuity.

Places severed from the continent by the interruption of the sea. *Hale's Orig. of Manhood.*

2. Intervention; interposition.

You are to touch the one as soon as you have given a stroke of the pencil to the other, lest the *interruption* of time cause you to lose the idea of one part. *Dryden's Daphnia.*

3. Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction.

Bloody England into England gone, O'clearing *interruption* lyte of France. *Shaksp.*

4. Intermision.

This way of thinking on what we read, will be a rule only in the beginning; when custom has made it familiar, it will be dispatched without *interruption* in the course of our reading. *Locke.*

Amidst the *interruptions* of his sorrow, seeing his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted. *Addison.*

INTERSCAPULAR. *adj.* [from *inter* and *scapula*, Latin.] Placed between the shoulders.

TO INTERSCIND. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scindo*, Lat.] To cut off by interruption. *Dry.*

TO INTERSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scribo*, Latin.] To write between. *Dry.*

INTERSEANT. *adj.* [*interseant*, Lat.] Dividing any thing into parts.

TO INTERSECT. *v. a.* [*interseco*, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.

Perfect and viviparous quadrupeds to stand in their position of proneness, that the opposite joints of neighbour legs consist in the same plane; and a line descending from their navel *intersects* at right angles the axis of the caith. *Brown.*

Excited by a vigorous leadstone, the needle will somewhat depress its animated extreme, and intersect the horizontal circumference. *Brown.*

To INTERSECT. v. n. To meet and cross each other.

The digital future usually begins at that point where the lines intersect. *Wifeman's Dargery.*

INTERSECTION. n. f. [interfessio, Lat. from interfess.] Point where lines cross each other.

They did spout over interchangeably from side to side in forms of arches, without any intersection or meeting aloft, because the pipes were not opposite. *Watson's Architecture.*

The first star of Aries, in the time of Milton the Athenian, was placed in the very intersection, which is now elongated, and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

Ships would move in one and the same surface; and consequently must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of cross ones. *Pentley.*

To INTERSECT. v. a. [interfere, Lat.] To put in between other things.

If I may interfere a short speculation, the depth of the sea is determined in Pliny to be fifteen furlongs. *Brevetool.*

INTERFERENCE. n. f. [from interfere.] An insertion, or thing inserted between any things.

Their two interferences were clear explications of the apostle's old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgment of the unity. *Hammond.*

To INTERSPERSE. v. a. [interspersus, Latin.] To scatter here and there among other things.

The possibility of a body's moving into a void space, and the utmost bounds of body, as well as into a void space interspersed among bodies, will always remain clear. *Locke.*

It is the editor's interest to insert what the author's judgment had rejected; and care is taken to intersperse these additions, so that scarce any book can be bought without purchasing something unworthy of the author. *Swift.*

INTERSPERSION. n. f. [from intersperse.] The act of scattering here and there.

For want of the interspersed now and then an elegiac or a lyric ode. *Watts on the Mind.*

INTERSTELLAR. adj. [inter and stella, Latin.] Intervening between the stars.

The interstellar sky talk to much affinity with the stars, that there is a relation of that as well as of the stars. *Bacon.*

INTERSTICE. n. f. [interstitium, Latin; interfices, French.]

1. Space between one thing and another.

The sun shining through a large pin upon a comb placed immediately behind the pin, his light, which passed through the interstices of the teeth, fell upon a white paper; the breadths of the teeth were equal to their interstices, and seven teeth together with their interstices took up an inch. *Newton.*

The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles which compose the matter, so as to leave vacant interstices in those places where they were before. *Arbutnot.*

2. Time between one act and another.

I will point out the interstices of time which ought to be between one situation and another. *Shyffe's Paragon.*

INTERSTITIAL. adj. [from interstice.] Containing interstices.

In oiled papers the interstitial division being actuated by the accession of oil, is somewhat more transparent. *Brown.*

INTERTEXTURE. n. f. [intertexto, Latin.]

Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWINE. v. a. [inter and twine, or twist.] To unite by twirling one in another.

Under some course of flares, Whose branching arms thick intertwine'd might shield. *Milton.*

From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head. *Milton.*

INTERVAL. n. f. [intervalle, Fr. intervallum, Lat.]

1. Space between places; interspace; vacancy; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space.

With any obstacle let all the light be now stopped which passes through any one interval of the teeth, so that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will see the light of the rest of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured. *Newton's Optics.*

2. Time passing between two assignable points.

The century and half following was a very busy period, the intervals between every war being to that. *Swijt.*

3. Remission of a delirium or distemper.

Though he had a long illness, considering the great heat with which it raged, yet his intervals of sense being few and short, left but little room for the offices of devotion. *Atterbury.*

To INTERVENE. v. n. [intervenio, Lat. intervenire, Fr.]

1. To come between things or persons.

2. To make intervals.

While to near each other thus all day Our tasks we chuse, what wonder, if to near, Looks intervene, and smiles? *Adison.*

3. To cross unexpectedly.

Especially the danger of an action, and the possibility of miscarriage, and every cross accident that can intervene, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours. *Taylor.*

INTERVENE. n. f. [from the verb.] Opposition, or perhaps interview. Out of use.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an interview of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they swayed. *Watson.*

INTERVENIENT. adj. [interveniens, Latin; intervenant, French.] Intercedent; interposed; passing between.

There be intervenient in the use of eight, in tones, two hemolls or half notes. *Bacon.*

Many arts were used to discuss new affection: all which notwithstanding, for I omit things intercurrent, there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to be two on his servant. *Watson.*

INTERVENTION. n. f. [intervention, Fr. interventio, Lat.]

1. Agency between persons.

Let us decide our quarrels at home, without the intervention of any foreign power. *Temple.*

God will judge the world in righteousness by the intervention of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world. *Atterbury.*

2. Agency between antecedents and consequents.

In the dispensation of God's mercies to the world, some things he does by himself, others by the intervention of natural means, and by the mediation of such instruments as he has appointed. *L'Estrange.*

3. Interposition; the state of being interposed.

Sound is shut out by the intervention of that lax membrane, and not suffered to pass into the inward ear. *Haller.*

To INTERVERT. v. a. [interverto, Lat.]

1. To turn to another cause.

The duke interverted the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Lejanus for the books five hundred pounds. *Watson.*

2. To turn to another use.

INTERVIEW. n. f. [entrevue, French.]

Mutual sight; sight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal, appointed, or important meeting or conference.

The day will come, when the passions of former enmity being allayed, we shall with ten times redoubled tokens of reconciled love flow ourselves each towards other the same, which Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were at the time of their interview in Egypt. *Hobbes.*

His fears were, that the interview between England and France might, through their animity, breed him some prejudice. *Shakespeare.*

Such happy interviews, and fair events Of love, and youth not last, songs, garlands, flowers.

And charming symphonies, attend'd the heart Of Adam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To INTERVOLVE. v. a. [intervolvere, Lat.]

To involve one within another.

Mythical dance! which yonder starry sphere Of planets, and of fields, in all her wheels Rembles nearest; mazes intricate, Recentrick, intricate, yet regular, Then most, when most irregular, they seem. *Milton.*

To INTERWEAVE. v. a. preter. interwove, part. pass. interwoven, interwove, or interweaved. [inter and weave.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle.

Then laid him down Under the hospitable covert night Of trees thick interwoven. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

At last Words interwove with sighs found out their way. *Adison.*

I sat me down to watch upon a bank

With ivy canopied, and interwove With haunting honeyfuckle. *Milton.*

None Can say here nature ends, and art begins, But mix like th' elements, and burn like twins, So interwov'd, so like, so much the same, None, this mere nature, that mere art can name. *Denham.*

The proud theatres disclose the scene, Which interwoven Britons seem to raise, And show the triumph which their shame displays. *Dryden.*

He so interweaves truth with probable fiction, that he puts a pleasing fallacy upon us. *Dryden.*

It appeared a vast ocean planted with islands, and that were covered with fruits and flowers, and interwoven with a thousand little flaming frisks that ran among them. *Shelton.*

Orchard and flower garden lie so mix'd and interwoven with one another, as to look like a natural wilderness. *Spenser.*

The Supreme Infinite could not make intelligent creatures, without implanting in them nature's most ancient desire, interwoven in the substance of their spiritual natures, of being reunited with himself. *Chapman's Phil. Principles.*

I do not altogether disapprove the interweaving texts of scripture through the style of your sermon. *Swift.*

To INTERTWINE. v. a. [inter and twine.]

To with mutually to each other.

The venom of all stepdames, gamester's gall, What tyrants and then subjects intertwine, All ill fall on that man. *Dan.*

INTERTWINE. adj. [intertwivus, Latin.]

Disqualified to make a will.

A person excommunicated is rendered infamous and intertwivus both actively and passively. *Shyffe's Paragon.*

INT

The nights are so cold, fresh, and equal, by reason of the intire *interposition* of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world of better or equal temper. *Raleigh.*

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INT

Hitting a grosser quality, is cry'd up For our best act. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

In the beginning the earth was without form and void; a fluid, dark, confused mass, and so it is understood by *interpreters*, both Hebrew and Christian. *Burnet.*

We think most men's actions to be the *interpreters* of their thoughts. *Locke.*

2. A translator.

Nor word for word be careful to transfer, With the same faith as an *interpreter*. *Shakspeare.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit, when he considers that in an age or two he shall hardly be understood without an *interpreter*. *Swift.*

INTERPUNCTION. *n. f.* [*interpunction*, Fr. *interpungo*, Latin.] Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERREGNUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another.

Next ensu'd a vacancy, Thousand worse passions than posses'd The *interregnum* of my breast: Bids me from such an anarchy! *Cowley.*

He would shew the queen my memorial with the first opportunity, in order to have it done in this *interregnum* or suspension of title. *Swift.*

INTERREGNUM. *n. f.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Lat.] Vacancy of the throne.

The king knew there could not be any *interregnum* or suspension of title. *Bacon.*

To INTERROGATE. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat. *interroger*, Fr.] To examine; to question.

To INTERROGATE. *v. n.* To ask; to put questions.

By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

His proof will be retorted by *interrogating*: Shall the adulterer and the drunkard inherit the kingdom of God? *Hammond.*

INTERROGATION. *n. f.* [*interrogation*, French; *interrogatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of questioning.

2. A question put; an inquiry.

How demurely soever such men may pretend to sanctity, that *interrogation* of God presses hard upon them, Shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights? *Government of the Tongue.*

This variety is obtained by *interrogations* to things inanimate; by beautiful digression; but those that. *Pope.*

3. A note that marks a question: thus? as, Does Job serve God for nought?

INTERROGATIVE. *adj.* [*interrogatif*, Fr. *interrogations*, Lat.] Denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words.

INTERROGATIVE. *n. f.* A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what? which? whether?

INTERROGATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interrogative*.] In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR. *n. f.* [from *interrogare*.] An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY. *n. f.* [*interrogatoire*, French.] A question; an inquiry.

He with no more civility began in cautious manner to put *interrogatories* unto him. *Sidney.*

Not time, nor place, Will serve long *interrogatories*. *Shakspeare.*

What earthly name to *interrogatories* Can talk the ice-burnt of a fabled king? *Shakspeare.*

The examination was summed up with one question, Whether he was prepared for death?

INT

The boy was frighted out of his wits by the last dreadful *interrogatory*. *Addison.*

INTERROGATORY. *adj.* Containing a question; expressing a question: as, an *interrogatory sentence*.

To INTERRUPT. *v. a.* [*interrompre*, Fr. *interruptus*, Latin.]

1. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it.

Rage doth rend Like *interrupted* waters, and o'erbear What they are used to bear. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

He might securely enough have engaged his body of horse against their whole inconsiderable army, there being neither tree nor bush to *interrupt* his charge. *Glendon.*

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems pretty uninterrupted, as that of the first moveable *interpolated* and *interrupted*. *Hale.*

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interruption.

Answer not before thou hast heard the cause; neither *interrupt* men in the midst of their talk. *Eccles.*

3. To divide; to separate; to recede from continuity.

INTERRUPT. *adj.* Containing a chasm.

See! thou what rage Transports our adversary, whom no bounds, Nor yet the main abyss wide *interrupt*, can hold? *Milton.*

INTERRUPTEDLY. *adv.* [from *interrupted*.] Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams either refracted or imbibed, or else reflected more or less *interruptedly* than they would be, if the body had been unimpaired. *Boyle on Colours.*

INTERRUPTER. *n. f.* [from *interrupt*.] He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION. *n. f.* [*interruption*, Fr. *interruption*, Latin.]

1. Interposition; breach of continuity.

Places severed from the continent by the *interruption* of the sea. *Hale's Orig. of Manhood.*

2. Intervention; interposition.

You are to touch the one as soon as you have given a stroke of the pencil to the other, lest the *interruption* of time cause you to lose the idea of one part. *Dryden's Duress.*

3. Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction.

Bloody England into England gone, O'erleaving *interruption* spite of France. *Shakspeare.*

4. Intermision.

This way of thinking on what we read, will be a rub only in the beginning; when custom has made it familiar, it will be dispatched without resting or *interruption* in the course of our reading. *Locke.*

Amidst the *interruptions* of his sorrow, feeling his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted. *Addison.*

INTERSCAPULAR. *adj.* [from *inter* and *scapula*, Latin.] Placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCIND. *v. a.* [from *inter* and *scindere*, Lat.] To cut off by interruption. *Did.*

To INTERSCRIBE. *v. a.* [from *inter* and *scribere*, Latin.] To write between. *Did.*

INTERSEANT. *adj.* [*interseant*, Lat.] Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSECT. *v. a.* [*interseco*, Lat.]

To cut; to divide each other mutually.

Perfect and viviparous quadrupeds so stand in their position of proneness, that the opposite joints of neighbour legs consist in the same plane; and a line descending from their navel *intersects* at right angles the axis of the earth. *Brown.*

Excited by a vigorous leadstone, the needle will somewhat depress its animated extreme, and intersect the horizontal circumference. *Brown.*

To INTERSECT. v. n. To meet and cross each other.

The sagittal suture usually begins at that point where the lines intersect. *Wise's Anatomy.*

INTERSECTION. n. f. [from *intersectio*, Lat.] Point where lines cross each other.

They did spout over interchangeably from side to side in forms of arches, without any intersection or meeting aloft, because the pipes were not opposite. *Hutton's Architecture.*

The first star of Arctis, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very intersection, which is now elongated, and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

Ships would move in one and the same surface; and consequently must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of cross ones. *Pentley.*

To INTERSECT. v. a. [from *interfero*, Lat.] To put in between other things.

If I may intersect a short speculation, the depth of the sea is determined in Pliny to be fifteen furlongs. *Brown.*

INTERSECTION. n. f. [from *intersectio*, Lat.] An intersection, or thing inserted between any thing.

These two intersections were clear explications of the apostle's old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgment of the unity. *Hammond.*

To INTERSPERSE. v. a. [from *interspersus*, Latin.] To scatter here and there among other things.

The possibility of a body's moving into a void space beyond the utmost bounds of body, as well as into a void space interspersed amongst bodies, will always remain clear. *Lake.*

It is the editor's interest to insert what the author's judgment had rejected; and care is taken to intersperse these additions, so that scarce any book can be bought without purchasing something unworthy of the author. *Swift.*

INTERSPERSION. n. f. [from *interspersio*, Lat.] The act of scattering here and there.

For want of the interspersions of now and then an elegiac or a lyric ode. *Watts on the Mind.*

INTERSTELLAR. adj. [from *inter* and *stella*, Latin.] Intervening between the stars. The interstellar sky hath so much affinity with the ether, that there is a notation of that as well as of the star. *Bacon.*

INTERSTICE. n. f. [from *interstitium*, Latin; *interstices*, French.]

1. Space between one thing and another.

The sun shining through a large prism upon a comb placed immediately behind the prism, his light, which passed through the interstices of the teeth, fell upon a white paper; the breadths of the teeth were equal to their interstices, and seven teeth together with their interstices took up an inch. *Newton.*

The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles which compose the ether, so as to leave vacant interstices in such places where they collected before. *Arbutnot.*

2. Time between one act and another.

I will point out the interstices of time which ought to be between one citation and another. *Myth's Dissertation.*

INTERSTITIAL. adj. [from *interstices*, French.] Containing interstices.

In oiled papers the interstitial division being actuated by the accession of oil, becomes more transparent. *Brown.*

INTERTEXTURE. n. f. [from *intertexto*, Latin.] Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWINÉ. v. a. [from *inter* and *twiné*, or *twine*, French.] To unite by twilling one in another.

Under some concourse of shades, whose branching arms thick intertwinéd might shield

From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head. *Milton.*

INTERVAL. n. f. [from *intervalle*, Fr. *intervallum*, Lat.]

1. Space between places; interstice; vacancy; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space.

With any obstacle let all the light be now stopped which passes through any one interval of the teeth, so that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will see the light of the rest of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured. *Newton's Optics.*

2. Time passing between two assignable points.

The century and half following was a very busy period, the interval between every war being so short. *Swift.*

3. Remission of a delirium or distemper.

Though he had a long illness, considering the great heat with which it raged, yet his intervals of sense being few and short, left but little room for the office of devotion. *Atterbury.*

To INTERVENÉ. v. n. [from *intervenio*, Lat. *intervenire*, Fr.]

1. To come between things or persons.

2. To make intervals. While to near each other thus all day Our task we chuse, what wonder, it to near, Looks intervene, and smiles? *Atterbury.*

3. To cross unexpectedly.

Estem the danger of an action, and the possibility of miscarriage, and every cross accident that can intervene, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours. *Taylor.*

INTERVENE. n. f. [from the verb.] Opposition, or perhaps interview. Out of use.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an interview of graces, both vehement on the parts which they swayed. *Watts.*

INTERVENIENT. adj. [from *interveniens*, Latin; *intervenant*, French.] Intercedent; interposed; passing between.

There be intervenient in the rise of eight, in tones, two hemolls or half notes. *Bacon.*

Many arts were used to discuss new affection: all which notwithstanding, for I omit things intervenient, there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to be sworn his servant. *Watts.*

INTERVENTION. n. f. [from *intervention*, Fr. *interventio*, Lat.]

1. Agency between persons.

Let us decide our quarrels at home, without the intervention of any foreign power. *Temple.*

God will judge the world in righteousness by the intervention of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world. *Atterbury.*

2. Agency between antecedents and consequents.

In the dispensation of God's mercies to the world, some things he does by himself, others by the intervention of natural means, and by the mediation of such instruments as he has appointed. *L'Estrange.*

3. Interposition; the state of being interposed.

Sound is shut out by the intervention of that lax membrane, and not suffered to pass into the inward ear. *Haller.*

To INTERVERT. v. a. [from *interverto*, Lat.]

1. To turn to another course.

The duke interverted the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Ligenias for the looks five hundred pounds. *Hutton.*

2. To turn to another use.

INTERVIEW. n. f. [from *entrevue*, French.] Mutual sight; sight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal, appointed, or important meeting or conference.

The day will come, when the passions of former cunning being allayed, we shall with ten times redoubled tokens of reconciled love show ourselves each towards other the same, when Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were at the time of their interview in Egypt. *Haller.*

His fears were, that the interview between England and France might, through their animosity, breed him some prejudice. *Shakespeare.*

Such happy interview, and fair event Of love, and youth not lost, songs, garlands, flowers,

And charming symphonies, attend'd the least Of Adam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To INTERVOLVE. v. a. [from *intervolve*, Lat.] To involve one within another.

Mythical dance! which yonder flarry sphere Of planets, and of fields, in all her wheels Keteables neatly mazes intricate, Eccentric, intervolved, yet regular,

Then melt, when most irregular, they seem. *Milton.*

To INTERWEAVE. v. a. preter. *interwove*, part. pass. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interweaved*. [from *inter* and *weave*, Lat.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle.

Then laid him down Under the hospitable covert night Of trees thick interwoven. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

At last Words interwove with sighs found out their way. *Milton.*

I sat me down to watch upon a bank With ivy canopied, and interwove With flunting honeyuckles. *Milton.*

None Can say here nature ends, and art begins, But must like the elements, and horn like twins, So interwoven, so like, so much the same, None, this mere nature, that mere art can name. *Dennham.*

The proud theatres disclose the scenes Which interwoven Britons seem to raise And show the triumph which their shame displays. *Dryden.*

He so interweaves truth with probable fiction, that he puts a pleasing fallacy upon us. It appeared a vast ocean planted with islands, and that were covered with fruits and flowers, and that were covered with a thousand little flunting trees that ran among them. *Johnson.*

Orchard and flower-garden lie so mix'd and interwoven with one another, as to look like a natural wilderness. *Spectator.*

The Supreme Infinite could not make intelligent creatures, without implanting in their nature a most ardent desire, interwoven in the substance of their spiritual natures, of being united with himself. *Chapman's Phil. Principles.*

I do not thus either disapprove the interweaving of tropes through the style of your sermon. *Swift.*

To INTERWISH. v. a. [from *inter* and *wish*, Lat.] To wish mutually to each other.

The venom of all reptilians, gamester's galls What tyrants and their subjects interwish, None All ill fall on that can. *Pyne.*

INTESTABLE. adj. [from *intestabilis*, Latin.] Disqualified to make a will.

A person excommunicated is rendered infamous and intestable both actively and passively. *Angell's Patergen.*

INTESTATE. *adj.* [*intestat*, Fr. *intestatus*, Lat.] Wanting a will; dying without a will.

Why should calamity be full of words?
—Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Avry succeders to *intestate* joys,
Poor breathing orators of miseries. *Shakespeare.*
Pretext punishment pursues his maw,
When forfeited and well'd the peacock raw,
He beats into the laith; whence want of breath,
Repletions, apoplex, *intestate* death. *Dryden.*

INTESTINAL. *adj.* [*intestinal*, Fr. from *intestine*.] Belonging to the guts.

The mouths of the intestals are opened by the *intestinal* tube, affecting a straight instead of a spiral cylinder. *Arbuthnot.*

INTESTINE. *adj.* [*intestin*, Fr. *intestinus*, Latin.]

1. Internal; inward; not external.

Of these inward and *int* fine enemies to prayer,
There are our past sins to wound us, our present
causes to distract us, our disordered passions to
confound us, and a whole swarm of look and
floating imaginations to molest us. *Dryden.*

Intestine was no more our passions wage,
Ev'n giddy factions bear away their rage. *Pope.*

2. Contained in the body.

Intestine stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
A wooden jack, which had almost
Lost, by disuse, the art to roath,
A sudden alteration feels,
Increas'd by new *intestine* wheels. *Swift.*

3. Domestick, not foreign. I know not
whether the word be properly used in
the following example of *Shakespeare*:
perhaps for mortal and *intestine* should be
read mortal *intestines*.

Since the mortal and *intestine* jars
'Twixt thy fratricidal countrymen and us,
I hate in solemn synods been decreed,
T' admit no traffick to our adverse towns. *Shak.*
But God, or Nature, while they thus contend,
To these *intestine* discords put an end. *Dryden.*
She saw her sons with purple death expire,
And dreadful series of *intestine* wars,
Fugacious triumphs and dishonest fears. *Pope.*

INTESTINE. *n. f.* [*intestinum*, Lat. *intestines*, Fr.] The gut; the bowel: most commonly without a singular.

The *intestines* or guts may be inflamed by an acrid substance taken inwardly. *Arbuthnot.*

INTHRA'LL. *v. a.* [*in and thrall*.] To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude. A word now seldom used, at least in prose.

What though I be *inthra'll'd*, he seems a knight,

And will not any way dishonour me. *Shaksp.*
The Turk has taught to extinguish the ancient
memory of troic people which he has subjected
and *inthra'll'd*. *Raleigh.*

Authors to themselves in all
Both what they judge, and what they chuse;
for so

I form'd them free, and free they must remain
Till they *inthra'll* themselves. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
She foothles, but never can *inthra'll* my mind:
Why may not peace and love for once be join'd? *Prior.*

INTHRA'LEMENT. *n. f.* [from *inthra'll*.] Servitude; slavery.

Moses and Aaron sent from God to claim
His people from *inthra'lement*, they return
With glory and spoil back to their promis'd land. *Milton.*

INTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*in and throne*.] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne: commonly *enthrone*.

One, such a glorious dignity *enthron'd*,
Shines o'er the rest. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

INTIMACY. *n. f.* [from *intimate*.] Close familiarity.

It is in our power to confine our friendships and intimacies to men of virtue. *Rogers.*

INTIMATE. *adj.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intimus*, Latin.]

1. Inmost; inward; intestine.

They knew not
That what I mention'd was of God, I knew
From *intimate* impulse. *Milton's Agonistes.*
Fear being to *intimate* to our nature, it is the
strongest bond of laws. *Tillotson.*

2. Near; not kept at distance.

Moses was with him in the retirements of the
mount, received there his private instructions;
and when the multitude were thundered away
from any approach, he was honoured with an
intimate and immediate admission. *South.*

3. Familiar; closely acquainted.

United by this sympathetic bond,
You grow familiar, *intimate*, and fond. *Roscoe.*

INTIMATE. *n. f.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intime*, French; *intimus*, Latin.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts.

The design was to entertain his reason with a
more equal converse, assign him an *intimate*
whole intellect as much corresponded with his as
did the outward form. *Grew's of the Tongue.*

TO INTIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer*, French; *intimare*, low Latin.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

Alexander Van Suchren tells us, that by a
way he *intimates*, may be made a mercury of
copper, not of the silver colour of other mercuries,
but green. *Boyle.*

The names of simple ideas and substances,
with the abstract ideas in the mind, *intimate*
some real existence, from which was derived
their original pattern. *Locke.*

'Tis the divinity that lies within us;
'Tis Heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
And *intimates* eternity to man. *Addison's Cato.*

INTIMATELY. *adv.* [from *intimate*.]

1. Closely; with intermixture of parts.

The same economy is observed in the circulation
of the chyle with the blood, by mixing it
intimately with the parts of the fluid to which it
is to be assimilated. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Nearly; inseparably.

Quality, as it regards the mind, has its rise
from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is
more essential to us, and more *intimately* united
with us. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Familiarly; with close friendship.

INTIMATION. *n. f.* [*intimation*, Fr. from *intimate*.] Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him strictly observe the first flurrings and
intimations; the first hints and whispers of good
and evil that pass in his heart. *South.*

Of those that are only probable we have some
reasonable *intimations*, but not a demonstrative
certainty. *Newton.*

Besides the more solid parts of learning, there
are several little *intimations* to be met with on
medals. *Addison.*

INTIME. *adj.* Inward; being within the
mass; not being external, or on the
surface; internal. Not used.

As to the composition or dissolution of mixed
bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and
requires an *intime* application of the agents,
water bath the principality and excess over
earth. *Digby on Bodies.*

TO INTIMIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider*, Fr. *in* and *timidus*, Lat.] To make fearful;
to daunt; to make cowardly.

At that tribunal stands the writing tribe,
Which nothing can *intimidate* of bribe;
Tame is the judge. *Young.*

Now guilt once harbour'd in the conscious breast,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Irane.*

INTIRE. *n. f.* [*intiger*, Lat. from *entier*, Fr. better written *entire*, which see, and all its derivatives.] Whole; undiminished; unbroken.

The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politick societies of men, be-
longeth to properly unto the same *intire* societies,
that for any prince to exercise the same of him-
self, and not either by express commission im-
mediately and personally received from God, or
else by authority derived at the first from their
consent upon whole persons he imposes laws, it
is no better than mere tyranny. *Hooker.*

INTIRENESS. *n. f.* [from *intire*: better
entireness.] Wholeness; integrity.

So shall all times find me the same;
You this *intireness* better may fulfil,
Who have the pattern with you still. *Deane.*

INTRO. *prep.* [*in* and *to*.]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place:
opposed to *out of*.

Water introduces into vegetables the matter it
bears along with it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
Acrid substances, which pass into the capillary
tubes, must irritate them into greater contraction.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Noting entrance of one thing into
another.

Habit will acquire by mere continuance an
habitual inclination to the site it held, how much
more may education, being a constant plight and
inurement, induce by custom good habits into
a reasonable creature? *Wotton.*

To give life to that which has yet no being, is
to frame a living creature, fashion the parts, and
having fitted them together, to put into them a
living soul. *Locke.*

3. Noting penetration beyond the outside,
or some action which reaches beyond
the superficies or open part.

To look into letters already opened or dropt is
held an ungenerous act. *Pope.*

4. Noting inclusion real or figurative.

They have denominated some herbs solar and
some lunar, and such like toys put into great
words. *Bacon.*

5. Noting a new state to which any thing
is brought by the agency of a cause.

Compound bodies may be resolved into other
substances than such as they are divided into by
the fire. *Boyle.*

A man must sin himself into a love of other
mens sins; for a base notion of this black art
will not carry him so far. *South.*

Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate,
When the mad people rise against the state,
To lock them into duty; and command
An awful silence with thy lifted hand. *Dryden.*

It concerns every man that would not trade
away his soul, and find himself into irrecoverable
misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire
into these matters. *Tillotson.*

He is not a frail being, that he should be tired
into compliance by the force of assiduous applica-
tion. *Smithridge.*

In hollow bottoms, if any fountains chance
to rise, they naturally spread themselves into
lakes, before they can find any issue. *Addison.*

It would have been all irretrievably lost, was
it not by this means collected and brought
into one mass. *Woodward.*

Why are these positions charged upon me as
their sole author; and the reader led into a belief,
that they were never before maintained by any
person of virtue? *Atterbury.*

It is no ways congruous, that God should be
always frightening men into an acknowledgment
of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon
by calm evidence. *Atterbury.*

A man may whore and drink himself into
atheism; but it is impossible he should think
himself into it. *Bentley.*

INTOLERABLE. *adj.* [*intolerabilis*, Latin; *intolerable*, French.]

1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be born; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as *intolerable* as it is unreasonable. *Taylor.*

His awful presence did the crowd surprise,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes;
Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce, they bath'd *intolerable* day. *Dryden.*

Some men are quickly weary of one thing;
The same study long continued in is as *intolerable*
to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes
is to a court lady. *Locke.*

From Param's top th' Almighty rode,
Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Brown.*

2. Bad beyond sufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *intolerable*.] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY. *adv.* [from *intolerable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANT. *adj.* [*intolerant*, French.] Not enduring; not able to endure.

Two great misfortune affects human bodies with one class of diseases, and two great dryness with another; the powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of excesses. *Arbuthnot.*

To INTOMB. *v. a.* [*in and tomb*.] To enclose in a funeral monument; to bury.

What commandment had the Jews for the ceremony of odours used about the bodies of their dead, after which custom notwithstanding our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be *intomb'd*? *Hosier.*

Is't night's predominance or the day's shame,
That darkness does the face of earth *intomb*? *Shakespeare.*

Mighty heroes more majestic shades,
And youths *intomb'd* before their father's eyes. *Dryden.*

To INTONATE. *v. a.* [*intono*, Latin.] To thunder.

INTONATION. *n. f.* [*intonation*, Fr. from *intonate*.] The act of thundering. *DiB.*

To INTONE. *v. n.* [from *intono*, or rather from *tone*; *intonner*, French.] To make a flow protracted noise.

So twells each wind-pipe; as *intones* to as
Harmonick twang. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To INTOIT. *v. a.* [*intortuo*, Lat.] To twist; to wreath; to wring.

The brain is a congeries of glands, that separate the finer parts of the blood, called animal spirits: and a gland is nothing but a canal variously *intorted* and wound up together. *Arbuthnot.*

With rev'rent hand the king presents the gold,
Which round th' *intorted* horns the gilder roll'd. *Pope.*

To INTOXICATE. *v. a.* [*in and toxicum*, Lat.] To inebriate; to make drunk.

The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it *intoxicates*; and age doth profit rather in the powers of understanding, than in the virtues of the will and affections. *Bacon.*

As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton.*

My early mistress, now my ancient muse,
That strong Circean liquor cease t' infuse,
Wherewith thou didst *intoxicate* my youth. *Denham.*

What part of wild fury was there in the bac-

chans which we have not seen equal'd, if not exceeded by some *intoxicated* zealots?

Decay of Piety.

Others, after having done fine things, yet spoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are so *intoxicated* with an uncessant desire of being above all others, that they suffer themselves to be deceived. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to spirituous liquors, having different qualities from the plant; for no fruit taken crude has the *intoxicating* quality of wine. *Arbuthnot.*

INTOXICATION. *n. f.* [from *intoxicate*.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.

That king, being in amity with him, did so burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's *intoxication*, who was every where else detected. *Be on.*

Whence can this proceed, but from that besetting *intoxication* which verbal magick brings upon the mind. *South.*

INTRAC'TABLE. *adj.* [*intraçtabilis*, Lat. *intraitable*, French.]

1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obdurate.

To love them who love us is so natural a passion, that even the most *intraçtable* tempers obey its force. *Rogers.*

2. Unmanageable; furious.

By what means serpents, and other noxious and more *intraçtable* kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, got together. *Westward.*

INTRAC'TABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *intraçtable*.] Obstinacy; perverseness.

INTRAC'TABLY. *adv.* [from *intraçtable*.] Unmanageably; stubbornly.

INTRANQUILLITY. *n. f.* [*in and tranquillity*.] Unquietness; want of rest.

Factions were used for amusement, and allay in constant pain, and to relieve that *intranquillity* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Temple.*

INTRAN'SITIVE. *adj.* [*intransitivus*, Lat.] [*In grammar*.] A verb *intransitive* is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object: as, *curro*, I run. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

INTRANSMUTABLE. *adj.* [*in and transmutabile*.] Unchangeable to any other substance.

Some of the most experienced chemists do affirm quicksilver to be *intransmutable*, and therefore call it liquor æternus. *Ray on the Creation.*

To INTREASURE. *v. a.* [*in and treasure*.] To lay up as in a treasury.

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life, which in their feeds
And weak beginnings he *intreasur'd*. *Shaksp.*

To INTRENCH. *v. n.* [*in and trencher*, Fr.] To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another: with *on*.

Little I desire my scepter should *intrench* on God's sovereignty, which is the only king of men's consciences. *King Charles.*

That crawling insect, who from mud began,
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man,
Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,
Intrench on love, my great prerogative. *Dryden.*

We are not to *intrench* upon truth in any conversation, but least of all with children. *Locke.*

To INTRENCH. *v. a.*
1. To break with hollows.
His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrench'd*, and care
Sat on his faded cheek. *Milton's Par. Lost*

2. To fortify with a trench: as, the allies were *intrenched* in their camp.

INTRENCHMENT. *adj.* [This word, which is, I believe, found only in *Shakespeare*, is thus explained: The *intrenchment* air means the air which suddenly encroaches and closes upon the space left by anybody which had passed through it. *Hammer.* I believe *Shakespeare* intended rather to express the idea of indivisibility or invulnerableness, and derived *intrenchant*, from *in* privative, and *trencher* to cut; *intrenchant* is indeed properly not cutting, rather than *not to be cut*; but this is not the only instance in which *Shakespeare* confounds words of active and passive signification.] Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible.

As early may't thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed. *Shakespeare.*

INTRENCHMENT. *n. f.* [from *intrench*.] Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID. *adj.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Lat.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave. *Argyle.*

Calm and *intrepid* in the very throat
Of sulphurous war, on Teniet's dreadful field. *Thompson.*

INTREPIDITY. *n. f.* [*intrepidité*, French.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness.

I could not sufficiently wonder at the *intrepidity* of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to walk upon my body, without trembling. *Gulliver's Travels.*

INTREPIDLY. *adv.* [from *intrepid*.] Fearlessly; boldly; daringly.

He takes the globe for the scene; he launches forward *intrepidly*, like one to whom no place is new. *Pope.*

INTRICACY. *n. f.* [from *intricate*.] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.

The part of Ulysses in Homer's *Odyssey* is much admired by Aristotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and *intricacies*, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the subtilty of his behaviour. *Addison.*

INTRICATE. *adj.* [*intricatus*, Latin.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and *intricate*.

His style was fit to convey the most *intricate* business to the understanding with the utmost clearness. *Addison.*

To INTRICATE. [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, nor in use.

Alterations of surnames have so *intricated*, or rather obscured, the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them. *Camden.*

INTRICATELY. *adv.* [from *intricate*.] With involution of one in another; with perplexity.

That variety of factions into which we are so *intricately* engaged, gave occasion to this discourse. *Swift.*

INTRICATENESS. *n. f.* [from *intricate*.] Perplexity; involution; obscurity.

He found such *intricateness*, that he could see no way to lead him out of the maze. *Sidney.*

INTRIGUE. *n. f.* [*intrigue*, French.]

1. A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged: usually an affair of love.

These are the grand *intrigues* of man,
These his huge thoughts, and these his vast desires. *Flatman*

A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and *intrigue*, to a rich widow. *Addison*

The hero of a comedy is represented victorious in all his *intrigues*. *Swift*

Now love is dwindled to *intrigue*,
And marriage grown a money league. *Swift*

2. Intricacy; complication. Little in use.
Though this vicinity of ourselves to ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us. *Hale*

3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned transaction.

As causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against them, the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which makes up the greatest part of the poem. *Pope*

- 2^o INTRIGUE. *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private designs, commonly of love.

INTRIGUER. *n. f.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from *intrigue*.] One who bules himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women.

I define that *intriguer* will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another. *Addison*

INTRIGUINGLY. *adv.* [from *intrigue*.] With intrigue; with secret plotting.

INTRINSECAL. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat. *intrinseque*, French.] This word is now generally written *intrinsic*, contrary to etymology.]

1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.

These measure the laws of God not by the *intrinsic* goodness and equity of them, but by reluctance and opposition which they find in their own hearts against them. *Tillotson*

The near and *intrinsic*, and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itself. *Bentley*

2. Intimate; closely familiar. Out of use.
He falls into *intrinsic* society with Sir John Graham, who dissuaded him from marriage. *Hutton*

Sir Folk Greville was a man in appearance *intrinsical* with him, or at least admitted to his most intimate hours. *Hutton*

INTRINSECALLY. *a. adv.* [from *intrinsic*.]

1. Internally; materially; really.

A lye is a thing absolutely and *intrinsically* evil. *South*

Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, *intrinsically* and solidly valuable. *Prior*

2. Within; at the inside.

In his countenance no open attention; but the less he shewed without, the more it wrought *intrinsically*. *Hutton*

If once bereaved of motion, matter cannot of itself acquire it again; nor is the result to form other body from without, or *intrinsically* moved by an immaterial self-active substance that can pervade it. *Keble*

INTRINSICALLY. *adj.* [This word seems to have been ignorantly formed between *intricate* and *intrinsic*.] Perplexed; entangled. Not in use.

Such smiling regions as that,
Like rays, all life the holy cords in twin,
Too *intrinsical* to untie. *Shaksp. King Lear*

Come, mortal wretch,
With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsical*
Of life at once untie. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

INTRINSICK. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true.

Intrinsic goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety to the secret will of God, as well as to his revealed. *Hamersley*

2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing.

The difference between worth and merit, strictly takes: that is, a man's *intrinsic*; thus, his current value. *Grew*

His fame, like gold, the more 'tis try'd
The more shall its *intrinsic* worth proclaim. *Prior*

Beautiful as a jewel set in gold, which, though it adds little to *intrinsic* value, yet improves the lustre, and attracts the eyes of the beholder. *Rogers*

TO INTRODUCE. *v. a.* [*introducere*, Lat.] *introduire*, French.]

1. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person.

Mathematicians of advanced speculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity. *Locke*

2. To bring something into notice or practice.

This vulgar error whosoever is able to reclaim, he shall *introduce* a new way of cure, preferring by theory as well as practice. *Newton*

An author who should *introduce* a sort of words upon the stage, would meet with small applause. *Brown*

3. To produce; to give occasion to.

Whatever *introduces* habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke on Education*

4. To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

If he will *introduce* himself by prefaces, we cannot help it. *Layton's Trial*

INTRODUCER. *n. f.* [*introducitur*, Fr. from *introduce*.]

1. One who conducts another to a place or person.

2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an *introducer* or supporter, not as a teacher. *Hutton*

It is commonly charged upon the army, that the heavily vice of drinking to excess hath been lately, from their example, restored among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have succeeded to a miracle. *South*

INTRODUCTION. *n. f.* [*introduction*, Fr. *introdutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted.

2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.

The archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon*

3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter

INTRODUCTIVE. *adj.* [*introdutivus*, Fr. from *introduce*.] Serving as the means to something else.

The truths of Christianity, is the christian's philosophy, and a good law is the christian's logic; that great instrumental *introdutivus* art, that must guide the mind into the former. *South*

INTRODUCTORY. *adj.* [from *introducitur*, Latin.] Previous; serving as a means to something further.

This *introduction* discourse itself is to be but an essay not a look. *Brown*

INTROGRESSION. *n. f.* [*introgressio*, Latin.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTROIT. *n. f.* [*introit*, French.] The beginning of the mass; the beginning of public devotions.

INTROMISSION. *n. f.* [*intromissio*, Lat.]

1. The act of tending in.

If light be caused by *intromission*, or entering in the form of that which is seen, contrary specier or forms should be received confused together, which As all the them to be seen. *Peacock*

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged by the chief factors for a general *intromission* of sects and persuasions into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they should be taken away. *South*

2. [In the Scottish law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects: as, he shall be brought to an account for his *intromissions* with such an estate.

TO INTROMIT. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Lat.]

1. To send in; to let in; to admit.

2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.

Glis in the window *intromits* light without cold to those in the room. *Hale*

Tinged bodies and liquors seek a some sorts of rays, and *intromit* or transmit other. *Newton*

TO INSPECT. *v. a.* [*inspectus*, Lat.] To take a view of the inside.

INSPECTION. *n. f.* [from *inspectus*.] A view of the inside.

The actings of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection or *inspection* of themselves, are discernible by man. *Hale*

I was forced to make an *inspection* into my own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination. *Dryden*

INTROVEMENT. *adj.* [*intro* and *venio*, Latin.] Entering; coming in.

Scarcely any condition which is not exhausted and obscured, from the commixture of *introvement* nations, either by commerce or conquest. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

TO INTRUDE. *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Latin.]

1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission.

Thy years want wit, thy wit wants edge
And manners, to *intrude* where I am guard. *Shakespeare*

The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore that this might to enter, as not to *intrude*, it was to bring its warrant from the same hand of omnipotence. *South*

2. It is followed by *as* before persons, or personal possessions.

Forgive me, I am one, if officious friendship *intrudes* on your repose, and comes thus late To greet you with the tidings of success. *Rowe*

Some thoughts rise and *intrude* upon us, while we shun them; others fly from us, when we would hold them. *Watts*

3. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted: sometimes with *into*.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worshipping of angels, *intruding* into those things which he hath not seen by his foolish mind. *Calistons*

TO INTRUDE. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

Not to *intrude* one's self into the mysteries of government, which the prince keeps secret, is represented by the winds shut up in a bull hide,

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which the companions of Ulysses would needs be so foolish as to pry into. *Pope.*

INTRUDER. *n. f.* [from *intrude*.] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome.

Unmannerly intruder as thou art! *Shakspeare.*
Go, base intruder! over-weening slave!
Bellow thy fawning similes on equal mates.

They were but intruders upon the possession, during the minority of the heir: they knew those lands were the rightful inheritance of that young lady. *Darwin on Ireland.*

Will you a bold intruder never learn
To know your basket, and your bread discern?

She had seen a great variety of faces: they were all strangers and intruders, such as she had so acquaintance with. *Locke.*

The whole fraternity of writers rise up in arms against every new intruder into the world of fame. *Addison's Freeholder.*

INTRUSION. *n. f.* [*intrusion*, Fr. *intruso*, Latin.]

1. The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state.

Many excellent strains have been jostled off by the intrusions of poetical fictions. *Brown.*

The separation of the parts of one body, upon the intrusion of another, and the change from rest to motion upon impulse, and the like, seem to have some connection. *Locke.*

2. Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permission.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, one which hath something emboldened me to this unseasoned intrusion; for they say, if money go before, all ways do lie open.

Frogs, bees, and flies, must all his palace fill
With boisterous intrusion. *Pope.*

How's this, my son? Why this intrusion?
Were not my orders that I should be private?

I may close, after so long an intrusion upon your meditations. *Waller's Poem for Death.*

3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

It will be said, I handle an art no way suitable either to my employment or fortune, and so stand charged with intrusion and impertinency.

TO INTRUST. *v. a.* [*in* and *trust*.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value: as, we intrust another with something; or we intrust something to another.

His majesty had a solicitous care for the payment of his debts; though in such a manner, that none of the duke's officers were intrusted with the knowledge of it. *Clarendon.*

Receive my counsel, and securely move;
Intrust thy fortune to the powers above. *Dryden.*

Are not the lives of those, who draw the sword in Rome's defence, intrusted to our care? *Addison.*
He composed his last clause, and at the time appointed went to intrust it to the hands of his confidant. *Arbuthnot.*

INTUITION. *n. f.* [*intuitus*, *intuor*, Lat.]

1. Sight of any thing: used commonly of mental view. Immediate knowledge.

At our rate of judging, St. Paul had passed for a most malicious persecutor; whereas God saw he did it ignorantly in unbelief, and upon that intuition had mercy on him.

The truth of these propositions we know by a bare simple intuition of the ideas, and such propositions are called self-evident. *Locke.*

2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object.

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All knowledge of causes is deductive; for we know none by simple intuition, but through the mediation of their effects; for the causality itself is insensible. *Glanville.*

Discourse was then almost as quick as intuition. *South.*

He their single virtues did survey,
By intuition in his own large breast. *Dryden.*

INTUITIVE. *adj.* [*intuitivus*, low Latin; *intuitif*, French.]

1. Seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of argument or testimony.

Immediate perception of the agreement and disagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we see their agreement or disagreement; this therefore is called intuitive knowledge. *Locke.*

Lusty flights of thought, and almost intuitive perception of abstruse notions, or exalted discoveries of mathematical theorems, we sometimes see existent in one person. *Bentley.*

2. Seeing, not barely believing.

Faith beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the intuitive vision of God in the world to come. *Hooker.*

3. Having the power of discerning truth immediately without ratiocination.

The rule of ghoully or immaterial natures, as spirits and angels, is their intuitive intellectual judgment, concerning the amiable beauty and high goodness of that object, which, with unspeakable joy and delight, doth let them on work. *Hooker.*

The soul receives
Discursive of intuitive. *Milton.*

INTUITIVELY. *adv.* [*intuitivement*, Fr.]

Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception.

That our love is sound and sincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good conscience, and a faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, saving only the teacher of all men's hearts, who alone intuitively doth know in this kind who are his? *Hooker.*

God Almighty, who sees all things intuitively, does not want logical helps. *Baker on Learning.*

INTUMESCENCE. *n. f.* [*intumescens*, Lat.]

Swelling; tumour; the act or state of swelling.

According to the temper of the terrene parts at the bottom, as they are more hardy or easily moved, they variously begin, continue, or end their intumescence. *Brown.*

This fulcrum heat causes a great rarefaction and intumescence of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotion, and occasions an earthquake. *Newton.*

INTURGESCENCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *turgescere*, Lat.]

Swelling; the act or state of swelling.

Not by attenuation of the upper part of the sea, but inturgescence caused first at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INTU'SE. *n. f.* [*intusus*, Latin] Bruise.

She did search the swelling bruise,
And having search'd the intuse deep,
She bound it with her scarf. *Spenser.*

TO INTWISTE. *v. a.* [*in* and *twine*.]

1. To twist, or wreath together.

This opinion, though false, yet intwined with a true, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them. *Hobbes.*

2. To be inserted by being wreathed or twisted.

The vest and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs intwine. *Dryden.*

TO INVADE. *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.]

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1. To attack a country; to make a hostile entrance.

He will invade them with troops. *Habb.*

Should he invade any part of their country, he would soon see that nation up in arms. *Kneller.*

With dangerous expedition they invade
Heav'n, whose high walls fear no assault. *Milton.*

They race in times to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;
Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall rear 'n invade,
Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden.*

Encouraged with success, he invades the province of philosophy. *Dryden.*

In vain did nature's wife command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main. *Dryden.*

2. To attack; to assail; to assault.

There shall be contention among men, and invading one another; they shall not regard their kings. *Isaiah.*

Thou think'st 'tis much, that this contentious storm
Invades us to the skin; to 'tisea thee;
But where the greater malady is fix'd,
The lesser is scarce felt. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

3. To violate by the first act of hostility; to attack, not defend.

Your lives are such, as they, not you, have made;
And virtue may repel, though not invade. *Dryden.*

INVA'DER. *n. f.* [from *invadere*, Latin.]

1. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durst they, as invaders, land in Ireland. *Bacon.*

Their piety
In sharp contest of battle found no aid
Against invaders. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

That knowledge, like the coal from the altar, serves only to enkindle and consume the sacrilegious invaders. *Percy of Percy.*

Were we lost, the naked empire
Would be a prey expos'd to all invaders. *Denham.*

The country about Attica was the most barren of any in Greece, through which means it happened that the natives were never expelled by the fury of invaders. *Swift.*

Secure, by William's care, let Britain stand;
Nor dread the bold invader's hand. *Prior.*

Esteem and judgment with strong fancy join,
To tell the fair invader in;
My darling favourite inclination, too,
All, all conspiring with the foe. *Granville.*

2. An assailant.

3. Encroacher; intruder.

The substance was formerly comprised in that uncompounded style, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical invaders. *Hammond.*

INVALESCENCE. *n. f.* [*invalesco*, Lat.]

Strength; health; force.

INVA'LID. *adj.* [*invalidus*, French; *invalidus*, Latin.]

Weak; of no weight or cogency.

But this I urge,
Admitting motion in the heav'ns, to shew
Invalidity, that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton.*

TO INVA'LIDATE. *v. a.* [from *invalid*.]

To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

To invalidate such a consequence, some things might be speciously enough alleged. *Hobbes.*

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted, bring a score of witnesses of the falsehood of his assertions, and it is ten to one but these kind words of hers shall invalidate all their testimonies. *Locke.*

INVA'LIDITY. *n. f.* [French.]

One disabled by sickness or hurts.

What beggar in the *invalids*,
With lameness broke, with blindness smitten,
With'd ever decently to die? *Prior*

INVALIDITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *validity*; *invalidité*, French.]

1. Weakness; want of cogency.
2. Want of bodily strength. This is no English meaning.

He ordered, that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or *invalidity*, should want. *Temple*.

INVALUABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *valuable*.]

Precious above estimation; inestimable.

The faith produced by terror would not be so free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and *invaluable* privileges of believing. *Atterbury*.

INVARIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *various*, Lat. *invariable*, Fr.] Unchangeable; constant.

Being not able to design times by days, months, or years, they thought best to determine these alterations by some known and *invariable* signs, and such did they conceive the rising and setting of the fixed stars. *Brown*.

The rule of good and evil would not appear uniform and *invariable*, but different, according to men's different compassions and inclinations. *Atterbury*.

INVARIABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from invariable*.]

Immutability; constancy.

INVARIABLY. *adv.* [*from invariable*.]

Unchangeably; constantly.

He, who steers his course *invariably* by this rule, takes the surest way to make all men praise him. *Atterbury*.

INVASION. *n. f.* [*invasion*, French; *invasio*, Latin.]

1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment.

We made an *invasion* upon the Cherethites. *1 Sam.*

Reason finds a secret grief and remorse from every *invasion* that sin makes upon innocence, and that must render the first entrance and admission of sin uneasy. *South*.

The nations of th' Ausonian shore
Shall hear the dreadful rumour, from afar,
Of arm'd *invasion*, and embrace the war. *Dryden*.

William the Conqueror invaded England about the year 1066, which means this; that taking the duration from our Saviour's time 'till now, for one entire length of time, it shows at what distance this *invasion* was from the two extremes. *Locke*.

2. Attack of a disease.

What demonst'rate the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons. *Arbutnot*.

INVASIVE. *adj.* [*from invade*.] Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions; not defensive.

I must come closer to my purpose, and not make more *invasive* wars abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am called back to the defence of my country. *Dryden*.

Let other monarchs, with *invasive* hands,
Lessen their people, and extend their lands;
By gasing nations hated and obey'd,
Lords of the deserts that their swords had made. *Arbutnot*.

INVECTIVE. *n. f.* [*invektive*, French; *invektiva*, low Latin.]

1. A censure in speech or writing; a reproachful accusation.

Plan men desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skillful as to unwind themselves, where the snares of glosing speech do lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear so bitter *invektives* against that

which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy, to approve as lawful, and to observe as behoveful for the exercise of christian duty. *Hosker*.

If we take satyr, in the general signification of the word, for an *invektive*, 'tis almost as old as verse. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. It is used with *against*.

So desp'rate thieves, all hopeles of their lives,
Breathe out *invektives* 'gainst the officers. *Shaksp.*
Casting off respect, he fell to utter *invektives* against the French king. *Bacon's Hen. vii.*

3. Lets properly with *at*.

Whilst we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the *invektives* we make at their supposed errors fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Piety*.

INVECTIVE. *adj.* [*from the noun*.] Satirical; abusive.

Let him rail on; let his *invektive* muse
Have four and twenty letters to abuse. *Dryden*.

INVECTIVELY. *adv.* Satirically; abusively.

Thus most *invektively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court,
Yes, and of this our life; (wearing that we
Are mere usurpers, tyrants. *Shakspere*.

TO INVEIGH. *v. a.* [*inveibo*, Lat.] 'To

utter censure or reproach: with *against*.

I cannot blame him for *inveighing* so sharply against the vices of the clergy in his age. *Dryden*.

He *inveighs* severely against the folly of parties, in retaining scoundrels to retain their lies. *Arbutnot*.

INVEIGHER. *n. f.* [*from inveigh*.] Vehement railer.

One of these *inveighers* against mercury, in seven weeks, could not cure one small heapes in the face. *Hijeman*.

TO INVEIGLE. *v. a.* [*invogliare*, Ital.

Minsbew; *avengler*, or *enavengler*, Fr. *Skinner* and *Junius*.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to seduce.

Must false Duesia, royal richly dight,
That easy was to *inveigle* weaker fight,
Was, by her wicked arts and wily skill,
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might. *Fairy Queen*.

Achilles hath *inveigled* his fool from him. *Shakspere*.

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells,
To *inveigle* and invite th' unwary sense
Of them that pass unweeting by the way. *Milton*.

Both right able

T' *inveigle* and draw in the rabble. *Hudibras*.
Those drops of pretiness, scatteringly sprinkled
amongst the creatures, were designed to exalt
our conceptions, not *inveigle* or detain our
passions. *Boyle*.

I leave the use of garlick to such as are *inveigled* into the gout by the use of too much drinking. *Temple*.

The *inveigling* a woman, before she is come to years of discretion, should be as criminal as the seducing of her before she is ten years old. *Spektator*.

INVEIGLER. *n. f.* [*from inveigle*.] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.

Being presented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, the prince clapt him up as his *inveigler*. *Saunders*.

TO INVENT. *v. a.* [*inventer*, Fr. *inventio*, Lat.]

1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce something not made before.

The substance of the service of God, so far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may not be *invented* of men, but must be received from God himself. *Hosker*.

By their count, which lovers books *invent*,
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains. *Spens.*
Matter of mirth enough, though those were none

She could devise, and thousand ways *invent*
To feed her foolish humour and vain jolliment. *Fairy Queen*.

Woe to them that *invent* to themselves instruments of mischief. *Anon*.

We may *invent*
With what more forcible we may offend
Our enemies. *Milton*.

In the motion of the bones in their articulations, a twofold liquor is prepared for the inflection of their heads; both which make up the most apt mixture, for this use, that can be *invented* or thought upon. *Ray*.

Ye skillful masters of Machaon's race,
Who nature's mazy intricacies trace,
By manag'd fire and late *invented* eyes, *Blackmore*.
But when long time the wretches thoughts re-
fin'd,

When want had set an edge upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts
employ'd,

And that which each *invented*, all enjoy'd. *Creech*.
The ship, by help of a screw, *invented* by
Archimedes, was launched into the water. *Arb.*

2. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate.

I never did such things as those men have maliciously *invented* against me. *Susannah*.

Here is a strange figure *invented*, against the plain sense of the words. *Stillingfleet*.

3. To feign; to make by the imagination.

I would *invent* as bitter searching terms,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,
As lean-fac'd envy in her loathsome cave. *Shaksp.*
Hercules's meeting with Pleasure and Virtue
was *invented* by Prodicus, who lived before So-
crates, and in the first dawns of philosophy. *Addison's Spectator*.

4. To light on; to meet with. Not used.

Far off he wonders what them makes so glad:
Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*,
Or Cybel's stantick rites have made them mad. *Spenser*.

INVENTER. *n. f.* [*from inventeur*, Fr.]

1. One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before.

As a translator, he was just; as an *inventer*, he was rich. *Garth*.

2. A forger.

INVENTION. *n. f.* [*invention*, French; *inventio*, Latin.]

1. Excogitation; the act or power of producing something new.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of *invention*! *Shaksp.*

By improving what was writ before,
Invention labours less, but judgment more. *Roscommon*.

Invention is a kind of muse, which, being possessed of the other advantages common to her sisters, and being warmed by the fire of Apollo, is raised higher than the rest. *Dryden*.

Mine is th' *invention* of the charming lyre:
Sweet notes and heavenly numbers I inspire. *Dryden*.

The chief excellence of Virgil is judgment, of Homer is *invention*. *Pope*.

2. Discovery.

Nature hath provided several glandules to separate spittle from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are of a late *invention*, and called *ductus salivales*. *Ray on the Creation*.

3. Forgery; fiction.

We hear our bloody cousins, not confessing
Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers
With strange *invention*. *Shakspere*

If thou can'st accuse,
Do it without *invention* suddenly. *Shakspere*.

4. The thing invented.

The garden, a place not fairer in natural ornaments than artificial *inventions*. *Sidney.*

Th' *invention* all admir'd; and each how he
To be th' inventor mis'd, so easy it seem'd
Once found, which yet unfound most would have
thought

Impossible. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

INVENTIVE. *adj.* [*inventif*, French; from *invent*.]

1. Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

Those have the *inventive* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters.

Ascham's Schoolmaster.

That *inventive* head

Her fatal image from the temple drew,

The sleeping guardians of the cattle flew. *Dryden.*

The *inventive* god, who never fails his part,
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart.

Dryden.

2. Having the power of excogitation or fiction.

As he had an *inventive* brain, so there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himself. *Raleigh.*

Reason, remembrance, wit, *inventive* art,
No nature, but immortal, can impart. *Denham.*

INVENTOR. *n. s.* [*inventor*, Latin.]

1. A finder out of something new. It is written likewise *inventor*.

We have the statue of your Columbus, that discovered the West Indies, also the *inventor* of ships: your Monk, that was the *inventor* of ordnance, and of gunpowder. *Bacon.*

Studious they appear

Of arts that polish life; *inventors* rare,
Unmindful of their maker. *Milton.*

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author and *inventor*, and the reader led into a belief, that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue? *Atterbury.*

2. A contriver; a framer. In an ill sense.

In this upbraid, purposes mislook,
Fall'n on th' *inventor* heads. *Shakespeare.*

INVENTORIAL. *adv.* [from *inventory*, whence perhaps *inventorial*.] In manner of an inventory.

To divide *inventorially*, would dizzy the arithmetic of memory. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

INVENTORY. *n. s.* [*inventaire*, Fr. *inventarium*, Latin.] An account or catalogue of moveables.

I found,

Forsooth, an *inventory*, thus importing,
The several parcels of his plate. *Shakespeare.*

The channels that afflict us, the object of our misery, is as an *inventory* to particularize their abundance: our sufferings is a gain to them.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Whoe'er looks,

For themselves dare not go, o'er Cheapside books,

Shall find their wardrobe's *inventory*. *Donne.*

It were of much consequence to have such an *inventory* of nature, wherein, as, on the one hand, nothing should be wanting, so nothing repeated on the other. *Grew's Museum.*

In Persia the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the *inventory* of their goods and chattels; and it is usual, when a man sells a bale of silk, to roll half a dozen women into the bargain.

Addison.

TO INVENTORY. *v. a.* [*inventorier*, Fr.]

To register; to place in a catalogue.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty: it shall be *inventoried*, and every particle and utensil labell'd. *Shakespeare.*

A man looks on the love of his friend as one of the richest possessions: the philosopher thought friends were to be *inventoried* as well as goods. *Government of the Tongue.*

INVENTRESS. *n. s.* [*inventrice*, French; from *inventor*.] A female that invents.

VOL. I.

The arts, with all their retinue of lesser trades, history and tradition tell us when they had their beginning; and how many of their inventors and *inventresses* were deified. *Barnet.*

Cecilia came,

Inventress of the vocal frame;

The sweet enthusiast, from her sacred store,

Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds. *Dryden.*

INVERSE. *adj.* [*inverse*, French; *inversus*, Latin.] Inverted; reciprocal: opposed to *direct*. It is so called in proportion, when the fourth term is so much greater than the third as the second is less than the first; or so much less than the third as the second is greater than the first.

Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is always in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter, and an *inverse* duplicate proportion of the distance. *Garth.*

INVERSION. *n. s.* [*inversion*, French; *inversio*, Latin.]

1. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last.

If he speaks truth, it is upon a subtle *inversion* of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it. *Brown.*

'Tis just the *inversion* of an act of parliament: your lordship first signed it, and then it was passed among the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

2. Change of place, so that each takes the room of the other.

TO INVERT. *v. a.* [*inverso*, Latin.]

1. To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.

With fate *inverted*, shall I humbly woo?
And some proud prince, in wild Numidia born,
Pray to accept me, and forget my scorn! *Walter.*

Ask not the cause why fullen spring
So long delays her flow'rs to bear,
And winter storms *invert* the year. *Dryden.*

Poesy and oratory omit things essential, and *invert* times and actions, to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

2. To place the last first.

Yes, every poet is a fool;

By demonstration Ned can show it:

Happy, could Ned's *inverted* rule

Prove every fool to be a poet. *Prior.*

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle. Instead of this *convert* or *invert* is now commonly used.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use, and having secret intelligence with his enemies. *Knelley.*

INVERTEDLY. *adv.* [from *inverted*.] In contrary or reversed order.

Placing the forefront of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landscape of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. *Derham.*

TO INVE'ST. *v. a.* [*investir*, French; *investire*, Latin.]

1. To dress; to clothe; to array. It has *in* or *with* before the thing superinduced or conferred.

Their gesture sad,
Invest in lank lean cheeks and war-worn coats,
Presented them unto the gazing moon
So many horrid ghasts. *Shakespeare.*

Thou with a mantle didst *invest*

The rising world of waters. *Milton.*

Let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre;

Invest them with thy loveliest smiles, put on
Thy choicest looks. *Denham's Scyph.*

2. To place in possession of a rank or office.

When we sanctify or hallow churches, that which we do is only to testify that we make places of publick resort, that we *invest* God himself *with* them, and that we sever them from common uses. *Hobbes.*

After the death of the other archbishop, he was *invested* in that high dignity, and settled in his palace at Lambeth. *Clarendon.*

The practice of all ages, and all countries, hath been to do honour to those who are *invested* with publick authority. *Atterbury.*

3. To adorn; to grace: as clothes or ornaments.

Honour must,

Not accompanied, *invest* him only;

But signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine

On all deserving. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The foolish, over-careful fathers for this enormous

The canker'd heaps of strong achieved gold;

For this they have been thoughtful to *invest*

Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Stat.*

Some great potentate,

Or of the thrones above; such majesty

Invests him coming. *Milton.*

4. To confer; to give.

If there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beast, or between soul and body, it *invests* a right of government. *Bacon.*

5. To enclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions: as, the enemy *invested* the town.

INVESTIENT. *adj.* [*investiens*, Latin.]

Covering; clothing.

The shells served as platforms or moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated and freed from its *investient* shell, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell. *Woodward.*

INVESTIGABLE. *adj.* [from *investigate*.]

To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition.

Finally, in such sort they are *investigable*, that the knowledge of them is general; the world hath always been acquainted with them. *Hobbes.*

In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable*, and may be known. *Hobbes.*

TO INVESTIGATE. *v. a.* [*investigo*, Latin.]

To search out; to find out by rational disquisition.

Investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation. *Hobbes.*

From the present appearances *investigate* the powers and forces of nature, and from these account for future observations. *Chrys.*

INVESTIGATION. *n. s.* [*investigation*, Fr.

investigatio, Latin.]

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered.

Not only the *investigation* of truth, but the communication of it also, is often practised in such a method as neither agrees precisely to synethick or analytick. *Watts.*

Progressive truth, the patient force of thought *Investigation* calm, whole silent powers Command the world. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Examination.

Your travels I hear much of: my own shall never more be in a strange land, but a diligent *investigation* of my own territories. *Pope.*

INVESTITURE. *n. s.* [French.]

1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

He had refused to yield up to the pope the *investiture* of bishops, and collation of ecclesiastical dignities within his dominions. *Ruleg.*

2. The act of giving possession.

INVESTMENT. *n. s.* [in and *vestment*.]

Dress; clothes; garment; habit.

Ophelia, do not believe his vows; for they
are brokers,
Not of that die which their *inventions* shew.

Shakespeare.

You, my lord archbishop,
Whole see is by a civil peace maintained,
Whole beard the silver hand of peace hath
touch'd,

Whole learning and good letters peace hath
touch'd,

Whole white *inventions* figure innocence,
The dove, and every blessed spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you to ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such
grace,

Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war?
Shakespeare.

INVE'TERACY. *n. f.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.]

1. Long continuance of any thing bad;
obstinacy confirmed by time.

The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices com-
pelled their rulers to make use of all means for
reducing them.

Addison.

2. [In physick.] Long continuance of a
disease.

INVETERATE. *adj.* [*inveteratus*, Lat.]

1. Old; long established.

The custom of christians was then, and had
been a long time, not to wear garlands, and
therefore that undoubtedly they did offend who
presumed to violate such a custom by not observ-
ing that thing; the very *inveterate* observation
whereof was a law, sufficient to bind all men to
observe it, unless they could shew some higher
law, some law of scripture, to the contrary.

Hooker.

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion, that
cantharides, applied to any part of the body,
touch the bladder, and exulcerate it.

Bacon.

2. Obsolete by long continuance.

It is not every sinful violation of conscience
that can quench the spirit; but it must be a
long *inveterate* course and custom of sinning,
that at length produces and ends in such a curd-
ed effect.

South.

He who writes satire honestly is no more an
enemy to the offender, than the physician to the
patient, when he prescribes harsh remedies to an
inveterate disease.

Dryden.

In a well-instituted state the executive power
will never let abuses grow *inveterate*, or multi-
ply so far that it will be hard to find remedies.

Swift.

To INVE'TERATE. *v. a.* [*inveterer*, Fr.
invetero, Latin.] To fix and settle by
long continuance.

The vulgar conceived, that now there was an
end given, and a consummation to superstitious
prophecies, and to an ancient vain expectation,
which had by tradition been infused and *invete-
rated* into men's minds.

Bacon.

Let not atheists lay the fault of their sins
upon human nature, which have their prevalence
from long custom and *inveterated* habit.

Bentley.

INVE'TERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *invete-
rate*.] Long continuance of any thing
bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

As time hath reuced him more perfect in
the art, so hath the *inveterateness* of his malice
made him more ready in the execution.

Brown.

Neither the *inveterateness* of the mischief, nor
the prevalence of the fashion, shall be any excuse
for those who will not take care about the mean-
ing of their words.

Locke.

INVETERATION. *n. f.* [*inveteratio*, Lat.]
The act of hardening or confirming by
long continuance.

INVIDIOUS. *adj.* [*invidiosus*, Latin.]

1. Envious; malignant.

I shall open to men the interior secrets of this
mysterious art, without imposture or *invidious*
reling.

Evans.

2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred.

This is the more usual sense.

Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to
give the preference to any one of the Grecian
heroes.

Brown.

Not to be further tedious, or rather *invidious*,
there are a few causes which have contributed to
the ruin of our morals.

Swift.

INVIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *invidious*.]

1. Malignantly; enviously.

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

The clergy murmur against the privileges of
the laity; the laity *invidiously* aggravate the im-
munities of the clergy.

Sprat.

INVIDIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *invidious*.]

Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVIGORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour*.]

To endue with vigour; to strengthen;
to animate; to enforce.

The spleen is introduced to *invigorate* the si-
nister side, which, dilated, would rather *infirm*
and debilitate.

Brown.

Gentle warmth
Discloseth well the earth's all-terming womb,
Invigorating tender seeds.

Philips.

I have lived when the prince, instead of *invig-
orating* the laws, assumed a power of dispensing
with them.

Addison.

No one can enjoy health, without he feel a
lighthearted and *invigorating* principle, which spurs
him to action.

Speator.

Christian graces and virtues they cannot be,
unless fed, *invigorated*, and animated by univer-
sal charity.

Atterbury.

INVIGORATION. *n. f.* [from *invigorate*.]

1. The act of invigorating.

2. The state of being invigorated.

I find in myself an appetitive faculty, which
is always in the very height of activity and *invig-
oration*.

Norris.

INVINCIBLE. *adj.* [*invincible*, French;
invincibilis, Latin.]

Insufferable; un-
conquerable; not to be subdued.

I would have thought her spirits had been
invincible against all assaults of affection.

Shaksp.

Should he invade their country, he would soon
see that *invincible* nation with their united forces
up in arms.

Knoles.

The spirit remains *invincible*.

Milton.

That mistake, which is the consequence of *in-
vincible* error, scarce deserves the name of wrong
judgment.

Locke.

If an atheist had had the making of himself,
he would have framed a constitution that could
have kept pace with his insatiable lust, been *in-
vincible* by intemperance, and have held out a
thousand years in a perpetual debauch.

Bentley.

INVINCIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *invinci-
ble*.] Unconquerableness; insupera-
bleness.

INVINCIBLY. *adv.* [from *invincible*.]

Insufferably; unconquerably.

Ye have been fearless in his righteous cause;
And as ye have receiv'd, so have ye done

Invincibly.

Milton.

Neither invitations nor threats avail with those
who are *invincibly* impeded, to apply them to
their benefit.

Deay of Risty.

INVOLABLE. *adj.* [*inviolable*, Fr.
inviolabilis, Latin.]

1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.

Thou, be sure, shalt give account

To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep

This place *inviolable*, and these from harm.

In vain did nature's wife command

Divide the waters from the land,

If daring ships, and men prophane,

Invalidate th' *inviolable* main;

Th' eternal fences overleap,

And pass at will the boundless deep.

Ye lamps of heav'n, he said, and lifted high

His hands, now free; thou venerable sky!

Dryden.

Invincible pow'rs! stor'd with dread,

Be all of you adjur'd.

Dryden.

This birthright, when our author pleases, must
and must not be fact'd and *inviolable*.

Locke.

2. Not to be broken.

The prophet Davis thinks, that the very meet-
ing of men together, and their accompanying
one another to the house of God, should make
the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in
a league of *inviolable* amity.

Hooker.

See, see, they join embrace, and seem to kiss,
As if they vow'd to be league *inviolable*.

Shaksp.

3. Insusceptible of hurt or wound.

Th' *inviolable* saints

In cubick phalanx firm advanc'd intire.

Milton.

INVIO'LABLY. *adv.* [from *inviolable*.]

Without breach; without failure.

More acquaintance you have none; you have
drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who
have conversed with you, are for ever after *in-
violably* yours.

Dryden.

The true profession of christianity *inviolably*
engages all its followers to do good to all men.

Sprat.

INVIO'LABE. *adj.* [*inviolate*, French; *invio-
latus*, Latin.] Unhurt; uninjured; un-
profaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

His fortune of arms was still *inviolate*.

Bacon.

But let *inviolate* truth be always dear

To thee, even before friendship, truth prefer.

Denham.

If the past

Can hope a pardon, by those mutual bonds
Nature has seal'd between us, which, though I
Have cancell'd, thou hast still preserv'd *inviolate*;

Denham's Supp.

I beg thy pardon.

My love your claim *inviolate* secures;

'Tis writ in fate, I can be only yours.

Dryden.

In all the changes of his doubtful state,

His truth, like heav'n's, was kept *inviolate*.

Dryden.

INVIO'US. *adj.* [*invius*, Latin.] Impas-
sible; untrodden.

If nothing can oppugn his love,
And virtue *invius* ways can prove,
What may not be confide to do,
That brings both love and virtue too?

Hudibras.

To INVISCATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *viscus*, Lat.]
To lime; to entangle in glutinous mat-
ter.

The camelion's food being flies, it hath in the
tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, whereby,
upon a sudden omission, it *inviscates* and in-
tangleth those insects.

Brown.

INVISIB'ILITY. *n. f.* [*invisibilité*, French;
from *invisible*.] The state of being in-
visible; imperceptibleness to sight.

They may be demonstrated to be unnumberable,
substituting their smallness for the reason of their
invisibilty.

Rap.

INVIS'BLE. *adj.* [*invisible*, Fr. *invisi-
bilis*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the
sight; not to be seen.

He was *invisible* that hurt me so;

And none *invisible*, but spirits, can go.

The threaten tails,

Borne with th' *invisible* and creeping wind,

Drew the huge bottoms to the narrow'd sea.

Shakspere.

'Tis wonderful,

That an *invisible* instinct should frame them

To loyalty unlearn'd, honour untaught.

To us *invisible*, or dimly seen,

In these thy lowest works.

He that believes a God, believes such a being

as hath all perfections; among which this is

one, that he is a spirit, and consequently that he

is *invisible*, and cannot be seen.

It seems easier to make our's self *invisible* to

others, than to make another's thoughts visible

to me, which are not visible to himself.

Locke.

INVIS'IBLY. *adv.* [from *invisible*.] Im-
perceptibly to the sight.

One death involves
Thou'son's Summer.

Age by degrees invisibly doth creep,
Nor do we seem to die, but fall asleep. *Denn.*
INVITATION. n. f. [invitation, Fr. *invitatio*, Lat.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

That other answer'd with a lowly look,
And soon the gracious invitatio took. *Dryd.*

INVITATORY. adj. [from *invito*, Lat.] Using invitation; containing invitation.

TO INVITE. v. a. [*invito*, Latin; *inviter*, French.]

1. To bid; to ask to any place, particularly to one's own house, with intreaty and complaisance.

If thou be invited of a mighty man, withdraw thyself.
He comes invited by a younger son.
When much company is invited, then be as sparing as possible of your coin. *Swift.*

2. To allure; to persuade; to induce by hope or pleasure.

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other gentiles, though facility and hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*

Nor art thou such
Created, or such place hath here to dwell,
As may not yet invite, though spirits of heav'n,
To visit thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The liberal contributions such teachers met
With, served still to invite more labourers into that work. *Decay of Piety.*

Shady groves, that easy sleep invite,
And after toilsome days a soft repose at night. *Dryden's Virgil.*

TO INVITE. v. n. [*invito*, Latin.] To ask or call to any thing pleasing.

All things invite
To peaceful counsels. *Milton.*
INVITER. n. f. [from *invito*.] He who invites.

They forcibly cut out abortive votes, such as their inviters and encouragees most fancied.

Honour was the aim of the guests, and interest was the scope of the invites. *Southey.*
Wines and cups the tables grace,
But most the kind inviter's cheerful face. *Pope.*

INVITINGLY. adv. [from *inviting*.] In such a manner as invites or allures.

If he can but dress up a temptation to look invitingly, the business is done. *Decay of Piety.*

TO INUMBRATE. v. a. [*inumbro*, Lat.] To shade; to cover with shades. *Ditt.*

INUNCTION. n. f. [*inungo*, *inunctus*, Lat.] The act of smearing or anointing.

The wife author of nature hath placed on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily liniment, for the inunction of the feathers, and causing their filaments to cohere. *Ray.*

INUNDATION. n. f. [*inundation*, French; *inundatio*, Latin.]

1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Inundation*, says *Cowley*, implies less than deluge.

Her father counts it dangerous,
That she would give her sorrow so much sway;
And in his wisdom hinders our marriage,
To stop the inundation of her tears. *Shakespeare.*

The same inundation was not past fifty foot in most places: so that some few wild inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*

All fountains of the deep,
Broke up, shall heave the ocean to usurp
Beyond all bounds, till inundation rise
Above the highest hills. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

This inundation unto the Egyptians happeneth when it is winter unto the Ethiopians. *Brown.*

Your care about your hanks infers a fear
Of threatening floods, and inundations near. *Dryden.*

No swelling inundation hides the grounds,
But crystal currents glide within their bounds. *Gay.*

2. A confluence of any kind.

Many good towns, through that inundation of the Irish, were utterly wasted. *Spenser.*

TO INVOCATE. v. a. [*invoco*, Latin.]

To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Be't lawful, that I invoke thy ghost,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne. *Shaks.*

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, invoke his aid
With solemn devotion. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
Till vermin or the draft of servile food
Consume me, and oft invoked death
Hasten the welcome end of all my pains. *Milton's Agonistes.*

INVOCATION. n. f. [*invocation*, French; *invocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling upon in prayer.

Is not the name of prayer usual to signify even all the service that ever we do unto God? And that for no other cause, as I suppose, but that there is in religion no acceptable duty, which devout invocation of the name of God doth not either presuppose or infer. *Hooker.*

2. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.

My invocation is
Honest and fair, and in his mistress' name. *Shakespeare.*

The proposition of Gratius is contained in a line, and that of invocation in half a line. *Wise.*
I will strain myself to breathe out this invocation. *Howell.*

The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the invocation is divided between the two deities. *Addison on Italy.*

INVOICE. n. f. [This word is perhaps corrupted from the French word *envoyer*, send.] A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

TO INVOKE. v. a. [*invoco*, Latin; *invoker*, French.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to; to invoke.

The power I will invoke dwells in her eyes. *Sidney.*

One peculiar nation to select
From all the rest of whom to be invoked. *Milton.*

The skilful bard,
Striking the Thracian harp, invokes Apollo,
To make his hero and himself immortal. *Prior.*

TO INVOLVE. v. a. [*involvero*, Latin.]

1. To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent.

Leave a singled bottom all involved
With stench and smoke. *Milton.*

No man could mix his way to heaven for want of light; and yet so vain are they as to think they oblige the world by involving it in darkness. *Decay of Piety.*

In a cloud involved, he takes his flight,
Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal fight. *Dryden.*

2. To imply; to comprise.

We cannot demonstrate these things so as to show that the contrary necessarily involves a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

3. To intertwist; to join.

He knows his end with mine involved. *Milton.*

4. To take in; to catch; to conjoin.

The gathering number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*
Sin we should hate altogether; but our hatred of it may involve the person which we should not hate at all. *Spenser.*

Tyrants and slaves.

5. To entangle.

This reference of the name to a thing whereof we have no idea, is so far from helping at all, that it only serves the more to involve us in difficulties. *Locke.*

As obscure and imperfect ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men's reason. *Locke.*

6. To complicate; to make intricate.

Some involve'd their snaky folds.
Syllogism is of necessary use, even to the lovers of truth, to show them the fallacies that are often concealed in fluid, witty, or involved discourses. *Locke.*

7. To blend; to mingle together confusedly.

Earth with hell mingle and involve. *Milton.*

INVOLUNTARILY. adv. [from *involutary*.] Not by choice; not spontaneously.

INVOLUNTARY. adj. [in and *voluntarius*, Latin; *involaire*, French.]

1. Not having the power of choice.

The gathering number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng,
Who gently draw, and struggling left and left,
Roll in her vortex, and her power's conflicts. *Pope.*

2. Not chosen; not done willingly.

The forbearance of that action, consequent to such command of the mind, is called voluntary; and whatsoever action is performed without such a thought of the mind, is called involuntary. *Locke.*

But why, ah tell me, ah too dear!
Steals down my cheek th' involuntary tear? *Pope.*

INVOLUTION. n. f. [*involutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of involving or inwrapping.

2. The state of being entangled; complication.

All things are mixed, and causes blended by mutual involutions. *Glaucon.*

3. That which is wrapped round any thing.

Great conceits are raised of the involution or membranous covering called the silly-hew, sometimes found about the heads of children. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO INVOLVE. v. a. [in and *ure*.] To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and custom; to accustom. It had anciently with before the thing practised, now to.

Because they so proudly insult, we must a little involve their ears with hearing how others, whom they more regard, are accustomed to use the same language with us. *Hooker.*

If there might be added true art and learning, there would be as much difference, in maturity of judgment, between men that were trained, and that which men men are, as between men that are now and innocents. *Hooker.*

That it may no painful work endure,
It so strong labour can itself involve. *Hugh. Tale.*

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately involved to the mild and goodly government of the Confessor. *Spenser.*

The forward hand, inv'd to wounds, makes way
Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce. *Daniel.*

Then cruel, by their sports, to blood inv'd
Of fighting beasts, and men to beasts expos'd. *Milton.*

To involve

Our prompt obedience. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
They, who had been most inv'd to business, had not in their lives ever undergone so great fatigue for twenty days together. *Clarissa.*

We may involve ourselves by custom to bear the extremities of weather without injury. *Addison's Guardian.*

INUREMENT. *n. f.* [from *inure*.] Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance a feverish appetite, and habitual inclination to the site it held, then how much more may education, being nothing else but a constant plight and *inurement*, induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature. *Milton.*

To INUREN. *v. a.* [in and urn.] To intomb; to bury.

The sepulchre
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurn'd*,
Hail: op'd its ponderous and marble jaws
To cut thee up again. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Amidst the tears of Trojan dames *inurn'd*,
And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd. *Dryd.*

INUSTION. *n. f.* [*inustio*, Latin.] The act of burning.

INUTILE. *adj.* [*inutile*, Fr. *inutilis*, Lat.] Useless; unprofitable.

To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* speculation. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

INUTILITY. *n. f.* [*inutilité*, Fr. *inutilitas*, Latin.] Uselessness; unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE. *adj.* [*invulnerable*, Fr. *invulnerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound.

Our cannon's malice vainly shall be spent
Against th' *invulnerable* clouds of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*
Nor vainly hope

To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms,
That mortal dust none can resist. *Milton.*
Vanilla, though by Pallas taught,
By love *invulnerable* thought,
Searching in books for widows' aid,
Was in the very search betray'd. *Swift.*

To INWA'LL. *v. a.* [in and wall.] To enclose or fortify with a wall.

Three such towns in those places with the
garrisons, would be so augmented as they would
be able with little to *inwall* themselves strongly.
Spenser on Ireland

INWARD. } *adv.* [inward, Saxon.]

INWARDS. } *adv.* [inward, Saxon.]

1. Toward the internal parts; within.
The parts of living creatures that be more in-
wards, nourish more than the outward flesh. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The medicines which go to these magical oint-
ments are so strong, that if they were used in-
wards they would kill; and therefore they
work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*

2. With inflection or incurvity; con-
cavely.

He stretches out his arm in sign of peace, with
his breast bending *inward*. *Dryden.*

3. Into the mind or thoughts.

Looking *inward* we are stricken dumb;
looking upward we speak and prevail. *Hocker.*

Celestial light
Shine *inwards*, and the soul through all her
powers. *Milton.*

INWARD. *adj.*

1. Internal; placed not on the outside but
within.

He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat,
And wait his *inward* guilt with deep delight. *Fairy Queen*

To each *inward* part

It shoots invisible. *Milton.*

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to
the shaking down this scaffolding of the body,
may discover the *inward* structure more plainly. *Pope.*

2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.

With outward looks their face they receive'd
But beat and *inward* to myself again
Perplex'd, these matters I resolv'd, in vain. *Pope.*

3. Intimate; domestic; familiar.

Though the lord of the liberty do pain him-
self all he may to yield equal justice unto all, yet
can there not but great acquiescence in so *inward*
and absolute a privilege. *Spenser.*

All my *inward* friends abhorred me. *Job.*

4. Seated in the mind.

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an *inward* toil;
And for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shakspeare.*

INWARD. *n. f.*

1. Any thing within, generally the
bowels. Seldom has this sense a sin-
gular.

Then sacrificings, laid
The *inwards*, and their fat, with incense strow'd
On the clef wood, and all due rites perform'd. *Milton.*

They esteem them most profitable, because of
the great quantity of fat upon their *inwards*. *Mortimer.*

2. Intimate; near acquaintance. Little
used.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his; a sly fellow was
the duke; and I know the cause of his with-
drawing. *Shakspeare.*

INWARDLY. *adv.* [from *inward*.]

1. In the heart; privately.

That which *inwardly* each man should be,
the church outwardly ought to testify. *Hooker.*
I bleed *inwardly* for my lord. *Shakspeare.*

Mean time the king, though *inwardly* he
mourn'd,
In pomp triumphant to the town return'd,
Attended by the chiefs. *Dryden.*

2. In the parts within; internally.

Let Benedick, like covered fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*. *Shakspeare.*
Cantharides he prescribes both outwardly and
inwardly. *Arbutnot.*

3. With inflection or concavity.

INWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *inward*.] In-
timacy; familiarity.

You know my *inwardness* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio. *Shakspeare.*

To INWEAVE. *pret. inwove or inwaved,*
part. pass. inwove, inwoven, or in-
waved. [in and weave.]

1. To mix any thing in weaving, so that
it forms part of the texture.

A fair border, wrought of sundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenser.*
Down they cast
Their crowns, inwove with amaranth and gold. *Milton.*

And o'er soft paths of purple grain unfold
Rich tap'ry, stuff'd with amaranth gold. *Pope.*

2. To intertwine; to complicate.

The roof
Of thickest covert was *inwoven* shade. *Milton.*

To INWOOD. *v. a.* [in and wood.] To
hide in woods. Not used.

He got out of the river, *inwooded* himself so as
the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness. *Shakspeare.*

To INWRAP. *v. a.* [in and wrap.]

1. To cover by involution; to involve.

And over them Arachne high did sit
Her cunning webbs, and spread her subtil net,
Inwoven in foul inuok. *Fairy Queen.*

This, my amber drop *inwrap* a bee,
Covering discovers your quick soul; that we
May in your through-thine front our hearts
thoughts see. *Donne.*

2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty
or obscurity.

The case is no sooner made than *inwoven*: if
it be made not *inwoven*, but plainly and per-
spicuously. *Bacon.*

3. It is doubtful whether the following
examples should not be *inrap*, or *inrap*,
from *in* and *rap*, *rapio*, Latin, to ravish
or transport.

This pearl she gave me I do feel 't and see 't;
And though 'tis wonder that *inwrap* me thus,
Yet 'tis not madness. *Shakspeare.*

For if such holy song
Entwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold. *Milton.*

INWROUGHT. *adj.* [in and wrought.]
Adorned with work.

Camus, revolved fir, went footing slow,
His mantle hairy and his bonnet fedge,
Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that sanguine flower inscrib'd with woe. *Milton.*

To INWREATH. *v. a.* [in and wreath.]
To surround as with a wreath.

Bind their resplendent locks *inwreath'd* with
beams. *Milton.*

Nor less the palm of peace *inwreathes* thy
brow. *Thomson.*

JOB. *n. f.* [A low word now much in
use, of which I cannot tell the etymology.]

1. Petty, piddling work; a piece of
chance work.

2. A low mean lucrative busy affair.

He was now with his old friends, like an old
favourite of a cunning miser after the *job* is
over. *Arbutnot.*

No check is known to blush, no heart to throbb,
Save when they lose a question, or a *job*. *Pope.*

Such puns as these never were granted with
a view of being a *job*, for the interest of a par-
ticular person to the damage of the publick. *Swift.*

3. A sudden stab with a sharp instrument.

To JOB. *v. a.*

1. To strike suddenly with a sharp instru-
ment.

As an ass with a galled back was feeding in a
meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and sat
jobbing of the loss. *L'Estrange.*

2. To drive in a sharp instrument.

Let peacocks and turkey leave *jobbing* their
hex. *Taylor.*

The work would, where a small irregularity of
stuff should happen, draw or *job* the edge into the
stuff. *Mason.*

To JOB. *v. n.* To play the stockjobber;
to buy and sell as a broker.

The judge shall *job*, the bishop bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

JOB'S tears. *n. f.* An herb. *Answorth.*

JOBBER. *n. f.* [from *job*.]

1. A man who sells stock in the publick
funds.

So call it in the southern seas,
And view it through a *jobber's* bill;
Put on what spectacles you please,
Your guinea's but a guinea still. *Swift.*

2. One who does chance work.

JOBBERNO'WL. *n. f.* [most probably from
jobbe, Flemish, dull, and *nowl*, hool,
Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; block-
head.

And like the world, men's *jobberno'wls*
Turn round upon their ears, the poles. *Hudibras.*

JOCKEY. *n. f.* [from *Jack*, the diminutive
of *John*, comes *Jockey*, or as the
Scotch, *Jockey*, used for any boy, and
particularly for a boy that rides race-
horses.]

1. A fellow that rides horses in the race.

These were the wise ancients, who heaped up
greater honours on Pindar's *jockies* than on the
poet himself. *Addison.*

JOG

2. A man that deals in horses.
 3. A cheat; a trickish fellow.
- To JOCKEY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To juggle by riding against one.
 2. To cheat; to trick.
- JOCOSE.** *adj.* [*jocosus*, Latin.] Merry; wagghish; given to jest.
- If the subject be sacred, all ludicrous turns, and *jocose* or comical airs, should be excluded, lest young minds learn to trifle with the awful solemnities of religion. *Watts.*
- JOCOSELV.** *adv.* [from *jocose*.] Wagghishly; in jest; in game.
- Spontaneous imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak *jocely*, but in truth Ulysses never behaves with levity. *Broom.*
- JOCOSENES.** } *n. f.* [from *jocose*.]
JOCO-SITY. } Wagghery; merriment.
- A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocosity*. *Brown.*
- JOCULAR.** *adj.* [*jocularis*, Latin.] Used in jest; merry; *jocose*; wagghish; not serious: used both of men and things.
- These *jocular* flanders are often as mischievous as those of deepest design. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- The satire is a dramatick poem; the stile is partly serious, and partly *jocular*. *Dryden.*
- Good Vellum, don't be *jocular*. *Addison.*
- JOCULARITY.** *n. f.* [from *jocular*.] Merriment; disposition to jest.
- The wits of those ages were short of these of ours; when men could maintain immutable faces, and perseil unalterably at the efforts of *jocularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- JOCUND.** *adj.* [*jocundus*, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.
- There's comfort yet; then be thou *jocund*. *Shakespeare.*
- No *jocund* health, that Denmark drinks to day,
 But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell. *Shakespeare.*
- They on their mirth and dance
 Intent with *jocund* musick charm his ear. *Milton.*
- Alexis thund' his fellow-swains,
 Their rural sports, and *jocund* strains. *Prior.*
- JOCUNDLY.** *adv.* [from *jocund*.] Merrily; gayly.
- He has no power of himself to leave it; but he is ruined *jocundly* and pleasantly, and dammed according to his heart's desire. *South.*
- To JOG.** *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push.
- Now leaps he upright, *jogs* me and cries, Du you see
 Yonder well favour'd youth. *Donne.*
- This laid, he *jogg'd* his good steed nigher,
 And stepp'd him gently toward the squire. *Hudib.*
- I was pretty well pleas'd while I expected,
 till friction *jogged* me out of my pleasing slumber, and I knew it was but a dream. *Norris.*
- Sudden I *jogg'd* Ulysses, who was laid
 Fast by my side. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- To JOG.** *v. n.*
1. To move by succussion; to move with small shocks like those of a low trot.
- The door is open, fir, there lies good way,
 You may be *jogging* while your boots are grier. *Shakespeare.*
- Here lieth one, who did most truly prove
 That he could never die while he could move;
 So hung his destiny, never to rot
 While he might still *jog* on and keep his trot. *Milton.*
2. To travel idly and heavily.
- Jog* on, *jog* on the four-path way,
 And merrily beat the stile-a,
 A merry heart goes all the day,
 Your sad tires in a mile-a. *Shakespeare.*

JOI

- Away they trotted together: but as they were *jogging* on, the wolf spy'd a bare place about the dog's neck. *L'Estrange.*
- Thus they *jog* on, still tricking, never thriving,
 And murdering plays, which they miscel receiving. *Dryden.*
- JOOG.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push.
- As a leopard was valuing himself upon his party-coloured skin, a fox gave him a *jog*, and whispered, that the beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outside. *L'Estrange.*
- Nick found the means to slip a note into Lewis's hands, which Lewis as slyly put into John's pocket, with a pinch or a *jog* to warn him what he was about. *Arbutnot.*
- A letter when I am inditing,
 Comes Cupid and gives me a *jog*,
 And I hit all the paper with writing
 Of nothing but sweet Molly Mog. *Swift.*
2. A rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion.
- How that which penetrates all bodies without the least *jog* or obstruction, should impress a motion on any is inconceivable. *Glazville.*
- JO'GGER.** *n. f.* [from *jog*.] One who moves heavily and dully.
- They, with their fellow *joggers* of the plough. *Dryden.*
- To JO'GGLE.** *v. n.* To shake.
- In the head of man, the base of the brain is parallel to the horizon; by which there is less danger of the two brains *jogging*, or slipping out of their place. *Darham.*
- JO'HNAPPLE.** *n. f.*
- A *johnapple* is a good relished sharp apple the spring following, when most other fruit is spent; they are fit for the cyder plantations. *Motimer.*
- To JOIN.** *v. a.* [*joindre*, French.]
1. To add one to another in contiguity.
- Woe unto them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field. *Isaiah.*
- Join* them one to another into one flock. *Exek.*
- The wall was *joined* together unto the half. *Nehemiah.*
2. To couple; to combine.
- In this faculty repeating and *joining* together its ideas, the mind has great power. *Locke.*
3. To unite in league or marriage.
- One only daughter heirs my crown and state,
 Whom not our oracles, nor heav'n, nor fate,
 Nor frequent prodigies permit to *join*
 With any native of the Ausonian line. *Dryden.*
4. To dash together; to collide; to encounter: this sense is to be found in the phrase to *join battle*, in which, *battle* seems not to signify fight, but troops in array, *committere exercitus*, though it may likewise mean fight, as, *committere prælum*.
- When they *joined* battle, Israel was smitten. *1 Samuel.*
- They should with resolute minds endure,
 until they might *join* battle with their enemies. *Knolles.*
5. To associate.
- Go near and *join* thyself to this chariot. *Att.*
- Thou shalt not be *joined* with them in burial. *Isaiah.*
6. To unite in one act.
- Our best notes are treason to his fame,
Join'd with the loud applause of publick voice. *Dryden.*
- Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*,
 Thy words will more prevail than mine. *Dryden.*
7. To unite in concord.
- Be perfectly *joined* together in the same mind. *1 Cor.*
8. To act in concert with.

JOI

- Know your own *int'rest*, fir, where'er you lead,
 We jointly vow to *join* no other head. *Dryden.*
- To JOIN.** *v. n.*
1. To grow to; to adhere; to be contiguous.
- Julius's house *join'd* hard to the synagogue. *Att.*
2. To close; to clasp.
- Look you, all you that kiss my lady peace at home, that our names *join* not in a hot day. *Shaks.*
- Here's the earl of Wiltshire's blood,
 Whom I encounter'd, as the battles *join'd*. *Shaks.*
3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league.
- Should we again break thy commandments,
 and *join* in affinity with the people? *Exra.*
4. To become confederate.
- When there lieth out any war, they *join* into our enemies, and fight against us. *Exra.*
- Let us make peace with him, before he *join* with Alexander against us. *1 Macc.*
- Ev'n you yourself
Join with the rest; you are armed against me. *Deysia.*
- Any other may *join* with him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction. *L. v. c.*
- JO'INDER.** *n. f.* [from *join*.] Conjunction; joining. Not used.
- A contract of eternal bond of love,
 Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands. *Shakespeare.*
- JO'INER.** *n. f.* [from *join*.] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood compacted.
- The people wherewith you plant ought to be smiths, carpenters, and *joiners*. *Bacon's Essays.*
- It is counted good workmanship in a *joiner* to bear his hand curiously even. *Mason's Meas. &c.*
- JO'INERY.** *n. f.* [from *joiner*.]
- Joinery* is an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fitted and joined together by chisel lines, squares, miters, or any bevel, that they shall seem one entire piece. *Mason.*
- JOINT.** *n. f.* [*junctura*, Lat. *jointure*, Fr.]
1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies.
- Droptics and althimas, and *joint* racking rheumas. *Milton.*
- I felt the same pain in the same *joint*. *Temple.*
2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts.
- The coach, the cover whereof was made with such *joints* that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close when they list'd; so when they would, they might remain as discovered and open'd as on horseback. *Sedley.*
3. In joinery. [*jointe*, French.]
- Straight lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*; that is, two pieces of wood are so cut, that they are planed. *Mason.*
4. A knot or commissure in a plant.
5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.
- In bringing a *joint* of meat, it falls out of your hand. *Swift.*
6. Out of JOINT. Luxated; slipped from the socket, or correspondent part, where it naturally moves.
- Joan's thigh was out of *joint*. *Gen.*
- My head and whole body was sore hurt, and also one of my arms and legs put out of *joint*. *Herbert.*
7. Out of JOINT. Thrown into confusion and disorder; confused; full of disturbance.
- The time is out of *joint*, oh cursed sight!
 That ever I was born to let it light. *Shakespeare.*
- JOINT.** *adj.*
1. Shared among many.

Entertain no more of it,
Than a joint burthen laid upon us all. *Shaksp.*
Though it be common in respect of some men,
It is not so to all mankind; but is the joint prop-
erty of this country, or this parish. *Lacke.*

2. United in the same possession: as we
say, joint heirs or coheirs, joint heiresses or
coheiresses.

The sun and man did strive,
Joint tenants of the world, who should survive.

Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride to aid;
Man walk'd with beast joint tenant of the shade. *Pope.*

3. Combined; acting together in concert.

On your joint vigour now,
My hold of this new kingdom all depends. *Milt.*
In a war carried on by the joint force of Eu-
ropean nations, France could send troops. *Addis.*

To JOINT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To form in articulations,
The fingers are jointed together for motion,
and furnished with several muscles. *Ray.*

2. To form many parts into one.
Against the steel he threw
His furious spear, which hitting as it flew,
Pierced through the yielding planks of jointed
wood. *Dryden.*

3. To join together in confederacy. Not
used.

The times
Made friends of them, joining their force 'gainst
Cæsar. *Shaksp.*

4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter
into joints.

He joints the neck; and with a stroke so strong
The helm flies off; and bears the head along. *Dryden.*

JOINTED. adj. [from joint.] Full of
joints, knots, or commifures.

Three cubits high
The jointed herbage shoots. *Philips.*

JOINTER. n. f. [from joint.] A sort of
plane.

The jointer is somewhat longer than the fore-
plane, and hath its sole perfectly straight; its office
is to follow the fore-plane, and show an edge per-
fectly straight, when a joint is to be shewn. *Moxon.*

JOINTLY. adv. [from joint.]

1. Together; not separately.
I began a combat first with him particularly,
and after his death with the others jointly. *Sidney.*
Because all that are of the church cannot
jointly and equally work; the first thing in polity
required is a difference of persons in the church. *Hosker.*

The prince told him he could say no claim to
his gratitude, but desired they might go to the
altar together, and jointly return their thanks to
whom only it was due. *Addison.*

2. In a state of union or co-operation.
His name a great example stands, to shew
How strangely high endeavours may be blest,
Where piety and valour jointly go. *Dryden.*

JOINTNESS. n. f. [from jointure.] One
who holds any thing in jointure.

Our queen
Th' imperial jointress of this warlike state,
We've taken now to wife. *Shaksp.*

JOINTSTOOL. n. f. [joint and stool.] A
stool made not merely by insertion of
the feet, but by inserting one part in
another.

He rides the wild mare with the boys, and
jumps upon jointstools, and wears his boot very
smooth like unto the sign of the leg. *Shaksp.*

Could that he eternal which they had been a
rude monk, and perhaps the other piece of it a
recessed? *South.*

He used to lay chains and jointstools in their
way, that they might break notes by falling. *Arbutnot.*

JOINTURE. n. f. [jointure, French.]

Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed
after her husband's decease.

The jointure that your king must make,
With her dowry shall be counterpois'd. *Shaksp.*
The old countess of Desmond, who lived in
1589, and many years since, was married in
Edward the Fourth's time, and held her jointure
from all the earls of Desmond since then.

Raleigh's Hist. of the World.
There's a civil question us'd of late,
Where lies my jointure, where your own estate?
Dryden.

What's property? You see it alter,
Or, in a mortgage, prove a lawyer's share,
Or, in a jointure, vanish from the heir. *Pope.*

JOIST. n. f. [from joindre, Fr.] The se-
condary beam of a floor.

Some wood is not good to use for beams or
joists, because of the brittleness. *Mortimer.*
The keel to the top was naught;
And there stood fastened to a joist. *Scott.*

To JOIST. v. a. [from the noun.] To fit
in the smaller beams of a flooring.

JOKE. n. f. [jocus, Lat.] A jest; some-
thing not serious.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Include whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke!
Inexorable death shall level all. *Pope.*

Why should publick mockery in print, or a
merry joke upon a stage, be a better test of truth
than publick performances? *Watts.*

To JOKE. v. n. [jocor, Lat.] To jest; to
be merry in words and actions.

Our neighbours tell me oft, in joking talk,
Of albes, leather, oat-meal, bran, and chalk. *Gay.*

JOKER. n. f. [from joke.] A jester; a
merry fellow.

Thou wast thy first appearance in the world
like a dry joker, buffoon, or jack pudding. *Dennis.*

JOLE. n. f. [guelde, Fr. crol, Saxon.]

1. The face or cheek. It is seldom used
but in the phrase cheek by jole.

Follow' nay, I'll go with thee cheek by jole.
Shaksp.

And by him in another hole
Afflicted Ralphe, cheek by jole. *Hudibras.*
Your wan complexion, and your thin joles,
father. *Dryden.*

Aman, who has digested all the fables, lets
a pure English divine go cheek by jole with him. *Gallier on Perle.*

2. The head of a fish.

A salmon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate:
The doctor will'd, declares all help too late:
Mercy! cries Helluo, mercy on my soul!
Is there no hope? alas! then firing the soul Pope.
Red-speckled trout, the salmon's silver jole,
The jointed lobster, and unfairy foale. *Gay.*

To JOLL. v. a. [from joll, the head.] To
beat the head against any thing; to
clash with violence.

Howl'd their hearts are sever'd in religion,
their heads are both one; they may joll horns
together. *Shaksp.*

The tortoises envied the easiness of the hags,
'till they saw them joll'd to pieces and devour'd
for want of a buckler. *L'Esperance.*

JO'LLILY. adv. [from jolly.] In a dispo-
sition to noisy mirth.

The goodly emperors, jollily inclin'd,
It to the welcome bearer wondrous kind. *Dryd.*
JO'LLIMENT. n. f. [from jolly.] Mirth;
merriment; gayety. Obsolete.

Matter of mirth enough, though there were
none,
She could devise, and thousand ways invent
To feed her foolish humour, and vain jolliment. *Fanny Queen.*

JO'LLINESS. } n. f. [from jolly.]
JO'LLITY. }

1. Gayety; elevation of spirit.

He with a proud jollity commanded him to
leave that quarrel only for him, who was only
worthy to enter into it. *Sidney.*

2. Merriment; festivity.

With joyance bring her, and with jollity. *Spenser.*

There shall these pairs of faithful lovers be
Wedded, with Thetis, all in jollity. *Shaksp.*
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton.*

Good men are never so surpris'd as in the midst
of their jollities, nor so fatally overtaken and
caught as when the table is made the snare. *South.*

With branches we the fane adorn, and wait
In jollity the day ordain'd to be the last. *Dryden.*
My heart was filled with melancholy to see
several dropping in the midst of mirth and jollity.
Addison's Spectator.

JO'LLY. adj. [joli, Fr. joviales, Lat.]

1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively;
jovial.

Like a jolly troop of huntmen, come
Our lusty English. *Shaksp.*

O nightingale!
Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart do'st fill,
While the jolly hours lead on propitious May. *Milton.*

All my griefs to this are jolly,
Nought to sad as melancholy. *Burton.*

Ev'n ghosts had learn'd to groan;
But free from punishment, as free from sin,
The shades liv'd jolly, and without a king. *Dryd.*
This gentle knight, inspir'd by jolly May,
Forsook his easy couch at early day. *Dryden.*

A shepherd now along the plain he roves,
And with his jolly pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*

2. Plump; like one in high health.

He catches at an apple of Sodom, which
though it may entertain his eye with a florid,
jolly white and red, yet, upon the touch, it shall
fill his hand only with stench and foulness. *South.*

To JOLT. v. n. [I know not whence
derived.] To shake as a carriage on
rough ground.

Every little unevenness of the ground will
cause such a jolting of the chariot as to hinder
the motion of its sails. *Wilkins.*

Violent motion, as jolting in a coach, may be
used in this sense. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

A coach and six horses is the utmost exercise
you can bear, and how glad would you be, if it
could wait you in the air to avoid jolting. *Swift.*

To JOLT. v. a. To shake one as a car-
riage does.

JOLT. n. f. [from the verb.] Shock;
violent agitation.

The symptoms are, bloody water upon a sud-
den jolt or violent motion. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
The first jolt had like to have shaken me out;
but afterwards the motion was easy. *Scott.*

JO'LTHEAD. n. f. [I know not whence
derived.] A great head; a dolt; a
blockhead.

Fie on thee, jolt-head, thou can'st not read!
Shaksp.

Had man been a dwarf, he had scarce been a
reasonable creature; but he must then have either
had a jolt-head, and so there would not have been
body and blood enough to supply his brain with
spirits; or he must have had a small head, and so
there would not have been brain enough for his
business. *Grew.*

JONQUILLE. n. f. [jonquille, Fr.] A spe-
cies of daffodil. The flowers of this
plant are greatly esteemed for their strong
sweet scent. *Miller.*

Not gradual bloom is wanting,
Nor hyacinths of pure virgin white,
Low bent and blushing inward: nor jonquilles
Of potent fragrance. *Thomson's Spring.*

JO'RDEN. *n. f.* [*jordn*, *fluvius*, and *ben, receptaculum*.] A pot.

They will allow us ne'er a *jorden*, and then we leak in your chimney; and your chamberlains breeds fleas like a touch. *Shakspeare.*

This china *jorden* let the chief o'ercome Replenish, not ingloriously at home. *Pope.*

The copper-pot can boil milk, heat porridge, hold small-beer, or, in case of necessity, serve for a *jorden*. *Swift.*

JO'SEPH'S flowers. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainslie.*

To **JO'STLE.** *v. a.* [*jouster*, French.] To jostle; to rush against.

JOT. *n. f.* [*iota*.] A point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

As superfluous still did rot, Amendment ready still at hand did wait, To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot, That soon in him was left no one corrupt jot. *Fairy Queen.*

Go, Eros, send his treasure after, do it; Detain no jot, I charge thee. *Shakspeare.*

Let me not say a jot from dinner; go, get it ready. *Shakspeare.*

This nor hurts him nor profits you a jot; Forbear it therefore; give your cause to Heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

This bond doth give thee here no jot of blood; The words expressly are a pound of flesh. *Shakspeare.*

I argue not Against Heav'n's hand, or will; nor bate one jot Of heart or hope; but still bear up and steer Right onwards. *Milton.*

You might, with every jot as much justice, hang me up, because I'm old, as beat me because I'm impotent. *L'Estrange.*

A man may read the discourses of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one jot of knowledge. *Lake.*

The final event will not be one jot less the consequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity foreseen and determined what that event shall be. *Rogers.*

JOVIAL. *adj.* [*jovial*, Fr. *jovialis*, Lat.]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter.

The fixed stars are astrologically differentiated by the planets, and are esteemed martial or jovial, according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Gay; airy; merry.

My lord, there o'er your rugged looks, Be bright and jovial among your guests. *Shakspeare.*

Our jovial star reign'd at his birth. *Shakspeare.*

Some men, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company, into which they come, to be sad and ill-disposed; and contrariwise, others of a jovial nature dispose the company to be merry and cheerful. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His odes are some of them panegyric, others moral, the rest jovial or bacchanalian. *Dryden.*

Perhaps the jest that charm'd the sprightly crowd, And made the jovial table laugh so loud, To some false notion ow'd its poor pretence. *Prior.*

JO'VIALLY. *adv.* [from *jovial*.] Meritily; gayly.

JO'VIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *jovial*.] Gayety; merriment.

JO'UISANCE. *n. f.* [*rejoissance*, Fr.] Jollity; merriment; festivity. Obsolete.

Coin, my dear, when shall it please thee sing, As thou wert wont, songs of some *jouisance*? Thy muse too long slumbereth in sorrowing, Lulled asleep through love's misgovernance. *Spenser.*

JO'URNAL. *adj.* [*journal*, Fr. *giornale*, Italian.] Daily; quotidian. Out of use.

Now 'gan the golden Phœbus for to sleep: His fiery face in billows of the west, And his faint steeds water'd in ocean deep, Would from their *journal* labours they did rest. *Fairy Queen.*

Ere twice the sun has made his *journal* greeting. *Shakspeare.*

To th' under generation, you shall find Your safety manifested. *Shakspeare.*

Stick to your *journal* course; the breach of custom Is breach of all. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

JO'URNAL. *n. f.* [*journal*, Fr. *giornale*, Italian.]

1. A diary; an account kept of daily transactions.

Edward kept a most judicious *journal* of all the principal passages of the affairs of his estate. *Hayward on Edward vi.*

Time has destroy'd two noble *journals* of the navigation of Hanno and of Hamilcar. *Arbutnot.*

2. Any paper published daily.

JO'URNALIST. *n. f.* [from *journal*.] A writer of journals.

JOURNEY. *n. f.* [*journée*, French.]

1. The travel of a day.

When Duncan is asleep, Whereto the rather shall this day's hard journey Soundly invite him. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Scarce the sun Hath finish'd half his journey. *Milton.*

2. Travel by land; distinguished from a voyage or travel by sea.

So are the horses of the enemy, In general journey bated and brought low. *Shakspeare.*

Before the light of the gospel, mankind travelled like people in the dark, without any certain prospect of the end of their journey, or of the way that led to it. *Rogers.*

He for the promis'd journey bids prepare The smooth-hair'd horses and the rapid car. *Pope.*

3. Passage from place to place.

Some, having a long journey from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while. *Barnes's Theory.*

Light of the world, the ruler of the year, Still as thou do'st thy radiant journey, run Through every distant climate own, That in fair Albion thou hast seen The greatest prince, the brightest queen. *Prior.*

To **JO'URNEY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to pass from place to place.

Gentlemen of good esteem Are journeying to salute the emperor. *Shakspeare.*

We are journeying unto the place, of which the Lord said, I will give it you. *Numbers.*

Since such love's natural station is, may still My love descend, and journey down the hill; Not panting after growing beauties, so I shall ebb on with them who homeward go. *Donne.*

I have journey'd this morning, and it is now the heat of the day; therefore your lordship's discourses had need content my ears very well, to make them intreat my eyes to keep open. *Bacon.*

Over the tent a cloud Shall rest by day, a fiery gleam by night, Save when they journey. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Having heated his body by journeying, he took cold upon the ground. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

JO'URNEYMAN. *n. f.* [*journée*, a day's work, Fr. and *man*.] A hired workman; a workman hired by the day.

They were called journeymen that wrought with others by the day, though now by statute to be extended to those likewise that covenant to work in their occupation with another by the year. *Cowell.*

Players have so flouted and hellowed, that I have thought some of nature's journeyman had made men, and not made them well. *Shakspeare.*

I intend to work for the court myself, and will have journeymen under me to furnish the rest of the nation. *Addison.*

Says Frog to Bull, this old rogue will take the business into his hands; we must starve or turn journeyman to old Lewis baboon. *Arbutnot.*

JO'URNEYWORK. *n. f.* [*journée*, French,

and work.] Work performed for hire; work done by the day.

Did he committee sit, where he Might cut out journeywork for thee? And set thee a task with subordination, To sit up late and sequestration? *Hudibras.*

Her family she was forced to hire out at journeywork to her neighbour. *Arbutnot.*

JOUST. *n. f.* [*jouët*, Fr.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written less properly *joust*.

Bites, and untel trappings, gorgeous knights At joust and tournament. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To **JOUST.** *v. a.* [*jouët*, Fr.] To run in the tilt.

All who since Jousted in Agramont or Montalban. *Milton.*

JO'WLER. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *bowler*, as making a hideous noise after the game, whom the rest of the pack follow as their leader.] The name of a hunting dog or beagle.

See him drag his feeble legs about, Like hounds ill-coupled; *jowlers* lug him still Through hedges, ditches, and through all this ill. *Dryden.*

JO'WTER. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *joller*.]

Plenty of fish is vented to the fish-driverry, whom we call *jowters*. *Carew.*

JOY. *n. f.* [*joie*, Fr. *giogia*, Italian.]

1. The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness; exultation.

Joy is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the present, or assured approaching possession of a good. *Locke.*

There appears much joy in him; even to much, that joy could not then itself modest enough without a badge of bitterness. *Shakspeare.*

There should not be such heaviness in their destruction, as shall be joy over them that are persuaded to salvation. *a Epistola.*

The lightsome passion of joy was not that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*

2. Gayety; merriment; festivity.

The roofs with joy resound; And hymn, io hymen, rung around. *Dryden.*

3. Happiness; felicity.

My lord Bassanio, and my gentle lady, I wish you all the joy that you can wish. *Shakspeare.*

Come love and health to all; Then I'll sit down: give me some wine: I drink to the general joy of the whole table. *Shakspeare.*

Almeida smiling came, Attended with a train of all her race, Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd; But now, no longer foes, they gave me joy Of my new conquest. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

The bride, Lovely herself, and lovely by her side, A levy of bright nymphs, with sober grace, Came glittering like a star, and took her place; Her heavenly form beheld, all with'd her joy: And little wanted, but in vain, their wishes all employ. *Dryden.*

4. A term of fondness.

Now our joy, Although our list, yet not our least young love, What say you? *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

To **JOY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

Sometimes I joy, when glad occasion fits, And mask in mirth like to a comedy; Soon after, when my joy to sorrow fits, I will make my woe a tragedy. *Spenser.*

I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd Where our right valiant father is become. *Shakspeare.*

He will joy over thee with singing. *Zeph.*

I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation. *Psalm.*

JOY

Exceedingly the more *joyed* we for the joy of Titus, because his spirit was refreshed by you.

2 Cor.
They laugh, we weep; they *joy* while we lament.

No man imparteth his joys to his friend, but he *joys* the more; and no man imparteth his griefs, but he grieveeth the less. *Bacon's Essays.*
Well then, my soul, joy in the midst of pain;
Thy Christ that conquer'd hell, shall from above
With greater triumph yet return again,
And conquer his own justice with his love.

Wotton.
Joy thou,

In what he gives to thee this paradise,
And thy fair Eve. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Their cheerful age with honour youth attends,
Joy'd that from pleasure's slav'ry they are free.

Denham.

To JOY. v. a.

1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly.

Like us they love or hate, like us they know
To *joy* the friend, or grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. To gladden; to exhilarate.

She went to Pamela, meaning to delight her eyes,
and *joy* her thoughts with the conversation of her beloved sister. *Sidney.*

My soul was *joy'd* in vain;
For angry Neptune cou'd the raging main. *Pope.*

3. [*joir de*, French.] To enjoy; to have happy possession of.

Let us hence,
And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love. *Shaksp.*
I might have liv'd, and *joy'd* immortal bliss,
Yet willingly chose rather death with thee.

Milton.

Th' usurper *joy'd* not long
His ill-got crown. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

JOYANCE. n. f. [*joyant*, old French.] Gayety; felicity. Obsolete.

Bring home with you the glory of her gain;
With *joyance* bring her, and with jollity. *Spenser.*
There him tell in riotous suffiance,
Of all his gladfulness and kingly *joyance*. *Spenser.*

JOYFUL. adj. [*joy* and *full*.]

1. Full of joy; glad; rejoicing.

They blessed the king, and went unto their tents *joyful* and glad of heart. *1 Kings.*
My soul shall be *joyful* in my God. *Isaiah.*

2. Sometimes it has of before the cause of joy.

Six brave companions from each ship we lost:
With sails outspread we fly in unequal strife,
Sad for their loss, but *joyful* of our life. *Pope.*

JOYFULLY. adv. [*from joyful*.] With joy; gladly.

If we no more meet till we meet in heav'n,
Then *joyfully*, my noble lord of Bedford,
And my kind kinsmen, warriors all, adieu.

Shakspere.

Never did men more *joyfully* obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to die;
With such clarity they bore away,
As if to praise them all the states stood by. *Dryd.*
The good christian considers pains only as necessary passages to a glorious immortality; that, through this dark scene of fancied horror, sees a crown and a throne, and everlasting blessings prepared for him, *joyfully* receives his summons, as he has long impatiently expected it. *Wake.*

JOYFULNESS. n. f. [*from joyful*.] Gladness; joy.

Thou servest not the Lord thy God with *joyfulness*, and with gladness of heart, for the abundance of all things. *Dru.*

JOYLESS. adj. [*from joy*.]

1. Void of joy; feeling no pleasure.

A little *joy* enjoys the queen thereof;
For I am she, and altogether *joyless*. *Shakspere.*
With downcast eyes the *joyless* victor sat,
Revolving in his alter'd soul
The various turns of chance below;
And now and then a sigh he dole,
And tears began to flow. *Dryden's Alex. Feast.*

IRE

2. It has sometimes of before the object.

With two fair eyes his mistress burns his breast;
He looks and languishes, and leaves his rest;
Forakes his food, and, pining for the lass,
Is *joyless* of the grove, and spurns the growing grass. *Dryden.*

3. Giving no pleasure.

A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue:
Here is a babe, as lathsome as a toad. *Shaksp.*
Here love his golden shafts employs; here lights

His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Reigns here, and revels: not in the bought smiles
Of harlots, loveless, *joyless*, unendear'd,
Casual fruition. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The pure in heart shall see God; and if any others could so invade this their inclosure, as to take heaven by violence, it surely would be a very *joyless* possession. *Decay of Piety.*

He forgets his sleep, and loaths his food,
That youth, and health, and war are *joyless* to him. *Addison.*

JOYOUS. adj. [*joyeux*, French.]

1. Glad; gay; merry.

Most *joyous* man, on whom the shining sun
Did shew his face, myself I did esteem,
And that my father friend did no less *joyous* deem. *Fairy Queen.*

Joyous the birds: fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it. *Milton.*
Then *joyous* birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beasts, by nature stung, renew their love. *Dryden.*

Fast by her flow'ry bank the font of Arcas,
Fav'rites of heav'n, with happy care protect
Their stecy charge, and *joyous* drink her wave. *Prior.*

2. Giving joy.

They all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime,
Thence led her forth, about her dancing round. *Fairy Queen.*

3. It has of sometimes before the cause of joy.

Round our death-bed ev'ry friend should run,
And *joyous* of our conquest early won;
While the malicious world with envious tears
Should grudge our happy end, and wish it theirs. *Dryden.*

IPECACUANA. n. f. An Indian plant.

Ipecacuanha is a small irregularly contorted root, rough, dense, and firm. One sort is of a dusky greyish colour on the surface, and of a paler grey when broken, brought from Peru; the other sort is a smaller root, resembling the former; but it is of a deep dusky brown on the outside, and white when broken, brought from the Brazils. The grey ought to be preferred, because the brown is apt to operate more roughly. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

IRASCIBLE. adj. [*irascibilis*, low Latin; *irascible*, Fr.] Partaking of the nature of anger.

The *irascible* passions follow the temper of the heart, and the conspicuous distractions on the crasis of the liver. *Brown.*

I know more than one instance of *irascible* passions subdued by a vegetable diet. *Arbuthnot.*

We are here in the country surrounded with blessings and pleasures, without any occasion of exercising our *irascible* faculties. *Digby to Pope.*

IRE. n. f. [*Fr. ira*, Lat.] Anger; rage; passionate hatred.

She lik'd not his desire;
Fain would be free, but dreaded parents' ire. *Sidney.*

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not stake mine ire, nor ease my heart. *Shakspere.*

Or Neptune's ire, or Juno's, that so long
Perplex'd the Greek and Cytherea's son. *Milton.*
The sentence, from thy head remov'd, may light
On me, sole cause to thee of all this woe;
Me! me! only just object of his ire. *Milton.*

IRO

For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts,
And empties all his quiver in our hearts;
Thus will persist, relentless in his ire,
Till the fair slave be render'd to his fire. *Dryden.*

IRREFUL. adj. [*ire* and *full*.] Angry; raging; furious.

The *irreful* bastard Orleans, that drew blood
From thee, my boy, I soon encounter'd. *Shaksp.*
By many hands your father was subdu'd;
But only slaughter'd by the *irreful* arm
Of unrelenting Clifford. *Shaksp. Hen. vi.*

There learn'd this maid of arms the *irreful* guise. *Fairfax.*

In midst of all the dome misfortune sat,
And gloomy discontent, and fell debate,
And madnes laughing in his *irreful* mood. *Dryd.*

IRREFULLY. adv. [*from irref.*] With ire; in an angry manner.

IRIS. n. f. [Latin.]

1. The rainbow.

Beside the solar *iris*, which God sheweth unto
Noah, there is another lunar, whose efficient is the moon. *Brown.*

2. Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow.

When both bows appeared more distinct, I
measured the breadth of the interior *iris* 2 gr. 10';
and the breadth of the red, yellow, and green, in
the exterior *iris*, was to the breadth of the same
colours in the interior 3 to 2. *Newton's Opt.*

3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.

4. The flower-de-luce.

Iris all hues, roses and jessamine. *Milton.*

TO IRK. v. a. [*yrk*, Islandick.] This word is used only impersonally, it irks me; *mibi pene est*, it gives me pain; or, I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the accident say, *tudet*, it irkseth.

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
And yet it *irks* me, the poor dappled fools
Should, in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shaksp.*

It *irks* his heart he cannot be reveng'd. *Shak.*

IRKSOME. adj. [*from irk*.] Wearisome; tedious; troublesome; toilsome; tiresome; unpleasing.

I know the is an *irksome* brawling scold. *Shakspere.*

Since that thou can't talk of love to well,
Thy company, which erst was *irksome* to me,
I will endure. *Shakspere.*

Where be may likeliest find
True to his reckless thoughts, and entertain
The *irksome* hours till his great chief return. *Milton.*

For not to *irksome* toil, but to delight
He made us, and delight to reason join'd. *Milton.*

There is nothing so *irksome* as general discourses, especially when they turn chiefly upon words. *Addison's Spectator.*

Frequent appeals from hence have been very *irksome* to that illustrious body. *Swift.*

IRKSOMELY. adv. [*from irksome*.] Wearisomely; tediously.

IRKSOMENESS. n. f. [*from irksome*.] Tediousness; wearisomeness.

IRON. n. f. [*baiern*, Welsh; *irren*, *iren*, Saxon; *iron*, Erse.]

1. A metal common to all parts of the world. Though the lightest of all metals, except tin, it is considerably the hardest; and, when pure, naturally malleable: when wrought into steel, or when in the impure state from its first fusion, it is scarce malleable. Most of the other metals are brittle while they are hot; but this is most malleable as it approaches nearest to fusion. The specific gravity of iron is to water as

7532 is to 1000. It is the only known substance that is attracted by the loadstone. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals. *Hill.*

Nor aule's dungeon, nor strong links of iron, Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shaksp.*
If he smite him with an instrument of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer. *Numbers.*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a loadstone, and to be so drawn is a part of that of iron. *Lacke.*

In a piece of iron ore, of a ferruginous colour, are several thin plates placed parallel to each other. *Woodward.*

There are incredible quantities of iron slag in various parts of the forest of Dean. *Woodward.*
Iron stone lies in strata. *Woodward.*

I treated of making iron work, and steel work. *Mason.*

3. Any instrument or utensil made of iron : as, a flat iron, box iron, or smoothing iron. In this sense it has a plural.

Irons of a doir, doublets that hangmen would bury with those that wore them, these base slaves,

Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shaksp.*
O Thou ! whose captain I account myself,

Look on my forces with a gracious eye : Put in their hands thy bruising *irons* of wrath, That they may crush down with a heavy fall

Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries. *Shak.*
Canst thou fill his skin with barbed *irons*, or his head with fishspears ? *Joh.*

For this your locks in paper-durance bound ? For this with tort'ring *irons* wreath'd around ? *Pope.*

4. Chain ; shackle ; manacle : as, he was put in *irons*.

The *iron* entered into his soul. *Psalms.*
His feet they hurt with fetters : he was laid in *irons*. *Psalms.*

IRON. adj.

1. Made of iron.

In *iron* walls they deem'd me not secure. *Shak.*
Get me an *iron* crow, and bring it straight Unto my cell. *Shaksp.*

Some are of an *iron* red, shining and polite ; others not polite, but as if powdered with *iron* dust. *Woodward.*

Poll-cats and weefels do a great deal of injury to warrens ; the way of taking them is in hutches, and *iron* traps. *Mortimer.*

2. Resembling iron in colour.

A piece of stone of a dark *iron* grey colour, but in some parts of a ferruginous colour. *Woodw.*
Some of them are of an *iron* red, and very bright. *Woodward.*

3. Harsh ; severe ; rigid ; miserable ; calamitous : as, the *iron* age for an age of hardship and wickedness. These ideas may be found more or less in all the following examples.

Three vigorous virgins, waiting still behind A still the throne of th' *iron* scepter'd king. *Cromwell.*

O sad virgin, that thy power Might bid the soul of Orpheus sing Such notes as warbled to the strings, Drew *iron* tears from Pluto's cheek,

And made hell grant what love did seek. *Milt.*
In all my *iron* years of wars and dangers, From blooming youth down to decaying age,

My fame ne'er knew a stain of dishonour. *Rome.*
I've crush'd the nations with an *iron* rod, And every monarch in the scourge of God. *Pope.*

4. Indissoluble ; unbroken.

Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour, Dry'd an unmeasurable bowl, and thought T' exhale his fumes by irrisuous sleep ; Imprudent ! him death's *iron* sleep oppress. *Philips.*

5. Hard ; impenetrable.

I will converse with *iron*-witted fools, And unrespectful boys : none are for me, That look into me with confederate eyes. *Shaksp.*

To **IRON. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To smooth with an iron.

2. To shackle with irons.

IRONICAL. adj. [*ironique*, French ; from *irony*.] Expressing one thing and meaning another ; speaking by contraries.

In this fallacy may be comprised all *ironical* mistakes, or capellous receiving inverted significations. *Brown.*

I take all your *ironical* civilities in a literal sense, and shall expect them to be literally performed. *Swift.*

IRONICALLY. adv. [from *ironical*.] By the use of irony.

Socrates was pronounced by the oracle of Delphos to be the wisest man of Greece, which he would turn from himself *ironically*, saying, There could be nothing in him to verify the oracle, except this, that he was not wise, and knew it ; and others were not wise, and knew it not. *Bacon.*

The dean, *ironically* grave, Still shunn'd the fool, and lash'd the knave. *Swift.*

IRONMONGER. n. s. [*iron and monger*.]

A dealer in iron.

IRONWOOD. n. s. A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water. It grows in America. *Robinson Crusoe.*

IRONWORT. n. s. [*sideritis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

IRONY. adj. [from *iron*.] Made of iron ; partaking of iron.

The force they are under is real, and that of their fate but imaginary : it is not strange if the *irony* chains have more solidity than the contemplative. *Hammond.*

Some Springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put into the Spring ; and deposit, in lieu of the *irony* particles carried off, coppery particles. *Woodward.*

IRONY. n. s. [*ironie*, Fr. *ironie*.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words : as, *Bolingbroke was a holy man*.

So grave a body, upon so solemn an occasion, should not deal in *irony*, or explain their meaning by contraries. *Swift.*

IRRADIANCE. n. s. [*irradiance*, Fr. *irradiance*.] **IRRADIANCE. n. s.** [*irradiance*, Fr. *irradiance*.] **IRRADIANCE. n. s.** [*irradiance*, Fr. *irradiance*.]

1. Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object.

The principal affection is its translucency : the *irradiance* and sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this. *Brown.*

2. Beams of light emitted.

Love not the heav'nly spirits ? Or do they mix *irradiance* virtual, or immediate touch ? *Milton.*

To **IRRADIATE. v. a.** [*irradio*, Latin.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it ; to brighten.

When he thus perceives that these opaque bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal plenary diffusion through the whole place it *irradiates*, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, to be every where mingled with light. *Digby.*

It is not a converting but a crowning grace ; such an one as *irradiates* and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it descends. *South.*

2. To enlighten intellectually ; to illumine ; to illuminate.

Celestial light

Shine inward, and the mind through all her

Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers *Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers* *Irradiate* ; there plant eyes ; all mist from thence Purge and disperse. *Milton.*

3. To animate by heat or light.

Ethereal or solar heat must digest, influence, *irradiate*, and put those more simple parts of matter into motion. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with shining ornaments.

No weeping orphan saw his father's floor Our shrines *irradiate*, or ambiaze the floor. *Pope.*

IRRADIATION. n. s. [*irradiation*, Fr. from *irradiate*.]

1. The act of emitting beams of light.

If light were a body, it should drive away the air, which is likewise a body wherever it is admitted ; for within the whole sphere of the *irradiation* of it, there is no point but light is found. *Digby on Boates.*

The generation of bodies is not effected by *irradiation*, or answerably unto the propagation of light ; but herein a transition is made materially from some parts, and ideally from every one. *Brown's Philosophical Essays.*

2. Illumination ; intellectual light.

The means of immediate union of these intelligible objects to the understanding, are sometimes divine and supernatural, as by immediate *irradiation* or revelation. *Hale.*

IRRATIONAL. adj. [*irrationalis*, Lat.]

1. Void of reason ; void of understanding ; wanting the discursive faculty.

Thus began Outrage from lifeless things ; but discord first Daughter of sin, among th' *irrational* Death introduc'd. *Milton.*

He hath ear'n and lives, And knows, and speaks, and reasons and discerns : *Irational* till then. *Milton.*

2. Absurd ; contrary to reason.

Since the brain is only a part transmittent, and that humours oft are precipitated to the lungs before they arrive to the brain, no kind of benefit can be effected from so *irrational* an application. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

I shall quietly submit, not wishing so *irrational* a thing as that every body should be deceived. *Pope.*

IRRATIONALITY. n. s. [from *irrational*.]

Want of reason.

IRRATIONALLY. adv. [from *irrational*.]

Without reason ; absurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE. adj. [*in* and *reclaimable*.]

Not to be reclaimed ; not to be changed to the better.

As for obstinate, *irreclaimable*, professed enemies, we must expect their calumnies will continue. *Addison.*

IRRECONCILABLE. adj. [*irreconcilable*, Fr. *in* and *reconcilable*.]

1. Not to be recalled to kindness ; not to be appeased.

Wage eternal war, *Irreconcilable* to our grand foe. *Milton.*

A weak unequal faction may animate a government ; but when it grows equal in strength, and *irreconcilable* by animosity, it cannot end without some crisis. *Temple.*

2. Not to be made consistent : it has with or to.

There are no factions, though *irreconcilable* to one another, that are not united in their affection to you. *Digby.*

As she was strictly virtuous herself, so she always put the best construction upon the words and actions of her neighbours, except where they were *irreconcilable* to the rules of honesty and decency. *Archbuthnot.*

Since the sense I oppose is attended with such gross *irreconcilable* absurdities, I presume I need

not offer any thing farther in support of the one, or in disproof of the other. *Rogers.*

This essential power of gravitation or attraction is *irreconcilable* with the atheist's own doctrine of a chaos. *Bentley.*

All that can be transmitted from the stars is wholly unaccountable, and *irreconcilable* to any system of science. *Bentley.*

IRRECONCILABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *irreconcilable*.] Impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCILABLY. *adv.* [from *irreconcilable*.] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCILED. *adj.* [in and *reconciled*.] Not atoned.

A servant dies in many *irreconciled* iniquities. *Shakespeare.*

IRRECOVERABLE. *adj.* [in and *recoverable*.]

1. Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired.

Time, in a natural sense, is *irrecoverable*: the moment just fled by us, it is impossible to recall. *Rogers.*

2. Not to be remedied.

The *irrecoverable* loss of so many livings of principal value. *Hooker.*

It concerns every man, that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself into *irrecoverable* misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire. *Tillotson.*

IRRECOVERABLY. *adv.* [from *irrecoverable*.] Beyond recovery; past repair.

O dark, dark, dark amid' the blaze of noon;
Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse,
Without all hope of day. *Milton.*

The credit of the exchequer is *irrecoverably* lost by the last breach with the bankers. *Temple.*

IRREDUCIBLE. *adj.* [in and *reducible*.] Not to be brought or reduced.

These observations seem to argue the corpuscles of air to be *irreducible* into water. *Boyle.*

IRREFRAGABILITY. *n. f.* [from *irrefragable*.] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE. *adj.* [*irrefragabilis*, school Latin; *irrefragable*, Fr.] Not to be confuted; superiour to argumental opposition.

Strong and *irrefragable* the evidences of christianity must be; they who resisted them would resist every thing. *Atterbury.*

The danger of introducing unexperienced men was urged as an *irrefragable* reason for working by slow degrees. *Swift.*

IRREFRAGABLY. *adv.* [from *irrefragable*.] With force above confutation.

That they denied a future state is evident from St. Paul's reasonings, which are of no force but only on that supposition, as Origen largely and *irrefragably* proves. *Atterbury.*

IRREFUTABLE. *adj.* [*irrefutabilis*, Lat.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRREGULAR. *adj.* [*irregulier*, Fr. *irregularis*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature.

The am'rous youth
Obtain'd of Venus his desire,
Howe'er *irregular* his fire. *Prior.*

2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order.

This motion seems *excentrique* and *irregular*, yet not well to be resisted or quieted. *King Charles.*

Regular
Then most, when most *irregular* they seem. *Milton.*

The numbers of pindariques are wild and *irregular*, and sometimes seem harsh and uncouth. *Corneley.*

3. Not being according to the laws of virtue. A soft word for *vicious*.

IRREGULARITY. *n. f.* [*irregularité*, Fr. from *irregular*.]

1. Deviation from rule.

2. Neglect of method and order.

This *irregularity* of its untidy and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning unto the common opinion. *Brown.*

As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with so much *irregularity* and confusion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Inordinate practice; vice.

Religion is somewhat less in danger of corruption, while the sinner acknowledges the obligations of his duty, and is ashamed of his *irregularities*. *Rogers.*

IRREGULARLY. *adv.* [from *irregular*.] Without observation of rule or method.

Phaeton.
By the wild courses of his fancy drawn,
From east to west *irregularly* hurl'd,
First set on fire himself, and then the world. *Dryden.*

Your's is a soul *irregularly* great,
Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat. *Dryden.*

It may give some light to those whose concern for their little ones makes them so *irregularly* bold as to consult their own reason, in the education of their children, rather than to rely upon old custom. *Locke.*

To **IRREGULATE.** *v. a.* [from *in* and *regula*, Lat.] To make irregular; to disorder.

Its fluctuations are but motions subversive, which winds, shoves, and every interjacency *irregulates*. *Brown.*

IRRELATIVE. *adj.* [in and *relativus*, Lat.]

Having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected.

Separated by the voice of God, things in their species came out in uncommunicated varieties, and *irrelative* terminalities. *Brown.*

IRRELIGION. *n. f.* [*irreligion*, Fr. in and *religion*.] Contempt of religion; impiety.

The weapons with which I combat *irreligion* are already consecrated. *Dryden.*

We behold every instance of prophaneness and *irreligion*, not only committed, but defended and gloried in. *Rogers.*

IRRELIGIOUS. *adj.* [*irreligieux*, Fr. in and *religieux*.]

1. Contemning religion; impious.

The issue of an *irreligious* Moor. *Shakspeare.*

Whoever sees these *irreligious* men,
With burthen of a sickness weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And vowing of their souls to ev'ry saint. *Devies.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious*. *South.*

2. Contrary to religion.

Wherein that scripture standeth not the church of God in any stead, or serveth nothing at all to direct, but may be let pass as needless to be consulted with, we judge it profane, impious, and *irreligious* to think. *Hooker.*

Might not the queen's domesticks be obliged to avoid swearing, and *irreligious* profane discourse? *Swift.*

IRRELIGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *irreligious*.] With impiety; with irreligion.

IRREMEABLE. *adj.* [*irremediabilis*, Lat.] Admitting no return.

The keeper charm'd, the thief without delay
Pals'd on, and took th' *irremediable* way. *Dryden.*

IRREME'DIABLE. *adj.* [*irremediabile*, Fr. in and *remediabile*.] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.

They content themselves with that which was the *irremediable* error of former times, or the necessity of the present hath cast upon them. *Hooker.*

A steady hand, in military affairs, is more requisite than in peace, because an error committed in war may prove *irremediable*. *Bacon.*

Whatever he consults you about, unless it lead to some fatal and *irremediable* mischief, be sure you advise only as a friend. *Locke.*

IRREME'DIABLY. *adv.* [from *irremediable*.] Without cure.

It happens to us *irremediably* and inevitably, that we may perceive these accidents are not the fruits of our labour, but gifts of God. *Taylor.*

IRREMISIBLE. *adj.* [in and *remitto*, Latin; *irremissible*, French.] Not to be pardoned.

IRREMISIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *irremissible*.] The quality of being not to be pardoned.

Thence arises the aggravation and *irremissibility* of the sin. *Hammond.*

IRREMOVABLE. *adj.* [in and *remove*.] Not to be moved; not to be changed.

He is *irremovable*,
Resolv'd for fight. *Shakspeare.*

IRRENO'WNED. *adj.* [in and *renown*.] Void of honour. We now say, *unrenowned*.

For all he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame
To sluggish sloth and sensual delights,
And end their days with *irrenowned* shame. *Fairy Queen.*

IRREPARABLE. *adj.* [*irreparabilis*, Lat. *irreparable*, French.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.

Irreparable is the loss, and patience says it is not past her cure. *Shakspeare.*

Ton'd with loss *irreparable*. *Milton.*

It is an *irreparable* injustice we are guilty of, when we are prejudiced by the looks of those whom we do not know. *Addison.*

The story of Deucalion and Pyrrha teaches, that piety and innocence cannot miss of the divine protection, and that the only loss *irreparable* is that of our probity. *Garrick.*

IRREPARABLY. *adv.* [from *irreparable*.] Without recovery; without amends.

Such adventures befall artists *irreparably*. *Boyle.*

The cutting off that time, industry and gifts, whereby she would be nourished, were *irreparably* injurious to her. *Deacy of Poetry.*

IRREPLE'VABLE. *adj.* [in and *replevy*.] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [*irreprehensibilis*, Fr. *irreprehensibilis*, Latin.] Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreprehensibilis*.] Without blame.

IRREPRESENTABLE. *adj.* [in and *represent*.] Not to be figured by any representation.

God's *irrepresentable* nature doth hold against making images of God. *Stillingsfleet.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLE. *adj.* [in and *reproach*.] Free from blame; free from reproach.

He was a serious sincere christian, of an innocent, *irreproachable*, nay, exemplary life. *Atterbury.*

Their prayer may be, that they may raise up and breed an *irreproachable* a young family as their parents have done. *Bope.*

IRREPROACHABLY. *adv.* [from *irreproachable*.] Without blame; without reproach.

IRREPROVEABLE. *adj.* [in and *reprovable*.] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

IRRESISTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *irresistible*.] Power or force above opposition. The doctrine of *irresistibility* of grace, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be ascribed to gratitude. *Hammond.*

IRRESISTIBLE. *adj.* [irresistible, Fr. in and *resistible*.] Superiour to opposition.

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of the Deity, induced with *irresistible* power to hurt; and is of all affections, anger excepted, the unapt to admit conference with reason. *Hooker.*

In mighty quadrate join'd
Of union *irresistible*. *Milton.*

Fear of God is inward acknowledgment of an holy just Being, armed with almighty and *irresistible* power. *Tillotson.*

There can be no difference in the subjects, where the application is almighty and *irresistible*, as in creation. *Rogers.*

IRRESISTIBLY. *adv.* [from *irresistible*.] In a manner not to be opposed.

God *irresistibly* sways all manner of events on earth. *Dryden.*

Fond of pleasing and endearing ourselves to those we esteem, we are *irresistibly* led into the same inclinations and aversions with them. *Rogers.*

IRRESISTLESS. *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.] Irresistible; resistless.

Those radiant eyes, whose *irresistless* flame strikes envy dumb, and keeps scintillation tame, They can to gazing multitudes give law, Convert the factious, and the rebel awe. *Glanville.*

IRRESOLUBLE. *adj.* [in and *resolubilis*, Lat.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved.

In factitious (al) ammoniac the common and unious salts are so well mingled, that both in the open fire and in subliming vessels they rise together as one salt, which seems in such vessels *irresoluble* by fire alone. *Boyle.*

IRRESOLUBENESS. *n. f.* [from *irresoluble*.] Reluctance to separation of the parts.

Quercetanus has this confession of the *irresolubleness* of diamonds. *Boyle.*

IRRESOLVEDLY. *adv.* [in and *resolved*.] Without settled determination.

Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so *irresolutely* concerning those things, which some take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

IRRESOLUTE. *adj.* [irresolu, Fr. in and *resolute*.] Not constant in purpose; not determined.

Were he evil us'd, he would outgo His father, by as much as a performance Does an *irresolute* purpose. *Shakespeare.*

Him, after long debate, *irresolute* Of thoughts revolv'd on his final sentence chose His vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom To enter. *Milton.*

To make reflections upon what is past, is the part of ingenuous but *irresolute* men. *Temple.*

So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either side, Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide; *Irresolute* on which she should rely, At last unbr'd in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryd.*

IRRESOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *irresolute*.] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.

IRRESOLUTION. *n. f.* [irresolution, Fr. in and *resolution*.] Want of firmness of mind.

It hath most force upon things that have the lightest motion, and therefore upon the spirits of men, and in them upon such affections as move lightest; as upon men in fear, or men in *irresolution*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Irresolution on the schemes of life, which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Adams.*

IRRESPECTIVE. *adj.* [in and *respective*.] Having no regard to any circumstances.

Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular *irrespective* election, think it safe to run into all sins. *Hammond.*

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute *irrespective* will of God. *Rogers.*

IRRESPECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *irrespective*.] Without regard to circumstances.

He is convinced, that all the promises belong to him absolutely and *irrespectively*. *Hammond.*

IRRETREIVABLE. *adj.* [in and *retrieve*.] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRETREIVABLY. *adv.* [from *irretreivable*.] Irreparably; irrecoverably.

It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and therefore must have been all *irretreivably* lost, and useless to mankind, was it not by this means collected. *Woodward.*

IRREVERENCE. *n. f.* [irreverentia, Lat. *irreverence*, Fr. in and *reverence*.]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect.

Having seen our scandalous *irreverence* towards God's worship in general, 'tis easy to make application to the several parts of it. *Drey of Piety.*

They were a sort of attributes, with which it was a matter of religion to salute them on all occasions, and which it was an *irreverence* to omit. *Pope.*

2. State of being disregarded.

The concurrence of the house of peers in that suit can be imputed to no one thing more than to the *irreverence* and scorn the judges were justly in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law. *Clarendon.*

IRREVERENT. *adj.* [irreverent, Fr. in and *reverent*.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

As our fear excludeth not that boldness which becometh saints, so, if our familiarity with God do not favour of fear, it draweth too near that *irreverent* confidence wherewith true humility can never stand. *Hooker.*

Knowledge men sought for, and covered it from the vulgar suit as jewels of incalculable price, tearing the *irreverent* construction of the ignorant and irreligious. *Raleigh.*

Witness the *irreverent* son

Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame Done to his father, heard his heavy curse, Servant of servants, on his vicious race. *Milton.*

Swearing, and the *irreverent* using the name of God in common discourse, is another abuse of the tongue. *Ray.*

If an *irreverent* expression or thought too wanton are crept into my verses, through my inadvertency, let their authors be answerable for them. *Dryden.*

IRREVERENTLY. *adv.* [from *irreverent*.] Without due respect or veneration.

'Tis but an ill essay of reverence and godly fear to use the gospel *irreverently*. *G. of Tongue.*

IRREVERSIBLE. *adj.* [in and *reverse*.] Not to be recalled; not to be changed.

The fins of his chamber and his closet shall be produced before men and angels, and an eternal *irreversible* sentence be pronounced. *Rogers.*

IRREVERSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreversible*.] Without change.

The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church, at which so many myriads of solidians have stumbled, and fallen *irreversibly*, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond.*

IRREVOCABLE. *adj.* [irrevocabilis, Lat. *irrevocable*, French.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed.

Give thy hand to Warwick, And, with thy hand, thy faith *irrevocable*, That only Warwick's daughter shall be thine. *Shakespeare.*

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom, Which I have put upon her. *Shakespeare.*

That which is past is gone and *irrevocable*; therefore they do but trifle, that labour in past matters. *Bacon.*

The second, both for piety renown'd, And pious deeds, a promise shall receive *Irrevocable*, that his regal throne For ever shall endure. *Milton.*

By her *irrevocable* fate, War shall the country waste, and change the state. *Dryden.*

The other victor flame a moment stood, Then fell, and lifeless left th' extinguish'd wood; For ever lost, th' *irrevocable* light Forsook the black'ning coals, and sunk to night. *Dryden.*

Each sacred accent bears eternal weight, And each *irrevocable* word is fate. *Pope.*

IRREVOCABLY. *adv.* [from *irrevocable*.] Without recall.

If air were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be *irrevocably* extinguished. *Boyle.*

TO IRRIGATE. *v. a.* [irrigo, Latin.] To wet; to moisten; to water.

The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually *irrigate*, nourish, keep hot, and supple all the members. *Ray.*

They keep a bulky charger near their lips, With which, in often interrupted sleep, Their drying blood compels to *irrigate* Their dry sur'd tongues. *A. Phillips.*

IRRIGATION. *n. f.* [from *irrigate*.] The act of watering or moistening.

Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation*. *Bacon.*

IRRIGUOUS. *adj.* [from *irrigate*.] 1. Watery; watered.

The flow'ry lap Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store. *Milt.*

2. Dewy; moist. *Philips* seems to have mistaken the Latin phrase *irriguus sapor*. *Rath Elepenor.*

Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought To exhale his surfeit by *irriguous* sleep; Impudent! him death's iron sleep oppress. *Philips.*

IRRISION. *n. f.* [irrisio, Lat. *irrisio*, Fr. in and *irrisio*.] The act of laughing at another.

Ham, by his indifferent and unnatural *irrisio*, and exposing of his father, incurs his curse. *Woodward.*

TO IRRITATE. *v. a.* [irrito, Latin; *irriter*, French.] 1. To provoke; to tease; to exasperate.

The earl, speaking to the freeholders in impetuous language, did not *irritate* the people. *Bacon.*

Laud's power at court could not qualify him to go through with that difficult reformation, whilst he had a superior in the church, who, having the reins in his hand, could slacken them, *6 Q 2*

and was thought to be the more remote to irritate his cholerick disposition. *Clarendon.*

2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellicate.

Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and irritateth them. *Bacon.*

3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce. Air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire scorleth in frosty weather. *Bacon.*

When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent and irritate, and thereby expelleth sweat. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Rous'd

By dash of clouds, or irritating war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious spring. *Thomson.*

IRRITATION. *n. f.* [*irritatio*, Latin; *irritation*, French; from *irritate*.]

1. Provocation; exasperation.
2. Stimulation; vellication.

Violent affections and irritations of the nerves, in any part of the body, is caused by something acrimonious. *Arbuthnot.*

IRRUPTION. *n. f.* [*irruption*, Fr. *irruptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance.

I refrain too suddenly,
To utter what will come at last too soon;
Left evil tidings, with too rude irruption,
Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep. *Milton.*

There are frequent inundations made in maritime countries by the irruption of the sea. *Burnet.*

A full and sudden irruption of thick melancholic blood into the heart puts a stop to its pulsation. *Harvey.*

2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.

Notwithstanding the irruptions of the barbarous nations, one can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled. *Addison.*

Is. [*is*, Saxon. See *To Be*.]

1. The third person singular of *To be*:
I am, thou art, he is.

He that is of God, heareth God's words. *John.*

Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil; neither is it in them to do good. *Jer.*

My thought, whole murder yet; but fantastical,

Shakes to my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise; and nothing is,
But what is not. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is sometimes expressed by 's.

There 's some among you have beheld me fighting. *Shakespeare.*

ISCHIA'DICK. *adj.* [*ischia*, *ischia*; *ischia*, Fr.] In anatomy, an epithet to the crural vein; in pathology, the *ischia* passion is the gout in the hip, or the sciatica.

ISCHURE'TICK. *n. f.* [*ischuretique*, French; from *ischury*.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISCHURY. *n. f.* [*ischuria*, *ischuria* and *ischuria*, Latin; *ischuria*, French; *ischuria*, Lat.] A stoppage of urine, whether by gravel or other cause.

ISH. [*is*, Saxon.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution, a small degree, or incipient state of any quality: as, *bluish*, tending to blue; *brightish*, somewhat bright.

2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective: as, *Swedish*, *Danish*; the *Danish* territories, or territories of the Danes.

3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added: as, *foolish*, *foolishly*; *manly*, *manly*; *rogue*, *roguishly*.

ISICLE. *n. f.* [more properly *icicle*, from *ice*; but *ice* should rather be written *ife*; *isr*, Saxon.] A pendent shoot of ice.

Do you know this lady?

—The moon of Rome? chaste as the *isicle*
That 's curdled by the frost from purest snow
Hanging on Dian's temple. *Shakespeare.*

The frosts and snows her tender body spare;
Those are not limbs for *isicles* to tear. *Dryden.*

ISINGLASS. *n. f.* [from *ice*, or *ife*, and *glass*; *ichthyocola*, Lat.] A tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue.

The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared, is one of the cartilaginous kind: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and greatly resembles the sturgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Boristhenes, the Volga, and the larger rivers of Europe. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling. *Hill.*

The cure of putrefaction requires an insatiable diet, as all vitid broths, tarrhens, ivory, and *isinglass*. *Flyer.*

Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as *isinglass*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ISINGLASS Stone. *n. f.* A fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. The masses are of a brownish or reddish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and more bright and pellucid than the finest glass. It is found in Muscovy, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. *Hill.*

ISLAND. *n. f.* [*insula*, Latin; *isola*, Italian; *caland*, Erie. It is pronounced *iland*.] A tract of land surrounded by water.

He will carry this island home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple.—And sowing the kernels of it in the sea, bring forth more islands. *Shakespeare.*

Within a long recess there lies a bay,
An island shades it from the rolling sea,
And forms a port. *Dryden.*

Island of bliss! amid' the subject seas. *Thomson.*

ISLANDER. *n. f.* [from *island*. Pronounced *lander*.] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.

We, as all islanders, are lunares, or the moon's men. *Camden.*

Your dinner, and the generous *islander*
By you invited, demand your presence. *Shaks.*

There are many bitter sayings against islanders in general, representing them as fierce, treacherous, and inhospitable: those who live on the continent have such frequent intercourse with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than those who are the inhabitants of an island. *Addison.*

A race of rugged mariners are these,
Unpolish'd men, and boist'rous as their seas;
The native islanders alone their care,
And hateful he that breathes a foreign air. *Pope.*

ISLE. *n. f.* [*isle*, French; *insula*, Latin. Pronounced *ile*.]

1. An island; a country surrounded by water.

The instalment of this noble duke
In the seat royal of this famous *isle*. *Shakespeare.*

The dreadful fight
Betwixt a nation and two whales I write:
Seas stain'd with gore I sing, adventurous toil,
And how these monsters did disarm an *isle*. *Waller.*

2. [Written, I think, corruptly for *aile*, from *aile*, Fr. from *ale*, Latin, the *aile* being probably at first only a wing or side walk. It may come likewise from *allée*, French, a walk.] A long walk in a church, or public building.

O'er the twilight groves and dusky caves,
Long sounding *isles* and intermingled graves,
Black melancholy fits. *Pope.*

ISOPERIMETRICAL. *n. f.* [*isoperimetricus*, Gr. *isoperimetricus*, Fr.] In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest. *Harris.*

ISOCELES. *n. f.* [*isofceles*, Fr. or *equiangular triangle*.] That which hath only two sides equal. *Harris.*

ISSUE. *n. f.* [*issue*, French.]

1. The act of passing out.

2. Exit; egress; passage out.

Unto the Lord belong the *issues* from death. *Psalmist.*

Let us examine what bodies touch a moveable whilst in motion, as the only means to find an *issue* out of this difficulty. *Digby on Bodies.*

We might have easily prevented those great returns of money to France; and if it be true the French are to be impoverished, in what condition must they have been, if that *issue* of wealth had been stopped? *Swift.*

3. Event; consequence.

Spirits are not finely touch'd,
But to fine *issues*. *Shakespeare.*

If I were ever fearful
To do a thing, were I the *issue* doubted,
Whereof the execution did cry out
Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear
Which oft infects the wisest. *Shakespeare.*

But let the *issue* correspondent prove
To good beginnings of each enterprise. *Fairfax.*

If things were cast upon this *issue*, that God should never prevent sin till man deserved it, the best would sin, and sin for ever. *South.*

The wittiest sayings and sentences will be found the *issues* of chance, and nothing else but so many lucky hits of a roving fancy. *South.*

Our present condition is better for us in the *issue*, than that uninterrupted health and security that the atheist desires. *Bentley.*

4. Termination; conclusion.

He hath preferred Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publicly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a soon and prosperous *issue*. *Sidney.*

What *issue* of my love remains for me?
How wild a passion works within my breast!
With what prodigious flames am I possess'd! *Dryden.*

Homer, at a loss to bring difficult matters to an *issue*, lays his hero asleep, and this solves the difficulty. *Broomer.*

5. Sequel deduced from premises.

I am to pray you not to train my speech
To grosser *issues*, nor to larger reach,
Than to suspicion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours.

This tumour in his left arm was caused by strict binding of his *issue*. *Weyman.*

7. Evacuation.

A woman was diseased with an *issue* of blood. *Mattaroso.*

8. Progeny; offspring.

O nation miserable!

Since that the trust *issue* of thy throne,
By his own interdiction stands accurs'd. *Shaksp.*
Nor where Absolin kings their *issue* guard,
Mount Amara, though this by some suppos'd
True Paradise, under the *Ethiop* line
By Nilus' head. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This old peaceful prince, as Heav'n decreed,
Was blest'd with no male *issue* to succeed. *Dryd.*
The frequent productions of monsters, in all
the species of animals, and strange *issues* of human
birth, carry with them difficulties, not possible
to consist with this hypothesis. *Locke.*

9. In law.

Issue hath divers applications in the common
law: sometimes used for the children begotten
between a man and his wife; sometimes for
profits growing from an amercement, fine, or
expenes of suit; sometimes for profits of lands
or tenements; sometimes for that point of
matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties
join and put their cause to the trial of the jury.
Issue is either general or special: general *issue*
seemeth to be that whereby it is referred to
the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the
defendant have done any such thing as the plain-
tiff layeth to his charge. The special *issue* then
must be that, where special matter being alleged
by the defendant for his defence, both the parties
join thereupon, and so grow rather to a demur-
rer, if it be *quæstio juris*, or triable by the jury,
if it be *quæstio facti*. *Cowell.*

To *issue*. v. n. [from the noun; *issue*,
French; *uscire*, Italian.]

1. To come out; to pass out of any place.

Waters *issued* out from under the threshold of
the house. *Exek.*
From the utmost end of the head branches there
issueth out a gummy juice. *Raleigh's History.*
Waters *issu'd* from a cave. *Milton.*

2. To make an eruption; to break out.

Three of master Ford's brothers watch the door
with pistols, that none should *issue* out, other-
wise you might slip away. *Shakspere.*
See that none hence *issue* forth a spy. *Milton.*
Hail, arm your Ardeans, *issue* to the plain;
With faith to friend, assault the Trojan train. *Dryden.*

At length there *iss'd*, from the grove behind,
A fair assembly of the female kind. *Dryden.*
A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms;
Strait *issue* through the sides assembling swarms. *Dryden.*

Full for the port the Ithacensians stand,
And sail their sails, and *issue* on the land. *Pope.*

3. To proceed as an offspring.

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee, which
thou shalt beget, shall they take away. *2 Kings.*

4. To be produced by any fund.

These altars *issu'd* out of the offerings made
to the altar, and were payable to the priesthood.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

5. To run out in lines.

Pipes made with a belly towards the lower end,
and then *issuing* into a strait concave again. *Bacon.*
To *issue*. v. a.

1. To send out; to send forth.

A weak degree of heat is not able either to
digest the parts or to *issue* the spirits. *Bacon.*
The commissioners should *issue* money out to
no other use. *Temple.*

2. To send out judicially or authorita-
tively. This is the more frequent sense.
It is commonly followed by a particle,
out or forth.

If the council *issu'd* out any order against them,
or if the king sent a proclamation for their re-
pair to their houses, some noblemen published a
protestation. *Clarendon.*

Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,
A mansion proper for a mourning god:
Here he gives audience, *issuing* out decrees
To rivers, his dependent deities. *Dryden.*

In vain the master *issues* out commands;

In vain the trembling sailors ply their hands;
The tempest unforeseen prevents their care. *Dryd.*
They constantly wait in court to make a due
return of what they have done, and to receive
such other commands as the judge shall *issue*
forth. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Issueless. adj. [from *issue*.] Having
no offspring; wanting descendants.

Carew, by virtue of this entail, succeeded to
Hugh's portion, as dying *issueless*. *Carew.*
I have done sin;

For which the Heav'n's, taking angry note,
Have left me *issueless*. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

Isthmus. n. f. [*isthmus*, Latin.] A neck
of land joining the peninsula to the con-
tinent.

There is a castle strongly seated on a high
rock, which joineth by an *isthmus* to the land,
and is impregnablely fortified. *Sundry's Travels.*

The Assyrian empire stretcheth northward to
that *isthmus* between the Euxine and the Caspian
seas. *Brerewood on Languages.*

O life, thou nothing's younger brother!
Thou weak built *isthmus*, that dost proudly rise
Up betwixt two eternities,
Yet can'st not wave nor wind sustain;
But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets
again. *Cowley.*

Our church of England stands as Corinth be-
tween two seas, and there are some busy in cut-
ting the *isthmus*, to let in both at once upon it.
Stillingfleet.

Cleomenes thinking it more advisable to for-
tify, not the *isthmus*, but the mountains, put his
design in execution. *Cicero.*
Plac'd on this *isthmus* of a middle state,
A being darkly wise, and rudely great. *Pope.*

IT. pronoun. [Itz, Saxon.]

1. The neutral demonstrative. Used in
speaking of things. For it, our ances-
tors used *he*, as the neutral pronoun;
and for *its* they used *his*. Thus in the
Accidence, a noun adjective is that which
cannot stand by himself, but requireth an-
other word to be joined with him to show
his signification.

Nothing can give that to another which it hath
not itself. *Brantail against Hobbes.*

Will our great anger learn to stoop to low?
I know it cannot. *Cowley.*

Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is wit,
Thou who master art of it. *Cowley.*

His son, it may be, dreads no harm:
But kindly waits his father's coming home. *Flatman.*

The time will come, it will, when you shall
know. *Dryden.*

The rage of love. *Dryden.*

How can I speak? or how, sir, can you hear?
Imagine that which you would most deplore,
And that which I would speak, is it or more. *Dryden.*

A mind so furnished, what reason has it to
acquiesce in its conclusions? *Locke.*

The glory which encompassed them covered
the place, and darted its rays with so much
strength, that the whole fabric began to melt.
Addison's Freeholder.

If we find a greater good in the present con-
stitution, than would have accrued either from
the total privation of it, or from other frames
and structures, we may then reasonably conclude,
that the present constitution proceeded from an
intelligent and good being, that formed it that
particular way out of choice. *Bentley.*

The design, it seems, is to avoid the dreadful
imputation of pedantry. *Swift.*

2. It is used absolutely for the state of a
person or affair.

How is it with our general?
—Even so. *Shakspere.*

As with a man by his own aims impoison'd,
And with his charity slain. *Shakspere.*

3. It is used for the thing; the matter;
the affair.

It's come to pass,
That traſſable obedience is a slave
To each incedent will. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

4. It is sometimes expressed by 't;
He rallied, and again fell to 't;
For catching ſoe by nearer foot,
He liſted with ſuch might and ſtrength,
As would have hurl'd him thrice his length. *Hudibras.*

5. It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs,
to give an emphasis.

If Abraham brought all with him, it is not
probable that he meant to walk back again for
his pleasure. *Raleigh.*

The Lacedæmonians, at the ſtraights of Ther-
mopyla, when their arms fail'd them, fought it
out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden.*

I have often ſeen people lavish it profuſely in
tricking up their children, and yet ſtave their
minds. *Locke.*

The mole courſes it not on the ground, like
the rat or mouſe, but lives under the earth. *Spect.*

Whether the charmer ſinner it, or ſaint it,
If folly grows romantic, I muſt paint it. *Pope.*

6. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludic-
crouſly, or rudely to perſons.

Let us after him,
Whoſe care is gone before to bid us welcome:
It is a peerleſs kiſſman. *Shakſpeare's Muchob.*

Do, child, go to it grandam, child:
Give grandam kingdom, and its grandam will
Give it up him. *Shakſpeare's King Joh.*

7. It is sometimes used of the first or se-
cond person, sometimes of more. This
mode of speech, though used by good
authors, and supported by the use of
the French, has yet an appearance of
barbarism.

Who was 't came by?
—'Tis two or three, my lord, that bring you
word. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Macduff is ſled to England. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

'Tis I, that made thy widows. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

'Tis thee that eaſily taint the female ſoul. *Pope.*

ITCH. n. f. [*itcha*, Saxon.]

1. A cutaneous disease extremely conta-
gious, which overspreads the body with
small pustules filled with a thin serum,
and raised, as microscopes have dis-
covered, by a small animal. It is cured
by sulphur.

Lust and liberty
Creep in the minds and marrow of our youths,
That gainst the stream of virtue they may strive
And drown themselves in riot, itches, blains. *Shakspere's Timor.*

The Lord will smite thee with the scab
and with the itch, whereof thou can'st not be
healed. *Drus.*

As if divinity had catch'd
The itch on purpose to be scratch'd. *Hudibras.*

2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin,
which is eased by rubbing.

3. A constant teasing desire.

A certain itch of meddling with other people's
matters, puts us upon thieving. *1. F. Johnson.*

He had still pedigree in his head, and an itch
of being thought a divine king. *Dryden.*

From servants company a child is to be kept,
not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an
itch after it, but by other ways. *Locke.*

At half mankind when ger'ous Manly raves,
All know 'tis virtue, for he thinks them knaves;
When universal homage Umbra pays,
All see 'tis vice, and itch of vulgar praise. *Pope.*

To ITCH. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which
is removed by rubbing.

ITE

A troublesome *itching* of the part was occasioned by want of transpiration. *Wifeman.*
My right eye *itches*; some good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear. *Dryden.*

2. To long; to have continual desire.
This sense appears in the following examples, though some of them are equivocal.

Master Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace.—
Mr. Page, though now I be old, and of the peace, if I see a sword out, my finger *itches* to make one. *Shakespeare.*

Cassius, you yourself
Are much condemn'd to have an *itching* palm,
To feel and merit your offices for gold. *Shaksp.*
The *itching* ears, being an epidemic disease, gave fair opportunity to every mountebank.

Decay of Piety.
All such have still an *itching* to decide,
And fain would be upon the laughing side. *Pope*
ITCHY. *adj.* [from *itch*.] Infected with the itch.

ITEM. *adv.* [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEN. *n. f.*

1. A new article.

I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tumbled by his side, and I to peruse him by *item*. *Shakespeare.*

2. A hint; an innuendo.

If this discourse have not concluded our weakness, I have one *item* more of mine: if knowledge can be found, I must lose that which I thought I had, that there is none. *Glanville.*

To ITERATE. *v. a.* [*itero*, Latin.]

1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention.

We covet to make the psalms especially familiar unto all: this is the very cause why we *iterate* the psalms oftener than any other part of scripture besides; the cause wherefore we inure the people together with their minister, and not the minister alone, to read them, as other parts of scripture he doth. *Hooker.*

In the first ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their memories served instead of books; whereof the imperfections being known to God, he relieved the same by often putting them in mind: in which respect we see how many times one thing hath been *iterated* into the best and wisest. *Hooker.*

The king, to keep a decency towards the French king, sent new solemn ambassadors to intimate unto him the decree of his estates, and to *iterate* his motion that the French would desist from hostility. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

There be two kinds of reflections of sounds; the one at distance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard distinctly, and the reflection also distinctly: the other in concurrence, when the sound returneth immediately upon the original, and so *iterateth* it not, but amplifieth it. *Bacon.*

2. To do over again.

Asbes burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after the salt thereof hath been drawn out by *iterated* decoctions. *Brown.*

Adam took no thought,
Eating his fill; nor Eve to *iterate*
Her former trespass fear'd, the more to soothe
Him with her lov'd society. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

ITERANT. *adj.* [*iterans*, Lat.] Repeating.

Waters being near, make a current echo; but being further off, they make an *iterant* echo. *Bacon's Natural History.*

ITERATION. *n. f.* [*iteration*, Fr. *iteratio*, Lat.] Repetition; recital over again.

Truth tri'd with *iteration*
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon, *Shaksp.*

JUD

My husband!

—Ay, 'twas he that told me first.

—My husband!

—What needs this *iteration*, woman?

I say, thy husband.

Shakespeare's Othello.
Iterations are, commonly, lots of time; but there is no such gain of time, as to *iterate* often the state of the question; for it chaleteth away many a frivolous speech. *Bacon's Essays.*

In all these respects, it hath a peculiar property to engage the receiver to persevere in all piety, and is further improved by the frequent *iteration* and repetition. *Hammond.*

ITERANT. *adj.* [*iterant*, Fr.] Wandering; not settled.

It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of *iterant* tradesmen, as also to accommodate their cries to their respective wares. *Addison's Spectator.*

ITERINARY. *n. f.* [*itinaire*, Fr. *itinerarium*, Lat.] A book of travels.

The clergy are sufficiently reproached, in most *itineraries*, for the universal poverty one meets with in this plentiful kingdom. *Addison on Italy.*

ITERINARY. *adj.* [*itinaire*, Fr. *itinerarius*, Lat.] Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.

He did make a progress from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it was rather an *itinerary* circuit of justice than a progress. *Bacon.*

ITSELF. *pronoun.* [*it* and *self*.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

Who then shall blame

His pester'd senses, to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Locke.*

JUBILANT. *adj.* [*jubilans*, Lat.] Uttering songs of triumph.

The planets listening stood,
While the bright pomp attended *jubilant*. *Milt.*

JUBILATION. *n. f.* [*jubilatio*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE. *n. f.* [*jubilé*, Fr. *jubilum*, from *jubilo*, low Lat.] A public festivity; a time of rejoicing; a season of joy.

Angels utt'ring joy, heav'n rung
With *jubilée*, and loud hosannas filled
Th' eternal regions. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing, the recreation of the judgment, or rejoicing the jubilee of reason. *South.*

The town was all a jubilee of feasts. *Dryden.*

JUCUNDITY. *n. f.* [*jucunditas*, *jucundus*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.

The new or unexpected *jucundities*, which present themselves, will have activity enough to excite the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from the most composed tempers. *Brown.*

JUDAS TREE. *n. f.* [*filiquastrum*, Lat.] A plant.

Judas tree yields a fine purplish, bright, red blossom in the spring, and is increased by layers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To JUDAIZE. *v. n.* [*judaizer*, Fr. *judaizo*, low Lat.] To conform to the manner of the Jews.

Paul *judaiz'd* with the Jews, was all to all. *Sandys.*

JUDGE. *n. f.* [*juge*, Fr. *judex*, Lat.]

1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal.

Shall not the *judge* of all the earth do right? *Genesis.*

A father of the fatherless, and a *judge* of the widows, is God in his holy habitation. *Psalm.*
Thou art *judge*

Of all things made, and judg'd only right. *Milton.*

JUD

2. One who presides in a court of judicature.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the *judge* that begg'd it. *Shakespeare.*

A single voice; and that not pass me, but
By learned approbation of the *judge*. *Shakespeare.*

How darest your pride,
As in a lifted field to fight your cause,
Unaid'd the royal grant; nor marital by,
As knightly rites require, not *judge* to try. *Dryden.*

It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance dully: it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful, as being the sovereign *judge* of his own art. *Dryden.*

3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

One court there is in which he who knows the secrets of every heart will sit *judge* himself. *Sherlock.*

A perfect *judge* will read each piece of wit
With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*
To JUDGE. *v. n.* [*juger*, Fr. *judico*, Lat.]

1. To pass sentence.

My wrong be upon thee; the Lord *judge* between thee and me. *Genesis.*
Ye *judge* not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment. *2 Chron.*

2. To form or give an opinion.

Renew me, but I love her heartily;
For she is wise, if I can *judge* aright. *Shaksp.*
Authors to themselves,
Both what they *judge* and what they chuse. *Milton.*

If I did not know the originals, I should never be able to *judge*, by the copies, which was Virgil, and which Ovid. *Dryden.*

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must *judge*, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*

He proceeds in his inquiry into sciences, resolved to *judge* of them freely. *Locke.*

3. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately.

How doth God know? Can he *judge* through the dark cloud? *Jab.*

Judge in yourselves: is it comely a woman pray unto God uncovered? *1 Cor.*

How properly the toies may be called the whole body of the British nation, I leave to any one's *judging*. *Addison.*

To JUDGE. *v. a.*

1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally.

Curses shall *judge* the sinner. *Milton.*
Then those, whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when visitors *judg'd* their cause. *Dryden.*

2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely. This is a sense seldom found but in the scriptures.

He shall *judge* among the heathen; he shall fill the places with the dead bodies. *Isaiah.*
Judge not, that ye be not *judged*. *Matthew.*
Let no man *judge* you by meat or drink. *Col.*

JUDGER. *n. f.* [from *judge*.] One who forms judgment, or passes sentence.

The vulgar threatened to be their oppressors, and *judgers* of their judges. *King Charles.*

They who guide themselves merely by what appears, are ill *judgers* of what they have not well examined. *Digby.*

JUDGMENT. *n. f.* [*judgement*, French.]

1. The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another.

O *judgment*! thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason. *Shakespeare.*

The faculty, which God has given man to supply the want of certain knowledge, is *judgment*, whereby the mind takes any proposition to be

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true or false, without perceiving a demonstrative evidence in the proofs. *Locke.*

Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation; so this tree is high. *Watts.*

2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment.

If my suspect be false, forgive me, God; For judgment only doth belong to thee. *Shaksp.*

3. The act of exercising judicature; judicatory.

They gave judgment upon him. *2 Kings.*
When thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclosed
In majesty severe,
And sit in judgment on my soul,
O how shall I appear? *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Determination; decision.

Where distinctions or identities are purely material, the judgment is made by the imagination, otherwise by the understanding. *Glanville.*
We shall make a certain judgment what kind of dissolution that earth was capable of. *Barnet.*
Reason ought to accompany the exercise of our senses, whenever we would form a just judgment of things proposed to our inquiry. *Watts.*

5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism.

Judgment, a cool and slow faculty, attends not a man in the rapture of poetical composition. *Dennis.*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none Go just alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

6. Opinion; notion.

I see men's judgments are
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward
Draw the inward quality after them,
To suffer all alike. *Shaksp.*
When she did think my master lov'd her well,
She, in my judgment, was as fair as you. *Shaksp.*

7. Sentence against a criminal.

When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was stir'd
With agony. *Shaksp.*
The chief priests informed me, desiring to
have judgment against him. *Mt.*
On Adam last this judgment he pronounced. *Milton.*

8. Condemnation. This is a theological use.

The judgment was by one to condemnation; but the free gift is of many offences unto justification. *Romans.*
The precepts, promises, and threatenings of the gospel will rise up in judgment against us, and the articles of our faith will be to many articles of accusation. *Tillotson.*

9. Punishment inflicted by providence, with reference to some particular crime.

This judgment of the heavens that makes us tremble,
Touches us not with pity. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableness, than to interpret afflictions as punishments and judgments: it aggravates the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as the mark of divine vengeance. *Addison's Spectator.*

10. Distribution of justice.

The Jews made insurrection against Paul, and brought him to the judgment seat. *Acts.*
Your dishonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shaksp.*
In judgments between rich and poor, consider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own. *Taylor.*
A bold and wise petitioner goes straight to the throne and judgment seat of the monarch. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

11. Judiciary law; statute.

If ye hearken to these judgments, and keep and do them, the Lord thy God shall keep unto thee the covenant. *Deuteronomy.*

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12. The last doom.

The dreadful judgment day
So dreadful will not be as was his sight. *Shaksp.*

JUDICATORY. n. f. [judico, Latin.]

1. Distribution of justice.
No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of judicatory, would judge worthy of death. *Clarendon.*

2. Court of justice.
Human judicatories give sentence on matters of right and wrong, but inquire not into bounty and beneficence. *Atterbury.*

JUDICATURE. n. f. [judicature, French; judico, Latin.]

1. Power of distributing justice.
The honour of the judges in their judicature is the king's honour.
If he should bargain for a place of judicature, let him be rejected with shame. *Bacon.*

2. Court of justice.
In judicatures to take away the trumpet, the scarlet, the attendance, makes justice naked as well as blind. *South.*

JUDICIAL. adj. [judicium, Latin.]

1. Practised in the distribution of publick justice.

What government can be without judicial proceedings? And what judicature without a religious oath? *Bentley.*

2. Inflicted on as a penalty.

The resistance of those will cause a judicial hardness. *South.*

JUDICIALLY. adv. [from judicial.] In the forms of legal justice.

It will be of use to think that we see God still looking on, and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the balance of inflexible justice, and passing the same judgment which he intends hereafter judicially to declare. *Grew.*

JUDICIARY. adj. [judicare, Fr. judicarius, Latin.] Passing judgment upon any thing.

Before weight be laid upon judiciary astrologers, the influence of constellations ought to be made out. *Boyle.*

JUDICIOUS. adj. [judicieux, French.] Prudent; wise; skilful in any matter or affair.

For your husband,
He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The fits o' th' season. *Shaksp.*
Love hath his seat
In reason, and is judicious. *Milton.*

To each favour meaning we apply,
And palate call judicious. *Milton.*
We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages for those discoveries they have left behind them. *Locke.*

JUDICIOUSLY. adv. [from judicious.] Skilfully; wisely; with just determination.

So bold, yet so judiciously you dare,
That your least praise is to be regular. *Dryden.*
Longinus has judiciously preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence. *Dryden.*

JUG. n. f. [jugg, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.

You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,
Because she brought stone jugs and no foal'd quarts. *Shaksp.*

He fetch'd 'em drink,
Fill'd a large jug up to the brim. *Swift.*

To JUGGLE. v. n. [jougler or jongler, Fr. joculari, Latin.]

1. To play tricks by slight of hand; to

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show false appearances of extraordinary performances.

The ancient miracle of Memnon's statue seems to be a juggling of the Ethiopian priests. *Digby on Bodies.*

2. To practise artifice or imposture.

Be these juggling fiends no more believ'd,
That palter with us in a double sense. *Shaksp.*
Is't possible that spells of France should juggle
Men into such strange mockeries? *Shaksp.*
They ne'er forswore themselves, nor lied,
Disdain'd to stay for friends' consents;
Nor juggled about settlements. *Hudibras.*

JUGGLE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A trick by legerdemain.

2. An imposture; a deception.
The notion was not the invention of politicians, and a juggle of state to cozen the people into obedience. *Tillotson.*

JUGGLER. n. f. [from juggle.]

1. One who practises slight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance.

They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Drug-working foresters that change the mind,
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shaksp.*
I saw a juggler that had a pair of cards, and would tell a man what card he thought. *Bacon.*
Andreas was a famous poet, that flourished in the days of Cæsar, and a notable juggler. *Sandy's Travels.*

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, and impostors, daily delude them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The juggler which another's slight can show,
But teaches how the world his own may know. *Garrick.*

One who is managed by a juggler fancies he has money in hand; but let him grasp it never so carefully, upon a word or two it increases or dwindles. *Addison's Freeholders.*

What magick makes our money rise,
When dropt into the southern main;
Or do these jugglers cheat our eyes? *Swift.*

2. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

O me, you juggler; oh, you canker blossom,
You thief of love; what have you come by night,
And stol'n my love's heart from him? *Shaksp.*
I sing no harm

To officer, juggler, or justice of peace. *Deane.*

JUGGLINGLY. adv. [from juggle.] In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR. adj. [jugulum, Latin.] Belonging to the throat.

A gentleman was wounded into the internal jugular, through his neck. *Wise man's Surgery.*

JUICE. n. f. [jus, French; juy, Dutch.]

1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits.

If I define wine, I must say, wine is a juice not liquid, or wine is a substance; for juice includes both substance and liquid. *Watts.*

Unnumber'd fruits,
A friendly juice to cool thir'st's rage contain. *Thomson.*

2. The fluid in animal bodies.

Juice in language is less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, scarce covering the bone. *Ben Jonson's Difference.*

An animal whose joints are unbound can never be nourished: unbound juices can never repair the fluids. *Arbutnot.*

JUICELESS. adj. [from juice.] Dry; without moisture; without juice.

Divine Providence has spread her table every where; not with a succulent green carpet, but with succulent herbage and nourishing grails. *Blair.*

When Boreas' spirit blusters sore,
Beware th' inclement heav'n's; now let thy
hearth
Crackle with juicelst boughs. *Philips.*

JU'ICINESS. *n. f.* [from *juice*.] Plenty of juice; succulence.

JU'ICY. *adj.* [from *juice*.] Moist; full of juice; succulent.

Earth being taken out of watery woods, will
put forth herbs of a fat and *juicy* substance.
Bacon's Natural History.

Each plant and *juicy* gourd will pluck.

The musk's surpassing worth! that, in its youth,
Its tender nunnage, loads the spreading boughs
With large and *juicy* offspring. *Philips.*

To JUKE. *v. n.* [*juer*, French.]

1. To perch upon any thing as birds.

2. *Juking*, in Scotland, denotes still any complaisance by bending of the head.

Two asses travelled; the one laden with oats,
the other with money: the money-merchant was
so proud of his trust, that he went *juking* and
tossing of his head. *L'Estrange.*

JU'JUB. *n. f.* [*zinyphus*, Lat.] A

JU'JUBES. plant whose flower consists
of several leaves, which are placed cir-
cularly, and expand in form of a rose.
The fruit is like a small plum, but it has
little flesh upon the stone. *Miller.*

JU'LAP. *n. f.* [A word of Arabick origi-
nal; *julapium*, low Lat. *julep*, Fr.] An
extemporaneous form of medicine, made
of simple and compound water sweet-
ened, and serving for a vehicle to other
forms not so convenient to take alone.
Quincy.

Behold this cordial *julap* here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds
With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixt.
Milton.

If any part of the after-birth be left, endea-
vour the bringing that away; and by good ludo-
riffs and cordials expel the venom, and con-
temperate the heat and acrimony by *julaps* and
emulsions. *Wise man's Surgery.*

JU'LUS. *n. f.*

1. *July flower.*

2. *Julus*, *lunol*, among botanists, denotes
those long worm-like tufts or palms, as
they are called, in willows, which at the
beginning of the year grow out, and
hang pendular down from hazels, wal-
nut-trees, &c. *Miller.*

JU'LV. *n. f.* [*Julius*, Latin; *juliet*, Fr.]
The month anciently called *quintilis*, or
the fifth from March, named *July* in
honour of *Julius Caesar*; the seventh
month from January.

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light
yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bosom
sun-burnt. *Peachment.*

JUMART. *n. f.* [French.]

Mules and *jumarts*, the one from the mixture
of an ass and a mare, the other from the mixture
of a bull and a mare, are frequent. *Locke.*

To JU'MBLE. *v. a.* [in *Chaucer*, *jombres*
from *combler*, French, *Skinner*.] To
mix violently and confusedly together.

Persons and humours may be *jumbled* and dis-
guised; but nature, like quicksilver, will never
be killed. *L'Estrange.*

A verbal concordance leads not always to
texts of the same meaning; and one may ob-
serve, how apt that is to *jumble* together passages
of scripture, and thereby disturb the true mean-
ing of holy scripture. *Locke.*

Writing is but just like dice,
And lucky means make people wise?

And *jumbled* words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*

Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquillity,
to believe that all things were created, and are or-
dered for the best, than that the universe is mere
bungling and blundering; all ill-favouredly cob-
bled and *jumbled* together by the unguided agita-
tion and rude shuffles of matter? *Bentley.*

How tragedy and comedy embrace,
How farce and epick get a *jumbled* race. *Pope.*

That the universe was formed by a fortuitous
concourse of atoms, I will no more believe, than
that the accidental *jumbling* of the alphabet would
fall into a most ingenious treatise of philosophy.
Swift.

To JU'MBLE. *v. n.* To be agitated to-
gether.

They will all meet and *jumble* together into a
perfect harmony. *Swift.*

JU'MBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Con-
fused mixture; violent and confused agi-
tation.

Had the world been congmented from that
supposed fortuitous *jumble*, this hypothesis had
been tolerable. *Glanville.*

What *jumble* here is made of ecclesiastical re-
venues, as if they were all alienated with equal
justice. *Swift.*

JU'MENT. *n. f.* [*jument*, French; *jumentum*,
Latin.] Beast of burden.

Juments, as horses, oxen, and asses, have no
eructation, or belching. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To JUMP. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]

1. To leap; to skip; to move without
step or sliding.

Not the worst of the three but *jumps* twelve
foot and an half by the square. *Shakespeare.*

The herd come *jumping* by me,
And fearless quench their thirst, while I look on,
And take me for their fellow-citizen. *Dryden.*

So have I seen from Severn's brink,
A flock of geese *jump* down together,
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And swimming never wet a feather. *Swift.*

Candidates petition the emperor to entertain
the court with a dance on the rope; and who-
ever *jumps* the highest succeeds in the office.
Gulliver's Travels.

2. To leap suddenly.

One Peregrinus *jumped* into a fiery furnace at
the Olympick games, only to shew the com-
pany how far his vanity could carry him. *Cottler.*

We see a little, presume a great deal, and so
jump to the conclusion. *Spektator.*

3. To jolt.

The noise of the prancing horses, and of the
jumping chaises. *Naham.*

4. To agree; to tally; to join.

Do not embrace me till each circumstance
Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and *jump*
That I am Viola. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

In some sort it *jumps* with my humour. *Shakespeare.*

But though they *jump* not on a just account,
Yet do they all conhrm a Turkish fleet.

Because I will not *jump* with common spirits,
And rank me with the barbarous nations. *Shaksp.*
Herein perchance he *jumps* not with Lipfius. *Hakewill.*

Never did trusty squire with knight,
Or knight with squire, e'er *jump* more right;
Their arms and equipage did fit,
As well as virtues, parts, and wit. *Hudibras.*

This shews how perfectly the *jump*
And commonwealth in nature *jump*:

For as a fly that goes to bed,
Rests with his tail above his head;
So in this mangled state of ours,
The rabble are the supreme powers. *Hudibras.*

Good was *jump*, and mine, the cimbles of the
two. *Mure.*

Good now, how your devotions *jump* with mine.

Dryden.
I am happier for finding our judgments *jump*
in the notion. *Pope to Swift.*

To JUMP. *v. a.* To pass by a leap; to
pass eagerly or carelessly over.

Here, upon this bank and shelf of time,
We'd *jump* the life to come. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

JUMP. *adv.* Exactly; nicely. Obsolete.

Otherwise one man could not excel another,
but all should be either absolutely good, as hit-
ting *jump* that indivisible point or center wherein
goodness consisteth; or else missing it, they
should be excluded out of the number of well-
doers. *Hooker.*

But since to *jump* upon this bloody question,
You from the Polack wars, and you from Eng-
land,

Are here arriv'd. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Myself the while to draw the Moor apart,
And bring him *jump*, when he may Cassio find
Soliciting his wife. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

JUMP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip;
a bound.

The surest way for a learner is, not to ad-
vance by *jumps* and large strides; let that, which
he sets himself to learn next, be as nearly con-
joined with what he knows already, as is possible.
Locke.

2. A lucky chance.

Do not exceed
The precept of this scrowl: our fortune lies
Upon this *jump*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. [*jup*, French] A waistcoat; a kind
of loose or limber flays worn by sickly
ladies.

The weeping cassock fear'd into a *jump*,
A sign the presbyter's worn to the stump.
Cleveland.

JU'NCATE. *n. f.* [*juncade*, Fr. *giuncata*,
Italian.]

1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of
curds and sugar.

2. Any delicacy.

A goodly table of pure ivory,
All spread with *juncates*, fit to entertain
The greatest prince. *Spenser.*
With stores told of many a feat,
How fairy Mab the *juncates* eat. *Milton.*

3. A furtive or private entertainment. It
is now improperly written *junker* in this
sense, which alone remains much in use.
See **JUNKET**.

JU'NCOUS. *adj.* [*juncous*, Lat.] Full of
bulrushes.

JU'NCTION. *n. f.* [*junctio*, Fr.] Union;
cohesion.

Upon the *junction* of the two corpi, our spies
discovered a great cloud of dust. *Addison.*

JU'NCTURE. *n. f.* [*junctura*, Latin.]

1. The line at which two things are
joined together.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt,
sulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients
of a more subtle nature, which, being extremely
little, may escape unheeded at the *junctures* of the
diffusatory vessels, though never so carefully
luted. *Boyle.*

2. Joint; articulation.

She has made the back-bone of several verte-
brae, as being less in danger of breaking than if
they were all one entire bone without those
guilty *junctures*. *Mure.*

All other animals have transverse bodies; and
though some do raise themselves upon their
hinder legs to an upright posture, yet they can-
not endure it long, neither are the figures or
junctures, or order of their bones, fitted to such
a posture. *Hale.*

3. Union ; amity.

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that devotional compliance and *junifure* of hearts, which I desire to bear in those holy offices to be performed with me. *King Charles.*

4. A critical point or article of time.

By this profession in that *junifure* of time, they bid farewell to all the pleasures of this life. *Addif.*
When any law does not conduce to the publick safety, but in some extraordinary *junifures*, the very observation of it would endanger the community, that law ought to be laid asleep. *Addifon.*

JUNE. *n. f.* [*Jun, Fr. Junius, Lat.*]

The sixth month from January.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark green. *Pracham.*

JUNIOR. *adj.* [*junior, Lat.*] One younger than another.

The fools, my *juniors*, by a year,
Are tortur'd with suspense and fear,
Who wisely thought my age a screen,
When death approach'd to stand between. *Swift.*

According to the nature of men of years, I was repining at the rise of my *juniors*, and unequal distribution of wealth. *Tatler.*

JUNIPER. *n. f.* [*juniperus, Lat.*] A tree.

A clyster may be made of the common decoctions, or of mallows, bay, and *juniper* berries, with oil of linseed. *Wifeman.*

JUNK. *n. f.* [probably an Indian word.]

1. A small ship of China.
America, which have now but *junks* and canoes, abounded then in tall ships. *Bacon.*

2. Pieces of old cable.

JUNKET. *n. f.* [properly *junicate.*] See **JUNCATE.**

1. A sweetmeat.

You know there wants no *junkets* at the feast. *Shakspeare.*

2. A stolen entertainment.

To **JUNKET.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To eat secretly ; to make entertainments by stealth.

Whatever good hits you can pilfer in the day, save them to *junket* with your fellow-servants at night. *Swift.*

2. To feast.

Job's children *junketed* and feasted together often, but the reckoning cost them dear at last. *South.*

The apostle would have no revelling or *junketing*. *South.*

JUNTO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A cabal ; a kind of men combined in any secret design.

Would men have spent toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge preparative to this work, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a *junto* of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who denied themselves from learning and grace from morality ? *South.*

From this time began an intrigue between his majesty and a *junto* of ministers, which had like to have ended in my destruction. *Gulliver.*

JVOY. *n. f.* [*ivoire, Fr. ebur, Lat.*] A hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour : it is the dens exsertus of the elephant, who carries on each side of his jaws a tooth of six or seven feet in length ; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds : these *ivory* tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary substance. *Hill.*

There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than between jet and *ivory*. *Shakspeare.*

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Draw *Evato* with a sweet and lovely countenance, bearing a heart with an *ivory* key. *Pracham.*

From their *ivory* port the cherubim
Forth issu'd. *Milton.*

Two gates the silent house of sleep adorn,
Of polished *ivory* this, that of transparent horn :
True visions through transparent horn arise,
Through polished *ivory* pass deluding lies. *Dryd.*

JUPPON. *n. f.* [*juppon, Fr.*] A short close coat.

Some wear a breast-plate and a tight *juppon*,
Then horses cloth'd with rich caparison. *Dryd.*

JURAT. *n. f.* [*juratus, Lat. juré, Fr.*]

A magistrate in some corporations.

JURATORY. *adj.* [*juratoire, Fr. juro, Lat.*] Comprising an oath.

A contumacious person may be compelled to give *juratory* caution *de paucis juri*. *Hydiffe.*

JURIDICAL. *adj.* [*juridicus, Lat. juridique, Fr.*]

1. Acting in the distribution of justice.
2. Used in courts of justice.
According to a *juridical* account and legal signification, time within memory, by the statute of Westminster, was settled in the beginning of the reign of king Richard the First. *Hale.*

JURIDICALLY. *adv.* [from *juridical.*]

With legal authority ; according to forms of justice.

JURISCONSULT. *n. f.* [*juris consultus, Lat.*] One who gives his opinion in cases of law.

There is mention made, in a decision of the *jurisconsult* Javolenus, of a Britannick decret. *Abutheot.*

JURISDICTION. *n. f.* [*jurisdicio, Lat. jurisdiction, Fr.*]

1. Legal authority ; extent of power.
Sometimes the practice of such *jurisdiction* may swerve through error even in the very best, and for other respects, where less integrity is. *Hosker.*

You wrought to be a legate ; by which power
You main'd the *jurisdiction* of all bishops. *Shakspeare.*

All persons exercising ecclesiastical *jurisdiction* should have the king's arms in their seals of office. *Hayward.*

This place exempt
From Heav'n's high *jurisdiction*. *Milton.*

As Adam had no such power as gave him
Sovereign *jurisdiction* over mankind. *Locke.*

This custom in a popular State, of impeaching particular men, may seem to be nothing else but the people's chusing to exercise their own *jurisdiction* in person. *Swift.*

2. District to which any authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE. *n. f.* [*jurisprudencia, Fr. jurisprudentia, Lat.*] The science of law.

JURIST. *n. f.* [*juriste, Fr. jura, Latin.*]

A civil lawyer ; a man who professes the science of the law ; a civilian.

This is not to be measured by the principles of *jurists*. *Bacon.*

JUROR. *n. f.* [*juro, Lat.*] One that serves on the jury.

Were the *jurors* picked out of choice men, the evidence will be as deceitful as the verdict. *Spenser.*

I shall find your lordship judge and *juror*,
You are so merciful, I see your end,
'Tis my undoing. *Shakspeare.*

I sing no harm, good south ! to any night,
Juror, or judge. *Donne.*

About noon the *jurors* went together, and because they could not agree, they were shut in. *Hayward.*

JURY. *n. f.* [*jurata, Lat. juré, Fr.*] A company of men, at twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question.

There be three manners of trials in England : one by parliament, another by battle, and the third by *assize* or *jury*. The trial by *assize*, be the action civil or criminal, publick or private, personal or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*, and as they find it, so passeth the judgment. This *jury* is used not only in circuits of justices errant, but also in other courts, and matters of office, as, if the *clerk* or *clerk* make inquisition in any thing touching his office, he doth it by a *jury* of inquest : if the coroner inquire how a subject found dead came to his end, he useth an inquest : the justices of peace in their quarter-sessions, the sheriff in his county and turn, the baron of a hundred, the steward of a court-leet or court-baron, if they inquire of any offence, or decide any cause between party and party, they do it by the same manner : so that where it is said, that all things be triable by parliament, battle, or *assize*, *assize*, in this place, is taken for a *jury* or inquest, encompassed upon any cause in a court where this kind of trial is used. This *jury*, though it appertain to most courts of the common law, yet it is most numerous in the half-year courts of the justices errant, commonly called the great *assize*, and in the quarter-sessions, and in them it is most ordinarily called a *jury*, and that in civil causes ; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inquest, whereas the general *assize*, there are usually many *jurors*, because there be store of causes, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereof one is called the grand *jury*, and the rest petit *jurors*. The grand *jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court ; which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, *Nulla vera*, or disallow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they do approve, if they touch life and death, are farther referred to another *jury* to be considered of, because the case is of such importance ; but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance, without more work, fined by the bench, except the party traverse the indictment, or challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the cause to a higher court by *certiorari* ; in which two former cases it is referred to another *jury*, and in the latter transmitted to the higher. Those that pass upon civil causes real, are all, or so many as can conveniently be had, of the same hundred where the land or tenement in question doth lie, and four at the least ; and they, upon due examination, bring in their verdict either for the demandant or tenant : according unto which, judgment passeth afterward in the court where the cause first began ; and the reason hereof is, because these justices of *assize* are, in this case, for the ease of the countries only to take the wisdom of the *jury* by the virtue of the writ called *nisi prius*, and so return it to the court where the cause is depending. *Cowell.*

The *jury*, passing on the prisoner's life,
May in the town twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try. *Shakspeare.*

How innocent I was,
His noble *jury* and foul cause can witness. *Shakspeare.*

Clotius was acquitted by a corrupt *jury*, that had palpably taken bribes of money before they gave up their verdict. *Bacon.*

JURYMAN. *n. f.* [*jury and man.*] One who is impannelled on a jury.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign
And wretches hung that *jurymen* may dine. *Pope.*

No judge was known, upon or off the bench,
To use the least insinuation, that might affect the interests of any one single *jurymen*, much less of a whole *jury*. *Swift.*

JO'RYMAST. n. s. It seems to be properly *durée maff*, *mât de durée*, a maff made to last for the present occasion. So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a maff lost in a fight or by a storm; being some great yard which they put down into the step of that lost maff, fastening it into the partners, and fitting to it the millen or some lesser yard with sails and ropes, and with it make a shift to sail. *Harris.*

JUST. adj. [*juste*, Fr. *justus*, Lat.]

1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice.

Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage
Unsafely just, break loose on this bad age. *Dryd.*
Men are commonly to just to virtue and goodness, as to praise it in others, even when they do not practise it themselves. *Tillotson.*

2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others.

Just balances, just weights, and a just ephah. *Leviticus.*

3. I know not whether just of has any other authority.

Just of thy word, in ev'ry thought sincere,
Who knew no will but what the world might hear. *Pope.*

4. Exact; proper; accurate.

Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expressions noble, his thoughts just, his language pure, and his sense close. *Dryden.*

These scenes were wrought,
Embellish'd with good morals and just thought. *Granville.*

Just precepts thus from great examples giv'n,
She drew from them what they deriv'd from Heav'n. *Pope.*

Just to the tale, as present at the story,
Or taught the labours of the dreadful way. *Pope.*
Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they say,
A certain hard encounter'ing on the way,
Discours'd in terms as just, with looks as sage,
As ere could Dennis of the laws o' th' stage. *Pope.*

Though the syllogism be irregular, yet the inferences are just and true. *Watts' Logic.*

5. Virtuous; innocent; pure.

How should man be just with God? *Job.*
A just man falleth seven times and riseth. *Proverbs.*

He shall be recompensed at the resurrection of the just. *Milton.*
The just th' unjust to serve.

6. True; not forged.

Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the least whereof being just, had bereaved him of estimation and credit. *Hooker.*

7. Grounded on principles of justice; rightful.

Me though just right
Did first create your leader. *Milton.*

8. Equally retributed.

He received a just recompence of reward. *Hebr.*
Whose damnation is just. *Romans.*
As Hehod sings, spread water o'er thy fields,
And a moist just and glad increase it yields. *Drum.*

9. Complete without superfluity or defect.

He was a comely personage, a little above
just stature, well and strait limbed, but slender. *Bacon.*

10. Regular; orderly.

When all
The war shall stand ranged in its just array,
And dreadful pomp, then will I think on thee. *Addison.*

11. Exactly proportioned.

The prince is here at hand: pleaseth your lordship
To meet his grace, just distance 'twixt our
armies? *Shakspeare.*

12. Full; of full dimensions.

His soldiers had skirmishes with the Numidians, so that once the skirmish was like to have come to a just battle. *Kaestler.*

There is not any one particular above mentioned, but would take up the business of a just volume. *Hale.*

There seldom appeared a just army in the civil wars. *Dutche's of Newcastle.*

JUST. adv.

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

The god Pan guided my hand just to the heart of the beast. *Sidney.*

They go about to make us believe that they are just of the same opinion, and that they only think such ceremonies are not to be used when they are unprofitable, or when as good or better may be established. *Hooker.*

There, ev'n just there he stood; and as the spoke,
Where last the spectre was, the east her look. *Dryden.*

A few understand him right; just as when our Saviour said, in an allegorical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you. *Bentley.*
'Tis with our judgment as our watches, none Go just alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

2. Merely; barely.

It is the humour of weak and trifling men to value themselves upon just nothing at all. *L'Estrange.*

The Nereids swam before

To smooth the seas; a soft eolian gale
But just inspir'd and gently swell'd the sail. *Dryden.*

Give me, ye gods, the product of one field,
That so I neither may be rich nor poor;
And having just enough, not covet more. *Dryd.*

3. Nearly; almost; tantum non.

Being spent with age, and just at the point of death, Democritus called for leaves of new bread to be brought, and with the steam of them under his nose prolonged his life. *Temple.*

JUST. n. s. [*juste*, French.] Mock encounter on horseback; tilt; tournament.

Just is more proper.

None was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itself, than justs, both with sword and lance. *Sidney.*

What news? said those justs and triumphs? *Shakspeare.*

Among themselves the tourney they divide,
In equal squadrons rang'd on either side,
Then turn'd their horses' heads, and man to man,
And steed to steed oppos'd, the justs began. *Dryden.*

TO JUST. v. n. [*jouster*, French.]

1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.

2. To push; to drive; to jiltle.

JUSTICE. n. s. [*justice*, French; *justitia*, Latin.]

1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due: opposed to injury or wrong. It is either distributive, belonging to magistrates; or commutative, respecting common transactions between men.

O that I were judge, I would do justice. 2. Sum

The king-becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temperance, stability,
I have no reliof of them. *Shakspeare.*

The nature and office of justice bring to dispose the mind to a constant and perpetual readiness to render to every man his due, it is evident, that if gratitude be a part of justice, it must be conversant about something that is due to another. *Locke.*

2. Equity; agreeableness to right: as, he proved the justice of his claim.

3. Vindicative retribution; punishment: opposed to mercy.

He executed the justice of the Lord. *Deut.*
Let justice overtake us. *Isaiah.*

Examples of justice must be made, for terror to some; examples of mercy, for comfort to others. *Bacon.*

4. Right; assertion of right.

Draw thy sword,
That if my speech offend a noble heart,
Thy arm may do thee justice. *Shakspeare.*

5. [*justiciarius*, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment.

And thou, Estras, ordain judges and justices, that they may judge in all Syria. *Esdras.*

6. JUSTICE of the King's Bench. [*justiciarius de Banco Regis*.] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the rest; wherefore he is also called *capitalis justiciarius Anglia*. His office especially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is, such as concern offences committed against the crown, dignity, and peace of the king; as treasons, felonies, mayhems, and such like: but it is come to pass, that he with his assistants hearth all personal actions, and real also, if they be incident to any personal action depending before them. *Cowell.*

Give that whipster his errand,
He'll take my lord chief justice's warrant. *Prior.*

7. JUSTICE of the Common Pleas. [*justiciarius Communium Placitorum*.] Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justiciarius communium placitorum*. He with his assistants originally did hear and determine all causes at the common law; that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas, in opposition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas, which are special, and appertaining to him only. *Cowell.*

8. JUSTICE of the Forest. [*justiciarius Foresta*.] Is a lord by his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the king's forest, committed against venison or vert: of these there be two, whereof the one hath jurisdiction over all the forests on this side Trent, and the other of all beyond. *Cowell.*

9. JUSTICES of Assize. [*justicarii ad capiendas Assisas*.] Are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this or that country to take assizes; the ground of which polity was the ease of the subjects: for whereas these actions pass always by jury, so many men might not, without great hinderance, be brought to London; and therefore justices, for this purpose, were by commission particularly authorized and sent down to them. *Cowell.*

10. JUSTICES in Eyre. [*justicarii itinerantes*.] Are so termed of the French *erre, iter*. The use of these, in ancient time, was to send them with commission into divers counties to hear such causes especially as were termed the pleas of the crown, and therefore I must imagine they were sent abroad for the ease

of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the King's Bench, if the cause were too high for the country court. They differed from the justices of Oyer and Terminer, because they were sent upon some one or few especial cases, and to one place; whereas the justices in Eyre were sent through the provinces and countries of the land, with more indefinite and general commission. *Cowell.*

11. **JUSTICES of Gaol Delivery.** [*justicarii ad Guolos deliberandas.*] Are such as are sent with commission to hear and determine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast into gaol, part of whose authority is to punish such as let to mainprise those prisoners that by law be not bailable. These by likelihood, in ancient time, were sent to countries upon several occasions; but afterward justices of assize were likewise authorized to this. *Cowell.*

12. **JUSTICES of Nisi Prius** are all one now-a-days with justices of assize; for it is a common adjournment of a cause, in the common pleas, to put it off to such a day: *nisi prius justicarii venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas assisas*; and upon this clause of adjournment they are called justices of *nisi prius* as well as justices of assize, by reason of the writ or action that they have to deal in. *Cowell.*

13. **JUSTICES of Peace.** [*justicarii ad Pacem.*] Are they that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom some, upon especial respect, are made of the quorum, because some business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of them, or one of them. *Cowell.*

The justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part. *Shakespeare.*

Thou hast appointed justices of the peace to call poor men before them, about matters they were not able to answer. *Shakespeare.*

The justices of peace are of great use: anciently they were conservators of the peace; these are the same, saving that several acts of parliament have enlarged their jurisdiction. *Bacon.*

To JUSTICE. v. a. [from the noun.] To administer justice to any. Not in use.

As for the title of proconsul, wherein the emperor hath been judge and party, and hath justified himself, God forbid but that it should endure an appeal to a war. *Bacon.*

Whereas one Steward, a Scot, was apprehended for intending to poison the young queen of Scots; the king delivered him to the French king, to be justified by him at his pleasure. *Hayward.*

JUSTICEMENT. n. s. [from *justice.*] Procedure in courts.

JUSTICER. n. s. [from *To justice.*] Administrator of justice. An old word.

He was a singular good justicer; and if he had not died in the second year of his government, was the likeliest person to have reformed the English colonies. *Davies on Ireland.*

JUSTICESHIP. n. s. [from *justice.*] Rank or office of justice. *Savile.*

JUSTICIABLE. adj. [from *justice.*] Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUSTIFIABLE. adj. [from *justify.*] Defensible by law or reason.

Just are the ways of God,
And justifiably to men. *Milton's Agonistes.*
Although some animals in the water do carry a justifiable resemblance to some at land, yet are the major part which bear their names unlike. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

JUSTIFIABLENESS. n. s. [from *justifiable.*] Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended.

Men, jealous of the justifiableness of their doings before God, never think they have human strength enough. *King Charles.*

JUSTIFIABLY. adv. [from *justifiable.*] Rightly; so as to be supported by right; defensibly.

A man may more justifiably throw cross and pile for his opinions, than take them up by such measures. *Locke.*

JUSTIFICATION. n. s. [*justification, Fr. justification, low Latin.*]

1. Absolution.

I hope for my brother's justification; he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue. *Shakespeare.*

2. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support.

Among theological arguments in justification of absolute obedience, was one of a singular nature. *St. fr.*

3. Deliverance by pardon from sins past. *Clarke.*

In such righteousness
To them by faith imputed, they may find
Justification towards God, and peace
Of conscience. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

'Tis the consummation of that former act of faith by this latter, or, in the words of St. Paul and St. James, the consummation of faith by charity and good works, that God accepteth in Christ to justification, and not the bare aptness of faith to bring forth works; if those works, by the fault of a rebellious infidel, will not be brought forth. *Hammond.*

JUSTIFICATION. n. s. [from *justify.*] One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JUSTIFIER. n. s. [from *justify.*] One who justifies; one who defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon.

That he might be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus. *Romans.*

To JUSTIFY. v. a. [*justifier, French; justify, low Latin.*]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation.

The law hath judg'd thee, Eleanor;
I cannot justify whom law condemns. *Shakespeare.*
They say, behold a man gluttonous, a friend of publicans and sinners; but wisdom is justified of her children. *Matthews.*

How can man be justified with God? Or how can he be clean that is born of a woman? *Job.*
There is an exquisite subtilty, and the same is unjust; and there is a wise man that justifieth in judgment. *Ecclesi.*

Sins may be forgiven through repentance, but no act of wit of man will ever justify them. *Sherlock.*

You're neither justified nor yet accus'd. *Dryd.*

2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate.
When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkindness unto him, he seeing himself con-

fronted by so many, like a resolute onitor, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel fallaciousness. *Stany.*

What she did, whatever in itself,
Her doing seem'd to justify the deed. *Milton.*

My unwilling fight the gods enforce,
And that must justify our sad divorce. *Denham.*
Yet till thy tools shall stand in thy defence,
And justify their author's want of sense. *Dryd.*
Let others justify their missions as they can, we are sure we can justify that of our fathers by an uninterrupted succession. *Atterbury.*

3. To free from past sin by pardon.

By him all that believe are justified from all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses. *St. fr.*

To JUSTLE. v. n. [from *just, joust, French.*] To encounter; to clash; to rush against each other.

While injury of chance
Puts back leave taking, justles roughly by
All time of pause, rudely beguiles our lips
Of all rejoinders. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*
The chariot shall rage in the streets, they shall justle one against another in the broad ways. *Newton.*

Argo pass'd,
Through Bosphorus, betwixt the justling rocks. *Milton.*

Late the clouds
Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock.

Time the flash lightning.
Not one starry spark, *Milton's Par. Lost.*

But gods meet gods, and justle in the dark. *Lee.*
Courtiers therefore justle for a grant;
And, when they break their friendship, plead
their want.

The more remote run stumbling with their
fears. *Dryden.*

And, in the dark, men justle as they meet.

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear
His trunk, and castles justled in the air,
My sword thy way to victory had shown. *Dryden.*

Was there not one who had set bars and doors
to it, and said, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no
farther, and here shall thy proud waves be staid;
then might we well expect such vicissitudes, such
justlings and clashings in nature. *Woodward.*

I thought the dean had been too proud
To justle here among a cloud. *Swift.*

To JUSTLE. v. a. To push; to drive; to force by rushing against it. It is commonly used with a particle following, as *out* or *off*.

Private and single abilities should not justle out and deprive the church of the joint abilities of many learned and godly men. *King Charles.*

Many excellent strains have been justl'd off by their intrusions. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

The surly commons shall respect deny,
And justle peerage out with property. *Dryden.*

It is not to be imagined that the incongruous alphabets and abuses of writing can ever be justl'd out of their possession of all libraries. *Holler.*

Running in the dark, a man may justle a post. *Cowley.*

Absent good, though thought on, not making
any part of unhappiness in its absence, is justl'd out, to make way for the removal of those uneasinesses we feel.

We justled one another out, and disputed the
post for a great while. *Adams.*

JUSTLY. adv. [from *just.*]

1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner.
Nothing can justly be despised, that cannot justly be blamed: where there is no choice, there can be no blame. *Saunders.*

With ignominy scourg'd, in open fight:
Next view the Tarquin kings; th' avenging sword
Of Brutus justly drawn, and Rome restor'd. *Dryden.*

J U T

The goddess, audious of her Grecians fate,
Taught them in laws and letters to excel,
In acting *justly*, and in writing well. *Prior.*
J. Properly; exactly; accurately.
Their artful hands instruct the lute to sound,
Their feet assist their hands, and *justly* beat the ground. *Dryden.*

JU'STNESS. *n. f.* [from *just*.]

1. Justice; reasonableness; equity. *Justness* is properly applied to things, and *justice* to persons; though we now say the *justice* of a cause, as well as of a judge.

It maketh unto the right of the war against him,
whose success useth commonly to be according to
the *justness* of the cause for which it is made.

Spenser on Ireland.

We may not think the *justness* of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it.

Shakspeare.

2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety. In this sense it is now most used.

I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it represented,
with all the *justness* and gracefulness of action. *Dryden.*

I appeal to the people, was the usual saying of
a very excellent dramatick poet, when he had
any dispute with particular persons about the *justness*
and regularity of his productions. *Addison.*

To JUT. *v. n.* [Supposed to be corrupted from *jut*, perhaps from *shoot*.] To push or shoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk.

J U V

Insulting tyranny begins to *jut*
Upon the innocent and awless thrown. *Shakspeare.*
All the projected or *jutting* parts should be very moderate, especially the cornices of the lower orders. *Wootton.*

The land, if not restrain'd, had met your way,
Projected out a neck, and *jutting* to the sea. *Dryden.*

Broke by the *jutting* land on either side;
In double streams the briny waters glide. *Dryden.*

It seems to *jut* out of the structure of the poem, and be independent of it. *Brown.*

To JUTTY. *v. a.* [from *jut*.] To shoot out beyond.

Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Let it pry through the portage of the head
Like a brass cannon: let the brow o'erwhelm it
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean. *Shakspeare.*

JUVENILE. *adj.* [*juvenilis*, Latin.]

Young; youthful.

Learning hath its infancy when it is almost childish; then its youth, when it is luxuriant and *juvenile*; then its strength of years, when it is solid; and lastly, its old age, when it waxeth dry and exhaust. *Bacon's Essays.*

JUVENILITY. *n. f.* [from *juvenile*.]

1. Youthfulness.

The restoration of grey hairs to *juvility*, and renewing exhausted marrow, may be effected without a miracle. *Glanville.*

2. Light and careless manner.

J Y M

Customary strains and abstracted *juvenilities* have made it difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications. *Glanville.*

JUSTAPPOSITION. *n. f.* [*juxtaposition*, Fr. *junta* and *positio*, Latin.] Apposition; the state of being placed by each other.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, since the coherence of these will be of difficult conception; and we must either suppose an infinite number of them holding together, or at last come to parts that are united by a mere *juxtaposition*. *Glanville.*

J'VV. *n. f.* [*jiz*, Saxon; *bedera*, Lat.]

A plant.

It is a parasitick plant, sending forth roots or fibres from its branches, by which it is fastened to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it, and from thence receives a great share of its nourishment. *Miller.*

A gown made of the finest wool;
A belt of straw, and *jy* buds,
With coral clasps and amber studs;
And if these pleasures may thee move,
Come live with me and be my love. *Raleigh.*
Direct the clasping *jy* where to climb. *Milton.*

JY'MOLD. *ad.* See GIMAL.

Their prior jades

Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips;

And in their pale dull mouths the *jymold* bit
Lies, foul with chew'd grafs, still and motionless. *Shakspeare.*

K.

K A L

K. A letter borrowed by the English from the Greek alphabet. It has before all the vowels one invariable sound: as, *ken*, *ken*, *kill*. It is used after *c* at the end of words: as, *knock*, *clock*, *crack*, *back*, *brick*, *stick*, *plack*, *check*, which were written anciently with *e* final; as *clocke*, *checke*, *tricke*. It is also in use between a vowel and the silent *e* final: as, *cloke*, *broke*, *brake*, *pike*, *duke*, &c. It likewise ends a word after a diphthong: as, *look*, *break*, *shoot*, *leek*. The English never use *c* at the end of a word. *K* is silent in the present pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife*, *knee*, *knell*.

KALENDAR. *n. f.* [now written *calendar*.] An account of time.

Let this pernicious hour
Stand as accused in the *calendar*. *Shakspeare.*

KAL'L. *n. f.* [an Arabick word.] Sea weed, of the alga of which glass is made; whence the word *alkali*.

K A Y

The alga of the weed *kali* are sold to the Venetians for their glass works. *Bacon.*

KAM. *adj.* Crooked.

Kam, in Esse, is squint eyed, and applied to any thing awry; clean *kam* signifies crooked, athwart, awry, crofs from the purpose: *A-jhembo*, Italian; hence our English *a-kimbo*.

Clean *kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to *him kam*.

This is clean *kam*; merely awry. *Shakspeare.*

To KAW. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

Jack-daws *kawing* and fluttering about the nest, fit all their young ones a-gaping; but having nothing in their mouths but air, leave them as hungry as before. *Locke.*

KAW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow.

The daffard crow that to the wood made wing,
With her loud *kaws* her craven-kind doth bring,
Who, safe in numbers, cuff the noble bud. *Dryden.*

KAYLE. *n. f.* [*quille*, French.]

1. Ninepin; kettlpins, of which snittles seems a corruption.

K E C

And now at *kels* they try a harmless chance,
And now their ear they teach to fetch and dance. *Sidney.*

The residue of the time they wear out at costs, *kayles*, or the like, idle exercises. *Carew.*

2. A kind of play still retained in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in three's are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.

To KECK. *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the stomach; to reach at vomiting.

All those diets do dry up humours and reburns, which they first attenuate, and while the humour is attenuated it troubles the body a great deal more; and therefore patients must not *keek* at them at the first. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The faction, is it not notorious?
Keek at the memory of glorious. *Swift.*

To KE'CKLE. *v. a.* To defend a cable round with rope. *Ainsworth.*

KE'CESY. *n. f.* [commonly *kes*; *cigur*, French; *cicuta*, Latin. *Skinner.*] *Skinner* seems to think *kecksy* or *kes* the same as hemlock. It is used in Staffordshire

KEE

both for hemlock, and any other hollow-jointed plant.

Nothing seems

But hateful docks, rough thistles, *heath*, lurs, Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakspere.*

KE'CKY. *adj.* [from *keen*.] Resembling a *ke*.

An Indian sceptre, made of a sort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a soft *keky* body; so as at the end cut transversely, it looks as a bundle of wires. *Grew.*

To KEDGE. *v. a.* [*kege*, a small vessel, Dutch.]

In bringing a ship up or down a narrow river, when the wind is contrary to the tide, they let the foretail, or foretopail and mizen, and to let her drive with the tide. The sails are to flat her about, if she comes too near the shore. They also carry out an anchor in the head of the boat, with a hawser that comes from the ship; which anchor, if the ship comes too near the shore, they let fall in the stream, and so wind her head about it; then weigh the anchor again when the is about, which is called *kedging*, and from this use the anchor a *kedge*. *Harris.*

KE'DGER. *n. f.* [from *kedge*.] A small anchor used in a river. See **KEDGE**.

KE'DLACK. *n. f.* A weed that grows among corn; charnock. *Tusser.*

KEE. The provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine*.

A lass that Cicily high had won his heart, Cicily the western lass that tends the *ke*. *Gay.*

KEEL. *n. f.* [*coele*, Saxon; *kil*, Dutch; *guille*, French.] The bottom of a ship.

Heav'd up his lighten'd *keel*, and sunk the sand, And steer'd the sacred vessel. *Dryden.*

Her sharp bill serves for a *keel* to cut the air before her; her tail the *keel* as her rudder. *Grew's Cypsel.*

Your cables hurt, and you must quickly feel The waves impetuous entering at your *keel*. *Swift.*

KEELS, the same with *kayles*; which see.

2d KEEL. *v. a.* [celan, Saxon.] This word, which is preserved in *Shakspere*, *Hammer* explains thus:

To *keel* seems to mean to drink to deep, as to turn up the bottom of the pot, like turning up the *keel* of a ship. *Hammer.*

In Ireland, to *keel* the pot is to *scum* it. While greasy *Juan* duns *keel* the pot. *Shaksp.*

KE'ELFAT. *n. f.* [celan, Saxon, to cool, and *fat* or *vat*, a vessel.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON. *n. f.* The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel, lying right over it next above the floor timber. *Harris.*

To KE'ELHALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale*.] To punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

KEEN. *adj.* [cene, Saxon; *kuhn*, German; *keen*, Dutch.]

1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt. We say *keen* of an edge; and sharp, either of edge or point.

Come thick night, That my *keen* knife see not the wound it makes. *Shakspere.*

Here is my *keen*-edged sword, Deck'd with blue flower-de-luces on each side. *Shakspere.*

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms, *Keen* be my sabre, and of proof my arms. *Dryd.*

KEE

A sword *keen*-edg'd within his right he held, The warlike emblem of the conquer'd field. *Dryden.*

2. Severe; piercing.

The winds

Blow moist and *keen*, shattering the graceful locks

Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek Some better throud. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The cold was very supportable; but as it changed to the north-west, or north, it became excessively *keen*. *Ellis' Voyage.*

3. Eager; vehement.

Never did I know

A creature, that did bear the shape of man, So *keen* and greedy to confound a man. *Shaksp.*

Keen dispatch of real hunger. *Milton.*

The sheep were so *keen* upon the acorns, that they gobbled up a piece of the coat. *L'Estrange.*

Those curs are so extremely hungry, that they are too *keen* at the sport, and won't their game. *Tatler.*

This was a prospect so very inviting, that it could not be easily withstood by any who have to *keen* an appetite for wealth. *Swift.*

4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind.

Good father cardinal, cry thou, amen,

To my *keen* curses. *Shakspere.*

I have known some of these absent officers as *keen* against Ireland, as if they had never been indebted to her. *Swift.*

To KEEN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

To sharpen. An unauthorized word.

Nor when cold winter *keens* the brightening flood,

Would I weak shivering linger on the brink. *Thomson.*

KE'ENLY. *adv.* [from *keen*.] Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.

KE'ENNESS. *n. f.* [from *keen*.]

1. Sharpness; edge.

No, not the hangman's ax bears half the *keenness*

Of thy sharp envy. *Shakspere.*

2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.

3. Asperity; bitterness of mind.

That they might keep up the *keenness* against the court, his lordship furnished them with informations, to the king's disadvantage. *Clarendon.*

The sting of every reproachful speech is the truth of it; and to be conscious is that which gives an edge and *keenness* to the invective. *Smith.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

To KEEN. *v. a.* [cepan, Saxon; *hepen*, old Dutch.]

1. To retain; not to lose.

I *keep* the field with the death of some, and flight of other. *Sidney.*

We have examples in the primitive church of such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods repented, and *kept* still the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*

Keep in memory what I preached unto you. *Corinthians.*

This charge I *keep* till my appointed day

Of rend'ring up. *Milton.*

His loyalty he *kept*, his love, his zeal. *Milton.*

You have lost a child; but you have *kept* one child, and are likely to do so long. *Temple.*

If we would weigh, and *keep* in our minds, what we are considering, that would instruct us when we should, or should not, reach into distinctions. *Locke.*

2. To have in custody.

The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always *kept* in the castle of Vicegrade. *Kovacs.*

She *kept* the fatal key. *Milton.*

3. To preserve; not to let go.

The Lord God merciful and gracious, *keeping* mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity. *Exodus.*

KEE

I spared it greatly, and have *kept* me a grave of the cluster, and a plant of a great people. *Ezra.*

4. To preserve in a state of security.

We passed by where the duke *keeps* his galleys. *Addison.*

5. To protect; to guard.

Behold I am with thee to *keep* thee. *Genesis.*

6. To restrain from flight.

Paul dwelt with a soldier that *kept* him. *Acts.*

7. To detain, or hold as a motive.

But what's the cause that *keeps* you here with me? — That I may know what *keeps* me here with you? *Dryden.*

8. To hold for another.

A man delivers money or stuff to *keep*. *Exodus.*

Reserv'd from night, and *kept* for thee in store. *Milton.*

9. To tend; to have care of.

God put him in the garden of Eden to *keep* it. *Genesis.*

While in her girlish age she *kept* sheep on the moor, it chanced that a merchant saw her and liked her. *Carson.*

Count it thine

To till and *keep*, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*

10. To preserve in the same tenour or state.

To know the true state, I will *keep* this order. *Baron.*

Take this at least, this last advice my son, *Keep* a stiff rein, and move but gently on:

The coufers of themselves will run too full, You art must be to moderate their haste. *Addison.*

11. To regard; to attend.

While the stars and course of heaven I *keep*, My weary'd eyes were seiz'd with fatal sleep. *Dryd.*

12. To not suffer to fail.

My mercy will I *keep* for him for ever. *Psal.*

13. To hold in any state.

Ingenuous shame, and the apprehensions of disfigurement, are the only true restraints: these alone ought to hold the reins, and *keep* the child in order. *Locke on Education.*

Men are guilty of many faults in the exercise of this faculty of the mind, which *keep* them in ignorance. *Locke.*

Happy souls! who *keep* such a sacred dominion over their inferior and animal powers, that the sensitive tumults never rise to disturb the superior and better operations of the reasoning mind. *Watts.*

14. To retain by some degree of force in any place or state. It is often followed in this sense by particles: *at, down, under, in, off.*

This wickedness is found by thee; no good deeds of mine have been able to *keep* it down in thee. *Sidney.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governor should so much mislead his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up which he might simply have *kept* under; or perhaps nourish it with coloured countenance of such sinister means. *Spenser.*

What, old acquaintance! could not all this flesh *keep* in a little more? Poor Jack, farewell. *Shaksp.*

Venus took the guard of noble Medus's corse, And *kept* the dogs off: night and day applying sovereign force

Of rosy balms, that to the dogs were horrible in taste. *Chapman's Iliad.*

The Chinese felt where they will; which sheweth that their law of *keeping* out strangers is a law of philanthropy and fear. *Bacon.*

And those that cannot live from him afunder, Ungratefully shall strive to *keep* him under. *Milt.*

If any ask me what would I wish, To make him easy, thus I would reply:

As much as *keeps* our hunger, thirst, and cold. *Dryden.*

Matters, recommended by our passions, take possession of our minds, and will not be *kept* out. *Locke.*

Prohibited commodities should be *kept out*, and useless ones impoverish us by being brought in. *Locke*

An officer with one of these unbecoming qualities, is looked upon as a proper person to *keep off* impertinence and solicitation from his superior. *Addison's Spectator*

And if two boots *keep out* the weather, What need you have two hides of leather? *Prior*. We have it in our power to *keep in* our breaths, and to suspend the efficacy of this natural function. *Chrysos*

15. To continue any state or action.

Men gave ear, waited, and *kept* silence at my counsel. *Job*

Auria made no stay, but still *kept on* his course. *Kneller*

It was then such a calm, that the ships were not able to *keep way* with the gallees. *Arbuthnot*

The moon that distance *keeps* till night. *Milt*

An heap of ants on a hillcock will more easily be *kept* to an uniformity in motion than these. *Glanville's Serph*

He dy'd in fight: Fought next my person; as in comfort fought: *Kept* pace for pace, and blow for blow. *Dryden* He, being come to the estate, *keeps* on a very busy family; the markets are weekly frequented, and the commodities of his farm carried out and sold. *Locke*

Invading foes, without resistance, With ease I make to *keep* their distance. *Swift*

16. To preserve in any state.

My son, *keep* the flower of thine age sound. *Recepation*

17. To practise; to use habitually.

I rule the family very ill, and *keep* bad humors. *Pope*

18. To copy carefully.

Her servants eyes were fix'd upon her face, And as the mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd, Her measures *kept*, and step by step pursued. *Dryd*

19. To observe or solemnize any time.

This shall be for a memorial; and you shall *keep* it a feast to the Lord. *Exodus*

That day was not in silence holy *kept*. *Milton*

20. To observe; not to violate.

It cannot be, The king should *keep* his word in loving us; He will suspect us still, and find a time To punish this offence in other faults. *Shaksp*

Sworn for three years term to live with me, My fellow scholars and to *keep* those statutes That are recorded in this schedule here. *Shaksp*

Lord God, there is none like thee: who *keeps* covenant and mercy with thy servants. *1 Kings*

Lord God of Israel, *keep* with thy servant that thou promisedst him. *1 Kings*

Obeys and *keep* his great command. *Milton*

His promise Palemon accepts; but pray'd To *keep* it better than the first he made. *Dryden*

My delators do not *keep* their day, Deny their hands and then refuse to pay. *Dryden*

My wishes are, That Proteus may *keep* his royal word. *Dryden*

21. To maintain; to support with necessities of life.

Much more affliction than already felt They cannot but *impulse*, nor I sustain, If I cannot advantage of my labours, The work of many hands, which earns my *keeping*. *Milton*

22. To have in the house.

But stay, call I thou me host? I scorn the term: nor shall my Nell *keep* longer. *Shaksp*

23. Not to intermit.

Keep a true watch over a shameless daughter, lest she make then a laughing-stock to thine enemies, and a bye-word in the city. *Ecclus* Not *keeping* strictest watch as she was warn'd. *Milton*

24. To maintain; to hold.

They were honourably brought to London, where every one of them *kept* house by himself. *Shaksp*

Twelve Spartan virgins, noble, young, and fair,

To the pompous palace did resort, Where Menelaus *kept* his royal court. *Dryden*

25. To remain in; not to leave a place.

I pray thee tell me, doth he *keep* his bed? *Shaksp*

26. Not to reveal; not to betray.

A fool cannot *keep* counsel. *Ecclus* Great are thy virtues, though *kept* from man. *Milton*

If he were wise, he would *keep* all this to himself. *Tillotson*

27. To refrain; to withhold.

If any rebel or vain spirit of mine Did, with the least affection of a welcome, Give entertainment to the might of it; Let heaven for ever *keep* it from my head. *Shaksp*

Some obscure passages in the inspir'd volume *keep* from the knowledge of divine mysteries. *Boyle on Scripture*

If the god of this world did not blind their eyes, it would be impossible, so long as men love themselves, to *keep* them from being religious. *Tillotson*

There is no virtue children should be excited to, nor fault they should be *kept* from, which they may not be convinced of by reasons. *Locke*

If a child be constantly *kept* from drinking cold liquor whilst he is hot, the custom of forbearing will preserve him. *Locke*

By this they may *keep* them from little faults. *Locke*

28. To debar from any place.

I'll send for Heav'n to *keep* out such a foe. *Milton*

29. To keep back. To reserve; to withhold.

Whatsoever the Lord shall answer, I will declare: I will *keep* nothing back from you. *Jer*

Some are so close and reserved, as they will not show their wares but by a dark light, and seem always to *keep back* somewhat. *Bacon*

30. To keep back. To withhold; to refrain.

Keep back thy servant from presumptuous sins. *Psalms*

31. To keep company. To frequent any one; to accompany.

Heav'n doth know, so shall the world perceive, That I have turn'd away my former self, So will I those that *kept* me company. *Shaksp*

Why should he call her where? Who *keeps* her company? *Shaksp*

What place? What time? *Shaksp* What mean'st thou, bride! this company to *keep*? *Othello*

To sit up, till thou fain wouldst sleep? *Dante* Neither will I wretched thee In death forsake, but *keep* thee company. *Dryden*

32. To keep company with. To have familiar intercourse.

A virtuous woman is obliged not only to avoid immodesty, but the appearance of it; and she could not approve of a young woman *keeping* company with men, without the permission of father or mother. *Brown on the Odyssey*

33. To keep in. To conceal; not to tell.

I perceive in you an excellent touch of modesty, that you will not extort from me what I am willing to *keep in*. *Shaksp*

Syphax, your zeal becomes importunate: I have hitherto permitted it to rage, And talk at large; but learn to *keep* it in, Lest it should take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addison*

34. To keep in. To restrain; to curb.

If thy daughter be shameless, *keep* her in straightly, but the abuse herself through overmuch liberty. *Ecclus*

It will teach them to *keep in*, and so master their inclinations. *Locke on Education*

35. To keep off. To bear to distance; not to admit.

36. To keep off. To hinder.

A superficial reading, accompanied with the common opinion of his invincible obscurity, has *kept off* some from seeking in him the coherence of his discourse. *Locke*

37. To keep up. To maintain without abatement.

Land *kept up* its price, and sold for more years purchase than corresponded to the interest of money. *Locke*

This restraint of their tongues will *keep up* in them the respect and reverence due to their parents. *Locke*

Albano *keeps up* its credit still for wine. *Addison*

This dangerous dissension among us we *keep up* and cherish with much pains. *Addison*

The ancients were careful to coin money in due weight and fineness, and *keep* it up to the standard. *Arbuthnot*

38. To keep up. To continue; to hinder from ceasing.

You have enough to *keep* you alive, and to *keep up* and improve your hopes of heaven. *Taylor*

In joy, that which *keeps up* the action is the desire to continue it. *Locke*

Young heirs, from their own reflecting upon the estates they are born to, are of no use but to *keep up* their families, and transmit their lands and houses in a line to posterity. *Addison*

During his studies and travels he *kept up* a punctual correspondence with Eudoxus. *Addison*

39. To keep under. To oppress; to subdue.

O happy mixture! whereby things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume, as long as we are *kept under* with the sense of our own wretchedness; nor, while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us. *Hooker*

Truth may be smothered a long time, and *kept under* by violence; but it will break out at last. *Stillington*

To live like these that have their hope in another life implies, that we *keep under* our appetites, and do not let them loose into the enjoyments of sense. *Atterbury*

To keep. v. n.

1. To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state.

With all our force we *kept* aloof to sea, And gain'd the island where our vessels lay. *Pope*

2. To continue in any place or state; to stay.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her *keep* within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney*

What! *keep* a week away? seven days and nights? *Shaksp*

Eight score hours? and lovers absent hours! Oh weary reckoning. *Othello*

I think, it is our way, If we will *keep* in favour with the king, To be her men, and wear her livery. *Shaksp*

Thou shalt *keep* fast by my young men, until they have ended. *Rash*

The necessity of *keeping* well with the maritime powers, will persuade them to follow our measures. *Temple*

On my better hand Ascanius hung, And with unequal paces tript along: Circles *kept* behind. *Dryden's Xerxes*

The goddess born in secret pin'd; Not visited the camp, nor in the council join'd; But *keeping* close, his gnawing heart he fed With hopes of vengeance. *Dryden's Homer*

And while it *keeps* there, it *keeps* within our author's limitation. *Locke*

A man that cannot fence will *keep* out of bullies and gamblers company. *Locke*

These are cases in which a man must guard, if he intends to *keep* fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Latimer*

KEE

The endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, the contrary endeavours of the Trojan to keep out of reach, are the intrigue. Pope.

3. To remain unhurt; to last; to be durable.

Disdain me not, although I be not fair:
Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do turn! *Sedary.*
Grapes will keep in a vessel half full of wine,
So that the grapes touch not the wine. *Bacon.*
If the malt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not keep. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. To dwell; to live constantly.

A breath thou art,
Service to all the thievish influences,
That do this habitation, where thou keep'st,
Hourly afflict. *Shakespeare.*
Knock at the study, where, they say, he keeps,
To ruminate strange plots of dire revenge. *Shaksf.*

5. To adhere strictly: with to.

Did they keep to one constant dross they would
Sometimes be in fashion, which they never are. *Addison's Spectator.*

It is so whilst we keep to our rule; but when
We forsake that we go astray. *Baker.*

6. To KEEP on. To go forward.

So cheerfully he took the doom;
Nor shrunk, nor slept from death,
But, with unalter'd pace, kept on. *Dryden.*

7. To KEEP up. To continue unsubdued.

He grew sick of a consumption; yet he still
Kept up, that he might free his country. *Life of Cromwell.*

8. The general idea of this word is care, continuance, or duration, sometimes with an intimation of cogency or coercion.

KEEP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Custody; guard.

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our lambskins takest keep. *Spenser.*
The prison strong,
Within whose keep the captive knights were laid:
Was one partition of the palace-wall. *Dryden.*

2. Guardianship; restraint.

Youth is least looked into when they stand in
Most need of good keep and regard. *Afham.*

KE'PPER. *n. f.* [from keep.]

1. One who holds any thing for the use of another.

The good old man having neither reason to
dissuade, nor hopes to persuade, received the
things with the mind of a keeper, not of an
owner. *Sidney.*

2. One who has prisoners in custody.

The keeper of the prison, call to him. *Shaksf.*
to now

With horns exalted stands, and seems to howe:
A noble charge; her keeper by her side
To watch her wails his hundred eyes apply'd. *Dryden.*

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and water mix'd, with added store
Of opium; to his keeper this he brought,
Who swallowed unaware the sleepy draught. *Dryden.*

3. One who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase.

There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windsor forest,
Duth all the winter-time, at still of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakespeare.*

The first fat buck of all the season's sent,
And keeper takes no fee in compliment. *Dryden.*

4. One that has the superintendence or care of any thing.

Hilkiah went unto Hilkiah, keeper of the
wardrobe. *2 Kings.*

KEEPER of the great seal. [*custos magni sigilli*, Lat.] Is a lord by his office, and called lord keeper of the great seal

KEN

of England, and is of the king's privy council, under whose hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king. This lord keeper, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the like jurisdiction, and all other advantages as hath the lord chancellor of England. *Corwell.*

KE'PERSHIP. *n. f.* [from keeper.] Office of the keeper.

The gaol of the shire is kept at Luncrofton: this keepership is annexed to the constableness of the castle. *Carew.*

KEG. *n. f.* [*caque*, Fr.] A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

KELL. *n. f.* A sort of pottage. *Ainsw.* It is so called in Scotland, being a soup made with shredded greens.

KELL. *n. f.* The omentum; that which inwraps the guts.

The very weight of bowels and test, in fat people, is the occasion of a rupture. *Wijman.*

KELP. *n. f.* A salt produced from calcined sea weed.

In making alum, the workmen use the ashes of a sea-weed called kelp, and urine. *Boyle.*

KE'LSON. *n. f.* [more properly *kerfson*.] The wood next the keel.

We have added close pillars in the royal ships, which being fastened from the kelson to the beams of the second deck, keep them from settling, or giving way. *Raleigh.*

KE'LTAR. *n. f.* [He is not in kelter, that is, he is not ready; from *kiltar*, to gird, Danish. *Skinner.*]

To KEMB. *v. a.* [*comban*, Saxon; *kammen*, German: now written, perhaps less properly, *to comb*.] To separate or disentangle by a denticulated instrument.

Yet are the men more loose than they,
More kemb'd and batn'd, and rubb'd and trimm'd,
More sleek. *Ben Jonson.*

Thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou kemb'st the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*

To KEN. *v. a.* [*cennan*, Saxon; *kennan*, Dutch, to know.]

1. To see at a distance; to descry.

At once as far as angels ken, he views
The dismal situation, waste and wild. *Milton.*
The next day about evening we saw, within a
kenning, thick clouds, which did put us in some
hope of land. *Bacon.*

If thou ken'st from far,
Among the pleiads, a new-kimble'd star;
'Tis he that shines in that propitious light. *Dryd.*
We ken them from afar, the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms. *Addison.*

2. To know. Obsolete.

'Tis he, I ken the manner of his gait. *Shaksf.*
Now plain I ken whence love his life begun:
Sure he was born some bloody butcher's son,
Bred up in shambles. *Gay's Post.*

KEN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] View; reach of sight.

Lo! within a ken our army lies. *Shakespeare.*
When from the mountain top Pisanio shew'd thee,
Thou wast within a ken. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

It was a hill
Of Paradise the highest; from whose top
The hemisphere of earth, in clearest ken,
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay. *Milton.*

He won
Saw within ken a glorious angel band. *Milton.*
Rude, as their ships, was navigation then;
No useful compass or meridian known:
Coasting they kept the land within their ken,
And knew the north but when the pole-star
shone. *Dryden.*

KER

When we consider the reasons we have to
think, that what lies within our ken is but a
small part of the universe, we shall discover an
huge abyss of ignorance. *Locke.*

KE'NNEL. *n. f.* [*ebenil*, French.]

1. A cot for dogs.

A dog sure, if he could speak, had wit enough
to describe his kennel. *Sidney.*

From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept
A hell-hound, that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakespeare.*

The feditious remain within their station,
which, by reason of the multitude of the beastly
multitude, might be more fitly termed a kennel
than a camp. *Hayward.*

2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel.

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Mix'd with a yelping kennel of French curs. *Shakespeare.*

3. The hole of a fox, or other beast.

4. [kennel, Dutch; *chenal*, Fr. *canalis*, Latin.] The watercourse of a street.

Bad humours gather to a bile; or, as divers
kennels flow to one sink, so in short time their
numbers increased. *Hayward.*

He always came in so dirty, as if he had been
dragged through the kennel as a boarding-school.
Arbuthnot.

To KE'NNEL. *v. n.* [from kennel.] To lie; to dwell: used of beasts, and of man in contempt.

Yet, when they list, would creep,
If ought disturb'd their noise, into her womb,
And kennel there: yet there still bark'd and
howl'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Within, unseen. *L'Estrange.*
The dog kennelled in a hollow tree, and the
cock roosted upon the boughs.

KERT. The pret. and part. pass. of keep.

KERCHEIF. *n. f.* [*courecheif*, Chaucer; *couvre*, to cover, and *chef*, the head; and hence a handkerchief to wipe the face or hands.]

1. A headress.

I see how thine eye would emulate the dia-
mond; thou hast the right arch'd bent of the
brow, that becomes the tire variant.
—A plain kerchief, fir John; my brows
become nothing else. *Shakespeare.*

O! what a time have you chose out, brave
Caius,
To wear a kerchief. *Shakespeare.*

The proudest kerchief of the court shall rest
Well satisfy'd of what they love the best. *Dryd.*

2. Any loose cloth used in dress.

Every man had a large kerchief folded about
the neck. *Hayward.*

KERCHEIFED. } *adj.* [from *kerchief*.]
KERCHEIFT. } Dressed; hooded.

The evening comes
Kerchiefs in a comely cloud,
While racking winds crepping loud. *Milton.*

KERF. *n. f.* [*cropan*, Saxon, to cut.] The sawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff. *Mixen.*

KE'RMES. *n. f.* A roundish body, of the
bigness of a pea, and of a brownish
red colour. It contains a multitude of
little distinct granules, soft, and when
crushed, yield a scarlet juice. It till
lately was understood to be a vegetable
excrecence; but we now know it to
be the extended body of an animal pa-
rent, filled with a numerous offspring,
which are the little red granules. *H. f.*

KERN. *n. f.* [an Irish word.] Irish foot-
soldier; an Irish boor.

Out of the fry of these rake-hell horseboys,
growing up in knavery and villainy, are their
kerns supplied. *Spenser.*

KES

Justice had with valour arm'd,
Compell'd these shipping *kernes* to trust their
heels. *Shakespeare.*
If in good plight these northern *kernes* arrive,
Then does fortune promise fair. *Philips*

KERN. n. f. A handmill consisting of two
pieces of stone, by which corn is ground.
It is written likewise *quern*. It is still
used in some parts of Scotland.

To KERN. v. n. [probably from *kernel*,
or, by change of a vowel, corrupted
from *corn*.]

1. To harden as ripened corn.

When the pure of corn falleth, men break no
more ground than will supply their own turn,
wherethrough it falleth out that an ill *kerned* or
sated harvest soon emptieth their old store. *Carew.*

2. To take the form of grains; to granu-
late.

The principal knack is in making the juice,
when sufficiently boiled, to *kern* or granulate. *Grew.*

KERNEL. n. f. [*cynnel*, a gland, Sax.
karne, Dutch; *cerneau*, French.]

1. The edible substance contained in a
shell.

As brown in hue
As hazle nuts, and sweeter than the *kernel*. *Shakespeare.*

There can be no *kernel* in this light nut; the
soul of this man is his clothes. *Shakespeare.*
The *kernel* of the nut serves them for bread
and meat, and the shells for cups. *Mere.*

2. Any thing included in a husk or inte-
gument.

The *kernel* of a grape, the fig's small grain,
Can cloath a mountain, and o'erthade a plain. *Denham.*

Oats are ripe when the straw turns yellow and
the *kernel* hard. *Mortimer.*

3. The feed of pulpy fruits.

I think he will carry this island home in his
pocket, and give it his son for an apple.—And
sowing the *kernels* of it in the sea, bring forth
more islands. *Shakespeare.*

The apple inclosed in wax was as fresh as at
the first putting in, and the *kernels* continued
white. *Bacon.*

4. The central part of any thing upon
which the ambient strata are concentered.

A solid body in the bladder makes the *kernel*
of a stone. *Arbutnot.*

5. Knobby concretions in children's flesh.
To KERNEL. v. n. [from the noun.]

To ripen to kernels.
In Staffordshire, garden-rouncivals sown in
the fields *kernel* well, and yield a good increase. *Mortimer.*

KERNELLY. adj. [from *kernel*.] Full of
kernels; having the quality or resem-
blance of kernels.

KERNELWORT. n. f. [*scrofularia*.] An
herb. *Ansforth.*

KERSEY. n. f. [*barsaye*, Dutch; *carissee*,
French.] Coarse stuff.

Taffata pleases, silken terrors please,
I do swear them; and I here protest,
Henceforth my wowing mind shall be express'd
In russet veils, and honest *kersey* veils. *Shelf.*

His *kersey* with a linen flock on one leg, and
a *kersey* boot-hole on the other. *Shakespeare.*

The same wool one man felts it into a hat,
another weaves it into cloth, and another into
kersey or serge. *Hale.*

Thy *kersey* doublet spreading wide,
Drew Cicely's eye aside. *Guy.*

**KEST. The preter tense of *cast*. It is
still used in Scotland.**

KEY

Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles *key*. *Fairfax.*

KESTREL. n. f. A little kind of *baftard*
hawk. *Hammer.*

His *keftrel* kind,
A pleasing vein of glory, vain did find. *Ferry Queen.*

Kites and *keftrels* have a resemblance with
hawks. *Bacon.*

KETCH. n. f. [from *caicebio*, Italian, a
barrel.] A heavy ship: as, a bomb
ketch.

I wonder
That such a *ketch* can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' th' beneficial sun,
And keep it from the earth. *Shakespeare.*

KETTLE. n. f. [ceetl, Sax. *ketel*, Dut.]
A vessel in which liquor is boiled. In
the kitchen the name of *pot* is given to
the boiler that grows narrower toward
the top, and of *kettle* to that which
grows wider. In authors they are
confounded.

The fire thus form'd, she sets the *kettle* on;
Like burnish'd gold the little scotcher shone. *Dryden.*

KETTLEDROM. n. f. [*kettle* and *drum*.]
A drum of which the head is spread
over a body of brass.

As he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
The *kettledrum* and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his pledge. *Shakespeare.*

KEY. n. f. [cæg, Saxon.]

1. An instrument formed with cavities
correspondent to the wards of a lock,
by which the bolt of a lock is pushed
forward or backward.

If a man were porter of hell gate, he should
have old turning the *key*. *Shakespeare.*

Fortune, that arrant whore
Ne'er turns the *key* to th' poor. *Shaksp.*

The glorious standard in its heav'n they spread,
With Peter's *keys* ennobled and his crown. *Fairfax.*

Yet some there be, that by due steps aspire
To lay there just hands on that golden *key*,
That opens the palace of eternity. *Milton.*

Confidence is its own counsellor; the sole mas-
ter of its own secrets; and it is the privilege of
our nature, that every man should keep the *key*
of his own breast. *South.*

He came, and knocking thrice, without delay
The longing lady heard, and turn'd the *key*. *Dryden.*

2. An instrument by which something is
screwed or turned.

Hide the *key* of the jack. *Swift.*

3. An explanation of any thing difficult.
An emblem without a *key* to 't, is no more
than a tale of a tub. *L'Estrange.*

These notions, in the writings of the ancients
darkly delivered, receive a clearer light when
compared with this theory, which represents every
thing plainly, and is a *key* to their thoughts. *Burnet.*

Those who are accustomed to reason have got
the true *key* of books. *Lake.*

4. The parts of a musical instrument
which are struck with the fingers.

Pamela loves to handle the spinnet, and touch
the *keys*. *Pamela.*

5. [In music.] Is a certain tone where-
to every composition, whether long or
short, ought to be fitted; and this *key*
is said to be either flat or sharp, not in
respect of its own nature, but with re-
lation to the flat or sharp third, which
is joined with it. *Harri.*

KIC

Hippolita, I woo'd thee with my sword,
And won thy love doing thee injuries;
But I will wed thee in another *key*,
With pomp, with triumph, and with revelling. *Shakespeare.*

But speak you with a sad brow? Or do you
play the flouting Jack! Come, in what *key*
shall a man take you to go in the long? *Shaksp.*
Not know my voice! Oh, time's extremity!
Hast thou so crack'd and splited my poor tongue
In sev'n short years, that here my only son
Knows not my feeble *key* of untun'd cares? *Shakespeare.*

6. [*keye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank
railed perpendicular for the ease of
lading and unlading ships.

A *key* of fire ran along the shore,
And lighten'd all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

7. *Key cold* was a proverbial expression,
now out of use.

Poor *key cold* figure of a holy king!
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster. *Shaksp.*

KEYAGE. n. f. [from *key*.] Money
paid for lying at the *key*, or quay. *Ansforth.*

KEYHOLE. n. f. [*key* and *hole*.] The
perforation in the door or lock through
which the *key* is put.

Make doors fast upon a woman's wit, and it
will out at the casement; shut that, and 'twill
out at the *keyhole*. *Shakespeare.*

I looked in at the *keyhole*, and saw a well-
made man. *Tatler.*

I keep her in one room; I lock it;
The *key*, look here, is in this pocket;
The *keyhole* is that lock? Most certain. *Prior.*

KEYSTONE. n. f. [*key* and *stone*.] The
middle stone of an arch.

If you will add a *keystone* and chapels to the
arch, let the breadth of the upper part of the
keystone be the height of the arch. *Mason.*

KIBE. n. f. [from *kerb*, a cut, German.
Skinner; from *kibew*, Welsh, *Minshaw*.]
An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the
heel caused by the cold.

If 'twere a *kibe*, 'twould put me to my slipper. *Shakespeare.*

The toe of the peasant comes so near the heel
of our courtesy, that it galls his *kibe*. *Shakespeare.*
One blasted of the cure, calling them a few
kibes. *Wifman.*

KIBED. adj. [from *kibe*.] Troubled with
kibes; as, *kibed* heels.

To KICK. v. a. [*kauchen*, German;
calco, Lat.] To strike with the foot.

He must endure and digest all affronts, adore
the foot that *kicks* him, and kiss the hand that
strikes him. *South.*

It anger'd Turenne once upon a day,
To see a footman *kick* that took his pay. *Pope.*

Another, whose son had employments at court,
valued not, now and then, a *kicking* or a caning. *Swift.*

To KICK. v. n. To beat the foot in
anger or contempt.

Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice, which I
have commanded? *1 Samuel.*
Jehunn waded fat and *kicked*. *Deut.*

The doctrines of the holy scriptures are ter-
rible enemies to wicked men, and this is that
which makes them *kick* against religion, and
spurn at the doctrines of that holy book. *Tillot.*

KICK. n. f. [from the verb.] A blow
with the foot.

What, are you dumb? Quick, with your
answer, quick,

Before my foot salutes you with a *kick*. *Dryden.*

KICKER. n. f. [from *kick*.] One who
strikes with his foot.

KICKSHAW. n. f. [This word is sup-
posed, I think with truth, to be only

KID

a corruption of *quelque chose*, something; yet *Milton* seems to have understood it otherwise; for he writes it *kick/boe*, as if he thought it used in contempt of dancing.]

1. Something uncommon or fantastical; something ridiculous.

Shall we need the monst'rous of Paris to take our youth into their slight custodies, and send them over back again transformed into ninnies, asses, and *kick/boes*? *Milton*.

2. A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known.

Some pigeons, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kick/boes*. *Shakspeare*.

In wit, as well as war, they give us vigour; Cressy was lost by *kick/boes* and soup-meagre. *Fenton*.

KICKSAY-WICKSAY. *n. f.* [from *kick* and *wince*.] A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Hammer*.

He wears his honour in a box, unseen, That hugs his *kicksay-wicksay* here at home, Spending his manly marrow in her arms. *Shak.*

KID. *n. f.* [*kid*, Danish.]

1. The young of a goat.

Leaping like wanton *kids* in pleasant spring. *Fairy Queen*.

There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon which fight Sir Richard Graham tells, he would snip one of the *kids*, and carry him close to their lodging. *Wotton*.

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw Dandled the *kid*. *Milton*.

So kids and whelps their fires and dams express; And so the great I measur'd by the *kids*. *Dryden*.

2. [from *cidwlen*, Welsh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

TO KID. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.

KIDDER. *n. f.* An engrosser of corn to enhance its price. *Ainsworth*.

TO KIDNAP. *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap*.] To steal children; to steal human beings.

KIDNAPPER. *n. f.* [from *kidnap*.] One who steals human beings; a manstealer.

The man compounded with the merchant, upon condition that he might have his child again; for he had smelt it out, that the merchant himself was the kidnapper. *L'Estrange*.

These people lye in wait for our children, and may be considered as a kind of kidnappers within the law. *Spectator*.

KIDNEY. *n. f.* [etymology unknown.]

1. These are two in number, one on each side: they have the same figure as kidneybeans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickness two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood, which by the motion of the heart and arteries, is thrust into the emulgent branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the serosity, being separated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder. *Quincy*.

A youth laboured under a complication of diseases, from his mesentery and kidneys. *Wise man's Surgery*.

2. Sort; kind: in ludicrous language.

Think of that, a man of my *kidney*; think of that, that am as subject to heat as butter, a man of continual dissolution and thaw. *Shakspeare*.

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KIL

There are millions in the world of this man's *kidney*, that take up the same resolution without noise. *L'Estrange*.

KIDNEYBEAN. *n. f.* [*phaseolus*. So named from its shape.] A leguminous plant.

Kidneybeans are a sort of cod ware, that are very pleasant wholesome food. *Mortimer's Husb.*

KIDNEYVETCH. [*anthyllis*.] } *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsw.*

KILDERKIN. *n. f.* [*kindekin*, a baby, Dutch.] A small barrel.

Make in the *kilderkin* a great bung-hole of purpose. *Bacon*.

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ; But sure thou'rt but a *kilderkin* of wit. *Dryden*.

TO KILL. *v. a.* [anciently *To quel*; *cpellan*, Saxon; *kelen*, Dutch.]

1. To deprive of life; to put to death, as an agent.

Dar'st thou resolve to *kill* a friend of mine? —Please you, I'd rather *kill* two enemies. *Shakf.*

Ye have brought us forth into this wilderness, to *kill* this whole assembly with hunger. *Exodus*.

There was *killing* of young and old, making away of men, women, and children. *a Mac.*

2. To destroy animals for food.

We're more *usurpers*, tyrants, and what's worse,

To fright the animals, and to *kill* them up In their assign'd and native dwelling place. *Shakf.*

Shall I take my bread, and my flesh that I have *killed* for my shearers? *Samuel*.

3. To deprive of life, as a cause or instrument.

The medicines, if they were used inwards, would *kill* those that use them; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon*.

4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.

Try with oil, or barm of drink, to they be such things as *kill* not the bough. *Bacon*.

Catharticks of mercurials mix with all animal acids, as appears by *killing* it with spirit. *Floyer*.

KILLER. *n. f.* [from *kill*.] One that deprives of life.

What sorrow, what amazement, what shame was in Amphialus, when he saw his dear foster-father find him the *killer* of his only son? *Sidney*.

Wilt thou for the old lion hunt, or fill His hungry whelps? and for the *killer* kill, When couch'd in dreadful dens? *Sandys*.

So rude a time, When love was held so capital a crime, That a crown'd head could no compassion find, But dy'd, because the *killer* had been kind. *Wallce*.

KILLOW. *n. f.* [This seems a corruption of *coal* and *low*, a flame, as soot is thereby produced.] An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour, and doubts has its name from *kollow*, by which name, in the north, the smut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called. *Woodward*.

KILN. *n. f.* [*cylu*, Saxon.] A stove; a fabric formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it.

I'll creep up into the chimney. —There they always use to discharge their birding pieces: creep into the *kiln* hole. *Shakspeare*.

After the putting forth in sprouts, and the drying upon the *kiln*, there will be gained a bushel in eight of malt. *Bacon*.

Physicians chuse lime which is newly drawn out of the *kiln*, and not slack'd. *Moxon*.

TO KILNDRY. *v. a.* [*kiln* and *dry*.] To dry by means of a kiln.

The best way is to *kilndry* them. *Mortimer*.

KIN

KILT for killed.

KIMBO. *adj.* [*a schembo*, Ital.] Crooked; bent; arched. *Spenser*.

The *kimbo* handles seem with bears-foot carv'd, And never yet to table have been serv'd. *Dryden*.
He observed them edging towards one another to whisper; so that John was forced to sit with his arms a *kimbo*, to keep them sturdier. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull*.

KIN. *n. f.* [*cynne*, Saxon.]

1. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity.

You must use them with fit respects, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of *kin*, and so a friend to their persons, not to their errors. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.

Th' unhappy Palamon, Whom Theseus holds in bonds, and will not free, Without a crime, except his *kin* to me. *Dryden*.

2. Relatives; those who are of the same race.

Tumultuous wars, Shall *kin* with *kin*, and kind with kind confound. *Shakspeare*.

The father, mother, and the *kin* beside, Were overcome by fury of the tide. *Dryden*.

3. A relation; one related.

Then is the soul from God; so pagans say, Which saw by nature's light her heavenly kind, Naming her *kin* to God, and God's bright ray, A citizen of heav'n, to earth confin'd. *Dante*.

4. The same generic class, though perhaps not the same species; thing related.

The burst And the ear-deaf'ning voice of the oracle, *Kin* to Jove's thunder, so surpris'd my sense, That I was nothing. *Shakf. Winter's Tale*.

The odour of the fixed nitre is very largid; but that which it discovers, being dissolved in a little hot water, is altogether differing from the stink of the other, being of *kin* to that of other alkalizate salts. *Boyle*.

5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch: as, *manikin*, *minikin*, *thomkin*, *wilkin*.

KIND. *adj.* [from *cynne*, relation, Sax.]

1. Benevolent; filled with general goodwill.

By the *kind* gods, 'tis most ignobly done To pluck me by the beard. *Shakspeare*.

Some of the ancients, like *kind* hearted men, have talked much of annual refrigeriums, or intervals of punishment to the damned, as particularly on the great festivals of the resurrection and ascension. *South*.

2. Favourable; beneficent.

He is *kind* to the unthankful and evil. *Late*.

KIND. *n. f.* [*cynne*, Saxon.]

1. Race; generic class. *Kind* in Teutonick English answers to *genus*, and *sort* to *species*; though this distinction, in popular language, is not always observed.

Thus far we have endeavour'd in just to open of what nature and force laws are, according to their *kinds*. *Hobbes*.

As when the total *kind* Of birds, in orderly array on wing, Came summon'd over Eden, to receive Their names of thee. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

That both are animalia, I grant; but not rationalia; For though they do agree in *kind*, Specific difference we find. *Hudibras*.

God and Nature do not principally concern themselves in the preservation of particulars, but *kinds* and companies. *South's Sermons*.

He with his wife were only left behind Of perish'd man; they two were human *kind*. *Dryden*.

KIN

Some acts of virtue are common to heathens and Christians; but I suppose them to be performed by Christians after a more sublime manner than among the heathens; and even when they do not differ in kind from moral virtues, yet differ in the degrees of perfection.

Atterbury.

He, with a hundred arts refin'd
Shall stretch thy conquests over half the kind.

Pope.

2. Particular nature.

No human laws are exempt from faults, since those that have been looked upon as most perfect in their kind, have been found to have so many.

Baker.

3. Natural state.

He did give the goods of all the prisoners unto those that had taken them, either to take them in kind, or compound for them.

Bacon.

The tax upon tillage was often levied in kind upon corn, and called *decime*, or tithes.

Arbuth.

4. Nature; natural determination.

The skilful shepherd peep'd me certain wands,
And in the doing of the deed of kind
He slack them up before the fulsome ewes:

Shakespeare.

Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,
Atted by kind 'd admire your fellow-creature.

Dryden.

5. Manner; way.

Send me your prisoners with the speediest means,
Or you shall hear in such a kind from me
As will displease you.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

This will encourage industrious improvements, because many will rather venture in that kind, than take five in the hundred.

Bacon.

6. Sort. It has a slight and unimportant sense.

Diogenes was asked, in a kind of scorn, What was the matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers? He answered, Because the one knew what they wanted, the other did not.

Bacon.

To K'INDLE. *v. a.* [*ciannu*, Welsh; *cynbelan*, Saxon.]

1. To set on fire; to light; to make to burn.

He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea he *kindleth* it and baketh bread.

Isaiah.

I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's distempers formerly studied to *kindle* in parliaments.

King Charles.

If the fire burns vigorously, it is no matter by what means it was at first *kindled*: there is the same force and the same refreshing virtue in it, *kindled* by a spark from a flint, as if it were *kindled* from the sun.

South.

2. To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to heat; to fire the mind.

I've been to you a true and humble wife;
At all times to your will conformable;
Ever in fear to *kindle* your dislike.

Shakespeare.

He hath *kindled* his wrath against me, and counteth me as one of his enemies.

Job.

Thus one by one *kindling* each other's fire,
Till all inflam'd, they all in one agree.

Daniel.

Each was a cause alone, and all combin'd
To *kindle* vengeance in her haughty mind.

Dryden.

To K'INDLE. *v. n.*

1. To catch fire.

When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burnt, neither shall the flame *kindle* upon thee.

Isaiah.

2. [from *cennan*, Saxon.] To bring forth. It is used of some particular animals.

Are you native of this place?
—As the country that you see dwells where
She is *kindled*.

Shakespeare.

K'INDLER. *n. f.* [from *kindle*.] One that lights; one who inflames.

KIN

Now is the time that rakes their reuels keep,
Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep.

Gay.

K'INDLY. *adv.* [from *kind*.] Benevolently; favourably; with good-will.

Sir Thurio borrows his wit from your ladyship's looks, and spends what he borrows *kindly* in your company.

Shakespeare.

I sometime lay here in Corioli,
At a poor man's house: he us'd me *kindly*.

Shakespeare. Coriolanus.

Be *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love, in honour preferring one another.

Romans.

His grief some pity, others blame;
The fatal cause all *kindly* seek.

Prior.

Who with less designing ends,
Kindlier entertain their friends;

With good words, and count'nance sprightly,
Strive to treat them all politely.

South.

K'INDLY. *adj.* [from *kind*; probably from *kind* the substantive.]

1. Homogeneous; congenial; kindred; of the same nature.

This competency I beseech God I may be able to digest into *kindly* juice, that I may grow thereby.

Hammond.

These soft fires
Not only enlighten, but with *kindly* heat,
Of various influence, foment and warm,
Temper or nourish.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. The foregoing sense seems to have been originally implied by this word; but following writers, inattentive to its etymology, confounded it with *kind*.

3. Bland; mild; softening.

Through all the living regions do'st thou move,
And scatter'st, where thou goest, the *kindly*
seeds of love.

Dryden.

Ye heav'n's, from high the dewy nectar pour,
And in soft silence shed the *kindly* show'!

Pope.

K'INDNESS. *n. f.* [from *kind*.] Benevolence; beneficence; good-will; favour; love.

If there be *kindness*, meekness, or comfort in her tongue, then is not her husband like other men.

Exaltation.

Old Lelius professes he had an extraordinary *kindness* for several young people.

Collier.

Ever blest be Cytherea's shrine,
Since thy dear breast has felt an equal wound,
Since in thy *kindness* my desires are crown'd.

Prior.

Love and inclination can be produced only by an experience or opinion of *kindness* to us.

Rogers.

K'INDRED. *n. f.* [from *kind*; *cynpene*, Saxon.]

1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; consanguinity; affinity.

Like hers of equal *kindred* to the throne,
You keep her conquests, and extend your own.

Dryden.

2. Relation; suit.

An old mothy saddle, and the stirrups of no *kindred*.

Shakespeare.

3. Relatives.

I think there is no man secure
But the queen's *kindred*.

Nor needs thy juster title the foul guilt
Of eastern kings; who, to secure their reign,
Must have their brothers, sons, and *kindred* slain.

Danham.

K'INDRED. *adj.* Congenial; related; cognate.

From Tuscan Corinthus he claim'd his birth;
But after, when exempt from mortal earth,
From thence ascended to his *kindred* skies
A god.

Dryden.

KINE. *n. f.* plur. from *cow*.

To milk the *kine*,
E'er the milk-maid flee
Hath open'd her eyes.

Ben Jonson.

KIN

A field I went, amid' the morning dew,
To milk my *kine*.

Gay.

KING. *n. f.* [A contraction of the Teutonic word *cuning*, or *cuning*, the name of sovereign dignity. In the primitive tongue it signifies stout or valiant, the kings of most nations being, in the beginning, chosen by the people on account of their valour and strength. *Verflegan*.]

1. Monarch; supreme governor.

The great *king*-wi *king*,
Hath in the table of his law commanded,
That thou shalt do no murder.

Shakespeare.

A substitute shines brightly as a *king*,
Until a *king* be by; and then his state
Empires itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters.

Shakespeare.

True hope is swift, and flies with swallow's wings;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures *kings*.

Shakespeare.

The *king* becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temperance, stability,
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, lowliness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no ribb of them.

Shakespeare.

Thus states were form'd the name of *king* unknown.

'Till common interest plac'd the sway in one:
'Twas virtue only, or in arts or arms.

Diffusing blessings, or averting harms,
The same which in a fire the sons obey'd
A prince the father of a people made.

Pope.

2. It is taken by Bacon in the feminine; as *prince* also is.

Ferdinand and Isabella, *king*s of Spain, recovered the great and rich kingdom of Granada from the Moors.

Bacon.

3. A card with the picture of a king.

The *king* unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen.

Pope.

4. KING at arms, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarenceux.

A letter under his own hand was lately shew'd me by Sir William Dugdale, *king at arms*.

Walton.

To KING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with a king. A word rather ludicrous.

England is so idly *king'd*,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear attends her not.

Shakespeare.

2. To make royal; to raise to royalty.

Sometimes am I a *king*;
Then treason makes me with myself a beggar,
And so I am: then crushing penury
Persuades me, I was better when a *king*;
Then am I *king'd* again.

Shakespeare.

K'INGAPPLE. *n. f.* A kind of apple.

The *king*apple is preferred before the *crannet*.

Martinet.

K'INGCRAFT. *n. f.* [king and craft.] The art of governing. A word commonly used by king James.K'INGCUP. *n. f.* [king and cup.] The name is properly, according to Gerard, *kingeb*.] A flower; crowfoot.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green,
and upon his head a garland of bents, *kingcup*,
and maidenhair.

Præham.

Fair is the *kingcup* that in meadow blows,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows.

Gay.

K'INGDOM. *n. f.* [from *king*.]

1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch.

K I N

You're welcome,
Must learned, reverend sir, into our kingdom.

Shakespeare.

Moses gave unto them the kingdom of Sihon king of the Amorites, and the kingdom of Og, king of Bashan.

Numbers.

2. A different class or order of beings. A word chiefly used among naturalists.

The animal and vegetable kingdoms are so nearly joined, that if you take the lowest of one, and the highest of the other, there will scarce be perceived any difference.

Locke.

3. A region; a tract.

The wat'ry kingdom no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to see fair Putia.

Shakespeare.

KINGFISHER. n. f. [balcyon.] A species of bird.

When dew refreshing on the pasture fields
The moon bestrode, kingfishers play on shore.

Mary's Virgil.

Bitterns, herons, sea-gulls, kingfishers, and water-rats, are great enemies to fish.

Mortimer.

KINGLIKE. } adj. [from king.]
KINGLY. }

1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical.

There we'll sit
Ruling in large and ample empery,
O'er France, and all her almost kingly dukedoms.

Shakespeare.

Yet this place

Had been thy kingly seat, and here thy race,
From all the ends of peopled earth, had come
To reverence thee.

Dryden's State of Innocence.

In Sparta, a kingly government, though the people were perfectly free, the admiration was in the two kings and the ephori.

Swift.

The cities of Greece, when they drove out their tyrannical kings, either chose others from a new family, or abolished the kingly government, and became free states.

Swift.

2. Belonging to a king; suitable to a king.

Why liest thou with the vile
In loathsome beds, and leav'st the kingly couch
A watch-case to a common 'larum bell? *Shakspeare.*
Then shalt thou give me with thy kingly hand,
What husband in thy power I will command.

Shakspeare.

3. Noble; august; magnificent.

He was not born to live a subject life, each action of his bearing in it majesty, such a kingly entertainment, such a kingly magnificence, such a kingly heart for enterprizes.

Sidney.

I am far better born than is the king;
More like a king, more kingly in my thoughts.

Shakspeare.

KINGLY. adv. With an air of royalty; with superior dignity.

Adam bow'd low; he, kingly, from his state
Inclin'd not.

Milton's Par. Lost.

His hat, which never wail'd to human pride,
Walker with reverence took, and laid aside;
Low bow'd the rest, he, kingly, did but nod.

Daniel.

KINGSE'VIL. n. f. [king and evil.] A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of a king.

Some eyes are frequently a species of the kingsevil, and take their beginning from vicious humours inflaming the tunica adnata.

Wise man.

KINGSHIP. n. f. [from king.] Royalty; monarchy.

They designed and proposed to me the new-modelling of sovereignty and kingship, without any reality of power, or without any necessity of subjection and obedience.

King Charles.

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against kingship; but when they found out the imposture, upon his aspiring to the same himself,

he was presently deserted and opposed by them, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with the addition of that title which he passionately thirsted after.

South.

KINGSPEAR. n. f. [aspbodolus.] A plant.

KINGSTONE. n. f. [squatina.] A fish.

Ainsworth.

KIN'SFOLK. n. f. [kin and folk.] Relations; those who are of the same family.

Those lords, since their first grants of those lands, have bestowed them amongst their kinsfolks.

Spenser.

My kinsfolk have failed, and my familiar friends forgotten me.

Job.

KINSMAN. n. f. [kin and man.] A man of the same race or family.

The jury he made to be chosen out of their nearest kinsmen, and their judges he made of their own fathers.

Spenser.

Both fair, and both of royal blood they seem'd,
Whom kinsmen to the crown the heralds deem'd.

Dryden.

Let me stand excluded from my right,
Robb'd of my kinsman's arms, who first appear'd in fight.

Dryden's Fables.

There is a branch of the Medicis in Naples: the head of it has been owned as a kinsman by the great duke, and 'tis thought will succeed to his dominions.

Addison on Italy.

KINSWOMAN. n. f. [kin and woman.] A female relation.

A young noble lady, near kinswoman to the fair Helen, queen of Corinth, was come thither.

Sidney.

The duke was as much in love with wit as he was with his kinswoman.

Dennis's Letters.

KIRK. n. f. [cyrce, Saxon; курава.] A church. An old word yet retained in Scotland.

Home they hasten the posts to night,
And all the kirk pillars are day-light,
With hawthorn buds and sweet eglantine.

Spenser.

Nor is it all the nation hath these spots,
There is a church as well as kirk of Scots.

Cleveland.

What one party thought to rivet by the Scots, that the other contemns, despising the kirk government and discipline of the Scots.

K. Charles.

KIRTLE. n. f. [cyrnel, Saxon.] An upper garment; a gown.

All in a kirtle of discoloured say
He clothed was.

Fairy Queen.

What stuff wilt thou have a kirtle of? Thou shalt have a cap to-morrow.

Shakspeare.

Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy beds of roses,
Thy cap, thy kirtle, and thy pouches,
Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten,
In folly ripe, in reason rotten.

Raleigh.

To KISS. v. a. [cusan, Welsh; kio.]

1. To touch with the lips.

But who those ruddy lips can kiss,
Which blessed fill themselves do kiss.

Sidney.

He took
The bride about the neck, and kiss her lips
With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd.

Shakspeare.

Their lips were four red roses on a stalk,
And in their summer beauty kiss'd each other.

Shakspeare.

2. To treat with fondness.

The hearts of princes kiss obedience,
So much they love it, but to stubborn spirits,
They swell and grow as terrible as storms.

Shakspeare.

3. To touch gently.

The moon shines bright; in such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,
And they did make no noise.

Shakspeare.

KISS. n. f. [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips.

What sense had I of her sol'n hours or lust?
I found not Calisto's kisses on her lips.

Shakspeare.

Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss:
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss!

Dryden.

K I S

K I T

KISSER. n. f. [from kiss.] One that kisses.

KISSINGCRUST. n. f. [kissing and crust.] Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.

These bak'd him kissingcrusts, and those
Brought him small beer.

King's Cookery.

KIT. n. f. [kute, Dutch.]

1. A large bottle.

Skinner.

2. A small diminutive fiddle.

'Tis kept in a case fitted to it, almost like a dancing master's air.

Green's Museum.

3. A small wooden vessel, in which Newcastle salmon is sent up to town.

KITCHEN. n. f. [kegin, Welsh; kego, Flemish; cykene, Saxon; cuisine, Fr. cucina, Italian; kyben, Erse.] The room in a house where the provisions are cooked.

Their being culpable of this crime, or favourers of their friends, which are such by whom their kitchens are sometimes amended, will not suffer any such statute to pass.

Spenser.

Can we judge it a thing seemly for any man to go about the building of an house to the God of hear'n, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a kitchen or a parlour for his own use?

Hunter.

He was taken into service in his court to a bate office in his kitchen; so that he turned a broach that had worn a crown.

Bacon.

We see no new-built palaces aspire,
No kitchens emulate the vestal fire.

Pope.

KITCHENGARDEN. n. f. [kitchen and garden.] Garden in which esculent plants are produced.

Gardens, if planted with such things as are fit for food, are called kitchen-gardens.

Bacon.

A kitchen-garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangey.

Spectator.

KITCHENMAID. n. f. [kitchen and maid.]

A maid under the cookmaid, whose business is to clean the utensils of the kitchen.

KITCHENSTUFF. n. f. [kitchen and stuff.]

The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

As a thrifty wench escapes kitchenstuff,
And barrelling the droppings and the snuff.
Of waiting candles, which in thirty year,
Religiously keeps, perchance buys wedding cheer.

Donne.

Instead of kitchenstuff some cry
A gospel-preaching ministry

Hudibras.

KITCHENWENCH. n. f. [kitchen and wench.] Scullion; maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery.

Laura to his lady was but a kitchenwench.

Shakspeare.

Roasting and boiling leave to the kitchenwench.

Swift.

KITCHENWORK. n. f. [kitchen and work.]

Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE. n. f. [cya, Saxon; milvus.]

1. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens.

More pity that the eagle should be mew'd,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.

Shakspeare.

The heron, when the south wind high, so as sometimes he is seen to pass over a cloud, sheweth winds; but kites, flying aloft, shew fair and dry weather.

Bacon.

A leopard and a cat seem to differ just as a kite doth from an eagle.

Green.

2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.

Detested kite! thou liest.

Shakspeare.

3. A fictitious bird made of paper.

A man may have a great estate conveyed to him; but if he will madly burn, or childishly

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make paper *kites* of his deeds, he forfeits his title with his evidence. *Goo. of the Tongue.*

KITESFOOT. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsw.*
KITTEN. *n. f.* [*katteken*, Dutch.] It is probable that the true singular is *kit*, the diminutive of *cat*, of which the old plural was *kitten* or *young cats*, which was in time taken for the singular, like *chicken*.
 A young cat.

That a mare will sooner drown than an horse, is not experienced; nor is the same observed in the drowning of whelps and *kittens*. *Brown.*
 It was scratched in playing with a *kitten*. *H'sman.*

Helen was just slipped into bed;
 Her eyelids on the toilet lay,
 Away the *kitten* with them fled,
 As fees belonging to her prey. *Prior.*

TO KITTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats.

So it would have done
 At the same season, if your mother's cat
 Had *kitten'd*, though yourself had ne'er been born. *Shakspeare.*

The eagle timbered upon the top of a high oak,
 and the cat *kittened* in the hollow trunk of it. *L'Estrange.*

TO KICK. *v. n.* [from *clack*.]

1. To make a small sharp noise.
2. In Scotland it denotes to pilfer, or steal away suddenly with a snatch.

TO KNAB. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch; *knab*, Erse.] To bite. Perhaps properly to bite something brittle, that makes a noise when it is broken; so that *knab* and *knag* may be the same.

I had much rather lie *knabbing* crusts, without fear, in my own hole, than be mistress of the world with care. *L'Estrange.*

An ass was wishing, in a hard winter, for a little warm weather, and a mouthful of fresh grass to *knab* upon. *L'Estrange.*

KNABBLE. *v. n.* [from *knab*.] To bite idly, or wantonly; to nibble. This word is perhaps found no where else.

Horses will *knabble* at walls, and rats gnaw them. *Brown.*

KNACK. *n. f.* [*cnapunge*, skill, Saxon.]

1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.

When I was young, I was wont
 To load my she with *knacks*: I would have ran-
 sack'd
 The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
 To her acceptance. *Shakspeare.*

For thee, fond boy,
 If I may ever know thou dost but sigh
 That thou no more shalt see this *knack*, as never
 I mean thou shalt, we'll bar thee from success. *Shakspeare.*

This cap was moulded on a porringer,
 A velvet dish; he, he, 'tis lewd and filthy;
 Why 'tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,
 A *knack*, a toy, a tick, a baby's cap. *Shakspeare.*
 But is 't not presumption to write verse to you,
 Who make the better poems of the two?
 For all these pretty *knacks* that you compose,
 Alas! what are they but poems in prose! *Denham.*

He expounded both his pockets,
 And found a watch, with rings and lockets;
 A copper-plate, with almanacks
 Engrav'd upon't, with other *knacks*. *Hudibras.*

2. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity.

I'll teach you the *knacks*
 Of eating of flax,
 And out of their noses
 Draw ribbands and posies. *Ben Jonson's Cyphers*
 The *knack* of fast and loose passes with foolish
 people for a turn of wit; but they are not aware

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all this while of the desperate consequences of an ill habit. *L'Estrange.*

There is a certain *knack* in conversation that gives a good grace by the manner and address. *L'Estrange.*

Knaves, who in full assemblies have the *knack*
 Of turning truth to lies, and white to black. *Dryden.*

My author has a great *knack* at remarks; in the end he makes another about our refining in controversy, and coming nearer and nearer to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

The dean was famous in his time,
 And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme. *Swift.*

3. A nice trick.
 For how should equal colours do the *knack*?
 Camcleons who can paint in white and black? *Pope.*

TO KNACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a sharp quick noise, as when a stick breaks.

KNACKER. *n. f.* [from *knack*.]

1. A maker of small work.
 One pair for plow-right, *knacker* and smith. *Mortimer.*

2. A ropemaker. [*refio*, Latin.] *Ainsw.*

KNAG. *n. f.* [*knag*, a wart, Danish. It is retained in Scotland.] A hard knot in wood.

KNAGGY. *adj.* [from *knag*.] Knotty; set with hard rough knots.

KNAP. *n. f.* [*cnap*, Welsh, a protuberance, or a broken piece; *cnap*, Saxon, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a swelling prominence.

You shall see many fine fests set upon a *knap* of ground, environed with higher hills round about it, whereby the heat of the sun is pent in, and the wind gathered as in troughs. *Bacon.*

TO KNAP. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]

1. To bite; to break short.
 He *knappeth* the spear in sunder. *Com. Prayer.*
 He will *knapp* the spears a-piece with his teeth. *Mure.*

2. [*knapp*, Erse.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking.
Knapp a pair of tongs some depth in a vessel of water, and you shall hear the sound of the tongs. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TO KNAP. *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise.

I reduced the shoulders so soon, that the standers-by heard them *knap* in before they knew they were out. *H'sman.*

KNAPBOTTLE. *n. f.* [*papaver spumeum*.] A plant.

TO KNAPPLE. *v. n.* [from *knap*.] To break off with a sharp quick noise.

KNAPSACK. *n. f.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions.

The constitutions of this church shall not be repealed, 'till I see more religious motives than soldiers carry in their *knapsacks*. *King Charles.*

If you are for a merry journey, I'll try for once who can foot it fastest: there are hedges in summer, and barns in winter: I with my *knapsack*, and you with your bottle at your back: we'll leave honour to madmen, and riches to knaves, and travel till we come to the ridge of the world. *Dryden.*

KNAPWEED. *n. f.* [*jacea*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

KNARE. *n. f.* [*knar*, German.] A hard knot.

A cake of scurf lies baking on the ground,
 And prickly stubs instead of trees are found;
 Or woods with knots and *knars* deform'd and old,
 Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

K N E

KNAVE. *n. f.* [*cnaps*, Saxon.]

1. A boy; a male child.
2. A servant. Both these are obsolete.

For as the moon the eye doth please

With gentle beams not hurting sight,

Yet hath fir sun the greater praise;

Because from him doth come her light;

So if my man must praise have,

What then must I that keep the *knave*? *Sidney.*

He eats and drinks with his domestic slaves,

A verier hind than any of his *knaves*. *Dryden.*

3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel; a dishonest fellow.

Most men rather brook their being reputed *knaves*, than for their honesty be accounted fools; *knave*, in the mean time, passing for a name of credit. *Smith.*

When both plaintiff and defendant happen to be crazy *knaves*, there's equity against both. *L'Estrange.*

An honest man may take a *knave's* advice; but idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*
 See all our fools aspiring to be *knaves*. *Pope.*

4. A card with a soldier painted on it.

For 'twill return, and turn t' account,
 If we are brought in play upon't,
 Or but by casting *knaves* get in,
 What pow'r can hinder us to win! *Hudibras.*

KNAVEERY. *n. f.* [from *knave*.]

1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villany.

Here's no *knavery*! See, to beguile the old folks, how the young folks lay their heads together! *Shakspeare.*

If I thought it were not a piece of honesty to acquaint the king withal, I would do it; I hold it the more *knavery* to conceal it. *Shakspeare.*

The cunning courtier should be slighted too,
 Who with dull *knavery* makes so much ado;
 'Till the shrewd fool, by thriving too too fast,
 Like *Alop's* fox, becomes a prey at last. *Dryden.*

2. Mischievous tricks or practices. In the following passage it seems a general term for any thing put to an ill use, or perhaps of trifling things of more cost than use.

We'll revel it as bravely as the best,
 With amber bracelets, beads and all this *knave's*. *Shakspeare.*

KNAVEISM. *adj.* [from *knave*.]

1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent.

'Tis foolish to conceal it at all, and *knave's* to do it from friends. *Pope's Letters.*

2. Waggish; mischievous.

Here comes civil and sad;
 Cupid is a *knave's* lad,
 Thus to make poor females mad. *Shakspeare.*

KNAVEISHLY. *adv.* [from *knave's*.]

1. Dishonestly; fraudulently.
2. Waggishly; mischievously.

TO KNEAD. *v. n.* [*cnæban*, Saxon; *kneden*, Dutch.] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. It is seldom applied in popular language but to the act of making bread.

Here's yet in the word hereafter, the *knading*, the making of the cakes, and the heating of the oven. *Shakspeare.*

It is a lump, where all beasts *knaded* lay,
 Wisdom makes him an ark, where all agree. *Donne.*

Thus *knaded* up with milk the new-made man
 His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
 'Till knowledge misapply'd, misunderstanding,
 And pride of empire, pour'd his halm blood. *Dryden.*

One part of flesh on all degrees bestow'd,
 And *knaded* up shak with mould'ning blood. *Dryden.*

Prometheus, in the *knading* up of the heart,
 fasten'd it with some fœd'ring particles of the lion. *Adrian's Spectator.*

KNE

No man ever reapt his corn,
Or from the oven drew his bread,
Ere hinds and bakers yet were born,
That taught them both to sow and knead. *Prior.*
The cake she kneaded was the fav'ry meat. *Prior.*

KNE'ADINGTROUGH. *n. f.* [*knead* and *trough*.] A trough in which the palte of bread is worked together.

Frogs shall come into thy kneadingtroughs. *Exodus.*

KNEE. *n. f.* [*cneop*, Sax. *knee*, Dut.]

1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh.

Thy royal father
Was a most fainter king: the queen that bore thee
Ofstener upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day the liv'd. *Shakespeare*

Scotch flunk is a kind of strong nourishment
made of the *knees* and sinews of beef long boiled. *Bacon.*

I beg and clasp thy knees. *Milton.*
Wearied with length of ways, worn out with
toil,

To lay down, and leaning on her knees,
Invok'd the cause of all her miseries;
And cast her languishing regards above,
For help from heav'n, and her ungrateful Jove. *Dryden*

2. A piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Mason's Mech. Exer.*

Such dispositions are the fittest timber to make
great politicks of: like to *knee* timber, that is
good for ships that are to be tolled; but not for
building houses, that shall stand firm. *Bacon.*

To KNEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To supplicate by kneeling.

Go you that banish'd him, a mile before his
tent, fall down, and *knee* the way into his mercy. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Return with her!
Why, the hot blooded France that dow'rie's took
Our youngest born: I could as well be brought
To *knee* his throne, and squire-like pension beg. *Shakespeare.*

KNEED. *adj.* [from *knee*.]

1. Having knees: as, *in-kneed*, or *out-kneed*.

2. Having joints: as, *kneed* gials.

KNEEDEEP. *adj.* [*knee* and *deep*.]

1. Riling to the knees.

2. Sunk to the knees.

The country peasant meditates no harm,
When clad with skins of beasts to keep him
warm;

In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,
Almost *kneedeep*, through mire in clumsy shoes. *Dryden.*

KNE'EDGRASS. *n. f.* [*gramen geniculatum*.] An herb.

KNE'RHOLM. *n. f.* [*aquifolium*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

KNE'EPAN. *n. f.* [*knee* and *pan*.] A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its fore-side. It is soft in children, but very hard in those of riper years: it is called *patella* or *mola*. Over it passes the tendon of the muscles which extend the leg, to which it serves as a pulley. *Quincy.*

The *kneepan* must be shown, with the knitting
thereof, by a fine shadow underneath the joint. *L'cuchon on Drawing.*

To KNEEL. *v. n.* [from *knee*.] To perform the act of genuflexion; to bend the knee.

When thou dost ask me I'll kneel down
And ask of thee forgiveness. *Shakespeare.*

KNI

Ere I was risen from the place that shew'd
My duty kneeling, came a seeking post,
Stew'd in his halber, half breathing, panting forth
From General, his mistress, salutation. *Shaksp.*
A certain man kneeling down to him, said,
Lord, have mercy upon my soul; for he is
lunatick. *Matthew.*

As soon as you are dressed, kneel and say the
Lord's prayer. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

KNE'TRIBUTE. *n. f.* [*knee* and *tribute*.] Genuflexion; worship or obedience shown by kneeling.

Receive from us
Kne'tribute yet unpaid, prostration vile. *Milton.*
KNE'L. *n. f.* [*knell*, Welch, a funeral pile; *cnellan*, to ring, Sax.] The found of a bell rung at a funeral.

I would not wish them to a fairer death,
And to his *knell* is knoll'd. *Shakespeare.*

Sea nymphs hourly ring his *knell*:
Hark, now I hear them. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His *knell* rung out, his judgment, he was flurr'd
With such an agony, he sweat extremely. *Shakespeare.*

All these motions, which we saw,
Are but as ice, which crackles at a thaw:
Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings
Her *knell* alone, by cracking of her strings. *Dante.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Which his hours work, as well as hours do tell;
Unhappy 'till the *knell*, the kind releasing *knell*. *Cowley.*

At dawn poor Stella danc'd and sung;
The am'rous youth around her bow'd:
At night her fatal *knell* was rung;

I saw, and kiss'd her in her throat. *Prior.*

KNEW. The preterit of *know*.

KNIFE. *n. f.* plur. *knives*. [*cnip*, Sax. *kniff*, Danish.] An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed.

Come, thick night,
And pull thee in the dunnet smoke of hell,
That my keen *knife* see not the wound it makes. *Shakespeare.*

Best powers, forbid thy tender life
Should bleed upon a barbarous *knife*. *Crashaw.*
The sacred priests with ready *knives* bereave
The beast of life, and in full bowls receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Ev'n in his sleep he starts, and fears the *knife*,
And trembling, in his arms takes his accomplice
wife. *Dryden.*

Pain is not in the *knife* that cuts us; but we
call it cutting in the *knife*, and pain only in our-
selves. *Watts.*

KNIGHT. *n. f.* [*cnithr*, Sax. *knecht*, Germ. a servant, or pupil.]

1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the custom to knight every man of rank or fortune, that he might be qualified to give challenges, to fight in the lists, and to perform feats of arms. In England knighthood confers the title of *sir*: as, *sir* Thomas, *sir* Richard. When the name was not known, it was usual to say *sir* knight.

That lame *knight's* own sword this is of yore,
Which Merlin made. *Spenser.*

Sir knight, if *knight* thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place. *Spenser.*

When every case in law is right,
No squire in debt, and no poor *knight*. *Shaksp.*

This *knight*; but yet why should I call him
knig?

To give impiety to this rev'rent *knig*? *Daniel's Civil War.*

No squire with *knight* did better fit
In parts, in manners, and in wit. *Hudibras.*

2. *Shakespeare* uses it of a female; and it

KNI

must therefore be understood in its original meaning, pupil or follower.

Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that flew thy virgin *knight*;
For the which, with songs of woe,
Round about her tomb they go. *Shakespeare.*

3. A champion.

He suddenly unties the poke,
Which out of it sent such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the porther;
So that the *knights* each other lost,
And stood as still as any post. *Drayton.*

Did I for this my country bring
To help their *knights* against their king,
And raise the first sedition? *Denham.*

KNIGHT errant. [*chevalier errant*.] A wandering knight; one who went about in quest of adventures.

Like a bold *knight errant* did proclaim
Combat to all, and bore away the dame. *Denham.*

The ancient *errant knights*
Won all their mistresses in fights;
They cut whole giants into scinters,
To put them into am'rous twitters. *Hudibras.*

KNIGHT errantry. [from *knight errant*.] The character or manners of wandering knights.

That which with the vulgar passes for courage
is a brutish sort of *knight errantry*, seeking out
needless encounters. *Norris.*

KNIGHT of the post. A hireling evidence; a knight dubbed at the whipping post, or pillory.

There are *knights of the post*, and holy cheats
enough, to swear the truth of the broadest con-
tradictions; where pious frauds shall give them an
extraordinary call. *South.*

KNIGHT of the shire. One of the representatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a-year is qualified.

To KNIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and bids him rise up *sir*.

Favours came thick upon him: the next St.
George's day he was *knighted*. *Hickson.*

The lord protector *knighted* the king; and immediately the king stood up, took the sword from the lord protector, and dubbed the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward.*

The hero William, and the martyr Charles,
One *knighted* Blackmore, and one pension'd
Quarles. *Pope.*

KNIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *knight*.] Befitting a knight; becoming a knight.

Let us take care of your wound upon condition
that a more *knightly* combat shall be performed
between us. *Sidney.*

How darest you pride presume against my laws:
As in a lifted field to fight your cause:
Unask'd the royal grant; no martial ay,
As *knightly* rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

KNIGHTHOOD. *n. f.* [from *knight*.] The character or dignity of a knight.

The sword which Merlin made,
For that his nourishing, when he *knighted* swore,
Therewith to doon his foes eternal smart. *Spenser.*

Speak truly or thy *knighthood*, and thine oaths,
And so defend thee Heaven and thy valour. *Shakespeare.*

Is this the *sir*, who some waste wife to win,
A *knighthood* bought, to go a-wandering in? *Ben Jonson.*

If you needs must write, write *Charles's* praise,
You'll gain at least a *knighthood*, or the bays. *Pope.*

KNI'GHTLESS. *adj.* [from *knight*.] Unbecoming a knight. Obsolete.

Arise, thou cursed miscreant,
That hast with *knightless* guile, and treacherous
train,

Fair knighthood foully flamed. *Fairy Queen.*

To KNIT. *v. a.* pret. *knit* or *knitted*.
[*cristtan*, Saxon.]

1. To make or unite by texture without a loom.

Sleep, that *knits* up the ravel'd sleeve of care,
The birth of each day's life, fore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
A thousand Cupids in those curls do sit;
Thou curious nets thy slender fingers *knit*.
Waller.

2. To tie.

Send for the county; go tell him of this;
I'll have this *knit* up to-morrow morning.
Shakespeare.

3. To join; to unite. This was formerly a word of extensive use; it is now less frequent.

His gall did grate for grief and high disdain,
And *knitting* all his forces, got one hand free.
Spenser.

These, mine enemies, are all *knit* up
In their distractions: they are in my power.
Shakespeare.

O let the vile world end,
And the promised flames of the last day
Knit earth and heav'n together! *Shakespeare.*
Lay your highness'

Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a most indissoluble tie
For ever *knit*. *Shakespeare.*

This royal hand and mine are newly *knit*,
And the conjunction of our inward souls
Married in league. *Shakespeare.*

By the simplicity of Venus' doves,
By that which *knitteth* souls, and prospers loves.
Shakespeare.

If ye be come peaceably, mine heart shall be
knit unto you. *Chron.*

That their hearts might be comforted, being
knit together in love. *Calistano.*

He doth fundamentally and mathematically
demonstrate the firmest *knittings* of the upper tim-
bers, which make the roof. *Watson's Architecture.*

Pride and impudence, in faction *knit*,
Urlop the chair of wit. *Ben Jonson's New Inn.*
Ye *knit* my heart to you by asking this question.
Bacon.

These two princes were agreeable to be joined
in marriage, and thereby *knit* both realms into
one. *Hayward.*

Come, *knit* hands, and beat the ground
To a light fantastick round. *Milton.*

God gave several abilities to several persons,
that each might help to supply the publick needs,
and by joining to fill up all wants, they be *knit*
together by justice, as the parts of the world are
by nature. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

Nature cannot *knit* the bones while the parts
are under a discharge. *Hjerman's Surgery.*

4. To contract.

What are the thoughts that *knit* thy brow in
frowns,
And turn thy eyes so coldly on thy prince.
Addison's Cato

5. To tie up.

He saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel
descending unto him as it had been a great sheet,
knit at the four corners, and let down to the
earth. *Acts.*

To KNIT. *v. n.*

1. To weave without a loom.

A young shepherdesse *knitting* and singing:
her voice comforted her hands to work, and her
hands kept time to her voice's music. *Sidney.*

Make the world distinguish Julia's son
From the vile offspring of a trull, that sits
By the town-wall, and for her living *knits*.
Dryden.

2. To join; to close; to unite. Not used.

Our sever'd navy too
Have *knit* again; and float, threac'ning most sea-
like. *Shakespeare.*

KNIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Texture.

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue
coats brush'd, and their garters of an indifferant
knit. *Shakespeare.*

KNITTER. *n. f.* [from *knit*.] One who
weaves or knits.

The spinners and the *knitters* in the sun,
And the three maids that weave their thread
with bones,
Do use to chant it. *Shakespeare.*

KNITTINGNEEDLE. *n. f.* [*knit* and *needle*.]

A wire which women use in knitting.
He gave her a cuff on the ear, she would prick
him with her *knittingneedle*. *Arbutnot.*

KNITTLE. *n. f.* [from *knit*.] A string

that gathers a purse round. *Ainsworth.*

KNOB. *n. f.* [cnap, Saxon; *knoop*,
Dutch.] A protuberance; any part

bluntly rising above the rest.
Just before the entrance of the right auricle of
the heart is a remarkable *knob* or bunch, raised
up from the subjacent fat. *Roy.*

KNOBBED. *adj.* [from *knob*.] Set with
knobs; having protuberances.

The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are
pointed at the top, and *knobbed* or tuberos at the
bottom. *Grew.*

KNOBBINESS. *n. f.* [from *knobby*.] The
quality of having knobs.

KNOBBY. *adj.* [from *knob*.]

1. Full of knobs.

2. Hard; stubborn.

The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of
obstinacy, resolving still to conceal the names of
the authors. *Hewel.*

To KNOCK. *v. n.* [cnuccian, Saxon; *cnoce*,
a blow, Welsh.]

1. To clash; to be driven suddenly to-
gether.

Any hard body thrust forwards by another
body contiguous, without *knocking*, giveth no
noise. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They may say, the atoms of the chaos being
variously moved according to this catholic law,
must needs *knock* and interfere. *Brady.*

2. To beat as at a door for admittance:
commonly with *at*.

Villain, I say *knock* me at this gate,
And rap me well; or I'll *knock* your knave's
pate! *Shakespeare.*

Whether to *knock* against the gates of Rome,
Or rudely visit them in parts remote,
To fight them, ere destroy. *Shakespeare.*

I hid the rascal *knock* upon your gate,
And could not get him for my heart to do it.
Shakespeare.

For harbour at a thousand doors they *knock'd*,
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd.
Dryden.

Knock at your own breast, and ask your soul,
If those fair fatal eyes edg'd not your sword.
Dryden.

3. To *Knock under*. A common ex-
pression, which denotes that a man
yields or submits. Submission is expres-
sed among good fellows by knocking
under the table. Followed commonly
by a particle: as, to *knock up*, to rouse
by knocking; to *knock down*, to sell by
a blow.

To KNOCK. *v. a.*

1. To affect or change in any respect by
blows.

How do you mean removing him?
—Why, by making him incapable of Othello's
place; *knocking* out his brains. *Shakespeare.*

He that has his chains *knocked off*, and the
prison doors set open to him, is perfectly at
liberty. *Locke.*

Time was, a sober Englishman would *knock*
his servants up, and rise by five o'clock;
Instruct his family in every rule,
And send his wife to church, his son to school.
Pope.

2. To dash together; to strike; to col-
lide with a sharp noise.

So when the cook saw my jaws thus *knock* it,
She would have made a pancake of my pocket.
Claveland.

At him he lanch'd his spear, and pierc'd his
breast;
On the hard earth the Lycian *knock'd* his head,
And lay supine; and forth the spirit fled. *Dryd.*

'Tis the sport of stateliness,
When heroes *knock* their knotty heads together,
And fall by one another. *Rowe.*

3. To *Knock down*. To sell by a blow.

He began to *knock down* his fellow-citizens
with a great deal of zeal, and to fill all Arabia
with bloodshed. *Addison.*

A man who is gross in a woman's com-
pany, ought to be *knocked down* with a club.
Clarissa.

4. To *Knock on the head*. To kill by a
blow; to destroy.

He betook himself to his orchard, and walk-
ing there was *knocked on the head* by a tree.
South's Sermons.

Success either with an apoplexy, *knocks a man*
on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-
water-flump, burns him down to the ground.
Grew's Casuel.

KNOCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sudden stroke; a blow.

Some men never conceive how the motion of
the earth should wave them from a *knock* perpen-
dicularly directed from a body in the air above.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Ajax belabours there an harmless ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the *knocks*.
Dryden.

2. A loud stroke at a door for admission.

Guiscard, in his leathern frock,
Stood ready, with his thrice-repeated *knock*;
Thrice with a doleful round the jarring grate
Rung deaf and hollow. *Dryden's Boeae.*

KNOCKER. *n. f.* [from *knock*.]

1. He that knocks.

2. The hammer which hangs at the door
for strangers to strike.

Stand, shut the door, good John! fatigu'd, I
said,
Tie up the *knocker*, say I'm sick, I'm dead.
Pope.

To KNOLL. *v. a.* [from *knell*.] To ring
the bell, generally for a funeral.

Had I as many foms as I have hairs
I would not wish them to a faster death,
And so his knell is *knell'd*. *Shakespeare.*

To KNOLL. *v. n.* To sound as a bell.

If ever you have look'd on better days,
If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to church.
Shakespeare.

KNOLL. *n. f.* A little hill.

KNOF. *n. f.* [a corruption of *knop*.] Any
tuffy top. *Ainsworth.*

KNOT. *n. f.* [*ranunculus*.] A flower.

KNOT. *n. f.* [cnoetz, Saxon; *knut*, Ger-
man; *knutte*, Dutch; *knotte*, Fris.]

1. A complication of a cord or string not
easily to be disentangled.

He found that reason's self now reasons found
To fasten *knots*, which fancy first had bound.
Sidney.

As the fair vessel to the fountain came,
Let none be flatted at a vessel's name,
Tir'd with the walk, she laid her down to rest;
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,

To take the freshness of the morning air,
And gather'd in a knot her flowing hair. *Addison*
2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other.

Garden knots, the frets of houses, and all equal figures, please: whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon*

Our sea-wall'd garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up,
Her *knots* disorder'd. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*
It fed flow'rs worthy of paradise, which not nice art

In beds and curious *knots*, but nature boon,
Pour'd forth profuse on hill and dale and plain. *Milton*

Their quarters are contrived into elegant *knots*,
Adorned with the most beautiful flowers. *Morse*
Henry in *knots* involving Emma's name,
Had half-express'd, and half-conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,
That, as the wound, the passion might increase. *Prior*

3. Any bond of association or union.

Confirm that amity
With nuptial *knot*, if thou vouchsafe to grant
That virtuous lady Bona. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
Richmond aims

At young Elizabeth, my brother's daughter,
And by that *knot* looks proudly on the crown. *Shakespeare*

I would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not unknot himself
The noble *knot* he made. *Shaksp. Coriolanus*

Why left you wife and children,
Those precious motives, those strong *knots* of love?

Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade;
In this close *knot*, the smallest loosens made. *Cowley*

4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb.

Taking the very refuse among those which served to no use, being a crooked piece of wood, and full of *knots*, he hath carved it diligently, when he had nothing else to do. *Wisdum*

Such *knots* and crookedness of grain is objected here, as will hardly suffer that form, which they cry up here as the only just reformation, to go on so smoothly here as it might do in Scotland. *King Charles*

5. Difficulty; intricacy.

A man shall be perplexed with *knots* and problems of business, and contrary affairs, where the determination is dubious, and both parts of the contrariety seem equally weighty; so that, which way soever the choice determines, a man is sure to venture a great concern. *South*

6. Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.

When the discovery was made that the king was living, which was the *knot* of the play untied, the reel is shut up in the compass of some few lines. *Dryden's Dafnysy*

7. A confederacy; an association; a small band.

Oh you panderly rascals! there's a *knot*, a gang, a conspiracy against me. *Shakespeare*
What is there here in Rome that can delight thee?

Where not a soul, without thine own foul *knot*,
But fears and hates thee. *Ben Jonson*

A *knot* of good fellows borrowed a sum of money of a gentleman upon the king's highway. *L'Estrange*

I am now with a *knot* of his admirers, who make request that you would give notice of the window where the knight intends to appear. *Addison*

8. A cluster; a collection.

The way of fortune is like the milky way in the sky, which is a meeting or *knot* of a number

of small stars, not seen asunder, but giving light together. *Bacon's Essays*

In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less groups or *knots* of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dryden*

To KNOT, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To complicate in knots.

Happy we who from such queens are freed,
That were always telling beads:
But here's a queen, when she rides abroad
Is always *knotting* threads. *Sedley*

2. To entangle; to perplex.

3. To unite.

The party of the papists in England are become more *knotted*, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst themselves. *Bacon*

To KNOT, v. n.

1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.

Cut hay when it begins to *knot*. *Mortimer*

2. To knit knots for fringes.

KNOT-BERRYBUSH. n. f. [*chamomorus*.] A plant. *Ainsworth*

KNOTGRASS. n. f. [*knot* and *grass*; *polygonum*.] A plant.
You minims of hind'ring *knotgrass* made. *Shakespeare*

KNOTTED, adj. [from knot.] Full of knots.

The *knotted* oaks shall show'ts of honey weep. *Dryden*

KNOTTINESS, n. f. [from knotty.] Fullness of knots; unevenness; intricacy; difficulty.

Virtue was represented by Hercules naked, with his lion's skin and knotted club: by his oaken club is signified reason ruling the appetite; the *knottiness* thereof, the difficulty they have that seek after virtue. *Peacham on Drawing*

KNOTTY, adj. [from knot.]

1. Full of knots.

I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds
Have liv'd the *knotty* oaks. *Shakespeare*

The timber in some trees more clean, in some more *knotty*: try it by speaking at one end, and laying the ear at the other; for if it be *knotty*, the voice will not pass well.

The *knotty* oaks their hid'ning branches how. *Reformman*

One with a brand yet burning from the flame,
Arm'd with a *knotty* club another came. *Dryd.*

Where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now *knotty* burs and thorns disgrace the ground. *Dryden*

2. Hard; rugged.

Valiant fools
Were made by nature for the wife to work with:
They are their tools; and 'tis the sport of statesmen,

When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together,
And talk by one another. *Rowe*

3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed.

King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign, met with a point of great difficulty, and *knotty* to solve, able to trouble and confound the wisest kings. *Bacon*

Princes exercised skill in putting intricate questions; and he that was the best at the untangling of *knotty* difficulties, carried the prize. *L'Estrange*

Some on the bench the *knotty* laws untie. *Dryd.*
They compliment, they flit, they chat,
Fight o'er the wars; reform the state;

A thousand *knotty* points they clear,
'Till supper and my wife appear. *Prior*

To KNOW, v. a. pret. I knew, I have known. [cnapan, Saxon.]

1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive.

O, that a man might know
The end of this day's business ere it come! *Shakespeare*

The memorial of virtue is immortal, because it is *known* with God and with men. *Wisdum*
The gods all things know. *Milton*

Not from experience, for the world was new,
Be only from their cause their natures know. *Denham*

We doubt not, neither can we properly say we think we admire and love you above all other men: there is a certainty in the proposition, and we know it. *Dryden*

When a man makes use of the name of any simple idea, which he perceives is not understood, he is obliged by the laws of ingenuity, and the end of speech, to make *known* what idea he makes it stand for. *Locke*

2. To be informed of; to be taught.

Ye shall be healed, and it shall be *known* to you why his hand is not removed from you. *Samuel*

Led on with a desire to know
What nearer might concern him. *Milton*
One would have thought you had *known* better things than to expect a kindness from a common enemy. *L'Estrange*

3. To distinguish.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to *know* it from those before and after, and distinguish it from every smaller or greater multitude of units. *Locke*

4. To recognise.

What art thou, thus to rail on me, that is neither *known* of thee, nor *known* thee? *Shaksp.*

They told what things were done in the way, and how he was known of them in breaking of bread. *Luke*

At nearer view he thought he *know* the dead,
And call'd the wretched man to mind. *Flauman*

Tell me how I may *know* him. *Milton*

5. To be no stranger to; to be familiar with.

What are you?
—A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows.

Who, by the art of *known* and feeling foretells,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakespeare*

6. To converse with another sex.

And Adam *know* Eve his wife. *Genesis*

To KNOW, v. n.

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.

I *know* of a surety that the Lord hath sent his angel, and delivered me out of the hand of Herod. *Acts*

2. Not to be ignorant.

When they *know* within themselves they speak of that they do not well know, they would nevertheless seem to others to *know* of that which they may not well speak. *Bacon*

Not to *know* of things remote, but *know* that which before us lies in daily life, is the prime wisdom. *Milton*

In the other world there is no consideration that will sting our consciences more cruelly than this, that we did wickedly when we *known* we have done better; and chose to make ourselves miserable, when we understood the way to have been happy. *Tillotson*

They might understand those excellencies which they blindly valued, so as not to be farther imposed upon by bad pieces, and to *know* when nature was well imitated by the most able masters. *Dryden*

3. To be informed.

The pince and Mr. Pains will put on our jerkins and aprons, and sir John must not *know* of it. *Shakespeare*

There is but one mineral body, that we *know* of, heavier than common quicksilver. *Bowie*

4. To KNOW for. To have knowledge of. A colloquial expression.

He said the water itself was a good healthy water; but for the party that own'd it, he might have more dislikes than Sir *know* jar. *Shaksp.*

5. To Know of. In *Shakspeare*, is to take cognisance of, to examine.

Fair *Hermia*, question your desires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun,
For a to be in study cloister mew'd. *Shakspeare*

KNOWABLE. *adj.* [from *know*.] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood.

These are reformed into a confessed ignorance, and I shall not pursue them to their old asylum; and yet it may be, there is more *knowable* in these, than in less acknowledged mysteries.

Glanville.

'Tis plain, that under the law of works is comprehended also the law of nature, *knowable* by reason, as well as the law given by Moses.

Locke.

These two arguments are the voices of nature, the unanimous suffrages of all real beings and substances created, that are naturally *knowable* without revelation.

Bentley.

KNOWER. *n. s.* [from *know*.] One who has skill or knowledge.

If we look on a vegetable, and can only say 'tis cold and dry, we are pitiful *knowers*.

Glanville.

I know the respect and reverence which in this address I ought to appear in before you, who are a general *knower* of mankind and poetry.

Southern.

KNOWING. *adj.* [from *know*.]

1. Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.

You have heard, and with a *knowing* ear, That he, which hath our noble father slain, Pursu'd my life. *Shakspeare.*

The *knowingest* of these have of late reformed their hypothesis. *Boyle.*

What makes the clergy glorious is to be *knowing* in their profession, unsupported in their lives, active and laborious in their charges. *South.*

The necessity of preparing for the offices of religion was a lesson which the mere light and dictates of common reason, without the help of revelation, taught all the *knowing* and intelligent part of the world. *South.*

Bellino, one of the first who was of any consideration at Venice, printed very drily, according to the manner of his time: he was very *knowing* both in architecture and perspective. *Dryden.*

All animals of the same kind, which form a society, are more *knowing* than others. *Addis.*

2. Conscious; intelligent.

Could any but a *knowing* prudent cause
Begin such motions and assign such laws?
If the Great Mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton wit the system blame?
Blackmore.

KNOWING. *n. s.* [from *know*.] Knowledge.

Let him be to entertain'd as suits gentlemen of your *knowing* to a stranger of his quality. *Shakspeare.*

KNOWINGLY. *adv.* [from *knowing*.]

With skill; with knowledge.

He *knowingly* and wittingly brought evil into the world. *Milton.*

They who were rather fond of it than *knowingly* admired it, might defend their inclination by their reason. *Dryden.*

To the private duties of the closet be repaired, as often as he entered upon any business of consequence: I speak *knowingly*. *Atterbury.*

KNOWLEDGE. *n. s.* [from *know*.]

1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.

Knowledge, which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions. *Locke.*

Do but say to me what I should do,
That in your *knowledge* may by me be done,
And I am prest unto it. *Shakspeare. Mer. of Venice.*

2. Learning; illumination of the mind.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

3. Skill in any thing.

Shipmen that have *knowledge* of the sea. *Kings.*

4. Acquaintance with any fact or person.

The dog straight fawn'd upon his master for old *knowledge*. *Sidney.*

5. Cognisance; notice.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger? *Rush.*

A state's anger should not take *knowledge* either of fools or women. *Ben Jonson.*

6. Information; power of knowing.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or *knowledge* why she was cruel. *Sidney.*

To **KNOWLEDGE.** *v. a.* [not in use.]

To acknowledge; to avow.

The prophet Husea tells us that God saith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; which proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow: for though they be ordained by his secret providence, yet they are not *known* ledged by his revealed will. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To **KNUCKLE.** *v. a.* [*knipler*, Danish.] To beat. *Skinner.*

KNUCKLE. *n. s.* [*caucle*, Saxon; *knockle*, Dutch.]

1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close.

Thus often at the Temple stairs we've seen
Two wretches of a rough athletic mien,
Sooty dispute some quarrel of the blood,
With *knuckles* bruise'd, and face besmear'd in blood. *Garik.*

2. The knee joint of a calf.

Jelly which they used for a restorative, is chiefly made of *knuckles* of veal. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

3. The articulation or joint of a plant.

Divers herbs have joints or *knuckles*, as it were stops in their germination; as gillyflowers, pinks, and corn. *Bacon.*

To **KNUCKLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To submit: I suppose from an odd custom of striking the under side of the table with the *knuckles*, in confession of an argumental defeat.

KNUCKLED. *adj.* [from *knuckle*.] Jointed.

The reed or cane is a watry plant, and groweth not but in the water; it hath these properties, that it is hollow, and it is *knuckled* both stalk and root; that, being dry, it is more hard and fragile than other wood; that it putteth forth no boughs, though many stalks out of one root. *Bacon.*

KNUFF. *n. s.* [perhaps corrupted from *knave*, or the same with *chuff*.] A lout.

An old word preserved in a rhyme of prediction.

The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted shoon,
Shall fill up Duffendale
With slaughter'd bodies soon. *Hayward.*

KNUR. } *n. s.* [*knor*, German.] A

KNURLE. } knot; a hard substance.

The stony nodules found lodged in the strata, are called by the workmen *knurs* and *knots*. *Woodward.*

KONED, for *knew*.

Spenser.

To **KYD.** *v. n.* [corrupted probably from *cu'd*, Saxon.] To know.

But ah, unjust and worthless Colin Clout,
That *kyd* the hidden kinds of many a weed;
Yet *kyd* not one to cure thy fore heart root,
Whose rankling wound as yet doth rife bleed. *Spenser.*

